

THE
STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

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

1902

EDITED BY

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WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF

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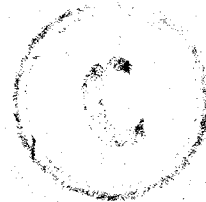
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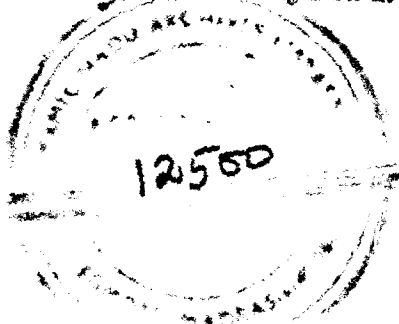


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Man sagt oft : Zahlen regieren die Welt.
Das aber ist gewiss. Zahlen zeigen wie sie regiert wird.

GORTAL



THE
STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

1902

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION

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PREFACE.

THE alterations made in the STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1902 comprise not only the renewal of the great mass of statistical and other information it contains, but also statements respecting recent important events. Such statements have been required, for example, by the re-arrangement of the Civil List consequent on the Accession of Edward VII.; the census taken in the spring of last year in the British Islands, in India, and in most of the possessions of the British Crown; the development of our educational system, including the reconstruction of London University, and the inauguration of the new university at Birmingham; the increase of the navy and the re-organisation of the army. The space devoted to the British Colonies increases, for while the importance of the larger Colonies forbids curtailment, several of the less known possessions or protectorates in their prosperous development claim treatment by themselves. Thus, the Seychelles are now regarded as practically independent of Mauritius; and the statistics of the Malay Federated States are no longer mingled with those of the Straits Settlements. The recent development of the French and German colonial systems and the changes which have, in some cases, been made in their administrative organisations have been described. For all the States of the world, the most recent figures respecting population, education, commerce, shipping, and colonial enterprise have been inserted. The maps and diagrams showing the results of recent censuses at home and abroad, existing and projected railways in East Central Africa, the new Indian Province, the projected Central America canals, as well as the Introductory Tables, it is hoped will be of special interest. Mr. Fred. T. Jane, who has revised the whole of the Navies, has compiled an Introductory Table of the leading Navies, which will prove useful.

Special attention is directed to the unusually large list of Additions and Corrections in the introductory pages.

My colleague, Mr. Renwick, and myself can only renew our warmest acknowledgments to our many coadjutors all over the world, without whose continued co-operation it would be impossible to produce the YEAR-BOOK. J. S. K.

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INTRODUCTORY

1.—THE BRITISH

	Area. Sq. miles.	Population	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
			£	£	£
United Kingdom	120,970	41,454,621	130,384,684	163,592,264	690,992,622
India:—British India	983,000	231,085,132	68,637,164	65,862,541	212,168,066
Federatory States	65,695	68,181,569	—	—	—
Total India	1,640,695	294,266,701	68,637,164	65,862,541	212,168,066
COLONIES—					
Europe:—Gibraltar	2	27,460	61,418	61,812	19,253
Malta and Gozo	117	183,679	336,758	365,943	79,168
Total Europe	119	211,139	418,176	427,755	98,421
Asia:—Aden and Perim	80	41,222	—	—	—
Ceylon	25,333	3,576,990	1,821,729	1,663,497	3,602,719
Hong Kong	400	354,000	420,290	362,545	341,800
Labuan	30	8,410	5,555	6,380	—
Straits Settlements	1,472	572,249	538,636	603,201	—
Total Asia	27,415	4,582,871	2,986,200	2,633,923	4,004,519
Africa:—Ascension	35	430	—	—	—
Basutoland	10,293	250,000	74,891	55,486	—
Cape Colony	276,775	2,350,000	6,236,219	6,698,190	31,007,825
Mauritius	880	393,900	611,998	571,263	1,189,284
Seychelles	148	29,275	26,639	23,461	20,000
Natal	29,200	929,970	1,886,719	1,990,322	9,019,143
Orange River Col.	48,330	207,500	—	—	—
Transvaal Col.	119,140	1,094,100	—	—	—
St. Helena	47	9,850	15,392	12,104	—
Gambia	69	13,500	49,161	29,818	—
Gold Coast	40,000	1,473,900	333,283	515,657	—
Lagos	3,460	42,000	211,467	187,125	972,902
Sierra Leone	4,000	74,900	168,668	156,421	—
Total Africa	532,377	6,860,325	9,614,410	10,240,547	42,290,154
America:—Bermudas	20	17,535	40,124	45,682	34,736
Canada	3,048,710	5,369,686	10,540,885	8,804,806	71,138,421
Falkland Is., &c.	7,500	2,043	15,576	15,502	—
British Guiana	120,000	288,170	509,950	503,492	954,760
British Honduras	7,562	37,000	59,615	50,659	34,736
Newfoundland and Labrador	162,200	210,000	433,898	380,760	3,570,862
Bahamas	5,450	53,735	78,860	82,837	112,226
Jamaica and Turks Is.	4,430	758,800	915,227	925,706	3,824,782
Barbados	166	195,000	185,475	182,866	416,850
Leeward Islands	700	127,434	119,450	131,973	293,321
Windward Islands	498	160,621	173,079	163,589	318,720
Trinidad and Tobago	1,868	272,000	661,874	630,200	918,473
Total America	3,359,104	7,492,004	13,743,013	12,010,072	81,617,907
Australasia:—N. S. Wales	310,367	1,332,297	10,201,440	9,969,740	61,801,400
Victoria	87,884	1,200,918	7,427,820	7,219,217	48,024,885
Queensland	668,497	496,596	4,588,207	4,540,418	40,034,708
South Australia	903,690	362,604	2,001,933	3,013,813	26,131,750
Western Australia	975,920	182,553	3,910,005	2,898,654	9,874,640
Tasmania	26,215	172,475	1,654,980	923,731	8,511,005
Total Commonwealth	2,972,573	3,767,443	29,184,885	28,595,573	194,378,427
New Zealand	104,471	772,719	5,008,697	5,481,485	49,591,245
Fiji	7,740	117,870	111,569	100,022	200,536
New Guinea	90,540	850,000	13,831	19,315	—
Total Australasia	3,175,324	5,008,032	35,218,482	34,196,395	244,170,208
Total Colonies	7,094,339	24,154,371	61,880,281	59,510,692	372,190,209
Total U.K., India, and Colonies	8,856,013	359,875,693	260,802,120	308,965,497	1,275,350,897
PROTECTORATES.					
Asia	120,400	1,200,000	—	—	—

¹ Including bullion and specie. ² The population given for the United Kingdom is that of 1901; the finance that of 1900-1901; the commerce that of 1901; the shipping that of 1900. ³ For India, Ceylon, Mauritius, and Seychelles the rupee is taken

TABLES.

EMPIRE, 1900—1901.

Total Imports	Total Exports	Imports from U.K.	Exports to U.K.	Registered Tonnage.		Tonnage entered and cleared.	Railway open.
£	£	£	£	Sailing.	Steam.		Miles.
554,456,292	306,513,991	40,803,321	22,473,275	2,096,49	7,207,610	98,523,693	21,855
70,313,513	81,327,853	—	—	19,76	41,837	8,627,486	24,633
70,313,513	81,327,853	40,803,321	22,473,275	19,76	41,837	8,627,486	24,633
—	—	—	—	1,969	1,134	8,869,737	—
—	—	—	—	5,300	1,908	7,069,630	8
—	—	—	—	7,260	3,042	15,939,367	—
8,156,284	6,330,818	2,103,650	3,753,035	13,830	1,001	4,935,330	—
173,332	103,527	—	—	5,690	23,507	7,439,265	297
31,408,986	26,261,735	3,289,085	6,040,206	37,235	26,949	14,022,167	—
39,739,202	32,606,080	5,392,765	9,793,241	56,755	20,457	310,352	—
145,474	361,647	—	—	—	—	13,333,925	297
19,678,336	8,147,670	13,018,953	6,867,170	331	5,810	40,860,979	—
2,182,840	2,127,850	561,220	193,760	5,103	497	—	—
66,394	69,074	23,990	29,184	—	—	9,504,992	2,497
6,694,501	1,125,367	4,213,411	185,831	669	2,495	670,940	104
—	—	—	—	—	—	317,391	—
79,110	4,215	98,950	4,075	—	—	2,822,719	567
277,659	281,976	124,126	42,178	—	—	—	392
1,289,343	685,446	916,996	509,779	1,728	1,02	—	774
830,470	888,112	674,855	309,265	—	—	1,414,704	180
535,271	362,471	425,245	125,530	—	—	1,070,723	125
31,748,188	14,250,828	20,057,656	8,266,861	7,831	8,934	1,290,933	55
39,963,540	30,430,423	9,203,369	22,137,610	6,506	64	17,677,795	4,694
66,948	111,739	59,947	105,912	475,133	164,092	729,832	17,657
1,393,529	2,068,406	673,120	949,003	182	—	144,394	—
246,661	267,696	77,402	126,248	1,622	1,171	169,928	75
1,540,510	1,772,590	457,059	399,066	4,480	1,326	304,097	—
333,209	207,223	75,403	11,909	102,239	9,982	1,447,481	656
1,751,613	1,831,661	817,824	339,270	—	—	1,113,866	—
1,045,252	919,011	446,186	68,251	—	—	2,032,863	185
372,181	801,011	141,131	61,673	47,635	6,950	1,361,466	24
734,974	516,889	861,955	354,182	—	—	1,653,297	—
2,500,258	2,584,549	881,894	983,055	—	—	2,570,314	—
49,348,014	50,110,589	13,299,109	25,540,861	627,797	183,585	1,178,494	81
27,361,071	28,164,516	9,223,117	8,273,272	57,982	73,801	27,477,063	18,678
18,301,811	17,422,552	7,055,028	6,363,685	36,168	64,986	8,014,889	2,895
7,184,112	8,981,562	3,106,706	3,271,636	10,283	10,798	5,873,581	3,209
8,174,218	9,191,376	2,430,087	2,330,279	19,140	26,945	1,655,017	2,301
5,962,178	6,852,034	2,255,746	4,268,419	7,208	5,249	3,695,771	1,882
2,073,657	2,010,617	628,063	688,600	8,993	6,800	3,322,028	1,882
69,257,047	72,822,667	25,363,347	25,215,911	139,826	188,579	1,232,918	504
10,646,097	13,246,161	6,504,484	10,259,342	42,123	56,625	23,704,204	13,281
372,730	619,836	—	—	302	97	1,679,967	2,300
72,260	56,167	—	—	—	—	190,820	—
80,348,160	86,744,841	31,867,831	35,475,253	182,256	245,301	39,843	—
201,183,564	183,802,338	70,617,451	79,076,156	891,899	491,319	25,614,774	15,531
825,953,369	571,644,182	111,420,772	101,549,431	3,008,166	7,740,766	126,769,978	39,208
—	—	—	—	—	—	233,921,157	35,696
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at 1s. 4d. For Hong Kong, Labuan, and the Straits Settlements the dollar is taken at 2s.; for Canada, Newfoundland, and Honduras, at about 4s. 1d. For Hong Kong, Malta, and Gibraltar there are no complete trade returns.

II.—FINANCE AND COMMERCE OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

The following statistics relating to the financial and commercial condition of various countries have been put together for convenience of reference, not for the purpose of comparison. Revenue and expenditure, which in some states are raised and expended by local authorities, are in others included in the national accounts; debt in some countries is incurred merely for the sake of profitable investment, while in others it is unproductive and burdensome; in some states the creditors are citizens, while in others they are foreigners; debt charges generally include more or less amortisation, but sometimes only the interest is stated. With respect to trade, the figures in general (though not invariably) show the special imports (or those for home consumption), and the special exports (or those of home produce and manufactures). Specie and bullion are generally (not invariably) excluded. For the United Kingdom the general imports are given, and the exports of the produce and manufactures of the Kingdom. For the United Kingdom the values of the declared values; for the United States and Japan the invoice values; for other countries generally official values, each country having its own system of valuation. The statistics are, in most cases, for the calendar year 1900, or the fiscal year 1900-1901:

Countries.	Area. sq. miles.	Population, and Pop. per sq. mile.	Revenue. £	Expenditure £	Debt. £	Debt Charge. £	Imports. £	Exports. £
Austria ¹ Per head	115,900	26,150,897	77,731,250	80,806,750	150,881,574	6,283,900	—	—
Hungary ¹ Per head	125,040	19,207,108	49,459,800	45,148,700	216,004,800	12,382,700	46,294,750	56,311,800
Austria-Hungary ¹ Per head	240,940	45,357,700	14,879,000	14,879,000	235,484,500	10,400,300	70,980,000	80,916,000
Belgium Per head	11,570	6,603,800	19,390,880	22,817,680	104,235,900	6,220,200	98,632,000	76,916,000
Bulgaria Per head	38,080	5,733,290	3,353,110	3,350,800	10,400,000	500,000	1,853,480	2,159,300
Denmark Per head	15,860	2,464,770	4,342,760	4,338,000	11,921,180	387,100	27,874,170	21,644,350
France Per head	204,000	38,961,945	146,260,500	148,576,840	1,908,885,300	49,587,080	187,912,000	164,348,000
Germany Per head	208,330	56,397,180	115,590,000	117,229,300	130,925,000	4,427,160	298,350,850	237,970,350
Greece Per head	25,010	2,433,800	2,805,170	2,852,210	31,330,700	671,100	5,180,450	4,088,570
Italy Per head	110,646	32,449,600	69,917,125	69,708,710	505,811,570	23,103,420	68,000,430	53,520,850
Netherlands Per head	12,650	5,179,100	12,921,880	12,877,380	96,262,640	2,859,200	164,000,000	141,240,000
Portugal Per head	36,038	3,428,660	11,270,340	12,278,990	371,723,300	4,670,700	18,309,000	7,186,700
Rumania Per head	50,720	5,912,520	8,390,510	9,401,470	57,280,630	8,441,600	8,679,440	11,300,920
Russia (European) Per head	2,095,600	106,204,140	173,660,750	188,921,600	636,547,770	27,490,974	68,855,300	57,243,600
Serbia Per head	18,630	2,498,770	2,960,720	2,959,700	18,806,110	803,800	2,161,000	2,680,880
Spain Per head	197,670	18,080,500	30,792,770	36,242,340	380,060,000	15,960,000	34,495,800	28,954,700
Sweden Per head	172,880	5,136,440	8,158,000	8,158,000	18,922,300	663,500	24,268,200	20,038,400
Norway Per head	124,445	2,239,880	5,858,400	4,952,000	11,118,800	475,700	17,396,000	9,684,900
Switzerland Per head	15,980	3,315,440	4,041,350	4,110,310	3,698,970	109,980	48,274,380	56,396,000
Turkey (Europe and Asia) Per head	716,150	28,631,000	17,094,970	17,816,800	142,000,000	1,970,800	21,640,850	13,270,050
United Kingdom Per head	120,980	41,065,220	130,384,700	183,502,300	690,902,600	18,452,700	322,238,980	280,496,000
United States Per head	3,507,640	76,302,400	122,434,450	106,348,590	446,596,450	6,738,120	171,404,300	304,268,080
Japan Per head	147,655	45,743,150	25,425,450	25,416,760	50,296,720	8,785,190	31,335,800	20,956,000

¹ For Austria and Hungary separately the separate Revenue and Expenditure are stated; for Austria-Hungary the Common Finance only, the Common Revenue and Expenditure being comprised also in the expenditure of the separate countries. The Commerce of Austria-Hungary is that of the Common Customs Territory; that of Hungary is its own external trade, over three-fourths of it being with Austria.

III.—PRINCIPAL NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

This table gives the warships of the leading navies available for war use in the summer of 1902, and by summer 1903. The classification is purely by fighting value, not by official classification, which usually depend upon the number of officers and men carried, &c. Ships undergoing very extensive alterations are excluded from the 1902 list, so these lists will differ slightly from those in the body of the book. Many ships that are merely 'projected,' or only just commenced, are also excluded. They will be found under 'Defence' in the various nations.

	United Kingdom	France		Russia		Germany		U.S.A.		Japan		Italy		Totals available	
	1902 1903	1902 1903	1902 1903	1902 1903	1902 1903	1902 1903	1902 1903	1902 1903	1902 1903	1902 1903	1902 1903	1902 1903	1902 1903	1902 1903	1902 1903
Battleships, 1st class	27	5	2	4	6	10	5	8	4	4	4	(?) 1	43	59	
" 2nd class	12	7	15	15	4	3	4	4	2	2	2	3	48	45	
Armoured cruisers	6	14	2	2	2	3	—	(?) 2	6	6	6	7	31	49	
Battleships, 3rd class	11	14	2	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	4	33	34	
Battleships, (little use)	13	18	8	8	14	14	8	12	2	2	2	5	68	69	
Protected cruisers (large)	20	3	2	2	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	2	31	32	
Protected cruisers (small)	100	86	13	13	17	20	20	24	14	14	15	15	215	220	
Torpedo gunboats	33	15	10	10	7	6	1	1	3	3	3	13	83	82	
Destroyers	108	20	30	25	40	27	18	21	13	13	10	14	223	285	
Torpedo boats (large)	17	40	45	45	(?) 55	47	20	25	23	23	43	7	131	231	
Torpedo boats (small)	170	150	181	151	48	98	6	6	33	33	39	138	746	775	
Submarines	6	15	30	(?) 3	—	—	3	7	—	—	—	1	27	57	

Germany and Russia are each building new battleships at about the same rate as the United Kingdom, which, however, is the most active nation in building armoured cruisers, craft quite equal to many second-class battleships. We are falling back chiefly in destroyers. It must again be repeated that these lists show our position for this year and next only—not for the future beyond that. A very rough approximation of fighting values is that 4 first-class equal 5 second-class battleships or 6 armoured cruisers. Two third-class battleships are probably inferior to one first-class, but this is not absolutely certain. The fighting value of all protected cruisers is slight, of torpedo gun-boats almost nothing. On the average it is usually assumed that the destruction of a battleship will cost from five to ten destroyers or large torpedo boats. Small torpedo boats have little value.

INTRODUCTORY TABLES

XXXI

IV.—THE PROPOSED PANAMA AND NICARAGUA CANALS.

Table showing distances for steamers by various routes.¹ (See Map.)

In estimating the advantages of the Nicaragua or the Panama canal to the general trade of the world, the following tables of distances seem important. They are in nautical miles, and each case represents the distance which a full-powered steamship has to sail from her port of departure to her destination. It does not appear necessary to give a similar table of routes taken by sailing ships, for they will probably be very little used for voyages through any interoceanic canal:—

	Miles
Plymouth, England, to Panama	4,580
New York	2,021
New Orleans	1,420
Panama to Acapulco	1,437
" San Francisco	3,277
" Esquimaux	3,840
" Guayaquil	842
" Callao	1,337
" Iquique	1,999
" Valparaiso	2,608
" Punta Arenas, in Straits of Magellan	3,932
" Tahiti	4,530
" Apia	5,739
" Honolulu	4,665

Via STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

	From New York	From Plymouth
To Rio de Janeiro	4,778	5,130
" Montevideo	5,768	6,110
" Punta Arenas	7,035	7,350
" Valparaiso	8,460	8,775
" Iquique	9,220	9,535
" Callao	9,701	10,016
" Panama	10,967	11,282
" San Francisco	13,234	13,549
" Esquimaux	13,920	14,235

Compiled by Colonel George Earl Church.

TO ASIATIC COAST AND ISLANDS.

		Miles.
From San Francisco to Honolulu		2,100
" " Yokohama		4,536
" " Shanghai		5,550
" " Hong Kong		6,086
" " Manila		6,254
" " Sydney		6,514
" " Singapore		7,330
Honolulu to Yokohama		3,400
" " Hong Kong		4,961
" " Guam		3,337
Guam to Manila		1,506
Manila to Singapore		1,386
Tahiti to Sydney		3,300

DISTANCES FROM NEW YORK AND PLYMOUTH *via* STRAITS OF
MAGELLAN AND *via* CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

	<i>Via</i> Straits.	<i>Via</i> Cape.		<i>Via</i> Straits.	<i>Via</i> Cape.	
From New York	12,896	12,670	to Melbourne	13,211	11,870	From Plymouth
	12,693	13,140	" Sydney	13,008	12,340	
	11,413	13,710	" Wellington	11,728	12,910	
	16,815	13,530	" Manila	17,130	12,736	
	16,696	12,150	" Singapore	17,011	11,350	
	17,132	13,590	" Hong Kong	17,447	12,790	
	17,009	14,340	" Shanghai	17,324	13,540	
	16,284	15,020	" Yokohama	16,599	14,220	

PANAMA ROUTE TO COAST OF ASIA AND ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC
OCEAN *versus* SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

	<i>Via</i> Panama.	<i>Via</i> Suez.		<i>Via</i> Panama.	<i>Via</i> Suez.	
From New York	10,016	12,790	to Melbourne	12,575	10,670	From Plymouth
	9,851	13,320	" Sydney	12,410	11,200	
	8,533	14,280	" Wellington	11,092	12,110	
	11,521	11,556	" Manila	14,080	9,436	
	12,915	10,170	" Singapore	15,474	8,050	
	11,603	11,619	" Hong Kong	14,162	9,490	
	11,726	12,360	" Shanghai	14,285	10,240	
	10,086	13,040	" Yokohama	12,645	10,920	

NOTE.—All the above distances are taken from 'Tracks for Full-powered Steam-vessels, with the Shortest Navigable Distances in Nautical Miles,' published by United States Hydrographic Office, 1900, and from Admiralty chart of 1888. Some discrepancies exist between them, which have been carefully adjusted.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES.—The number of registered electors for counties, boroughs, and universities in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland in 1902 was returned as follows:—

	Counties		Boroughs		Universities		Total	
	Mem- bers	Electors	Mem- bers	Electors	Mem- bers	Electors	Mem- bers	Electors
England and Wales	253	3,097,516	237	2,348,840	5	17,875	495	5,464,231
Scotland	39	389,404	31	295,772	2	20,027	72	705,203
Ireland	85	597,676	16	119,491	2	4,492	103	721,659
U.K.	377	4,084,596	284	2,764,103	9	42,394	670	6,891,093

POPULATION OF LONDON.—On April 1, 1901, the administrative county of London (including the City of London) had an area of 74,839 statute acres, with a population of 4,536,541. The number of inhabitants, male and female, and the number of houses inhabited, uninhabited, and building, according to the census returns of 1891 and 1901, were as follows:—

	Population.			Houses		
	Males	Females	Total	Inhabited	Uninhabited	Building
1891	1,998,137	2,230,180	4,228,317	547,146	39,686	4,194
1901	2,142,085	2,394,456	4,536,541	571,768	40,069	4,624

Of the total population enumerated in 1901, 3,016,580 were born in London; 35,421 were natives of Wales or Monmouth; 56,605 of Scotland; 60,211 of Ireland; 33,250 of British Colonies or Dependencies; 20,224 were British subjects born abroad; 5,021 were naturalised British subjects; and 135,377 were foreigners. Of the foreigners, 79,804 were male and 55,573 female. The nationality of the foreigners was mainly as follows: 38,117 were born in Russia, 15,420 in Poland (Russian), 27,427 in Germany, 11,264 in France, 10,889 in Italy, 6,189 in Austria, 5,516 in the United States, 4,419 in Switzerland, 4,249 in the Netherlands, and 2,102 in Belgium.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The voluntary offerings of the Church of England, as shown by returns from 13,766 incumbents (98 per cent. of the total number), exclusive of contributions to societies supported by both Churchmen and Nonconformists, amounted in the year ending Easter, 1901, to 7,778,134*l*. The offerings were for the following purposes:—

For general purposes:	£
Home Missions	809,489
Foreign Missions	824,038
Educational work	128,377
Clergy—educational and charitable	168,797
Philanthropic work	505,040
Total	2,235,741
For parochial purposes:	
Parochial Clergy	828,684
Elementary education	1,170,390
General parochial purposes	3,543,319
Total	5,542,393
Grand total	7,778,134

THE ARMY.—The net estimates for the year 1902-3 put the expenditure on the Army at 69,310,000*l*, as compared with 92,915,000*l*. (inclusive of 5,000,000*l*. of supplementary estimates) for the year 1901-2. The number of men to be provided for in 1902-3 is 420,000, as compared with 450,000 (including supplementary estimates) in 1901-2.

The following statement, from the annual report of the Inspector-General of Recruitment for 1901, shows the numbers of non-commissioned officers and men in the army and auxiliary forces on January 1, 1900, 1901, and 1902:—

	1900	1901	1902
Regular Army	290,914	406,443	383,462
First-class Reserve	21,130	5,251	2,398
Militia	98,130	92,741	102,845
Home Yeomanry	9,312	9,468	17,407
Volunteers	230,005	277,600	288,612
Total	652,491	791,503	794,724

¹ Exclusive of men serving with the regular forces.

The strength of the forces serving in South Africa on January 1, 1902, was returned as follows:—

	Officers and staff	Non-com. officers and men	Total
Regulars	4,700	137,000	141,700
Militia	750	19,000	19,750
Imperial Yeomanry	650	13,000	13,650
Volunteers	200	5,200	5,400
Colonials	2,300	55,000	57,300
Total	7,600	229,200	237,800

Of the non-commissioned officers and men in the regular forces in South Africa, 16,000 were cavalry, 10,000 artillery, 97,000 infantry and mounted infantry, and 14,000 others.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

THE NAVY.—The net estimate of expenditure on the Navy for the year 1902-3 amounted to 31,255,500*l*, as compared with 30,375,500*l*. for 1901-2, showing a net increase of 880,000*l*.

Between April 1, 1901, and March 31, 1902, inclusive, the following ships were completed and passed into the Fleet Reserve:—

Battleships.—*Formidable, Implacable, Irresistible, Bulwark, Vengeance.*
Armoured cruisers.—*Aboukir, Cressy, Hogue, St. Arj.*
First-class cruiser (protected).—*Spartiate.*
Third-class cruiser (protected).—*Pandora.*
Royal yacht.—*Victoria and Albert.*
Sloops.—*Mutine, Rinaldo, Espirito, Fantoms.*
River steamers.—*Teal and Moorhen.*
22 Destroyers, 4 torpedo boats, 5 submarines.

On April 1, 1902, there were under construction 13 battleships, 22 armoured cruisers, 2 second-class cruisers, 2 third-class cruisers, 4 sloops, 2 auxiliary vessels, 10 destroyers, and 5 torpedo boats; and it is expected that between April 1, 1902, and March 31, 1903, inclusive, the following ships will have been completed and passed into the Fleet Reserve: 5 battleships, 7 armoured cruisers, 2 sloops, 2 auxiliary vessels, and 2 destroyers. It is proposed to commence during the financial year 1902-3, 2 battleships, 2 armoured cruisers, 2 third-class cruisers, 4 acoutas, 9 destroyers, 4 torpedo boats, and 4 submarines.

TRAMWAYS.—On June 30, 1901, there were in the United Kingdom 1,385 miles of tramway open, from which, during the year 1900-1, 5,961,062*l*. had been received, and in the working of which 4,525,170*l*. had been expended, the net receipts being to the amount of 1,435,893*l*. The total paid up capital amounted to 34,890,273*l*, and the total expenditure on capital account to 26,799,024*l*. The tramways belonged to 213 undertakings, of which 99, with 689 miles, were the property of local authorities, and 114, with 696 miles, were the property of other than local authorities.

INDIA.

The final revised census returns show that the population of India is 294,266,701, or 92,875 more than the number published in the preliminary statement.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

On February 10, 1902, it was announced that the troops stationed at Wei-hai-wei would be withdrawn, and the fortifications not proceeded with. The place has been taken over by the Colonial Office, and a civil administrator has been appointed. The total expenditure on Wei hai-wei since it was transferred to Great Britain has amounted to about 269,000*l*.

CAPE COLONY.

The imports into Cape Colony in the year 1901 amounted to the value of 25,920,543*l*., including specie, 2,575,871*l*. The exports in the same year amounted to the value of 10,873,274*l*., including gold, 1,225,899*l*., and diamonds, 4,930,104*l*.

NATAL.

The imports into Natal in 1901 amounted to the value of 9,822,686*l*., and the exports to 4,268,517*l*., of which the amount of 3,062,844*l*. was for non-Colonial exports. The coal output in 1901 from 17 collieries in the colony reached the total weight of 567,463 tons. In his budget statement of March 6, 1902, the Treasurer stated that there was a surplus for the past year of 489,809*l*. For the current year the revenue was estimated at 3,400,000*l*., and the Supply Bill provided for an expenditure of 3,228,214*l*. The Colonial Debt was 12,500,000*l*., with a sinking fund of 375,000*l*.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

During the six months ending December 31, 1901, the total receipts amounted to 131,000*l*., including 61,000*l*. from customs, and the expenditure to 92,000*l*., including 12,000*l*. on education.

THE TRANSVAAL COLONY.

The Transvaal customs returns show that the total value of goods imported into the Colony in 1901 amounted to the value of 3,064,140*l*., the customs receipts being to the amount of 500,444*l*.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

The imports and exports of the British East Africa Protectorate through Mombasa in the year 1901 are stated as follows: Imports, 5,229,489 rupees, of which the value of 1,688,787 rupees came from the United Kingdom, and 1,638,465 rupees from India; exports, 1,115,923 rupees, of which the value of 916,688 rupees was for ivory.

BRITISH SOMALILAND.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Swayne has been appointed (March 10, 1902) H.M. Commissioner and Consul-General in the Somali Coast Protectorate.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The census returns of 1901 show that the population of Newfoundland and Labrador in that year numbered 220,249, as against 202,040 in 1891.

BRITISH GUIANA.

The gold output of British Guiana in 1901 amounted to 102,182 oz.

AUSTRALASIA.

The gold output of Queensland in 1901 amounted to 816,600 oz.; of Western Australia to 1,311,477 oz.; of New Zealand, to 455,559 oz.

On February 20, 1902, it was announced that the Commonwealth Government had agreed to assume the responsibility for and accept the government of British New Guinea, and to set aside a sum of 20,000*l.* a year for the purpose of supplementing the local revenue: but the exact details of the transfer had not been arranged.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The imports and exports of merchandise and of the precious metals respectively in the year 1901 were as follows (in crowns of about 10*s.*):—

	Merchandise	Gold and silver
	Crowns	Crowns
Imports	1,792,400,000	172,200,000
Exports	1,888,900,000	41,700,000

BRAZIL.

Dr. Francisco Rodrigues Alves was elected President of Brazil, and Dr. Silviano Brandao, Vice-President, March, 1902.

CHINA.

Cheng Te-yi has been appointed Chinese Minister to Great Britain in the place of Sir Chichen Lofengluh.

FRANCE.

INSTRUCTION.—The number of private institutions for secondary instruction, and the number of pupils attending them on May 1, 1900, and 1901, are given as follows:—

Institutions	1900		1901	
	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils
Lay	190	10,387	183	9,064
Clerical	446	67,368	444	67,872
Small seminaries	180	22,576	129	22,328

* Of public institutions there are no complete recent statistics. The *Lycées* number 110, and on November 5, 1900, had 52,969 pupils; on November 5, 1901, 54,830 pupils. Concerning the communal colleges there are no new figures.

In the various "faculties," public and private, for higher instruction, the number of students enrolled in the middle of January, 1902, was 31,864. Of these, 30,370 were in the

public "faculties," 28,508 being French, and 1,862 foreign. Of the French students, 673 were women, and of the foreign, 411. The distribution of the students by "faculties" in the public (or State) and in the private institutions was as follows:—

	Public	Private
Theology	127	—
Law	16,472	985
Medicine	8,417	121
Sciences	4,107	180
Literature	3,901	193
Pharmacy	3,346	15
Total	30,370	1,494

The "faculties" at Paris in 1902 had 49 students of theology, 4,281 of law, 3,696 of medicine, 1,317 of sciences, 1,676 of literature, and 1,398 of pharmacy. Of the total number of diplomas awarded in the year 1900-01 in the faculty of law, 500 conferred the degree of doctor, and 3,243 conferred other degrees; in medicine, 1,152 conferred the degree of doctor, and 480 conferred other degrees; in pharmacy, 601 diplomas were conferred on pharmacists and 127 on herbalists; in sciences, 42 candidates obtained the doctorate and 1,412 obtained other degrees; in literature, 26 obtained the doctorate and 453 obtained other degrees. The diploma of bachelor was, on the classical side, conferred on 5,647 students, and, on the modern side, on 1,738.

For the year 1902 the budget of higher instruction amounted to 15,394,330 francs. SHIPPING.—On December 31, 1900, the French mercantile marine consisted of 14,313 sailing vessels of 510,175 tons net, with crews numbering 693,888, and 1,272 steamers of 527,551 tons net, with crews numbering 14,252 (besides 7,865 mechanicians, stokers, &c.); total, 15,585 vessels of 1,037,726 tons with crews numbering 83,643 sailors and 7,865 mechanicians, &c. Of the sailing vessels, 139, of 12,686 tons, were employed in the European seas, and 290, of 266,779 tons, in ocean navigation; of the steamers, 246, of 208,101 tons, were employed in European seas, and 175, of 282,362 tons, in ocean navigation. The other vessels were employed in the coasting trade, port service, or fisheries. Of the sailing vessels and steamers, 13,592 were not over 50 tons net.

The total number of vessels entered and cleared, with cargoes and in ballast, at French ports, in the year 1900, is stated as follows.

Entered	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
French:—						
Coasting trade	56,134	6,011,266	15,918	895,570	72,052	6,906,836
Foreign trade ¹	7,637	4,678,506	800	141,897	8,437	4,820,403
Total French	63,771	10,689,772	16,718	1,037,467	80,489	11,727,239
Foreign vessels	19,026	13,681,942	2,488	450,555	21,514	14,132,497
Total	82,797	24,371,714	19,206	1,488,022	102,003	25,859,736
French:—						
Coasting trade	56,134	6,011,266	15,918	895,570	72,052	6,906,836
Foreign trade ¹	7,296	4,332,585	1,505	841,562	8,801	5,174,147
Total French	63,430	10,343,851	17,423	1,737,132	80,853	12,080,983
Foreign vessels	13,603	8,561,707	8,163	5,597,691	21,766	14,159,398
Total	77,033	18,905,558	25,586	7,334,823	102,619	26,240,381

¹ Inclusive of colonies and maritime fishing.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.—For the year 1901-02 the local revenue is estimated at 27,142,000 piastres, and expenditure at 27,128,000 piastres.

ALGERIA.—On December 31, 1900, the merchant marine (including fishing vessels) of Algeria, comprised 723 sailing vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 9,544 tons, and 78 steamers, aggregating 14,647 tons. At the ports of Algeria in 1900 there entered 1,315 vessels of 869,183 tons (394, of 268,801 tons, French), and cleared 1,488, of 1,001,921 tons (333, of 217,869 tons, French). These numbers do not include vessels engaged only in the coasting trade.

MADAGASCAR.—The local revenue of Madagascar for the year 1901-02 is estimated at 22,005,000 francs, and expenditure at 22,003,695 francs.

FRENCH SAHARA.—The caravan trade of Timbuktu in the last three years comprised imports by the Sahara route and by the Senegal route amounting to the following values:—

Years	Sahara route	Senegal route
	Francs	Francs
1896	1,166,067	284,045
1899	1,206,863	472,734
1900	1,210,866	626,127

Of the imports by the Sahara route 96 per cent. in value are grain; of those by the Senegal route 58 per cent. are Guinea cloth and 21 per cent. linen, minor imports being silk, tinned provisions, tea, sugar, &c. The chief export is grain, but rubber, ostrich feathers, and (chiefly) gold and ivory are exported.

FRENCH GUIANA.—The local revenue for the year 1901-02 is estimated at 3,386,304 francs, and expenditure at 3,286,304 francs. The population of the Colony, according to the returns of the census of 1901, numbers 21,806, of whom 12,612 are in Cayenne.

MARTINIQUE.—The population of Martinique according to the results of the census of January 1, 1902, numbers 201,781, as compared with 187,692 on January 1, 1894:—

The trade of Martinique in the last two years was:—

	1900	1901
Imports	£ 997,174	£ 1,078,937
Exports	1,086,436	953,091

GERMAN COLONIES.

The following supplementary statistics respecting the German Protectorates are taken from the official report for the year 1900-01, issued in February, 1902.

TOGO LAND.—The domiciled European population on June 30, 1901, numbered 137, including 7 women and 1 child. Of the total number, 126 were German. The native population, exclusive of that of the districts of Atakpame and Kete-Kratshi, is put at about 846,000. The town of Lome has 3,550 inhabitants.

Besides the Government school at Sebbevi, there are in the Protectorate about 70 schools, with a total attendance of about 2,630 children. Of these schools, 23 with 1,060 children are Catholic; the remainder belong to various Protestant missionary societies.

The Protectorate has now an excellent network of roads, superior to that of any other tropical West African colony, and the system is being extended and improved by the construction of new roads and bridges wherever required.

Along the highway from Lome to Palime a telegraph line is about to be laid. Works are in progress for the construction of a landing stage at Lome.

In the Colony there are 6 experimental stations where observations are made on the culture of trees, fibre plants, and other products. In the Protectorate, coffee culture has, so far, proved unsatisfactory. Cocoa planting, tobacco cultivation, and cotton growing are being tried. Attempts are also being made to improve the breed of cattle by crossing with stock imported from Teneiffe, Morocco, and South Africa.

The actual revenue of the Protectorate in the year 1900 amounted to 477,974 marks. The imports were of the value of 3,516,786 marks, and the exports 3,058,902 marks.

KAMERUN.—The European population on June 30, 1901, numbered 548, of whom 466 were German. The total number included 47 women and 7 children.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

The Government school at Duala had 115 pupils, that at Victoria 114. The Catholic mission schools had an attendance of 1,400 children; the Bale mission schools had 3,290, and the Baptist Mission 1,080 children; as to the schools of the American mission there are no statistics.

The public works comprise the extension and improvement of roads, and the laying down of telephone lines. The principal culture in the Colony is that of cocoa, but tobacco, vanilla, the kola-nut and many other tropical products are grown. For the year 1900-01 the actual revenue amounted to 1,431,760 marks. For the year 1900 the imports amounted to 14,245,014 marks, and the exports to 5,886,458 marks.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.—On January 1, 1901, the European population numbered 3,643, of whom 2,223 were German. The Government schools at Windhoek and Gibeon had together 45 pupils. The Rhine Missionary Society had 51 schools, with an attendance of 2,700 children. There are also Catholic missionary schools in the Protectorate.

The public works advanced during the year comprised railway and telegraph extension and the construction of the mole for the harbour at Swakopmund. Five companies are engaged in prospecting or in mining operations. The actual revenue of the Protectorate in 1900 amounted to 1,022,000 marks. The imports were of the value of 6,968,385 marks, and the exports 907,565 marks.

EAST AFRICA.—The European population on June 30, 1901, numbered 19243, of whom 955 were German. Of the total, 167 were women, and 79 were children. The Asiatic population consisted of 2,648 Arabs, 3,420 Indians, and 164 others. The native population was estimated at 6,164,940.

Three Government schools in the Protectorate had an attendance of 1,700 children; Catholic mission schools had 1,470 children and various Protestant missions had about 900.

During the year, progress was made in road, railway, and telegraph extension, and in the construction of a dock at Dar-es-Salaam.

In the Protectorate the cultivation of coffee is extending. In Tanga and West Usambara there are about 5,000,000 coffee bushes. Cocoa-nut culture is also carried on, about 300,000 cocoa-nut palms having been planted in Tanga. Within the last four years the growing of fibre plants has rapidly advanced, about 1,055,000 plants (the Mauritius *agave* and the Sisal *agave*) having been planted in Pangani. Sugar-cane, vanilla, tobacco, and other products are less widely cultivated.

In 1900-01, 77 mining concessions were granted, 43 being in the district of Lindi. Mining work is directed towards the production of gold, coal, mica, copper, besides precious stones such as the garnet, moonstone, tourmaline, agate, and topaz.

The actual revenue for the year 1900 amounted to 2,860,112 marks, and the expenditure to 6,672,241 marks. The imports were of the value of 11,430,540 marks; the exports, 4,293,645 marks. The inland caravan trade in the north of the Protectorate has been injuriously affected by the opening of the British railway in Uganda. The following statement shows, for the years 1899-1900 and 1900-1, (1) the number of loads carried from the German coast inland to Moschi, and the import duties paid on goods from Mombasa; (2) the number of loads carried from Moschi (or from beyond Moschi) to the German coast, and the export duties paid on goods to Mombasa:—

	Loads		Duties on goods	
	1900	1901	1900	1901
Coast to Moschi	1,865	460	From Mombasa	Rupces 3,075
Moschi to Coast	461	172	To Mombasa	1,712
				Rupers 4,793
				16,194

PACIFIC.—The revenue of the New Guinea Protectorates in the year 1900-1 amounted to 90,757 marks. Of the various groups of islands, the white population in 1901, imports and exports in 1900, were as follows:—

	Whites	Imports	Exports
		Marks	Marks
New Guinea	301	1,612,685	1,008,329
Caroline Islands	127	459,224	263,481
Marshall Islands	68	597,400	556,400

The population of Samoa, as determined by a census carried out between August 15 and October 15, 1900, numbers 32,815 (16,894 males and 15,921 females), distributed thus:—Upolu, 17,755; Manono and Apolima, 1,038; Savaii, 14,022. The imports of the islands in 1900 amounted to the value of 2,165,811 marks, and the exports to 1,265,799 marks. In that year 78 vessels of 77,156 tons visited the port of Apia.

GREECE.

In the budget for 1902 the revenue is estimated at 115,169,375 drachmai, and the expenditure at 115,029,455 drachmai.

A Greek minister will be appointed to London before the Coronation of King Edward VII.

TURKEY.

The number and tonnage of the vessels which visited the ports of the Turkish Empire in the years ending March 13, 1900 and 1901, are given as follows: 1900, 186,257 vessels of 33,336,613 tons; 1901, 188,034 vessels of 34,332,877 tons.

BULGARIA.

The imports into Bulgaria in the year 1901 amounted to 70,044,073 leva or francs, and the exports to 82,769,759 leva.

UNITED STATES.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE NAVY.—Mr. Long has tendered his resignation of this office as from May 1, 1902, and will be succeeded by Mr. W. H. Moody, Member of Congress for Massachusetts.

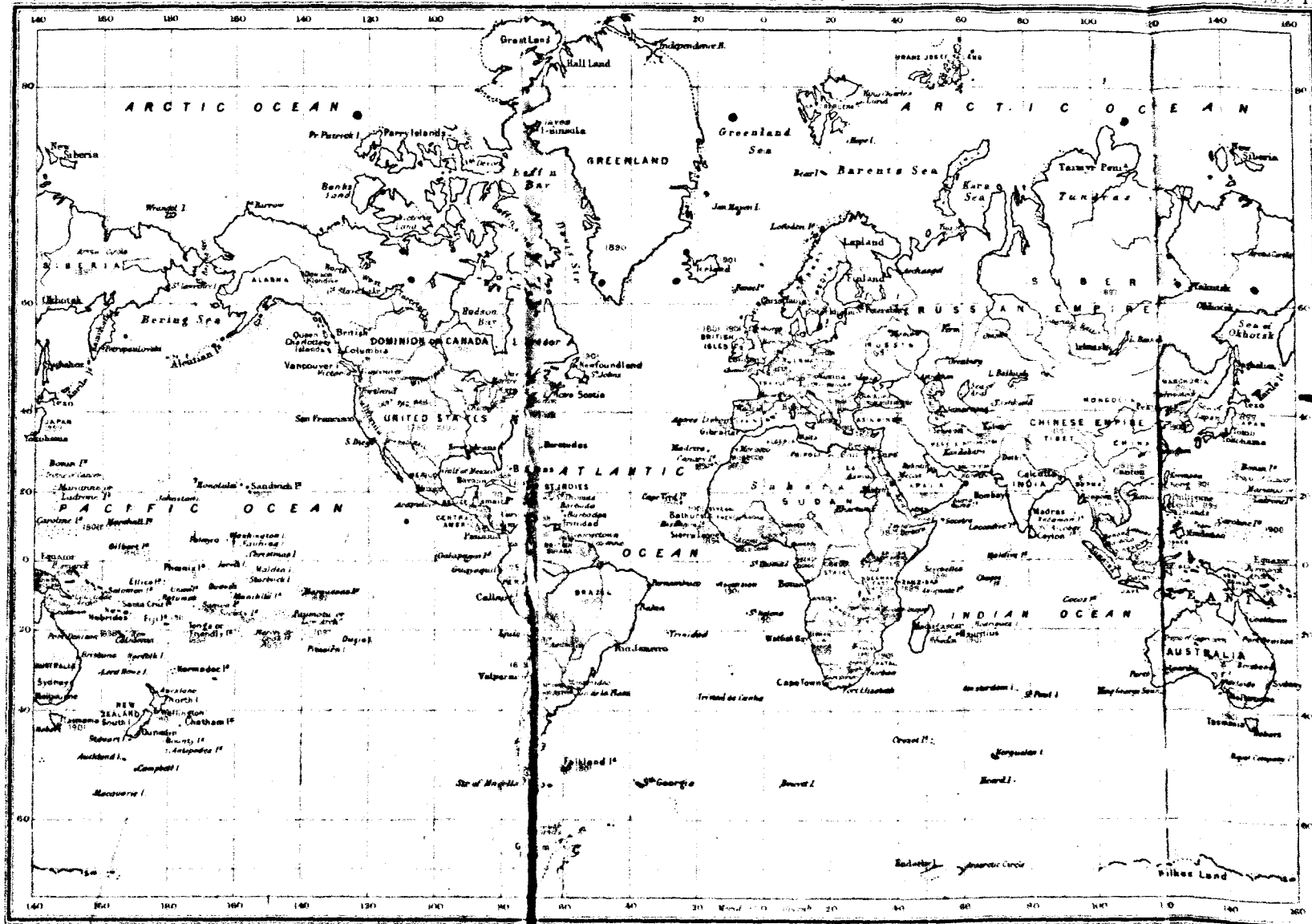
The output of pig-iron in the United States amounted to 15,878,354 long tons in 1901, as compared with 13,789,242 long tons in 1900. In the last 5 years the output of locomotives from the various locomotive building works in the States was: 1897, 1,251; 1898, 1,875; 1899, 2,473; 1900, 3,153; 1901, 3,384.

The estimated production of gold in the United States in 1901 was:—

	Fine ounces	Dollars
Colorado	1,402,875	29,000,000
California	760,973	15,730,700
Alaska	334,000	6,904,000
South Dakota	319,361	6,601,800
Montana	243,000	5,023,300
Other States	820,369	16,958,600
Total	3,880,578	89,218,800

The estimated production of silver in 1901 was as follows:—

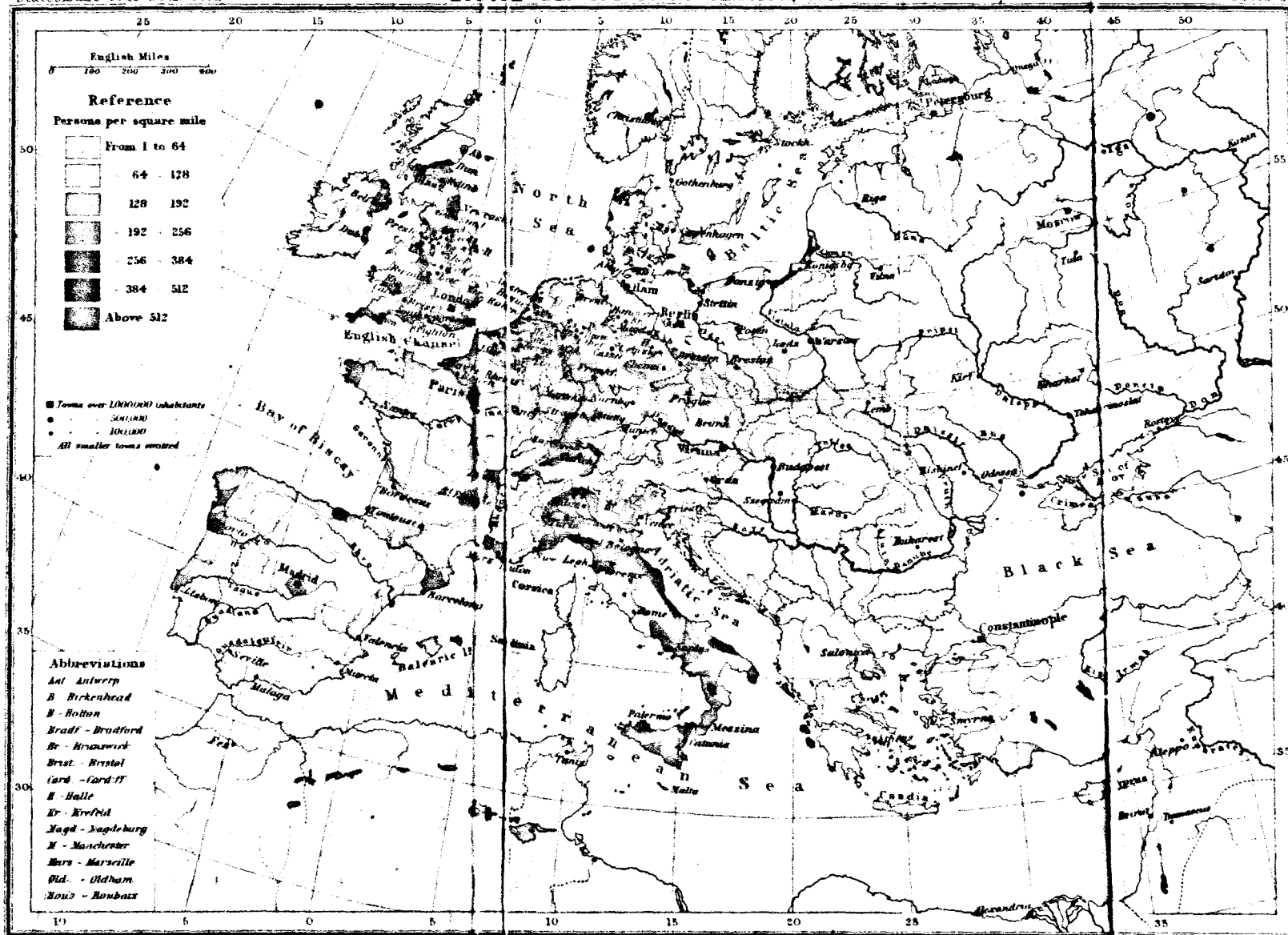
	Fine ounces	Dollars
Colorado	20,833,333	12,500,000
Montana	14,500,000	8,700,000
Texas	10,250,000	6,150,000
Idaho	4,000,000	2,400,000
Nevada	4,000,000	2,400,000
Other States	6,070,455	3,642,200
Total	59,653,788	35,792,200

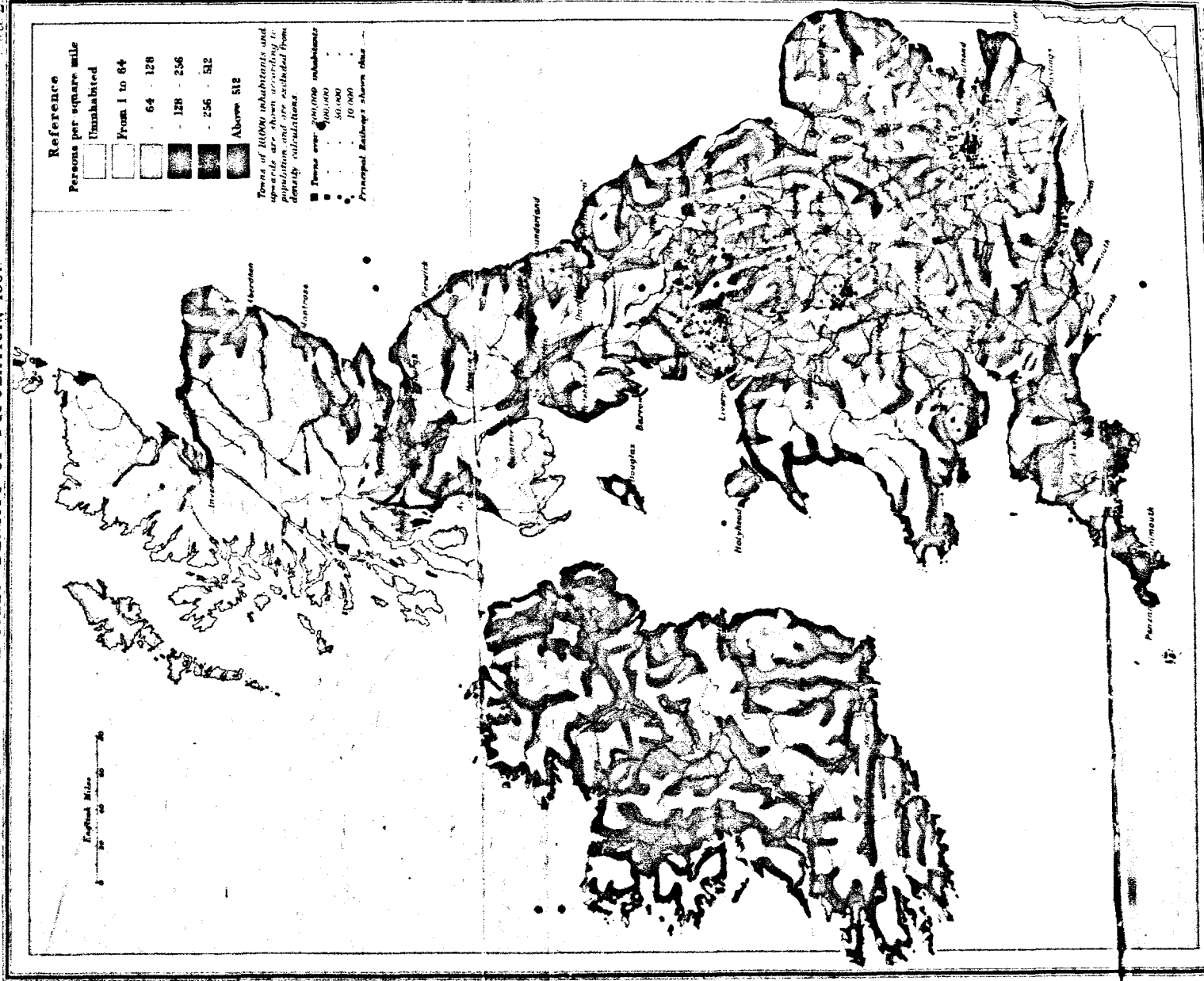


Countries in which an Official State Census is taken are coloured

Countries in which we have merely an Estimate of Population

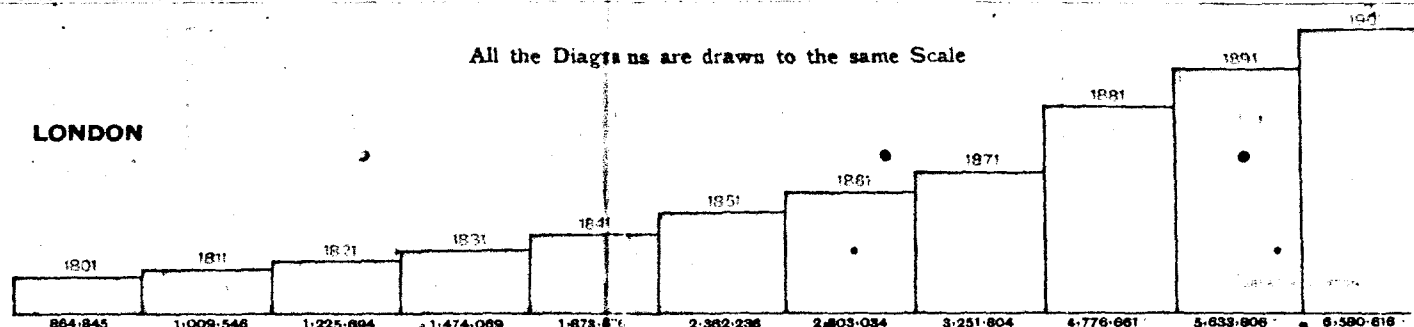
The dates of the latest Official Census or Estimate are printed on each Country in red—1901. When no date is given the Estimate is very general.



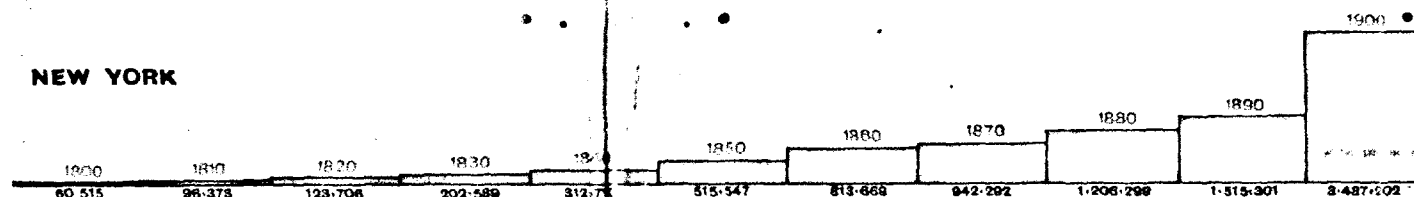


All the Diagrams are drawn to the same Scale

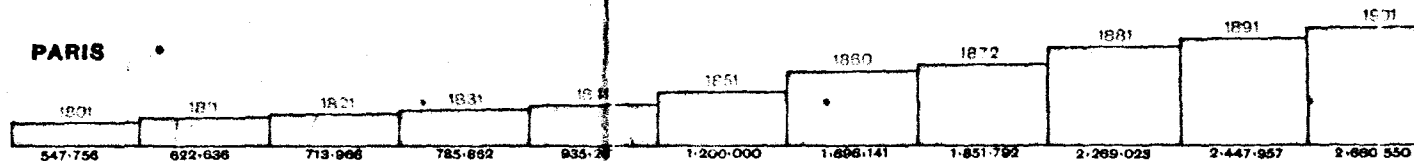
LONDON



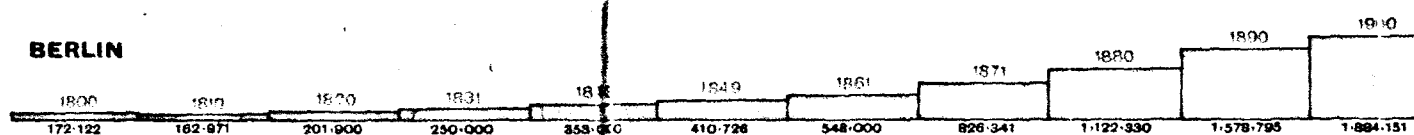
NEW YORK



PARIS



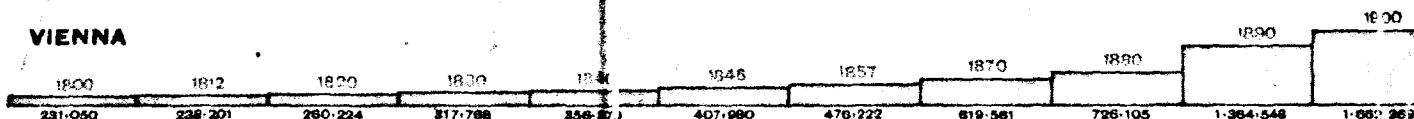
BERLIN



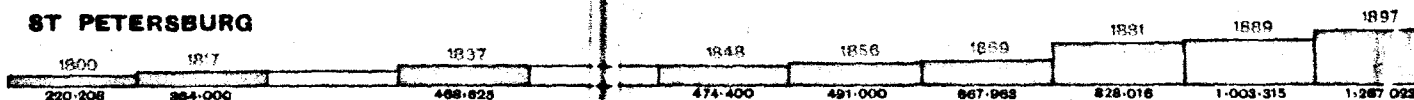
CHICAGO

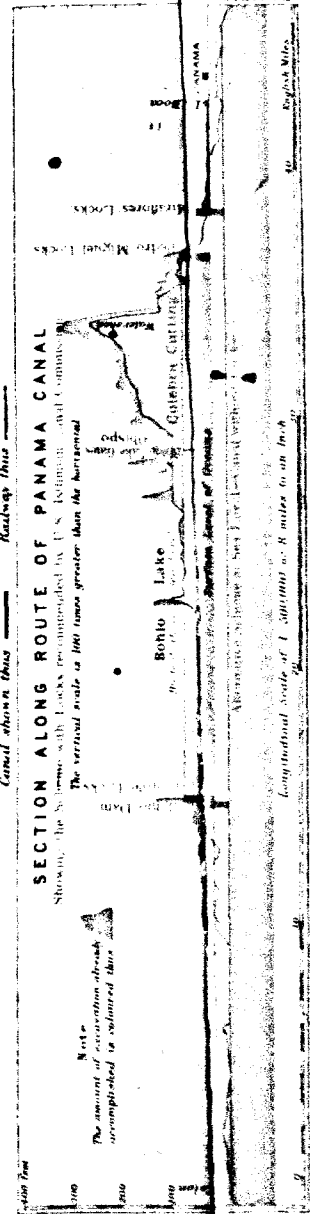
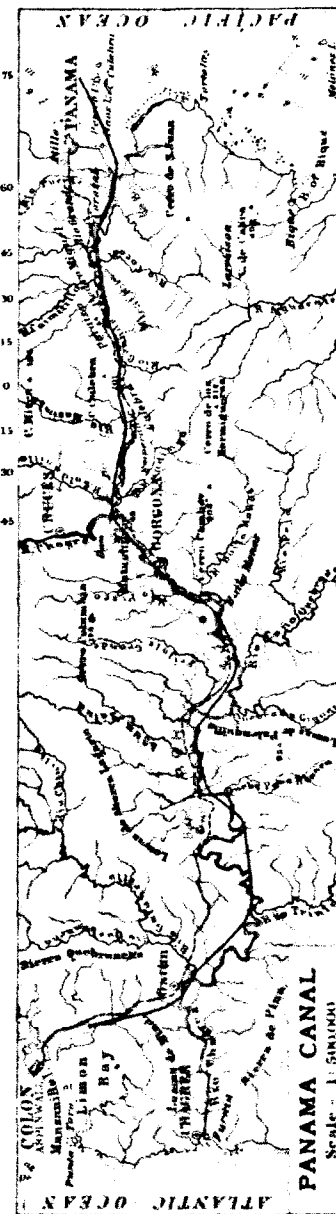
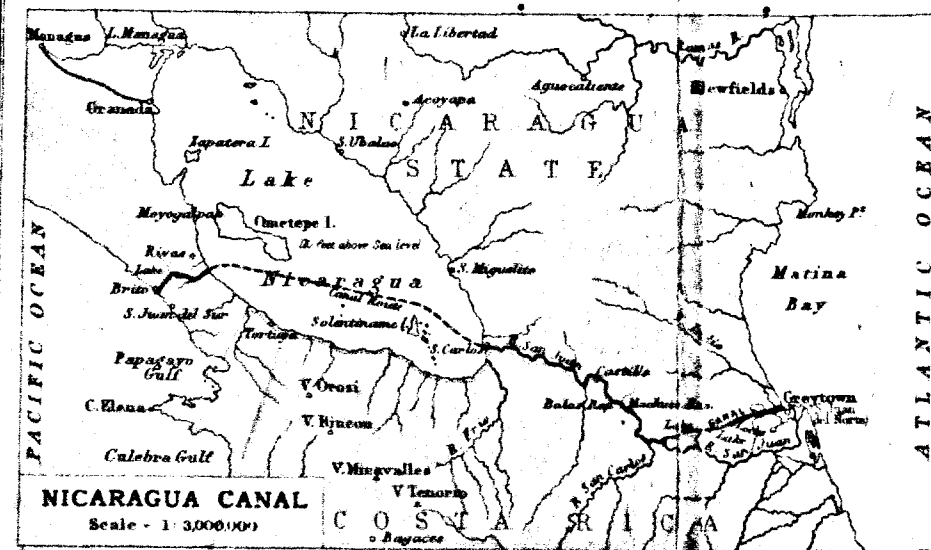
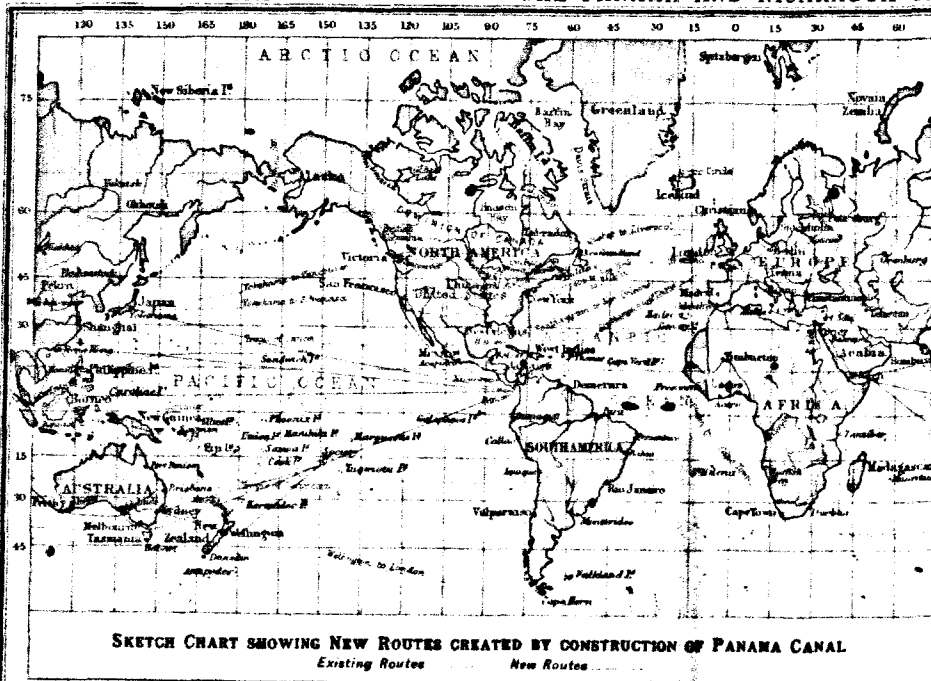


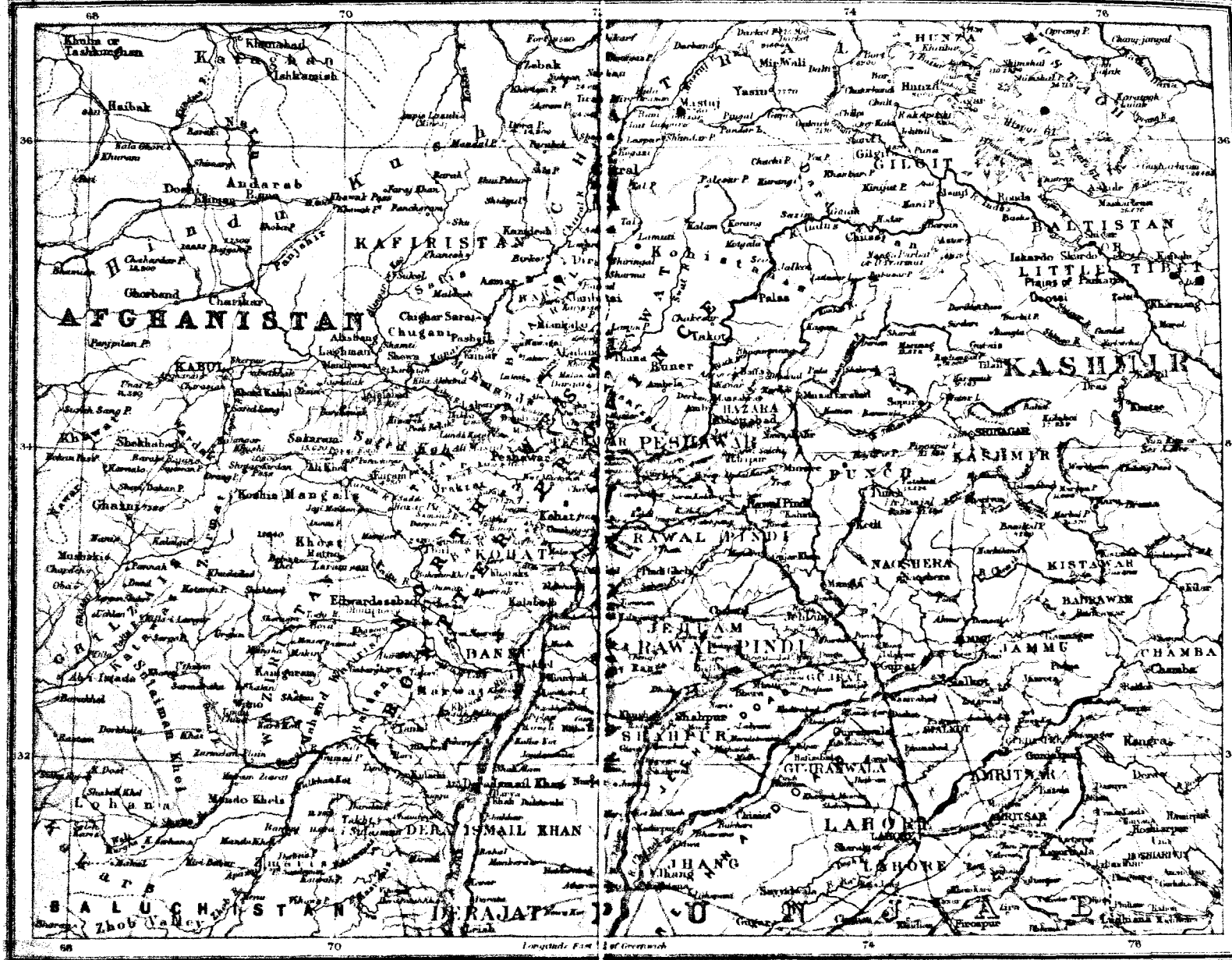
VIENNA

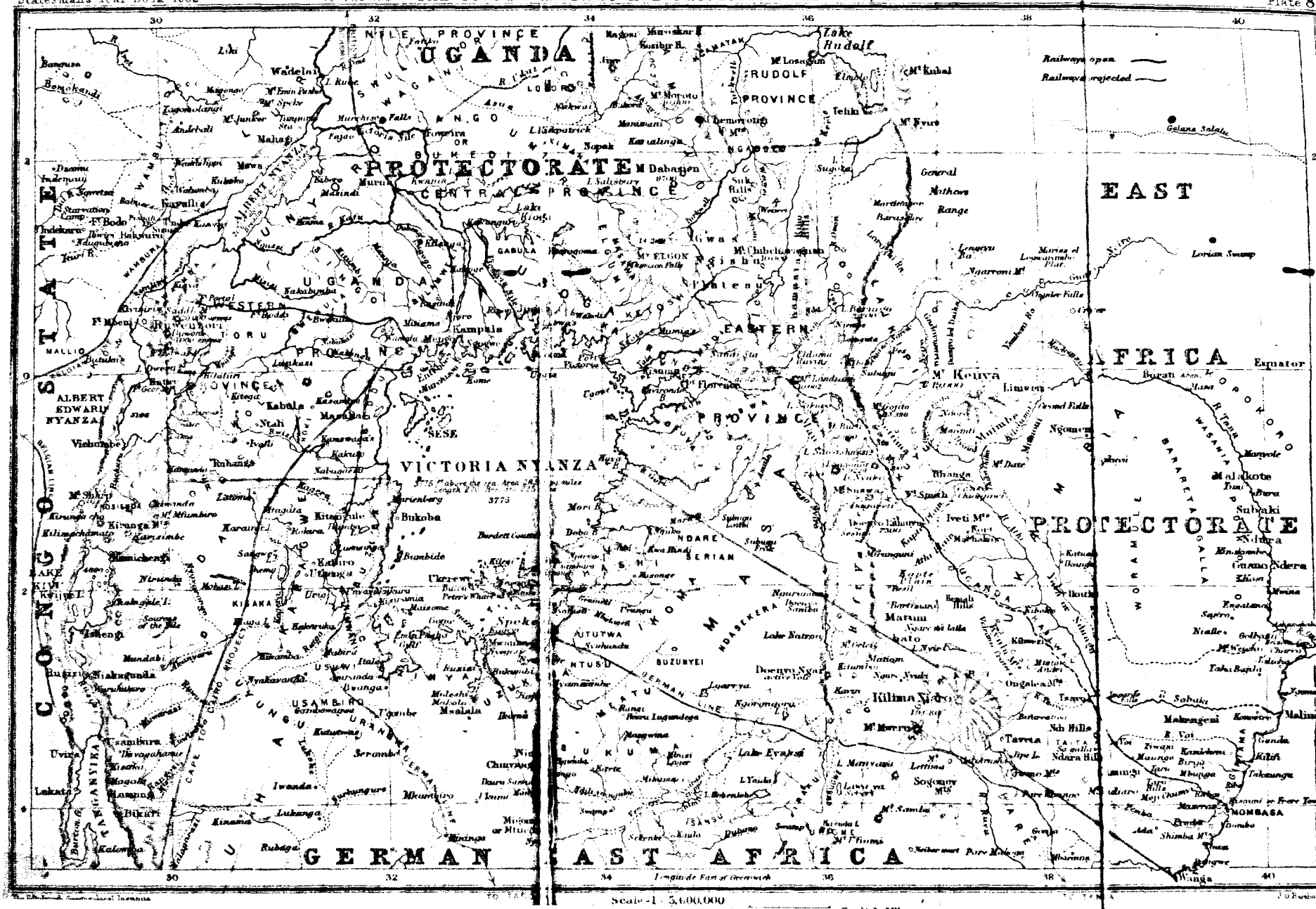


ST PETERSBURG









THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The British Empire consists of :—

- I. THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
- II. INDIA, THE COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, AND DEPENDENCIES.

Reigning King and Emperor.

Edward VII., born Nov. 9, 1841, son of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha ; married March 10, 1863, to Princess *Alexandra*, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark ; succeeded to the crown on the death of his mother, January 22, 1901.

Children of the King.

I. *George* Frederick, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall and York, Duke of Rothesay in Scotland, the heir-apparent, born June 3, 1865 ; married July 6, 1893, to Victoria Mary, daughter of the Duke of Teck. Offspring :—(1) Edward Albert, born June 23, 1894 ; (2) Albert Frederick, born December 14, 1895 ; (3) Victoria Alexandra, born April 25, 1897 ; (4) Henry William, born March 31, 1900.

II. Princess *Louise*, born February 20, 1867 ; married July 27, 1889, to the Duke of Fife. Offspring :—(1) Alexandra Victoria, born May 17, 1891 ; (2) Maud Alexandra, born April 3, 1893.

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

IV. Princess *Maud* Charlotte, born November 26, 1869 ; married July 22, 1896, to Prince Karl of Denmark.

Brother and Sisters of the King.

Princess Victoria (Empress Frederick), born Nov. 21, 1840 ; married, Jan. 25, 1858, to Prince Friedrich Wilhelm (Friedrich I. of Germany), eldest son of Wilhelm I., German Emperor and King of Prussia ; widow, June 15, 1888 ; died August 5, 1901.

Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, born August 6, 1844 ; became Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, August 22, 1893 ; married January 23, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, daughter of the Emperor Alexander II. ; died July 30, 1900. His surviving children are : (1) Maria, born Oct.

PART THE FIRST
•
THE BRITISH EMPIRE

29, 1875; married Jan. 10, 1893, to Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Crown Prince of Roumania; (2) Victoria, born Nov. 25, 1876; married April 19, 1894, to Ernst Ludwig, Grand Duke of Hesse; (3) Alexandra, born Sept. 1, 1878; married April 20, 1896, to Prince Ernst, Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg; (4) Beatrice, born April 20, 1884.

I. Princess *Helena*, born May 25, 1846; married, July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Offspring:—Albert John, born Feb. 26, 1869; Victoria, born May 3, 1870; Louise Auguste, born Aug. 12, 1872, married to Prince Aribert of Anhalt, July 6, 1891; the marriage was dissolved July 10, 1900.

II. Princess *Louise*, born March 18, 1848; married March 21, 1871, to John, Marquis of Lorne, who became Duke of Argyll, April 24, 1900.

III. Prince *Arthur*, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; married, March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia, born July 25, 1860. Offspring:—(1) Margaret Victoria, born Jan. 15, 1882; (2) Arthur, born Jan. 13, 1883; (3) Victoria, born March 17, 1886.

Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, born 1853; married, 1882, to Princess Helena of Waldeck; died, 1884; left two children, Alice, born February 25, 1883; and Charles Edward, Duke of Albany, now Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, born July 19, 1884.

IV. Princess *Beatrice*, born April 14, 1857; married, July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry (died January 20, 1896), third son of Prince Alexander of Hesse. Offspring:—(1) Alexander Albert, born Nov. 23, 1886; (2) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct. 24, 1887; (3) Leopold Arthur Louis, born May 21, 1889; (4) Maurice Victor Donald, born October 3, 1891.

Cousins of the late Queen.

I. Prince *Ernest August*, Duke of Cumberland, born Sept. 21, 1845, the grandson of Duke Ernest August of Cumberland, fifth son of King George III.; married, December 21, 1878, to Princess Thyra of Denmark, born September 29, 1853. Offspring: 2 sons and 3 daughters.

II. Prince *George*, Duke of Cambridge, born March 26, 1819, the son of Duke Adolph of Cambridge, sixth son of King George III.; field-marshal in the British army (commander-in-chief till 1895).

III. Princess *Augusta*, sister of the preceding, born July 19, 1822; married June 28, 1843, to Grand Duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

The King's legal title rests on the statute of 12 & 13 Will. III. c. 3, by which the succession to the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland was settled on the Princess Sophia of Hanover and the 'heirs of her body being Protestants.' By proclamation of November 4, 1901, under the Royal Titles Act, 1901, the title is declared to be "Edward VII., by the Grace of God of the

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India."

Provision is made for the support of the Royal household by the settlement of the Civil List soon after the commencement of each reign. Formerly hereditary Crown revenues from land, excise duties, and other sources, supplemented by revenues specially assigned by Parliament, were applied to the maintenance of the Royal household and also to the general civil administration of the country. Over the expenditure of this money Parliament exercised no direct control until, in 1760, George III. surrendered the greater part of the hereditary revenues in England and agreed to accept, instead, a Civil List of 800,000*l.* per annum. The Civil List was from time to time relieved of many civil charges, but its amount proved insufficient. Besides annually paying the stipulated sum which in 1777 was increased to 900,000*l.*, and by 1816 had risen to 1,803,730*l.* per annum, Parliament, during the reign of George III., paid Civil List debt to the amount of 3,398,000*l.* In addition to the Civil List for England, George III. enjoyed the hereditary revenues of both Scotland and Ireland, unsundered. George IV. (1820) having surrendered most of the hereditary revenues of England and Ireland, the civil charges on the Civil List were further diminished, and the allowance was fixed at 850,000*l.* for England and 250,000*l.* for Ireland, the hereditary revenues of Scotland (unsundered) being to the average amount of 109,000*l.* William IV. (1830), having surrendered the hereditary revenues of England, Scotland, and Ireland, the burdens on the Civil List were almost all removed, and the annual allowance was fixed at 510,000*l.* On similar conditions Queen Victoria's Civil List (1837) was fixed at 385,000*l.*, free of all charges for the public service. By Act of 1 Ed. VII. c. 4 (July 2, 1901), 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, 125,000*l.* for salaries of the Royal household and retired allowances, 193,000*l.* for household expenses, 20,000*l.* for works, 13,000*l.* for alms and bounty, and 5,000*l.* remains unappropriated. The Civil List Act, 1901, also provides for an annuity of 20,000*l.* during the present reign to the Duke of Cornwall, and of 10,000*l.* to the Duchess of Cornwall, or 30,000*l.* to the Duchess if she should survive the Duke of Cornwall. To each of the three daughters of the King there is granted an annuity of 6,000*l.*, and to Queen Alexandra, in the event of her surviving the King, an annuity of 70,000*l.* Civil List pensions may be granted, but are not chargeable on the sum paid for the Civil List. All these payments are charged on the Consolidated Fund, into which the surrendered hereditary revenues are carried. Queen Victoria had paid to her the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, which in the year 1900 amounted to 86,135*l.*, and the payment made to her Majesty for the year was 61,000*l.*

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 Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; 6,000*l.* to Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll; 6,000*l.* to Princess Henry (Beatrice) of Battenberg; 8,000*l.* to the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; 12,000*l.* to George, Duke of Cambridge; and 6,000*l.* to Princess Helena of Waldeck, Duchess of Albany.

The Heir Apparent has an income from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, which in the year 1900 were 109,833*l.*, the sum paid to the Prince being 70,456*l.*

The following is a list of the sovereigns and sovereign rulers of Great Britain, with date of their accession, from the union of the crowns of England and Scotland:—

House of Stuart.		House of Stuart.	
James I.	1603	Anne	1702
Charles I.	1625		
Commonwealth.		House of Hanover.	
Parliamentary Executive	1649	George I.	1714
Protectorate	1653	George II.	1727
House of Stuart.		George III.	1760
Charles II.	1660	George IV.	1820
James II.	1685	William IV.	1830
House of Stuart-Orange.		Victoria	1837
William and Mary	1689	Edward VII.	1901
William III.	1694		

1. THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Constitution and Government.

I. IMPERIAL AND CENTRAL.

The supreme legislative power of the British Empire is by its Constitution given to Parliament. Parliament is summoned by the writ of the sovereign issued out of Chancery, by advice of the Privy Council, at least thirty-five days previous to its assembling. On a vacancy occurring in the House of Commons whilst Parliament is sitting, a writ for the election of a new member is issued upon motion in the House. If the vacancy occurs during the recess, the writ is issued at the instance of the Speaker.

It has become customary of late for Parliaments to meet in annual session extending from the middle of February to about the end of August. Every session must end with a prorogation, and by it all Bills which have not been passed during the session fall to the ground. The royal proclamation which summons Parliament in order to proceed to business must be issued fourteen days before the time of meeting. A dissolution is the civil death of Parliament; it 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 the existence of any Parliament being seven years. Formerly, on the demise of the sovereign Parliament stood dissolved by the fact thereof; but this was altered in the reign of William III. to the effect of postponing the dissolution till six months after the accession of the new sovereign, while the Reform Act of 1867 settled that the Parliament 'in being at any future demise of the Crown shall not be determined by such demise.'

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—(1) by hereditary right; (2) by creation of the sovereign; (3) by virtue of office—English bishops; (4) by election for life—Irish peers; (5) by election for duration of Parliament—Scottish peers.

The number of names on the 'Roll' was 401 in 1830; 457 in 1840; 448 in 1850; 458 in 1860; 503 in 1877; and 592 in 1901. About two-thirds of the hereditary peerages were created in the last century. Excluding the royal and ecclesiastical peerages, the 4 oldest existing peerages in the House of Lords date from the latter part of the thirteenth century, while 5 go back to the fourteenth and 7 to the fifteenth century. There are, besides, 10

peeresses of the United Kingdom in their own right, and 2 Scotch peeresses, and 18 Scotch and 61 Irish peers who are not peers of Parliament.

The House of Commons has consisted, since 49 Hen. III., of knights of the shire, or representatives of counties; of citizens, or representatives of cities; and of burgesses or representatives of boroughs, all of whom vote together. To the House of Commons, in the reign of Edward I., 37 counties and 166 boroughs each returned two representatives; but at the accession of Henry VIII. the total number of constituencies was only 147. The additions from Edward VI. to Charles II. were almost entirely of borough members. In the fourth Parliament of Charles I., the number of places in England and Wales for which returns were made, exclusive of counties, amounted to 210; and in the time of the Stuarts, the total number of members of the House of Commons was about 500. At the union of the English and Scottish Parliaments in 1707, 45 representatives of Scotland were added; and at the union of the British and Irish Parliaments in 1801, 100 representatives of Ireland. The average number of members was then about 650.

By the Reform Bill of 1832, the number of English county constituencies was increased from 52 to 82; 56 boroughs, containing a population of less than 2,000 each, were totally disfranchised, and 31 other boroughs, of less than 4,000 each, were required to send one representative instead of two. On the other hand, 22 new boroughs acquired the right to return two members, and 24 to return one member. In Scotland the town members were increased from 15 to 23—making 53 in all; while the Irish representatives were increased from 100 to 103.

The next great change in the constituency of the House of Commons, was made by the Reform Bill of 1867-68. By this Act England and Wales were allotted 493 members and Scotland 60, while the number for Ireland remained unaltered, and household suffrage was conferred on boroughs in England and Scotland. A still greater reform was effected by the Representation of the People Act 1884, and the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885. The former introduced a 'service franchise,' extending to householders and lodgers in *counties* the suffrages which in 1867 had been conferred upon householders and lodgers in *boroughs*, and placed the three Kingdoms on a footing of equality as regards electoral qualifications; while the latter made a new division of the United Kingdom into county and borough constituencies, and raised the total number of members to 670, England receiving 6 new members, and Scotland 12.

The number of members and of registered electors for

England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland respectively, in 1901 was as follows:—

	COUNTIES.		BOROUGHs.		UNIVERSITIES.		TOTAL.	
	Members	Electors	Members	Electors	Members	Electors	Members	Electors
England.	253	3,046,900	237	2,325,263	5	17,702	495	5,389,865
Scotland.	39	382,629	91	291,643	2	18,597	72	696,869
Ireland.	85	622,465	16	108,907	2	4,719	103	735,851
	377	4,051,994	284	2,728,573	9	42,018	670	6,822,585

Thus about one-sixth of the population are electors.

The number of those voting as 'Illiterates,' and the total votes recorded in 1895, were as follows:—

	England	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
Illiterates	28,521	4,062	40,357	72,940
Total votes polled being	3,190,826	447,591	220,506	3,858,923

All elections for members of Parliament must be by secret vote by ballot, an Act being passed annually to this effect.

No one under twenty-one years of age can be a member of Parliament. All clergymen of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland, and Roman Catholic clergymen are disqualified from sitting as members; all Government contractors, and all sheriffs and returning officers for the localities for which they act, are disqualified both from voting and from sitting as members. No English or Scottish peer can be elected to the House of Commons, but non-representative Irish peers are eligible.

The following is a table of the duration of Parliaments of the United Kingdom during the reign of Queen Victoria:—

Reign	Parliament	When met	When dissolved	Existed
Victoria	1st	11 Sept. 1837	23 June 1841	Y. M. D. 3 9 12
"	2nd	19 Aug. 1841	23 July 1847	5 11 4
"	3rd	21 Sept. 1847	1 July 1852	4 9 10
"	4th	20 Aug. 1852	21 Mar. 1857	4 7 1
"	5th	30 April 1857	23 April 1859	1 11 23
"	6th	31 May 1859	6 July 1865	6 1 6
"	7th	15 Aug. 1865	11 Nov. 1868	3 2 27
"	8th	10 Dec. 1868	26 Jan. 1874	5 1 16
"	9th	5 Mar. 1874	24 Mar. 1880	6 0 19
"	10th	29 April 1880	18 Nov. 1885	5 6 20
"	11th	12 Jan. 1886	26 June 1886	0 5 14
"	12th	5 Aug. 1886	28 June 1892	5 10 23
"	13th	4 Aug. 1892	24 July 1895	2 11 20
"	14th	12 Aug. 1895	25 Sept. 1900	5 1 13
"	15th	3 Dec. 1900		

The executive government of Great Britain and Ireland is vested nominally in the Crown; but practically in a committee of Ministers, commonly called the Cabinet, whose existence is dependent on the possession of a majority in the House of Commons.

The member of the Cabinet who fills the position of First Lord of the Treasury is, as a rule, the chief of the Ministry. It is on the Premier's recommendation that his colleagues are appointed; and he dispenses the greater portion of the patronage of the Crown.

The present Cabinet consists of the following members:

1. *Prime Minister and Lord Privy Seal.*—Right Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., born 1830, younger son of the second Marquis; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. for Stamford, 1853-68; succeeded to the title, 1868; Secretary of State for India, July, 1866, to March, 1867, and again, 1874-1878; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1878-1880; Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, June, 1885, to February, 1886; Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, August 3, 1886, to January 14, 1887; Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs till August, 1892, and from June 25, 1895, to November, 1900, when he resigned the office of Secretary for Foreign Affairs and assumed that of Lord Privy Seal.

2. *Lord President of the Council.*—Right Hon. the Duke of Devonshire, born 1833; succeeded to the title, 1891; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; M.P. for North Lancashire, 1857; a Lord of the Admiralty, 1863; Postmaster-General, 1868; M.P. for Radnor, 1869; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1871; M.P. for North-East Lancashire, 1880; Secretary of State for India, 1880; Secretary of State for War, 1882; M.P. for the Rossendale division of Lancashire, 1885. Present appointment, June 25, 1895.

3. *Lord High Chancellor.*—Right Hon. the Earl of Halsbury (formerly Sir Hardinge S. Giffard), born 1825; educated at Merton College, Oxford; called to the Bar (Inner Temple), 1850; Solicitor-General, 1875; M.P. for Launceston, 1877; Lord Chancellor, November, 1885, to February, 1886, and again, August, 1886, to August, 1892. Present appointment, June 25, 1895.

4. *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.*—Right Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, born 1845; succeeded to title, 1866; educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; a Lord of the Admiralty, 1868; Under-Secretary for War, 1872; Under-Secretary for India, May to July, 1880; Governor-General of Canada, 1883-1888; Governor-General of India, 1888-1893; Secretary for War, June, 1895, to November, 1900. Present appointment, November, 1900.

5. *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.*—Right Hon. Lord James of Hereford (formerly Sir Henry James), born 1828; educated at Cheltenham College; called to the Bar, 1852; M.P. for Taunton, 1869; Solicitor-General, September to November, 1873; Attorney-General, 1873-1874, and 1880-1885; raised to Peerage, June, 1895. Present appointment, June 28, 1895.

6. *First Lord of the Treasury.*—Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, born 1848; educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; Private Secretary to Marquis of Salisbury, 1878-80, at Berlin Congress; M.P. for Hertford, 1879; for Manchester East, 1885; President of Local Government Board, 1885; Secretary for Scotland, 1886; admitted to Cabinet, November, 1886; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1887-1891; First Lord of the Treasury, November, 1891, to August, 1892. Present appointment, June 25, 1895.

7. *Secretary of State for the Home Department.*—Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, born 1838; M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, 1874; for the St. George's division

of the Tower Hamlets, 1885; Secretary to the Admiralty, 1885; President of the Local Government Board, 1886; President of the Board of Trade, June, 1895, to November, 1900. Present appointment, November, 1900.

8. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.—Right Hon. Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bart., born 1837; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. for East Gloucestershire, 1864; Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board, February to December, 1868; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1874; Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1878; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1885; Chief Secretary for Ireland, August 3, 1886; resigned, March 5, 1887, but retained seat in Cabinet; President of the Board of Trade, 1888-1892. Present appointment, June 25, 1895.

9. *Secretary of State for the Colonies*.—Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, born 1836; educated at University College School, London; Mayor of Birmingham, 1873-1876; Chairman of the Birmingham School Board, 1874-1876; M.P. for Birmingham, 1876; for West Birmingham, 1885; President of the Board of Trade, 1880-1885; President of the Local Government Board, February to April, 1886; one of the Commissioners to Washington on North American Fisheries, 1887. Present appointment, June 25, 1895.

10. *Secretary of State for War*.—Right Hon. W. St. J. F. Brodrick, born 1856; educated at Eton and Oxford; M.P. for West Surrey, 1880-85, and for South-West Surrey since 1885; Financial Secretary to the War Office, 1886-92; Under-Secretary of State for War, 1895-98; Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1898-1900. Present appointment, November, 1900.

11. *Secretary of State for India*.—Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, born 1845; educated at Harrow; M.P. for Middlesex, 1868; for Ealing, 1885; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1885-86; and again, 1886-1892. Present appointment, June 28, 1895.

12. *First Lord of the Admiralty*.—Right Hon. the Earl of Selborne, born 1859; educated at Oxford; M.P. for East Hants 1885-92, and for West Edinburgh, 1892-95; succeeded to the peerage, 1895; Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1895-1900. Present appointment, November, 1900.

13. *President of the Local Government Board*.—Right Hon. W. H. Long, born 1854; educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. for North Wilts, 1880; and for the Devizes division, 1885; Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, 1886-1892; M.P. for West Derby division of Liverpool, 1893; President of the Board of Agriculture, 1895-1900. Present appointment, November, 1900.

14. *President of the Board of Trade*.—Right Hon. Gerald Balfour, born 1858; educated at Eton and Cambridge; Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, 1895-1900; M.P. for Leeds since 1885. Present appointment, November, 1900.

15. *Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland*.—Right Hon. Earl Cadogan, born 1840; succeeded to title, 1873; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. for Bath, 1873; Under-Secretary for the Colonies, 1878; Lord Privy Seal, 1886. Present appointment, June 28, 1895.

16. *Lord Chancellor of Ireland*.—Right Hon. Lord Ashbourne (formerly Mr. Edward Gibson); born 1837; educated at Trinity College, Dublin; called to the Irish Bar, 1860; M.P. for Dublin University, 1875; Attorney-General for Ireland, 1877; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, June, 1885, to February, 1886, and again, August, 1886, to August, 1892. Present appointment, June 28, 1895.

17. *Secretary for Scotland*.—Right Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, born 1849; assumed restored title, 1869; educated at Eton and Oriel College,

Oxford; is a Representative Peer for Scotland; Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, 1888. Present appointment, June 28, 1895.

18. *First Commissioner of Works*.—Right Hon. A. Akers-Douglas, born 1851; educated at Eton and University College, Oxford; called to the Bar (Inner Temple), 1874; M.P. for East Kent, 1880 to 1885; and for the St. Augustine's division of Kent since 1885; Patronage Secretary to the Treasury, 1885-1886, and again, 1886-1892. Present appointment, July 2, 1895.

19. *President of the Board of Agriculture*.—Right Hon. R. W. Hanbury, born 1845; educated at Rugby and Oxford; M.P. for Tamworth, 1872-78, for North Staffordshire, 1878-80, and for Preston since 1885; Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1895-1900. Present appointment, November, 1900.

20. *Postmaster-General*.—Right Hon. the Marquis of Londonderry, born 1852; M.P. for County Down, 1878-84; succeeded to the peerage, 1884; Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, 1886-89; Chairman of the London School Board, 1895-97. Present appointment, November, 1900.

The following is a list of the heads of the Administrations of Great Britain since 1835:—

Heads of Administrations.	Dates of Appointment	Heads of Administrations.	Dates of Appointment
Viscount Melbourne	April 18, 1835	Benjamin Disraeli	Feb. 28, 1868
Sir Robert Peel	Aug. 30, 1841	W. E. Gladstone	Dec. 9, 1868
Lord John Russell	July 6, 1846	Benjamin Disraeli	Feb. 21, 1874
Earl of Derby	Feb. 26, 1852	W. E. Gladstone	April 28, 1880
Earl of Aberdeen	Dec. 27, 1852	Marquis of Salisbury	June 24, 1885
Viscount Palmerston	Feb. 8, 1855	W. E. Gladstone	Feb. 6, 1886
Earl of Derby	Feb. 22, 1858	Marquis of Salisbury	August 3, 1886
Viscount Palmerston	June 17, 1859	W. E. Gladstone	August 15, 1892
Earl Russell	Oct. , 1865	Earl of Rosebery	March 5, 1894
Earl of Derby	July 6, 1866	Marquis of Salisbury	June 25, 1895

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

England and Wales.—In each county the Crown is represented by a Lord-Lieutenant, who is generally also *custos rotulorum*, or keeper of the records. He usually nominates persons whom he considers fit and proper persons to be justices of the peace for his county, to be appointed by the Lord Chancellor. His duties however are almost nominal. There is also a sheriff, who represents the executive of the Crown, an under-sheriff, a clerk of the peace, coroners, who are appointed and paid by the County Councils, and other officers. The licensing of persons to sell intoxicating liquors, and the administration of the criminal law—except that which deals with some of the graver offences—is in the hands of the magistrates. For the purposes of local government England and Wales are divided into sixty-two administrative counties, including the county of London, which differ in area from the geographical counties.

For each administrative county there is 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 extend to (1) making of county and police rates; (2) borrowing of money; (3) supervision of county treasurer; (4) management of county halls and other buildings; (5) licensing of houses for music and dancing, and of racecourses; (6) maintenance and management of pauper lunatic asylums; (7) maintenance of reformatory and

industrial schools; (8) management of bridges and main roads; (9) regulation of fees of inspectors, analysts, and other officers; (10) control of officers paid out of the county rate; (11) coroner's salary, fees, and district; (12) Parliamentary polling districts and registration; (13) contagious diseases of animals, and various other matters. The control of the county police is vested in a standing joint committee composed of an equal number of magistrates and members of the County Council. The London police are however under the control of the Home Secretary.

The administrative counties, with the exception of the County of London, are subdivided into 'County Districts' which are either 'Urban' or Rural, as the case may be. Generally speaking, an urban district comprises a town or a small area more or less closely populated, and a rural district takes in several country parishes. Women may be elected to District Councils, but may not sit on County Councils; and the chairman of a District Council is, unless a woman, a magistrate for the county by virtue of his office. The District Councils administer the Public Health and Highway Acts, and also exercise some powers formerly exercised by the justices out of session.

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

Under the London Government Act, 1899, the whole of the administrative County of London, exclusive of the City, has been divided into boroughs, 28 in number, each with a mayor, aldermen, and councillors. The first election was held on November 1, 1900, and the borough councils have, with some additions and some limitations, taken over the powers and duties, property and liabilities of the vestries which ceased to exist on the day of the first meeting of the new councils.

In all the great towns, including the 67 county boroughs, local business is administered by a municipal Corporation, which derives its authority from a charter granted by the Crown. In 1835 the municipalities of the country were completely reorganised. 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, one-third retiring annually; the aldermen are elected by the Council, and the mayor, who serves for one year, also by the Council. A municipal Corporation has practically all the powers of an urban district council, in addition to the privilege of electing a mayor and corporation, and in some cases municipal boroughs have a separate commission of the peace and maintain their own police force. As to Poor Law and School Board administration, see 'Pauperism' and 'Instruction.'

Scotland.—By the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894, a Local Government Board for Scotland was constituted. It consists of the Secretary for Scotland as President, the Solicitor General of Scotland, the Under Secretary for Scotland, and other three members nominated by the Crown. The Local Government Act which was passed for Scotland in 1889 followed in its main

outlines the English Act of the previous year. The powers of local administration in counties formerly exercised by the Commissioners of Supply and Road Trustees were either wholly or in part transferred to the new Councils, which took over their duties and responsibilities in 1890. The Act of 1894 provided that a Parish Council should be established in every parish to take the place of the Parochial Boards and to exercise powers similar to those of the Parish Councils in England. Municipal bodies exist in the towns of Scotland, as in those of England, but instead of their magistrates being called aldermen, they are called bailies, and instead of their chief magistrates being called mayors they are called provosts. There are in Scotland five kinds of burghs—(1) Burghs of barony; (2) Burghs of regality (no practical distinction between these two); the councils of these two classes of burghs ceased to exist in 1893 by statutory enactment; (3) Royal Burghs, representatives of which meet together annually in a collective corporate character, as the 'Convention of Royal Burghs,' for the transaction of business; (4) Parliamentary Burghs, which possess statutory constitutions almost identical with those of the Royal Burghs; (5) Police Burghs, constituted under the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, in which the local authority are the Police Commissioners. These two latter burghs, by Acts passed in 1879 and 1895, are enabled to send representatives to the convention.

Ireland.—The principal county authority for local government has hitherto been the grand jury, appointed under the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 116; but, by the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, provision was made for the establishment of popularly elected councils for counties and districts. The councillors are elected for three years, and the first council in each county and district may choose additional members to hold office till the next triennial election. The councils have taken over the administrative business formerly managed by the grand juries and presentment sessions, especially the business relating to poor rates, roads, asylums, hospitals, and public health, while the appointment of coroners is also made over to them. The cities of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry, and Waterford, which already possessed representative councils, are made county boroughs, and are exempt from some of the special provisions of the Act. Urban sanitary authorities have become urban district councils, and for rural polling districts district councils have been created, the councillors, urban and rural, being the guardians in their districts. The towns are partly corporate and partly governed by Commissioners. Certain boroughs have a mayor, aldermen, and councillors, whose powers are regulated by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 108. The ordinary affairs of the borough, such as lighting, watching, and cleansing, are administered by the Council, which has power to levy rates for these purposes. In such towns as have no charter of incorporation, the local affairs are administered by a body of Commissioners, who have powers generally to discharge the usual municipal functions, and are empowered to levy rates to defray the cost of administration. Such towns, having over 1,500 inhabitants, may be constituted urban sanitary districts.

The *Isle of Man* and the *Channel Islands* are not bound by Acts of the Imperial Parliament unless specially mentioned. 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 Council for Public Affairs, composed chiefly of ecclesiastical and judicial dignitaries appointed by the Crown; and the House of Keys, a representative assembly of 24 members chosen on a property qualification for 7 years by the 6 'sheadings' or local subdivisions, and the 4 municipalities. The *Channel Islands* are administered according to their own laws and customs, each by a Lieutenant-Governor, with judicial and other functionaries; and a 'States' Assembly,

partly elective. Jersey has a separate legal existence. Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark have a Lieut.-Governor in common, but otherwise their governments are separate.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The population was thus distributed at the census, taken April 1, 1901 :—

Divisions	Area in sq. miles	Males	Females	Total Population on April 1, 1901
England and Wales	58,309	15,721,728	16,804,347	32,526,075
Scotland	29,785	2,173,755	2,298,348	4,472,103
Ireland	32,583	2,197,739	2,258,807	4,456,546
Isle of Man	227	25,486	29,272	54,758
Channel Islands	75	45,205	50,636	95,841
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad }	—	—	—	—
Total	120,979	20,163,913	21,441,410	41,605,323

The following table gives the population of those divisions at each of the four decennial censuses previous to 1901 :—

Divisions	1861	1871	1881	1891
England	18,954,444	21,495,131	24,613,926	27,488,490
Wales	1,111,780	1,217,135	1,360,513	1,519,035
Scotland	3,062,294	3,360,018	3,735,573	4,025,647
Ireland	5,798,937	5,412,377	5,174,836	4,704,750
Isle of Man	52,469	54,042	53,558	55,608
Channel Islands	90,978	90,596	87,702	92,234
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad }	250,356	216,080	215,374	224,211
Total, United Kingdom	29,321,288	31,845,379	35,241,482	38,104,975

The decennial rate of increase or decrease (—) per cent. at each of the last five censuses has been as follows :—

—	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901
England	12·0	13·4	14·5	11·7	12·1
Wales	10·5	9·5	11·8	11·6	13·3
Scotland	6·0	9·7	11·2	7·8	11·1
Ireland	—11·8	—6·7	—4·4	—9·1	—5·3
The Islands	0·2	0·8	—2·3	4·7	1·9
	5·6	8·8	10·8	8·2	9·9

If Ireland be excluded from the calculation, it will be found

that the rate of increase for the remainder of the United Kingdom was very nearly uniform.

The proportion per cent. of the population living in the various divisions of the United Kingdom was as follows at each of the six decennial censuses from 1851 to 1901 :—2

Divisions	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901
England	61·0	64·6	67·5	69·8	72·2	74·1
Wales	3·6	3·8	3·8	3·8	3·8	4·1
Scotland	10·4	10·4	10·6	10·6	10·7	10·8
Ireland	23·7	19·8	17·0	14·6	12·5	10·7
Isle of Man	·2	·2	·2	·2	·1	·1
Channel Islands	·3	·3	·3	·3	·2	·2
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad }	·8	·9	·6	·7	·5	—

In 1891, in Wales and Monmouthshire 508,036 persons or 28·6 per cent. of the population were returned as able to speak Welsh only, and 402,253, or 22·6 per cent., as able to speak Welsh and English. Thus 910,289, or 51·2 per cent., persons could speak Welsh. In 1881 the number returned was 950,000, or about 70 per cent. In 1891, in Scotland, 43,738, or 1·09 per cent., of the population of Scotland could speak Gaelic only, and 210,677, or 5·23 per cent., could speak Gaelic and English. Thus 254,415, or 6·32 per cent., could speak Gaelic. In 1881 the number was 231,594, or 6·20 per cent. In 1891, in Ireland, 38,121, or ·81 per cent. of the population of Ireland, could speak Irish only, and 642,053, or 13·65 per cent., could speak Irish and English. Thus 680,174, or 14·46 per cent., could speak Irish. In 1881 the number was 949,932, or 18·20 per cent.

The population of the United Kingdom and its divisions (exclusive of army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad) at the end of June, in each of the last ten years, was estimated as follows :—

Year	Total of United Kingdom	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
1892	38,108,519	29,401,898	4,063,452	4,638,169
1893	38,434,629	29,725,358	4,093,959	4,615,312
1894	38,777,687	30,052,397	4,124,691	4,600,599
1895	39,113,465	30,383,047	4,155,654	4,574,764
1896	39,464,582	30,717,355	4,186,849	4,560,378
1897	39,825,357	31,055,355	4,218,279	4,551,723
1898	40,190,797	31,397,078	4,249,946	4,543,773
1899	40,555,623	31,742,588	4,281,850	4,531,185
1900	40,906,664	32,091,907	4,313,993	4,500,764
1901	41,544,145	32,617,001	4,483,774	4,443,370

1. *England and Wales.*

The population of England and Wales was as follows at the eleven enumerations, 1801 to 1901:—

Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop. per sq. mile	Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop. per sq. mile
1801 . . .	8,892,536	153	1861 . . .	20,066,224	344
1811 . . .	10,164,256	175	1871 . . .	22,712,266	390
1821 . . .	12,000,236	206	1881 . . .	25,974,439	446
1831 . . .	13,896,797	239	1891 . . .	29,002,525	498
1841 . . .	15,914,148	273	1901 . . .	32,526,075	558
1851 . . .	17,927,609	308			

The following table shows the area (land and inland water) of each of the 62 administrative counties of England and Wales, and the population, according to the preliminary census report of 1901, compared with the corresponding population in 1891. The areas and population of the county boroughs are not included in those of the administrative counties, but are given separately below.

Administrative Counties	Area. sq. miles	Population		
		Total 1891	Total 1901	Per sq. mile 1901
Bedford . . .	473.3	161,378	171,700	363.0
Berks . . .	713.3	176,119	180,366	252.9
Buckingham . . .	749.0	186,680	196,844	262.8
Cambridge . . .	492.5	120,645	120,634	245.2
Isle of Ely, . . .	371.9	63,340	64,494	173.8
Chester . . .	1,009.2	535,944	601,070	595.7
Cornwall . . .	1,356.6	322,571	322,960	238.0
Cumberland . . .	1,520.4	266,549	266,924	175.5
Derby . . .	1,010.8	425,472	504,577	499.1
Devon . . .	2,597.8	442,287	437,210	168.3
Dorset . . .	977.4	193,542	202,092	206.9
Durham . . .	1,001.1	720,793	833,614	832.7
Essex . . .	1,523.2	578,471	816,503	536.1
Gloucester . . .	1,236.8	323,980	331,516	268.0
Hereford . . .	842.0	115,762	114,150	135.6
Hertford . . .	632.0	226,587	258,045	408.3
Huntingdon . . .	365.6	55,015	54,127	147.9
Kent . . .	1,520.2	807,328	936,003	615.8
Lancaster . . .	1,707.7	1,564,696	1,827,390	1,069.9
Leicester . . .	819.1	201,639	223,896	275.8
Lincoln—				
Parts of Holland . . .	410.6	76,204	77,583	188.8
" Kesteven . . .	727.9	105,361	103,958	142.8
" Lindsey . . .	1,501.7	199,051	206,497	137.5
London . . .	117.0	4,228,317	4,536,063	38,769.7
Middlesex . . .	232.3	542,894	792,225	3,429.5
Monmouth . . .	539.5	203,426	230,800	427.5

Administrative Counties	Area sq. miles	Population		
		Total 1891	Total 1901	Per sq. mile 1901
Norfolk . . .	2,036.7	318,319	313,438	153.8
Northampton . . .	908.9	189,218	207,467	228.2
Soke of Peterborough . . .	83.5	35,249	41,119	492.1
Northumberland . . .	2,009.6	319,730	388,059	193.2
Nottingham . . .	826.8	231,745	274,684	332.1
Oxford . . .	743.7	143,753	137,118	184.4
Rutland . . .	152.0	20,659	19,708	129.7
Salop . . .	1,346.6	236,827	239,297	176.1
Somerset . . .	1,615.8	378,166	385,060	238.4
Southampton . . .	1,479.1	334,194	377,118	254.9
Isle of Wight . . .	146.9	78,672	82,388	540.9
Stafford . . .	1,128.2	771,258	879,618	779.6
Suffolk (East) . . .	859.0	183,405	189,152	220.2
" (West) . . .	610.8	121,350	117,535	192.4
Surrey . . .	707.5	419,115	519,521	734.3
Sussex (East) . . .	815.3	227,699	261,691	320.9
" (West) . . .	630.6	140,987	151,541	240.3
Warwick . . .	879.8	301,412	347,691	395.2
Westmorland . . .	789.6	66,215	64,411	81.5
Wilts . . .	1,350.2	262,551	271,372	201.0
Worcester . . .	739.7	297,389	358,356	484.4
York (East Riding) . . .	1,157.9	141,180	145,194	125.4
" (North Riding) . . .	2,124.5	284,015	285,671	134.4
" (West Riding) . . .	2,624.2	1,294,423	1,460,861	556.7
Total of England . . .	50,216.0	19,641,564	21,931,311	436.7
Anglesey . . .	276.0	50,098	50,590	183.3
Brecknock . . .	733.3	51,393	54,211	73.9
Cardigan . . .	692.3	63,467	61,076	88.2
Carmarthen . . .	918.4	130,566	135,326	147.3
Carnarvon . . .	571.8	117,586	125,669	217.9
Denbigh . . .	665.7	118,979	131,588	197.7
Flint . . .	254.7	77,041	81,490	319.9
Glamorgan . . .	792.6	467,954	601,092	758.4
Merioneth . . .	659.4	48,859	48,774	73.9
Montgomery . . .	797.0	58,003	54,892	68.8
Pembroke . . .	613.6	88,296	87,910	143.2
Radnor . . .	470.6	21,791	23,263	49.4
Total of Wales . . .	7,446.0	1,294,033	1,455,881	195.5
Total of England and Wales . . .	57,662.0	20,935,597	23,387,192	405.6

The following table shows the area (land and inland water) and the population of the 67 county boroughs of England and Wales in 1891 and 1901, together with the Registrar-General's estimate of the population of 32 large towns in the middle of 1901:—

County Boroughs	Area acres	Estimated pop. of municipal boroughs, 1901	Population		
			1891	1901	Per acre 1901
Barrow-in-Furness	11,023	—	51,712	57,584	5·2
Bath	3,382	—	51,884	49,817	14·7
Birkenhead	3,848	111,203	99,857	110,926	28·8
Birmingham	12,639	523,254	478,113	522,182	41·1
Blackburn ¹	6,978	127,714	120,064	127,527	18·2
Bolton	15,279	168,748	146,487	168,205	11·0
Bootle	1,576	—	49,217	58,558	37·2
Bournemouth ¹	2,610	—	37,785	47,003	18·0
Bradford	22,879	280,161	265,728	279,909	12·3
Brighton	2,536	123,008	113,873	123,478	48·8
Bristol ¹	11,705	329,831	289,290	328,842	28·1
Burnley	4,905	97,295	87,016	97,044	24·1
Burton-on-Trent	4,202	—	46,047	50,386	12·0
Bury	5,907	—	57,212	58,028	9·8
Canterbury	3,976	—	23,092	24,868	6·2
Cardiff	6,373	165,308	128,915	164,420	25·7
Chester	2,862	—	37,105	36,281	12·7
Coventry	4,149	—	58,503	69,877	16·8
Croydon	9,012	134,665	102,695	133,885	14·8
Derby ¹	3,449	106,076	94,146	105,785	30·7
Devonport	3,044	—	55,981	69,674	22·9
Dudley	3,346	—	45,724	48,809	13·8
Exeter	3,155	—	45,588	46,940	14·9
Gateshead	3,132	110,492	85,692	109,887	35·0
Gloucester	2,246	—	41,303	47,943	21·3
Grimsby	2,852	—	51,934	63,138	22·1
Halifax	13,967	105,113	97,714	104,933	7·4
Hanley	1,767	—	54,946	61,524	34·8
Hastings ³	4,495	—	63,072	65,528	14·5
Huddersfield	11,859	94,993	95,420	95,006	8·0
Ipswich	8,112	—	57,433	66,622	8·2
Kingston-upon-Hull	8,989	241,622	200,472	240,618	26·8
Leeds	21,596	430,489	367,505	428,953	19·9
Leicester	8,586	212,498	174,624	211,574	24·6
Lincoln	3,755	—	41,491	48,784	13·0
Liverpool	13,239	686,332	629,548	684,947	51·7
Manchester ¹	12,935	544,934	505,368	543,969	42·1
Middlesbrough	2,635	—	75,532	91,317	32·3
Newcastle	5,355	215,516	186,300	214,803	40·0
Newport (Mon.)	4,431	—	54,707	67,290	15·1
Northampton	3,469	—	75,075	87,021	25·1
Norwich	7,558	111,997	100,970	111,728	14·8
Nottingham	10,935	346,400	213,877	239,753	21·9
Oldham	4,736	137,382	131,463	137,228	29·0
Oxford	4,719	—	45,742	49,413	10·5
Plymouth	2,360	107,974	88,926	107,509	45·6
Portsmouth	5,010	189,907	159,278	189,160	37·8
Preston	8,973	113,117	107,573	112,982	28·2
Reading	5,876	—	60,054	72,214	12·3
Rochdale	6,446	—	76,161	83,112	12·9
St. Helens	7,285	—	72,413	84,410	11·6
Salford	5,202	221,526	198,139	220,956	42·5
Sheffield	23,662	832,129	824,243	880,717	16·0
Southampton	4,561	—	82,126	104,911	23·3
South Shields ¹	2,044	—	78,391	97,267	47·6
Stockport ¹	2,197	—	70,263	78,871	35·9

¹ These areas do not include extensions of 1901.

³ Corrected area.

County Boroughs	Area acres	Estimated pop. of municipal boroughs, 1901	Population		
			1891	,, 1901	Per acre 1901
Sunderland	3,357	146,937	131,686	146,565	43·6
Swansea	5,194	94,618	90,349	94,514	18·2
Walsall	7,480	—	71,789	86,440	11·6
Warrington	3,058	—	55,288	64,241	21·0
West Bromwich	5,860	—	59,538	65,172	11·1
West Ham	4,683	268,868	204,903	267,308	57·1
Wigan	2,188	—	55,013	60,770	27·8
Wolverhampton	3,525	94,467	82,462	94,179	26·7
Worcester	3,185	—	42,908	46,623	14·6
Yarmouth, Great	3,568	—	49,334	51,250	14·4
York	3,721	—	67,749	77,793	20·9
Total County Boroughs	423,926	—	8,066,928	9,138,883	21·5

The number of inhabited houses in England and Wales in 1901 was 6,266,496; uninhabited, 449,396; building 62,296; against 5,451,497; uninhabited, 372,184; building, 38,387 in 1891.

Assuming that the population of urban sanitary districts is urban, and the population outside such districts rural, the following table shows, according to the figures of the preliminary census report, the distribution of the urban and rural population of England and Wales in 1891 and 1901, and their percentage of increase during the decennium 1891-1901:—

Population of Districts	No. of Districts	Aggregate population		Percentage of increase or decrease
		1891	1901	
250,000 and upwards	9	7,088,102	7,972,790	12·48
100,000—250,000	24	2,294,404	3,317,912	44·61
50,000—100,000	42	2,819,141	3,215,571	14·06
20,000—50,000	141	3,709,554	4,433,793	19·52
10,000—20,000	219	2,565,165	3,006,280	17·20
3,000—10,000	472	2,791,289	2,693,210	-3·51
Under 3,000	215	476,322	414,712	-12·93
Total Urban	1,122	21,743,977	25,054,268	15·22
Rural	—	7,258,548	7,471,807	2·94
Total Population	—	29,002,525	32,526,075	12·17

From these figures it appears that in 1901 24 per cent. of the population of England and Wales lived in 9 towns of upwards of 250,000 inhabitants (London, though including 29 boroughs, being counted as one); 10 per cent. in 24 towns of over 100,000 and under 250,000 inhabitants; 10 per cent. in 42 towns of over 50,000 and under 100,000 inhabitants; 14 per cent. in 141 towns of over 20,000 and under 50,000 inhabitants; 9 per cent. in 219 towns with over 10,000 and under 20,000 inhabitants; and nearly 10 per cent. in 687 towns with less than 10,000 inhabitants. The total urban population comprised 77 per cent. and the rural 23 per cent. of the population. In 1891 the proportions were respectively 75 and 25 per cent.

More than one-fourth of the total urban population, and more than one-fifth of the total population of England and Wales are concentrated in the metropolis. The limits of the metropolis were defined by the Registrar-General, in the census returns of 1901, as consisting of an 'Inner Ring' and an 'Outer Ring,' the former subdivided into a 'Central Area' and 'Rest of Inner Ring.' The following table gives the results of the censuses in 1891 and 1901 :—

Divisions of the Metropolis	Population		Rates of Increase (+) or Decrease (-) per cent.	
	1891	1901	1891-91	1891-1901
Central Area	821,257	753,260	- 8.1	- 8.3
Rest of 'Inner Ring'	3,407,060	3,782,803	+16.0	+11.0
Inner or Registration London	4,228,317	4,536,063	+10.4	+ 7.3
'Outer Ring'	1,405,489	2,044,553	+49.5	+45.5
'Greater London'	5,633,806	6,580,616	+18.2	+16.8

The population of registration London in the middle of 1901 (as estimated by the Registrar-General) was 4,543,757; of the 'Outer Ring,' 2,060,530; of 'Greater London,' 6,604,287.

The night population of the City of London in 1901 was 26,897 (in 1891 37,705); the day population in 1891 was 301,384; in 1881 it was 261,061.

The following is the division of the population aged 10 years and upwards in England and Wales according to occupation in 1891 :—

	Males	Females	Total
Professional class	597,739	328,393	926,132
Domestic "	140,773	1,759,555	1,900,328
Commercial "	1,364,377	35,358	1,399,735
Agricultural and fishing class	1,284,919	52,026	1,336,945
Industrial class	5,495,446	1,840,898	7,336,344
Unoccupied class	1,708,713	7,445,660	9,154,373
Total	10,591,967	11,461,890	22,053,857

2. Scotland.

Scotland has an area of 29,785 square miles, including its islands, 186 in number, with a population (including military in barracks and seamen on board vessels in the harbours), according to the census of 1901, of 4,472,000 souls, giving 150 inhabitants to the square mile.

The following table exhibits the numbers of the population of Scotland at the dates of the several censuses, together with the density per square mile :—

Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop. per sq. mile	Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop. per sq. mile
1801	1,608,420	54	1861	3,062,294	100
1811	1,805,864	60	1871	3,360,018	113
1821	2,091,521	70	1881	3,735,573	125
1831	2,364,386	79	1891	4,025,647	135
1841	2,620,184	88	1901	4,472,000	150
1851	2,888,742	97			

The country is divided into 33 civil counties, grouped under eight geographical divisions. The following table gives the preliminary results of the census, including seamen on board vessels in the harbours, on March 31, 1901 :—

Divisions and Civil Counties	Area in sq. miles	Population			Pop. per sq. mile
		Males	Females	Total	
1. <i>Northern.</i>					
Shetland	551	12,430	15,577	28,185	51.1
Orkney	376	14,027	14,671	28,698	76.3
Caithness	686	16,064	17,795	33,859	49.3
Sutherland	2,028	10,550	11,000	21,550	10.6
2. <i>North-Western.</i>					
Ross and Cromarty	3,089	36,237	40,184	76,421	24.7
Inverness	4,211	43,810	46,372	90,182	21.4
3. <i>North-Eastern.</i>					
Nairn	162	4,414	4,877	9,291	57.3
Elgin	476	21,092	23,716	44,808	94.1
Banff	630	29,340	32,147	61,487	97.6
Aberdeen	1,972	144,801	159,619	304,420	154.4
Kincardine	381	20,067	20,851	40,918	107.4
4. <i>East-Midland.</i>					
Forfar	874	127,693	156,385	284,078	325.0
Perth	2,494	58,007	65,255	123,262	49.4
Fife	504	105,096	113,747	218,843	434.2
Kinross	82	3,342	3,638	6,980	85.1
Clackmannan	55	15,184	16,835	32,019	582.2
5. <i>West-Midland.</i>					
Stirling	451	72,697	69,641	142,338	315.6
Dumbarton	246	56,596	57,274	113,870	462.9
Argyll	3,110	36,184	37,481	73,665	23.7
Bute	218	8,412	10,374	18,786	86.1
6. <i>South-Western.</i>					
Renfrew	240	130,330	138,604	268,934	1,120.5
Ayr	1,132	125,172	129,264	254,436	224.8
Lanark	879	674,136	665,153	1,339,289	1,523.7

Divisions and Civil Counties	Area in sq. miles	Population			Pop. per sq. mile
		Males	Females	Total	
7. South-Eastern.					
Linlithgow . . .	120	35,212	30,487	65,699	547.5
Edinburgh . . .	366	230,221	258,426	488,647	1,335.1
Haddington . . .	267	18,835	19,827	38,662	144.8
Berwick . . .	457	14,719	16,097	30,816	67.4
Peebles . . .	348	7,129	7,937	15,066	43.0
Selkirk . . .	267	10,663	12,676	23,339	87.4
8. Southern.					
Roxburgh . . .	666	22,335	26,458	48,793	73.2
Dumfries . . .	1,072	34,328	38,241	72,569	67.7
Kirkcudbright . . .	899	18,759	20,648	39,407	43.9
Wigtown . . .	487	15,269	17,414	32,683	67.1
Total Scotland .	29,796	2,173,151	2,298,849	4,472,000	150.1

The areas given above are exclusive of inland water, covering altogether 609 square miles.

The number of inhabited houses in Scotland in 1901 was 925,723; uninhabited, 59,609; building, 8,962.

The following table shows for 1891 and 1901 (from the preliminary returns) the population in town districts with over 2,000 inhabitants, in mainland-rural districts, and in insular-rural districts, with the proportion of each to the total population:—

Groups of Districts	1891		1901	
	Population	Per cent.	Population	Per cent.
Town districts . . .	2,925,080	72.6	3,367,280	75.3
Mainland-rural . . .	974,841	24.3	983,274	22.0
Insular-rural . . .	125,726	3.1	121,446	2.7
Total . . .	4,025,647	100.0	4,472,000	100.0

In the town districts the population increased in the ten years, 1891-1901, 15.12 per cent.; in the mainland-rural, 0.87 per cent.; in the insular-rural it decreased 3.4 per cent., the increase in the whole country being 11.09 per cent.

The land area of the principal towns and the population at the census of 1901 were as follows:—

Towns	Area. Acres	Population 1901	Towns	Area. Acres	Population 1901
Glasgow . . .	12,382	735,906	Leith . . .	1,467	76,667
Edinburgh . . .	10,908	316,479	Greenock . . .	2,345	67,645
Dundee . . .	3,675	160,871	Kilmarnock . . .	1,277	34,161
Aberdeen . . .	6,319	143,722	Perth . . .	1,907	32,872
Paisley . . .	3,487	79,355			

The occupations of the people, according to the census of 1891, were as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
Professional class . . .	75,532	35,787	111,319
Domestic „ . . .	13,102	190,051	203,153
Commercial „ . . .	170,676	10,276	180,952
Agricultural „ . . .	219,042	30,082	249,124
Industrial „ . . .	742,036	290,368	1,032,404
Unoccupied and non-productive class . . .	722,329	1,526,363	2,248,695
Total . . .	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647

3. Ireland.

Ireland has an area of 32,531 square miles, or 20,819,982 acres, inhabited, in 1901 by 4,456,546 souls. The following table gives the population of Ireland at different census periods, with the density per square mile:—

Year of Census	Population	Density per sq. mile	Year of Census	Population	Density per sq. mile
1801	5,395,456	166	1861	5,798,564	178
1811	5,937,856	186	1871	5,412,377	167
1821	6,801,827	209	1881	5,174,836	159
1831	7,767,401	239	1891	4,704,750	144
1841	8,175,124	251	1901	4,456,546	137
1851	6,552,385	201			

The subjoined tables give the results of the enumerations in the four provinces of April 5, 1891, and March 31, 1901, together with the decrease, in numbers and rate per cent., between 1891 and 1901:—

Provinces	1891	1901	Decrease between 1891 and 1901	
			Number	Rate per cent.
Leinster . . .	1,191,782	1,150,485	41,297	3.5
Munster . . .	1,173,643	1,075,075	98,568	8.4
Ulster . . .	1,619,814	1,581,351	38,463	2.4
Connaught . . .	719,511	649,635	69,876	9.7
Total of Ireland	4,704,750	4,456,546	248,204	5.3

The area and the population of the counties of the four provinces of Ireland at the census of March 31, 1901, are given in the following table:—

Provinces and Counties	Population				Pop. per sq. mile
	Area in sq. miles	Males	Females	Total	
<i>Province of Leinster.</i>					
Carlow County	349	18,991	18,732	37,723	108.1
Dublin "	354	211,125	236,141	447,266	1,263.5
Kildare "	654	34,524	28,945	63,469	97.0
Kilkenny "	800	39,933	38,888	78,821	98.5
King's "	772	31,005	29,124	60,129	77.9
Longford "	421	23,765	22,816	46,581	110.6
Louth "	316	32,623	33,118	65,741	208.0
Meath "	906	34,717	32,746	67,463	74.4
Queen's "	664	29,523	27,703	57,226	86.2
Westmeath "	708	31,790	29,737	61,527	86.9
Wexford "	901	51,614	52,246	103,860	115.2
Wicklow "	781	30,500	30,179	60,679	77.7
Total of Leinster	7,626	570,110	580,375	1,150,485	150.9
<i>Province of Munster.</i>					
Clare County	1,332	57,265	54,864	112,129	84.2
Cork "	2,890	202,726	202,087	404,813	140.1
Kerry "	1,859	84,133	81,198	165,331	89.2
Limerick County	1,064	72,325	73,693	146,018	137.2
Tipperary "	1,659	81,075	78,679	159,754	96.3
Waterford "	717	42,905	44,125	87,030	120.7
Total of Munster	9,521	540,429	534,646	1,075,075	112.9
<i>Province of Ulster.</i>					
Antrim County	1,237	215,892	245,348	461,240	372.8
Armagh "	512	59,687	65,551	125,238	244.6
Cavan "	746	49,982	47,386	97,368	130.5
Donegal "	1,870	86,336	87,289	173,625	92.8
Down "	957	137,291	152,044	289,335	302.3
Fermanagh, "	715	33,137	32,106	65,243	91.2
Londonderry County	816	69,013	75,316	144,329	176.8
Monaghan "	500	37,034	37,471	74,505	149.0
Tyrone "	1,260	74,233	76,235	150,468	119.3
Total of Ulster	8,613	762,605	818,746	1,581,351	183.6
<i>Province of Connaught.</i>					
Galway County	2,372	97,634	94,512	192,146	81.0
Leitrim "	619	35,000	34,201	69,201	111.1
Mayo "	2,156	99,058	103,569	202,627	94.0
Roscommon County	991	51,143	50,496	101,639	102.5
Sligo "	707	41,760	42,262	84,022	118.8
Total of Connaught	6,845	324,595	325,040	649,635	94.9
Total of Ireland	32,605	2,197,739	2,258,807	4,456,546	136.7

The number of inhabited houses at the census of 1901 was 858,503, against 870,587 in 1891, 914,108 in 1881, and 961,380 in 1871. The decrease in the decennial period 1891-1901 amounted to 1.4 per cent.

Of uninhabited houses, there were 72,582 at the census of 1901, and 69,320 in 1891, the increase in number having been 4.7 per cent.; in 1901 there were 2,592 houses building; in 1891 there were 2,602.

The population in 1901 was distributed as follows among the larger towns:—

In Towns of	No. of Towns	Inhabitants	Per cent. of Total Population
Over 100,000	2	635,204	14.2
Between 50,000 and 100,000	1	99,693	2.3
„ 20,000 and 50,000	5	171,622	3.8
„ 10,000 and 20,000	10	130,730	2.9
Total	18	1,037,249	23.2

In Ireland, in 1901, there were only three cities with over 50,000 inhabitants—viz., Dublin, with 286,328, but 379,861 within the metropolitan police district (352,277 in 1891); Belfast, 348,876 (273,114 in 1891); Cork, 99,693 (97,281 in 1891); Limerick had 45,806 inhabitants; Londonderry, 39,873; Waterford, 27,947.

The population was divided as follows according to occupation in 1891:—

	Males	Females	Total
Professional class	138,971	75,272	214,243
Domestic „	34,490	220,654	255,144
Commercial „	81,012	2,161	83,173
Agricultural „	845,691	91,068	936,759
Industrial „	404,155	252,255	656,410
Indefinite and non-productive	814,634	1,744,387	2,559,021
Total	2,318,953	2,385,797	4,704,750

4. Islands in the British Seas.

The population of the Islands in the British Seas was found to be as follows at the census of April 1, 1901:—

Islands	Area square miles	Population		Population per sq. mile 1901	Increase per cent.
		1891	1901		
Isle of Man	220	55,608	54,758	248.9	-1.5
Channel Islands	Acre				
Jersey	28,717	54,518	52,796	—	-3.2
Guernsey, &c.	12,605	37,716	43,045	—	14.1
Total	182,122	147,842	150,599	—	1.9

The following were the numbers of the population of the Islands at each of the four censuses of 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1901 :—

Islands	1871	1881	1891	1901
Isle of Man	54,042	53,558	55,608	54,758
Jersey	56,627	52,445	54,518	52,796
Guernsey, Herm, and Jethou	30,685	32,638	35,287	40,777
Alderney	2,738	2,048	1,857	2,062
Sark and Brechou . . .	546	571	572	506
Total	144,638	141,260	147,842	150,599

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

1. Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

England and Wales.

Year	Estimated Population	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages
1896	30,717,355	915,331	38,729	526,727	242,764
1897	31,055,355	921,693	38,409	541,487	249,145
1898	31,397,072	923,165	38,333	552,141	255,379
1899	31,742,588	928,646	37,124	581,799	262,334
1900	32,091,907	926,304	36,814	587,459	257,139

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population in the middle of each year is based on the assumption that the rate of increase which prevailed in the intercensal period immediately preceding, has since been maintained. Thus it is assumed that the rate of increase in London was constant between 1891 and 1900, and that the rate of increase in the remainder of the country was constant between 1881 and 1900.

The proportion of illegitimate births to the total births in 1900 was 4·0 per cent., having gradually diminished from 7 per cent. in 1845. The minimum rate in 1899 was 2·8 per cent. in Essex, and the maximum 6·6 in Herefordshire. The percentage for London was 3·6. The births and deaths are exclusive of still-born.

The proportion of male to female children born in England during 1900 was as 1,039 to 1,000. But as the former suffer from a higher rate of mortality than the latter, the equilibrium between the sexes is restored in the second year of life, and is finally changed to the proportion of 1,000 females, of all ages, to 949 males in England.

Scotland.

Year	Estimated Population	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages
1896	4,186,849	129,172	9,393	70,677	30,270
1897	4,218,279	128,877	8,068	79,144	31,050
1898	4,249,946	130,861	8,870	78,397	32,112
1899	4,281,850	130,656	8,448	79,548	32,935
1900	4,313,993	131,355	8,503	82,267	32,449

The average proportion of illegitimate births in 1900 was 6·5 per cent., the rate varying from 3·5 per cent. in Dumbartonshire, to 12·4 in Banff, and 13·2 in Wigtownshire. The proportion of male to female births in Scotland in 1900 was 1,047 to 1,000.

Ireland.

Year	Estimated Population	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages
1896	4,540,832	107,641	2,819	75,700	23,055
1897	4,528,454	106,664	2,802	83,839	22,891
1898	4,516,781	105,457	2,873	82,404	22,580
1899	4,500,470	103,900	2,674	79,699	22,310
1900	4,466,326	101,459	2,702	87,606	21,330

The average proportion of illegitimate births in 1900 was 2·7 per cent., the rate varying from 0·5 in Connaught to 3·6 in Ulster. The proportion of male to female births in Ireland in 1900 was 1,061 to 1,000.

2. Emigration and Immigration.

In 1815 there were only 2,081 emigrants from the United Kingdom; but in the six years 1815–1820, the total number was

123,528, and in the thirty-eight years 1815-1852, 3,463,592. Up to 1852 the emigration returns made no distinction between British subjects and foreigners; but from 1853 onwards the number of emigrants of English, Scotch, and Irish origin, and the total number, including foreigners, are given as follows:—

	English	Scotch	Irish	Total from U.K.	Total
1853-60	454,422	121,530	736,731	1,312,683	1,582,475
1861-70	605,165	148,082	818,582	1,571,829	1,967,570
1871-80	870,565	165,651	542,703	1,678,919	2,228,396
1881-90	1,548,965	275,095	734,480	2,558,535	3,555,655
1891-00	1,095,891	185,982	460,917	1,742,790	2,661,832
1853-00	4,675,008	896,340	3,293,408	8,864,756	11,995,928
1900	102,448	20,472	45,905	168,825	298,561
1901	111,992	20,954	39,194	172,140	302,848

The destination of the emigrants in the period 1853-1900 is shown as follows:—

Destination.	English	Scotch	Irish	Total from U.K.	Total
United States	2,619,975	496,330	2,769,146	5,885,451	8,300,253
British N. America	604,569	130,328	185,695	920,592	1,310,811
Australasia	936,424	196,058	303,975	1,436,457	1,506,051
Other places	514,040	73,624	34,592	622,256	878,733
Total, 1853-1900	4,675,008	896,340	3,293,408	8,864,756	11,995,928

The following table shows the destinations of British and Irish emigrants, and the total number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to places out of Europe in each of the last four years:—

Destination	1898	1899	1900	1901
United States	80,494	92,482	102,797	104,257
British North America	17,640	16,410	18,433	15,868
Australasia	10,693	11,467	14,922	15,376
Cape Colony and Natal	19,756	14,432	20,815	23,254
Other places	12,061	11,571	11,848	13,385
Total British and Irish	140,644	146,362	168,825	172,140
„ (including foreign)	205,171	240,596	298,561	302,848

Of the British and Irish emigrants in 1900, 96,102 were male and 72,723 female; of the total, 177,447 were male and 121,114 female.

In the year 1900 there were 175,747 *immigrants*, British and foreign, which, deducted from the total of 298,561 emigrants, left an excess of 122,814 emigrants. The number of *immigrants* of British or Irish origin in 1900 was 97,637, which, deducted from the total of 168,825 emigrants of British or Irish origin, left an excess of 71,188 emigrants.

The number of Irish who emigrated from Ireland in 1899 was 41,232; in 1900, 45,288; the total number from May 1, 1851, to December 31, 1900, was 3,841,419.

Religion.—I. ENGLAND AND WALES.

The Established Church of England is Protestant Episcopal. Its fundamental doctrines and tenets are embodied in the Thirty-nine Articles, agreed upon in Convocation in 1562, and revised and finally settled in 1571. But though the Protestant Episcopal is the State religion, all others are fully tolerated, and civil disabilities do not attach to any class of British subjects.

The King is by law the supreme governor of the Church, possessing the right, regulated by the statute 25 Hen. VIII. c. 20, to nominate to the vacant archbishoprics and bishoprics, the form being to send to the dean and chapter of the vacant see the royal licence, or *congé d'élire*, to proceed to the election, accompanied by the King's letter naming the person to be elected; and afterwards the royal assent and confirmation of the appointment is signified under the Great Seal. But this form applies only to the sees of old foundation; the bishoprics of Manchester, St. Albans, Liverpool, Truro, Newcastle, and Southwell are conferred direct by letters patent from the Crown. The King, and the First Lord of the Treasury in his name, also appoints to such deaneries, prebendaries, and canonries as are in the gift of the Crown.

There are 2 archbishops and 33 bishops, 17 suffragan and 5 assistant bishops in England and Wales. The archbishops are the chiefs of the clergy in their provinces, and have also each his own particular diocese, wherein they exercise episcopal, as in their provinces they exercise archiepiscopal, jurisdiction. Under the bishops are 31 deans, 91 archdeacons, and 810 rural deans. For the management of ecclesiastical affairs, the provinces have each a council, or Convocation, consisting of the bishops, archdeacons, and deans, in person, and of a certain number of proctors, as the representatives of the inferior clergy. These councils are summoned by the respective archbishops, in pursuance of the King's mandate. When assembled, they must

also have the King's licence before they can deliberate; as well as the sanction of the Crown to their resolutions, before they are binding on the clergy; so that their real power is extremely limited.

The number of civil parishes (districts for which a separate poor rate is or can be made) at the census of 1891 was 14,684. These, however, in most cases, do not coincide with ecclesiastical parishes, which, during the present century, have lost their old importance the ancient parishes having been cut up in many cases into districts, each of which is virtually an independent parish ecclesiastically. Of such parishes there were (1891) 13,780, exclusive of those of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. According to a return of 1882 the Church of England possessed 14,573 registered churches and chapels, in which marriages could be solemnised. Since 1818 the Church Building and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have formed upwards of 3,000 new ecclesiastical districts. Each parish has its church, presided over by an incumbent or minister, who must be in priest's orders, and who is known as rector, vicar, or perpetual curate, according to his relation to the temporalities of his parish. Private persons possess the right of presentation to about 8,500 benefices; the patronage of the others belongs mainly to the King, the bishops and cathedrals, the Lord Chancellor, and the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The total number of bishops and clergymen at work in 1900 was approximately 22,800, of whom 13,872 were beneficed and 7,400 were curates and unbeneficed clergymen. The non-active list comprised about 4,000 clergymen. The sitting accommodation in places of worship (so far as returns were made) was:—In parish churches, 5,676,893; in chapels-of-ease, 599,798; in mission-rooms, &c., 723,684; total, 7,000,375. The number of communicants was estimated at 1,974,629; of Sunday-school teachers, at 203,901; of Sunday-scholars, at 2,387,680; but these numbers are not to be taken as exhaustive. The gross income from ancient endowments was, in 1891, returned at 5,469,171*l.*, and from benefactions since 1703, at 284,386*l.* Of the income from ancient endowments, 1,247,827*l.* is from property vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The amount of the voluntary contributions in the year 1899–1900 was put approximately at 7,770,993*l.*, of which 2,266,598*l.* was expended by central societies, institutions, &c., for home and foreign missions and other educational and philanthropic work, while 5,504,395*l.* consisted of local funds applied to local purposes such as elementary education, the support of the clergy, and general parochial work. Of 27,887 churches and chapels registered for the solemnisation of marriage

in 1899, 15,309 belonged to the Established Church and 12,578 to other religious denominations. Of the marriages celebrated in 1899, 67·8 per cent. were according to the rites of the Established Church, 4·1 per cent. according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, 12·4 per cent. in registered places of other bodies, 64 per cent. were Jewish marriages, and 15·0 per cent. were civil marriages in Registrar's Office.

Of the many Protestant Dissenting religious bodies, the more important are named in the following table which shows approximately the sitting accommodation provided in their churches or chapels, and the numbers of communicants, ministers, local preachers, and Sunday scholars connected with each body, the figures being in general for the year 1900:—

—	Sittings	Communi- cants	Ministers	Local preachers	Sunday scholars
Baptists	1,273,325	346,083	1,855	5,074	513,709
Congregationalists	1,643,400	398,741	2,509	5,050	661,772
Presbyterians	164,491	74,511	336	—	82,488
Wesleyan Methodists	2,224,057	552,933	1,858	17,834	958,129
Primitive „	962,720	185,075	1,060	15,730	435,706
Calvinistic „	451,200	156,058	626	409	200,079
United Methodist Free Churches	426,500	78,692	355	3,025	186,238
Methodist New Connexion	137,478	35,962	193	1,029	82,465
Wesleyan Reform Union	43,834	7,192	18	495	23,015
Independent Methodists	33,000	8,399	—	397	26,205
Bible Christians	153,600	29,150	169	1,473	43,121
Churches of Christ	20,000	11,939	—	400	13,339
Countess of Huntingdon's Con- nexion	13,347	2,355	29	—	3,936
Reformed Episcopal Church	7,200	1,500	28	—	2,580
Free Church of England	6,500	1,500	27	—	3,526
Friends	—	16,611	—	—	45,735
Moravians	—	3,371	51	—	4,545

Other denominations are the Unitarians with about 350 places of worship, the Catholic Apostolic Church with about 80, the New Jerusalem Church with about 75, and the Plymouth Brethren with 23. The Salvation Army, a religious body with a semi-military organisation, carries on both spiritual and social work, having in Great Britain 142 social institutions with about 4,200 officers, and abroad 411 with about 9,400 officers. The Jews in Great Britain, numbering about 120,000, have 80 synagogues. According to the census of 1891 there were 10,057 Protestant Dissenting ministers in England and Wales.

The number of Roman Catholics in England and Wales (1891) is estimated at 1,500,000. There are fifteen dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church in England—namely, one archbishop and

thirteen bishops (besides one auxiliary bishop and one coadjutor bishop); the fifteen dioceses, one of which is vacant, are united in the 'Province of Westminster.' In Wales (Menevia) there is a bishop, vicar-apostolic. In December 1901 there were 1,572 Roman Catholic chapels and stations. The number of officiating Roman Catholic clergy at the same date was 3,018 (1,620 in 1871).

II. SCOTLAND.

The Church of Scotland (established in 1560 and confirmed in 1688) is organised on the presbyterian system of government, in which the clergy are all equal, none of them having pre-eminence of any kind over another. There is in each parish a parochial tribunal, called a kirk session, consisting of the minister or clergyman, who acts as president or moderator, and of a number of laymen called ruling elders. There are in all 84 presbyteries, meeting frequently throughout the year, and these again are grouped in 16 synods, which meet half-yearly and can be appealed to against the decisions of the presbyteries. The supreme court of the Scottish Church is the General Assembly, which consists of over 700 members, partly clerical and partly lay, chosen by the different presbyteries, boroughs, 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), sitting for ten days, the matters not decided during this period being left to a Commission.

The number of parishes, old and new (1900), is 1,374, and the number of churches, chapels, and stations 1,795. The parishioners are allowed, under certain regulations enacted by the General Assembly, to choose their own ministers. The entire endowments of the Church from all sources, including the annual value of the manse and glebes, amount to probably not more than 350,000*l.* per annum. Since 1845 members of the Church have erected and endowed churches for 408 new parishes, the value, with endowments, being considerably over 2,500,000*l.* In 1900 voluntary gifts (independently of over 200,000*l.* derived from the interest of invested contributions, grants from two trusts, and pew rents levied in about 450 churches) amounted to 444,053*l.* Exclusive of 'adherents,' the Established Church in 1878 had 515,786 members or communicants, according to a Return made to Parliament in 1879. In 1900 the number was 661,629.

On October 31, 1900, the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, by their representative

ministers and elders, met together in Edinburgh and constituted the United Free Church of Scotland. The United Church has 1,661 congregations, 1,781 ordained ministers, and 488,795 members, besides 94,460 adherents. It thus provides for 1,954,480 of the population. It has 2,042 Sunday schools, &c., with 28,279 teachers and 354,293 children in attendance. The church courts are the General Assembly, 11 synods, and 64 presbyteries. The annual revenue from free-will offerings amounts to above a million sterling, the foreign mission revenue being 194,881*l.*, of which 119,846*l.* was raised in Scotland and 75,035*l.* abroad in 1900. The church has 3 theological colleges (at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen) with 18 professors. There are in Scotland some small outstanding Presbyterian bodies and also Baptists, Independents, Methodists, and Unitarians. The Episcopal Church in Scotland has 7 bishops, 359 churches and missions, and 318 clergy, and claims the adherence of 121,796 of the population.

The Roman Catholics have increased largely of late years, chiefly from the influx of Irish population. The Roman Catholic Church had two archbishops, four bishops and a bishop-auxiliary in Scotland at the end of 1901, 482 priests, and 354 churches, chapels, and stations. The number of Roman Catholics is estimated at 365,000.

III. IRELAND.

The Roman Catholic Church in Ireland is under four archbishops, of Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam, and twenty-three bishops, besides a bishop-auxiliary. On the death of a bishop, the clergy of the diocese nominate a successor to the vacancy, in whose favour they postulate or petition the Pope. The bishops of the province also present the names of two or three eligible persons to the Pope. The new bishop is generally chosen from among this latter number; but the appointment virtually rests with the cardinals. The emoluments of a bishop arise from his parish, which is generally the best in the diocese, from licences of marriage, &c., and from the cathedraticum, a small contribution paid by incumbents of parishes. The incomes of all classes of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland arise partly from fees, but principally from Christmas and Easter dues, and other voluntary offerings. In 1901 the Roman Catholic population was returned at 3,310,028, being 6·7 per cent. under the number returned in 1891.

The Church of Ireland (Protestant Episcopal), formerly (1801-1870) in union with the Church of England, ceased to be

'established by law' by Act of Parliament (1869) 32 & 33 Vict. cap. 42. It has now (1902) two archbishops, eleven bishops, and 1,700 clergy. It possesses 1,400 churches, with a membership representing 579,385 of population, or 13 per cent. of the population of Ireland, and it received in 1900 voluntary contributions amounting to 173,539*l.* Previous to disestablishment its income was 600,000*l.*, and its entire capital was estimated at 14,000,000*l.* By the Disestablishment Act 7,500,000*l.* were allotted to it by way of commutation (charged with the payment of annuities amounting to 596,000*l.*), and 500,000*l.* in lieu of private endowments. The Church is governed by a General Synod—bishops, clergy, and laity having the right to vote separately. There are also 23 diocesan synods.

There were in Ireland, at the census of 1901, 443,494 Presbyterians, 61,255 Methodists, 9,838 Independents, 6,896 Baptists, 2,623 Quakers, 3,769 Jews. In 1901 the Presbyterian Church in Ireland had 669 ministers and 572 congregations, with 106,070 members, who contributed for church purposes during the year 1900–1901, 211,411*l.*, the total church income having been 276,287*l.* This body has 2 colleges, one in Belfast purely theological, the other (Magee College) in Londonderry with theological, literary, and scientific departments. The two together have 13 professors.

Instruction.

In England the highest education is given at the ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the former having 23 colleges and halls besides 4 private halls, and the latter 17 colleges and 1 hostel; the university of Durham, founded in 1831, with a college of medicine, and since 1871, a college of science at Newcastle; the university of London founded in 1836 and reorganised in 1900 so as to be a teaching as well as an examining body with 24 colleges or schools giving instruction in 8 faculties; the Victoria University, founded in 1880, with 3 colleges; and the Birmingham University, founded in 1900. The University of Wales, founded in 1893, has 3 colleges. In Scotland there are 4 universities, viz., at St. Andrews, founded 1411; Glasgow, 1450; Aberdeen, 1494; Edinburgh, 1582. The Carnegie trust, founded in 1901 with a capital of 2,000,000*l.* and an annual income of 100,000*l.* for the advancement of university instruction in Scotland, paid fees in 1901 for 2,441 students to the amount of 22,942*l.* In Ireland are the univer-

sity of Dublin, founded 1591, and the Royal University of Ireland, an examining body, founded in 1880. The following table gives statistics of the Oxford and Cambridge universities, of the former for 1900 and of the latter for 1901:—

Colleges, &c.	Under-Graduates	Members of Convocation	Colleges, &c.	Under-Graduates	Members of Senate
Oxford:—			Cambridge:—		
All Souls . . .	5	88	Trinity . . .	660	2,180
Balliol . . .	236	435	St. John's . .	245	973
Brasenose . . .	126	317	Caius . . .	219	426
Christ Church .	320	731	Pembroke . . .	238	327
Corpus Christi .	90	235	Emmanuel . . .	170	361
Exeter . . .	162	532	Christ's . . .	163	353
Hertford . . .	127	141	King's . . .	141	341
Jesus . . .	123	149	Trinity Hall . .	186	222
Lincoln . . .	86	191	Clare College . .	181	278
Magdalen . . .	183	325	Jesus . . .	109	213
Merton . . .	128	268	Corpus Christi .	57	260
New . . .	289	358	St. Peter's . . .	55	213
Oriel . . .	138	220	Queens' . . .	98	143
Pembroke . . .	94	182	Sidney . . .	83	130
Queen's . . .	121	272	St. Catharine's .	73	103
St. John's . . .	158	337	Magdalene . . .	49	117
Trinity . . .	197	342	Downing . . .	49	96
University . . .	188	301	Selwyn (Hostel) .	79	52
Wadham . . .	110	233	Not on the		
Worcester . . .	96	242	Boards . . .	—	202
St. Edmund Hall	33	35	Non-Collegiate .	103	19
St. Mary Hall .	4	34			
Keeble College .	215	240	Total . . .	2,958	7,009
5 Private Halls	51	6			
Non-Collegiate .	201	102			
Total . . .	3,481	6,316			

At Oxford in 1900 there were 839 matriculations; at Cambridge in 1901, 878.

The following table gives statistics, for 1901 relating to other universities and colleges in the United Kingdom:—

Universities and Colleges	Teaching Staff	Students	Universities and Colleges	Teaching Staff	Students
London:—			London (continued)—		
University College ¹	49	819 ²	Engineering:—		
King's College ¹	132	1,488 ³	City and Guilds		
Theological:—			Central Technical		
Hackney College,			College	25	277
Hampstead	4	23	Economics, &c.:—		
New Col., Hampstead	4	42	London School of		
Regent's Park College	3	32	Economics, &c.	14 ⁴	113 ⁴
Cheshunt College	4	24	Durham:—		
Wesleyan College,			Durham	13	170
Richmond	6	48	College of Medicine,		
St. John's College,			Newcastle	19	—
Highbury	6	42	College of Science,		
Science and Arts:—			Newcastle	60	420
Royal Holloway Col-			Victoria University:—		
lege, Egham	24	133	Owens College		
Bedford College	24	208	Manchester	116	1,051 ⁵
Science:—			Yorkshire Col., Leeds	88	783 ⁶
Royal Col. of Science	32	290	Univ. Col. Liverpool	92	570 ⁷
Agriculture:—			Birmingham University	82	677
S. E. Agric. Col., Wye	14	40	University of Wales:—		
Medical Schools ⁸ :—			Aberystwith	37	480
Univ. Coll.	35	279	Bangor	37	320
King's	46	252	Cardiff	58	628 ⁸
St. Bartholomew's	60	520	St. Andrew's Univ.:—		
London Hospital	50	370	United College		261
Guy's	52	500	St. Mary's College	75	16
St. Thomas's	40	290	Univ. Col., Dundee		142
St. George's	50	200	Aberdeen University	54	755
Middlesex	30	125	Glasgow University	104	2,013
St. Mary's	40	300	Edinburgh University	109	2,929
Charing Cross	31	181	Dublin University	75	976
Westminster	34	100			
Royal Free	44	193			

¹ Exclusive of medical faculty.

² Besides 172 evening students.

³ Besides 1,510 evening students.

⁴ Besides 9 occasional lecturers and 118 students in partial attendance.

⁵ Besides 180 evening students.

⁶ Besides 351 evening students.

⁷ Besides 281 evening students.

⁸ Besides 2,350 evening students.

⁹ The Statistics of the Medical Schools are in general only approximate.

London University in 1901 had 82 examiners, and there entered its various examinations 7,335 candidates, of whom 3,880 were successful. The Royal University of Ireland in 1901 had 81 fellows and examiners; out of 2,781 who entered its various examinations, 1,779 passed.

Bedford College, London, the Royal Holloway College at Egham, and the London School of the Hospital for Women are exclusively for female students. There are, besides, several unattached university colleges for ladies:—Newnham College, Cambridge, with a teaching staff of 17, and 158 students in 1901; Girton College, Cambridge, with 5 resident and 27 outside lecturers, and 128 students in 1901; and Lady Margaret Hall and Somerville College, Oxford, the former with 41 students and the latter with 90 students. The students at these 4 colleges are admitted to the examinations of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Other colleges not forming constituent parts of any university are those at Lampeter with 9 professors and teachers and 130 students; Bristol with 61 professors and teachers and 506 day and evening students; Nottingham with 53 professors and teachers and 2,105 day and evening students; Sheffield with 61 professors and teachers and 1,390 day and evening students; Glasgow with 71 teachers and about 4,600 day and evening students; the Queen's Colleges, founded in 1845, at

Belfast, with 26 professors and 359 students; Cork, 23 professors and 171 students; Galway, 23 professors and 97 students in 1901. The Catholic University College, Dublin, had, in 1901, 19 professors and tutors, and 184 students. There are also colleges at Maynooth, Blackrock, Carlow, Clonliffe, and a medical school in Dublin, which prepare students for the examinations of the Royal University.

The City and Guilds of London Technical Institute has besides its Central College an Intermediate College with 24 professors, &c., and 888 students (700 evening), a School of Technical Art with 5 teachers and 130 students, and a Leather Trades School with 15 teachers and 230 students.

Middle-class education in England is unorganised, but in May, 1897, the Committee of Council on Education resolved to ascertain as far as possible the number of pupils receiving secondary instruction in all types of schools, whether public, endowed, proprietary, or private. For this purpose an exhaustive inquiry was carried out, but from its scope grant-earning pupils were excluded, also pupils at evening schools and students at colleges and technical institutes, as well as the whole of the county of Monmouth, which is under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act of 1889. In the arrangement of the information collected no attempt was made towards classification of the schools, according to grade or efficiency, but they have been grouped according to the constitution of their controlling authorities. These authorities are of five kinds: 1. Private individuals (the owners); 2. Committees representing subscribers (religious communities, City companies, &c.), not registered under the Companies' Acts; 3. Limited liability companies; 4. Royal Charters, Acts of Parliament, Scheme of Court of Chancery, &c.; 5. Local authorities.

The following table shows the total number of schools in the return and of pupils in them, as distributed amongst these five categories of control:—

Form of Control	Schools for Boys		Schools for Girls		Mixed Schools,		Total	
	Schools	Boys	Schools	Girls	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
Private Enterprise	1,311	46,617	2,886	80,286	970	26,027	5,167	152,930
Subscribers ¹	70	8,719	99	6,321	28	3,626	197	18,666
Companies ¹	48	5,188	99	13,238	3	308	150	18,734
Endowed, &c.	502	59,517	86	14,119	31	3,035	619	76,071
Local Authority.	27	2,272	3	275	46	6,996	76	9,543
	1,958	122,313 ¹	3,173	114,239 ¹	1,078	39,992	6,209	276,544 ¹

¹ To these numbers have to be added 14,937 boys in girls' schools, and 63 girls in boys' schools, bringing the total up to 291,544.

The following table gives the number and proportion of boarders and day pupils in the schools on the return:—

—	Boarders	Day Pupils	Total	Boarders are per cent. of whole Number.
Boys' Schools	43,692	78,621	122,313	35.7
Girls' Schools	20,670	93,569	114,239	18.1
Mixed Schools { Boys	2,771	18,481	21,252	13.0
{ Girls	1,652	17,083	18,740	8.8
Total	68,785	207,759	276,544	24.8

The following table shows the numbers of graduates and of non-graduates on the staffs of the various schools, inclusive of the head-master or head-mistress:—

	MEN TEACHERS				WOMEN TEACHERS			
	Attached		Visiting		Attached		Visiting	
	Graduates	Non-Graduates	Graduates	Non-Graduates	Graduates	Non-Graduates	Graduates	Non-Graduates
Boys' Schools	4,165	3,285	545	2,410	117	925	107	471
Girls' Schools	35	85	829	2,590	1,534	10,472	401	3,885
Mixed Schools	205	587	42	358	150	1,782	14	326
Total	4,405	3,957	1,416	5,358	1,801	13,179	522	4,682

For inspection and examination of secondary schools in Wales and Monmouthshire there is under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act of 1889, an Intermediate Education Board of 80 members, appointed by the Councils of the Counties and County-Boroughs, the school governing bodies, and other bodies interested. The number of schools examined in 1900 was 94, being 22 for boys, 22 for girls, 43 dual, and 7 mixed. The permanent teaching staff numbered 461 (248 male and 213 female), exclusive of visiting teachers. The number of pupils examined was 7,445, of whom 3,646 were girls. By virtue of the Act of 1889 rates are levied, the proceeds of which are available for the endowment of Intermediate Schools, and the Treasury is empowered to pay to each of the counties and county-boroughs a sum equal to the amount provided by the rates within their respective areas. The Exchequer contributions under the Local Government (Customs and Excise) Act of 1890 have also in Wales been almost entirely applied to Intermediate Education.

By the Board of Education Act, 1899, provision was made for the inspection of secondary schools desiring to be inspected, except those under the Welsh Intermediate Education Board, and up to June 30, 1901, 27 secondary schools had been inspected.

Under Acts passed in 1889-91, funds from the residue grant under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, and from local rates under the Technical Instruction and Public Libraries and Museums Acts, may be applied by local authorities in England and Wales to technical instruction. The amount so applied in England in 1899-1900 was 876,426*l.*, and in Wales 33,526*l.* In England (exclusive of Monmouthshire which for the purpose of these Acts is associated with Wales) the sum of 333,242*l.* was expended during the year in directly supplying technical instruction: 272,977*l.* in grants to schools; 114,305*l.* in scholarships and other assistance to students. The instruction includes science, art, technical, and manual instruction; in Wales it embraces also secondary education.

In Scotland, the burgh schools of various names, grammar schools, high schools, &c., are administered by the school boards. There are also endowed schools and schools under private management which give secondary education. In 1901 93 schools were under inspection, 32 of them being under school boards, 25 endowed schools, and the remainder under private management. There were 17,405 candidates for leaving certificates, 5,465 being from 88 higher class schools, and 11,940 from 353 higher departments of state-aided

schools. The total receipts of the 29 higher class public schools in the year ended 15 May, 1900, amounted to 119,860*l.*; this included income from endowments, school fees (36,930*l.*), loans (21,000*l.*) and contributions from burgh or other funds.

Under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, and the other Acts providing for technical instruction, the local authorities expended, in 1897-98, 46,119*l.* (including 12,640*l.* for secondary education), mostly in grants to schools and other institutions.

For Ireland there is an Intermediate Education Board, with a yearly income of 34,000*l.* in 1900, besides local taxation revenues, amounting to 74,142*l.* Its functions are to examine all candidates who present themselves. In 1900 7,608 students (5,611 boys and 1,997 girls) presented themselves for examination, as compared with 7,768 in the previous year, and 6,952 in 1881. In 1900 results fees, amounting to 56,158*l.*, were paid to the managers of 363 schools.

In 1899-1900 twelve local authorities in Ireland expended altogether 5,172*l.* on technical instruction, the money being granted out of rates under the Technical Instruction Acts.

In 1900 scientific instruction under the Board of Education was given to 183 schools of science with 24,639 pupils, and to 12,340 science classes with 142,541 pupils, the total number of science pupils (exclusive of Scotland) having been 167,180. In the same year instruction in art was given to 233 schools of Art and 1,286 art classes with altogether (exclusive of Scotland) 125,231 pupils.

The progress of elementary education in England and Wales is indicated by the decreasing proportion of persons signing the marriage registers by mark. In 1843, 32.7 per cent. of males and 49.0 per cent. of females married within the year signed in this manner; in 1863, 23.8 per cent. of males and 33.1 per cent. of females; in 1883, 12.6 per cent. of males and 15.5 of females; in 1893, 5.0 of males and 5.7 of females; in 1899, 2.9 of males and 3.4 of females. In Scotland in 1899, 1.9 per cent. of males and 2.8 of females signed by mark; in Ireland, in 1900, 13.2 per cent. of males and 10.7 of females.

Elementary education in England and Wales is now under the control of the Board of Education, which came into existence on April 1, 1900, taking the place both of the Education Department and the Department of Science and Art. The Elementary Education Act of 1870 and subsequent amending Acts regulate elementary education in England and Wales. Sufficient school accommodation must be provided in every district for all the resident children between the ages of 5 and 14. Under Acts of 1899 and 1900 children between 12 and 14 years of age may (if it is so provided in local bye-laws) conditionally obtain partial or total exemption from school attendance, but for children employed in agriculture the lower age limit for partial exemption is 11. An Act of 1899 requires the school authorities to make provision for the compulsory education of defective children to the age of 16 years. The boroughs and parishes are, unless the educational requirements are otherwise supplied, formed or grouped into school districts each with its elected school board which may compel parents to send their children to school. In boroughs and parishes where school boards are not required school attendance committees are appointed. On August 31, 1900, there were in England and Wales 2,545 school boards embracing a population of 20,142,943, and 788 school attendance committees embracing a population of 8,859,532. In board schools unsectarian religious instruction is given; in voluntary schools sectarian doctrines may be incul-

cated. There are 7 standards and each pupil should pass one standard every year. Under a Minute of the Board of Education (April 6, 1900) recognition is given to 18 Higher Elementary Schools whose curriculum embraces instruction in the elementary course prescribed for science schools. A "code" providing in detail for the regulation of schools is annually prepared by the department and submitted to Parliament. In 1891, by a fee grant of ten shillings for each child between 3 and 15 years of age in average attendance, education was rendered practically free in England and Wales. By the Voluntary Schools Act, 1897, an annual grant of five shillings per pupil in average attendance is available for necessitous voluntary schools, and provision is made for associations of such schools, the governing bodies of which will (subject to the approval of the Education Department) distribute this grant to the associated schools. In 1900 these associations numbered 75, 46 being Church of England, 11 Roman Catholic, 11 British, 6 Wesleyan, and 1 Jewish. The associated schools numbered 14,188, and the unassociated, 181. An amending Elementary Education Act of the same year increases the amount of grant payable to school boards.

The following table includes the total number of Voluntary and Board day-schools under inspection during the last 5 years:—

Years ended August 31	Schools Inspected	Accommodation	Average Attendance	Children on School Registers
1896 . . .	19,848	6,072,374	4,422,911	5,422,989
1897 . . .	19,958	6,215,199	4,488,543	5,507,039
1898 . . .	19,937	6,316,866	4,554,165	5,576,866
1899 . . .	20,064	6,417,514	4,636,938	5,654,092
1900 . . .	20,100	6,509,611	4,666,130	5,686,114

On August 31, 1900, there were in England and Wales 5,758 Board Schools with average attendance of 2,201,049 pupils; 11,777 National Society Schools with 1,885,802 pupils; 458 Wesleyan with 125,727 pupils; 1,045 Roman Catholic with 255,036 pupils; 1,079 British, Undenominational, and others with 220,032 pupils. In the same year there were 64,038 certificated teachers, 32,436 assistant teachers, 29,393 pupil teachers, and 17,512 additional women teachers. In 1900 there were 44 residential training colleges with 4,253 students, and 16 day training colleges with 1,355 students. The School Inspectors are appointed by the Crown on the recommendation of the Education Board.

Besides the public elementary schools there were inspected in 1900, 5,263 evening continuation schools with 6,106 teachers and an average attendance of 206,335 pupils. In these schools, in addition to ordinary school subjects, instruction was given in science, drawing, needlework, cookery, laundrywork, &c.

By the Elementary Education Act of 1872, the Scotch Education Department was instituted, and each burgh and parish or group of parishes was required to have a school board to administer both elementary and middle-class schools. Elementary education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 14, but exemption may, on conditions, be granted to children over 12. In 1889, by a capitation grant, education was made free for the compulsory standards. In 1897 provision was made for grants in aid of voluntary schools. The following table includes the total number of day schools inspected in Scotland during the last 5 years:—

Years ended 30 September	Schools Inspected	Accommodation	Average Attendance	Children on School Registers
1896 . . .	3,083	824,448	592,934	709,478
1897 . . .	3,086	843,769	605,389	716,893
1898 . . .	3,067	847,876	603,776	717,747
1899 . . .	3,062	866,066	612,457	731,272
1900 . . .	3,104	893,842	626,089	753,287

In 1900 there were, in all, 3,104 schools, of which 2,744 were public schools with an average attendance of 544,340 pupils; 27 Church of Scotland with 4,104 pupils; 6 Free Church with 2,706 pupils; 68 Episcopal with 10,862 pupils; 188 Roman Catholic with 55,079 pupils, and 71 Undenominational with 8,998 pupils. In the same year there were 9,709 certificated teachers, 2,412 assistant teachers, and 3,926 pupil teachers. In 1900 there were 8 training colleges with 1,250 students.

There were also in 1900, 867 evening continuation schools with 53,733 pupils present at inspection. The instruction given in these schools comprised languages, science, manual instruction, domestic economy, needlework, &c.

Elementary education in Ireland, since 1845, is under the superintendence of a body of 'Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.' The following table gives statistics of elementary schools for five years:—

Year ended Dec. 31 ¹	Schools in Operation	Average on Rolls	Average Attendance	Pupils Examined
1896	8,606	815,248	534,957	578,012
1897	8,631	816,001	521,141	560,187
1898	8,651	808,467	518,799	560,170
1899	8,670	796,163	513,852	562,378
1900	8,684	770,622	478,224	—

¹ But for 1897 the figures refer to the 12 months ended the last day of the month preceding the examination of each school; for 1898 and 1899, to the 12 months ended September 30.

Of 8,673 schools, 3,088 were mixed Roman Catholic and Protestant with 262,591 pupils; 4,136 were Roman Catholic with 372,453; and 1,449 were Protestant with 110,278 pupils on December 31, 1900. At the same date there were 8,244 teachers, 3,729 assistants, and 902 workmistresses. The 5 training colleges had 899 students.

The sums expended in Great Britain from Parliamentary grants for primary schools, and in Ireland from Parliamentary grants and rates, amounted in five years to:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
England . . .	6,820,062	7,565,359	8,021,391	8,234,202	8,390,907
Scotland . . .	1,042,690	1,072,195	1,177,727	1,190,261	1,196,236
Gt. Britain (var.)	544,245	565,280	599,464	624,486	654,389
Ireland . . .	1,331,426	1,311,670	1,321,777	1,338,376	1,321,905
United Kingdom	9,738,423	10,514,504	11,120,359	11,387,325	11,563,437

In addition to the grant these schools derive an income from endowments, school fees, local rates, voluntary subscriptions, and other sources. The total receipts of the school boards in England and Wales in 1900 was 12,115,941*l.*; in Scotland 2,543,873*l.*; and in Ireland that of the schools under the Commissioners of National Education was 1,450,429*l.*

Justice and Crime.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The principal courts having criminal jurisdiction are the petty sessional courts, the general or quarter sessions, the courts of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, more popularly known as 'assizes,' and the Central Criminal Court. Two or more justices of the peace sitting in a petty sessional court house, the Lord Mayor or any alderman of the City of London, or any metropolitan or borough police magistrate or other stipendiary magistrate sitting in a court house, constitute a petty sessional court. The courts of quarter sessions are held four times a year by the justices of the county. Similar courts can be held at other times, and are then called 'general sessions.' Two justices constitute a court, but usually a larger number attend. Certain boroughs have a court of quarter sessions, with similar jurisdiction to the county justices in quarter sessions assembled, in which the recorder of the borough is the judge. The assize courts are held four times a year in various towns throughout the country by 'commissioners' nominated by the Crown. These commissioners are generally judges of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, but sometimes King's Counsel of good standing are appointed. The trial takes place before a single commissioner. The Central Criminal Court is the court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery for the City of London and a large surrounding district. The sessions of this court are held at least twelve times a year, and more often if necessary. The Recorder and the Common Serjeant, and, if the number of the prisoners makes it necessary, the judge of the City of London Court, sit on the first two days, after which they are joined by the judges of the High Court on the rota, for whom the more serious cases are reserved. A petty sessional court deals summarily with minor offences. Cases of a more serious nature are usually investigated by a petty sessional court before being tried at the sessions or the assizes. To every sessions, assize, and to every sitting of the Central Criminal Court the sheriff cites 24 of the chief inhabitants of the district, of whom not less than 12 and not more than 23 are sworn and constitute a grand jury. The grand jury examines the bill of indictment against the accused person, hears the evidence of witnesses for the prosecution, and if they think a *prima facie* case for trial is made out they endorse the bill 'a true bill.' All criminal trials, except those which come before a court of summary jurisdiction, take place before a judge and a petty jury of twelve men. Except on some highly technical point of procedure there is no appeal in criminal cases. No man can be tried again for the same crime after a petty jury has found him 'not guilty.' On a conviction the judge can, if he think fit, reserve a question of law (but not of fact) for the Court for Crown Cases Reserved. This Court is formed by five or more judges of the High Court, and can reverse, amend, or affirm the judgment. The only other method of securing the revision of a sentence is by the royal prerogative, exercised on the advice of the Home Secretary, by which a sentence can be modified or annulled. Nominally all the judges are appointed by the King but in practice the Lord Chancellor (who is a Cabinet minister, ex-officio president of the House of Lords, and goes out with the ministry) and the Lord Chief Justice are appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, and all the other judges on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor.

SCOTLAND.

The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges of the Court of Session, and sits more or less frequently, as the number of cases before it may require, in Edinburgh or in the circuit towns. One judge can, and usually does, try cases, but two or more preside in cases of difficulty or importance. It is the only competent court in cases of treason, murder, robbery, rape, fire-raising, deforcement of messengers, and generally in all cases in which a higher punishment than imprisonment is by statute directed to be inflicted; and it has moreover an inherent jurisdiction to punish all criminal acts, both those already established by common law or statute, and such as have never previously come before the courts and are not within any statute.

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

IRELAND.

In Ireland persons charged with crime are first brought before the petty sessions court, which must consist of at least two ordinary justices of the peace, one of whom *may be* a stipendiary—commonly called a resident magistrate. Then if the charge be trifling it may be disposed of, the prisoner, if convicted, having a right of appeal to the quarter sessions or recorder's court (according as it is in a borough or in the county), provided he is fined more than twenty shillings or sentenced to a longer imprisonment than one month (Petty Sessions Act, sec. 24). If the charge be of a more serious character it must either be dismissed or sent for trial to the quarter sessions or recorder's court, or to the assizes, as in England. There is this difference, however, between quarter sessions in Ireland and in England: in England they are presided over by an unpaid chairman, who need not be a lawyer and who is elected by his fellow justices of the peace for the county; while in Ireland they are presided over by a paid official, who must be a barrister, whose decision on points of law binds the court, who is appointed by the Crown, and who is also judge of the civil bill court of the county, which corresponds to the English county court. The assizes are presided over by one of the common law judges of the High Court of Justice. In the quarter sessions, recorder's court, and assizes the trial is by jury in all cases save appeals from petty sessions. Under the Crimes Act witnesses and persons suspected of crime may be interrogated before a secret court of inquiry; but admissions then made are not evidence against the persons making them. Prisoners may be convicted before two resident magistrates specially appointed to hear cases under the Crimes Act, and in cases where the sentence exceeds a month, convicted persons have a right of appeal to the county chairman at quarter sessions.

The number of criminal offenders committed for trial and convicted, in each of the three kingdoms, was as follows in five years:—

England and Wales.

Year	Committed for Trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
1896	9,833	1,379	11,214	8,856
1897	9,931	1,411	11,342	8,991
1898	10,143	1,450	11,594	9,273
1899	9,723	1,322	11,045	8,751
1900	9,098	1,229	10,327	8,155

Scotland.

Year	Committed for Trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
1896	1,781	339	2,120	1,704
1897	1,865	337	2,202	1,796
1898	1,946	344	2,290	1,877
1899	1,861	292	2,153	1,785
1900	1,891	281	2,172	1,840

Ireland.

Year	Committed for Trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
1896	1,754	301	2,055	1,310
1897	1,609	276	1,885	1,242
1898	1,786	325	2,111	1,367
1899	1,644	309	1,953	1,329
1900	1,438	244	1,682	1,087

The following table shows the strength of the police force in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland:—

Year	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Year	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
1880	31,488	8,484	12,579	1898	42,653	4,707	12,355
1890	39,221	4,103	13,921	1899	43,450	4,767	12,351
1895	40,966	4,583	13,187	1900	44,054	4,911	12,320

Pauperism.

There is a Poor Law, under a variety of statutes, applicable to the Three Kingdoms, by which paupers, under certain conditions, are to be relieved in their own houses or lodged in workhouses or poor-houses built for the purpose. The law is administered by the Local Government Board, through Boards of Guardians elected for the purpose. England and Wales, including the Metropolis and the municipal boroughs, are divided into 650 poor-law unions, for each of which there is elected a Board of Guardians. In some cases the union consists of only one parish; in others several are included according to population. In urban districts and in the Metropolis guardians are separately elected, but in rural districts the rural district councillors act as guardians for the parishes they represent on the district council. Guardians are elected on the same popular franchise as district councillors. In every civil parish overseers are appointed whose duty it is to make and collect the poor rate. In urban districts, which include boroughs, the local authority raise and collect rates for local government purposes, but in rural districts and rural parishes the funds for this purpose are, as a general rule, taken from the poor-rate.

The following table shows the total amount expended in relief of the poor for the last five years (ended March 25 for England and Ireland, and May 15 for Scotland). For Scotland, the amount includes expenditure on buildings, but not from loans:—

Year	England & Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total U.K.
	£	£		£
1896	10,215,974	1,037,931	1,056,276	12,310,180
1897	10,432,189	1,058,214	1,049,842	12,540,245
1898	10,828,276	1,086,916	1,104,756	13,019,948
1899	11,286,973	1,104,237	1,194,387	13,585,597
1900	11,567,649	1,110,302	1,125,110	13,803,061

The number of paupers, exclusive of vagrants, in receipt of relief in the several unions and parishes of England and Wales was as follows on January 1 of the last five years:—

	Adult able-bodied paupers			All other paupers (exclusive of vagrants)			Total
	Indoor	Outdoor	Total	Indoor	Outdoor	Total	
1897	40,398	68,429	108,827	175,631	539,904	715,535	824,362
1898	40,698	66,373	107,071	177,740	538,539	716,279	823,350
1899	39,029	61,399	100,418	178,864	528,656	707,454	807,730
1900	38,662	61,058	99,720	178,486	519,548	698,034	797,630
1901	37,570	59,088	96,658	178,053	515,091	693,144	789,689

The number of vagrants relieved on January 1, 1900, was 9,841.

The number of registered paupers and their dependents, exclusive of casual

Sources of REVENUE	Year ending March 31, 1901			Budget Estimate 1901-2
	Net Receipts		Exchequer ¹ Receipts	
	£	£	£	£
i. Customs—				
Tobacco	12,838,578			
Tea	6,264,515			
Rum	2,344,907			
Brandy	1,417,346			
Other spirits	1,007,509			
Wine	1,488,453			
Currants	63,846			
Coffee	189,783			
Raisins	194,161			
Cocoa	175,984			
Other articles	285,877			
		26,270,959	26,262,000	30,000,000 ²
ii. Excise—				
Spirits	19,206,690			
Beer	13,490,620			
Licence duties	250,256			
Railways	331,214			
Other sources	7,808			
		33,286,588	33,100,000	33,100,000
iii. Estate, &c., duties—				
Estate duty ³	8,489,872			
Temporary estate duty ⁴	20,625			
Probate duty ⁴	42,529			
Legacy duty	3,092,380			
Succession duty	793,016			
Corporation duty	44,840			
		12,483,262	12,980,000	14,000,000
iv. Stamps (excluding Fee Stamps, &c.)—				
Deeds	3,618,437			
Receipts	1,447,447			
Bills of exchange	692,660			
Patent medicines	297,480			
Licences, &c.	170,302			
Companies' capital duty	761,974			
Bonds to bearer	191,180			
Insurances	260,372			
Other sources	447,005			
		7,886,857	7,825,000	8,000,000
v. Land Tax	765,869	765,869	755,000	750,000
vi. House Duty	1,701,085	1,701,085	1,720,000	1,750,000
vii. Property and Income Tax	27,561,161	27,561,161	26,920,000	33,800,000 ⁵
Total Produce of Taxes	—	109,955,781	109,562,000	121,400,000

¹ That is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer between April 1, 1900, and March 31, 1901.

² .

³ Including 5,100,000l. from sugar duty and 1,300,000l. from coal duty.

⁴ On property of persons dying after August 1, 1894.

⁵ On property of persons dying before August 2, 1894.

Including 3,900,000l. from increase of 2d. in the £ only.

Sources of REVENUE	Year ending March 31, 1901		Exchequer Receipts	Budget Estimate 1901-02
	Net Receipts			
	£	£	£	£
viii. Post Office	—	13,776,886	13,800,000	14,360,000
ix. Telegraph service	—	3,380,589	3,450,000	3,450,000
x. Crown Lands	—	464,444	500,000	475,000
xi. Interest on Suez Canal Shares, &c.	—	830,075	830,075	830,000
xii. Miscellaneous—				
Fee Stamps	947,553		—	
Mint	923,997		—	
Bank of England	178,188		—	
Various	187,423		—	
		2,237,161	2,242,608	2,000,000
Total non-tax Revenue.	—	20,689,155	20,822,683	21,055,000
Total Revenue	—	130,644,936	130,384,683	142,455,000

¹ That is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer between April 1, 1900, and March 31, 1901.

The national expenditure falls under two categories: I., the Consolidated Fund Charges, 22,557,264l., mainly bestowed on the National Debt; and II., the Supply Services, including the Army, Navy, and Civil Service, the whole amounting to 161,035,000l. in 1900-01.

Branches of EXPENDITURE	Year ending March 31, 1901		Budget Estimate 1901-2
	£	£	£
I. Consolidated Fund:			
i. National Debt Services:—			
(a) Inside the Fixed Charge—			
Interest of Funded Debt	15,106,532		
Terminable Annuities	2,756,612		
Interest of Unfunded Debt	415,254		
Management of Debt	174,310		
New Sinking Fund	—		
		18,452,708	18,360,000 ¹
(b) Outside the Fixed Charge—			
Int. on War Debt	—	1,382,780	3,250,000
ii. Other Consolidated Fund Services:—			
Civil List	409,452		
Annuities and Pensions	259,905		

¹ After deducting 4,040,000l. for Sinking Fund suspended.

poor, who were in receipt of relief in parishes of Scotland on January 15 of the last five years, is shown in the subjoined table :—

Jan. 15	Poor relieved		Vagrants (included in preceding)		Total
	Paupers	Dependents	Paupers	Dependents	
1897	65,918	34,996	177	50	100,914
1898	66,519	34,889	133	22	101,408
1899	66,755	34,755	165	36	101,510
1900	65,929	33,994	132	40	99,923
1901	65,817	35,002	166	22	100,819

The subjoined table gives the number of indoor and outdoor paupers, and those—in blind and deaf and dumb asylums—in receipt of relief in unions in Ireland at the close of the first week in January in each of the last five years :—

	Indoor paupers			Out-door paupers	In asylums	Total
	Adult able-bodied	All others	Total			
1897	5,955	30,715	42,670	54,767	1,445	98,882
1898	6,223	37,333	43,556	55,368	1,422	100,346
1899	6,180	38,386	44,566	56,732	1,462	102,760
1900	5,724	38,096	43,820	58,534	1,512	103,866
1901	4,947	36,934	41,881	57,575	1,452	101,000

Included in the number of indoor paupers are casuals, who numbered 595 in January 1901.

Finance.

I. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following tables show the total amounts of the estimated and actual Imperial revenue and expenditure of the United Kingdom for the years ended March 31, 1880, 1890, and the four years ended March 31, 1901 :—

Year ended March 31	REVENUE		
	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual Receipts into the Exchequer	More (+) or less (-) than Estimates
	£	£	£
1880	81,161,000	79,344,098	- 1,816,902
1890	86,150,000	89,304,316	+ 3,154,316
1898	103,044,000	106,614,004	+ 3,570,004
1899	107,110,000	108,336,193	+ 1,226,193
1900	111,157,000	119,839,905	+ 8,682,905
1901	127,520,000	130,384,684	+ 2,864,684

Year ended March 31	EXPENDITURE		
	Budget and Supplementary Estimates	Actual Payments out of the Exchequer	More (+) or less (-) than Estimates
	£	£	£
1880	84,105,871	82,184,797	- 1,921,074
1890	86,723,168	86,083,314	- 639,854
1898	104,892,900	102,935,994	- 1,956,906
1899	108,815,036	108,150,236	- 664,800
1900	134,671,823	133,722,407	- 949,416
1901	184,599,627	183,592,264	- 1,007,363

The following table (derived from the two preceding) shows the differences (surplus or deficit) between revenue and expenditure in 1880, 1890, and the last four years :—

Year Ended March 31	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	Year Ended March 31	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)
	£		£
1880	- 2,840,699	1899	+ 185,957
1890	+ 3,221,002	1900	- 13,882,502
1898	+ 3,678,010	1901	- 53,207,580

The Imperial revenue collected in 1900-01 amounted to 140,354,970*l.*, but of this 9,710,034*l.* was payable to Local Taxation accounts (see page 51), therefore the amount payable to the Exchequer, as detailed in the following table, was 130,644,936*l.*, derived mainly from taxation (under the first seven heads of the following table), which in 1900-01 produced 109,955,781*l.*, or 84 per cent. of the whole. The remainder is subdivided into five heads as below (viii.—xii.).

Branches of EXPENDITURE	Year ending March 31, 1901		Budget Estimate 1901-02
	£	£	£
Salaries, &c.	78,872		
Courts of Justice	515,848		
Miscellaneous	305,330		
		1,569,407	1,650,000
iii. Payments to Local Taxation Accounts	1,152,368	1,152,368	1,150,000
Total Consolidated Fund Services	—	22,557,264	24,410,000
II. Supply :			
i. Army		91,505,900	88,260,000
Ordnance Factories	—	204,100	
ii. Navy	—	29,520,000	30,876,000
iii. Civil Services	—	23,500,000	23,630,000
iv. Customs and Inland Revenue	—	2,834,000	2,890,000
v. Post Office	—	8,963,000	9,329,000
vi. Telegraph Service	—	3,737,000	4,036,000
vii. Packet Service	—	771,000	781,000
Total Supply Services	—	161,035,000	159,802,000
Total Expenditure	—	183,592,264	184,212,000

The exchequer issues for 1900-01 shown above are those with which the various departments were supplied to meet all requirements, whether original or supplementary; the estimates for 1901-02, shown in the table and in the details given below, are the original (exclusive of supplementary) estimates.

In addition to the ordinary expenditure above given, there were issues to meet expenditure under the Barracks Act, 1890, 56,087*l.*; Telegraph Acts 1892, 1896, 1898, and 1899, 438,500*l.*; Uganda Railway Acts, 1896 and 1900, 1,060,000*l.*; Naval Works Acts, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1899, 2,135,000*l.*; Military Works Act, 1897 and 1899, 1,200,000*l.*; the Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1900, 25,000*l.*, amounting in the aggregate to 4,914,587*l.* The money raised by the creation of additional debt under the War Loan Acts of 1900 amounted to 52,163,300*l.* and bills were renewed to the amount of 24,133,000*l.* Besides these items, there were a few minor receipts into and issues from the Exchequer account; which is also swollen by cross entries in respect of sums borrowed and paid off during the year. The balance in the Exchequer on April 1, 1900, was 3,517,047*l.*; the gross receipts into the Exchequer in the year 1900-01 amounted to 241,176,686*l.*; the gross issues out of the Exchequer amounted to 239,096,815*l.*; leaving a balance on March 31, 1901, of 5,596,918*l.*

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE BUDGET.

Army.—The net cost of the British army and its operations, according to the original estimates for 1901-02, is 87,915,000*l.* Including appropriations in aid, amounting to 3,866,539*l.*, the gross estimate was 91,781,539*l.* The following table shows the net estimates for 1901-02, as compared with the net estimates (including supplementary estimates amounting to 27,500,000*l.*) for 1900-01 :—

ARMY ESTIMATES.

I. EFFECTIVE SERVICES :—	1900-01	1901-02
<i>Regular forces and army reserve :</i>	£	£
General staff and regimental pay, &c. . . .	11,217,600	13,902,600
S. African local forces	3,000,000	2,650,000
Colonial contingents	300,000	650,000
Yeomanry and Volunteers	400,000	1,000,000
Gratuities to troops, &c.	2,563,300	2,540,000
Chaplains' department	68,100	84,900
Army reserve	200,000	200,000
China expeditionary force	700,000	630,000
<i>Medical Establishments</i>	905,000	1,088,600
<i>Auxiliary forces :</i>		
Militia	2,288,000	2,662,000
Yeomanry cavalry	144,000	375,000
Volunteer corps	1,730,000	1,230,000
<i>Commissariat :</i>		
Transport and remounts	19,800,000	15,977,000
Provisions, forage, &c.	18,200,000	18,782,000
Clothing	5,530,000	4,825,000
Warlike and other stores	13,200,000	13,450,000
<i>Works, buildings, &c.</i>	4,730,700	3,281,900
<i>Various :</i>		
Military education	113,800	119,200
Miscellaneous services	206,900	218,200
War Office	275,000	305,000
Total effective services	85,573,400	83,970,500
II. NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES :—		
<i>Officers, &c. :</i>		
Rewards for distinguished services	9,058	9,186
Half pay	66,000	70,310
Retired pay and gratuities	1,516,499	1,936,738
Widows' pensions and allowances	163,733	170,394
Pensions for wounds	82,288	62,324
Retired allowances, auxiliary forces	24,748	22,965
<i>Non-commissioned officers and men, &c. :</i>		
In-pensions	32,412	35,252
Out-pensions	1,332,698	1,378,480
Rewards for distinguished services	7,307	7,614
Widows' pensions, &c.	6,583	63,654
		£ 2

	1900-01 £	1901-02 £
<i>Superannuation allowances, &c.</i>	186,000	188,500
Total non-effective services	8,428,000 ¹	8,944,500 ¹
Total effective and non-effective services	88,999,400	87,915,000
Net Decrease, 1901-02	—	1,084,400

¹ These net totals are obtained by deducting miscellaneous appropriations in aid amounting to 1,320*l.* in 1900-01, and to 917*l.* in 1901-02.

Navy.—The net cost of the Navy, according to the original estimates for 1901-02, is 30,875,500*l.* Including appropriations in aid, amounting to 1,089,473*l.*, the gross estimate was 31,964,973*l.* The following table shows the net estimates for 1901-02, as compared with those for 1900-01, combined with the additional estimates amounting to 1,269,300*l.*, July 13, 1900:—

	1900-01 £	1901-02 £
I. EFFECTIVE SERVICES.		
Wages of Officers and Seamen and Royal Marines	5,527,000	5,760,000
Victualling and Clothing	1,715,300	1,892,300
Medical Establishments	208,800	219,000
Martial Law	13,300	16,200
Educational Services	92,300	100,600
Scientific Services	66,900	65,800
Royal Naval Reserves	271,100	292,100
Shipbuilding, Repairs, &c.	13,401,100	14,676,000
Naval Armaments	3,757,900	3,919,700
Works, Buildings, &c.	885,800	1,023,100
Miscellaneous Services	271,200	359,500
Admiralty Office	267,100	279,600
Total effective services	26,477,800	28,603,900
II. NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.		
Half-pay, Reserved, and Retired Pay	786,700	790,900
Naval Pensions, &c.	1,123,600	1,140,100
Civil Pensions, &c.	343,500	340,600
Total non-effective services	2,253,800	2,271,600
III. Extra Colonial Estimate.		
Additional Annuity, for service in Australasian waters	60,300	—
Grand total	28,791,900	30,875,500
Net Increase, 1901-02	—	2,083,600

Civil Services.—The following is an abstract of the original Civil Service estimates (net) for 1901-02, showing the more important items of expenditure:—

I. Public Works and Buildings	£ 2,074,615	IV. Education, Science and Art:	
II. Salaries, &c., Civil Departments:		U. K. and England:—	£
U. K. and England	2,183,475	Board of Education	9,747,716
Scotland	105,354	British Museum	166,580
Ireland	327,785	National Galleries	30,335
Total	2,616,614	Colleges, &c., Grt. Brit. and Int. Ed. Wales	116,700
		Scientific Investigation	53,154
		Scotland:—	
		Public Education	1,363,881
		National Gallery	3,400
		Ireland:—	
		Public Education	1,300,771
		National Gallery	2,486
		Queen's Colleges, &c.	5,720
		Total	12,790,743
III. Law and Justice:		V. Foreign and Colonial Services:	
U. K. and England:—		Diplomatic and Consular	490,052
Sup. Court of Judicature	322,287	Colonial	538,006
County Courts	40,906	Cyprus, Uganda, &c.	546,049
Police	53,595	Subsidies to Telegraphs	77,850
Prisons, Eng. and Col.	651,713	Total	1,651,957
Reformatories, Great Brit.	261,809	VI. Non-Effective and Charitable Services	608,968
Other expenses	204,315	VII. Miscellaneous	29,444
Scotland:—		Grand Total 1901-02	23,630,120 ¹
Courts of Justice, &c.	84,273	Grand Total 1900-01	23,182,963
Prisons	88,193	Net increase, 1901-02	447,157
Other expenses	47,817		
Ireland:—			
Supreme Court of Judicature	106,468		
Land Commission	133,542		
County Court Officers, &c.	110,390		
Police and Constabulary	1,449,825		
Prisons	115,973		
Reformatories, &c.	110,205		
Other expenses	76,468		
Total	3,857,779		

¹ But unappropriated receipts are estimated at 1,666,360*l.*, reducing the net expenditure for 1901-02 to 21,963,760*l.*

II. TAXATION.

The revenue derived from the most important of direct taxes, that upon incomes, was as follows in the last ten years (estimated for 1902):—

Year ending March 31	Tax per £	Annual Exchequer Receipt	Year ending March 31	Tax per £	Annual Exchequer Receipt
1893	6 <i>d.</i>	13,470,000	1898	8 <i>d.</i>	17,250,000
1894	7 <i>d.</i>	15,200,000	1899	8 <i>d.</i>	18,000,000
1895	8 <i>d.</i>	15,600,000	1900	8 <i>d.</i>	18,750,000
1896	8 <i>d.</i>	16,100,000	1901	12 <i>d.</i>	26,920,000
1897	8 <i>d.</i>	16,650,000	1902	14 <i>d.</i>	33,800,000

The gross amount of the annual value of property and profits assessed to the income tax in the year ended April 5, 1900, in the United Kingdom, was 788,023,603*l.*; in 1871 it was 465,594,366*l.* Of the amount for 1900 the share of England was 678,742,789*l.*; of Scotland, 75,833,242*l.*; of Ireland, 33,447,572*l.* •

The real property so assessed in the last four years was distributed as follows:—

Assessed to Income Tax		1897	1898	1899	1900
		£	£	£	£
Land	England	38,806,310	38,142,515	37,296,350	37,110,545
	Scotland	6,100,326	6,045,378	5,967,345	5,956,530
	Ireland	9,894,266	9,749,254	9,747,391	9,747,216
	Total	54,800,902	53,937,147	53,011,086	52,814,291
Houses	England	139,670,210	142,128,400	149,631,529	153,193,414
	Scotland	14,999,118	15,417,764	16,103,961	16,663,967
	Ireland	4,000,577	4,235,764	4,353,657	4,573,120
	Total	158,669,905	161,781,928	170,089,147	174,430,501

The annual value of the railways in the United Kingdom assessed to income tax in 1900 was 39,357,677*l.*; mines and quarries, 11,073,418*l.*; gas-works, 6,503,433*l.*; waterworks, 4,614,317*l.*; canals, inland navigations, &c., 3,476,916*l.*; other public concerns, including ironworks, 129,398,488*l.*

In accordance with Acts passed between 1888 and 1899, various duties are collected for local authorities by Imperial officers, and assigned to the three divisions of the United Kingdom. These are the additional beer and spirit duties, excise licences, and a share of the probate duty and estate duty. The net receipts of these duties and the payments made to local taxation accounts in the year ended March 31, 1901, were as follows:—

—	Additional Beer & Spirit Duty	Licences	Share of Probate and Estate Duties	Total
	£	£	£	£
Net receipts	1,585,898	3,886,269	4,237,867	9,710,033
Payments:				
England	1,330,768	3,495,784	3,484,237	8,310,739
Scotland	181,748	364,666	481,003	1,027,412
Ireland	151,699	—	249,776	401,475
Total payments	1,664,210	3,860,430	4,215,016	9,739,626

The following statement (from a Return of July 8, 1901, on revenue and expenditure—England, Scotland, and Ireland—) shows for the year ended March 31, 1901, the net amount contributed by each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom to the revenue collected by Imperial officers, and the

expenditure on English, Scottish, and Irish services met out of such revenue:

	Imperial	England	Scotland	Ireland	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Exchequer Revenue:—					
Customs	—	20,915,000	2,558,000	2,708,000	26,271,000
Excise	—	25,391,000	4,532,000	3,364,000	33,287,000
Estate, &c. duties	143,000	10,417,000	1,191,000	732,000	12,483,000
Stamps	35,000	6,939,000	623,000	290,000	7,887,000
Land tax and house duty	—	2,321,000	146,000	—	2,467,000
Income tax	358,000	23,212,000	3,016,000	975,000	27,561,000
Total from taxes	536,000	89,195,000	12,066,000	8,150,000	109,956,000
Post office	—	11,722,000	1,326,000	729,000	13,777,000
Telegraphs	—	2,855,000	351,000	174,000	3,380,000
Crown lands	—	408,000	24,000	33,000	465,000
Interest, &c.	830,000	—	—	—	830,000
Miscellaneous	1,247,000	792,000	82,000	116,000	2,237,000
Total non-tax revenue	2,077,000	15,777,000	1,783,000	1,052,000	20,689,000
Total	2,613,000	104,972,000	13,849,000	9,211,000	130,645,000
Local taxation revenue:					
Customs	—	183,000	19,000	16,000	218,000
Excise	—	4,539,000	577,000	137,000	5,253,000
Estate, &c. duties	72,000	3,451,000	474,000	141,000	4,237,000
Total	72,000	8,272,000	1,070,000	294,000	9,708,000
Grand total	2,685,000	113,244,000	14,919,000	9,505,000	140,353,000
Expenditure:—					
Against Exchequer revenue:					
Debt, Army, Navy	141,281,000	—	—	—	141,281,000
Civil government	4,413,000	13,803,000	2,003,000	4,545,000	24,854,000
Collection of taxes	—	2,199,000	391,000	244,000	2,834,000
Post Office	601,000	10,457,000	1,352,000	1,001,000	13,411,000
Paid to local taxation accounts	—	—	98,000	1,054,000	1,152,000
Total	146,295,000	26,459,000	3,934,000	6,904,000	183,592,000
From local taxation rev.	—	8,310,000	1,027,000	402,000	9,739,000
Grand total	146,295,000	34,769,000	4,961,000	7,306,000	193,331,000

III. NATIONAL DEBT.

The expenditure on account of National Debt is now nearly six times the amount paid in 1775, at the beginning of the War of Independence of the United States. The total charge for interest and management was then only a little over 4½ millions sterling; but at the end of the war it had risen to 9½ millions. The twenty-two years' warfare with France, from 1793 to 1815, added 23 millions sterling to the annual charge of the debt, making it over 32½ millions, decreased by slightly more than a million in 1817, in the year of consolidation of the English and Irish exchequer. Since this date, the capital of the debt has on the whole been steadily decreasing, excepting for the years of the Russian war. The annual charge, after increasing to nearly 30 millions in 1883, is now less than in 1857, at the close of that war, by 5,898,651*l.* The debt charge (18,452,709*l.*) included in 1900–01 provision for the repayment of capital to the amount of 1,148,760*l.* In the year 1900–01 the sinking fund was suspended.

The following table exhibits the growth of the debt from its origin to the year 1901. Before 1835, however, there was no calculation of the capital

value of terminable annuities ; strict comparison of debt prior to that year is therefore misleading :—

Periods	Principal	Annual Charge
	£	£
National Debt at the Revolution in 1688 .	664,263	39,855
Increase during William III.'s reign . .	12,102,962	1,175,469
Debt at the Accession of Queen Anne, in 1702	12,767,225	1,215,324
Increase during the War of the Spanish Succession	23,408,235	1,847,811
At the accession of George I., 1714 . . .	36,175,460	3,063,135
Increase during his reign	16,675,337	(-) 323,507
At the accession of George II., 1727 . . .	52,850,797	2,739,628
Decrease during 12 years' peace, ending 1739	6,236,914	708,744
At the commencement of the Spanish War, 1739	46,613,883	2,030,884
Increase during the war	29,198,249	1,134,881
At the end of the Spanish War, 1748 . . .	75,812,132	3,165,765
Decrease during 8 years' peace	1,237,107	412,199
At the commencement of the Seven Years' War, 1756	74,575,025	2,753,566
Increase during the war	58,141,024	2,279,167
At the Peace of Paris, 1763	132,716,049	5,032,733
Decrease during 12 years' peace	5,873,238	329,214
At the commencement of the American War, 1775	126,842,811	4,703,519
Increase during the war	116,220,334	4,837,737
At the end of the American War, 1784 . . .	243,063,145	9,541,256
Decrease during the peace	3,399,724	109,077
At the commencement of the French War, 1792	239,663,421	9,432,179
Increase during the war	297,989,587	10,836,372
At the Peace of Amiens, 1802	537,653,008	20,268,551
Increase during war with Napoleon . . .	323,386,041	12,377,067
At the Peace of Paris, 1815	861,039,049	32,645,618
Decrease during 40 years	56,812,695	4,489,609
At commencement of Crimean War, 1854 . .	804,226,354	28,156,009
Increase during the war	32,918,243	742,642

Periods	Principal	Annual Charge
	£	£
Debt in 1857	837,144,597	30,281,431
Decrease since the Crimean War	146,551,975	10,445,942
Debt on March 31, 1901	690,992,622	19,835,489

The following statement shows the total amount of the Gross Liabilities and the Assets of the State on March 31, 1901.

Liabilities :	£
Funded Debt	551,182,153
Estimated Capital of Terminable Annuities . .	61,677,469
Unfunded Debt	78,133,000
	690,992,622
Other Capital Liabilities :	
Russian Dutch Loan Act, 1891	241,115
Barracks Act, 1890	2,657,801
Telegraph Acts, 1892 to 1899	1,827,130
Naval Works Acts, 1895 and 1899	2,873,324
Uganda Railway Acts, 1896 and 1900	4,082,662
Public Offices (Acquisition of Site) Act, 1895 .	450,400
Public Offices (Whitehall) Act, 1897	509,799
Royal Niger Company Act, 1899	847,942
Military Works Acts, 1897 and 1899	1,216,077
Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1900 . . .	25,006
	14,731,256
Total Gross Liabilities	705,723,878
Assets :	
Suez Canal Shares, market value	25,806,000
Other Assets	712,760
	26,518,760
Exchequer Balances at the Banks of England and Ireland	5,596,918

The whole of the debt is about 82,300,000*l.* less than the gross annual value of property and profits assessed to income tax, and 171,725,000*l.* less than the total value of British imports and exports for 1900. It is about 17*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* per head of the present population, and the annual charge (the sinking fund being suspended) is about 8*s.* 9½*d.* per head. The national wealth, public and private, of the United Kingdom was estimated by Sir R. Giffen in 1885 at 10,037,436,000*l.*

IV. LOCAL TAXATION.

The total amount raised for local expenditure was as follows for the three divisions of the United Kingdom in 1898-99 :—

Receipts from	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
	£	£	£
Rates	38,602,534	3,985,108	3,234,011
Water, Gas, and Electric light	9,487,255	2,290,807	
Repayments	1,368,830	46,232	
Tramways	241,450	487,319	—
Tolls, Dues, &c.	5,799,823	1,276,963	491,165
Rents, interest, &c.	2,104,506	308,956	126,304
Sales	495,777	110,142	—
Government contributions	11,836,682	1,920,019	475,384
Loans	18,220,039	3,059,238	592,303
Miscellaneous	2,637,131	320,204	322,874
Total receipts	91,492,027	13,804,788	5,242,042

The chief branches of local expenditure were:—

Expenditure by	Eng. & Wales	Scotland	Ireland
	£	£	£
Town and Municipal Authorities for Police, Sanitary Works, &c.	51,883,586	7,365,870	1,597,968
Unions and Parishes for Poor Relief	11,286,973	1,090,733	1,135,334
School Boards	10,506,110	2,275,617	—
County, Rural Sanitary, and Road Authorities	9,346,773	1,406,671	1,550,599
Harbour Authorities	5,206,830	1,480,515	577,960
Total (including other expenditure)	92,601,821	13,771,740	5,384,768

The estimated expenditure of the London County Council for the year ending March 31, 1902, was: maintenance, 4,759,489*l.* (comprising 435,322*l.* from Exchequer contribution, 3,780,073*l.* from county rate, and 544,094*l.* from rents, &c.); capital, 11,856,120*l.* (including 3,800,000*l.* loans to local authorities). The amount of the consolidated stock of the Council outstanding March 31, 1901, was returned at 46,761,638*l.*

At the end of the financial year 1898-99, the outstanding local debt of England and Wales amounted to 276,229,948*l.*; that of Scotland to 44,355,588*l.*; and that of certain classes of local authorities in Ireland, to 11,122,824*l.*, so that the local debt of the United Kingdom at that date was not less than 331,707,460*l.*

Defence.

I. ARMY.

The maintenance of a standing army in time of peace, without the consent of Parliament, is prohibited by the Bill of Rights of 1689. From that time to the present, the number of troops as well as the cost of the different branches of the service in detail, has been sanctioned by an annual vote of the House of Commons. Parliament exercises another important means of control over the army—viz., by passing at the commencement of every session an Act called the 'Army (Annual) Bill,' investing the Crown with large powers to make regulations for the good government of the army, and to frame the Articles of War, which form the military code.

The Secretary of State for War, who is assisted by the Under-Secretaries of State and the Financial Secretary, exercises administrative control over all

army services, and the heads of the principal departments, both military and civil, are responsible to him for the discharge of their duties. The principal military departments are those of the Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant-General, the Quarter-Master-General, the Inspector-General of Fortifications, and the Inspector-General of Ordnance. The heads of these departments form a Board under the presidency of the Commander-in-Chief, to report on proposals for the estimates which the Secretary of State lays before Parliament, on promotions or appointments and other matters. With the Secretary of State as President, and with such additional military officers as may be summoned, they constitute the War Office Consultative Council. The duties of the principal officers are defined by Order in Council of November 4, 1901.

According to the army estimates for 1901-02, the regular army of the United Kingdom—exclusive of India—during the year ending March 31, 1902, is to consist of 9,745 commissioned officers, 1,485 warrant officers, 19,604 sergeants, 4,533 drummers, trumpeters, &c., and 184,433 rank and file, a total of 219,800 men of all ranks, being a total increase of 7,351 over the previous year. This force is to be composed of the following staff, regiments, and miscellaneous establishments:—

Branches of the Military Service.	Officers	Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, &c.	Rank and File	Total
GENERAL AND DEPARTMENTAL STAFF.				
General staff	367	130	6	503
Army accountants	236	—	—	236
Chaplain's department	86	—	—	86
Medical department	96	—	—	96
Veterinary department	110	6	1	117
Total staff	895	136	7	1,038
REGIMENTS.				
Cavalry, including Household Cavalry	555	1,339	12,376	14,270
Royal Artillery	1,541	3,366	34,735	39,642
Royal Engineers	702	1,586	7,843	10,131
Infantry, including Foot Guards	3,501	8,479	106,963	118,943
Colonial and Native Indian Corps	419	934	13,082	14,435
Departmental Corps	243	1,172	1,400	2,820
Army Service Corps	490	1,299	5,285	7,074
Medical Corps	551	485	2,560	3,596
Total regiments	8,007	18,660	184,244	210,911
Staff of Auxiliary Forces	620	6,236	22	6,878
MISCELLANEOUS ESTABLISHMENTS.				
Instruction in gunnery and musketry	37	111	138	286
Royal Military Academy, Woolwich	21	21	5	47
Royal Military College, Sandhurst	28	18	17	63
Other colleges and schools	54	257	—	311
Other establishments	83	183	—	266
Total miscellaneous	223	590	160	973
Total 1901-02	9,745	25,622	184,433	219,800
Total 1900-01	9,365	24,817	178,267	212,449

Included in the vote were, in addition to the numbers given above, 230,200 Imperial, Indian, Colonial, and Irregular forces, during the war in South Africa, and the expedition to China raising the total number (exclusive of India) to 450,000.

The total number of horses provided for this establishment was 25,402 exclusive of 12,181 on the Indian establishment.

For total cost of the British army, with details of the expenditure, see under *Finance*.

The following table exhibits, after official returns, the number of officers, rank and file, maintained for service in the United Kingdom at decennial periods since the year 1820 up to 1890, and during the last three years, on the 1st of January in every year:—

Year	Cavalry	Artillery	Engineers	Infantry and Special Corps	Total
1820	9,900	4,046	371	46,799	61,116
1830	8,036	4,037	682	35,339	48,094
1840	7,190	4,118	544	38,624	50,476
1850	8,108	7,353	1,201	50,415	67,077
1860	11,389	14,045	1,707	62,366	89,507
1870	10,910	14,469	2,890	56,092	84,361
1880	12,470	17,584	5,370	68,682	104,116
1897	11,897	16,223	5,555	66,966	100,641
1898	11,251	16,989	5,368	65,650	99,258
1899	11,676	17,572	5,351	72,087	106,686

The following is the official return of the number and distribution of the effectives of the British army (including drafts on passage out), on January 1, 1899:—

—	Officers and Men	Horses and Mules	—	Officers and Men	Horses and Mules
England . . .	79,057	10,642	Egypt . . .	4,257	769
Scotland . . .	3,942	345	The Colonies . . .	44,605	2,317
Ireland . . .	23,687	2,905	India . . .	74,466	12,303
			Crete . . .	1,837	—
Total home . .	106,686	13,892	Total abroad . .	125,165	15,389
			General total . .	231,851	29,281

There are, besides, four classes of reserve, or auxiliary forces—namely, the Army Reserve, the Militia, the Yeomanry, and the Volunteers. The following shows (according to the Army Estimates for 1901–02) the numbers of all ranks on the regimental establishments of the various forces and the effectives by latest returns:—

—	Normal Establishments, 1901–02	Effectives by latest Returns ¹	
		Numbers	Date
Regular Forces, Home and Colonial . . .	207,215	335,837	1 Jan., 1901
Native Indian Regiments . . .	3,696	22,313	„
Army Reserve, 1st Class . . .	90,000	5,251	„
Militia . . .	131,539	100,098	„
Militia Reserve (New) . . .	50,000	—	—
Militia of Channel Isles . . .	3,271	3,428	1 July, 1900
Militia of Malta and Bermuda . . .	2,731	2,098	1 Jan., 1901
Yeomanry . . .	35,000	8,657	Summer, 1900
Volunteers . . .	375,000	277,900	1 Jan., 1901
Regular Forces on Indian Establishment . . .	73,518	63,023	„
Total on Home, Colonial, and Indian Establishments . . .	971,970	818,605	—

¹ Included in the effective Regular Forces are 9,354 Yeomanry, and 7,000 enlisted Volunteers; in the Native Indian regiments, 19,126 men engaged in the expedition to China; in the Army Reserve, 1st class, 2,163 enlisted Volunteers. The Colonial forces serving in South Africa and China are not included in this table.

The strength serving in South Africa on February 1, 1901, consisted of 141,490 regulars; 28,339 Colonials (exclusive of recent levies not fully reported); 7,995 Imperial Yeomanry; 7,700 volunteers, and 19,425 militia. The regulars comprised 4,305 officers; the non-commissioned officers and men consisted of 12,600 cavalry; 12,000 artillery; 99,700 infantry (foot and mounted), and 12,885 others.

The following table shows the number of men in the British Army serving in India during the years noted, according to Budget estimates:—

Years	Soldiers in India	Years	Soldiers in India
1896–97	73,168	1899–1900	73,495
1897–98	73,217	1900–01	73,484
1898–99	73,162	1901–02	73,518

The number of men enrolled in the Volunteer corps of Great Britain has increased from 119,146 in 1860, to 193,893 in 1870, 206,537 in 1880, 221,048 in 1890, and 277,900 in 1901. The establishment voted for 1901–02 was 375,000.

In accordance with a resolution of the House of Commons, passed May 16, 1901, a new system of organisation has been adopted and partially carried out. Six Army Corps are to be formed in the United Kingdom, with the requisite staff, stores, and buildings: a reserve for the militia, not exceeding 50,000 men, is to be enrolled; the establishment of the yeomanry is to be raised from 12,000 to 35,000 men; and 8 regiments are to be enrolled for garrison service. The 1st Army Corps (including a brigade of Guards) will be quartered at Aldershot; the 2nd on Salisbury Plain, where large barracks are being built; the 3rd in Ireland; 4th at Colchester; the 5th at York; the 6th in Scotland. The first three Army Corps will be employed either for foreign service or home defence; among the 4th, 5th, and 6th will be distributed 60 battalions of volunteers and militia. The force to be maintained is intended to comprise an army of 155,000 men at home; a reserve of 90,000; militia, 150,000; yeomanry, 35,000; volunteers, 250,000.

Under the system which is being superseded, the United Kingdom is divided into 12 military districts, 8 of which are in England and Wales, 1 in Scotland, and 3 in Ireland. Woolwich, Aldershot, and the Curragh also form each a district, but these three are limited to the immediate localities. The 12 districts are subdivided into 67 regimental districts, each of which forms the recruiting ground of a regiment, with which are linked the militia and volunteer corps within the district. On the short service system, men enlist for 12 years, from 3 to 7 of which are spent in active service, and the remainder in the reserve. The following statement, issued by the recruiting department, shows for 3 years, ending November 30, the number of recruits enlisted in the United Kingdom for the army and militia, together with the number and percentage of the men enlisted for the army who were below the standard height:—

Years	Army	Militia	Total	Under Standard Height	
1899	36,636	37,379	74,014	12,783	34·9
1890	44,467	36,021	80,488	13,653	30·7
1891	41,339	35,182	76,521	14,027	38·9

The General Annual Return gives as follows the numbers of non-commissioned officers and men, natives of each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, composing the army on January 1, 1899:—English, 165,038; Scotch, 17,285; Irish, 28,358; born in India and the colonies, 10,015; foreigners, 97; and 1,580 not reported.

The establishments for military education comprise the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, the Staff College at Camberley, the Royal Military Asylum and Normal School at Chelsea, Royal Hibernian Military School at Dublin, the Ordnance College, Woolwich, the Duke of York's Royal Military School, Military Medical School, and a varying number of Garrison Schools and Libraries. In the army estimates for 1901-02, the sum provided for military education is 189,600*l.* (including 70,400*l.*, the appropriation in aid). The two principal educational establishments for officers are the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and the Royal Military and Staff Colleges. In the army estimates of 1901-02 the cost of the Woolwich Academy was set down at 41,750*l.*, and of the Sandhurst College at 45,350*l.*

II. NAVY.

The British Navy is a permanent establishment, governed by statutes and orders fixed with much precision by the Legislature. Its administration was formerly in the hands of a Lord High Admiral, but by the Act 2 Will and Mary, c. 2, this office was vested in a Commission. With the exception of various periods in which the office has been revived—in the person of the Earl of Pembroke in the reign of William III., of Prince George of Denmark (1702-8), and of the Duke of Clarence (May, 1827—August, 1828)—it has continued to be held in commission by the Board of Admiralty. The Board now consists of the First Lord of the Admiralty, who is always a member of the Cabinet, and five other commissioners.

The First Lord is responsible for the general direction and supervision of all naval business, and deals with promotions, appointments, nominations to cadetships, and other matters. The First Naval Lord advises upon questions of maritime defence, strategy, and naval policy, and is charged with business

relating to ships in commission, the distribution and organisation of the Fleet, the supervision of the Intelligence and Hydrographic Departments, ships' complements, discipline, courts martial, signals, collisions, gunnery, torpedoes, &c. The Second Naval Lord is responsible for the manning and officering of the Fleet, and for mobilization, naval education and training, the Royal Naval Reserve, and many other matters concerning the *personnel*. The special work of the Third Naval Lord and Controller of the Navy is chiefly in relation to *material*. He has charge of the dockyards, the steam reserves, shipbuilding and repairs, machinery, the purchase, disposal and loan of ships, questions relating to inventions and discoveries, naval ordnance and stores, and the dockyard *personnel*. The Junior Naval Lord is concerned with the transport, medical and victualling services, and with hospitals, the coaling of the fleet, questions of pay, allowances, prize money, uniform, pensions, and other like matters. The Civil Lord is responsible for the Works Department, and for buildings and establishments, questions concerning Greenwich Hospital, dockyard schools, and other business. The Admiralty Board is assisted by a Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, who has charge of all matters of account and of questions involving reference to the Treasury financially; and by a Permanent Secretary, who is responsible for the discipline of the Admiralty departments, and appointments in the office, and has charge of correspondence and maritime papers. The administration of the Navy is thus conducted under the direction and supervision of the Board through a number of independent departments.

For the details of Naval expenditure see under *Finance*. The number of officers, seamen and marines provided for in the estimates for 1901-02 and also for the previous year, was as follows:—

	1900-01	1901-02
<i>Sea Service—</i>		
Officers and men	82,821	85,323
Coast Guard	4,200	4,200
Marines	18,590	19,590
<i>Other Services (training, &c.)</i>		
Pensioners	987	1,048
Boys (training)	6,200	6,200
Cadets and Engineer Students	438	440
Various	1,644	1,824
Total of all ranks	114,880	118,625

In both years 'officers and men' included 3,700 boys serving afloat.

The increase of 4,240 sanctioned includes 287 officers, 1,150 seamen, 1,000 marines, 398 miscellaneous ratings, 500 stokers, 310 artisans (including 100 electricians), and 100 apprentices (shipwrights and coopers). Naval Reserve seamen number 23,600. Over a period of years the number of officers in the Navy proper will be raised:—Flag officers, 68 to 80; captains, 208 to 245; commanders, 304 to 360; lieutenants, 1,150 to 1,550; engineer officers, 950 to 1,050 in two years; doctors, 450 to 490 gradually; chief gunners and boatswains, 80 to 100; gunners and boatswains, 920 to 1,150; carpenters (chief), 18 to 20; carpenters, 207 to 240.

A special Fleet Reserve, designed to consist chiefly of pensioners of

various classes, was inaugurated in 1901, but it has not so far fulfilled expectations.

The principal event of 1901 affecting the *personnel* was the Victualling Committee, the result of whose deliberations was announced at the end of August. This Committee advised as follows:—Increase of official meals from three to five; some re-organisation of the canteen system; recognition of the fact that the standard of living on shore has risen, and that an effort to meet it should be made afloat.

The estimated value of the changes is 187,000*l.* per annum. On the whole the suggestions were favourably received.

In 1901 an interim report was issued by the Boiler Committee. This report discredited the Belleville boiler, which had already been fiercely attacked in Parliament and in the Press. Subsequent indications have shown that the Committee have inclined since to a somewhat less antagonistic attitude to the Belleville, in which the majority of naval engineers believe. It has been shown that most of the defects are common to all water-tube boilers, while many of those in the Belleville have been attributed to innovations introduced by the Admiralty or the makers in this country.

The Belleville was first introduced by the Spenser Administration in 1892. The Committee ran trials with various ships, but chiefly between the Hyacinth (Belleville) and Minerva (Scotch boilers). In a full speed race from Gibraltar the latter won; but as the two ships were only nominally sisters, comparatively few people accepted the results as conclusive.

The following table shows the effective fighting strength of the British Navy, ships in course of construction or planned being given in separate columns. The system of classification, that of 'All the World's Fighting Ships,' is uniform throughout in this issue of the STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK. Particulars will be found in the general statement among the introductory tables. A number of gunboats and sloops are omitted.

—	Complete for Sea, Jan. 1901	Launched and completing	Building or projected
Battleships, 1st Class	14	7	8
„ 2nd Class	12	—	—
„ 3rd Class	11	—	—
Armoured cruisers	6	8	6
Protected cruisers	125	—	2
Torpedo gunboats, &c. . . .	33	—	—
Destroyers	96	1	12
Torpedo boats, 1st Class	11	—	4
„ „ 2nd Class	71	—	—
Torpedo ships	2	—	—
<i>Of very little fighting value.</i>			
Battleships, obsolete, 4th Class. . .	13	—	—
„ Coast defence. . . .	10	—	—
Torpedo boats, 3rd Class	95	—	—

There are also various shallow draught river gunboats, built and building.

The system of subsidised auxiliary merchantmen has been modified. Under this new system 18 of the swiftest vessels are subsidised, and 30 others held at disposal.

A new Royal yacht has had many misadventures, but is now in commission, and regarded as fairly satisfactory.

The vessels were thus distributed in February 1902:—

Mediterranean and Red Sea	54	Australia	12
Channel Squadron	13	South-east coast of America . . .	3
North America and West Indies . .	14	Reserve Squadron	49
East Indies	10	Surveying Service	7
China	41	Cruiser Squadron	6
Cape of Good Hope and West Africa	17		
Pacific	8	Total	234

Of these totals the following ships have no fighting value whatever:—Mediterranean, 7; North American, 5; S.E. America, 2; Pacific, 4; Cape 9; E. Indies, 3; China, 18; Australia, 4; Surveying, 7; Reserve, 2.

The following tabulated list of battleships, coast and port defence vessels, and principal cruisers of the British Navy, built, building and projected, requires a few words of explanation. The order of ships is chronological. In the first list, the ships of which the names are in italics are coast defence. The numbers following the names of the others indicate the classes to which they have been assigned in the foregoing table. In the guns "Q.F." means quick-firing. Machine-guns are not given. The cruisers tabulated are of the first-class, and the more important and recent vessels of the second class. A number of swift third-class vessels are omitted. The Cyclops, Gorgon, Hecate, Orion, and Téméraire were struck off the effective list early in 1902.

Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Extreme Armouring, Inches	Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Nominal Speed
Bellerophon .	4 1865	7,550	6	10 8-in., 4 6-in., 6 4-in.; 4 6-pr. Q.F.	4	4,000	12.4
Monarch .	4 1868	8,320	10	{ 4 25-ton; 2 12-ton; 1 6½-ton; 4 12-pr. and 12 3-pr. Q.F.	2	8,000	14.0
Hercules .	4 1868	8,690	9	{ 8 18-ton; 2 12½-ton; 4 6½-ton; 28 Q.F. guns	4	8,500	14.6
Hotspur .	— 1870	4,010	11	2 25-ton; 2 5-ton; 4 6-pr. Q.F.	2	3,060	12.8
Sultan .	4 1870	9,290	9	8 18-ton; 4 12½-ton; 7 20-pr., 4 6-pr. Q.F.	4	8,000	13.7
Devastation .	4 1871	9,330	14	4 10-in.; 6 6-pr. & 8 3-pr. Q.F.	4	7,000	14.0
Thunderer .	4 1872	9,330	14	4 10-in.; 6 6-pr. & 8 3-pr. Q.F.	2	7,000	13.4
Rupert .	— 1872	5,440	14	2 10-in.; 2 6-in.; 4 6-pr. & 6 3-pr. Q.F.	4	6,000	14.0
Superb .	4 1875	9,170	12	16 18-ton; 6 4-in.; 6 6-pr. & 10 3-pr. Q.F.	4	6,000	15.0
Alexandra .	4 1875	9,490	12	{ 8 18-ton; 4 10-in.; 6 4½-in. Q.F.; 4 6-pr. & 6 3-pr. Q.F.	4	8,610	14.3
Dreadnought	4 1875	10,820	14	4 38-ton; 6 6-pr. & 2 8-pr. Q.F.	2	8,210	13.7
Indefatigable	3 1876	11,880	24	480-ton; 4 7-in. Q.F.; 4 6-pr. & 2 3-pr. Q.F.	4	8,010	12.8
Orion .	— 1879	4,870	12	4 25-ton; 6 6-pr. Q.F.	4	3,900	11.9
Agamemnon .	— 1879	8,660	18	4 38-ton; 2 5-ton; 6 6-pr. & 8 3-pr. Q.F.	2	6,860	12.1
Ajax .	— 1880	8,660	18	4 38-ton; 2 5-ton; 6 6-pr. Q.F.	2	6,000	12.1
Conqueror .	— 1881	9,200	12	2 45-ton; 4 5-ton; 6 6-pr. Q.F.	6	6,000	15.5
Edinburgh .	3 1882	9,420	18	4 12-in.; 5 6-in. Q.F.; 4 6-pr. & 10 3-pr. Q.F.	2	7,500	15.5
Colossus .	3 1882	9,420	18	4 12-in.; 5 6-in. Q.F.; 4 6-pr. & 10 3-pr. Q.F.	2	7,500	15.5
Collingwood .	3 1882	9,500	18	4 12-in.; 6 6-in. Q.F.; 4 6-pr. & 10 3-pr. Q.F.	2	9,500	16.5
Rodney .	3 1884	10,300	18	{ 4 13½-in.; 6 6-in. Q.F.; 12 6-pr. & 2 3-pr. Q.F.	4	11,500	16.7
Hero .	— 1885	6,200	12	2 12-in.; 4 6-in. Q.F.; 7 6-pr. & 5 3-pr. Q.F.	6	6,000	15.5
Benbow .	3 1885	10,000	18	2 16-in.; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 8 6-pr. & 7 3-pr. Q.F.	5	11,500	16.7
Camperdown .	3 1885	10,000	18	4 67-ton; 6 5-ton; 12 6-pr. & 7 3-pr. Q.F.	5	11,500	16.7
Howe .	3 1885	10,300	18		5	11,500	16.7
Anson .	3 1886	10,600	18		5	11,500	16.7
Sans Pareil .	2 1887	10,470	18	{ 2 16-in.; 1 10-in.; 12 6-in. Q.F.; 12 6-pr. & 9 3-pr. Q.F.	6	14,000	16.7
Trafalgar .	2 1887	11,940	20	{ 4 13½-in.; 6 6-in. Q.F.; 8 6-pr. & 9 3-pr. Q.F.	6	12,000	16.7
Nile .	2 1888	11,940	20	Do. Do.	4	12,000	16.7
Hood .	2 1891	14,150	18	{ 4 13½-in.; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 10 6-pr. & 12 3-pr. Q.F.	7	13,000	17.5
Royal Sovereign	2 1891	14,150	18	{ 4 13½-in.; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 16 6-pr. & 12 3-pr. Q.F.	7	13,312	17.5
Empress of India	2 1891	14,150	18	Do. Do.	7	13,000	17.5
Repulse .	2 1892	14,150	18	Do. Do.	7	13,000	17.5
Royal Oak .	2 1892	14,150	18	Do. Do.	7	13,000	17.5
Ramillies .	2 1892	14,150	18	Do. Do.	7	13,000	17.5
Resolution .	2 1892	14,150	18	Do. Do.	7	13,000	17.5
Revenge .	2 1892	14,150	18	{ 4 13½-in.; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 16 6-pr. & 12 3-pr. Q.F.	7	13,000	17.5
Centurion .	3 1892	10,500	12	{ 4 29-ton; 10 4½-in. Q.F.; 8 6-pr. & 12 3-pr. Q.F.	7	13,000	18.0
Barfleur .	3 1892	10,500	12	Do. Do.	7	13,000	18.0
Renown .	2 1895	12,350	10	{ 4 29-ton; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 14 12-pr., & 12 3-pr. Q.F.	5	10,000	18.0
Magnificent .	1 1894	14,900	14	{ 4 12-in.; 12 6-in. Q.F.; 16 3-in. (12-pr.) & 12 3-pr. Q.F.	5	12,000	17.5
Majestic .	1 1895	14,900	14	Do. Do.	5	12,000	17.5
Prince George	1 1895	14,900	14	Do. Do.	5	12,000	17.5
Victorious .	1 1895	14,900	14	Do. Do.	5	12,000	17.5
Jupiter .	1 1895	14,900	14	Do. Do.	5	12,000	17.5
Cesar .	1 1896	14,900	14	{ 4 12-in.; 12 6-in. Q.F.; 16 3-in. (12-pr.) & 12 3-pr. Q.F.	5	12,000	17.5
Hannibal .	1 1896	14,900	14	Do. Do.	5	12,000	17.5
Illustrious .	1 1896	14,900	14	Do. Do.	5	12,000	17.5
Mars .	1 1896	14,900	14	Do. Do.	5	12,000	17.5

Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Extreme Armouring, Inches	Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Nominal Speed
Canopus .	1 1897	12,950	12	{ 4 12-in.; 12 6-in. Q.F.; 10 3-in. Q.F. (12 pr.); 6 3-pr.	5	13,500	18.75
Ocean .	1 1898	12,950	12	Do. Do.	5	13,500	18.75
Goliath .	1 1898	12,950	12	Do. Do.	5	13,500	18.75
Albion .	1 1898	12,950	12	Do. Do.	5	13,500	18.75
Formidable .	1 1898	14,700	—	{ 4 12-in.; 12 6-in. Q.F.; 16 3-in. Q.F. (12-pr.); 6 3-pr.	4	15,000	18.0
Irresistible .	1 1898	14,700	—	Do. Do.	4	15,000	18.0
Glory .	1 1899	12,950	12	Do. Do.	5	13,500	18.75
Vengeance .	1 1899	12,950	12	Do. Do.	5	13,500	18.75
Implacable .	1 1899	14,700	12	Do. Do.	4	15,000	18.0
London .	1 1899	14,700	12	{ 4 12-in.; 12 6-in. Q.F.; 18 3-in. Q.F.; 8 3-pr.	4	15,000	18.0
Venerable .	1 1899	14,700	12	Do. Do.	4	15,000	18.0
Bulwark .	1 1899	14,700	12	Do. Do.	4	15,000	18.0
Duncan .	1 —	—	—	{ 4 12-in.; 12 6-in. Q.F.; 12 3-in. Q.F.; 6 3-pr.	4	18,000	19.0
Cornwallis .	1 —	—	—	Do. Do.	—	18,000	19.0
Russell .	1 —	14,000	11	Do. Do.	—	18,000	19.0
Exmouth .	1 —	—	—	Do. Do.	—	18,000	19.0
Montagu .	1 —	—	—	Do. Do.	—	18,000	19.0
Albemarle .	1 —	—	—	Do. Do.	—	18,000	19.0
Queen .	1 —	15,000	12	4 12-in.; 12 6-in. Q.F.; 18 3-in. Q.F.	4	18,000	19.0
Prince of Wales	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
King Edward	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominion	—	16,500	12	{ 4 12-in.; 4 9.2-in. Q.F.; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 28 3-in. Q.F.	4	18,000	19.0
Commonwealth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note.—For purposes of official designation the 6-in. gun to be carried by the newest battleships is not rated as a Q.F., though it has a greater rapidity of fire than its predecessors. All battleships launched since 1896, i.e., from the *Canopus* onward, have Belleville boilers.

Also the port-defence vessels *Magdala* (3,340 tons), *Abyssinia* (2,910 tons), and *Cerberus* (3,480 tons), on Indian and Colonial stations.

FIRST CLASS AND OTHER CRUISERS.

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Nominal Speed
Belted cruisers	Impérieuse .	1883	8,400	{ 4 24-ton; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 4 6-pr. & 4 3-pr. Q.F.	6	10,000	16.7
	Warspite .	1884	8,400	{ 4 22-ton; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 4 6-pr. & 4 3-pr. Q.F.	6	10,000	16.7
	Undaunted .	1886	5,600	{ 2 22-ton; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 6 6-pr. & 10 3-pr. Q.F.	4	8,500	18.5
	Anstralia .	1886	5,600	Do.	Do.	8,500	18.5
	Narcissus .	1886	5,600	Do.	Do.	8,500	18.5
	Orlando .	1886	5,600	Do.	Do.	8,500	18.5
	Aurora .	1887	5,600	Do.	Do.	8,500	18.5
	Galatea .	1887	5,600	Do.	Do.	8,500	18.5
	Immortalité	1887	5,600	Do.	Do.	8,500	18.5
	Blake .	1889	9,000	2 22 ton; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 16 3-pr. Q.F.	4	20,000	22.0
	Blenheim .	1890	9,000	Do.	Do.	20,000	22.0
Pro- tected							

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Horse-power	Nominal Speed
Deck protected	Edgar	1890	7,350	{ 2 22-ton; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 12 6-pr. & 5 3-pr. Q.F.	4	12,000	19.7
	Endymion	1891	7,350	Do.	Do.	12,000	19.7
	Hawke	1891	7,350	Do.	Do.	12,000	19.7
	Royal Arthur	1891	7,700	{ 1 22-ton; 12 6-in. Q.F.; 12 6-pr. & 5 3-pr. Q.F.	4	12,000	19.5
	Crescent	1891	7,700	Do.	Do.	12,000	19.5
	St. George	1892	7,700	{ 2 22-ton; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 12 6-pr. & 5 3-pr. Q.F.	Do.	12,000	19.5
	Gibraltar	1892	7,700	Do.	Do.	12,000	19.5
	Grafton	1892	7,350	Do.	Do.	12,000	19.7
	Theseus	1892	7,350	Do.	Do.	12,000	19.7
	Eclipse	1894	5,600	5 6-in. Q.F.; 6 4.7-in.; and smaller Q.F.	3	9,600	19.5
	Minerva	1895	5,600	Do.	3	9,600	19.5
	Talbot	1895	5,600	Do.	3	9,600	19.5
	Diana	1895	5,600	Do.	3	9,600	19.5
	Juno	1895	5,600	Do.	3	9,600	19.5
	Venus	1895	5,600	Do.	3	9,600	19.5
	Powerful	1895	14,200	{ 2 9.2-in.; 12 6-in. Q.F.; 18 12-pr. & 12 3-pr. Q.F.	4	25,000	22.0
	Terrible	1895	14,200	Do.	4	25,000	22.0
	Dido	1896	5,600	5 6-in. Q.F.; 6 4.7-in. and smaller Q.F.	4	9,600	19.5
	Doris	1896	5,600	Do.	4	9,600	19.5
	Isis	1896	5,600	Do.	4	9,600	19.5
	Furious	1896	5,750	{ 4 6-in. Q.F.; 6 4.7-in. Q.F.; 9 12-pr. Q.F.; 8 small Q.F.	2	10,000	19.0
	Gladiator	1896	5,750	Do.	2	10,100	19.0
	Vindictive	1896	5,750	Do.	2	10,000	19.5
	Arrogant	1896	5,750	Do.	2	10,000	19.5
	Hermes	1898	5,600	11 6-in. Q.F.; 15 smaller.	3	9,600	19.5
	Hyacinth	1898	5,600	Do.	3	9,600	19.5
	Highflyer	1898	5,600	Do.	3	9,600	19.5
	Diadem	1896	11,000	16 6-in. Q.F.; 14 12-pr. Q.F.; 20 small Q.F.	3	16,500	20.5
	Andromeda	1897	11,000	Do.	3	16,500	20.5
	Niobe	1897	11,000	Do.	3	16,500	20.5
	Europa	1897	11,000	Do.	3	16,500	20.5
	Spartiate	1898	11,000	Do.	3	16,500	20.5
	Argonaut	1898	11,000	Do.	3	16,500	20.5
	Amphitrite	1898	11,000	Do.	3	16,500	20.5
	Ariadne	1898	11,000	Do.	3	16,500	20.5
Armoured	Cressy	1899	12,000	2 9.2-in.; 12 6-in. Q.F.; 14 12-pr. Q.F.	3	16,000	20.5
	Hogue	1899	12,000	Do.	4	21,000	21.0
	Aboukir	1899	12,000	Do.	4	21,000	21.0
	Sutlej	1899	12,000	Do.	4	21,000	21.0
	Euryalus	1900	12,000	Do.	4	21,000	21.0
	Bacchante	1900	12,000	Do.	4	21,000	21.0
	Kent			Do.	4	21,000	21.0
	Monmouth			Do.	4	21,000	21.0
	Bedford		9,800	14 6-in. Q.F.; many smaller.	2	22,000	22.0
	Essex			Do.	2	22,000	22.0
	Drake			Do.	2	22,000	22.0
	King Alfred			Do.	2	22,000	22.0
Prel. Armoured	Leviathan		14,100	2 9.2-in.; 16 6-in. Q.F.; 14 12-pr. Q.F.	4	30,000	23.0
	Good Hope			Do.	4	30,000	23.0
	Berwick			Do.	4	30,000	23.0
	Cornwall			Do.	4	30,000	23.0
	Cumberland		9,800	14 7.5-in. Q.F.; many smaller.	2	—	—
	Donegal			Do.	2	—	—
	Lancaster			Do.	2	—	—
Prel. Armoured	Suffolk			Do.	2	—	—
	Enconter		5,600	12 6-in.; 15 smaller.	3	9,600	19.5
	Challenger			Do.	3	9,600	19.5

* Armament not definitely settled.

Of the earlier ships none have much value. Of those nominally "first-class," six, the "Admiral class," have a poor value as war units. They are practically unarmoured and also slow. Following them came the *Nile* and *Trafalgar*, in general design not unlike the Admiral class, but heavily armoured all over. They are slow, but still well thought of afloat. The *Sanspareil* of the same period, and her diminutives, the *Hero* and *Conqueror*, represent an idea that did not live. The heavy armament is reduced to two guns, and in the *Sanspareil* a heavy but unprotected Q.F. battery introduced.

The *Royal Sovereign* class (7) and the *Hood* represented a new idea, which, with modifications, has been adhered to ever since. Low freeboard was abandoned. Pairs of heavy guns, heavily armoured, are mounted fore and aft. Amidships are ten 6-inch Q.F., those of the main deck in casemates. Armour along the lower deck was introduced also. The *Centurion* and *Barfleur* are diminutives of this type, and these were expanded into the *Renown*, which carries more casemates and depends for water-line protection upon a relatively thin belt supported by an inclined armour deck. This type expanded again into the *Majestic* class (9 ships), virtually *Renowns* with a heavier armament. The *Canopus* class (6 ships of 12,900 tons) are again slightly improved *Majestics*. The principal change was the introduction of a two-inch belt to the bow. Three *Formidables* followed, practically larger *Canopus* class ships. Following again came the *London*, *Venerable*, and *Blücher*, again of the same general type, but with considerably increased bow armour. Six ships of the *Duncan* class, a little smaller, swifter, and rather less heavily armoured, came next. Otherwise these are identical with the *London*. So, too, are the *Queen* and *Prince of Wales*, though a different armament is probable.

After these a new evolution took place. The displacement of the *King Edward* class (3 ships) rises to 16,500 tons. Armoured casemates are abolished for a complete armoured battery on the main deck, while above four 9.2-inch guns are mounted in secondary turrets.

Of the larger cruisers the *Blake*, *Edgar*, and *Crescent* classes (11 ships) all follow the *Royal Sovereign* idea—though, of course, unarmoured. All are still excellent ships. The next important cruisers, two *Powerful* class and eight *Diadem* class, all embody the *Majestic* type in the arrangement of the Q.F. guns. The eight *Cressy* class are the same thing with armoured sides. The *County* class, ships like the *Essex*, the four *Drake* class, and all later cruisers also embody the same idea, and differ but little from the *Cressy*. From the *Powerful* onward to the *Drakes* all these have Belleville boilers. The smaller cruisers demand no special description.

In 1901 the famous 37 knot destroyer *Viper* was totally lost at the Channel Islands. At the Cape the small cruiser *Sybil* was wrecked, and a little later the *Cobra*, a sister to the *Viper*, was sunk with heavy loss of life. Her loss was officially attributed to bad construction, but full evidence of this does not exist. A public "scare" that arose in consequence was quite groundless.

In 1900—though the fact was not announced for some months—the British Admiralty started building submarines, five boats of the *Holland* type being ordered. Experiments of a fairly satisfactory nature have been carried out for the destruction of submarines. Wireless telegraphy is now fitted in nearly all British warships.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The total area of the United Kingdom, exclusive of foreshores and tidal waters, extends to 77,109,000 acres, of which 13,504,000 acres, or 17·6 per cent., is uncultivable or uncultivated (mountains, waters, roads, &c.); 3,038,000 acres, or 3·9 per cent., is under woods and plantations; 23,412,000 acres, or 30·3 per cent., consists of grazing lands on hills and heaths; and 37,156,000 acres, or 48·2 per cent., is under crops and grass. The general distribution of the surface of each division of the United Kingdom, according to recent statistics, is as follows:—

—	England	Wales	Scotland	Ireland
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Uncultivated . . .	3,874,000	580,000	4,257,000	4,793,000
Per cent.	11·9	12·1	21·9	23·6
Woods, &c.	1,666,000	182,000	878,000	312,000
Per cent.	5·1	3·8	4·5	1·5
Heath, &c., grazing . . .	2,243,000	1,184,000	9,427,000	10,558,000
Per cent.	6·9	24·8	48·4	52·0
Crops and grass . . .	24,763,000	2,828,000	4,894,000	4,671,000
Per cent.	76·1	59·3	25·2	22·9
Total	32,346,000	4,774,000	19,456,000	20,334,000

The following table shows the distribution of the cultivable area, 32,417,445 acres in 1901:—

—	1874	1898	1899	1900	1901
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Great Britain: . . .					
Corn crops	9,431,490	7,400,335	7,406,887	7,335,408	7,133,708
Green crops	3,581,276	3,133,470	3,149,103	3,180,122	3,129,198
Flax	9,394	902	476	467	672
Hops	65,805	49,735	51,843	51,308	51,127
Small fruit	—	69,753	71,526	73,780	74,999
Bare fallow, &c. . . .	660,206	352,094	338,574	308,108	344,105
Clover and mature grasses .	4,340,742	4,911,350	4,807,951	4,759,158	4,856,387
Permanent pasture . .	13,178,412	16,559,392	16,630,747	16,729,035	16,827,249

—	1874	1898	1899	1900	1901
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Live stock:—					
Horses	1,311,739	1,517,160	1,516,630	1,500,143	1,511,431
Cattle	6,125,491	6,622,364	6,795,720	6,805,170	6,763,894
Sheep	30,313,941	26,743,194	27,238,754	26,592,226	26,377,200
Pigs	2,422,832	2,451,595	2,623,813	2,381,932	2,179,925
Ireland:	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Corn crops	1,901,508	1,390,941	1,371,808	1,347,189	1,317,590
Green crops	1,353,362	1,105,026	1,102,041	1,098,377	1,079,429
Flax	106,886	34,489	34,989	47,451	55,471
Bare fallow, &c. . . .	12,187	16,857	13,086	12,589	10,967
Clover, & mature grasses .		1,252,889	1,260,516	1,218,717	1,233,699
Permanent pasture . .	12,378,244	11,390,950	11,433,403	11,510,370	11,522,700
Live stock:—	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Horses	468,089	513,788	501,989	491,156	491,380
Cattle	4,118,113	4,486,242	4,507,457	4,608,550	4,672,035
Sheep	4,437,613	4,287,274	4,364,507	4,386,876	4,378,645
Pigs	1,096,494	1,253,682	1,363,310	1,268,521	1,219,046

The following table shows the area (in acres) under each of the heavy corn and green crops in the years named:—

Year	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Potatoes	Turnips
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Great Britain:							
1874	3,630,300	2,287,987	2,596,384	559,044	310,547	520,430	2,193,336
1897	1,889,161	2,033,790	3,036,056	228,912	190,656	504,914	1,833,145
1898	2,102,206	1,903,666	2,917,760	231,964	175,944	524,591	1,772,502
1899	2,000,981	1,982,108	2,959,755	249,056	162,751	547,682	1,740,993
1900	1,845,042	1,990,265	3,026,088	263,240	157,209	561,361	1,688,606
1901	1,700,828	1,972,448	2,996,902	251,613	155,136	577,260	1,664,525
Ireland:							
1874	188,711	212,230	1,480,186	9,646	1,756	892,421	333,487
1896	37,919	173,014	1,193,604	1,177	318	705,652	308,494
1897	46,880	170,634	1,175,467	1,377	440	677,765	308,942
1898	52,862	168,151	1,165,295	1,712	537	664,912	306,936
1899	51,859	169,660	1,135,675	1,988	426	662,898	301,455
1900	53,821	174,173	1,105,050	2,297	441	654,079	297,859

The following table shows the total produce of each of the principal crops in Great Britain and Ireland in thousands of bushels and tons for the years named:—

Description of Crops	Great Britain				Ireland			
	1898	1899	1900	1901	1897	1898	1899	1900
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.
Wheat	73,029	65,529	52,640	52,453	1,355	1,856	1,731	1,682
Barley and Bere	68,052	67,716	62,315	61,108	5,799	6,679	6,817	6,281
Oats	118,921	114,747	114,848	110,106	46,709	53,657	51,393	50,290
Beans	7,200	7,481	7,388	—	47	67	85	81
Peas	4,849	4,421	4,061	—	16	9	10	11
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Potatoes	3,283	3,077	2,735	—	1,498	2,942	2,760	1,842
Turnips and Swedes	21,337	16,061	23,960	—	4,134	5,163	4,309	4,426

The following table shows the estimated average yield per acre of the principal crops:—

Description of Crops	Great Britain				Ireland			
	1898	1899	1900	1901	1897	1898	1899	1900
	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.
Wheat	34.74	32.75	28.53	30.84	28.09	35.16	33.38	31.26
Barley and Bere	35.73	34.16	31.31	30.98	33.98	42.23	40.17	35.78
Oats	40.76	37.77	37.95	36.74	39.75	46.04	45.26	45.51
Beans	31.07	30.09	28.11	—	34.49	38.92	42.63	35.44
Peas	27.02	27.23	25.89	—	23.72	21.84	23.95	25.13
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Potatoes	6.26	5.62	4.87	—	2.21	4.43	4.16	2.82
Turnips and Swedes	12.04	9.23	14.19	—	13.38	16.82	14.29	14.86

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

The following table shows the number of holdings or farms of various sizes above one acre in Great Britain in June 1895:—

Number of Agricultural Holdings in each Class					Percentage of Holdings			
Classification of Holdings	Eng-land	Wales	Scot-land	Great Britain	Eng-land	Wales	Scot-land	Great Britain
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%	%	%	%
Above 1 ac. not above 5 ac.	87,055	10,763	20,150	117,968	22.90	17.35	25.30	22.68
" 5 " 20 "	108,145	18,569	23,104	149,818	28.45	30.80	29.01	28.80
" 20 " 50 "	62,446	12,400	10,817	85,663	16.42	20.57	13.58	16.47
" 50 " 100 "	46,574	10,217	9,834	66,625	12.25	16.95	12.35	13.81
" 100 " 300 "	60,381	7,896	12,968	81,245	15.88	13.10	16.28	15.62
" 300 " 500 "	11,112	836	2,070	13,968	2.92	0.64	2.60	2.61
" 500 " 1,000 "	3,942	54	620	4,616	1.04	0.09	0.78	0.99
" 1,000 " " "	524	3	76	603	0.14	0.00	0.10	0.12
Total	380,179	60,288	79,689	520,106	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The acreage of Agricultural Holdings in each class, and percentage of acreage of Holdings were:—

Acreage of Agricultural Holdings in each Class					Percentage of Acreage			
Classification of Holdings	England	Wales	Scot-land	Great Britain	Eng-land	Wales	Scot-land	Great Britn.
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	%	%	%	%
Above 1 ac. not above 5 ac.	265,268	35,633	65,891	366,792	1.07	1.25	1.35	1.13
" 5 " 20 "	1,210,716	211,267	245,684	1,667,647	4.87	7.44	5.02	5.12
" 20 " 50 "	2,077,953	423,757	363,266	2,864,976	8.36	14.93	7.42	8.79
" 50 " 100 "	3,493,761	749,465	731,977	4,885,203	13.70	26.40	14.96	15.00
" 100 " 300 "	10,434,138	1,238,569	2,203,207	13,875,914	42.00	43.64	45.01	42.59
" 300 " 500 "	4,188,651	142,925	782,369	5,113,945	16.86	5.04	15.98	15.70
" 500 " 1,000 "	2,570,684	32,818	397,682	3,001,184	10.35	1.16	8.13	9.21
" 1,000 " " "	693,517	3,925	104,410	801,852	2.79	0.14	2.13	2.46
Total	24,844,688	2,838,359	4,894,466	32,577,513	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Of the 520,106 holdings over one acre in size, 439,405 were rented by the occupiers; 61,014 were owned by the occupiers; 19,687 were partly rented and partly owned. The acreage rented and the acreage owned by occupiers were as follows:—

Classification of Holdings	Rented by Occupiers	Owned by Occupiers	Total	Percentage		
	Acres	Acres	Acres	%	%	%
Above 1 ac. not above 5 ac.	313,003	53,789	366,792	1.12	1.16	1.13
" 5 " 20 "	1,438,697	228,950	1,667,647	5.15	4.93	5.12
" 20 " 50 "	2,513,977	350,999	2,864,976	9.00	7.57	8.79
" 50 " 100 "	4,350,476	534,727	4,885,203	15.57	11.52	15.00
" 100 " 300 "	12,230,515	1,585,399	13,875,914	43.99	34.17	42.59
" 300 " 500 "	4,295,163	818,782	5,113,945	15.38	17.65	15.70
" 500 " 1,000 "	2,251,355	749,829	3,001,184	8.06	16.16	9.21
" 1,000 " " "	484,284	317,568	801,852	1.73	6.84	2.46
Total	27,937,470	4,640,043	32,577,513	100.00	100.00	100.00

The changes in the number and acreage of holdings between 1885 and 1895 are shown in five categories, thus:—

Holdings in Great Britain		1885		1895	
		No.	Acreage	No.	Acreage
5 to 50 Acres		232,955	4,481,354	235,481	4,532,623
50 " 100 "		64,715	4,746,520	66,625	4,885,203
100 " 300 "		79,573	13,658,495	81,245	13,875,914
300 " 500 "		13,875	5,241,168	13,568	5,113,945
Over 500 "		5,489	4,029,843	5,219	3,803,036
Total		396,607	32,157,380	402,138	32,210,721

Of holdings of one to five acres (both included) there were in Great Britain in 1885, 135,736 with an acreage of 389,677 acres; in 1895, 134,677 with a total of 383,501 acres.

The total number of holdings of one acre and under (stated to be only approximate) is put at 579,133 (37,143 acre plots, and 541,990 of smaller size). Of these there are returned as allotments detached from cottages 20,434 acre plots, and 488,550 smaller holdings (455,005 in 1890, and 357,795 in 1886).

The following table shows the number of holdings, by classes, for each province of Ireland, in 1899 and 1900, and the increase or decrease in the latter year:—

Number and Classification of Holdings						
Provinces		Not exceeding 1 acre	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 acres	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 acres	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 acres
Leinster	1899	23,626	17,606	25,329	21,993	15,178
	1900	24,301	17,426	25,255	21,952	15,222
Munster	1899	20,853	11,242	19,305	24,265	22,234
	1900	21,949	11,493	19,349	24,288	22,271
Ulster	1899	18,081	20,635	63,595	53,833	23,020
	1900	18,962	20,672	63,555	53,622	24,989
Connaught	1899	6,660	12,492	46,611	33,792	11,562
	1900	6,636	12,563	46,592	33,668	11,567
Total of Ireland	1899	69,220	62,275	154,840	133,683	73,994
	1900	71,848	62,154	154,751	133,520	74,049
Increase or decrease in 1900		Increase 2,628	Decrease 119	Decrease 89	Decrease 153	Increase 55

Provinces		Above 50 and not exceeding 100 acres	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 acres	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 acres	Above 500 acres	Total
Leinster	1899	14,030	6,900	2,797	416	127,875
	1900	14,039	6,890	2,829	411	128,325
Munster	1899	22,566	9,351	2,712	371	133,199
	1900	22,602	9,325	2,680	383	134,340
Ulster	1899	14,447	3,693	1,028	257	200,389
	1900	14,461	3,725	1,031	263	201,280
Connaught	1899	6,484	3,079	1,652	490	122,822
	1900	6,474	3,111	1,679	482	122,772
Total of Ireland	1899	57,527	23,023	8,189	1,534	584,285
	1900	57,576	23,051	8,219	1,539	586,717
Increase or decrease in 1900		Increase 49	Increase 28	Increase 30	Increase 5	Increase 2,432

In 1890 the total number of occupiers was 524,210; in 1897, 533,514; in 1898, 535,353; in 1899, 544,154; in 1900, 544,559.

Facilities for instruction in agriculture and allied subjects have recently been extended in England and Wales. In 1899–1900 the Board of Agriculture made grants amounting to 8,050% to 10 educational institutions and associations for experimental work. There were 9 agricultural schools wholly supported by County Councils, which also partly supported or supplied with migratory lecturers about 50 other schools, besides awarding many agricultural scholarships. There are private agricultural colleges at Aspatria, Cirencester, Downton, and Hollesley Bay, and important experimental work is carried on privately at Rothamsted, Woburn, and other places.

Forestry.—Of the area of England 5.1 per cent. is under woods and plantations; of Wales, 3.8 per cent.; of Scotland, 4.5 per cent.; of Ireland, 1.5 per cent. Irish forestry statistics, published annually, show that in 1900 there were 311,648 acres in Ireland under woods and plantations; 1,243,544 trees (mostly larch, fir, and spruce) were planted, and 1,156,959 trees were felled, chiefly for props, for local use, or for exportation.

II. FISHERIES.

The quantity and value of the fish landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom in five years have been:—

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
England and Wales	397,305	404,003	430,240	430,008	432,408
Scotland	250,087	327,261	259,198	268,457	319,244
Ireland	40,941	46,654	50,373	30,189	35,287
U.K. (excluding shell-fish)	688,333	777,918	739,811	728,649	786,939
	£	£	£	£	£
England and Wales	5,568,978	5,761,605	6,342,022	6,610,268	6,521,815
Scotland	1,627,622	1,579,866	2,191,312	2,325,742	2,237,952
Ireland	317,017	343,036	387,922	278,946	284,735
U.K. (excluding shell-fish)	7,513,749	7,984,507	8,871,256	9,214,956	9,044,502
U.K. (including shell-fish)	7,910,761	8,480,150	9,350,631	9,678,162	9,492,379

This statement does not include salmon. Of the fish landed in England, about 82 per cent. in weight and 81 per cent. in value are landed on the east coast.

The number of men employed in the British fisheries (1899), including the Isle of Man and Channel Islands, was approximately 109,015; of these 40,472 were English, 38,177 Scotch, and 28,541 Irish. There were 26,466 (in 1895, 26,923) registered boats.

Countries	Weight	Value	Countries	Weight	Value
	Tons	£		Tons	£
France . . .	8,635,030	6,993,387	Holland . . .	1,901,550	1,293,346
Italy . . .	5,336,357	4,535,846	Norway . . .	1,436,958	1,102,444
Germany . . .	5,985,161	4,267,172	Belgium . . .	1,191,649	808,121
Sweden . . .	3,048,458	2,435,645	Brazil . . .	793,560	803,837
Russia . . .	3,229,294	2,884,201	Argentina . . .	771,231	747,585
Egypt . . .	1,971,121	1,807,587	Portugal . . .	787,401	723,071
Spain . . .	2,619,681	2,430,895	Algeria . . .	523,491	487,840
Denmark . . .	2,125,493	1,681,728			

From the principal ports the export of coal, coke, and fuel in 1900 was as follows:—

Ports	Tons	Value	Ports	Tons	Value.
		£			£
Cardiff . . .	13,876,157	13,125,166	Sunderland . . .	2,034,334	1,634,973
Newcastle . . .	4,416,624	3,396,891	Kirkcaldy . . .	2,424,927	1,673,021
S. Shields . . .	3,511,357	2,818,948	Glasgow . . .	1,172,726	848,813
N. Shields . . .	196,041	155,033	Grangemouth . . .	1,582,022	1,060,109
Blyth . . .	3,041,837	2,438,083	Grimsby . . .	1,074,398	813,714
Newport . . .	2,866,555	2,793,839	Liverpool . . .	551,104	504,429
Hull . . .	2,199,491	1,714,503	Leith . . .	778,498	576,338
Swansea . . .	2,262,761	1,912,261	Hartlepool . . .	484,058	408,836

The quantity and value of iron ore produced in the United Kingdom, and the quantity and value, exclusive of "purple ore" (556,100 tons in 1900), imported in five years have been:—

Year	Iron ore produced		Iron ore imported	
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
	Tons	£	Tons	£
1896	13,700,764	3,150,424	5,438,307	3,778,789
1897	13,787,878	3,217,795	5,968,680	4,436,004
1898	14,176,938	3,406,628	5,468,396	4,030,648
1899	14,461,330	3,895,485	7,054,578	5,374,918
1900	14,028,208	4,224,400	6,297,963	5,639,003

The exports of iron ore are insignificant, 3,414 tons, valued at 7,461*l.* in 1900. Of the ore imported in 1900, 5,551,559 tons, valued at 4,914,239*l.*, came from Spain. The net quantity of iron ore available for the furnaces of Great Britain in 1900 was 20,873,670 tons.

The number of blast furnaces in operation, and the quantities of iron ore smelted and of pig-iron produced in five years, with the quantities of pig and puddled iron imported and of pig-iron exported, have been:—

Year	Blast Furnaces	Ore Smelted	Pig-iron made	Pig and Puddled-iron Imported	Pig and Puddled-iron Exported
		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1896	373	21,204,284	8,659,681	106,449	1,060,165
1897	380	21,327,013	8,796,465	158,003	1,201,104
1898	378	20,958,167	8,609,719	159,523	1,042,853
1899	411	22,820,302	9,421,435	171,373	1,380,342
1900	403	22,100,774	8,959,691	181,151	1,427,525

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The quantities of iron and steel of various descriptions exported in four years were as follows:—

Description	1897	1898	1899	1900
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Iron, pig and puddled.	1,201,104	1,042,853	1,380,342	1,427,525
Iron, bar, angle, &c. . .	167,688	150,119	159,659	157,164
Railroad . . .	782,045	609,403	590,667	463,731
Wire (not telegraph) . . .	51,472	44,123	48,498	38,441
Plates for tinning . . .	58,648	58,327	85,729	66,278
Tin plates . . .	271,230	250,953	256,373	272,877
Cast and wrought iron	374,982	355,662	358,773	338,637
Hoops and plates . . .	345,947	327,788	347,937	331,957
Old iron . . .	86,833	84,802	115,726	93,937
Steel unwrought . . .	299,719	285,249	329,309	308,448
Steel and iron . . .	46,438	35,071	44,167	41,694
Total . . .	3,686,106	3,244,350	3,717,180	3,540,689

The following table shows the quantities of unmanufactured metals and minerals imported, in tons:—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Copper ore and regulus . . .	178,134	171,186	164,707	207,381	188,492
Copper un-manufactured . . .	65,359	64,360	72,957	65,784	78,643
Lead . . .	167,799	167,441	194,479	198,377	195,380
Tin . . .	38,375	26,786	20,339	27,173	33,118
Zinc . . .	76,635	69,884	77,470	69,949	69,536

IV. TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

The quantity of raw cotton imported into the United Kingdom has been as follows:—

In 1820 . . .	152,000,000 lbs.	In 1880 . . .	1,628,664,576 lbs.
" 1840 . . .	592,000,000 "	" 1890 . . .	1,793,495,200 "
" 1850 . . .	663,577,000 "	" 1899 . . .	1,626,246,944 "
" 1860 . . .	1,390,939,000 "	" 1900 . . .	1,760,206,672 "
" 1870 . . .	1,338,306,000 "	" 1901 . . .	1,830,305,904 "

The subjoined table gives the total cotton imports, exports, and the home consumption in the last five years:—

Year	Total Imports of Cotton	Total Exports of Cotton	Retained for Home Consumption
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1897	1,724,160,368	225,070,272	1,499,090,096
1898	2,128,548,352	203,072,464	1,925,475,888
1899	1,626,246,944	283,932,768	1,342,314,176
1900	1,760,206,672	215,747,168	1,544,459,504
1901	1,830,305,904	206,566,976	1,623,738,928

The following table shows the quantity of fish (in tons) conveyed inland by railway from the ports of the United Kingdom in each of the last five years.

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
England and Wales	356,214	353,889	374,457	371,718	385,694
Scotland	107,202	105,001	101,135	103,317	115,104
Ireland	12,959	13,772	16,017	17,445	15,815
Total	476,375	472,662	491,609	492,480	516,613

The net imports (exclusive of re-exports), and the exports of fish, fresh and cured, from the United Kingdom have been:—

	1897	1898	1899	1900
Net imports . . . Tons	103,071	129,369	104,779	91,880
„ „ „ „ £	2,809,358	2,931,708	2,696,368	2,925,025
Exports . . . £	2,035,814	2,588,380	2,938,760	2,995,448
„ herrings only £	1,362,300	1,899,217	2,206,125	2,328,647

III. MINING AND METALS.

The following tables give a general summary of the mineral produce of the United Kingdom for 1900. The first table relates to the metallic minerals and their products:—

Metallic Minerals	Minerals raised	Values	Metals contained in the Ores.	Values of Metals
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Iron ore . . .	14,028,208	4,224,400	4,666,942	19,596,910
Iron pyrites . . .	12,279	5,788	—	—
Lead ore . . .	32,010	349,094	24,364	418,960
Tin ore . . .	6,800	523,604	4,268	587,869
Copper ore . . .	9,108	34,503	765	59,995
Copper precipitate . . .	380	2,450	—	—
Zinc ore . . .	24,675	97,606	9,066	118,573
Bog iron ore . . .	4,153	1,038	—	—
Alum clay and shale . . .	7,087	1,514	560	72,800
Sodium . . .	—	—	250	31,000
Gold ore . . .	20,802	42,925	14,004	52,147
Silver . . .	—	—	190,850	22,465
Value of chief metallic minerals . . .		5,282,922		
Total value of metals from British ores . . .				21,030,719

The following table relates to the non-metallic minerals:—

MINING AND METALS

Minerals	Tons	Value	Minerals	Tons	Value
		£			£
Coal . . .	225,181,300	121,652,596	Gravel, sand . . .	1,837,202	138,163
Clays . . .	14,049,604	1,571,043	Gypsum . . .	208,038	69,642
Sandstone . . .	5,019,874	1,586,045	Arsenic and . . .	—	—
Slate . . .	585,859	1,528,336	ars. pyrites . . .	13,654	75,738
Limestone . . .	11,905,477	1,300,314	Barytes . . .	29,456	29,244
Salt . . .	1,861,347	611,920	Ochre, &c. . .	15,200	13,398
Oil shale . . .	2,282,221	627,844	Others . . .	—	23,602
Granite, &c. . .	4,634,301	1,238,747	Total non-metallic . . .		130,674,754
Chalk . . .	4,373,331	208,032	Total minerals (1900) . . .		135,957,976
			„ „ (1899) . . .		97,470,296

This shows an increase of 38,487,380% on 1899 in the value of the total mineral produce, and an increase of 2,715,969% in that of metals produced. Of the total mineral produce in 1900, the value of 93,722,160% was raised in England, 21,736,719% in Wales, 20,198,599% in Scotland, 239,840% in Ireland, and 60,358% in the Isle of Man.

The total number of persons employed in and about all mines in the United Kingdom in 1900 was 814,517; of this number, 780,052 worked at 3,384 mines under the Coal Mines Act, and 34,465 at 764 mines under the Metalliferous Mines Act. Of those under the Coal Mines Act, 624,223, or 80 per cent., worked under ground; of the surface workers, 4,808, or 3.1 per cent., were females. Of those under the Metalliferous Mines Act, 20,019, or 58 per cent., worked under ground; of the surface-workers 415, or 2.9 per cent., were females. Under the Quarries Act, 93,895 persons were employed, 60,631 inside the excavations and 33,264 outside.

The quantity and value of coal raised in the United Kingdom in five years, and the quantity and value of coal, coke, and patent fuel exported have been:—

Year	Coal raised		Coal exported	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
		£		£
1896	195,361,260	57,190,147	34,262,056	15,156,314
1897	202,129,931	59,740,009	37,096,918	16,644,955
1898	202,054,516	64,169,382	35,562,796	18,135,502
1899	220,094,781	83,481,137	43,111,404	28,093,250
1900	225,181,300	121,652,596	46,098,228	38,619,856

The coal production of the various districts of the United Kingdom in 1900 was:—

District	Tons of Coal	District	Tons of Coal
England:—		England (contd.):—	
Durham . . .	34,800,719	Other districts . . .	11,998,888
Yorkshire . . .	28,247,249	Wales:—	
Lancashire . . .	24,842,208	Glamorgan . . .	27,686,758
Staffordshire . . .	14,222,743	Other districts . . .	4,932,237
Derbyshire . . .	15,243,031	Scotland:—	
Northumberland . . .	11,514,521	Lanarkshire . . .	17,174,247
Monmouthshire . . .	9,818,829	Other districts . . .	15,937,857
Nottinghamshire . . .	8,626,177	Ireland . . .	124,699
Total, United Kingdom . . .	225,181,300		

The exports of coal, coke, and patent fuel in 1900 were chiefly to the following Countries:—

The subjoined table exhibits the total quantities of wool—sheep, lamb, and alpaca—imported, exported, and retained for home consumption in 1874 and during the last five years :—

Year	Total Imports of Wool	Total Exports of Wool	Retained for Home Consumption
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1874	344,470,897	144,294,663	200,176,234
1896	718,537,253	334,691,803	383,845,450
1897	740,748,963	371,502,812	369,246,151
1898	699,555,048	283,317,748	416,237,300
1899	668,817,315	292,937,192	375,880,123
1900	558,950,528	196,207,261	362,743,267

Of the total quantity imported in 1900, 386,367,117 lbs. came from Australasia.

The following tabular statement gives a summary of the statistics of textile factories in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom in 1890 :—

	Number of Factories	Total Number of Spindles	Number of Power Looms	Children working Half Time		Males under 18 Years working Full Time	Females above 13 Years working Full Time	Males above 18 Years	Total Number Employed		
				Males	Females				Males	Females	Total
England and Wales	6,180	50,211,216	722,406	35,166	38,653	72,517	461,751	250,165	357,848	500,404	858,252
Scotland	747	2,413,735	71,471	2,915	3,862	10,532	104,343	32,939	46,386	108,205	154,591
Ireland	263	1,016,111	28,612	2,477	3,426	5,647	44,514	15,724	23,848	47,940	71,788
Total of the United Kingdom	7,190	53,641,062	822,489	40,558	46,941	88,696	610,608	298,828	428,062	656,549	1,084,631

With regard to the material manufactured, the factories were distributed as follows :—cotton 2,538, wool 1,793, shoddy 125, worsted 753, flax 375, hemp 105, jute 116, hair 42, cocoanut fibre 24, silk 623, lace 403, hosiery 257, elastic 54.

Of the spindles, 48,409,733 were spinning or throwing spindles and 5,321,329 doubling spindles.

Of the total number of persons employed there were 40,558 male, 45,941 female children, working half time. There were 88,696 males between thirteen and eighteen years of age, and 610,608 females over thirteen.

In 1898-99 the males employed numbered 387,583, of whom 96,786 were under 18 years of age; the females employed

numbered 648,987; total number of persons employed, 1,036,570.

The following information is furnished by Mr. Thomas Ellison, of Liverpool :—

A century ago the value of cotton, woollen, and linen yarns and piece-goods produced in Great Britain and Ireland was about 22,000,000*l.*—say, woollen 17,000,000*l.*, linen 4,000,000*l.*, and cotton 1,000,000*l.* Of recent years the value has been about 170,000,000*l.*—say, cotton 100,000,000*l.*, woollen 50,000,000*l.*, and linen 20,000,000*l.* The total amount of capital employed is about 200,000,000*l.*, and at least 5,000,000 people—men, women, and children—are dependent upon these industries for their livelihood. Moreover, one-half of the value of British and Irish products exported consists of textiles. The progress made by each branch is shown in the subjoined statement of the weight of raw material used and the value of yarns and goods exported :—

Average Periods of Three Years	Weight consumed in Millions of lbs.				Value of Products exported in Thousands of £'s			
	Cotton	Wool	Flax	Total	Cotton	Woollen	Linen	Total
1798-1800	41.8	109.6	108.6	260.0	5.088	6.846	1.010	12.944
1829-1831	243.2	149.4	193.8	586.4	18.077	4.967	2.138	25.182
1859-1861	1,023.5	260.4	212.0	1,494.9	49.000	15.041	6.119	70.060
1889-1891	1,618.0	564.0	220.0	2,402.0	72.114	24.176	6.377	102.667
1893-1895	1,576.0	602.0	213.0	2,391.0	64.697	21.597	5.848	92.142
1896-1898	1,668.0	624.0	236.0	2,628.0	66.094	22.885	5.697	94.676
1899-1901	1,679.0	623.0	190.0	2,492.0	70.340	20.898	5.857	97.095

The following table gives the principal variations in the movements since 1860. Figures in millions of lbs., yards, and pounds sterling.

	1860	1877	1883	1888	1898	1901
<i>Cotton.</i>						
Imported	mil. lbs. 1,391	mil. lbs. 1,355	mil. lbs. 1,734	mil. lbs. 1,732	mil. lbs. 2,128	mil. lbs. 1,830
Exported	250	169	249	271	203	206
Retained for consumption	1,141	1,186	1,485	1,461	1,925	1,624
Actual consumption	1,083	1,237	1,498	1,529	1,735	1,647
<i>Wool.</i>						
Sheep, lamb, &c., imported	148	410	495	639	694	696
From sheepskins imported	3	15	14	18	33	30
Produced at home	145	152	129	134	139	138
Goats' hair imported	3	8	13	22	24	20
Woollen rags imported	13	75	81	71	68	67
Total	312	660	732	884	958	951

	1860	1877	1883	1888	1898	1901
Foreign wool exported .	31	187	277	339	283	293
Domestic wool exported .	11	10	19	24	12	20
Total	42	197	296	363	295	313
Retained for consumption .	270	463	436	521	656	638
<i>Flax and Tow.</i>	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.
Imported	164	259	185	205	218	160
Produced at home	53	49	47	46	15	18
Total	217	308	232	251	233	178
Exported	6	3	7	9	9	8
Retained for consumption .	211	305	225	242	224	175
<i>Piece-Goods Exported.</i>	mil. yds.	mil. yds.	mil. yds.	mil. yds.	mil. yds.	mil. yds.
Cotton	2,776	3,838	4,539	5,038	5,216	5,365
Woollen	191	261	256	271	160	157
Linen	144	178	162	177	148	150
Total	3,111	4,277	4,957	5,486	5,524	5,672
<i>Yarn Exported.</i>	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.
Cotton	197	228	265	256	247	170
Woollen	26	27	33	43	59	48
Linen	31	19	18	15	17	13
Total	254	274	316	314	323	231
<i>Value all Kinds Exported.</i>	mil. £	mil. £	mil. £	mil. £	mil. £	mil. £
Cotton	52.0	69.2	76.4	72.0	64.9	73.7
Woollen	15.7	21.0	21.6	24.0	20.1	19.5
Linen	6.6	7.1	6.5	6.4	5.3	5.8
Total	74.3	97.3	104.5	102.4	90.3	99.0

Commerce.

The United Kingdom is a free trading country, the only imports on which customs duties are levied being chicory, cocoa, coffee, dried fruits, spirits, tea, tobacco, and wine—spirits, tobacco, tea and wine yielding the bulk of the entire levies. In 1900 the imports free of duty (exclusive of bullion and specie and diamonds) amounted to 491,302,945*l.*, and those subject to duty to 31,772,218*l.*, duty-free articles forming about 84 per cent. and articles subject to duty about 6 per cent. of the total imports.

COMMERCE

The declared value¹ of the imports and exports of merchandise of the United Kingdom was as follows during ten years:—

Year	Total Imports	Exports of British Produce	Exports of Foreign and Colonial Produce	Total Imports and Exports
	£	£	£	£
1892	423,793,882	227,216,399	64,423,767	715,434,048
1893	404,688,178	218,259,718	58,878,552	681,826,448
1894	408,344,810	216,005,637	57,780,230	682,130,677
1895	416,689,658	226,128,246	59,704,161	702,522,065
1896	441,808,904	240,145,551	56,233,663	738,118,118
1897	451,028,960	234,219,708	59,954,410	745,203,078
1898	470,544,702	233,359,240	60,654,748	764,558,690
1899	485,035,583	264,492,211	65,042,477	814,570,241
1900	523,075,163	291,191,996	63,181,758	877,448,917
1901	522,238,986	280,493,889	67,846,843	870,584,718

The following table exhibits the average share, per head of population of the United Kingdom, in the imports, the exports of British produce, and the total, during ten years:—

Year	Imports	Exports of British Produce	Total Imports and Exports
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1892	11 2 5.	5 19 3	18 15 6
1893	10 10 7	5 13 7	17 14 10
1894	10 10 7	5 11 5	17 11 10
1895	10 13 1	5 15 8	17 19 3
1896	11 3 11	6 1 8	18 14 1
1897	11 6 6	5 17 7	18 14 3
1898	11 14 2	5 16 2	19 0 6
1899	11 19 2	6 10 5	20 1 8
1900	12 15 9	7 2 4	21 9 0
1901	12 11 0	6 14 10	20 18 6

¹ In the United Kingdom the valuation of both imports and exports is made according to the bills of entry and the shipping bills, false declarations being punishable by fine. In case of imports, the control of the Customs administration, at least in so far as regards those articles which are subject to duty, is a guarantee of accuracy in the returns, but, as regards the exports, merchants are only required to furnish their declarations within a period of six days after the sailing of the vessel, and the only proof of their accuracy, if proof be needed, lies in an inspection of the bills of lading, the production of which the authorities have the right to demand. The valuation of imports and exports is checked in the Statistical Office of the Customs (to which a copy of the entry is sent), where the officials possess a knowledge of current values and where market reports and lists of prices current are readily available to detect any departures from substantial accuracy. It should be noted that the important difference between the system of the United Kingdom and other systems is that the former shows the values at the time of import and export, whilst in most other countries the values are computed at the prices of a year or more before. For goods imported the practice adopted is generally to take the value at the port of entry, including all incidental expenses up to the landing on the quay. For goods consigned to the English market for sale, the market value in England 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 Statistical Office, and by the price lists and market reports of the day. For exports the value at the port of shipment is taken. Imports are generally entered as from the country whence the goods were last shipped. Thus, countries with no seaboard (Switzerland and Bolivia) do not appear in the returns, and much of the imported produce of Central Europe is entered as from Holland and Belgium. But imports from the East which have been transhipped at

The share of each division of the United Kingdom in the trade of the country is shown in the following table in thousands of pounds (sterling):—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
England and Wales { Imports	398,157	406,157	423,635	436,864	472,370
Exports {	217,378 ¹	211,316 ¹	209,489 ¹	236,960 ¹	258,681 ¹
	55,466 ²	58,903 ²	59,329 ²	64,022 ²	61,475 ²
Total	671,001	676,376	692,453	737,846	792,526
Scotland { Imports	34,285	34,420	36,225	36,924	38,691
Exports {	22,532 ¹	22,618 ¹	23,643 ¹	27,212 ¹	32,167 ¹
	686 ²	773 ²	903 ²	723 ²	738 ²
Total	57,503	57,811	60,771	64,859	71,596
Ireland { Imports	9,366	10,452	10,684	11,247	12,015
Exports {	235 ¹	286 ¹	227 ¹	320 ¹	344 ¹
	81 ²	278 ²	422 ²	297 ²	968 ²
Total	9,682	11,016	11,333	11,864	13,327

¹ British.

² Foreign and Colonial.

Thus of the total imports 90·3 per cent. are to England and Wales, 7·4 to Scotland, and 2·3 to Ireland; of the total exports, 90·3 per cent. are from England and Wales, 9·3 from Scotland, and 0·4 from Ireland; of the total trade, 90·3 per cent. falls to England and Wales; 8·2 per cent. to Scotland; 1·5 per cent. to Ireland.

The following table gives the total value of the imports of foreign and colonial merchandise, and of the exports of British produce and manufactures from and to foreign countries and British possessions in the years 1899 and 1900:—

Countries	Imports of Merchandise		Exports of Produce and Manufactures of U.K.	
	1899	1900	1899	1900
British Possessions:	£	£	£	£
India	27,740,503	27,388,106	31,316,412	30,115,752
Australasia	33,327,846	35,434,421	22,526,194	27,093,153
British North America	20,730,107	22,240,325	7,347,142	8,126,710
South and East Africa	6,210,910	4,122,423	11,593,892	12,955,449

Colombo or at Marseilles, and those from Chile and Peru, which have been transhipped at Colon, are, as far as possible, credited to the true country of origin. Imports from Canada via U.S. ports, and from the United States via Canadian ports are, as far as possible, assigned to their proper origin; but the distinction cannot always be made, and, especially in winter, an uncertain amount of imported Canadian produce is credited to the United States.

Exports are, as a rule, credited to the country of ultimate destination as declared by the exporters, but those to countries without a seaboard are credited to the country of the port of discharge.

Countries	Imports of Merchandise		Exports of Produce and Manufactures of U.K.	
	1899	1900	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£
Straits Settlements	5,867,847	7,025,999	2,612,381	3,150,139
Hong Kong	883,126	1,066,048	2,688,609	2,762,882
British West Indies	1,517,338	1,670,206	1,922,755	1,771,860
Ceylon	5,077,758	5,473,111	1,385,454	1,832,876
British Guiana	411,650	600,114	539,448	582,939
Channel Islands	1,689,548	1,476,978	1,056,646	981,621
West Africa	2,427,946	2,137,023	2,116,080	2,148,149
Malta	66,744	74,717	839,936	1,113,834
Mauritius	215,149	232,566	350,550	377,174
All other Possessions	662,823	588,598	1,301,969	1,367,058
Total British Possessions	106,829,295	109,530,635	87,597,468	94,379,596
Foreign Countries:				
United States	120,681,188	138,789,201	18,119,380	19,780,831
France	53,000,788	53,618,656	15,283,079	19,977,912
Germany	30,123,058	31,181,667	25,996,127	27,999,712
Holland	30,473,489	31,381,023	9,425,974	10,937,401
Belgium	22,861,967	23,502,603	9,836,165	10,775,705
Russia	18,711,168	21,983,952	11,720,333	11,001,300
Spain	14,572,954	15,882,346	4,634,087	5,625,524
Egypt	10,914,354	12,585,578	5,061,686	6,000,409
China	3,069,452	2,359,821	7,040,460	5,574,147
Brazil	3,959,854	5,946,547	5,389,540	5,820,353
Italy	3,637,096	3,417,790	6,985,916	8,772,114
Sweden	10,048,739	10,635,060	4,796,316	5,421,746
Turkey	4,916,499	5,648,727	5,240,501	5,013,453
Argentine Republic	10,942,349	13,080,466	6,210,729	7,142,738
Denmark	12,432,977	13,187,757	3,961,807	4,256,536
Portugal	3,172,258	3,241,367	2,100,128	2,065,570
Rumania	2,084,369	1,396,639	1,175,431	586,179
Chile	4,221,590	4,828,371	2,244,661	8,254,749
Japan	1,692,408	1,540,526	7,909,158	9,775,166
Norway	5,305,393	5,756,018	3,208,656	3,297,685
Java	272,358	223,344	2,165,252	2,547,405
Greece	1,460,855	2,227,212	1,155,915	1,054,851
Foreign West Africa	580,137	788,458	1,335,310	1,993,596
Austria	1,308,945	1,375,245	2,046,506	2,516,899
Peru	1,303,130	1,307,004	814,039	948,627
Central America	572,490	672,406	649,743	962,993
Uruguay	253,647	489,581	1,301,397	1,690,851
Canary Islands	839,104	843,398	634,275	919,426

Countries	Imports of Merchandise		Exports of Produce and Manufactures of U.K.	
	1899	1900	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£
Mexico	511,160	472,184	2,017,540	1,998,263
Philippine Islands	1,243,315	1,680,291	413,043	1,142,896
Colombia	574,021	282,906	668,986	344,893
Venezuela	45,267	123,634	490,840	564,361
Algeria	737,023	632,602	361,282	571,197
Morocco	350,714	618,421	634,546	575,553
Ecuador	175,501	152,677	403,425	336,579
Hayti, St. Domingo	64,544	56,058	216,714	327,192
Tunis	205,182	202,661	219,563	255,053
Foreign East Africa	70,088	78,138	1,252,774	795,512
Persia	148,027	180,279	351,912	377,370
Siam	18,055	26,708	191,928	201,541
Bulgaria	16,496	40,670	226,012	126,318
Madagascar	31,059	36,779	37,641	67,816
Indo-China	166,836	166,357	81,258	68,708
All other Countries	1,031,384	903,340	2,884,710	3,355,270
Total Foreign Countries	378,206,288	413,544,528	176,894,743	196,812,400
Grand Total	485,035,583	523,075,163	264,492,211	291,191,996

The following table shows the value of the imports and exports of gold and silver bullion and specie in five years:—

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£	£	£	£
1897	30,808,858	30,808,571	18,032,090	18,780,988
1898	43,722,960	36,590,050	14,677,799	15,623,651
1899	32,533,497	21,536,052	12,727,989	13,955,132
1900	26,190,873	18,397,459	13,322,300	13,574,580
1901	20,715,628	13,965,265	11,501,678	12,049,837

The following is a summary of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom for the years ended December 31, 1899 and 1900. The figures for 1900 are those of the preliminary report:—

Imports	1900	1901	Exports	1900	1901
	£	£	British Produce	£	£
1. Animals, living (for food)	9,622,319	9,400,033	1. Animals, living	901,843	742,499
2. (a) Articles of food and drink duty free	152,090,088	162,949,666	2. Articles of food and drink	13,621,755	14,884,915
(b) Articles of food and drink dutiable	40,230,529	47,595,501	3. Raw materials	41,879,009	33,377,644
Tobacco, dutiable	4,789,417	4,819,473	4. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured, viz.: (a) Yarns and textile fabrics	102,212,400	103,471,561
3. Metals	33,195,391	30,787,452	(b) Metals and articles manufactured therefrom (except machinery)	45,346,909	39,413,762
4. Chemicals, dye-stuffs and tanning substances	5,560,793	6,129,559	(c) Machinery and millwork	10,619,784	17,865,335
5. Oils	11,033,320	11,030,606	(d) Ships, new (not registered as British)	8,587,710	9,159,876
6. Raw materials for textile manufactures	77,347,363	79,401,772	(e) Apparel and articles of personal use	10,304,200	10,940,060
7. Raw materials for sundry industries and manufactures	65,079,091	57,954,510	(f) Chemicals, and chemical and medicinal preparations	9,262,519	8,942,109
8. Manufactured articles	98,225,005	93,609,754	(g) All other articles, either manufactured or partly manufactured	36,414,067	38,068,759
9. (a) Miscellaneous articles	16,771,621	17,298,198	(h) Parcel post	2,951,800	3,642,369
(b) Parcel post	1,119,626	1,262,462			
Total imports	523,075,163	522,238,986	Total exports	354,373,754	348,345,732
			Total British produce	291,191,996	280,498,889
			Foreign and Colonial produce	63,181,758	67,846,843

The imports of wheat (excluding flour), in quarters (1 quarter = 4·28 cwt.) have been as follows in the years indicated:—

Year	Quarters	Year	Quarters	Year	Quarters
1870	7,131,100	1890	14,063,760	1900	16,044,270
1880	12,752,800	1899	15,569,370	1901	16,296,220

The following exhibits the quantities of the leading food imports enumerated in the years noted:—

Articles	1899	1900	1901
Cereals and flour . . Cwts.	194,338,667	189,636,088	196,388,807
Potatoes	5,159,011	8,910,962	7,076,882
Rice	5,749,316	6,291,331	6,757,323
Bacon and hams	7,783,209	7,443,908	7,633,018
Fish	2,482,693	2,217,311	2,301,315
Refined sugar	17,809,121	19,248,187	21,591,051
Raw sugar	13,121,709	13,234,932	13,419,775
Tea (for consumption) . Lbs.	242,560,813	249,792,087	255,873,087
Butter Cwts.	3,389,851	3,378,516	3,702,810
Margarine	953,175	920,412	960,082
Cheese	2,384,069	2,705,878	2,586,885
Beef	3,981,076	4,321,064	4,715,260
Preserved meat	652,421	805,943	769,364
Fresh mutton	3,446,022	3,392,850	3,608,229
Sheep and lambs . (number)	607,755	382,833	381,481
Cattle	503,504	495,645	494,225
Eggs (great hundreds)	16,174,756	16,882,078	17,072,795
Spirits (for consumpt.) Prt. Gal.	8,643,667	8,764,528	8,837,185
Wine (for consumption) Gal.	16,661,011	15,880,384	15,280,576

In 1901 the United Kingdom imported 16,859,010 cwt. of wheat from her own possessions, and 52,888,820 cwt. from foreign countries. The great wheat sources were:—

United States	40,466,300 cwt.	Australasia	6,820,800 cwt.
Russia	2,541,500 "	Canada	6,696,710 "
Argentina	8,080,400 "	Rumania	512,100 "
India	3,341,500 "	Turkey	440,700 "
Germany	594,700 "	Other countries	253,120 "

The quantity of flour imported in 1901 was 22,575,230 cwt., of which 18,999,882 cwt. came from the United States.

The following table shows the quantities of tea imported into the United Kingdom from different countries in thousands of pounds:—

Country	1878	1898	1899	1900	Proportion from each Country			
					1878	1898	1899	1900
	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Holland	3,145	3,738	6,322	6,594	1.54	1.37	1.84	2.21
China, Hong Kong . .	166,656	26,912	34,636	21,316	80.85	9.91	11.99	7.13
India	85,423	139,545	143,329	153,581	17.29	51.38	49.61	51.38
Ceylon	1	97,614	101,701	114,480	—	35.94	35.20	38.30
Other countries	647	3,784	3,934	2,929	.82	1.40	1.36	.98
Total	204,872	271,593	288,922	298,900	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The subjoined tables exhibit the value of the great articles of commerce imported for consumption and home produce exported in each of the last three years:—

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

Principal Articles Imported	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£
Grain and flour	58,087,692	58,942,390	61,241,027
Cotton, raw	27,672,399	40,982,594	41,985,174
Wool, sheep and lambs .	23,714,771	21,836,291	21,503,960
Dead meat	32,636,216	36,149,891	39,987,806
Sugar, raw and refined .	18,059,633	19,256,439	19,507,037
Butter and margarine . .	19,762,992	19,915,260	21,853,687
Wood and timber	22,882,187	27,875,913	24,558,862
Silk manufactures	16,108,596	14,277,774	13,025,204
Flax, hemp, and jute . .	9,250,030	9,991,960	11,620,420
Tea	10,620,007	10,686,910	9,487,793
Woollen manuf. & yarn . .	12,171,588	11,476,103	11,894,552
Animals (for food) . . .	9,515,005	9,622,319	9,400,033
Oils	9,690,576	11,033,320	11,030,606
Chemicals, dye stuffs, &c.	5,768,374	5,560,793	6,129,559
Seeds	6,277,308	7,542,129	7,872,858
Fruits and hops	7,971,467	8,455,096	8,082,568
Currants and raisins . . .	2,090,041	3,137,893	1,925,051
Leather, dressed hides, &c.	8,582,379	8,792,952	8,318,910
Wine	5,630,406	5,192,909	4,937,343
Cheese	5,503,004	6,837,883	6,227,277
Metals—Copper, ore, &c. .	3,643,100	4,690,130	4,920,600
Copper, part wrought, &c.	4,313,455	5,276,776	4,733,686
Iron ore	5,374,918	5,639,003	4,551,429
„ pig, puddled, bar, &c.	1,198,209	1,460,893	1,527,573
Steel, unwrought	434,020	1,218,175	1,106,364
Iron manufactures	4,229,991	4,830,386	5,104,502
Machinery	—	—	3,962,068
Lead	2,883,837	3,321,574	2,843,996
Tin	3,298,182	4,359,133	4,215,645
Zinc and its manufactures	2,257,311	2,001,800	1,667,068
Eggs	5,044,402	5,406,020	5,495,776
Coffee	3,295,848	2,544,726	3,044,404
Tobacco	5,510,560	4,799,417	4,819,473

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT (HOME PRODUCE).

Principal Articles Exported	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£
Cotton manufactures . . .	59,489,042	62,009,150	65,712,756
Cotton yarn	8,058,866	7,741,129	7,977,330
Total of cotton	67,547,908	69,740,279	73,690,086

Principal Articles Exported	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£
Woollen manufactures . . .	14,789,170	15,682,154	14,255,293
Woollen and worsted yarn . . .	6,721,792	6,123,349	5,238,638
Total of woollen and worsted .	21,510,962	21,805,503	19,494,931
Linen manufactures . . .	5,072,792	5,224,594	5,012,834
„ yarn . . .	909,066	934,201	824,900
Jute manufactures . . .	1,962,383	1,947,769	2,213,078
„ yarn . . .	459,452	486,492	514,378
Apparel and haberdashery . . .	6,173,246	6,821,197	7,056,925
New ships . . .	9,196,639	8,587,710	9,159,876
Metals : . . .			
Iron, pig . . .	4,785,244	5,994,306	2,631,746
„ bar, angle, bolt, and rod . . .	1,229,088	1,543,143	1,041,367
„ railroad, of all sorts . . .	3,127,474	3,192,067	3,654,421
„ wire . . .	886,347	904,142	967,132
„ tin plates . . .	3,168,614	3,976,796	3,706,958
„ hoops, sheets, and plates . . .	4,053,235	4,726,602	3,049,218
„ cast and wrought, of all sorts . . .	5,242,150	5,868,174	5,043,795
„ old, for re-manufacture . . .	388,322	369,322	274,194
Steel and manuf. partly iron . . .	5,220,575	5,418,123	4,036,842
Total of iron and steel . . .	28,101,049	31,992,675	25,305,673
Hardwares and cutlery . . .	2,139,392	2,139,738	2,079,087
Copper . . .	3,746,880	2,924,844	3,512,847
Machinery . . .	19,653,116	19,619,754	17,855,335
Coals, cinders, fuel, &c. . .	23,093,250	38,619,856	30,336,582
Chemicals . . .	8,854,813	9,262,519	8,942,109

The following table shows the quantity of the principal food imports and tobacco retained for home consumption per head of population in each of the last five years:—

Article	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Bacon and hams . lbs.	15·90	17·95	19·90	20·16	19·62
Fresh mutton . . .	8·20	8·97	9·22	9·51	9·28
Butter . . .	8·46	8·85	8·77	9·22	9·11
Cheese . . .	6·22	7·17	6·36	6·43	7·26
Eggs . . . no.	40·25	42·23	43·04	47·78	49·48
Wheat and flour . lbs.	257·30	227·84	237·98	244·10	245·24
Potatoes . . .	6·26	10·92	18·69	14·04	24·13
Sugar . . .	85·29	80·89	85·18	84·31	87·71
Tea . . .	5·77	5·81	5·86	5·98	6·11
Rice . . .	6·49	8·62	7·55	8·81	10·20
Tobacco . . .	1·73	1·75	1·83	1·89	1·96

The total value of goods transhipped for transit was in

1896, 10,266,379*l.*; 1897, 10,752,108*l.*; 1898, 9,792,635*l.*; 1899, 10,786,612*l.*; 1900, 11,016,516*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The following table shows the total number and net tonnage of vessels registered as belonging to the United Kingdom (with the Isle of Man and Channel Islands) at the end of each year:—

—	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1896	12,274	2,735,976	8,522	6,284,306	20,796	9,020,282
1897	11,911	2,589,570	8,590	6,363,601	20,601	8,953,171
1898	11,556	2,387,943	8,838	6,613,917	20,404	9,001,860
1899	11,167	2,246,850	9,029	6,917,492	20,196	9,164,342
1900	10,773	2,096,498	9,209	7,207,610	19,982	9,304,108

The total number of vessels belonging to the British Empire in 1900 was 34,875, of 10,751,392 tons net (sailing tonnage, 3,011,594; steam tonnage, 7,739,798).

The number and net tonnage of vessels built in the United Kingdom (exclusive of vessels built for foreigners) in five years was as follows:—

Year	Sailing Vessels		Steamers		Total	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1896	389	57,467	542	462,503	931	519,970
1897	518	66,729	536	415,538	1,054	482,267
1898	665	41,839	705	654,158	1,370	695,997
1899	570	45,510	675	703,904	1,245	749,414
1900	504	38,576	667	698,330	1,171	736,906

In 1900 262 vessels of 207,361 tons net were built for foreigners (66 sailing of 7,546 tons, and 196 steam of 199,815 tons). Of the sailing vessels 2, aggregating 112 tons, and of the steam vessels 18, aggregating 11,630 tons, were war vessels.

A summary of the total shipping of the United Kingdom, sailing and steam, engaged in the home and foreign trade, during five years is given in the following table:—

Years	Sailing Vessels			Steam Vessels			Total Tonnage
	Number	Tons	Men	Number	Tons	Men	
1896	8,992	2,618,067	68,207	6,747	6,915,273	173,832	8,933,340
1897	8,585	2,473,017	63,915	6,838	6,452,796	177,016	8,925,813
1898	8,108	2,312,696	59,167	7,009	6,708,032	183,386	9,080,728
1899	7,899	2,117,975	54,333	7,298	7,128,659	189,802	9,246,634
1900	7,480	1,980,731	50,309	7,455	7,405,476	197,139	9,395,207

Of the 247,448 men employed (1900) 36,893 were foreigners and 36,023 were Lascars.

In the year 1900 the distribution of British shipping between the home trade (i.e. ports of the United Kingdom or ports between the Elbe and Brest), trade partly home and partly foreign, and trade wholly foreign, was as follows:—

Trade	Sailing Vessels			Steam Vessels		
	Number	Tons	Men	Number	Tons	Men
Home	6,203	578,057	23,734	3,545	508,359	40,268
Partly foreign.	134	15,936	719	267	201,542	4,930
Foreign	1,143	1,594,838	25,856	3,644	6,095,575	151,921
Total	7,480	1,980,731	50,309	7,455	7,405,476	197,139

The following is the total tonnage of sailing and steam vessels (foreign trade) and the tonnage with cargoes only that entered and cleared at the ports of the United Kingdom in five years:—

Year	Entered			Cleared			Total		
	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total
1896	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.
1896	30,290	12,188	42,477	31,182	11,803	42,985	61,472	23,991	85,462
1897	32,191	12,732	44,923	32,235	13,040	45,275	64,426	25,772	90,199
1898	31,857	13,268	45,125	32,360	13,479	45,839	64,217	26,747	90,964
1899	32,865	16,011	48,876	32,784	16,123	48,907	65,649	32,134	97,783
1900	31,445	17,777	49,222	31,266	18,035	49,301	62,711	35,813	98,524
<i>With cargoes only.</i>									
1896	24,630	8,850	33,480	27,726	9,977	37,703	52,356	18,827	71,183
1897	25,340	9,296	34,636	28,101	11,207	39,308	53,441	20,503	73,944
1898	25,172	9,344	34,516	27,959	11,503	39,463	53,131	20,847	73,979
1899	25,453	10,773	36,226	28,968	14,020	42,988	54,422	24,793	79,214
1900	24,426	11,760	36,186	27,906	15,706	43,672	52,333	27,526	79,858

Of the foreign tonnage for 1900 entered and cleared (with cargoes and in ballast) at British ports (total 35,812,857)

Norway had	7,661,571	Holland had	3,213,767	Italy had	1,419,078
Germany „	6,027,208	France „	2,822,375	Russia „	1,179,497
Sweden „	3,597,198	Spain „	2,709,247	U.S. (Am.) „	559,552
Denmark „	3,494,797	Belgium „	1,601,606	Austria „	491,222

The total tonnage entered and cleared, excluding those coastwise, was as follows at the ports named in 1900:—

London	16,700,527	Blyth	2,487,217	Grangemouth	1,728,641
Cardiff	12,769,240	Swansea	2,446,051	Manchester	1,383,254
Liverpool	11,677,708	Kirkcaldy	2,039,433	Harwich	1,366,021
Tyne Ports	8,791,299	Leith	2,037,600	Goole	1,179,604
Hull	4,940,735	Middlesbro'	1,978,286	Bristol	1,121,245
Glasgow	3,681,597	Sunderland	1,959,932	Hartlepool	999,036
Southampton	3,009,339	Dover	1,937,550	Folkestone	777,813
Newport	2,603,451	Grimsby	1,891,474	Belfast	685,750

The total number of vessels that entered coastwise in 1900 was 284,908, of 55,828,569 tons; and cleared, 280,037 vessels, of 54,425,666 tons. The total number of vessels that entered the ports of the Kingdom in 1900 was 353,462, of 105,051,375 tons; and cleared, 348,179 of 103,726,553 tons.

Internal Communications.

I. RAILWAYS.

The following table shows the total length of the railways of the United Kingdom open at the end of the years given, and the average yearly increase in miles:—

Year	Line Open	Av. Yearly Increase	Year	Line Open	Av. Yearly Increase
	Miles	Miles		Miles	Miles
1850	6,621	265	1880	17,933	240
1860	10,433	381	1890	20,073	214
1870	15,537	510	1900	21,855	178

Of the total length of lines open January 1, 1901, there belonged to England and Wales 15,187 miles, to Scotland 3,485 miles, and to Ireland 3,183 miles.

The following table gives the length of lines open, the capital paid up, the number of passengers conveyed, and the traffic receipts of all the railways of the United Kingdom in 1878, and each of the last five years:—

Year	Length of lines open at the end of each year	Total Capital paid up (shares and loans) at the end of each year	Number of Passengers conveyed (exclusive of season-ticket holders)	Receipts		
				From Passengers	From Goods Traffic	Total, including Miscellaneous
	Miles	£	No.	£	£	£
1878	17,333	698,545,154	565,024,455	26,889,614	33,564,761	62,862,674
1896	21,277	1,029,475,335	980,339,433	39,120,865	46,175,335	90,119,122
1897	21,433	1,089,765,095	1,030,420,201	40,518,064	47,857,172	93,737,054
1898	21,659	1,134,468,462	1,062,911,116	41,847,074	49,218,964	96,252,501
1899	21,700	1,152,317,501	1,106,691,991	43,734,399	52,116,994	101,667,065
1900	21,855	1,176,001,890	1,142,276,686	45,383,988	53,470,564	104,801,858

Of the total capital at the end of 1900 the English railways had 970,147,581*l.*, Scottish 166,088,736*l.*, and Irish 39,765,573*l.* In the division of the receipts of 1900, England and Wales took 89,392,501*l.*, Scotland 11,603,010*l.*, and Ireland 3,806,347*l.* The working expenditure amounted to 64,743,520*l.* on all the railways, being 62 per cent. of the total receipts.

On June 30, 1900, there were in the United Kingdom 1,177 miles of street and road tramways open, from which, during the year 1899-1900, 5,445,620*l.* had been received, and upon which 4,075,352*l.* had been expended. This left a balance of receipts of 1,370,277*l.* Total paid up capital 20,582,692*l.* The total number of passengers who travelled during the year on the tramways was 1,065,374,347.

II. CANALS AND NAVIGATIONS.

The following table shows, for 1898, the length, traffic, revenue, and expenditure of the canals and navigations in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, which do not, and of those which do, belong to railway companies:—

—	Length	Traffic	Revenue	Expenditure
	Miles	Tons	£	£
Canals not belonging to railways:—				
England and Wales.	2,208	32,513,800	1,895,506	1,322,201
Scotland.	70	158,739	14,640	13,316
Ireland.	490	676,034	108,148	84,517
United Kingdom.	2,768	33,348,573	2,018,294	1,420,034
Canals belonging to railways:—				
England and Wales.	959	4,913,805	331,305	309,025
Scotland.	84	1,064,595	52,369	28,830
Ireland.	96	32,140	6,566	6,148
United Kingdom.	1,139	6,009,820	390,240	344,003
Total.	3,907	39,358,394 [†]	2,408,534	1,764,037

[†] Exclusive of 1,142,477 tons toll free on the Manchester Ship Canal.

The paid-up capital (from all sources) of the canals, &c., not belonging to railway companies was, in 1898:—in England and Wales 35,091,403*l.*; in Scotland 1,254,047*l.*; in Ireland 1,583,829*l.*; total 37,929,279*l.*

The Manchester Ship Canal, opened in 1894, is 35½ miles in length, 26 ft. in depth, and (except for 2½ miles near Latchford) not less than 120 ft. in bottom width. The minimum width of the locks is 65 ft. The large docks at Manchester are 26 ft. deep, and the smaller 20 ft. The canal is in direct communication with all the large canals of the district. The capital of the Company is 15,412,000*l.* The revenue of the canal in 1894 and in each of the last four years was as follows: 1894, 94,656*l.*; 1897, 204,414*l.*; 1898, 235,278*l.*; 1899, 263,971*l.*; 1900, 291,784*l.*

III. POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

The number of post-offices in the United Kingdom at the end of March, 1901, was 22,189; there were besides 33,590 road and pillar letter-boxes. There were then 173,184 (137,807 males, and 35,377 females) employed by the department. Of these 94,132 (including 15,216 women), were established officers. The higher officials numbered 106; postmasters and subpostmasters, 21,925; clerks and superintendents, 8,091; counter-clerks and telegraphists, &c., 28,888; postmen, mechanics, porters, &c., 35,111; officials abroad, 11. The persons employed in unestablished positions (auxiliaries, boy messengers, servants, &c.), numbered 79,052.

The following tabular statement gives the number of letters,

in millions, delivered in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, and the average number for each individual of the population, in 1879 and the last five years :—

Year ending March 31	Number of Letters delivered (in Millions)				Number of Letters per head of the Population			
	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total U.K.	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total U.K.
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions				
1879	922	99	76	1,097	37	27	14	32
1897	1,606.5	158.5	118	1,893	52	40	26	48
1898	1,711.2	177.4	123.7	2,012.3	55	42	27	50
1899	1,859.7	190.6	136.5	2,186.8	59	45	30	54
1900	1,908.9	196.8	141.1	2,246.8	60	46	31	55
1901	1,970.0	202.4	144.2	2,323.6	61	47	32	57

The following are the statistics of post-cards, book-packets, newspapers, and parcels delivered in 1900-1901, showing increase per cent. on the previous year :—

	England & Wales	Increase per cent.	Scotland	Increase per cent.	Ireland	Increase per cent.	United Kingdom	Increase per cent.
	Millions		Millions		Millions		Millions	
Post-cards	359.4	4.9	41.6	2.0	18.0	6.5	419.0	4.7
Book-packets	619.3	4.0	77.8	8.7	35.3	8.6	732.4	4.2
Newspapers	127.8	2.2	19.3	0.0	20.7	8.4	167.8	2.7
Parcels	67.2	7.5	8.6	6.3	5.2	7.3	81.0	7.4

The number and value of money orders issued by the Post Office in 1890 (ending March 31) and during the last five years were as follows :—

	Inland Orders		Total ¹	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
		£		£
1890	9,027,750	23,333,417	10,374,144	27,165,905
1897	9,314,022	25,919,853	10,921,617	30,249,087
1898	9,429,609	27,494,145	11,128,258	32,114,576
1899	9,721,647	28,604,078	11,475,201	33,278,517
1900	10,292,890	30,505,351	12,087,459	35,201,262
1901	11,375,518	34,454,859	13,263,567	39,374,665

¹ Including colonial and foreign orders.

The inland orders in 1900-01 were as follows :—

	Number	Value	Number per cent. of Population
		£	
England	9,638,474	29,213,745	29.9
Scotland	1,094,431	3,344,691	25.3
Ireland	642,613	1,896,423	14.2
Total, U.K.	11,375,518	34,454,859	27.7

The number and value of 'postal orders' were as follows :—

Year ending March 31	Number	Amount
		£
1890	44,712,548	17,737,302
1897	67,182,998	24,826,874
1898	71,380,975	26,014,583
1899	76,755,217	27,217,436
1900	82,115,674	28,633,884
1901	85,390,029	29,881,726

The telegraphs were transferred to the State on February 5, 1870; on March 31, 1901, the British Postal Telegraphs had 46,295 miles of telegraph line, and 347,680 miles of wire.

The following table gives the number of telegraphic messages forwarded from postal telegraph stations in 1879 and in each of the last five years :—

Year ending March 31	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
1879	20,422,918	2,477,003	1,559,854	24,459,775
1897	66,950,409	8,094,360	4,378,787	79,423,556
1898	69,961,350	8,463,393	4,605,256	83,029,999
1899	73,249,702	9,064,629	4,729,321	87,043,652
1900	76,116,209	9,387,975	4,910,939	90,415,123
1901	75,384,867	9,289,019	4,903,075	89,576,961

The total number of telegraph offices at post offices was (March 31, 1901), 9,171, at railway stations, 2,341; total, 11,512. There are now 58 miles of pneumatic tubes in London, connecting the Central Office with others.

On March 31, 1901, there were 312 post offices open for trunk telephone business; the length of telephone trunk wire was 76,831 miles, and

7,700 miles of wire were under construction; the number of spoken messages during the year was 17,950,296. The Post Office had 4,541 contracts for private wires, embracing 84,356 miles of telephone wire and 13,037 instruments. The trunk system is being rapidly extended, and local exchanges are placed in connection with it. The National Telephone Company, at the end of 1901, had 219,849 telephone stations (or instruments), 1,019 exchanges, and 2,610 public call offices. The number of messages which passed over the wires in the year was 723,246,368. The business of the Company is carried on in definitely assigned areas, in which it works by license granted by the Post Office, paying royalties amounting for 1901 to 147,000*l*.

The revenue and expenditure of the Post Office in respect of the postal and telegraph departments respectively, have been as follows in five years, ending March 31:—

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Total postal receipts	12,146,935	12,420,376	13,049,317	13,394,335	13,995,470
Expenditure	8,246,356	8,683,317	9,196,006	9,683,990	10,064,903
Net postal rev. . . .	3,900,579	3,737,059	3,853,311	3,710,336	3,930,567
Tot. telegraph receipts	2,967,353	3,071,723	3,260,145	3,460,492	3,459,353
Expenditure	3,111,810	3,378,841	3,482,014	3,749,084	3,812,569
Net telegr. rev. . . .	-144,456	-307,118	-221,869	-288,592	-353,216
Net post & telegr. rev.	3,756,123	3,429,941	3,631,442	3,421,774	3,577,351

In the total receipts is included the estimated value of services to other departments (postal, 218,584*l*., and telegraph 78,764*l*. in 1900-01), and in the expenditure the cost of sites and buildings (postal, 256,949*l*., and telegraph, with extension, 341,263*l*. in 1900-01). Not included in the telegraph expenditure is the sum of 298,888*l*. interest paid on stock created for the purchase of the telegraphs.

Money and Credit.

The following table shows the value of the money issued from the Royal Mint in the years named, and of the imports and exports of British gold and silver coin:—

Year	Gold Money issued	Silver Money issued	Bronze Money issued	British Gold Coin		British Silver Coin	
				Imported	Exported	Imported	Exported
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1878	2,265,100	567,328	39,205	6,566,001	3,544,882	200,944	184,494
1896	4,808,860	1,235,161	122,860	6,867,592	4,921,816	119,649	412,624
1897	1,778,437	982,001	107,230	13,708,376	7,356,901	136,722	283,651
1898	5,780,446	1,312,306	84,555	10,115,531	6,960,662	140,836	670,203
1899	9,011,011	1,616,246	139,065	4,124,189	10,526,310	127,466	946,196
1900	13,103,793	2,018,381	168,295	8,152,489	7,942,609	160,853	1,188,771

There is no State bank in the United Kingdom, but the Bank of England, the Bank of Scotland, and the Bank of Ireland have royal charters, and the first and the last lend money to the Government. The following are some statistics of the Bank of England for December of the years stated:—

Year	Issue Department			Banking Department				
	Notes issued	Securities	Bullion	Capital and 'Rest'	Deposits and Post Bills	Securities	Notes in the 'Re-serve'	Coin in the 'Re-serve'
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1844	28,152	14,000	14,152	17,664	16,391	24,304	8,960	791
1864	28,036	14,650	13,386	17,910	22,078	30,611	8,663	714
1874	35,784	15,000	20,784	17,646	26,761	34,056	9,642	709
1884	35,562	15,750	19,812	17,669	34,206	40,467	10,525	883
1894	47,065	16,800	30,265	17,720	37,223	31,272	21,389	2,282
1899	44,707	16,800	27,907	17,790	48,626	48,743	16,412	1,436
1900	44,891	17,765	27,116	17,768	43,951	45,217	15,077	1,425
1901	47,824	19,775	30,049	17,711	48,485	46,531	17,670	2,016

The following are some statistics of the joint-stock banks (including the national banks) of England, Scotland, and Ireland for June 30 of the years stated:—

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
England and Wales:—					
Deposits	565,006	596,794	624,715	620,169	634,346
Cash in hand and at call	160,881	170,082	171,786	169,761	187,004
Reserve Notes in Bank of England . . .	23,037	24,695	18,170	19,502	24,126
Scotland:—					
Deposits	95,882	96,617	99,189	103,674	107,347
Notes	7,370	7,486	7,767	7,903	8,087
Cash and at call . .	22,452	22,448	23,257	25,637	26,757
Ireland:—					
Deposits	45,580	46,083	46,943	47,726	48,428
Notes	5,795	5,657	5,969	6,386	6,213
Cash and at call . .	9,981	8,571	9,519	9,912	9,981

There were in June, 1901, 77 joint-stock banks, making returns in England and Wales, with 3,846 branches; 2 in the Isle of Man with 7 branches; 1 in the Channel Islands; 10 in Scotland, 1,078 branches; and 9 in Ireland, 583 branches. There were 30 offices in London of colonial joint-stock banks, with 1,746 branches; and 28 of foreign banks, with 507 branches. Of 18 private banks, which made returns in England and Wales,

the deposits amounted to 39,543,604*l.*, cash in hand and at call, 10,472,560*l.*, partners' capital and reserve, 6,097,152*l.*

The following are some statistics of the joint-stock banks for June, 1901:—

—	English	Scotch	Irish	Colonial	Foreign
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Subscribed capital . .	220,071	29,135	25,849	49,433	65,616
Paid-up do. . .	61,218	9,302	7,209	35,505	55,207
Market value of do. .	190,191	31,162	22,112	39,185	89,283
Reserve fund, dividend, &c. . .	39,429	8,065	4,310	11,900	23,581
Notes in circulation . .	30,783	8,087	6,213	10,586	3,610
Deposit and current accounts . .	634,346	107,317	48,428	185,541	192,193
Total liabilities ¹ . .	788,500	137,687	66,998	275,176	347,649
Cash in hand and at call .	187,004	26,757	9,981	62,098	45,926
Investments . .	160,566	33,702	18,074	26,258	22,590
Discounts, advances, &c. .	113,463	69,642	37,717	175,434	270,218
Total assets ¹ . .	788,500	137,687	66,998	275,176	347,649

¹ Including other items besides those preceding.

The following are statistics of the Post-office savings-banks for five years:—

—	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom ¹
	£	£	£	£
1896 { Received . .	35,177,703	1,420,754	2,120,537	38,718,994
1896 { Paid . .	26,066,652	851,675	1,571,001	29,419,328
1896 { Capital . .	98,531,078	3,413,785	6,153,778	108,098,641
1897 { Received . .	34,772,070	1,477,123	2,173,947	38,423,140
1897 { Paid . .	28,047,895	954,982	1,622,118	30,624,995
1897 { Capital . .	105,255,253	3,935,926	6,705,607	115,896,786
1898 { Received . .	36,382,192	1,566,930	2,251,020	40,200,142
1898 { Paid . .	30,132,440	1,088,523	1,731,866	32,952,829
1898 { Capital . .	111,505,005	4,414,333	7,224,761	123,144,099
1899 { Received . .	38,154,169	1,663,247	2,328,565	42,145,981
1899 { Paid . .	32,039,450	1,289,770	1,842,255	35,171,475
1899 { Capital . .	117,619,724	4,787,810	7,711,071	130,118,605
1900 { Received . .	30,596,852	1,671,225	2,394,335	43,662,412
1900 { Paid . .	34,851,383	1,332,736	2,047,253	38,231,372
1900 { Capital . .	122,365,193	5,126,299	8,058,153	135,549,645

¹ Including Islands in the British Seas.

The following are statistics of trustees' savings-banks:—

—	England	Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
1896 { Received . .	6,848,889	83,546	4,623,017	468,677	12,024,129
1896 { Int. cred. . .	736,656	15,718	324,025	50,657	1,127,056
1896 { Paid . .	7,640,072	97,577	3,601,013	425,517	11,764,179
1896 { Capital . .	29,923,512	648,762	13,946,199	2,181,214	46,699,687
1897 { Received . .	6,862,737	81,984	4,608,836	461,999	12,015,556
1897 { Int. cred. . .	748,778	15,840	347,452	52,640	1,164,710
1897 { Paid . .	6,840,228	93,957	4,037,215	443,756	11,415,156
1897 { Capital . .	30,694,799	652,629	14,865,272	2,252,097	48,464,797
1898 { Received . .	6,909,044	81,232	4,796,769	457,131	12,244,176
1898 { Int. cred. . .	765,207	15,815	368,716	53,870	1,203,608
1898 { Paid . .	7,018,776	98,515	4,334,298	465,620	11,917,209
1898 { Capital . .	31,350,274	651,161	15,696,459	2,297,478	49,995,372
1899 { Received . .	7,235,389	89,207	4,940,554	472,495	12,737,645
1899 { Int. cred. . .	782,870	15,944	387,854	55,195	1,241,863
1899 { Paid . .	7,345,193	95,745	4,659,248	469,765	12,569,951
1899 { Capital . .	32,023,340	660,567	16,365,619	2,355,403	51,404,929
1900 { Received . .	7,075,611	101,980	4,606,333	463,748	12,247,672
1900 { Int. cred. . .	792,000	16,210	388,603	55,460	1,252,273
1900 { Paid . .	7,887,027	101,963	4,918,439	541,428	13,448,957
1900 { Capital . .	32,003,924	676,794	16,442,116	2,333,083	51,455,917

¹ Including Channel Islands.

The payments include purchases of Government Stock for depositors, and the capital is exclusive of Government Stock held for depositors.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The sovereign weighs 123.274 grains, or 7.9861 grammes, .916 (or eleven-twelfths) fine, and consequently it contains 113.061 grains or 7.3224 grammes of fine gold.

The shilling weighs 87.27 grains or 5.6552 grammes, .925 (or thirty-seven-fortieths) fine, and thus contains 80.727 grains or 5.231 grammes of fine silver.

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 for things only up to 6*d.* Bank of England notes are legal tender.

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.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Great Britain and Ireland.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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II. INDIA, THE COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, AND DEPENDENCIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

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

The Colonies proper form three classes:—(1) The *Crown Colonies*, which are entirely controlled by the home government; (2) those possessing *Representative Institutions*, in which the Crown has no more than a veto on legislation, but the home government retains the control of public officers; and (3) those possessing *Responsible Government*, in which the home government has no control over any public officer, though the Crown appoints the Governor and still retains a veto on legislation.

The total expenditure of the Mother Country in connection with the Colonies (exclusive of India) amounts to about 2 millions sterling annually, mainly for military and naval purposes.

According to the Army Estimates for the year 1901-02, the total effective strength of the British forces in the colonies, exclusive of India, and in Egypt, was 63,456 of all ranks. The distribution of regimental establishments, including colonial corps, was as follows:— Gibraltar, 5,466 men; Malta, 10,840 (including Royal Malta Artillery, 859); Cyprus, 135; Cape Colony and Natal, 15,185; Mauritius, 3,583 (including colonial corps, 2,048); St. Helena, 727 (colonial, 517); Sierra Leone, 2,262 (colonial, 2,100); Egypt, 5,436 (Royal Malta Artillery, 124); Halifax, N.S., 1,783; Esquimaux, B.C., 327; Bermuda, 3,068 (colonial, 1,011); Jamaica, 1,774 (colonial, 1,050); Barbados and St. Lucia, 1,529 (colonial, 600); Ceylon, 1,778 (colonial, 265); Straits Settlements, 2,719; (colonial, 1,215); Hong Kong, 4,425 (colonial, 2,463); Wei-hai-Wei, 1,289 (colonial, 1,083); not detailed, 1,130 (colonial, 1,100); total, 63,465 (colonial, 14,435). The British forces in India in 1901-02 were put at 73,518 of all ranks.

The contributions from colonial revenues in aid of military expenditure were estimated as follows for the year 1901-02:— Ceylon, 128,000*l.*; Mauritius, 26,000*l.*; Hong Kong, 70,000*l.*; Straits Settlements, 126,000*l.*; Malta, 5,000*l.*; Natal, 4,000*l.*; West African Colonies, in respect of military expeditions, 10,000*l.*; Canada, in respect of Esquimaux, 21,000*l.*; total, 390,000*l.* India contributes (1901-02) 270,000*l.* for home effective charges for forces serving in India, and 335,000*l.* for deferred pay for service on Indian establishment. The contribution from the Government of Egypt amounts annually to 87,000*l.*

GIBRALTAR

109

EUROPE.

GIBRALTAR.

Governor.—General Sir George Stewart White, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., V.C., salary, 4,500*l.* sterling. *Colonial Secretary*.—Fred. Evans, C.M.G.

The Rock of Gibraltar is a Crown colony, situated in 36° 6' N. latitude and 5° 21' W. longitude, in the Province of Andalusia, in Spain, commanding the entrance to the Mediterranean. The Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief, exercises all the functions of government and legislation. Area, 1½ square mile; greatest elevation, 1,439 feet. Population (1901), 27,460, including garrison of 5,349 men. Settled population mostly descendants of Genoese settlers. Average births per 1,000 of fixed civil population, 29.98. Deaths per 1,000 of fixed civil population, 25.90. Religion of fixed population mostly Roman Catholic; one Protestant cathedral and four Roman Catholic churches; annual subsidy to each communion, 500*l.* Several private English schools; Government aided elementary schools, 12 (9 Roman Catholic). Pupils, 1,993 in 1900-1901. Government grant, 1,635*l.* One magistrate's court and a supreme court.

Chief sources of revenue:—Port dues, rent of Crown estate, excise, post-office, &c. Branches of expenditure:—Government civil establishments, administration of justice, public works, &c. Contribution by Home Government, *nil*. Industries unimportant.

—	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	Pesetas	Pesetas.	£	£	£
Revenue . .	61,928	1,581,785	1,652,781	56,019	59,954	61,418
Expenditure .	55,411	1,508,705	1,531,784	48,878	59,520	61,812

Military expenditure by Imperial Government (1900), 305,903*l.*

Government savings-bank, with 3,443 depositors and 2,736,128 pesetas and 34,056*l.* deposits (1900).

Gibraltar is a naval base and position of great strategic importance, which is now being largely increased in strength and stability by extending and completing the existing mole, and building a detached mole. A deep harbour of 260 acres is being formed, and for the new dockyard some 50 acres of foreshore and water area have been reclaimed. A torpedo-boat camber is included in the scheme, and the harbour will be made secure against torpedo attack. The length of the three new docks is as follows: 850 feet (double), 550 feet, and 450 feet. There will be additional coal stores at the Admiralty mole. The whole plan, however, will probably be largely modified in accordance with official recommendation. In 1900 the total tonnage of vessels entered was 4,408,197, of which 3,017,565 was British. Three miles of internal telegraph under military, and about one mile under colonial, management. Postal communication daily with England. Branch post-offices at Tangier, Larache, Rabat, Casablanca, Mazagan, Mogador, Saffi, Fez, and Tetuan. There is cable communication with the Continent, the Mediterranean, Eastern ports, and England, *via* Post Office and Eastern Telegraph Company's lines.

The legal currency is that of Great Britain; but Spanish money continues to be freely current.

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the frontier. The settlement also includes the island of Perim at the entrance to the Red Sea, and is subject to the Bombay Government. The Government is administered by a Political Resident, who is also commander of the troops. The only Government revenue is from duty on liquor, opium, and salt; local taxes go to the Municipality. There is a Port Trust; the harbour is being dredged.

Area 75 square miles, of Perim 5 square miles. Population, in 1901, 41,222 (28,180 males and 13,042 females), against 44,079 in 1891. Imports (1900-1901), by sea, 34,941,592 rupees; by land, 2,960,994 rupees; treasure, 2,461,323 rupees. Exports, by sea, 28,770,554 rupees; by land, 1,140,755 rupees; treasure, 3,643,502 rupees. In 1899-1900, 1,224 merchant steamers of 2,467,665 tons (net) entered the port of Aden; of these, 785 were British; local craft, 1,687, of 52,906 tons. At Perim 648 merchant vessels entered, of which 480 called for coal.

Chief exports: Coffee, gums, hides and skins, piece goods, tobacco. Chief imports: Cotton twist, piece goods, grain, hides and skins, tobacco. Aden itself is non-productive, and the trade is a purely transshipment one, except that from the interior of Arabia. According to the Board of Trade returns the total imports from Aden and Dependencies into the United Kingdom amounted in 1899 to 167,625*l.*; in 1900 to 148,292*l.*, and the exports thereto from the United Kingdom in 1899 to 221,912*l.*; in 1900 to 236,368*l.*

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

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BAHREIN ISLANDS.

Group of islands in the Persian Gulf, 20 miles off the coast of El Hasa, in Arabia. Bahrein, the largest, is 27 miles long by 10 wide. Moharek, on the north of Bahrein, 4 miles long, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide. There are about half-a-dozen others, mere rocks. Manameh, the commercial capital, extends 10 miles along the shore; 25,000 inhabitants. The population is Mohammedan of the Sunni and Shiah sects. The seat of government is Moharek on the island of that name; population about 22,000. There are about 50 villages in the islands.

The chief belongs to the ruling family of Al Kalifah; the present chief of Bahrein is Sheikh Esau, who owes the possession of his throne entirely to British protection, which was instituted in 1857. Sheikh Esau was again formally placed under British protection in 1870, when his rivals were deported to India.

The great industry is pearl fishery, in which 400 boats, of from 8 to 20 men each, are engaged. In 1900, owing to disease of the oysters in one of the pearl islands, the value of the oysters taken was much below the average. The Bahrein Islands also produce dates and the remarkably fine breed of donkeys which are well known all over the Persian Gulf and Arabia. Sail cloth is also manufactured very extensively, and the reed mats of Bahrein

are famous. In 1900 the value and distribution of the trade, and the nationality of the shipping entered and cleared were as follows:—

Countries	Imports from	Exports to	Tonnage	
			Entered	Cleared
	£	£		
United Kingdom . . .	3,080	140	31,953	29,379
India	273,231	306,785	—	—
Turkey	90,135	150,185	11,020	10,440
Muskat	9,307	3,522	645	626
Zanzibar	1,253	1,279	—	—
Arab coast	9,294	3,280	10,144	11,160
Persian Ports	64,475	18,790	6,425	5,875
Other countries . . .	—	2,161	120	1,139
Total, 1900	450,775	486,142	60,307	58,619
„ 1899	641,506	654,238	118,570	120,910

The chief imports in 1900 were: cattle, 5,682*l.*; coffee, 15,058*l.*; cottons, 34,748*l.*; dates, 19,642*l.*; grain and pulse, 99,005*l.*; pearls, 52,607*l.*; and specie, 110,782*l.* The chief exports were: coffee, 6,585*l.*; cottons, 19,921*l.*; dates, 14,759*l.*; grain and pulse, 27,962*l.*; pearls, 264,114*l.*; shells, 7,515*l.*; and specie, 106,494*l.* The prohibition against the increasing trade in rifles and ammunition which was carried on with Persia has now been enforced by the Persian Government.

Political Resident, Persian Gulf (Bushire).—Lieut.-Col. C. A. Kemball.
 Assistant Political Agent.—J. Calcott Gaskin.

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BORNEO (BRITISH).

British North Borneo.—Governor.—Edward Woodford Birch, C.M.G.; salary, 12,000 dollars. Consular Agent at Sandakan.—A. Cook.

The territory of British North Borneo is a territory occupying the northern part of the island of Borneo. The interior is mountainous, one point being 13,700 feet high, but most of the surface is jungle.

Area, 31,106 square miles, with a coast-line of over 900 miles. Population, 175,000, consisting mainly of Mohammedan settlers on the coast and aboriginal tribes inland, with some Chinese traders and artisans. Chief town, Sandakan, on the east coast. In compliance with a petition from the native population, it was decided in August, 1899, to occupy the Tambunan country, about 500 square miles in area, with 25,000 inhabitants, in the interior of British North Borneo. This territory is stated to be rich; a residency will be built, and a British officer placed in charge.

The territory is under the jurisdiction of the British North Borneo Company, being held under grants from the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu. The cession was confirmed by Royal Charter in 1881, and the territory is administered by a Governor 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. The appointment

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MALTA.

Governor.—Lieut.-General Sir Francis Wallace Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (salary 5,000l.).

Chief Secretary to Government.—Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G., Count della Catena.

An island in the Mediterranean, 58 miles from Sicily. Malta is 17 miles long; area, 95 miles; and the neighbouring island, Gozo, 20 miles; total area (with Comino), 117 square miles. Population in 1900, 183,679. Local military, viz.: Royal Malta Artillery, 761, Royal Malta Militia, 1,960, and Malta Militia Submarine Mining Company, 59. Chief town and port, Valletta. Education—145 public schools, with an aggregate number of 15,669 pupils on the rolls in 1900; Government grant, 14,988l. in 1900. There are a university, 1 lyceum, and 2 secondary schools, maintained at an expenditure of 8,647l. in 1900. In addition to the above there are 129 private schools attended by 4,181 pupils in Malta and Gozo not receiving any aid from Colonial Funds. In 1900, 3,109 persons were committed to prison.

Malta is one of the most important ports of call in the world, and is the base and resort for repair and refitment of our fleet in the Mediterranean. Its harbour, as a naval station, is open to objection on account of its small size. Our fleet has outgrown the place: and it is in part for this reason that Gibraltar is being improved. One million sterling has been voted by the Imperial Government for the construction of a breakwater. The sanitary condition of the harbour has been improved. The drainage of Valletta and of the Three Cities was completed in 1885; no sewage now flows into the harbour except from the ships.

The government is to some extent representative. The Governor is assisted by an executive council and a council of government, according to the Constitution of 1887, of 6 official and 13 elected members. But the right to legislate by Order in Council in case of necessity is provided for, and (for Imperial purposes) has recently been acted on owing to local agitation and legislative inaction on account of the language question. Italian will continue to be the official language of the law courts, but parents have the right to decide whether their children shall learn English or Italian at school and about 80 per cent. decide in favour of the former.

The revenue and the expenditure in 5 years have been:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Revenue . . .	313,680	323,787	332,488	354,265	356,758
Expenditure . .	308,902	324,673	339,082	351,354	365,943

Chief sources of revenue, 1900: Customs, 193,367l.; land, 12,900l.; rents, 27,627l.; postage, 15,219l.; interest, 29,390l.; licences, 78,255l. Branches

of expenditure: Establishments, 135,334l.; other services, 223,868l. Contribution from Home Government, nil. Public debt, 79,168l. Savings-bank with, for 1900, 6,960 depositors, deposits, 535,571l.

Chief products: cotton, potatoes, oranges, figs, honey, and corn. Manufactures: cotton, filigree, lucifer-matches. Chief industry, farming: (in 1900) horses, mules and asses, 10,510; horned cattle, 2,877; sheep, 14,323; goats, 15,924.

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Imports . . .	10,472,139	10,895,639	10,025,131	6,668,961	7,434,289
Exports . . .	11,886,149	10,088,760	9,379,140	5,449,501	6,471,567

The trade is mainly transit. Of the total imports in 1900 the value actually landed was 1,026,829l., and of the exports the value shipped from articles actually landed was 48,802l., so that the value of imports for local consumption was 978,027l. Of the total imports in 1900 the value of 305,010l. was from the United Kingdom; 89,208l. from British possessions; 987l. from H.M.'s ships, and 7,039,084l. from foreign countries. Of the total exports the value of 1,100,924l. was to the United Kingdom; 814,929l. to British possessions; 7,716l. to H.M.'s ships, and 4,547,998l. to foreign countries. In the general trade the most important article is wheat, of which 4,358,522l. were imported and 4,211,545l. exported in 1900.

Vessels entered (1900), 3,814, of 3,538,088 tons; cleared, 3,801, of 3,531,542 tons. Of the total entered 1,591 vessels of 2,423,634 tons, and cleared 1,583 of 2,411,530 tons were British.

Railway, 8 miles; telegraph, 65 miles; telephones, 439½ miles. The Post-office traffic in 1900 was: Inland letters and postcards received, 316,706; newspapers received, 58,058; despatched, letters and postcards, 386,191; newspapers, 306,917; in foreign correspondence, received, letters, 1,648,163; postcards, 90,785; newspapers, 2,402,322; despatched, letters, 1,792,074; postcards, 104,852; newspapers, 850,854.

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ASIA.

ADEN, PERIM, SOKOTRA, AND KURIA MURIA ISLANDS.

ADEN is a volcanic peninsula on the Arabian coast, about 100 miles east of Bab-el-Mandeb. It forms an important coaling-station on the highway to the East, and is strongly fortified. The settlement includes Little Aden, a peninsula very similar to Aden itself, and the settlement and town of Shaikh Othman on the mainland with the villages of Imad, Hiswa, and Bir Jabir. In consequence of local disputes as to the boundary of the British area, an Anglo-Turkish commission was appointed in November, 1901, to demarcate

CEYLON.

Constitution and Government.

THE island of Ceylon was first settled in 1505 by the Portuguese, who established colonies in the west and south, which were taken from them about the middle of the next century by the Dutch. In 1795–96 the British Government took possession of the foreign settlements in the island, which were annexed to the Presidency of Madras; but in 1798 Ceylon was erected into a separate colony. In 1815 war was declared against the native Government of the interior, and the whole island fell under British rule.

The present form of government (representative) of Ceylon was established by Letters Patent of April 1831, and supplementary orders of March 1833. According to the terms of this Constitution, the administration is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five members—viz. the Lieut.-Governor and Colonial Secretary, the Officer commanding the Troops, the Attorney-General, the Auditor-General, and the Treasurer; and a Legislative Council of 17 members, including the members of the Executive Council, four other office-holders, and eight unofficial members, representative of different races and classes in the community.

Governor—Right Hon. Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.; born 1844; entered Indian Army, 1861; Under Foreign Secretary to Government of India, 1880–84; Assistant Commissioner for N.W. Afghan boundary demarcation, 1884, and Commissioner for Afghan frontier delimitation, 1885; Colonel, Indian Army, 1887; Under-Secretary at Dublin Castle, 1887; Minister and Envoy to Sultan of Morocco, 1892; Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man, 1893. Appointed Governor of Ceylon, September 9, 1895.

The Governor has a salary of 80,000 rupees, and the Colonial Secretary, 24,000 rupees.

For purposes of general administration, the island is divided into nine provinces, presided over by Government Agents, who, with their assistants and subordinate headmen, are the channel of communication between the Government and the people. There are three municipalities and fourteen local boards mainly for sanitary purposes.

Area and Population.

At the decennial census held on March 1, 1901, the total population was 3,576,990, an increase of 18·7 per cent. on the population enumerated at the census of 1891. The following table gives the area and population (including the immigrant population on the tea estates, the military, the shipping, and the Boer prisoners of war) of the provinces of Ceylon, according to the census of 1901:—

Provinces	Area : English sq. miles	Population, 1901		Provinces	Area : English sq. miles	Population, 1901	
		Total	Per sq. mile			Total	Per sq. mile
Western	1,432	925,212	646	North-Western	2,997	353,703	118
Central	2,300	622,832	271	North Central	4,062	79,101	20
Northern	3,363	342,109	102	Uva	3,155	191,925	61
Southern	2,146	566,690	264	Sabheragamuwa	1,901	321,262	169
Eastern	4,037	174,156	43	Total	25,333	3,576,990	141

The race distribution of the population was as follows:—

	Population 1901	Proportion per 1,000
Europeans	9,583	2·7
Burghers or Eurasians	23,312	6·5
Sinhalese	2,334,817	652·8
Tamils	952,237	266·2
“Moors” (non-Malay Mohammedans)	224,719	62·8
Malays?	11,207	3·1
Others	21,115	5·9
All races	3,576,990	1,000

Among the “others” are included: (a) 4,913 Boer prisoners of war; (b) the small remnant of Egyptian exiles, headed by Arabi Pasha, who has since been permitted to return to Egypt; and (c) 3,215 Veddahs or aborigines.

The figures for occupation at the recent census are not yet available; but the census of 1891 showed 70 per cent. of the population to be engaged in agriculture, 16 per cent. in industrial pursuits, and 5 in commercial pursuits.

The immigrant population, mainly Tamils from Southern India, and employed on the tea estates, numbered, at the census of 1901, 441,523, and formed 12·3 per cent. of the total population. Since 1891 this population has increased 68·4 per cent.

The mean annual birth- and death-rates for the period 1891–1900 were 34·0 and 27·3 respectively per 1,000 of the population. The highest birth-rate (42·5) was in the Eastern Province, the lowest (31·3) in the Western Province; the highest death-rate (31·3) was in the North-Central Province, the lowest (20·8) in the Western Province.

The urban population was 10·4 per cent. of the total population. The principal towns and their population, according to the census of 1901, are:—Colombo, 158,093; Galle, 37,326; Jaffna, 33,860; Kandy, 26,522.

Religion and Instruction.

The principal religious creeds were returned as follows at the census of 1891:—Buddhists, 1,877,043; Hindoos, 615,932; Mohammedans, 211,995; Christians, 302,127.

The religion of the great majority of the inhabitants is Buddhism, which was introduced in the third century before Christ by Mahinda, a Buddhist

of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. For administrative purposes the whole district is divided into nine provinces.

In 1889 the colony of Labuan was placed under the government of the British North Borneo Company.

About 1,000,000 acres have been alienated by the Government on leases of 999 years for tobacco planting, pepper, coffee, and jungle products. There are 12 estates planting tobacco, 43 coffee and coco-nuts, 3 Manila hemp, 3 pepper and gambier.

The laws are based on the Indian penal, criminal, and civil procedure codes, and local proclamations and ordinances. There is an Imaum's Court for Mohammedan law.

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue proper . . .	411,699	437,028	505,369	546,129	588,026
Expenditure . . .	496,015	576,490	633,051	568,347	1,386,055
Exports . . .	2,420,234	2,942,293	2,881,851	3,439,560	3,336,621
Imports . . .	1,882,188	1,887,498	2,419,087	2,456,998	3,178,929

The revenue includes sums realised by land sales, and the expenditure includes payments on account of railways, telegraphs, and other public works, amounting for the year 1900 to 983,186 dollars.

The expenditure in salaries is over 100,000 dollars. Sources of revenue: Opium, spirit farms, birds'-nests, court fees, stamp duty, licences, import duties, royalties, land sales, &c. No public debt.

Most of the trade is carried on through Singapore with Great Britain and the colonies. The chief products are timber, sago, rice, gums, coffee, pepper, gambier, gutta-percha, tapioca, sweet potatoes, and tobacco, which is being planted on a large scale. Coal and gold have been found. The exports comprise mostly jungle and sea produce, wax, birds'-nests (edible), coco-nuts, gutta-percha, sago, tobacco, rattans, india-rubber, seed pearls, béche-de-mer, &c. A flourishing timber trade is stated to have been opened with China. Exports of leaf tobacco in 1900, 8,625 bales, valued at 92,000*l*. Shipping entered, 1900, 110,908 tons; cleared, 111,385 tons; nearly all British.

The Government issues its own copper coinage (cents and half-cents); also notes of one, five, ten, and twenty-five dollars, and of 25 and 50 cents to the extent of 230,000 dollars. Accounts are kept in dollar currency.

Borneo is now connected by cable with the outer world by a branch of the cable between Labuan and Singapore. A telegraph line has been constructed from Menumbok, where the cable reaches land, to Sandakan, where there is also a telephone exchange. A railway is in course of construction from Brunei Bay into the interior, and from there to Jesselton in Gaza Bay. It is expected that the whole length of 110 miles will be open for traffic before the middle of the year 1902.

Native military force of 500 men under European officers, with one machine and four mountain guns. There are two Missions, one Protestant and the other Roman Catholic; and the Protestant community has a church and school at Sandakan, with a branch at Kudat.

Brunei and Sarawak.—In 1888 the neighbouring territories on the north-west coast of Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak, were placed under British protection. Brunei is under a Sultan, Hassim Jalud Alam Akamadin, who is

assisted in the Government by certain chiefs. The area is about 15,000 square miles, and population about 45,000 of various origin. The chief town, where the Sultan lives, is built over the water on one of the upper reaches of the Brunei river. The revenue is small and there is little trade. A cutch factory was erected in 1900 by a London syndicate. The chief export is sago. Brooketown, a settlement opposite Labuan, is a portion of Brunei, leased, with a coal-mining monopoly, to the Rajah of Sarawak.

Sarawak has an area of about 50,000 square miles, with a coast line of about 400 miles, and has many rivers navigable for considerable distances inland. 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 1885, and the Limbang River district was annexed in 1890. The Rajah, H.H. Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, nephew of the late Rajah, born June 3, 1829, succeeded in 1868. The population is about 600,000, consisting of native races, Malays, Dyaks, Kayans, Kenyahs, and Muruts, with Chinese and other settlers. The chief towns are the capital, Kuching, about 23 miles inland, on the Sarawak River, and Sibiu, 90 miles up the Kejang River, which is navigable by large steamers. At Kuching are Church of England and Catholic missions with schools. The revenue is derived chiefly from the opium, gambling, arrack and pawn farms, exemption tax payable by Malays, and from Dyak and Kayan revenue. There are import duties on tobacco, salt, kerosine oil, wines, and spirits; export duties on sago, gambier, pepper, all jungle produce, dried fish, &c. The revenue in 1900 was 915,866 dollars, and the expenditure 901,172 dollars. The produce in general resembles that of North Borneo. Coal exists in large quantities, as well as gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, and quicksilver. In 1900 the imports amounted to 6,159,125 dollars (including 2,300,000 dollars, coasting trade); and the exports, 6,865,861 dollars (including 1,600,000 dollars, coasting trade). There are military and police forces, the former consisting of 250 Dyaks under an English army officer. Round Kuching are about 45 miles of roads besides bridle paths. The Government offices have a telephone system, but no telegraph.

British Consul for Brunei, Sarawak, and British North Borneo.—G. Hewett.

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missionary of royal parentage, and soon became the established religion of the Island, replacing the Brahminical religion introduced by earlier streams of Indian colonists. The Buddhism prevalent in Ceylon (unlike the Northern Buddhism of Tibet, China and Japan) is, in its philosophy, materialistic and atheistic, and in popular usage has a large admixture of the doctrines and practices of popular Hinduism (due no doubt to the influence of the reigning dynasty which for many centuries was South Indian), and of the aboriginal wild tribes.

Education has made considerable strides in Ceylon since it was organised under a separate Government department with a director of public instruction and a staff of inspectors, as will be seen from the following table:—

	Expenditure by Government	Government Schools		Grant in Aid Schools		Unaided Schools	
	Roubles	No. of Schools	Scholars	No. of Schools	Scholars	No. of Schools	Scholars
1895	632,819	477	44,252	1,096	90,229	2,242	35,353
1899	778,133	489	47,482	1,263	111,145	1,887	34,841
1900	820,133	500	48,642	1,328	120,751	2,089	38,881

There were thus in 1900, 208,274 scholars receiving regular instruction, or a proportion of a little more than 1 in 17 of the population according to the census of 1901. The Government expenditure is now chiefly devoted towards vernacular education, which is unable to support itself, while English education has obtained such a hold upon the people that it is becoming gradually self-supporting. The only Government high English school is now the Royal College; but other high English schools receive grants in aid. The Government also gives a scholarship of 200*l.* a year for four years, and an outfit allowance of 50*l.* and free passages, to enable promising students to proceed to an English university. The Cambridge local examinations, and the examinations of the London University are held annually in Ceylon by arrangement. The technical college, established in 1893, was re-organised in 1897, and is prosperous. The branches taught include civil engineering, telegraphy and electrical engineering, surveying and levelling, mechanical engineering, shorthand, typewriting and drawing; there are over 126 students. There is an agricultural school, a school of forestry (both closed in 1901), two training and practising schools at Colombo and Kandy, and a Government dairy farm, originally intended for the supply of milk to hospitals and prisons, and now (1901) possessing over 200 head of cattle bred from Sindh stock procured through the Bombay Government. There are also thirty-three industrial schools and orphanages.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

The basis of the law is the Roman-Dutch law, modified by colonial ordinances. The criminal law has been codified on the principle of the Indian Penal Code. Justice is administered by the Supreme Court, the police courts and courts of requests, and the district courts, intermediate between the latter and the Supreme Court. There are also village councils which deal with petty offences.

The number of paupers is not known, as there is no poor law, though a few old persons receive a charitable allowance from the Government varying from Rs. 1 to Rs. 12*50* each per mensem.

Finance.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony, in each of the last six years, were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	Rupees	Rupees
1895	20,982,809	20,899,714
1896	21,974,573	21,237,860
1897	24,006,522	21,634,378
1898	25,138,669	22,843,852
1899	25,913,141	24,952,460
1900	27,325,930	25,321,988 ¹

¹ This is exclusive of an expenditure of 3,626,939 Rs., wholly on account of railway construction from surplus funds.

The principal sources of revenue are (1900): the customs, 7,228,293 Rs.; land sales, 818,796 Rs.; licences, which in effect means the revenue from spirituous liquor, 3,233,574 Rs.; stamps, 2,037,052 Rs.; the proceeds of the sale of Government timber and Government salt, 1,485,506 Rs.; and port and harbour dues, 1,319,378 Rs.; Government railways, 8,239,679 Rs.

The principal items of expenditure are (1900): establishments, 6,049,057 Rs.; military expenditure (including cost of volunteer force and fortifications at Colombo), 2,366,350 Rs. (of this 1,887,768 Rs. was paid to the Imperial Government); pensions and retired allowances, 1,149,878 Rs.; interest on loans, &c., 2,802,422 Rs.; on public works, 3,493,902 Rs.

On December 31, 1900, the public debt of the colony amounted to 3,419,451*l.* and 3,239,585 Rs.; it has been incurred entirely for public works, including 297 miles of railway, the Colombo breakwater works, and the Colombo waterworks.

Defence.

The harbour of Trincomalee on the east of Ceylon is a naval and victualling yard, and is the headquarters of the British fleet in the East Indian waters. It is fortified, and the fortifications have been recently strengthened, at the cost of the Imperial Government, by the replacement of obsolete armament by quick-firing guns. The harbour of Colombo, on the west, is also protected, the colony having paid the cost of the erection of batteries of the newest forms, the Imperial Government supplying the armament. At the present moment considerable additions are being made to the defences of Colombo, the cost, as before, being jointly shared by the Imperial and Colonial Governments. Ceylon has no naval forces of its own.

The British troops in Ceylon are under the command of a Major-General, and comprise a battalion of British infantry, 2 companies of British artillery, 2 companies of Native artillery (not recruited locally), $\frac{1}{4}$ Fortress Company Royal Engineers, and a Native Submarine Mining Company Royal Engineers, total strength all ranks 2,982. There is a volunteer force numbering 2,112 of all ranks. The colony pays 1,845,095 Rs. per annum to the Imperial Government as the cost of the garrison. The cost of the Local Volunteers was 229,614 Rs. in 1900.

Production and Industry.

The estimated area of the colony is 16,233,000 acres, 2,231,948 acres

being under cultivation, and 826,427 acres pasture land. Of this, 753,872 acres were (1898) under rice and other grains, 19,023 under coffee, 424,856 under tea, 749 under cinchona, 864,296 under coco nuts, 46,117 under cinnamon, 11,127 under tobacco, and 33,260 under cocoa. The live stock of the island in 1898 consisted of 4,127 horses, 1,810,447 horned cattle, 83,620 sheep, and 163,987 goats. Plumbago is a valuable mining product, and in 1898 there were 1,692 plumbago mines. There were besides 412 gem quarries. The produce of the pearl fishery in 1890 was valued at 310,000 Rs.; in 1891 at 960,000 Rs. None since.

Commerce.

The declared value of the total imports and exports of the colony, including bullion and specie, was as follows in each of the last five years:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	Rs.	Rs.
1896	87,788,085	87,841,357
1897	98,027,474	85,099,603
1898	97,803,059	95,097,692
1899	111,992,349	111,955,937
1900	122,339,758	108,926,257

The values of imports and exports are declared, and represent the wholesale values at the place of import or export. Declarations are subject to scrutiny and penalty. The Chamber of Commerce, as representing the trade of the island, assists by supplying the value on which a rated duty is levied. Quantities of imports are ascertained from invoices or by actual examination; of exports, from declarations and by examination of the shipping documents, shippers being liable to penalties for misstatement. The origin and destination of goods are also obtained from the shipping documents. In some cases, however, goods intended for transshipment abroad are so entered, e.g. to New York, *via* London. The transit trade includes all goods transhipped direct in port, as well as goods landed into transshipment warehouses. The transit trade of Colombo has largely increased of late years, but, as no bills of entry are required in respect of transshipment goods, the returns as to quantity are only approximately correct, and no returns as to value can be prepared.

Value of dutiable imports (1900), 83,419,568 Rs.; duty free, 38,920,189.58 Rs.

The principal articles of export from Ceylon in 1900 were—coffee, valued at 593,634 Rs.; cacao, 1,651,146 Rs.; cinchona, 64,976 Rs.; tea, 53,735,257 Rs.; plumbago, 9,792,495 Rs.; cocoa-nut products, 16,438,308 Rs.; areca nuts, 1,597,755 Rs.

The principal articles of import in 1900 were—cotton goods valued at 7,917,770 Rs.; salt-fish, 3,356,880 Rs.; rice and other grain, 40,125,943 Rs.; coal and coke, 12,243,425 Rs.; spirits, &c., 1,465,983 Rs.; wines, 425,899 Rs.

Disease has in recent years greatly reduced the produce of coffee. The quantity exported fell from 824,509 cwt. in 1879 to 12,692 cwt. in 1898. The exports of tea, which in 1884 amounted only to 2,392,975 lb., reached 129,661,908 lb. in 1899.

The export of cacao was, in 1885, 7,466 cwt.; in 1895, 27,522 cwt.; and in 1899, 42,527 cwt.

According to Ceylon returns the total imports from the United Kingdom in 1900 amounted to 33,703,390 Rs. and exports to 56,295,524 Rs.; imports from India 64,587,131 Rs.; exports to India 7,783,704 Rs. The amount of trade with the United Kingdom is shown in the following table, according to the Board of Trade returns in each of the last five years.

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Ceylon into U.K. . .	4,723,547	4,688,278	4,847,724	5,077,758	5,473,111
Exports of British produce to Ceylon . . .	1,005,828	1,031,481	1,177,138	1,385,454	1,832,876

The import of coffee from Ceylon into the United Kingdom was of the declared value of 3,001,075*l.* in 1879, 74,222*l.* in 1899, 44,366*l.* in 1900. Other imports are—cinchona, 14,356*l.* in 1899, 16,374*l.* in 1900; coco-nut oil, 216,348*l.* in 1899, 353,830*l.* in 1900; cinnamon, 76,341*l.* in 1899, 38,811*l.* in 1900; plumbago, 325,344*l.* in 1899, 215,016*l.* in 1900; tea, 120*l.* in 1878, 3,694,123*l.* in 1898, 3,730,936*l.* in 1899, 4,096,214*l.* in 1900; cordage and twine, 53,505*l.* in 1899, 68,054*l.* in 1900. Manufactured cotton goods, of the value of 317,373*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 298,967*l.*; coals, 310,828*l.*; machinery, 152,948*l.*, formed the staple articles of British exports to Ceylon in 1900.

Shipping and Communications.

The total tonnage entering and clearing at Ceylon ports in 1900 was 8,487,940. On January 1, 1901, 185 sailing vessels of 13,830 tons, and 6 steamers of 1,001 tons, total 191 vessels of 14,831 tons, were registered as belonging to Ceylon.

Ceylon had 297 miles of railway open for traffic in 1900, and 215 miles have been surveyed and projected.

In 1900 there were 312 offices opened for post and telegraph business. There were 1,438 miles of telegraph line, besides 205 miles of telephone line.

Money and Credit.

The estimated amount of paper money in circulation on August 28, 1901, was 12,081,450 Rs. Five banks have establishments in Ceylon: the Mercantile Bank, the Bank of Madras, the National Bank, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, and the Chartered Bank of India, London and China. The Ceylon Savings Bank in 1900 had deposits amounting to 4,008,488 Rs.; and the Post Office Savings Bank deposits (1900) to 1,257,293 Rs.

The weights and measures of Ceylon are the same as those of the United Kingdom. The money of the country is the rupee of British India with cents in place of annas and pice; thus Ceylon has a decimal coinage.

Dependency.

The **Maldivé Islands**, 500 miles west of Ceylon, are governed by an hereditary Sultan, who resides in the island of Malé, and pays a yearly tribute to the Ceylon Government. Next to the Sultan is the Fandiari, the head priest or judge, and besides him 6 Wazirs or Ministers of State. The Maldives are a group of 17 coral islets (atolls), richly clothed with cocoa-nut palms, and yielding millet fruit, and edible nuts.

Population estimated at about 30,000 Mohammedans. The people are civilised, and are great navigators and traders.

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Christmas Island. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

CYPRUS.

High Commissioner.—Sir William F. Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G., appointed 1898; salary, 3,000*l*.

The island is the third largest in the Mediterranean, 60 miles from the coast of Asia Minor and 41 from the coast of Syria. It is administered by Great Britain, under a convention concluded between the representatives of Her Majesty and the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople, June 4, 1878. The British High Commissioner is vested with the usual powers of a colonial governor. He is assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of the Chief Secretary, the King's Advocate, the Receiver-General. The Legislature consists of a Council of eighteen members, six being office holders—the Chief Secretary, the King's Advocate, the Receiver-General, the Chief Medical Officer, the Registrar-General and the Director of Agriculture—and twelve elected (for five years), three by Mohammedan and nine by non-Mohammedan voters. The voters are all male Ottomans, or British subjects, or foreigners twenty-one years of age, who have resided five years, and are payers of any of the taxes known as 'Verghia.' Municipal councils exist in the principal towns, elected practically by all resident householders and ratepayers. Those eligible to the council must be voters rated upon property of the annual value of from 10*l*. to 20*l*., according to population.

Area 3,584 square miles. Population, 1901:—121,066 males, 115,956 females; total, 237,022, exclusive of the military; per square mile, 66.13. Mohammedans numbered 51,309; Greek Church, 182,739; others, 2,974. The birth-rate was computed in 1890 at 33.4 per 1,000, and the death-rate at 24 per 1,000.

The principal towns (1901) are Nicosia (the capital and seat of government), 14,752; Larnaca, 7,964; Limasol, 8,298 (two chief ports); Famagusta

(with Varoshia), 3,825; Papho (including Ktima), 3,134; Kyrenia, 1,336 in 1901. The island is divided into six administrative districts called respectively by the names of these six towns.

Excepting a gymnasium and three 'high schools' for Greek-Christians, and an Idadi or 'high school' for Moslems, the schools of the island are of an elementary character. There is a Government inspector, and the Government contributes 4,432*l*. per annum to education. In 1900 there were 225 elementary Greek-Christian schools aided by the Government, with 15,222 scholars; and 111 Moslem schools, with 4,917 scholars, 3 Armenian schools, and 2 Maronite. Also 34 Christian and 31 Moslem schools maintained by endowments or by local contributions, without Government aid. Total number of schools of all classes 407 (143 Moslem and 264 Christian). Total enrolment 20,252: 4,917 Moslems and 15,335 Christians. There are 8 weekly newspapers in Greek.

The law courts (reformed in 1883) consist of (1) a supreme court of civil and criminal appeal; (2) six assize courts, having unlimited criminal jurisdiction; (3) six district courts, having limited criminal jurisdiction and unlimited civil jurisdiction; (4) six magisterial courts with summary jurisdiction; (5) ten village judges' courts. In all, except supreme court, native (Christian and Mohammedan) judges take part. In the year 1898-99 the number of offences was 4,584; in 1899-1900, 5,831; serious crime, however, is decreasing; in 1895-96 there were 55 murders or attempts to murder; in 1899-1900, 14. The number of persons committed to prison in 1898-99 was 3,984; in 1899-1900, 3,982. The police force when at full strength consists of about 700 men.

The revenue and expenditure for five years, ended March 31, were:—

—	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01
Revenue	188,658	190,525	210,284	200,638	215,268
Expenditure	129,494	132,130	132,973	134,682	135,388

Revenue is derived chiefly from tithes (in kind) on the principal products of the island, taxes on immovable property and trade profits, military exemption tax, sheep, goat, and pig tax, customs duties, excise, stamps, and court fees, and a salt monopoly. Customs revenue 1897-98, 26,851*l*.; 1898-99, 28,943*l*.; 1899-1900, 30,571*l*.; 1900-01, 31,609*l*.

In 1898 there was no public debt, but in 1899 an advance of 314,000*l*. by the British Government for harbour, railways, and irrigation was authorised. A sum of 92,800*l*. is payable annually to the Sublime Porte under the convention of 1878. Annual grant from imperial funds to revenue, 1896-97, 46,000*l*.; 1897-98, 40,000*l*.; 1898-99, 33,000*l*.; 1899-1900, 13,000*l*.; 1900-1901, 32,000*l*.

Cyprus is essentially agricultural. Chief products: wheat, 53,973 tons in 1899; barley, 61,010 tons; olives, 3,423 tons; cotton (1898), 838 tons. Grapes are produced in large quantities, but the amount cannot be stated. Other products are carobs, fruit, linseed, silk, cheese, wool, hides. In 1898 there were 62,174 horses, mules, and asses, 47,242 cattle, 289,155 sheep, and 265,756 goats. One-third of cultivable land under cultivation. Irrigation works are being constructed from the loan of 60,000*l*. granted by the Imperial Parliament. Gypsum and terra umbra are found in abundance; mining for copper has commenced. Sponge fishery yields sponges valued at between 20,000*l*. and 30,000*l*. per annum, but the coasts are not fished by natives of the island.

The population of Hong Kong, including the military and naval establishments, was as follows at the census, taken in 1891 :—

	Male	Female	Total
White	6,463	2,082	8,545
Coloured	151,122	61,774	212,896
Total	157,585	63,856	221,441

At the census taken in January, 1897, the population was 248,880; at that taken in January, 1901, it was 283,975, exclusive of the army and navy, which amounted to 13,237. Of the coloured population in 1891, 1,901 were Indians, and 210,995 Chinese, one-third of the latter being British subjects by birth. Of the resident white population, exclusive of the military, police, naval establishment, &c., almost one-half are Portuguese by origin, and only one-third English. Next follow natives of Germany, the United States, France, Spain, Italy, and Turkey, the remainder being divided among about ten nationalities. A considerable proportion of the Indian population are included in the military and police.

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

Year	Births	Deaths	Births per 1,000	Deaths per 1,000
1896	1,233	5,860	5.15	24.48
1897	1,368	4,688	5.50	18.85
1898	1,206	5,674	4.70	22.30
1899	1,132	6,181	4.36	23.84
1900	939	6,773	3.57	25.78

There is a constant flow of emigration and immigration from and to China passing through Hong Kong. In 1897 the number of Chinese emigrants was 62,831, and of immigrants 115,207; in 1898, 60,432 and 105,441 respectively; in 1899, 61,075 and 110,448; in 1900, 83,643 and 121,322.

Instruction.

In 1900 there were 104 schools subject to Government supervision, as compared with 108 in 1899. Attending these schools in 1900 were 7,481 pupils, as compared with 7,760 in 1899; the total expenditure in 1900 being 79,994 dollars, as compared with 75,152 dollars in 1899. There are also many private schools, with over 2,500 pupils, a police school (with nearly 400 scholars) and a reformatory industrial school (with about 100 scholars).

Justice and Crime.

There is a supreme court, a police magistrate's court, and a marine magistrate's court. The number of criminal convictions before the supreme court in 1897 was 39; 1898, 39; 1899, 77; 1900, 73; before the police magistrate's court, 1897, 11,185; 1898, 13,341; 1899, 10,158; 1900, 14,081. The total number of prisoners in gaol at the end of 1899 was 418, of whom 38 were Europeans; in 1900, 547, of whom 72 were Europeans. There is a police force in the colony numbering 927 men, of whom 153 are British, 366 Sikhs, and 410 Chinese.

Finance.

The colony has paid its local establishments since 1855, since which year it has held generally a surplus of revenue over and above its fixed expenditure.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony were as follows in each of the last five years :—

Year	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Ordinary	Premiums from Land and Water Account	Ordinary	Extraordinary, including Defensive Works and Water Account
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1896	2,250,179	359,698	2,405,399	300,130
1897	2,352,366	334,548	2,513,693	127,716
1898	2,672,107	246,050	2,607,424	234,381
1899	2,865,759	744,383	3,031,131	131,660
1900	3,235,329	967,257	3,155,242	473,205

The public revenue of the colony is derived chiefly from land, taxes, licences, quarry farm, and an opium monopoly, which together more than cover the expenses of administration. A large portion of the expenditure has to be devoted to the maintenance of a strong police force. Expenditure on establishments in 1900, 1,532,909 dollars.

Hong Kong has a public debt, amounting to 341,800*l.*, which was raised in 1887 and 1893 for waterworks, fortifications, and sanitation, and other public works. On December 31, 1900, the assets of the colony exceeded its liabilities by 1,141,200 dollars.

Defence.

There is an Imperial garrison of about 3,600 men. There is also a Volunteer Corps of 366 effective members. In 1900 the Colonial contribution to Military and Volunteers was 655,686 dollars. Hong Kong is an important naval station, and the headquarters of the China Squadron. There are usually several war-vessels present. The dockyard is being extended and improved. The China Squadron consists of about 60 vessels in all.

Commerce and Shipping.

The commercial intercourse of Hong Kong—virtually a part of the commerce of China—is chiefly with Great Britain, India, Australia, the United States, and Germany, Great Britain absorbing about one-half of the total imports and exports. There being no custom house, there are no official returns of the value of the imports and exports of the colony from and to all countries, but only mercantile estimates, according to which the former average four, and the latter two millions sterling. Hong Kong is the centre of trade in many kinds of goods. Among the principal are opium, sugar and flour, salt, earthenware, oil, amber, cotton and cotton goods, sandal wood, rice, coal, timber, hemp, bulk and case oil (kerosene), ivory, betel, vegetables, live stock, granite, &c. The Chinese tea and silk trade is largely in the hands of Hong Kong firms.

The amount of the commercial intercourse between Hong Kong and the

The commerce, exclusive of specie, and the shipping for five calendar years were :—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Imports . . .	240,051	263,346	288,258	289,962	289,874
Exports . . .	297,142	264,802	243,687	264,851	338,371
Shipping entered and cleared (tons)	887,997	702,510	559,617	518,500	509,826

The import value is that at the port of arrival, and includes cost, freight, and other charges; the export value is that at the port of shipment when the goods are ready for exportation. Quantities and values are ascertained from declarations by importers and exporters, verified in the case of dutiable imports by actual weighing and measuring. The countries of origin and of destination of goods are also obtained from declarations checked by invoices or bills of lading when necessary.

Imports from United Kingdom, in 1897, 77,394*l.*; in 1898, 86,705*l.*; in 1899, 82,411*l.*; in 1900, 83,040*l.* Exports to United Kingdom, 1897, 49,720*l.*; in 1898, 97,054*l.*; in 1899, 55,632*l.*; in 1900, 78,909*l.*

Chief exports—Wheat, barley, carobs, wine, cotton, raisins, silk cocoons, hides and skins, wool, cheese, vetches, animals, fruit and vegetables. The principal imports are—Cotton and woollen manufactures, tobacco, groceries, rice, iron, leather, petroleum, timber, sugar, soap, and copper manufactures.

According to the Board of Trade Returns the imports into the United Kingdom from Cyprus, and the exports of home produce from the United Kingdom to Cyprus in five years were to the following amount :—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Imports into U.K. from Cyprus . . .	86,611	103,046	137,934	72,446	110,286
Export of home produce to Cyprus . .	49,943	82,009	72,642	67,961	55,279

The chief imports from Cyprus in 1900 were locust beans, 54,425*l.*; barley, 26,516*l.*; wheat, 20,034*l.*. The chief British exports to Cyprus in 1900 were cottons, 15,056*l.*; cotton yarn, 8,087*l.*; iron and copper wrought and unwrought, 3,972*l.*

In 1899, 1,143 vessels of 257,454 tons entered, and 1,144 of 260,046 tons cleared at the six ports. The vessels were mostly French, British, Turkish, Austrian (mail), or Greek.

Coins current—English, gold; Cyprus silver; Cyprus copper piastres, half piastre and quarter piastre pieces (9 piastres=one shilling). The Imperial Ottoman Bank has establishments in the island. Turkish weights and measures current.

About 567 miles of good carriage road, 240 miles of telegraph lines; cable connects with Alexandria and Syria. Total number of letters (including postcards, newspapers, and book-packets) delivered in Cyprus, 1900-01: local, 397,573; received from abroad, 288,446; posted for foreign countries, 155,199.

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HONG KONG.

Constitution and Government.

THE Crown colony of Hong Kong, formerly an integral part of China, was ceded 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 of the colony is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the Colonial Secretary, the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Harbour Master, and the Director of Public Works, (special appointment), and two unofficial members. There is also a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, and composed of the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Director of Public Works, the Harbour Master, the Captain-Superintendent of Police, and six unofficial members—viz. four nominated by the Crown (two of whom are Chinese), one nominated by the Chamber of Commerce, and one by the Justices of the Peace.

Governor of Hong Kong.—Sir Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G.; formerly Governor of Jamaica. Appointed Governor of Hong Kong, 1897.

The Governor has a salary of 5,000*l.* sterling per annum.

Area and Population.

Hong Kong is situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, about 40 miles east of Macao, and 90 miles south of Canton. The whole of Hong Kong island forms 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 29 square miles. It is separated from the mainland of China by a narrow strait, known as the Lyeemoon Pass, which does not exceed half a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Kaulung, forming part of the mainland of China, was ceded to Great Britain by treaty in 1861, and now forms part of Hong Kong. The city of Victoria extends for upwards of four miles along the southern shore of the beautiful harbour. In view of requirements for the defence of Hong Kong a convention was signed at Peking on June 9, 1898, leasing to Great Britain for 99 years from July 1, a portion of Chinese territory including the port of Kaulung, and land further inland, together with the waters of Mirs Bay and Deep Bay and the island of Lan-tao. The British occupation of the new territory began in April, 1899. Its area is 376 square miles, with 100,000 inhabitants, exclusively Chinese. A survey of the territory is being executed and rolls of crown rents compiled; roads (about 18 miles) and bridges are being constructed; a police force of 172 men (27 European and 105 Indian) has been established; and the administration of justice has been organised (802 criminal accusations in 1900). The local revenue (from crown rents) in 1900 amounted to 17,530 dollars, and the expenditure to 345,654 dollars (102,292 dollars on police, the remainder chiefly on public works).

United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) is shown in the following table for five years:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into Gt. Britain from Hong Kong . .	797,158	606,814	726,637	883,126	1,066,048
Exports of British Produce to Hong Kong . .	1,822,037	1,975,374	2,225,115	2,668,609	2,762,882

The principal imports into Great Britain from Hong Kong and exports from Great Britain to Hong Kong have been as follows in five years:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into Gt. Britain:					
Tea	107,353	92,243	80,821	112,837	70,427
Silk, all sorts . .	223,510	157,694	134,647	199,814	218,849
Hemp	197,588	47,201	270,990	333,138	433,597
Preserved fruits .	53,833	59,556	42,966	41,177	49,692
Exports from Gt. Britain:					
Cottons, yarns . .	1,028,527	1,142,903	1,224,158	1,468,984	1,330,745
Woollens	216,006	189,634	210,618	229,987	263,990
Iron	122,816	181,038	208,534	231,581	305,949
Machinery	27,211	24,838	77,058	117,130	103,304
Copper	61,191	35,801	25,684	59,454	55,668
Coal	19,604	28,355	50,624	26,710	106,455

The registered shipping (Dec., 1900) consists of 17 sailing vessels of 6,590 tons and 40 steamers of 23,507 tons; total tonnage, 29,197. In 1899, 5,444 vessels of 6,720,769 tons entered at ports in Hong Kong. In 1900, 5,473 vessels of 7,021,982 tons entered, being an increase on 1899 of 301,213 tons. Besides these, in 1900, 17,732 junks of 1,604,632 tons arrived. The number of fishing and other boats frequenting the harbour and bays of Hong Kong in 1900 may be estimated at 7,000. The number of rowing boats, &c., licensed in 1900 to ply for hire within the waters of the Colony was 2,903. The number of cargo boats, lighters, and other boats licensed for 1900 was 2,030. The number of steam-launches licensed for 1900 was 92.

Money and Credit.

The value of Bank notes in circulation in 1899 was 10,892,873 dollars; 1900, 10,880,538 dollars, as compared with 4,114,787 dollars in 1884; specie in reserve in 1899, 6,650,000 dollars; 1900, 6,750,000 dollars, as compared with 1,810,033 dollars in 1884. The approximate amount of coin in circulation up to December 31, 1900, was:—Hong Kong dollars and half-dollars struck at Hong Kong Mint, 1,421,487 dollars; Hong Kong silver and copper subsidiary coins, 29,985,125 dollars.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures in use at Hong Kong, and the British equivalents, are:—

The Mexican Dollar = 100 Cent = Exchange (end of 1899) 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 1900, 2s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

„ British = „

„ Chinese Tael = 10 Mace

100 Candareens = 1,000 Cash = about 3s. 4d.

Hong Kong 50, 20, 10, and 5 cent. pieces, imported from England. One cent. pieces (copper), and the *Mil* or *Cash* (copper).

The Tael = 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. avoirdupois.

„ Picul = 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

„ Catty = 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ „

„ Chek = 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

„ Cheung = 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet.

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

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Hong Kong.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Report on the Blue Book of Hong Kong. Hong Kong.
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Government Gazette. Published weekly.
Reports on the New Territory at Hong Kong. London.
Statistical Abstract for the several Colonial and other Possessions of the United Kingdom. Annual. London.
Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. Imp. 4. London.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Chalmers (R.). A History of Currency in the British Colonies. London, 1893.
Dennys (N. B.) and Mayers (W. T.). China and Japan: a Complete Guide to the Open Ports of those Countries; together with Peking, Yeddo, Hong Kong, and Macao. 8. London, 1867.
Eitel (E. J.). Europe in China. [A History of Hong Kong.] London, 1895.
Kyshe (J. W. Norton). History of the Laws and Courts of Hong Kong. London, 1899.
Legge (W.). Guide to Hong Kong. Hong Kong, 1893.
Topography of China and Neighbouring States, with Degrees of Longitude and Latitude. 8. Hong Kong, 1864.

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. In a popular sense it includes also certain countries such as Nepal, which are beyond that area, but which are under the control or protection of the Governor-General. These countries will be found included in the second part of the YEAR-BOOK among Foreign Countries. The term British India includes only the districts under direct British

administration, and does not include native States. The term is so used, unless otherwise stated, in the tables, &c., that follow. The symbol Rx. stands for ten rupees. Rx. 1 = Rs. 10.

Government and Constitution.

The present form of government of the Indian empire is established by the Government of India Act, 1858 (21 & 22 Vict. cap. 106), which received the Royal assent on August 2, 1858. By this Act, all the territories theretofore under the government of the East India Company are vested in His Majesty, and all its powers are exercised in his name; all territorial and other revenues, and all tributes and other payments, are likewise received in his name, and disposed of for the purposes of the government of India alone.

The Secretary of State for India is invested with all the powers formerly exercised by the Company or by the Board of Control. Under the Royal Titles Act, 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. cap. 10), the King of Great Britain and Ireland has the additional title of Emperor of India.

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 ten members, vacancies in which are filled by the Secretary of State for India. At least nine members of the Council must be persons who have served or resided ten years in India, and have not left India more than ten years previous to the date of their appointment. The office is held for a term of ten years; but a member may be removed upon an address from both Houses of Parliament, and the Secretary of State for India may for special reasons reappoint a member of the Council for a further term of five years. No member can sit in Parliament.

The duties of the Council, which has no initiative authority, are, under the direction of the Secretary of State for India, to conduct the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the government of India. Moreover, by the Act of 1858, 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 grant or appropriation of any part of such revenues can be made without the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council. In dealing, however, with questions affecting the relations of the Government with foreign powers, in making peace and war, in prescribing the policy of the

Government towards native States, and generally in matters where secrecy is necessary, the Secretary of State acts on his own authority. The Secretary has to divide the Council into committees, and to regulate the transaction of business. At least one meeting must be held every week, at which not less than five members shall be present.

The supreme executive authority in India is vested in the Governor-General in Council, often styled the Government of India. The Governor-General, who since 1858 has also been Viceroy, is appointed by the Crown, and usually holds office for five years.

Governor-General of India.—The Right Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon, *Baron Curzon of Kedleston*, eldest son of Lord Scarsdale; born January 11, 1859; educated at Eton and Oxford; M.P. for the Southport Division of Lancashire, 1886–98; Under-Secretary of State for India, 1891–92; Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1895–98; Privy Councillor, 1895; raised to Peerage, October, 1898. Appointed Governor-General in succession to the Earl of Elgin, September, 1898.

The salary of the Governor-General is Rx. 25,080 a year.

The following is a list of the Governors-General of India, with the dates of their assumption of office:—

Warren Hastings	1774	Lord Ellenborough	1842
Sir John Macpherson	1785	Sir H. (Lord) Hardinge	1844
Earl (Marquis) Cornwallis	1786	Earl (Marquis) of Dalhousie	1848
Sir John Shore (Lord Teignmouth)	1793	Lord Canning	1856
Marquis Wellesley	1798	Earl of Elgin	1862
Marquis Cornwallis	1805	Sir John (Lord) Lawrence	1864
Sir Geo. H. Barlow	1805	Earl of Mayo	1869
Earl of Minto	1807	Lord (Earl of) Northbrook	1872
Earl of Moira (Marquis of Hastings)	1813	Lord (Earl) Lytton	1876
Earl of Amherst	1823	Marquis of Ripon	1880
Lord W. C. Bentinck	1828	Earl (Marquis) of Dufferin	1884
Lord Auckland	1836	Marquis of Lansdowne	1888
		Earl of Elgin	1894
		Lord Curzon of Kedleston	1899

Until 1834 these were Governors-General of Fort William in Bengal, not of India.

The Council of the Governor-General consists at present of five ordinary members, besides the Commander-in-Chief who may be, and in practice always is, appointed an extraordinary member. The ordinary members are appointed by the Crown, and usually hold office for five years. The work of the Governor-General in Council is distributed among seven departments—Home, Foreign, Finance, Military, Public Works, Revenue and Agriculture, Legislative. At the head of each is one of the secretaries to the Government of India, and each, except the Foreign Department, which is under the

immediate superintendence of the Governor-General, is assigned to the special care of one of the members of the Council.

For legislative purposes the Governor-General's Council is expanded into a legislative council by the addition of sixteen additional members who are nominated by the Viceroy in accordance with the recent regulations under the Indian Councils Act, 1892. The Lieutenant-Governor is also an additional member when the Council sits within his province. This Council has power, subject to certain restrictions, to make laws for all persons within British India, for all British subjects within the Native States, and for all native Indian subjects of the Queen in any part of the world. The proceedings in the Legislative Council are public.

For purposes of administration India is divided into eight great provinces, with the addition of a few minor charges.

The Provinces (with the head of the administration in each) are :—

Madras : *Governor*, Lord Amphill, G.C.I.E. (1900); salary, Rs. 120,000.

Bombay : *Governor*, Lord Northcote, G.C.I.E. (1900); Rs. 120,000.

Bengal : *Lieut.-Governor*, Sir J. Woodburn, K.C.S.I. (1898); Rs. 100,000.

North-west Provinces (with which the Chief Commissionership of Oudh is combined) : *Lieut.-Governor*, Sir J. J. D. La Touche, K.C.S.I. (1901); salary, Rs. 100,000.

The Punjab : *Lieut.-Governor*, Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I. (1901); Rs. 100,000.

Burma : *Lieut.-Governor*, Sir F. W. R. Fryer, K.C.S.I.; Rs. 100,000.

Assam : *Chief Commissioner*, H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.I.; Rs. 50,000.

Central Provinces : *Chief Commissioner*, A. H. L. Fraser, C.S.I.; Rs. 56,000.

The minor charges are Coorg, Ajmere-Merwara, British Baluchistan, and the Andaman Islands, each under a Chief Commissioner.

On November 9 1901, the administration of the new North-Western Frontier Province was inaugurated at Peshawur. The Province consists of nearly the whole of the Hazara district and the four trans-Indus districts of the Punjab, viz. :—Peshawur, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail with the tribal country beyond their limits and the existing agencies of Dir, Swat, Chitral, the Khyber, the Kurram, Tochi, and Wana. It is under an

Agent to the Governor-General: Lt.-Colonel H. A. Deane, C.S.I. (1901).

The Governors of Madras and Bombay are appointed by the Crown, and each of them has an executive council, consisting of two members of the Indian Civil Service, appointed by the Crown.

The Lieutenant-Governors are appointed by the Governor-General, with the approval of the Crown.

The Chief Commissioners are appointed by the Governor-General in Council.

The Governors of Madras and Bombay and the four Lieutenant-Governors each have legislative councils of their own, councils having been constituted for the Punjab and Burma in 1898.

Although all the provinces are under the control of the Government of India, they enjoy much administrative independence varying with their importance. Each province is usually broken into divisions under Commissioners, and then divided into districts, which form the units of administration. At the head of each district is an executive officer (collector-magistrate, or deputy-commissioner), who has entire control of the district, and is responsible to the governor of the province. Subordinate to the magistrate (in most districts) there are a joint magistrate, an assistant-magistrate, and one or more deputy-collectors and other officials. In some cases the magistrate-collector is also judge, while in others the two functions are separate. There are about 249 of such districts in British India. In the

accompanying census tables, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, and Aden, have each been reckoned as a District; bringing the total to 254.

India, in its widest sense, includes British India and the Native States; the former is under the direct control in all respects of British officials. The control which the Supreme Government exercises over the Native States varies in degree; but they are all governed by the native princes, ministers or councils with the help and under the advice of a resident, or agent, in political charge either of a single State or a group of States. The chiefs have no right to make war or peace, or to send ambassadors to each other or to external States; they are not permitted to maintain a military force above a certain specified limit; no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction; and the Supreme Government can exercise the right of dethronement in case of misgovernment. Within these limits the more important chiefs possess sovereign authority in their own territories. Some of them are required to pay an annual tribute; with others this is nominal, or not demanded.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

There were, in March 1900, 762 municipal towns, with a population of 15,935,750. The municipal bodies have the care of the roads, water supply, drains, markets, and sanitation; they impose taxes, enact bye-laws, make improvements, and spend money, but the sanction of the Provincial Government is necessary in each case before new taxes can be levied or new bye-laws can be brought into force. By the Local Self-Government Acts of 1882-84, the elective principle has been extended, in a large or small measure, all over India. In all larger towns, and in many of the smaller towns, the majority of members of committees are elected by the ratepayers, everywhere the majority of town committees consists of natives, and in many committees all the members are natives. For rural tracts, except in Burma and Coorg, there are district and local boards, which are in charge of roads, district schools, and hospitals.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT POSITION OF THE POPULATION.

The following synoptical table gives the estimated population and area in square miles for six successive decennial periods. The population is in millions and two decimals.

British Territory.

Year	Area	Population	Year	Area	Population
1851	776,000	178.50	1881	875,186	198.86
1861	856,000	196.00	1891	964,993	221.17
1871	860,000	195.84	1901	985,000	231.08

The subjoined tables embody the leading details of the returns of the census taken February 26, 1891, and of the preliminary returns of the census taken March 15, 1901 :—

British Provinces	Area in square miles	No. of Districts	Population in 1891	Population in 1901	Increase or Decrease 1891-1901	Pop. per sq. mile 1901
Ajmere-Merwara	2,711	2	542,858	476,330	- 66,028	175
Assam	52,078	11	5,483,668	6,122,201	+ 638,533	117
BENGAL:—						
Bengal	70,538	27	38,277,339	—	—	—
Behar	44,186	12	24,393,504	—	—	—
Orissa	9,853	4	4,047,352	—	—	—
Chota Nagpur	26,966	5	4,628,792	—	—	—
Total Bengal¹	151,260	48	71,346,961	74,713,020	+ 3,366,059	493
Berars	17,737	6	2,897,040	2,762,418	- 144,622	150
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:—						
Bombay	77,275	{ 24 }	15,957,489	15,330,466	- 627,023	198
Sind	47,789	1	2,371,774	3,212,808	+ 841,034	67
Aden	80	1	44,079	41,222	- 2,857	515
Total Bombay¹	122,778	25	18,873,342	18,584,496	- 288,846	151
BURMA:—						
Upper	87,300	17	3,362,428	3,820,823	+ 458,395	44
Lower	81,160	19	4,408,466	5,371,328	+ 962,862	66
Total Burma	168,550	36	7,770,894	9,221,161	+ 1,450,267	54
Central Provinces	86,617	18	10,784,294	9,845,818	- 938,976	113
Coorg	1,582	1	173,055	180,461	+ 7,406	114
Madras	141,228	22	35,630,440	38,208,609	+ 2,578,169	270
N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH:—						
N.-W. Provinces	83,286	36	34,253,960	34,812,174	+ 55,214	417
Oudh	24,217	12	12,650,831	12,884,150	+ 233,319	532
Total United Provinces¹	107,164	48	46,904,791	47,696,324	+ 791,533	445
Punjab	110,897	31	20,866,847	22,449,484	+ 1,582,637	202
Quetta, &c.	22,400	2	27,270	810,811	+ 783,541	—
Andamans	—	—	15,609	24,499	+ 8,890	—
Total British Provinces	985,002	250	221,266,569	231,085,132	+ 9,818,563	23

¹ As the preliminary returns of the census of 1901 state only general results, the details here given with respect to areas (retained from 1891) do not always correspond with the totals, e.g., in the areas of Bengal, Bombay, N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

In 1891 the population consisted of 112,583,770 males and 108,682,799 females; in 1901, of 117,440,652 males and 113,644,480 females.

The Berars are only provisionally under British administration. Mysore was restored to the Native Government in March 1891.

Besides the provinces of India under direct British administration, there are, more or less under the control of the Indian Government, a number of feudatory or Native States, covering an extent of 655,695 English square miles, with 63,182,000 (approximately) inhabitants. They are, according to the census of 1891 and 1901 (preliminary results):—

States or Agency	Area in square miles	Population 1891	Population 1901	Increase or Decrease 1891-1901	Pop. per sq. mile 1901
Haidarabad	82,698	11,537,040	11,174,897	- 362,143	135
Baroda	8,228	2,415,396	1,950,927	- 464,469	237
Mysore	27,936½	4,943,604	5,538,482	+ 594,878	198
Jammu and Kashmir	80,000	2,543,952	2,906,173	+ 362,221	36
Rajputana	128,022	12,016,102	9,841,032	- 2,175,070	77
Central India	78,571	10,318,812	8,561,883	- 1,816,929	108
Bombay States	61,457½	8,059,298	6,891,691	- 1,167,607	112
Madras States	9,891	3,700,622	4,190,322	+ 489,700	423
Central Provinces States	29,375	2,160,511	1,983,496	- 177,015	67
Bengal States	59,259	3,296,379	3,735,715	+ 439,336	63
N.W.P. States	5,109	792,491	799,675	+ 7,184	156
Punjab States	22,509	4,263,280	4,438,816	+ 175,536	195
Burma States	62,661	2,992	1,228,460	+ 1,225,468	19
Total States	655,695	66,650,479	63,181,569	- 3,468,910	96
Total India	1,559,603	287,317,048	294,266,701	+ 6,949,653	188

Besides the population shown in the above tables, as enumerated in 1891, other tracts were roughly enumerated by means of family or tribal registration. Other tracts, again, were duly enumerated, but the detailed returns were lost during frontier disturbances. The rough totals which have been preserved are as follows:—

British Tracts.	Approximate population.
Upper Burma frontier (in Bhámo and Kathá)	42,217
British Baluchistan, excluding Quetta, &c.	145,417
Burma frontier	74,276
Total British	261,910
Sikkim	30,500
Shán States	372,969
Rajputana (Bhils, &c.)	204,241
Total native territory	607,710

The following are further details concerning the larger Native States :—

States	Area in square miles	Population 1891	Estimated Gross Revenue Rx.	Reigning Family
Haidarabad .	82,698	11,537,040	38,194,400	Turk, <i>M.</i>
Baroda .	8,228	2,415,396	15,300,900	Mahrathá (Hindu)
Mysore .	27,936½	4,843,523	18,443,000	Kshatriya (Hindu)
Jammu & Kashmir	80,000	2,543,952	6,745,000	Dogra Rajput
Sikkim .	2,684	30,500	109,812	Buddhist
Burma States .	62,661	785,800	935,411	Do.
Rajputana States				
Udaipur .	12,753	1,863,126	3,750,000	Rajput (Hindu)
Jodhpur .	34,963	2,519,868	4,937,220	Rajput (Do.)
Bikaner .	22,340	831,955	2,278,273	Rajput (Do.)
Jaipur (including feudatories)	15,579	2,832,276	6,623,858	Rajput (Do.)
Bhartpur .	1,982	640,303	2,751,728	Jat (Hindu)
Dholpur .	1,154	279,890	973,846	Jat (Hindu)
Alwar .	3,144	767,786	2,743,556	Rajput (Hindu)
Jhalawar .	2,722	343,601	1,320,262	Rajput (Do.)
Tonk .	2,552	379,944	1,602,864	Pathan, <i>M.</i>
Kota .	3,784	526,267	2,441,420	Rajput (Hindu)
Central India States:				
Indore .	8,400	1,141,184	7,600,000	Mahrathá (Hindu)
Rewá .	12,676	1,509,454	1,600,000	Rajput (Do.)
Bhopal .	6,997	963,610	4,000,000	Afghan, <i>M.</i>
Gwalior .	29,047	3,513,703	14,048,996	Mahrathá (Hindu)
Bombay States				
Cutch .	6,500	558,415	3,050,000	Rajput (Hindu)
Kolhapur (including dependent chiefs)	2,855	817,303	4,100,614	Mahrathá (Hindu)
Khairpur (Sind)	6,109	131,957	1,212,715	Talpur, <i>M.</i>
Madras States:				
Travancore .	6,730	2,555,074	8,828,223	Kshatriya (Hindu)
Cochin .	1,362	722,906	1,926,294	Do. (Do.)
Central Prov. States:				
Bastar .	13,002	310,884	291,020	Rajput (Hindu)
Bengal States:				
Kuch Behar .	1,307	578,054	2,164,490	Kshatriya (Hindu)
Hill Tipperah .	4,086	137,442	474,468	Kshatriya (Hindu)

M = Muhammadan.

States	Area in square miles	Population 1891	Estimated Gross Revenue Rx.	Reigning Family
N.W.P. States:				
Rampur .	945	551,249	2,982,177	Pathan <i>M.</i>
Garhwál (Tehri)	4,164	241,242	304,605	{ Kshatriya (Hindu)
Punjab States:				
Patiala .	5,412	1,583,521	6,826,222	Sidhu Jat (Sikh)
Bahawalpur .	1,500	650,042	1,600,000	Daudputra <i>M.</i>
Jind .	1,259	284,560	627,856	Sidhu Jat (Sikh)
Nabha .	928	282,756	700,000	Sidhu Jat (do.)
Kapúthala .	598	299,690	2,000,000	Jat Kalal (do.)
Mandi .	1,131	166,923	406,075	{ Chandrabansi, Rajput (Hindu)
Sirmur (Nahan) .	1,108	124,134	512,000	Rajput (do.)
Maler Kotla .	162	75,755	314,000	Afghan <i>M.</i>
Faridkot .	643	115,040	300,000	Barar Jat (Sikh)
Chamba .	3,216	124,032	350,000	Rajput (Hindu)
Suket .	404	52,403	105,000	Rajput (Do.)
Kalsra .	168	68,633	189,583	Rajput (Do.)

M = Muhammadan.

The following table shows, in millions, the civil condition of the population. India, British territory and native States, so far as was ascertained by the census of 1891 :—

	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Not thus enumerated.	Total.
Males . .	65·1	62·1	6·4	13·1	146·7
Females .	43·6	62·4	22·7	11·8	140·5
Total Population India					287·2

Of the population on British territory in 1891, 112,542,739 were males, and 108,630,213 were females. Of the population of the Native States 34,184,557 were males, and 31,865,922 were females.

II. POPULATION ACCORDING TO RACE.

In the census results of 1891 the total population of India is divided into 118 of groups on the basis of language. But even the different native languages do not denote separate ethnical groups, many of them being only dialects, and nearly all of them capable of classification into a few groups. There were, however, 334 males and 29 females who spoke an unrecognisable language. The following table shows the chief linguistic groups, with the population (in millions and two decimals) assigned thereto:—

Aryo-Indic	195·46	Mon-Annam	·23
Dravidian	52·96	Shán	·18
Kolarian	2·96	Sinitic	·71
Gypsy	·4	Aryo-Iranic	1·33
Khasi	·18	Semitic	·05
Tibeto-Burman . . .	7·29	Aryo-European . . .	·25

The following table gives all the languages or dialects which are more prevalent than English, with the population (in millions and two decimals) of those who speak them as parent tongues:—

Languages	Pop.	Languages	Pop.	Languages	Pop.
Hindi	85·68	Malayálam	5·43	Pushtú	1·08
Bengali	41·34	Urdu ¹	3·67	Karen	·67
Telugu	19·89	Sindhi	2·59	Kól	·65
Mahráthi	18·89	Santáli	1·71	Tulu	·49
Punjabi	17·72	W. Pahári	1·52	Kachhi	·44
Tamil	15·23	Assamese	1·44	Gypsy	·4
Gujaráti	10·62	Gondí	1·38	Oraon	·37
Kánarese	9·75	Central Pahári . .	1·15	Arrakanese	·37
Uriyá	9·01	Márwádi	1·15	Kond	·32
Burmese	5·56				

¹ Returned as a separate dialect only in Southern, Western, and Central India.

The English language is next in order with a population of 238,499. The British-born population in India amounted, according to the census of 1871, to 64,061 persons, in 1881 to 89,798, and in 1891 to 100,551. In 1891, the total number of persons not born in India, including the French and Portuguese possessions, was 661,637. Of these, 478,656 returned as their birth-place countries contiguous to India; 60,519 countries in Asia remote from India, including China; 100,551 the United Kingdom; 10,095 other European, American and Australasian countries; while 11,816 were born in Africa, &c., or at sea.

III. OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION.

The following table shows, in thousands, for 1891, the distribution of the total population, male and female, according to the occupations by which they live, whether as workers or dependents:—

State and Local Admini- strations	5,600	Glass, pottery and stone ware	2,361
Defence	664	Wood, cane, and matting .	4,293
Service of Foreign States .	500	Drugs, dyes, gums, &c. .	392
Provision and care of cattle	3,646	Leather, horns, boxes, &c.	3,285
Agriculture	171,735	Commerce	4,686
Personal, household, and sanitary services . . .	11,220	Transport and storage . .	3,953
Food, drink, and stimulants	14,576	Learned and artistic pro- fessions	5,672
Light, firing, and forage .	3,522	Sport and amusements . .	141
Buildings	1,438	Earth work and general labour	25,468
Vehicles and vessels . . .	147	Undefined and disreputable	1,563
Articles of supplementary requirement	1,155	Independent means . . .	4,774
Textile fabrics and dress .	12,611		
Metals and precious stones	3,821	Total	287,223

IV. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The registration of vital statistics among the general population is still very imperfect. The following table shows for 1899 and 1900 the mean ratio of births and deaths per thousand of the population for the provinces of British India as officially recorded. It is admitted by the local authorities that the returns for more than one are defective:—

	Births		Deaths	
	1899	1900	1899	1900
Bengal	42·96	38·68	31·21	36·63
N. W. Provinces and Oudh .	48·09	40·34	33·19	31·13
Punjab	48·4	41·1	29·6	47·7
Central Provinces	47·25	31·87	27·65	57·82
Lower Burma	37·4	38·37	27·3	27·51
Assam	35·45	34·96	31·01	30·64
Madras	31·3	31·8	20·1	23·4
Bombay	36·42	26·87	35·72	70·07

The number of coolie emigrants from India was in 1896, 12,148; in 1897, 10,712; in 1898, 10,306; in 1899, 9,574; and in 1900, 17,166.

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The bulk of these emigrants go to the British Colonies of Natal, Demerara, Trinidad, and Fiji, and to the Dutch Colony of Surinam. Emigration of coolies to Uganda for employment on the railway has been permitted since the year 1896. The total number of emigrants from that year to December 31st, 1898, was 15,385.

V. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The population of the principal towns of India, so far as recorded in the preliminary census returns of 1901, was as follows:—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Calcutta (with suburbs)	1,121,664	Surat	118,364	Aligarh	70,127
Bombay	770,843	Bareilly	117,433	Mysore	68,151
Madras	509,397	Meerut	116,642	Darbhanga	65,990
Haidarabad	446,291	Karachi	115,407	Saharanpur	63,850
(with suburbs)	283,951	Poona (with suburbs)	111,385	Gorakhpur	63,059
Lucknow	232,328	Madura	105,501	Farukhabad	62,878
Rangoon	208,385	Trichinopoly	104,690	Jodhpur	60,437
Delhi	203,095	Baroda	103,782	Combaconum	59,688
Benares	197,000	Dacca	90,679	Muttra	59,574
Cawnpur	188,300	Jabalpur	89,708	Hubli	58,149
Agra	182,498	Mirzapur	79,787	Bellary	57,700
Mandalay	175,748	Rampur	77,862	Tanjore	57,605
Allahabad	162,548	Ajmere	75,759	Alwar	56,740
Amritsar	159,030	Shahjahanpur	75,662	Negapatam	56,455
Jaipur	159,550	Calicut	75,510	Jhansi	55,288
Bangalore	157,847	Bhagalpur	75,273	Bikanir	53,071
Howrah	135,172	Moradabad	75,176	Coimbatore	52,931
Patna	124,599	Sholapur	74,521	Cuddalore	51,880
Nagpur	122,536	Faizabad	74,076	Chapra	45,392
Srinagar	120,058	Gaya	71,186	Bhartpur	42,997
Lahore		Salem	70,627	Monghyr	35,883

Religion.

The most prevalent religion in India is that of the Hindus, their number being nearly three-fourths of the total population; together with the Muham-madans, who number 57,321,164, they comprise over 92 per cent. of the whole community. The Buddhists are mostly in Burma, as will be seen from the following table, which also shows that the number of Christians is a little over 2,250,000:—

RELIGION

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The following Table shows the Distribution of the Population of India according to Religion, at the Census of 1891.

Presidencies, Provinces, and States	Hindus	Sikhs	Jains	Buddhists	Parsees	Muhamma-dans	Christians	Jews	Animistic	Others	Total
Ajmere	437,988	213	26,989	—	198	74,265	2,683	71	—	1	542,358
Assam	2,997,072	83	1,368	7,697	—	1,483,974	16,844	5	969,765	25	5,476,833
Bengal	47,824,014	417	7,270	194,717	179	23,658,347	192,484	1,447	2,753,061	11,430	74,643,366
Berar	2,531,791	177	18,952	—	412	207,681	1,359	2	137,108	5	2,897,491
Bombay	21,440,991	912	555,209	698	76,774	4,390,995	170,009	19,547	311,259	27	26,960,421
Burma	171,577	3,164	—	6,888,075	96	253,031	120,768	351	168,449	49	7,605,560
Central Provinces	10,489,620	173	49,212	325	781	309,479	13,308	176	2,081,721	10	12,944,805
Coorg	156,845	—	114	—	39	12,665	3,392	—	—	—	173,055
Madras	34,757,520	128	27,435	1,036	247	2,475,864	1,580,179	1,309	472,808	14,536	39,331,062
N. W. P.	40,951,803	11,348	84,803	1,494	342	6,589,183	58,518	60	—	25	47,697,576
Punjab	10,237,700	1,870,481	45,683	6,236	412	12,915,643	53,909	33	—	30	25,130,127
Quetta, &c.	11,699	1,129	—	—	39	11,368	3,008	23	—	4	27,270
Andamans	9,433	395	3	—	—	3,380	453	—	24	1	15,809
Haidarabad	10,315,249	4,637	27,845	—	1,058	1,138,366	20,429	26	29,130	—	11,537,040
Baroda	2,137,568	11	50,332	1	8,206	188,740	646	36	29,854	2	2,415,396
Mysore	4,639,127	29	13,278	5	35	252,973	38,135	21	—	1	4,943,604
Kashmir	691,800	11,399	593	29,608	9	1,793,710	218	—	—	16,615	2,543,952
Rajputana	10,192,829	1,116	417,618	—	238	991,351	1,855	15	411,078	2	12,018,102
Central India	7,735,246	1,325	89,984	—	837	568,640	6,999	72	1,916,209	—	10,318,812
Shan States	1,855	196	—	175	2	609	154	—	1	—	2,992
Total	207,731,727	1,907,833	1,416,638	7,131,361	89,904	57,321,164	2,284,380	17,194	9,280,467	42,763	287,223,431

1 Including Native States.

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Of the Christians enumerated above (2,284,380) the following are the chief sub-divisions as given in the official returns:—

Sect	Population	Sect	Population
Roman Catholics . . .	1,315,263	Other Protestants . . .	63,967
Church of England . . .	295,016	Syrians, Armenians, and	
Presbyterians . . .	40,407	Greeks . . .	201,684
Dissenters . . .	296,938		

Instruction.

The following statistics are those of the census of 1891:—

—	Under Instruction	Not under Instruction, and able to read and write	Not under Instruction and unable to read and write	Not returned.
Males .	2,997,558	11,554,035	118,819,408	13,356,295
Females	197,662	543,495	127,726,768	12,028,210
	3,195,220	12,097,530	246,546,176	25,384,505

In 1899-1900 the total expenditure on public instruction in India was R. 3,77,29,012, against R. 67,10,00 in 1865, and R. 39,40,00 in 1858. Of the sum spent in 1899-1900, R. 57,20,072 came from local rates and cesses; R. 15,43,443 from municipal funds; R. 88,23,167 from subscriptions, endowments, &c.; R. 1,16,78,986 from fees; and R. 99,63,344 from provincial revenues.

The following was the educational expenditure (in rupees) for six years:—

1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900
R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
3,31,58,447	3,51,44,106	3,53,22,523	3,56,32,725	3,62,15,535	3,77,29,012

At the head of the national system of education in India there are the five Universities of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and the Panjab, which, though merely examining bodies, have numerous affiliated colleges in which a prescribed higher education is given than at the schools. Normal schools have been established in every province for training teachers; and a staff of inspecting officers visit all schools on the departmental lists. Medical colleges furnish a limited number of graduates and a larger number of certificated practitioners who do duty at hospitals and dispensaries, or serve in the military medical department. Engineering and other technical schools have also increased, and there are a few art schools.

The following table shows the number of students who matriculated at the five Universities for the years quoted:—

Universities	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900
Calcutta . . .	2,293	2,308	2,899	2,721	2,979	3,199
Madras . . .	918	1,690	1,642	1,515	1,911	1,362
Bombay . . .	934	944	1,232	1,042	1,159	1,012
Punjab . . .	779	1,139	837	1,082	916	1,237
Allahabad . . .	632	693	859	637	847	709

JUSTICE AND CRIME

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The following table embraces the principal statistics compiled up to 31st March, 1900, as to the number of the various classes of schools and the pupils:

—	Institutions for		Scholars	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Colleges	171	8	20,573	171
General education:				
Secondary	4,945	480	548,193	44,636
Primary	95,285	5,680	2,871,434	332,425
Special education:				
Training and other special schools . . .	773	74	29,122	2,804
Private institutions:	41,839	1,314	567,761	45,725
Total	143,013	7,556	4,037,083	425,761
Grand total	150,569		4,462,844	

Of the total number of educational institutions in India (viz., 150,569), 22,602 are public, 62,855 are aided, and 65,112 are private and unaided.

Since the appointment of a commission, in 1883, to investigate the whole system of education in India, the results have been to place public instruction on a broader and more popular basis, to encourage private enterprise in teaching, to give a more adequate recognition to indigenous schools, and to provide that the education of the people shall advance at a more equal pace along with the instruction of the higher classes. Female education and the instruction of certain backward classes of the community, such as Muhammadans, received special attention. Notwithstanding the progress of education, the proportion of the total population able to read and write is still very small. It is estimated that in British India only 22·7 per cent. of the boys of a school-going age attend school; the percentage in the case of girls being 2·5.

During 1897 the following vernacular newspapers were published: in Assam, 5; Bengal, 55; Bombay, 269; Burma, 18; Central India, 4; Central Provinces, 8; Berar, 5; Madras, 169; W. W. Provinces, 118; Punjab, 92; Rajputana, 15: total, 758. They were published in the following twenty languages or dialects:—Assamese, Bengali, Hindi, Wiya, Kanarese, Sindhi, Sanskrit, Burmese, Khasi, Widu, Persian, Gujrathi, Mahrathi, Konkani, Karen, Tamil, Telegu, Gurkha, Malayalam, and Punjabi. The vernacular daily paper with the largest circulation was the *Gurakhi* of Bombay with about 8,000 copies per issue. The weekly with the largest circulation is the *Bangabasi* of Calcutta with 20,000 copies. In 1899-1900 there were in India 2,153 printing presses at work, 675 newspapers were published, 465 periodicals, and 7,888 books, of which 6,724 were in Indian languages.

Justice and Crime.

The Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and the Lieutenant-Governorships of Bengal and the N.W. Provinces have each a high court, supreme both in civil and criminal business, but with an ultimate appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. Of the minor provinces, the Panjab has a chief court, with five judges; the Central Provinces, Oudh and Sind, have each one judicial commissioner. Burma has a judicial commissioner and

a recorder. For Assam, the high court at Calcutta is the highest judicial authority, except in the three hill districts, where the chief commissioner of Assam is judge without appeal in civil and criminal cases. In each district the 'collector-magistrate' is judge both of first instance and appeal.

The number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction on the last day of the year 1899 was:—72 Judges of High or Chief Courts, with jurisdiction over the whole province; 127 Judges of Courts, with jurisdiction extending beyond one district; 474 Judges of Chief Courts of a district; 1,264 Judges of District Courts, not being the chief courts of a district; 7,591 Judges of other subordinate courts. Nearly all the civil judges, and the great majority of the magistrates, in the courts of original jurisdiction are natives of India; while in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, the proportion of natives sitting in the appellate courts is considerable.

The following table gives (in thousands) the number of persons under trial and of those convicted in criminal cases for the years quoted:—

Persons	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
Tried	1,646	1,665	1,676	1,632	1,679
Convicted	843	848	891	842	884
Of whom, fined	644	629	612	647	679

In 1899, 526 persons were sentenced to death, 1,515 to transportation, and 155,226 to imprisonment. The following table gives the number of convictions for crime for the years quoted.

Crimes	1897	1898	1899
Murder and attempts at murder	1,811	1,812	1,966
Cattle theft	3,311 ¹	1,461	1,361
Lurking house trespass and house-breaking	28,249	16,536	16,636
Simple trespass and house trespass	2,085	2,100	2,123

¹ Professional crime—Theft of cattle by other than 'professional' lifters being merged in 'theft.'

The total police of 1899 were 147,480 in number. Out of this number 47,856 were armed with firearms and 38,487 with swords.

In 1899 there were 41 central gaols, 194 district gaols, and 506 subordinate gaols and lock-ups. The following table gives the number of prisoners in gaol at the end of the years quoted:—

Prisoners	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
Male	98,277	106,811	107,082	99,809	107,275
Female	3,207	3,393	3,057	2,771	2,768
Total	101,484	110,204	110,139	102,580	110,043

Of the total number of convicts (174,958), admitted into gaol during 1899, 15,137 had been previously convicted once, 4,794 twice, and 4,056 more than twice.

Finance.

The subjoined table gives, in rupees, the total gross amount of the actual revenue and expenditure of India, excluding capital expenditure on public works, and distinguishing Indian and home expenditure, in each of the financial years ending March 31, 1890, and 1895–1900.

Years ended March 31	Revenue	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
		In India	In Great Britain	
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
1890	85,08,52,030	60,96,08,050	21,51,23,850	82,47,31,700
1895	95,18,74,290	65,71,86,710	28,77,56,480	94,49,43,190
1896	98,37,01,670	69,37,78,310	27,45,88,380	96,83,61,690
1897	94,12,97,410	69,60,05,080	26,23,42,550	95,83,47,630
1898	96,44,20,040	76,48,13,910	25,31,98,240	1,01,80,12,150
1899	1,01,42,66,930	72,97,76,180	24,48,77,650	97,46,53,830
1900	1,02,95,57,468	74,20,45,431	24,58,92,690	98,79,38,121

For many years the equivalent in sterling money of the rupee was approximately 2s., but since 1873 it has fallen considerably lower, and has been subject to continual variations. Since January, 1898, however, the sterling value of the rupee has been pretty nearly steady at 1s. 4d. In the budget estimate for 1901–1902 the rate of exchange is taken at 1s. 4d.

The following table shows the items of revenue and expenditure for 1900–1901 (revised estimate) and 1901–1902 (budget estimate):—

Revenue			Expenditure		
Heads of Revenue	1900-1901	1901-1902	Heads of Expenditure	1900-1901	1901-1902
	Ra.	Ra.		Ra.	Ra.
Land revenue	26,54,37,000	27,25,59,000	Interest	3,24,38,000	3,14,90,500
Opium	7,69,79,000	6,81,40,000	Refunds		
Salt	8,92,66,000	8,90,68,000	compensations, &c.	1,87,29,000	1,86,25,000
Stamps	5,01,56,000	5,02,09,000	Charges of collection	9,53,95,000	9,79,22,000
Excise	5,93,55,000	5,95,06,000	Post Office		
Provincial rates	3,84,27,000	4,08,39,000	Telegraphs, and Mint	7,58,11,500	8,34,77,000
Customs	4,98,62,000	4,78,21,000	Civil salaries, &c.	16,44,84,000	17,18,83,000
Assessed taxes	1,96,20,000	1,95,59,000	Miscel. Civil charges	6,01,29,500	6,19,87,000
Forests	1,91,95,000	1,88,17,000	Famine relief and insurance	6,86,75,500	1,50,00,000
Registration	46,83,000	45,21,000	Railway revenue account	26,90,99,500	27,88,86,500
Tribute	86,75,000	96,15,000	Irrigation	3,45,89,500	3,60,82,000
Interest	96,96,000	1,02,35,000	Other public works	6,19,46,000	7,28,71,000
Post Office			Army services	22,60,98,000	25,70,30,500
Telegraph and Mint	7,98,32,500	3,30,74,000	Defence works	1,02,000	—
Civil departments	1,85,70,500	1,81,46,000	Total	1,10,24,97,500	1,07,52,54,500
Miscellaneous	78,97,500	80,06,000	Expenditure from Provincial balances	+3,87,000	-27,40,000
Railways	27,14,43,000	27,64,14,000	Total expenditure charged against revenue	1,10,28,84,500	1,07,25,14,500
Irrigation	3,92,08,000	3,72,98,000			
Other public works	66,76,500	66,06,000			
Receipts by military department	1,25,11,500	1,18,47,000			
Total revenue	1,12,74,90,500	1,08,28,78,000			

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of each of the Governments for the year ending March 31, 1900 :—

	Revenue	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
India (General)	19,82,53,636	23,43,23,122
Central Provinces	2,45,42,888	3,25,70,811
Burma	7,04,36,240	4,57,33,116
Assam	1,46,44,426	1,00,83,450
Bengal	22,39,15,233	10,33,42,670
N. W. Provinces and Oudh	12,74,82,628	6,04,40,790
Punjab	8,92,88,052	5,38,65,618
Madras	14,13,38,175	9,29,69,972
Bombay	13,57,03,045	10,87,15,882
In England	39,53,145	24,58,92,690
Total	1,02,95,57,468	98,79,38,121

The municipal revenues in India are derived mainly from octroi, taxes on houses, lands, vehicles, and animals, tolls, and assessed taxes. The amount of income for 1899-1900 for all Indian municipalities, which bank with Government treasuries, was Rs. 4,42,16,353, and the expenditure was Rs. 4,44,75,346. The following table shows the amount for the chief administrations (in thousands of rupees) :—

Municipalities	Income	Expenditure	Municipalities	Income	Expenditure
Burma	44,37	43,41	Punjab	46,12	46,61
Bengal	94,08	1,01,76	Madras	44,12	44,59
N. W. Provinces and Oudh	46,89	43,99	Bombay	1,45,93	1,43,88

Defence.

The following table gives the established strength of the European and Native army in British India—exclusive of native artificers and followers :—

Corps (1899-1900.)	Numbers		
	European Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates	Total
EUROPEAN ARMY.			
Royal Artillery	509	13,198	13,707
Cavalry	211	5,355	5,566
Royal Engineers	324	171	495
Infantry	1,277	52,174	53,451
Invalid and Veteran Establishment	5	7	12
Staff Corps	346	—	346
General List, Cavalry	4	—	4
General List, Infantry	31	—	31
General Officers unemployed	26	—	26
Total European Army	2,733	70,905	73,638
NATIVE ARMY.			
Artillery	61	3,949	4,010
Cavalry	482	24,834	25,316
Sappers and Miners	64	3,840	3,904
Infantry	1,561	120,458	122,019
Total Native Army	2,168	153,081	155,249
Total European and Native Army	4,901	223,986	228,887

The native army is being provided with Lee-Metford, instead of Martini, rifles, while the British infantry is being armed with Lee-Enfields. Nearly half the native army and nearly the whole of the British had been re-armed in November, 1901.

The Act of Parliament (56 and 57 Vict., cap. 62), passed in 1893 for the abolition of the Indian Presidency commands, came into force on April 1, 1895. On that date the military control hitherto exercised by the governors in council of Madras and Bombay ceased, and the following arrangements came into operation. The army in India now consists of the Punjab, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay commands, each under a lieutenant-general, who is under the direct command of the commander-in-chief in India, and under the control of the government of India.

Since 1856, when the Indian army consisted of 40,000 European soldiers and 215,000 natives, the numbers have changed to 74,000 European and 140,000 native soldiers; and the concentration or mobilisation of troops has been greatly facilitated within the empire or on its frontier. A regular transport service now exists, and a method has been organised for the supply of

In addition to the expenditure shown in the above table, a capital expenditure not charged against revenue on State railways and irrigation works, is set down for 1900-1901 at Rs. 2,77,50,000, and for 1901-1902 at Rs. 4,02,91,500. A sum of Rs. 8,88,36,000 has also been provided in the Revised estimates for 1900-1901 against the head "Redemption of Liabilities," an account of the debentures and debenture stock of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, for which the Secretary of State incurred the direct liability on the purchase of the undertaking on June 30, 1900.

The following table exhibits the growth of the three most important sources of the public revenue of India, namely land, opium, and salt, in the financial years 1891 and 1896-1901 :—

Year ended March 31	Land ¹	Opium	Salt
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891	24,04,52,090	7,87,91,820	8,52,33,680
1896	26,20,69,550	7,12,39,220	8,86,18,450
1897	23,37,44,890	6,40,92,380	8,42,17,050
1898	25,68,36,420	5,17,97,720	8,59,42,250
1899	27,45,93,130	5,72,53,300	9,09,98,710
1900	25,80,75,841	6,60,29,731	8,77,56,944
1901 (Approximate.)	26,29,78,000	7,65,33,000	8,95,65,000

¹ Exclusive of Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.

The most important source of public income is the land. The land revenue is levied according to an assessment on estates or holdings. In the greater part of Bengal, about one-fourth of Madras and some districts of the North-West Provinces, the assessment was fixed permanently one hundred years ago; while it is fixed periodically at intervals of from twelve to thirty years over the rest of India. In the permanently settled tracts the land revenue falls at a rate of about two-thirds of a rupee per acre of cultivated land, and represents on an average about one-fifth of the rental, or about one twenty-fourth of the gross value of the produce. In the temporarily settled tracts the land revenue averages about 1½ rupee per acre of cultivated land, represents something less than one-half of the actual or estimated rental, and is probably about one-tenth or one-twelfth of the gross value of the produce. 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 1899-1900 as follows :—

Administrations	Rs.	Administrations	Rs.
India, General	11,23,642	Punjab	2,20,70,886
Central Provinces	57,60,049	Madras	4,80,25,829
Burma	2,97,60,093	Bombay	3,92,84,076
Assam	62,80,533		
Bengal	4,12,01,234		
North-West Provinces		Total	25,80,75,841
and Oudh	6,45,69,499		

In British territory the cultivation of the poppy is only permitted in

parts of the provinces of Bengal, the North-West Provinces and Oudh. A few thousand acres of opium are grown in the Punjab for local consumption. In the monopoly districts, the cultivator receives advances from Government to enable him to prepare the land for the crop, and he is bound to sell the whole of the produce at a fixed price to Government agents, by whom it is despatched to the Government factories at Patna and Ghazipur to be prepared for the market. The chests of manufactured opium are sold by auction in Calcutta at monthly sales for export to China. A reserve is kept in hand to supply the deficiencies of bad seasons, and a small quantity is used by the Indian excise departments. Opium is also grown in many of the Native States of Rajputana and Central India. These Native States have agreed to conform to the British system. They levy heavy duties on opium exported from their territories for the China market, and such opium pays the Indian Treasury a duty which has been recently fixed at Rs. 525 per chest when the pass is granted at Ajmere and at Rs. 500, when it is granted elsewhere. The gross annual revenue derived from opium averaged during each of the ten years 1890-1891 to 1899-1900 the sum of Rs. 6,88,77,305, and the average net receipts during the same period, Rs. 4,78,30,716.

The largest branch of expenditure is that for the army, which cost Rs. 13,00,00,000 in the year before the great mutiny; and 28,08,64,950 (including Rs. 11,86,84,890 for Afghanistan) in 1880-81. For recent years the army expenditure is shown in the following table :—

Year ended March 31	—	Year ended March 31	—
	Rs.		Rs.
1896	25,39,81,570	1899	24,01,07,700
1897	24,25,53,380	1900	22,32,78,387
1898	26,99,67,740	1901 (Approximate.)	22,72,30,000

The Budget estimate for 1901-1902 is Rs. 25,70,30,500.

The following table shows the amount in rupees of the debt of British India, both bearing and not bearing interest, distinguishing the debt in India and in Great Britain, in each of the financial years 1891 and 1895-1900:

Year ended March 31	Permanent Debt in India	Permanent Debt in England	Unfunded Debt in India	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891	1,02,74,65,550	1,04,40,82,080	11,27,13,060	2,18,42,60,690
1895	1,05,54,60,780	1,08,11,37,920	13,69,45,280	2,27,35,43,980
1896	1,04,37,37,400	1,14,00,58,260	13,90,73,200	2,32,28,68,860
1897	1,03,78,89,280	1,13,90,37,320	14,64,63,680	2,32,33,90,280
1898	1,09,11,50,530	1,13,88,32,330	14,32,68,740	2,37,32,51,600
1899	1,11,69,56,340	1,17,27,46,800	14,01,86,890	2,42,98,90,030
1900	1,12,47,47,010	1,79,46,66,015	14,72,39,829	3,06,66,52,854

animal carriage, hospital servants, and other field establishments sufficient to place a large army promptly in the field.

The expenditure on special defences, amounting to upwards of Rs. 4,500,000, is now practically completed. Efficient coast defences, armed with modern breech-loading guns, have been provided for Aden, Karachi, Bombay, the Hugli, and Rangoon; as well as seven first-class torpedo boats, a new armament for two torpedo gunboats, and a number of armed gunboats. Inland, a large sum has been spent on defences and military establishments at Quetta, including an advanced position covering the place; on strategic roads; and on defences for various bridges, tunnels, &c., on the Sind-Pishin Railway. The Indus crossings at Attok and Sukkur have been defended; an entrenched position has been formed at Rawal Pindi and a defensible post at Multan; an arsenal has been established at Ferozepore; and a variety of minor works, such as defences for railway bridges, have been carried out.

The health of the Indian troops has been so improved by better barracks, by quartering a larger proportion of the European soldiers at hill stations, and by attention to sanitary conditions that the death-rate, which before the Mutiny was 6·9 per cent. for Europeans, and 2 for natives, has been reduced to 1·6 and 1·0 per cent. respectively. The number of volunteers in India on May 1, 1901, was as follows:—

—	Enrolled.	Efficient.
Punjab . . .	2,076	1,781
Bengal . . .	13,369	10,234
Madras . . .	9,874	9,522
Bombay . . .	5,511	5,046
Total . . .	30,830	26,583

According to the estimates for 1899-1900 the strength of the entire British army in India for the year (excluding the veteran and invalid establishment) is as follows:—

—	Artillery	Cavalry	Engineers	Infantry	Miscell. Officers	Total
Bengal . . .	4,862	8,365	1,577	41,765	320	56,889
Punjab . . .	6,120	11,893	69	50,504	220	68,806
Bombay . . .	3,980	5,458	1,092	36,360	132	47,022
Madras . . .	2,934	3,259	1,724	38,619	116	46,652
Total . . .	17,896	28,975	4,462	167,248	788	219,369

Returns published in 1884 showed that the various feudatory and dependent States of India had armies numbering 349,835 men, and 4,237 guns. A large proportion of these forces were little better than a badly-equipped, undisciplined rabble; but in 1888, after the native chiefs had loyally offered large sums of money towards the cost of imperial defence, the Indian Government elaborated a scheme for the training and equipment of picked contingents

of troops in certain States, with a view to enabling the chiefs to bear a direct share in the defence of the Empire. Measures have been taken which will enable the chiefs to furnish contingents of troops fit to take their place in line with the regiments of the Indian army. The special contingents, known as Imperial Service Troops, now number about 16,500 men, organised and under instruction. Nineteen British Officers, including an Inspector General have been appointed. The following table shows the States and contingents with which they have to deal:—

State	Cavalry	Infantry	Artillery	Total	State	Cavalry	Infantry	Artillery	Total
Kashmir . .	151	2,775	298	3,224	Bharatpur . .	—	863	—	863
Patiala . .	593	1,178	—	1,771	Jaipur . . .	—	738	—	738
Jind . . .	136	591	—	727	Gwalior . . .	1,064	342	—	1,406
Nabha . . .	140	603	—	743	Bhopal . . .	—	396	—	396
Kapurthala .	—	585	—	585	Indore . . .	—	394	—	394
Faridkot . .	—	150	—	150	Mysore . . .	—	514	—	514
Sirmur . . .	—	169	—	169	Haidarabad .	—	795	—	795
Maler Kotla .	—	147	—	147	Rampur . . .	—	313	—	313
Alwar . . .	582	1,025	—	1,607	Kathiawar States	—	345	—	345
Jodhpur . .	976	—	—	976					
Bikanir . . .	—	488	—	488	Total . . .	6,399	9,754	298	1,6451

At Sirmur and Maler Kotla the contingent consists of sappers, and the Faridkot infantry are being converted into sappers; at Bikanir, of camel corps; a similar corps is being raised in Basawalpur; at Bharatpur there is a transport corps of 257 in addition to 606 infantry; at Jaipur, of transport corps; at Gwalior there is a transport corps of 342 in addition to the cavalry.

The following war-vessels belong to the Indian marine:—coast-defence turret ironclads: *Magdala*, station ship (2,137 tons), four 8-in. 14-ton guns; and *Abyssinia* (1,874 tons), with the same chief armament; and the sister first-class torpedo gunboats *Assaye* and *Plassey* (735 tons), besides seven 90-ton torpedo boats built in 1889, a submarine mining flotilla consisting of eight vessels, and a number of troop-vessels, surveying-ships, inland steamers, &c.

Production and Industry.

The chief industry of India has always been agriculture, but it was not until about the year 1870 that the Indian Government directed systematic attention to fostering and improving Indian agriculture. Since that time there has been established in every province of India a public department, which collects and distributes early information concerning the crops, controls or advises upon model and experimental farms, introduces new agricultural appliances, tries new staples, and is organizing schools for teaching

the chemistry and science of agriculture. By these departments Indian students of good education have been sent to Europe to study at agricultural colleges. It is chiefly in respect of the use of manures, of rotation of crops, of fodder raising and storing, of new staples, and of such appliances as improved sugar-mills, that the example or teaching of the agricultural departments and their agents is likely to have useful effect. Something has also been done towards introducing better breeds of cattle into some provinces, and great attention has been paid to the improvement of the local breeds of horses, ponies, and mules.

In provinces where the *zamindari* tenure prevails (i.e. where single proprietors or proprietary brotherhoods possess large estates of several hundreds or thousands of acres), the State 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 provinces where the *rayatwari* 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 *rayatwari* proprietor may throw up his holding, or any portion of it, at the beginning of any year after reasonable notice, whereas the *zamindar* or large proprietor engages to pay the revenue assessed upon him throughout the term of the settlement.

The following table shows, so far as returns are available, the class of tenure in each province during 1899-1900:—

	Zamindari and Village Communities			Rayatwari, &c.		
	Area Surveyed. Acres	Population of Surveyed Area	Revenue Rx.	Area. Surveyed Acres	Population of Surveyed Area	Revenue Rx.
Upper Burma	5,823	(a)	(a)	50,488,532	3,167,791	229,143
Lower Burma	160,502	(a)	(a)	53,315,978	4,603,103	1,415,703
Assam	5,155,217	(a)	85,262	21,328,409	5,433,668	531,704
Bengal	98,015,273	70,414,425	3,919,799	—	—	—
N.-W. Provinces	52,597,361	38,801,894	4,532,188	—	—	—
Oudh	15,337,846	12,650,831	1,539,254	—	—	—
Ajmer-Merwara	1,693,728	542,358	44,375	—	—	—
Manipur	—	—	—	38,871	5,343	1,267
Panjab	70,974,720	20,861,061	2,711,218	—	—	—
Sind	11,141,033	(a)	17,932	18,823,196	2,871,774	707,983
Bombay	3,941,444	1,262,558	142,030	44,632,420	13,875,209	2,876,183
Central Provinces	42,848,335	10,784,294	688,502	12,524,422 ¹	(b)	(b)
Berar	—	—	—	11,332,580	2,897,040	767,144
Madras	29,664,794	10,348,849	719,103	60,773,414	25,261,591	4,947,181
Coorg	—	—	—	1,012,260	173,055	35,301

(a) included under Rayatwari, &c.

(b) included under Zamindari.

¹ includes 11,174,240 acres of Government Forest.

The following Table shows, according to Provinces, the Surveyed Area and also the Total Areas of British India that were in 1899-1900 cultivated and uncultivated, as far as returns can be obtained.

Administrations	Area shown by the Survey Department including feudatory States and for which no return is available	Net Area dealt with in this Return according to the Survey of India ¹	Forests	Not Available for Cultivation	Culturable Waste other than Fallow	Current Fallows	Net Area Cropped during year
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Upper Burma	54,395,495	47,849,642	5,396,480	28,290,597	9,048,445	1,415,914	3,698,206
Lower Burma	53,476,480	53,476,480	5,093,679	25,539,105	15,571,217	414,581	6,857,898
Assam	29,041,706	16,403,065	2,257,893	1,013,976	7,307,303	1,271,183	4,552,210
Bengal	122,693,472	97,481,952	5,229,070	21,352,513	11,680,078	5,966,691	53,253,600
N.W. Provinces	57,018,529	50,908,353	8,552,841	6,551,174	8,482,366	2,918,814	24,402,658
Oudh	15,337,846	15,476,247	596,664	2,309,664	8,301,111	644,554	8,624,254
Ajmer-Merwara	1,693,728	910,052	89,060	353,827	97,482	138,910	230,773
Pargana Manipur ²	38,871	38,871	19,773	1,357	10,076	879	6,786
Panjab	95,502,080	65,761,619	4,068,342	12,070,667	21,727,451	14,918,361	12,976,798
Sind	33,873,989	29,950,844	757,934	15,133,323	6,358,606	4,919,967	2,781,014
Bombay	86,082,984	43,563,547	7,173,920	5,010,059	1,378,974	10,722,391	19,278,203
Central Provinces	74,174,539	49,190,592	11,174,240	4,068,629	14,708,299	4,478,821	14,762,603
Berar	11,332,580	11,355,874	2,597,968	676,740	298,726	2,378,682	5,403,753
Madras	96,610,664	61,690,098	12,262,902	12,985,856	6,388,730	6,930,395	23,122,215
Coorg	1,012,260	1,012,260	573,158	150,527	44,840	43,618	200,117
Total	732,285,223	545,069,496	65,843,924	135,506,014	106,404,704	57,163,761	180,151,093

N.B.—The net area dealt with in the case of the Panjab, N.W. Provinces, Oudh, Central Provinces, Madras, Ajmer-Merwara, and Berar, are those shown by the 'Village Papers.'

¹ Exclusive of Feudatory and Tributary States.

² A British District in Central India.

The area actually cropped in 1899-1900 was 180,151,093 acres, representing in the various administrations the following proportions of the net area surveyed, for which returns are available (545,069,496 acres):—

Bengal	9.77 per cent.	Assam	0.84 per cent.
N.-W. Provinces 4.48	„	Berar	0.99 „
Oudh	1.58 „	Coorg	0.04 „
Panjab	2.38 „	Madras	4.24 „
Central Provinces 2.71	„	Bombay	3.54 „
Upper Burma	0.68 „	Sind	0.51 „
Lower Burma	1.26 „	Ajmere	0.04 „

The following table shows, according to provinces, the total acreage over which were grown the chief crops of British India in 1899-1900:—

Administra- tions	Rice	Wheat	Other Food Grains	Sugar Cane	Tea	Cotton	Oil Seeds	Indigo	Ta- bacco.
Upper Burma	1,388,562	15,813	1,142,075	2,236	1,343	153,734	527,825	1,904	38,492
Lower Burma	6,277,678	—	57,728	9,330	—	9,068	30,141	31	32,523
Assam	3,653,533	225	89,852	28,315	331,151	3,399	263,113	19	4,560
Coorg	39,656,800	1,541,400	10,535,700	873,000	132,900	144,000	3,643,900	452,700	587,200
N.-W. Provs.	4,592,605	4,601,392	14,950,444	1,023,857	8,007	968,302	516,638	212,916	38,764
Oudh	2,899,792	1,619,583	5,657,521	235,326	—	28,780	152,160	18,484	10,922
Coorg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras	296	1,838	197,344	199	—	35,453	8,434	—	—
Bombay	167	1,292	4,706	16	—	4	628	—	4
Panjab	482,795	5,488,598	5,103,438	360,978	10,019	735,125	493,350	74,365	67,997
Assam	898,853	347,445	1,241,979	2,615	—	91,091	326,480	9,178	6,981
Bombay	1,251,143	811,590	13,901,486	70,515	—	1,205,251	1,115,137	1,379	34,978
Central Provs.	4,708,624	1,633,777	5,786,877	25,533	—	712,836	1,570,824	96	5,817
Berar	44,138	21,192	3,032,452	2,471	—	2,061,082	162,142	52	4,790
Madras	6,429,045	20,636	14,244,993	58,638	9,766	1,382,716	1,516,826	276,210	82,276
Coorg	94,523	—	18,404	—	—	—	43	—	17
Total	72,808,952	16,104,779	75,965,064	2,693,029	493,187	8,375,841	10,327,641	1,046,434	915,321

Besides cotton, other fibres occupied 2,475,146 acres, 2,070,668 of which grew jute. Coffee plantations occupy 132,565 acres, of which 59,605 acres were in Madras, and 72,296 acres in Coorg. Food crops, other than cereals and pulses, cover 6,304,556 acres. In 1899-1900 23,745,083 acres were cropped more than once, giving a total area under crops of 203,895,561 acres. Reckoning twice over the land irrigated for both harvests, 33,096,031 acres were under irrigation by canals, tanks, wells, and otherwise. The following table shows the area irrigated by, and the gross revenue derived from, major and minor irrigation works during the last five years ending March 31:—

	Major works		Minor works		Total	
	Area irrigated	Gross revenue realized	Area irrigated	Gross revenue realized	Area irrigated	Gross revenue realized
	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.
1896	7,955,529	2,54,19,470	2,043,790	49,78,990	9,999,319	30,39,860
1897	10,172,493	3,38,61,330	6,706,531	1,78,66,580	16,879,024	51,72,841
1898	10,245,732	3,79,99,460	8,370,521	2,07,28,800	18,616,253	58,72,826
1899	9,886,648	3,02,14,296	2,619,958	52,56,430	12,506,606	4,14,70,726
1900	11,409,528	3,77,25,507	7,201,578	1,85,08,853	18,611,106	5,65,34,866

Irrigation works, for which capital accounts are kept, paid 6.10 per cent. in 1898-1900 on their capital outlay.

The estimated value of the crops irrigated by such works in 1899-1900 was about 46 crores of rupees.

The Ganges Canal, which was completed in 1854, and has cost Rs. 2,994,330, comprises 440 miles of main canal, and 2,634 miles of distributaries. During the year it supplied water to 914,022 acres. The Sirhind Canal, in the Punjab, has cost upwards of Rs. 3,805,920 and consists of 542 miles of main canal, and 4,662 miles of distributaries. In Madras the Godavari, Kistna, and Cauvery irrigation systems together irrigate upwards of 2,151,604 acres. In October, 1901, a special commission, appointed to inquire into the expediency of developing the irrigation systems of India, met at Simla, and is now engaged in examining the works and hearing evidence in the various provinces.

In 1898-99 there were 84,150 square miles of forest demarcated and reserved by the State, and in 1899-1900 the area rose to nearly 87,000 square miles. The work of demarcating and reserving forest tracts has been pushed on with great vigour in recent years, and especially since 1877. In that year the demarcated area was only 17,705 square miles; in the following year it was raised by operations in the Central Provinces to 40,425 square miles.

The following table shows the extent of reserved forests in 1899-1900 in square miles:—

	Sq. miles		Sq. miles		Sq. miles
Central Provinces	18,915	N. W. P. and Oudh	4,049	Coorg	238
Bombay	13,695	Assam	3,609	Ajmer	139
Burma	17,154	Punjab	2,891	Baluchistan	205
Bengal	5,881	Berar	4,176	Andamans	156
Madras	15,862				

There were 190 cotton mills at work in India in 1900-01, containing 40,542 looms and 4,932,602 spindles, employing a daily average number of 156,039 persons. The whole capital invested in this industry is Rs. 16,53,04,591.

There were 35 jute mills in 1900-01, employing a daily average number of 110,462 persons, with 15,242 looms and 315,264 spindles. The capital invested in the joint stock mills is estimated at Rs. 5,40,50,000.

There were four woollen mills at work at the close of 1900, with 594 looms and 22,986 spindles.

There are eight paper mills, having an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 70,22,000, the number of persons employed being 4,871. The total quantity of paper made in 1900 was about 46½ million lbs., valued at Rs. 62,51,748.

The quantity of beer brewed during 1900 amounted to 4,951,666 gallons.

In March, 1900, there were 1,340 joint stock companies in India registered under the Indian Companies' Act and in operation. They possessed a total nominal capital aggregating Rs. 50,16,59,360, and an actual capital (paid up) of Rs. 35,43,87,749.

The following table shows the division of the aggregate capital among the principal classes of joint stock companies in March, 1900:—

Companies working	Number	Paid up capital
		Rs.
Banking and Insurance	450	4,74,27,992
Trading	279	5,84,83,827
Mills and Presses	364	17,92,61,465
Planting	148	3,45,74,578
Mining and quarrying	54	1,65,85,518
Ice making	10	15,97,537
Sugar manufacture	11	36,98,849
Breweries	3	17,00,000
Miscellaneous	21	1,10,57,983
Total working	1,340	35,43,87,749

There were 286 collieries worked in India in 1900. The annual output has been as follows :—

	Tons		Tons		Tons
1892	2,537,696	1895	3,540,019	1898	4,608,196
1893	2,562,001	1896	3,863,698	1899	5,093,260
1894	2,823,907	1897	4,066,294	1900	6,418,692

The total value of the output in 1900 may be estimated at Rs. 2,01,46,222. The total imports of coal, coke, and patent fuel in 1900-01 amounted to 127,318 tons. The total number of persons employed at the mines is given as 89,188.

Commerce.

The value of the sea-borne external trade of India has risen in the 67 years, 1834-35 to 1900-01, from Rupees 14,34,22,900 to Rupees 2,27,46,21,617, the increase being nearly sixteenfold, making on the average a rate of 22·18 per cent. annually. The average rate of increase during the last forty years is shown below, the period being divided into five terms of seven years each and five separate years :

Years	Average Annual Imports	Average Annual Exports	Increase or Decrease per cent. of Imports	Increase or Decrease per cent. of Exports
	Rupees	Rupees		
1861-62 to 1867-68	46,56,42,170	55,24,73,500	—	—
1868-69 to 1874-75	43,14,49,650	57,37,96,110	-7·34	3·86
1875-76 to 1881-82	53,15,83,790	69,43,21,910	23·21	21·00
1882-83 to 1888-89	72,76,82,400	89,30,02,560	36·89	28·62
1889-90 to 1895-96	87,55,63,720	111,29,56,970	20·32	24·63
1896-97	89,20,19,365	108,92,15,915	3·36 ¹	-8·16 ¹
1897-98	94,17,76,519	104,78,14,280	5·58 ²	-3·80 ²
1898-99	89,99,71,406	120,21,11,455	-4·44 ³	14·73 ³
1899-1900	96,27,81,656	117,03,97,092	6·98 ⁴	-2·64 ⁴
1900-01	105,47,13,514	121,99,08,103	9·55 ⁵	4·23 ⁵

¹ Compared with 1895-96; the decline is due to famine and plague.

² Compared with 1896-97. ³ Compared with 1897-98. ⁴ Compared with 1898-99.

⁵ Compared with 1899-1900.

In the year ending March 31, 1901, the sea-borne external trade of India (private and Government) was as follows, in rupees :—

	Imports	Exports
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Merchandise	80,89,45,896	107,76,34,157
Treasure	24,57,67,618	14,22,73,946
Total	105,47,13,514	121,99,08,103

The following shows (in rupees) the total imports and exports of India, divided into merchandise and 'treasure' (bullion specie), excluding Government stores and Government treasure, in fiscal years ending March 31.

Years ended March 31	IMPORTS		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
1885	53,14,93,110	13,87,88,478	67,02,81,588
1895	70,16,74,378	9,55,90,073	79,72,64,451
1898	69,26,66,625	20,47,62,865	89,74,29,490
1899	68,38,03,412	17,88,39,567	86,26,42,979
1900	70,71,18,634	20,95,85,132	91,67,03,766
1901	76,27,78,853	16,46,36,080	92,74,14,933

Years ended March 31	EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS *		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885	83,20,05,283	1,88,73,300	85,08,78,583
1895	108,81,49,990	8,15,80,167	116,97,30,157
1898	97,53,72,730	7,13,41,690	104,67,14,420
1899	112,72,14,730	7,40,81,807	120,12,96,537
1900	108,97,61,873	7,95,00,405	116,92,62,278
1901	107,41,88,798	7,47,44,551	114,89,33,349

* The returns of quantities and values of imports and of exports are based on the bills of entry and shipping bills respectively, but the declarations contained in these documents are subject to scrutiny in all cases, and penalties may be inflicted where they are found to be false. The value is the wholesale value at the place of import or export, less trade discount, duty not being included in the value of dutiable goods. The returns show, not the prime origin of imports and ultimate destination of exports, but only the countries whence the goods were shipped to India and to which they are shipped from India, as disclosed by the shipping documents. No distinction is maintained between general, special, and transit trade; but goods of foreign origin, when re-exported, are shown in detail separately from those of Indian origin. Apart from the comparatively insignificant imports and exports by parcel post, of which only the total values are known, there are no special circumstances which affect the value of the statistical results.

Of the exports of merchandise in 1900-01, Rs. 104,20,53,484 represented the products of the country. Rs. 3,20,85,314 were re-exports of foreign imports.

The imports and exports, including private treasure, but excluding Government stores and treasure, were distributed as follows between the five great commercial divisions of India in 1885, 1895, and the last four years:—

Years ended March 31	Bengal	Burma	Madras	Bombay	Sind
Imports:—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885	24,13,86,662	3,73,33,955	5,14,67,242	32,21,75,495	1,79,18,234
1895	27,73,00,910	3,52,31,782	6,84,08,240	36,79,82,991	4,83,39,928
1898	31,30,17,449	5,71,29,395	6,74,50,104	40,97,21,170	5,01,11,372
1899	31,57,10,947	5,62,22,496	5,44,34,662	39,40,64,925	4,21,59,950
1900	35,36,44,924	4,91,93,904	6,08,22,673	40,91,53,249	4,38,88,956
1901	37,61,84,298	6,90,15,067	7,42,12,132	36,11,32,423	4,59,71,013
Exports:—					
1885	33,13,32,666	5,28,76,388	8,70,66,567	33,98,33,793	3,97,69,169
1895	46,85,98,065	9,82,02,337	12,61,24,011	41,50,88,516	6,17,17,228
1898	46,31,20,317	9,00,69,800	11,46,89,615	33,26,22,506	4,62,12,132
1899	46,71,32,975	11,72,52,674	11,42,91,185	41,30,65,147	8,95,54,556
1900	50,65,93,287	10,18,79,290	12,06,21,320	37,64,91,605	6,36,76,776
1901	55,78,18,886	10,08,17,147	12,00,54,968	33,62,85,061	3,39,07,292

The amount of bullion and specie, private and Government, imported and exported, will be seen from the following table for the years 1885, 1895, and the last four years:—

Years ended March 31	Imports of Gold	Imports of Silver	Exports of Gold	Exports of Silver
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885	4,77,81,724	9,11,00,254	10,62,359	1,86,43,941
1895	1,75,62,900	7,82,49,273	6,73,03,740	1,49,56,977
1898	7,28,12,221	13,24,93,949	2,37,27,326	4,77,59,144
1899	8,84,00,542	9,65,56,585	2,33,66,460	5,07,47,747
1900	11,44,87,959	9,52,48,392	2,00,81,962	5,94,81,914
1901	11,89,80,197	12,67,87,421	11,05,58,846	3,17,15,100

The following table shows (in rupees) the respective shares which the leading countries with which India deals had in the exports and imports (merchandise alone) of India in the years ending March 31, 1900 and 1901:—

Countries	Imports into India from		Exports of Indian Produce	
	1900 Rs.	1901 Rs.	1900 Rs.	1901 Rs.
United Kingdom .	48,75,31,911	48,67,64,494	30,88,38,872	31,37,75,507
China .	1,59,63,866	2,54,71,890	14,06,54,964	11,74,28,182
France .	1,02,58,817	1,10,63,228	6,65,23,716	5,98,21,082
Italy .	74,01,179	85,23,872	2,71,30,670	3,06,29,679
Straits Settlements	1,93,55,717	2,31,69,520	5,49,31,265	6,85,81,068
United States .	1,24,21,095	1,24,99,533	7,61,48,793	7,21,70,140
Egypt .	22,09,261	29,85,079	5,37,10,525	4,50,30,408
Belgium .	1,83,60,807	2,42,99,894	3,41,15,562	3,54,79,427
Austria-Hungary .	2,38,33,498	3,13,68,431	1,70,12,829	2,70,74,365
Ceylon .	61,46,102	75,74,010	4,17,72,611	4,78,87,872
Australia .	43,62,963	77,78,491	1,59,69,959	1,91,09,571
Japan .	49,99,519	83,84,474	6,33,66,643	2,08,45,553

Countries	Imports into India from		Exports of Indian Produce	
	1900 Rs.	1901 Rs.	1900 Rs.	1901 Rs.
Germany .	1,68,48,890	2,60,30,410	7,51,38,908	9,20,62,426
Mauritius .	1,64,77,957	2,41,95,481	97,23,356	1,25,21,109
Arabia .	80,82,248	56,81,249	67,93,790	67,94,569
Holland .	31,04,761	43,03,581	42,59,981	46,99,004
Other East African ports .	30,28,303	21,02,439	1,19,90,664	1,26,89,002
Persia .	82,79,332	71,36,971	36,59,430	51,61,986
Spain .	1,43,183	85,688	17,17,036	44,45,766
Russia .	2,40,14,727	2,83,94,332	12,26,614	24,33,577
South America .	1,667	40	1,57,88,538	1,31,42,499

The following table gives a summary of the value of the different classes of imports and of exports of Indian produce (private merchandise only) in the years 1900 and 1901 (ending March 31) in rupees:—

—	Imports		Exports	
	1900 Rs.	1901 Rs.	1900 Rs.	1901 Rs.
Animals, living	30,34,933	48,73,197	20,07,156	21,87,491
Articles of food and drink .	9,23,67,801	12,07,25,412	30,37,78,416	26,30,45,344
Metals & manu- factures of:				
Hardware & cutlery .	1,59,02,921	1,84,14,739	1,67,431	2,26,007
Metals .	4,68,07,550	6,43,14,853	18,69,083	43,35,292
Machinery .	2,54,19,034	2,25,75,592	3,723	6,747
Railway plant and stock .	2,77,70,780	1,34,11,195	1,01,433	1,62,349
Chemicals, drugs, &c. .	1,93,14,865	2,22,56,241	12,36,20,111	12,88,83,296
Oils .	3,42,61,722	3,75,70,198	86,86,481	65,65,180
Raw materials.	3,68,95,579	3,70,75,368	40,88,55,807	42,71,60,535
Articles manu- factured or partly so—				
Yarns & tex- tile fabrics	32,58,03,874	33,90,11,763	14,92,50,156	13,99,23,482
Apparel .	1,46,43,066	1,53,97,776	15,97,207	20,19,814
Other articles .	6,48,96,509	6,71,52,519	5,68,99,957	6,75,37,947
Total .	70,71,18,634	76,27,78,853	105,68,36,961	104,20,53,484

The following table shows (in rupees) the value of the leading articles of private merchandise imported and exported (the produce of India only—that is, not including re-exports of foreign goods) in the year ending March 31, 1901:—

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	Rs.		Rs.
Cotton manufactures	29,83,53,421	Rice	13,21,91,491
Metals, hardware, and cutlery	8,27,29,592	Wheat	3,00,832
Silk (raw and manuf.)	2,68,27,510	Cotton (raw)	10,12,74,007
Sugar (refined and unrefined)	5,65,52,163	„ (manufactured)	5,70,29,566
Woollen goods	2,11,25,756	Opium	9,45,54,357
Liquors	1,61,69,094	Seeds (oil seeds mainly)	9,01,40,351
Railway plant and rolling-stock	1,34,11,195	Hides and skins	11,48,26,371
Oils	3,75,70,198	Jute (raw)	10,86,77,562
Machinery & Mill work	2,25,75,592	„ (manufactured)	7,86,46,012
Coal	30,67,402	Tea	9,55,09,301
Provisions	1,97,57,160	Indigo	2,13,59,808
Apparel (excluding hosiery)	1,53,97,776	Other dyes and tans	59,40,105
Salt	56,60,075	Coffee	1,22,84,498
Spices	87,91,064	Wool (raw)	90,29,944
Glass	75,51,762	Spices	54,15,153
Chemicals, Drugs, &c.	1,54,94,305	Lac (excluding lac dye)	1,06,53,970
Paper	45,29,996	Sugar (refined and unrefined)	17,09,504
Umbrellas	27,00,332	Silk (raw and cocoons)	51,22,057
Grain and Pulse	95,90,291	„ (manufactured)	12,54,447
Dyeing and tanning materials	67,61,936	Oils	65,65,180
		Wood	1,07,06,089
		Wool (manufactured)	29,64,332
		Provisions	57,75,562
		Saltpetre	33,95,324

The share of each province in some of the most important exports is shown in the following table for the year ending March 31, 1901:—

	Bengal	Bombay	Sind	Madras	Burma
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice	4,38,65,982	31,63,866	7,71,310	51,47,545	7,92,42,788
Wheat	1,26,600	1,62,949	9,578	1,290	415
Opium	6,12,24,355	3,33,30,002	—	—	—
Indigo	1,56,89,574	10,62,718	6,81,665	39,25,851	—
Cotton	59,90,757	6,90,36,726	1,02,81,663	1,53,96,228	5,68,633
Seeds	4,17,07,623	4,09,90,484	45,74,172	28,57,322	10,750

The gross amount of import duty collected in 1900-1 was Rs. 6,60,97,329, and export duty Rs. 84,89,433. The largest import duty is derived from salt, Rs. 2,59,55,036 in 1900-01; the export duty is entirely on rice.

The extent of the commercial intercourse between India and the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the subjoined table:—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Imports into U.K. from India	25,285,467	24,813,099	27,470,081	27,740,503	27,388,106
Exports of British produce to India	30,097,768	27,382,091	29,729,589	31,316,412	30,115,752

The following table shows the staple articles of import from India into the United Kingdom in five years:—

Year	Cotton	Wheat	Jute	Seeds	Tea	Rice	Indigo
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1896	1,039,646	625,092	4,154,083	1,364,017	5,240,818	1,198,561	1,434,358
1897	635,341	241,447	3,922,866	1,261,541	5,450,329	1,055,352	1,372,693
1898	374,368	3,556,051	3,786,467	2,414,852	5,438,615	1,525,897	766,770
1899	423,123	2,651,167	3,664,121	2,185,986	5,521,690	1,733,849	855,081
1900	656,749	2,181	4,101,281	2,288,882	5,575,792	1,625,448	456,739

Other articles are: leather, of the value of 2,819,866l.; untanned hides, 1,334,142l.; coffee, 398,753l.; teak wood, 719,934l.; jute manufactures, 1,979,079l.; lac, 358,692l.; wool, 828,212l. in 1900.

The chief articles of British produce exported to India are as follows:—

Year	Cotton Manufactures	Cotton Yarn	Iron	Copper	Machinery	Woollens
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1896	16,372,918	2,061,031	2,985,738	486,152	2,365,006	556,009
1897	13,738,522	1,957,628	3,188,493	550,945	2,173,972	401,634
1898	15,846,716	1,594,824	2,764,622	478,058	2,613,050	593,686
1899	16,902,369	1,443,909	2,984,867	258,031	2,631,324	645,673
1900	16,105,721	1,484,938	3,053,309	444,024	1,916,404	643,326

Also railway and other carriages, 572,483l., and new ships, 288,147l. in 1900.

The imports from India into Great Britain, and exports of domestic produce and manufactures from Great Britain to India were as follows in two years:—

	Imports from (1899)	Imports from (1900)	Exports to (1899)	Exports to (1900)
	£	£	£	£
Bombay & Sind	5,657,065	3,991,455	11,609,867	9,751,392
Madras	3,055,510	4,214,110	2,342,942	2,779,924
Bengal	16,934,442	17,062,828	15,217,437	14,742,870
Burma	2,093,486	2,119,713	2,146,166	2,841,566
	27,740,503	27,388,106	31,316,412	30,115,752

The following figures show the actual extent of the foreign trade of the six largest ports in merchandise only, imports and exports (including re-exports), during the last five years, in rupees:—

	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Rs.
Calcutta	74,76,07,571	71,99,46,083	72,83,10,963	79,23,96,572	86,01,84,677
Bombay	60,01,73,675	52,06,30,618	60,57,83,387	56,46,88,280	53,50,83,953
Rangoon	11,13,82,193	12,19,32,673	14,04,42,119	12,17,67,575	13,96,32,716
Madras	10,26,13,853	10,16,10,176	8,62,36,015	9,65,34,803	11,00,93,034
Karachi	8,37,21,823	9,22,84,325	12,89,66,364	10,55,04,708	7,87,94,651
Tuticorin	1,89,28,755	2,18,54,257	2,18,78,688	2,04,40,157	2,46,81,687

Of the total imports of merchandise Rs. 62,68,67,038 in value came through the Suez Canal, and of the exports Rs. 69,52,57,737 in value went through the Suez Canal.

In addition to the sea-borne trade as above, there is a considerable trans-frontier land-trade. The following table shows the value, in rupees, of the land-trade (excluding treasure, the figures for which are untrustworthy), during three years ending March 31, 1901 :—

	Ra. Imports	Ra. Exports	Ra. Total
1899	5,48,95,153	4,58,21,924	10,07,17,077
1900	6,14,35,028	5,04,73,846	11,19,08,874
1901	6,41,48,758	5,42,61,723	11,84,10,481

The following table shows the value of the trade (excluding treasure), in rupees, with the leading trans-frontier countries in the last three years ending March 31 :—

	Imports from			Exports to		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Lus Bela	6,07,686	6,40,441	4,63,349	2,65,382	1,61,358	2,05,730
Khelat	7,00,046	6,14,866	5,89,617	5,04,968	6,25,822	4,55,203
Beistan	71,855*	47,790*	2,74,723*	96,869*	1,32,878*	2,42,016
Kandahar	32,99,171	43,24,772	35,32,810	26,38,842	28,18,412	21,43,160
Kabul	21,72,356	18,70,547	18,75,497	29,46,048	25,50,326	28,90,589
Bajaur	31,00,717	47,98,405	35,07,835	42,63,750	75,35,423	64,58,418
Buner †	—	—	4,12,737	—	—	5,09,549
Kashmir	83,61,711	1,08,37,984	1,29,15,295	72,32,452	80,51,278	95,63,974
Ladakh	7,57,761	4,87,764	4,18,169	3,99,260	2,40,293	2,16,703
Tibet	16,69,489	16,11,416	15,19,295	12,70,398	12,78,856	10,12,619
Nepal	2,06,72,409	2,17,39,223	2,35,59,049	1,56,83,143	1,49,70,841	1,63,02,143
Karenni	13,58,796	25,94,207	25,57,381	1,49,772	81,886	1,50,790
Shan States	64,75,600	64,88,729	65,89,712	61,36,215	73,79,706	83,91,367
Zimme	20,37,151	16,71,689	16,66,948	8,72,110	9,00,944	11,35,686
Siam	5,36,256	3,03,315	3,42,770	2,92,379	2,68,678	3,59,489
W. China	9,14,919	11,32,836	15,77,642	19,19,875	22,26,352	28,22,087

* Included in Khelat. † Included in Bajaur in previous years.

The total value of the coasting trade in 1900-01 was Rs. 83,51,59,862 in imports and exports, apart from Government stores and Government treasure.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following table shows for five years the number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India :—

Nationality of Vessels	1900-01		1899-1900		1898-99		1897-98		1896-97	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Entered :										
British	2,000	3,333,480	2,299	3,650,004	2,365	3,770,391	1,984	3,127,081	1,989	3,086,971
British Indian	622	92,236	571	72,890	775	108,941	946	142,882	921	138,101
Foreign	641	740,140	670	691,897	594	637,849	626	572,046	550	581,725
Native	969	59,386	855	56,757	1,181	66,305	1,419	75,772	1,546	77,192
Total	4,232	4,225,242	4,395	4,470,348	4,915	4,583,186	4,975	3,917,761	5,006	3,883,989
Cleared :										
British	1,935	3,197,027	2,182	3,389,763	2,317	3,697,915	1,964	3,087,527	1,980	3,078,271
British Indian	587	88,981	528	68,596	762	108,062	923	138,500	926	137,856
Foreign	590	699,455	602	644,723	571	659,755	565	565,923	484	521,341
Native	958	58,685	821	54,056	1,121	66,728	1,332	74,919	1,544	77,128
Total	4,070	4,044,188	4,183	4,157,138	4,771	4,532,460	4,784	3,866,869	4,934	3,814,596
Total entered and cleared	8,302	8,269,430	8,528	8,627,486	9,686	9,115,646	9,759	7,784,630	9,940	7,698,585

The following gives the number and tonnage of steam vessels which entered and cleared Indian ports *via* the Suez Canal during the years indicated:—

	Entered		Cleared		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1896-97	643	1,554,653	787	1,823,784	1,430	3,378,437
1897-98	578	1,454,321	758	1,790,223	1,336	3,244,544
1898-99	662	1,628,559	1,004	2,341,220	1,666	3,969,779
1899-1900	643	1,662,030	875	2,132,830	1,518	3,794,860
1900-01	531	1,384,993	808	2,010,787	1,339	3,395,780

The number of vessels which entered with cargoes in the interportal trade in 1899-1900 was 101,832 of 10,534,054 tons; and in 1900-01, 99,033 of 10,404,105 tons; and cleared in 1899-1900, 96,053 of 10,674,285 tons; and in 1900-01, 91,004 of 10,421,286 tons.

For the year 1900-01, 86 vessels of 4,540 tonnage were built at Indian ports; 46 of the vessels in Bombay, 16 in Madras; and 16 in Sind. The following table compares the number and tonnage of all the vessels built and of those first registered at Indian ports for six years:—

	1895-96		1896-97		1897-98		1898-99		1899-1900		1900-01	
	No.	Ton-nage	No.	Ton-nage	No.	Ton-nage	No.	Ton-nage	No.	Ton-nage	No.	Ton-nage
Built	90	2,212	81	2,975	63	2,033	68	3,427	63	2,949	86	4,540
Registered	149	8,573	86	5,112	74	6,718	106	7,686	103	12,558	122	12,207

Internal Communications.

I. ROADS AND CANALS.

The following table shows approximately the length in miles of roads maintained by public authorities throughout the country:—

	Mettled Miles	Unmettled Miles	Total Miles
Bengal (1899-1900)	5,002½	33,299½	38,301½
N. W. P. & Oudh	6,328	30,527	36,855
Punjab	2,762	24,779	27,541
Burma	1,418	4,802	6,220
Central Provinces	2,098½	5,092½	7,190½
Assam	135	5,819	5,954
Madras	13,033	9,978	23,011
Bombay	3,189	4,923	8,112
Haidarabad	250	766½	1,016½
Coorg	130	61	191
Mysore	—	—	—
Rajputana	1,094½	1,821½	2,916½
Central India	1,887½	464½	2,352
Baluchistan	730	776	1,506
Military works	1,175	1,052	2,227

The Ganges, the Brahmaputra, the Indus, and the Irawadi, with some of their branches, are largely used for inland traffic. In Southern India, especially, canals are an important means of communication. Railways, however, are now rapidly spreading all over the Peninsula.

II. RAILWAYS.

The rate of progress in each of the last sixteen years in opening out railway communications in India will be apparent from the following figures:—

Miles open	Miles open	Miles open	Miles open
1885 . 12,279	1889 . 15,882	1893 . 18,468	1897 . 21,070
1886 . 12,888	1890 . 16,380	1894 . 18,856	1898 . 21,995
1887 . 14,101	1891 . 17,273	1895 . 19,502	1899 . 23,475
1888 . 14,572	1892 . 17,853	1896 . 20,209	1900 . 24,707

The total length of railway open on December 31, 1900, was as follows:—

	Miles.
State lines worked by Companies	12,335½
the State	5,858½
Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies	1,305½
Assisted Companies	2,267
Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies	1,501½
Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Railway Agency	208
Lines owned and worked by Native States	1,157½
Foreign Lines	73½
Total	24,707

The total capital expenditure on Indian Railways up to the end of 1900, including lines under construction and survey, &c., amounted to Rs. 3,32,75,10,837 allocated as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
State Railways	89,11,51,975	Foreign lines	1,76,27,520
State lines leased to Companies	1,39,55,06,127	Total open lines and lines partly open	3,30,34,83,360
Guaranteed Railways	67,09,58,145	Railways wholly under construction	89,13,365
Assisted Companies	16,73,35,501	Unclassified expenditure, including survey and collieries	1,51,14,112
Native States	16,09,04,092	Grand Total	3,32,75,10,837

Up to the end of 1900 the total amount of capital raised by the various

Guaranteed Railway Companies was 21,933,819^l, and for State lines leased to companies 30,662,960^l, or a total amount of 52,596,779^l, as shown below.

Guaranteed Railways		State Lines Leased to Companies	
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India	10,395,431	Bengal Central.	1,000,000
Madras	11,538,388	Bengal Nagpur.	7,393,025
		Bengal Nagpur extensions	1,782,075
		Indian Midland	7,493,123
Total	21,933,819	Lucknow Bareilly	147,000
		Southern Mahrattā	6,753,207
		Mysore	1,224,000
		Assam-Bengal	2,873,135
		Burma	1,997,395
		Total	30,662,960

The gross earnings on all railways during 1900 amounted to Rs. 31,59,67,827 against Rs. 29,43,18,276 during 1899. During 1900 the number of passengers carried was 174,824,483, the coaching earnings being Rs. 10,26,44,273, and the passenger mileage 6,856,941,567; while during 1899, 162,944,867 passengers were carried, the coaching earnings being Rs. 9,22,58,550, and passenger mileage 6,201,157,238 miles.

The aggregate tonnage of goods, material, and live stock carried during 1900 was 43,615,289 tons, which earned Rs. 20,40,94,792, the ton-mileage being 6,697,936,048. In 1899 the corresponding totals were 40,598,520 tons, with an earning of Rs. 19,23,74,862, and a ton-mileage of 6,195,740,653.

The total working expenses amounted in 1900 to Rs. 15,09,95,875 or 47.79 per cent. of the gross earnings; as compared with Rs. 14,01,94,084, or 47.63 per cent., in 1899.

The net earnings realised were Rs. 16,49,71,452 against Rs. 15,41,24,192 in 1899, giving an average return on the capital expenditure on open lines, including steamboat services and suspense account, of 4.99 per cent. against 5.36 per cent. in the previous year.

III. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

In 1900 there were 30,645 post-offices and boxes, against 753 in 1856.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1900, the number of letters, postcards, and money-orders which passed through the post-offices of British India was 461,527,268; of newspapers 30,759,149; of parcels 2,604,408; and of packets 26,773,921; being a total of 521,664,746. The following table gives the number of letters, newspapers, &c., carried, and the number of offices and receiving houses, together with the total revenue and expenditure (in rupees) of the Post Office in each of the five fiscal years 1896 to 1900:—

Year ended March 31	Number of Letters, Newspapers, &c.	Post Offices and Letter Boxes	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure
		Number	Rs.	Rs.
1896	428,925,276	25,515	1,71,34,950	1,64,37,980
1897	449,726,298	26,900	1,78,34,740	1,70,31,110
1898	476,683,475	27,984	1,87,91,630	1,72,94,740
1899	489,214,853	29,122	1,91,40,670	1,72,54,130
1900	521,664,746	30,645	1,96,24,722	1,77,33,705

In the fiscal year ending March 1870, the mails travelled over 50,281 miles, of which total 40,586 miles was done by boats and 'runners,' 5,460 miles by carts and on horseback, and 4,235 miles by railways. In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1900, the mails travelled over 91,534 miles, of which total 64,434 miles was done by steamers, boats and 'runners,' 5,350 miles by carts and on horseback, and 21,750 miles by railways.

The following table shows the mileage of Government telegraph lines in India, and the number of messages sent, together with the charges on and receipts from all paid messages (including those sent by the Indo-European Telegraph and Persian Gulf Section):—

Year ended March 31	Number of Miles of Wire	Number of Miles of Line	Revenue Receipts	Revenue Charges	Number of Paid Messages
			Rs.	Rs.	
1896	142,926	46,375	1,08,59,400	89,78,530	4,736,734
1897	148,136	48,584	1,07,15,240	94,67,590	5,077,584
1898	154,824	50,306	1,30,93,300	1,05,14,940	5,713,227
1899	160,650	51,769	1,08,08,200	1,02,69,600	5,448,600
1900	170,766	52,909	1,24,89,684	1,08,90,819	6,237,301

There were 1,851 telegraph offices in India on March 31, 1900.

Money and Credit.

The total value of the silver and copper coined in British India from 1835-36 to 1900-1901 inclusive has been Rs. 4,03,06,95,874, including Rs. 20,98,83,703, the value of 92,496,821 British dollars, and Rs. 55,35,030 representing the value of cents and fractions thereof; the heaviest coinage in any one year being Rs. 92,496,821, during 1900-1901. In the five financial years from 1896-97 to 1900-1901, the value (in rupees) of the money coined at the two Indian mints (Calcutta and Bombay) was as follows:—

Year ended March 31	Gold	Silver	Copper	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1897	—	1,96,55,830 ¹	17,69,010	2,14,24,840
1898	—	5,81,57,750 ¹	18,76,380	6,00,34,130
1899	—	5,58,72,480 ¹	4,92,150	5,63,64,630
1900	—	9,20,18,798 ¹	8,01,310	9,28,20,108
1901	—	19,41,36,972 ²	6,04,694	19,47,41,666

¹ Includes Rs. 1,39,22,299, Rs. 4,83,00,826, Rs. 4,88,88,833, and Rs. 6,97,59,048 on account of the manufacture of British dollars in the Bombay Mint, in pursuance of the terms of an agreement made on the 14th December, 1894, between the Secretary of State for India and the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. The Dollars were struck for use in Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements.

² Includes Rs. 8,24,525 and Rs. 2,06,63,723 on account of the manufacture of British dollars in the Calcutta and Bombay Mints respectively.

From 1835 to the 26th June, 1893, the standard of value was the silver rupee (containing 165 grains of fine silver and 15 grains of alloy), which was freely coined for the public. Down to 1891-92 gold was also coined in small quantities in the form of mohurs.

In 1892-93 the gold price of silver fell below 39 pence per ounce, and the exchange value of the rupee fell below 1s. 3d. In view of the increasing

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embarrassment of the finances, and the inconvenience and impediments to trade, caused by the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between India and England, a Committee, under the presidency of the Lord Chancellor, was appointed to consider what remedial measures should be adopted.

In accordance with the recommendation of this Committee, a Bill providing for the closing of the Indian Mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver for the public was introduced in the Legislative Council of the Governor General on June 26, 1893, and passed into law on the same day, as Act VIII. of 1893. Notifications were issued simultaneously providing (1) for the receipt of gold coin and gold bullion at the Mints in exchange for rupees at a ratio of 1s. 4d. per rupee; (2) for the receipt of sovereigns and half-sovereigns of current weight at treasuries, in payment of Government dues, at the rate of fifteen rupees for a sovereign and seven and a half rupees for a half-sovereign; and (3) for the issue of currency notes in Calcutta and Bombay in exchange for gold coin or gold bullion at the rate of one Government rupee for 1s. 4d. By a Notification of the 11th September, 1897, sovereigns and half-sovereigns of current weight are also received at the Reserve Treasuries, and rupees are issued in exchange at the rate of Rs. 15 for the sovereign.

Proposals were made by the Government of India in March, 1898, for further steps for the establishment of a gold standard for India on the basis of 16d. the rupee. These proposals were referred by the Secretary of State for India to a committee in London. The committee recommended that sovereigns should be declared legal tender in India, and the Indian mints opened to the free coinage of gold. The proposals of the committee were adopted by the Government of India, who, by an Act (XXII. of 1899) passed on 15th of September, declared the sovereign legal tender; measures are in progress for the coinage of gold in India.

On July 16, 1861, an Act was passed by the Government of India providing for the issue of a paper currency through a Government department of Public Issue, by means of promissory notes. Circles of issue were established from time to time, as found necessary, and the notes were made legal tender within the circle for which they were issued, and rendered payable at the place of issue, and also at the capital city of the Presidency. There are now eight circles of issue, each of which gives in exchange for money notes ranging from 5 rupees to 10,000 rupees in value.

In the year ending March 31, 1863, the total value of notes in circulation was 4,92,60,000 rupees. The following were the total values of notes in circulation on March 31 in each year, from 1896 to 1901:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1896 . . .	25,94,06,990	1899 . . .	28,20,32,750
1897 . . .	23,75,33,070	1900 . . .	28,73,72,255
1898 . . .	24,76,40,490	1901 . . .	29,86,59,000

Nearly two-thirds of the total note circulation is in the currency circles of Calcutta and Bombay.

The following are the statistics of the Post Office Savings banks in India for the five years (1895-96 to 1899-1900):—

Banks	Native Depositors (including Local Native Institutions administered by Natives)		European or Eurasian Depositors (including Local Institutions administered by Europeans and Eurasians)		Total	
	No. of accounts	Balance at end of Year	No. of accounts	Balance at end of Year	Depositors	Balance at end of Year
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1895-96	6,343	593,590	7,75,26,803	60,302	1,28,96,269	653,892
1896-97	6,420	650,025	8,60,51,835	63,295	1,03,40,576	713,320
1897-98	6,290	665,735	8,22,43,475	64,652	1,06,29,503	730,387
1898-99	6,310	686,663	8,38,62,562	69,208	1,04,17,479	755,871
1899-1900	6,479	711,979	8,58,79,088	73,750	1,05,85,378	785,729

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of India, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

The Pie	= 1/4 Farthing.
3 "	= 1 Pice.
4 Pice, or 12 Pie	= 1 Anna.
16 Annas	= 1 Rupee.
15 Rupees	= 1l.

The rupee weighs one tola (a tola = 180 grains) .916 fine.

The sum of 1,00,000 rupees is called a 'lac,' and of 1,00,00,000 a 'crore,' of rupees.

The Maund of Bengal of 40 seers	= 82½ lbs. avoirdupois.
" " Bombay	= 28 lbs. nearly.
" " Madras	= 25 lbs. nearly.
" Tola	= 180 gr.
" Guz of Bengal	= 36 inches.

An Act to provide for the ultimate adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures of capacity throughout British India was passed by the Governor-General of India in Council in 1871. The Act orders: Art 2. 'The primary standard of weight shall be called a *ser*, and shall be a weight of metal in the possession of the Government of India, equal, when weighed in a vacuum, to the weight known in France as the kilogramme, = 2·205 lbs. avoirdupois.' Art. 3. 'The units of weight and measures of capacity shall be, for weights, the said *ser*; for measures of capacity, a measure containing one such *ser* of water at its maximum density, weighed in a vacuum.' 'Unless it be otherwise ordered, the subdivisions of all such weights and measures of capacity shall be expressed in decimal parts.' This Act, however, has never been brought into operation.

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The agricultural produce of Baluchistan is limited, owing to the scanty and uncertain rainfall; but most of the crops grown in India may be found in the country. Coal has also been found in several places. At Khost, on the Sind-Pishin Railway and near Quetta, it has been successfully worked for some years past. Baluchistan is an immense grazing country, chiefly sheep, with camels. Steps have been taken to improve the breed of horses in Baluchistan by the importation of thoroughbreds, Norfolk trotters, and Arab stallions. Local manufactures are unimportant, being confined to a few matchlocks and other weapons. The nomad tribes make for themselves rough blankets and rugs. The chief exports are wool, hides, madder, dried fruit, bdellium, tobacco, and dates. The following table shows, as nearly as can be estimated, the imports and exports of British India from and to Baluchistan for the past three years. The trade over the Sind-Pishin Railway, including trade with Persia by the Nushki-Seistan Caravan trade route, is excluded:—

	Imports			Exports		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Lus Bela . .	60,759	64,044	46,335	26,538	16,136	20,573
Kalat . .	70,005	81,487	68,962	50,497	62,582	45,520

The chief articles of import into India were wheat, 15,100 Rx., and wool, 25,918 Rx. The chief exports from India to Baluchistan were piece goods, 30,040 Rx., in 1901.

The country through which the Bolan and Sind-Pishin Railways run is under British administration. Elsewhere camels serve as the chief means of transport. Surveys have been made for a line of railway from Karachi to Quetta *via* Las Bela and Kalat. All the important stations in British Baluchistan and under British control are connected by telegraph. There is also a line of telegraph to Kalat, and another to Nushki.

Agent to Governor-General in Baluchistan.—The Hon. Col. C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G.

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SIKKIM.

An Indian feudatory State in the Himalayas, bounded on the N. by Tibet proper, on the E. by the Tibetan district of Chumbi, on the S. by the British district of Darjiling, and on the W. by Nepal. Extreme length from N. to S., 70 miles; extreme breadth, 50 miles.

In March 1889 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 treaty (ratified by Queen Victoria on August 17, 1890) also declares that the British Government has direct and exclusive control over the internal administration and foreign relations of Sikkim. A British officer has been appointed to advise the Maharaja and his council, and to re-organise the administration. The Maharaja, after having declined to comply with the conditions prescribed by the Indian government, was compelled to live for some time under surveillance in British India, and in 1895 was allowed to return to Sikkim. The members of the council carry on the administration, with the assistance of the Political Agent.

Estimated area, 2,818 square miles. Population, according to a census taken in 1891, 30,458. The people are known to their Gurkha neighbours as Lepchas, but call themselves *Rong*. Principal towns, Tumlong and Gamtak. The religion is Lamaism.

The revenues of the Maharaja were formerly said to amount to Rx. 84 yearly over and above his subsidy. Since British intervention, there has been a considerable improvement, due chiefly to the increased assessment in tracts where surveys have been made. In the year 1893-94, the revenue of the State increased to Rx. 7,600; the expenditure to Rx. 6,026. The land revenue, amounting to Rx. 3,658, is assessed and collected by twelve Kазis and other subordinate officials. The Kазis exercise a limited civil and criminal jurisdiction within their districts; important cases being referred to the council. The lamas pay no dues to the State.

Sikkim produces rice, Indian corn, millet, oranges, tea, and two or three kinds of cloth. Fruit gardens are maintained by the State; cotton is grown from American seed distributed by the British political officer. There are valuable forests in the State and wide tracts of unoccupied waste. A few copper mines are worked. The principal trade route from Bengal to Tibet passes through Sikkim. The following table gives the value of imports into Bengal from, and exports from Bengal to Sikkim, according to Indian returns:—

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Imports . .	75,590	49,404	56,864	56,962	42,158
Exports . .	41,790	36,406	42,971	38,699	25,555

The chief imports were cotton piece goods, tobacco, and rice; the chief exports food grains and vegetables. Between Tibet and Sikkim in 1900-1901 the value of the trade was: Imports from Tibet, 74,417 Rx.; exports to Tibet, 73,212 Rx.

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DEPENDENT STATES.

Dependent on, or feudatory to, India, are the two border States of Balúchistán and Sikkim.

BALÚCHISTÁN.

A country in Southern Central Asia, lying approximately between lat. 25 and 32° N., and between long. 61° and 70° E.; extreme length from E. to W. about 550 miles; breadth about 450. Bounded on the N. by Afghánistán, on the E. by British India, on the S. by the Arabian Sea, on the W. by Persia. Includes (1) Independent Balúchistán; (2) Quetta, the Bolan, and the Nushki district, administered on the Khán's behalf by the British Government; (3) British Balúchistán; (4) certain Pathan and Balúch tribes on the Indian frontier; and (5) the district of Chagai and Western Sinjerani.

The leading chief of independent Balúchistán is Sir Mír Máhmúd Khán, Beglar Begi, G. C. I. E., Khán of Kalát, who succeeded on the abdication of his father, Mír Khudádád Khán in March, 1893.

KHÁNS OF KALÁT SINCE 1700.

Abdullá Khán.	Mehráb Khán, 1819-1840.
Muhabbat Khán.	Sháh Nawáz Khán, abdicated.
Nasir Khán I., 1755-1795.	Nasir Khán II., 1840-1857.
Máhmúd Khán.	Khudádád Khán, 1857-1893.

Mír Máhmúd Khán, reigning.

The power of the Kháns of Kalát was founded towards the end of the seventeenth century by a hill chief named Kumbhar. Called in to protect the Hindu Rájá of Kalát against marauders from the east, Kumbhar expelled these invaders, and then overthrew the Hindu dynasty. His successors gradually made themselves supreme from Kalát to the Arabian

Sea, and about 1740 Abdullá Khán, the fourth Brahút Khán of Khelát, was acknowledged as chief of Balúchistán by Nádir Sháh. The districts of Quetta and Mastang were granted to Abdullá's son, Nasir Khán I., by Ahmad Sháh, the Duránt King of Afghánistán. Nasir Khán's grandson, Mehráb Khán, was killed in the storming of Kalát by a British force in 1839. His son, Nasir Khán II., was acknowledged by the British Government in 1841; and in 1854 a treaty was executed with him, under the terms of which he received a yearly subsidy of 50,000 rupees. Nasir Khán was succeeded by his brother, Khudádád Khán, with whom a fresh treaty was concluded in December, 1876, by which the subsidy was raised to 100,000 rupees a year. Khudádád Khán also made over the district of Quetta to be administered by British officers, at first receiving the surplus revenue, but since 1882 an annual quit-rent of 25,000 rupees, recently increased by Rs. 9,000 so as to include Nushki. He also received 30,000 rupees per annum as compensation for his right to levy transit dues on merchandise in the Bolan Pass. In 1893, Khudádád Khán was found guilty of murdering his Minister and other subjects, and was permitted to abdicate. His son, Mír Máhmúd Khán, has succeeded to all his rights and privileges.

The Khán of Kalát is at the head of a confederacy of chiefs, but his powers cannot be precisely defined. In all important matters he is amenable to the advice of the Agent to the Governor-General in Balúchistán, who also arbitrates in disputes between the Khán and minor chiefs.

The area of Balúchistán is about 134,000 square miles. This includes (1) the greater part of Balúchistán ruled by a confederation of chiefs under the suzerainty of the Khán of Kalát; (2) the districts of Quetta, the Bolan, and Nushki administered on the Khán's behalf by British officials; (3) the Assigned Districts of Pishin, Shorarud, Kachh, Kawas, Harnai, Sibi, and Thal Chotiali, which formerly belonged to Afghánistán, and are now directly under British rule; (4) the Pathan tribes between the Amír's territory and India; (5) the Balúch tribes, known as Marrís, Búgtís, &c.; and (6) the district of Chagai and Western Sinjerani. Total population of Balúchistán (British and Independent), about 810,000. The nomad Balúchis are the most widely spread race, the Brahúis of the eastern plateau being the dominant race.

During the year 1888-89 the district of Khetran was brought under British control; in 1889 British authority was established in the country which includes the Zhob Valley and the Gumál Pass; in 1896 Chagai and Western Sinjerani were included in British territory, and in 1899 the Nushki Niabat was made over to the British by H. H. the Khán on a quit-rent.

The principal towns are Kalát (the capital), Quetta, which is much larger than Kalát, Mastang, Kozdár, Bela, Kalatak, Bagh, Gandáva, Dádar, Sibi, Fort Sandeman, and Nushki. The religion is Muhammadan. The only Hindus are shopkeepers and those who have come to Quetta and Nushki for trade, labour, &c.

There is no standing army, with the exception of about 1,200 men kept up by the Khán; His Highness could perhaps assemble, at an emergency, 10,000 irregular tribal levies, indifferently armed. The fortifications erected by the Indian Government lie within the territory under British administration. The numerous forts scattered about independent Balúchistán could offer no resistance against artillery.

The Khán of Kalát's revenue consists of his subsidy from the Indian Government of 100,000 rupees a year, his quit-rent of 64,000 rupees for the Quetta district, the Bolan, and Nushki, and a share in the agricultural produce taken from the inferior cultivators in Independent Balúchistán. The last source of revenue varies considerably. In a good year it might be worth 500,000 rupees. The population of the Kalát State is about 460,000.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Constitution and Government.

THE Straits Settlements, a Crown colony, which comprises Singapore, Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), and Malacca, were transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 1, 1867, by an Order in Council issued under the authority of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, 29 and 30 Vict. c. 115. The Cocos Islands were placed under the Straits Settlements by letters patent dated February 1, 1886, and Christmas Island by letters patent dated January 8, 1889. Christmas Island was annexed to the Settlement of Singapore in 1900.

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 Auditor-General, and the Colonial Engineer. There is also a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, and composed of nine official and seven unofficial members, five nominated by the Crown and two nominated by the Chambers of Commerce of Singapore and Penang, but confirmed by the crown.

Governor.—Sir F. A. Swettenham, K.C.M.G. (acting).

The governor is also *High Commissioner* for the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, and *High Commissioner* and *Consul General* for Borneo.

There are municipal bodies in each settlement, the members of which are partly elected by the ratepayers, and partly appointed by the Governor.

Area and Population.

Singapore is an island about twenty-seven miles long by fourteen wide, with an area of 206 square miles, situated at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width. There are a number of small islands adjacent to it, which 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 107 square miles, situated off the west coast of the Malayan Peninsula, and at the northern extremity or entrance of the Straits of Malacca. On the opposite shore of the mainland, from which the island is separated by a strait from two to ten miles broad, 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, the whole containing an area of 270 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 small strip of the opposite mainland, has been acquired as British territory, the whole being known as the Dindings. Malacca is situated on the western coast of the peninsula between Singapore and Penang—about 110 miles from the former and 240 from the latter—and consists of a strip of territory about forty-two miles in length, and from eight to twenty-four and a half miles in breadth.

The following figures give the numbers in the several Settlements, inclusive of the military, at the census, 1901, and the general results of the census of 1891. Under Penang are included Province Wellesley and the Dindings:—

	Singapore		Penang		Malacca		Totals	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Europeans and Americans . . .	2,619	1,205	709	451	54	20	3,382	1,676
Eurasians . . .	2,015	2,015	929	1,016	754	844	3,698	3,965
Asiatics . . .	166,241	54,370	155,169	89,933	50,661	48,154	372,071	187,457
Totals (1901)	170,875	57,690	156,807	91,400	51,469	44,018	379,151	193,098
Totals (1891)	228,555	184,554	248,207	235,618	95,487	92,170	572,249	512,342

In 1901 there were in the Settlements 215,058 Malays, 281,933 Chinese and 57,150 natives of India.

The births and deaths in 1900 were as follows:—

	Singapore	Penang	Dindings	Province Wellesley	Malacca
Births . . .	4,280	2,377	112	3,969	4,076
Deaths . . .	9,785	5,685	125	3,662	3,128

In 1900, 200,947 Chinese immigrants landed in the colony, as against 149,697 in 1899. The total number of Indian immigrants in 1900 was 35,351, against 18,981 in 1899, and 18,206 in 1889. Of the total 7,615 were under indenture. The number returned to India in 1900 was 10,995.

Instruction.

Instruction, which is not compulsory in the colony, is partly supported by the Government.

The number of schools and pupils was as follows in 1900:—

	No. of Schools	Attendance
Government English schools	4	730
Grant-in-aid English schools	35	6,798
Government vernacular boys' & girls' schools	169	7,344
Grant-in-aid vernacular boys' schools	2	60
Total	210	14,932

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, and which holds civil sittings monthly at Singapore and Penang, and once or twice a quarter at Malacca.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

The Andaman Islands lie in the Bay of Bengal, 590 miles from the mouth of the Hugli, 120 miles from Cape Negrais in Burma, the nearest point on the mainland, and about 340 from the northern extremity of Sumatra. Five large islands closely grouped together are called the Great Andaman, and to the south is the island of Little Andaman. Round the great islands are some 200 islets, the two principal groups of which are known as the Andaman Archipelago and the Labyrinth Islands. Great Andaman is about 156 miles long and, at the widest, 20 miles broad, the area of the whole group being about 2,000 square miles. The group, densely wooded, contains many valuable trees, the best known of which is the *padauk* or Andaman redwood (*pterocarpus indicus*). The islands are hilly, the highest point, Saddle Peak, being 2,400 feet, and the best known, Mount Harriet, 1,193 feet in height. The islands are deeply indented, and possess a number of harbours and safe anchorages, notably, Port Blair, Port Cornwallis, and Stewart Sound, the last being most favourably situated for forest trade. The scenery is everywhere strikingly beautiful and varied. The aborigines, 1,882 (1,036 males and 846 females) in 1901, live in small groups over the islands; they are savages of a low Negrito type, but they are not, and never have been, cannibals. The total population of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in 1901 was returned at 24,499. The climate is tropical, the rainfall irregular and often excessive, but cyclonic storms are rare. The great commercial value of the Andamans lies in the forests. In 1899 the forest sales, the result of convict labour, amounted to nearly 18,000*l*. Tea, the cocoanut, Manila hemp (*Musa textilis*), and Bahamas aloe (*Agave sisalana*) are successfully cultivated. The best storm-warnings procurable in the Bay of Bengal would be obtained from the Andamans if telegraphic communication were extended to the group. The islands are used by the Government of India as a penal settlement for life and long-term convicts. The penal system of Port Blair is unique, its aim being to educate the convict so that, on his release, he may become a respectable citizen. The settlement possesses about 25,000 acres of cleared land and 156 square miles of reserved forest, all worked by convict labour. There are now some 11,600 convicts (including 721 women) in the place, of whom some 2,200 are on ticket-of-leave in the settlement and support themselves. Of the women, about half are on ticket-of-leave, and married to convicts. The Andaman Islands are a Chief-Commissionership under the Government of India, and the Chief Commissioner is Superintendent of the Penal Settlement. The population of Port Blair is about 15,000.

NICOBAR ISLANDS.

The Nicobar Islands are situated to the South of the Andamans, 91 miles from Pulo Brasse off Achin Head in Sumatra, and 75 miles from Little Andaman. The group consists of nineteen islands, seven uninhabited; gross area, 635 square miles. The Islands are usually divided into three groups, Southern, Central and Northern, the chief islands in each being respectively, Great Nicobar, Camorta with Nancowry, and Car Nicobar. There is a fine land-locked harbour between the islands of Camorta and Nancowry, known as Nancowry Harbour. The inhabitants, numbering 6,310 (3,336 males and 2,974 females) in 1901, are a variety of the Malay race and speak a form of the general Malay language. This people have a long history and are known to have eagerly pursued the cocoanut trade for at least 1,500 years. They still speak the trade languages fairly, English and Hindustani being understood in most villages. They were formerly much dreaded

pirates and wreckers, but have been quite peaceable since the occupation of Nancowry Harbour in 1872. The cocoanut production is estimated at 15 million nuts per annum, of which some 5 million are sold by barter and exported in small native craft and Chinese junks in the form of copra. The climate is tropical and unhealthy for Europeans. Government agents, natives of India, are maintained on Car Nicobar and in Nancowry Harbour. The islands are attached to the Chief Commissionership of the Andamans and Nicobars.

Annual Administration Reports by the Chief Commissioner. Selections from the Records of the Government of India (Home Department) Nos. XXV. and LXXVII.

LACCADIVE ISLANDS.

A group of 14 islands (9 inhabited), about 200 miles off the west or Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency. The northern portion is attached to the collectorate of South Kanara, the remainder to the administrative district of Malabar. Population (1891), 14,440, all Muhammadans. The staple product is the fibre known as coir.

Keeling Islands. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Kuria Muria Island. See ADEN.

LABUAN.

Governor.—Edward Woodford Birch, C.M.G.

Crown colony, placed, in 1890, under the government of the British North Borneo Company.

An island about 6 miles from the north-west coast of Borneo, in the Malayan Archipelago. Area, 30½ square miles. Population (1901), 8,411 estimated, mostly Malays from Borneo, with some Chinese traders; and about 30 Europeans. Capital, Victoria, 1,500 inhabitants.

	1896	1897	1898 ¹	1899 ¹	1900 ¹
Revenue . .	£ 5,508	£ 5,570	£ 5,311	£ 5,276	£ 5,555
Expenditure . .	5,402	4,912	6,962	6,174	6,380
Exports ² . .	59,393	65,365	79,761	74,698	103,527
Imports . .	70,774	88,483	92,883	112,218	175,332
Tonnage, entered and cleared .	257,746	325,180	448,640	348,219	310,352

¹ Dollar at 2s.

² Exclusive of those in native vessels.

Sago, gutta-percha, india-rubber, wax, &c., are imported from Borneo and other islands and exported to Singapore. Coal is also exported. The island has little trade directly with Great Britain. In 1899 the imports into the United Kingdom therefrom amounted to 107*l*., and the exports from the United Kingdom thereto, to 8,549*l*.

Chief sources of revenue: Retail licences, also customs on spirits, wines, tobacco, &c. There is no public debt. Cables have been laid down between Hong Kong and Singapore, and one connecting the mainland. There is a telegraph line to Sandakan.

Reference: Colonial Report. Annual. London. (See also BRITISH BORNEO.)

There are, besides, police and marine magistrates' courts. The total convictions before the Superior Courts in 1900 was 705; before the other courts 46,464. The police force numbered 1,903 of all ranks in 1900, of whom 76 were Europeans. The number of criminal prisoners admitted to the gaols in 1900 was 9,885.

Finance.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony for each of the last five years were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars
1896	4,266,064	3,957,090
1897	4,320,207	4,429,693
1898	5,071,282	4,587,372
1899	5,200,025	5,061,013
1900	5,386,557	6,030,744

The estimated revenue for 1901 was 6,748,441 dollars. The leading items of revenue in 1900 were—stamps, 449,898 dollars; licences, 3,317,698 dollars; land revenue, 288,540 dollars; port and harbour dues, 199,552 dollars; postage, 235,405 dollars; and of expenditure—salaries, 1,775,771 dollars; public works, 1,814,621 dollars; education, 110,675 dollars; police, 131,109 dollars; marine department, 90,801 dollars; transport, 10,383 dollars; military expenditure, 956,651 dollars.

The revenue in 1900 was derived as follows:—Singapore, 3,244,090 dollars; Penang, 1,736,113 dollars; Malacca, 406,354 dollars.

The total assets of the colony, January 1, 1901, amounted to 10,183,163 dollars, and liabilities 8,085,290 dollars.

Defence, Production, and Industry.

The new harbour of Singapore, comprising the coal stores, wharves, and docks, is defended by several forts armed with armour-piercing and medium guns, and by a system of submarine mines. The initial cost of the forts amounted to nearly 100,000*l.*, and was defrayed out of the revenues of the colony, the Imperial Government supplying the guns and ammunition only. The garrison comprises one battalion of infantry at war strength, two batteries of European artillery, half a company of fortress engineers, and a company of Malay submarine miners. A further augmentation of the garrison is under contemplation.

The colony also maintains an armed police force consisting of 38 officers and 1,888 men, and a battery of volunteer artillery at Singapore, consisting of 111 officers and men. The latter during time of war would be placed under the orders of the officer commanding the troops and act as auxiliaries to the European artillery. There are also two recently formed corps of rifle volunteers in Singapore and Penang respectively, each consisting of about 150 officers and men.

Articles produced in the Straits territory are pepper in Province Wellesley; tapioca and rice in Malacca and Province Wellesley; sugar in Province Wellesley.

Commerce.

The Straits ports are wholly free from duties on imports and exports, and their trade, centred at Singapore, is to a large extent a transit trade. The chief exports comprise tin, sugar, pepper, nutmegs, mace, sago, tapioca, rice, buffalo hides and horns, rattans, gutta percha, india-rubber, gambier, gum, copra, coffee, dyestuffs, tobacco, &c.

The following table shows the value of imports and exports (exclusive of inter-Settlement trade, but inclusive of treasure) for five years:—

Years	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	From U.K.	From Colonies	From Elsewhere	Total	To U.K.	To Colonies	To Elsewhere	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1896	21,680,591	56,804,570	122,858,539	201,343,700	26,012,414	22,468,804	125,239,596	173,720,814
1897	28,476,443	67,108,079	134,415,354	219,999,876	25,926,224	28,800,000	136,630,581	191,356,882
1898	31,904,164	84,570,258	131,636,125	248,110,547	28,385,028	33,580,296	150,342,705	212,308,029
1899	29,389,082	93,768,612	190,781,758	283,939,452	47,015,148	31,368,794	160,670,785	239,054,727
1900	32,890,847	99,063,690	182,135,353	314,089,890	60,402,056	33,778,914	168,436,375	262,617,345

These exports do not include coal supplied to ships' bunkers, ships' stores, telegraph cables, &c., materials for building and repairing vessels, nor opium sent to Johor for consumption there.

The tables of the values of the imports into, and exports from, the three Settlements during two years (inclusive of inter-colonial trade and treasure) give the following results:—

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1899	1900	1899	1900
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Singapore . . .	222,186,103	251,709,000	185,393,199	205,534,527
Penang . . .	69,078,371	71,220,412	61,424,108	66,133,165
Malacca . . .	1,914,068	2,322,036	2,404,145	2,787,128

The following table shows the value of the most important imports and exports of the Straits Settlements in 1900, exclusive of inter-settlement trade:—

	Imports		Exports
	Dollars		Dollars
Rice	25,101,160	Tin	60,767,602
Cotton Piece Goods	14,789,301	Spices	14,526,785
Opium	15,496,404	Gambier	6,681,136
Fish	6,756,731	Gums	19,135,903
Coal	7,979,070	Tapioca and Sago	6,779,564
Tobacco	4,380,741	Rattans	6,780,206
Petroleum	4,365,130	Copra	4,574,193

Among the leading imports are cotton goods, opium, rice, tea, coffee tobacco, hardware, copper, copra, gambier, pepper, gum, rattans, sago, cigars, tin, coal, tapioca; most of these, however, being largely re-exported.

The values are determined by the market prices at the time, and declarations are made both as to quantity and value by importers and exporters. Imports are credited to the country of the first port of shipment, and exports to the country where the final port of destination is, as far as can be ascertained; thus, *e.g.*, Switzerland is never inserted in the returns. The information is supplied by traders on declaration forms. There may be said to be three classes of trade—*passing, transit, actual*; passing trade being goods in vessels merely passing through Singapore for China, &c.; transit trade, goods changing bottom at Singapore, or landed and stored awaiting re-shipment. These two classes of trade are not included in the import and export statistics. Actual trade may be defined as goods brought for sale into Singapore and purchased there, either for consumption or for sale to other places whither they are said to be exported. The trade is a transit trade in the sense only that what is imported is exported without undergoing any process of manufacture. Exchange fluctuations affect the value of the statistical results. In times of low exchange the dollar value of goods having their origin in gold countries is enhanced, and the same probably holds good, to a less extent, in the case of produce exported.

The following table shows, according to the Board of Trade Returns, the value of the trade between the Straits Settlements and Great Britain for five years. The imports, however, include produce from Borneo, Sarawak, and other eastern places, transhipped at Singapore which is thus entered as the place of export:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	• 1900
Imports into U. K. from the Straits.	£ 4,309,847	£ 3,643,224	£ 3,941,909	£ 5,867,847	£ 7,025,999
Exports of British produce to the Straits . . .	2,019,874	2,496,895	2,773,312	2,612,381	3,150,139

The principal imports into the United Kingdom are (1900) tin, 3,364,718*l.*; spices, 464,032*l.*; cutch and gambier, 261,196*l.*; gutta percha, 1,381,179*l.*; caoutchouc, 186,802*l.*; raw hides, 131,735*l.*; leather, 69,649*l.*; sago and sago flour, 181,508*l.*; fruit, 146,999*l.*; the principal exports from the United Kingdom, cottons, 1,296,136*l.*; iron, 560,054*l.*; machinery, 160,622*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The total number of vessels entered at the ports of the colony during 1900, exclusive of native craft, was 8,720, with a tonnage of 7,238,185 tons. The number of native craft was 16,855, with a tonnage of 721,359 tons. The number of vessels cleared at the ports of the colony was 8,722, with a tonnage of 7,231,220 tons, and the total number of native craft was 17,086, with a tonnage of 724,189 tons.

Communications.

A railway is being constructed to connect the town of Singapore with Kranji on the Johore Straits. The Perak State Railway has been extended from Parit Buntar in Krian, to Kwala Prai in Province Wellesley, from whence communication with Penang is kept up by means of steam ferries. 23 miles of this line are already open for traffic. In Penang there are over 4 miles of tramway open. The motive power is steam, but the introduction of electric traction is contemplated.

In 1899, 3,845,788 letters and articles of all kinds were received at the Post Office, and 4,223,000 despatched.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

There are three banks with establishments in the colony. The amount of deposits in the Government Savings Bank on December 31, 1900, was 434,580 dollars.

By an Order of the Queen in Council dated February 2, 1895, the silver Mexican dollar, weighing 417.74 grains (or 27.070 grammes), .9027 fine, is the standard coin. The British dollar, the Hong Kong dollar, each weighing 416 grains (or 26.957 grammes), .900 fine, are also legal tender, the least currency weight being in each case 411 grains (or 26.633 grammes). Subsidiary silver coins are 50, 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces, which are legal tender for sums not exceeding two dollars; copper coins are cents, half-cents, and quarter-cents, legal tender for any sum not exceeding one dollar.

The measures 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 = 14 lb. avoirdupois.
1 Picul = 100 Kati = 133½ lbs. "
1 Koyan = 40 Picul = 5,333½ " "

The kati of 1½ lb. 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 picul, 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 FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which occupy a large portion of the Malay Peninsula, are under British protection.

Resident-General for the Federated Malay States.—Sir F. A. Swettenham, K.C.M.G., appointed, 1896.

In Perak, Selangor, and Sungei Ujong, which State was, in 1895, amalgamated with the Federal State of Negri Sembilan, Residents were appointed in 1874, with a staff of European officers whose duty is 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 highest native authorities and the principal British officials. The Residents are under the Resident General and High Commissioner for the Federated Malay States.

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. In January, 1895, Sungei Ujong (including Jelebu, which had been administered by a Collector and Magistrate under the Resident of Sungei 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 (*i.e.* Nine States) comprises the states of Sungei Ujong, Sri Menanti, Johol, Jelebu, Rembau and Tampin. 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 situated 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 Resident General is provided for, and the States agree to furnish a contingent of troops for service in the Colony should His Majesty's Government be at war with any foreign nation.

The areas of these States, in square miles, are :—Perak, 10,000 ; Selangor, 3,500 ; Negri Sembilan, 3,000 ; Pahang, 10,000 ; total, 26,500. Perak, by recent agreement with Siam, is extended by 1,000 or 1,500 square miles, but the frontier has not yet been delimited.

A census of the States was taken in 1901, with the following results: Perak, 323,801 (243,022 males and 85,779 females); Selangor, 167,890 (135,977 males and 31,913 females); Negri Sembilan, 96,028 (64,565 males and 31,463 females); Pahang, 83,419 (47,749 males and 35,670 females); total, 676,138. The population contained 313,763 Malays, 303,364 Chinese, 52,501 natives of India, 1,361 Europeans, and 1,531 Eurasians. The preponderance of males over females is due to the number of Chinese immigrants. The largest town in the States is Kuala Lumpur (in Selangor) with 32,381 inhabitants.

The full strength of the Malay States Guides is 12 European officers and 632 Native officers, non-commissioned officers and men. The total police force comprises over 1,970 men, including 39 European officers and inspectors.

In addition to numerous Government vernacular schools in the Federated Malay States, English schools, both for boys and girls, are maintained in Perak, Selangor, and Negri Sembilan. In 1900 there were 193 vernacular and State-aided schools, with 8,092 scholars.

The law in force in each State of the Federation is contained in local enactments passed by the State Councils. Most of the Regulations and Orders in Council passed previous to the Federation in 1896 have now been repealed. There is a Judicial Commissioner for all the States. In addition there are a number of magistrates, graded according to their seniority and standing: (1) Court of the Senior Magistrates; (2) Courts of Magistrates of the 1st and 2nd class, and Native Courts for deciding petty cases. The police force numbered 1,970 in 1900, of whom 39 were Europeans. The number of criminals in the prisons of the States on December 31, 1900, was 1,067.

The revenue and expenditure of the States were as follows for 1900 :—

—	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars
Perak	7,636,126	6,144,744
Selangor	6,303,165	4,944,160
Negri Sembilan	1,251,366	1,009,318
Pahang	419,150	630,678
Total	15,609,807	12,728,900

Estimated revenue in 1901 was 15,241,236 dollars. Leading items of revenue in 1900 were—land revenue, 712,898 dollars; railway receipts,

2,092,420 dollars; post and telegraphs, 191,525 dollars; tin duty, 7,050,382 dollars; licences, 3,079,755 dollars; and of expenditure—personal emoluments, 1,971,971 dollars; railways, 4,694,500 dollars; public works, 2,800,000 dollars (about).

Debt of Negri Sembilan, 39,452 dollars; of Pahang, 3,643,271 dollars. In 1899 a loan to the Malay States of 500,000l. from the British Government for railways was authorised; but the sanctioned loan was not required, the railway construction works being provided out of current revenue.

Liberian coffee is cultivated in Perak, Selangor, Sungei Ujong, Negri Sembilan, and Johor. Coffee, pepper, sugar and rice are exported from Perak; gambier and pepper are grown in Negri Sembilan, Selangor, and Johor; tapioca in Sungei Ujong and Negri Sembilan. The duty on the export of tin forms the largest item of the revenue of the States on the West Coast. In 1900 the export from Perak amounted to 21,166 tons, from Selangor 16,041 tons, from Negri Sembilan about 4,300 tons, and from Pahang, 935 tons. Average price of tin for 1900 was 130l. a ton. Tin is also successfully worked in the Kuantan, Pekan, Temerloh, and Ulu Pahang Districts of Pahang. Gold is found in and exported from Pahang, Negri Sembilan, and Perak, and other metals are known to exist in various parts of the Peninsula. In 1900, 17,048 ounces of gold was exported from Pahang.

The trade of the Native States (including inter-State trade) was as follows in 1900 :—

—	Perak	Selangor	Negri Sembilan	Pahang	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports.	14,741,148	18,406,571	4,281,457	973,405	38,402,581
Exports.	29,190,663	21,798,444	7,048,988	2,322,950	60,361,045

There are in the 4 States 1,333 miles of cart road. The total length of railways open at the end of 1900 was, in Perak, 114 miles; in Selangor, 97½ miles; in Negri Sembilan, 24½ miles (private company); total, 236 miles. The lines connect the principal mining centres with the sea and river ports. About 74 miles of line is under construction. In the 4 States are 1,390 miles of telegraph wire under the Post Office department, the postal receipts in 1900 being to the amount of 191,525 dollars.

The State of Johor (area 9,000 square miles, estimated population 200,000), at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, is, in its foreign relations, controlled by Great Britain, in virtue of a treaty of 1885. The Sultan is H. H. Ibrahim, under whom the country is administered by district headmen. The revenue is chiefly from import and export duties. Imports are opium, spirits, tobacco, rice, hardware, Manchester goods, &c. Exports are gambier, pepper, sago, tea, coffee, gutta percha, &c. The population is chiefly Malay and Chinese. Chief Town, Johore Bahru, 15 miles N. of Singapore.

Keeling or Cocos Islands, group of about 20 small coral islands, about 700 miles S.W. of Sumatra, and 1,200 miles S.W. of Singapore. Population (1891), 554. The islands were formally annexed to England in 1857, and placed under the Governor of the Straits Settlements by Letters Patent in 1886. Large quantities of copra, coco-nuts, and oil are exported.

Christmas Island is 200 miles S.W. of Java, and 700 miles E. of Keeling Islands. It is 9 miles long and about the same wide. It was added to the colony by Letters Patent in January 1889, and was formally annexed to

the settlement of Singapore in 1900. The island has considerable importance owing to the working of the enormous phosphate deposits, lump and granular, which it contains. In October, 1900, the resident population numbered 558, all of whom, with one exception, had come to the island since April, 1899. All the inhabitants were employed, directly or indirectly, by the Phosphate Company, 551 being Chinese, Malays, Sikhs, &c., 3 Eurasian, and 4 European. Of the whole number only 3 were women. In 1900 about 37,000 tons of phosphate were shipped; for 1901 the estimated shipments amounted to 200,000 tons.

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WEI-HAI-WEI.

Wei-Hai-Wei, in the Chinese province of Shantung, and the adjacent waters was by a Convention with the Chinese Government, dated July 1, 1898, leased to Great Britain for so long a period as Russia shall remain in possession of Port Arthur. The territory leased comprises, besides the port and bay, the island of Liu Kung, all the islands in the bay, and a belt of land 10 English miles wide along the entire coast-line of the bay. The area of about 270 square miles contains about 118,000 inhabitants. Within the limits of this territory Great Britain has sole jurisdiction, except that within the walled city Chinese officials may exercise such jurisdiction as is not inconsistent with the defence of the territory. In addition within a zone extending east from the meridian 121° 40' east of Greenwich, Great Britain has the right to erect fortifications or take any measures necessary for the defence of the territory, and to acquire sites necessary for water supply, communications and

hospitals. There Chinese administration is not to be interfered with, but only Chinese or British troops shall be allowed. Chinese war vessels retain the right to use the waters, and within the territory such lands as may be required by Great Britain for public purposes shall be bought at a fair price. The British Government has decided to purchase (from the private owners) the western portion of the island of Liu Kung for the protection of the harbour.

For the defence of Wei-hai-wei the sum of 130,000*l.* out of the Consolidated Fund was provided by the Military Works Bill of 1899. The military force consists of one battery of British Garrison Artillery of 128 men (all ranks); half a company of engineers with 58 men; 8 companies of Chinese infantry with 1,083 men; the whole force, including other services, amounts to 1,289 (all ranks).

The old battleship *Superb* is now stationed at Wei-hai-wei, and some fortifications are being erected. The Japanese destroyed all or most of the Chinese defences. Torpedo boats are a necessary adjunct to the defence: an enemy can otherwise approach at night without much risk, and drop shells over Leu-kung-tau into the anchorage. Given torpedo boats, the anchorage is a safe and sheltered one, unless an enemy obtains command of the mainland. To properly defend the place a large force is necessary—10,000–15,000 men.

British Commissioner.—J. H. Stewart Lockhart, C.M.G.

AFRICA.

ASCENSION ISLAND.

ASCENSION is a small island of volcanic origin, of 35 square miles, in the South Atlantic, 700 miles N.W. of St. Helena. It is entirely under the control and jurisdiction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and is used as a coaling, victualling, and store dépôt for Her Majesty's ships on the West Coast of Africa station. It has recently been strongly fortified and the discipline of a man-of-war is maintained in the island. There is an excellent sanitarium up Green Mountain (2,820 ft.) for crews of ships visiting the island, whose health is impaired from service on the coast. There are 16 acres under cultivation, producing vegetables and fruit for the garrison. The population, which consists entirely of officers, seamen and marines, with their wives and families, and about 177 Kroomen, numbers in all about 430. Garrison station, Georgetown, on northeast coast.

The island is the resort of the sea turtle, which come in thousands to lay their eggs in the sand. In 1900 nearly 200 were taken, from 308 to 728 lbs. in weight; they are stored in ponds, and eventually killed and distributed among the people, a few being sent to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Rabbits, wild goats, partridges, pheasants and guinea-fowl are more or less numerous on the island, which is, besides, the breeding ground of myriads of sea-birds. Exports from the United Kingdom to the island in 1900, 8,880*l.* canteen stores. The island is included in the Postal Union, and is connected with England and with the Cape of Good Hope by telegraph.

Captain in Charge, Captain G. N. A. Pollard, R.N.

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BASUTOLAND.

Basutoland forms an irregular oval on the north-east of the Cape Colony. The Orange Free State, Natal, and the Cape Colony form its boundaries. Its area is estimated at 10,293 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 immense herds of cattle. The country is really one continuous elevated plateau, though broken and rugged.

Basutoland was annexed to the Cape in August 1871; but it was placed directly under the authority of the Crown from March 13, 1884. The territory is now 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. For fiscal and other purposes the country is divided into seven districts, namely: Maseru, Leribe, Moshale's Hoek, Berea, Mafeteng, Quthing, and 'Qacha's Nek.' Each of the districts is subdivided into wards, presided over by hereditary chiefs allied to the Moshesh family.

According to the census taken in 1891 the population consisted of 578 Europeans and 218,324 natives; population in 1901 estimated at 263,500 natives; Europeans, 647. As European settlement is prohibited, the white population will remain more or less limited to the few engaged in trade, government, and missionary work. Maseru, the capital and largest town, has a population of 862, of whom 99 are Europeans.

The productions are wool, wheat, mealies, and Kaffir corn. There are indications of iron and copper, and coal has been found and is used in some parts. Stock, &c. (1891): 81,194 horses, cattle 320,934, ploughs 10,434, waggons 808.

There are 188 schools (mostly missionary), with 11,356 pupils; grant in aid, 4,749*l*. There are four small Government schools and some industrial schools.

The police force numbers 259 men (21 Europeans). Total convictions (1900-1901), 381. Prisoners in gaol (June 30, 1901), 164.

The imports consist chiefly of blankets, ploughs, saddlery, clothing, iron and tin ware, and groceries. Dutiable imports in 1900-1901, 145,474*l*. The total exports in 1900-1901 amounted to 361,647*l*. The exports consist chiefly of grain, cattle, wool, and horses. The commercial intercourse is almost exclusively with the Cape Colony and Orange River Colony, and on July 1, 1891, Basutoland was admitted into Customs Union with these States.

The currency is exclusively British. The revenue arises from the Post Office, native hut tax (at the rate of 20 shillings per annum), the sale of licences, and customs rebate from neighbouring territories.

—	1896-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-1901
Revenue.	45,653	45,867	46,555	46,847	69,769	74,891
Expenditure.	42,970	45,768	44,797	46,417	59,492	55,486

There is no public debt.

There are no navigable waterways, the rivers being low in winter and generally flooded in summer. The roads in the country are now in good condition for any kind of transport. The line of postal communication is through the Cape Colony and Orange River Colony. There are telegraph offices at the various magistracies in connection with the systems of the Cape Colony and Orange River Colony.

Resident Commissioner.—H. C. Sloley.

Government Secretary (Acting).—Lewis Wroughton.

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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 boundaries of the South African Republic and Matabeleland on the east to the confines of German South-West Africa (*q.v.*). The total area is about 213,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 200,000. The most important tribes within the territory are the Bamangwato, under the chief Khama, whose capital is the town of Palachwe (population 25,000) in the Choping Hills; the Bakhatla under Lenchwe; the Bakwena under Sebele; the Bangwaketse under Bathoen; and the Bamaliti under Ikaneng. In November, 1895, on the annexation of the Crown Colony to Cape Colony, 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. The boundaries of the three tribes affected by these agreements were fixed anew, and the mode of administration of the protectorate was settled. Each of the chiefs, Khama, Sebele, and Bathoen, rules his own people as formerly, under the protection of the King, who is represented by a Resident Commissioner with assistants, acting under the High Commissioner. The natives pay a hut tax, collected for the present at least, by the chiefs. No licences for the sale of spirits are granted or renewed. There is a force of mounted police for the maintenance of order. Outside the boundaries laid down, the chiefs, under certain regulations, continue to have the hunting rights they formerly possessed.

The natives in the territory are peaceable, cattle-rearing and agriculture being the chief industries. In 1897 the mounted police numbered 127 men, including 12 officers. The native police numbered 60. For the year 1896-97 the revenue amounted to 47,511*l*, the amount from customs being 8,693*l*; the expenditure reached 88,448*l*, the cost of the police being 40,102*l*, while 24,152*l* was expended for native relief, and 4,707*l* for extra police and for burning or burying the carcasses of cattle which had died of rinderpest. The Protectorate is within the South African Customs Union.

The telegraph line from the Cape to Mafeking has been extended to Fort Salisbury in Mashonaland, and the railway is now open for traffic to Buluwayo.

Resident Commissioner.—R. C. Williams, C.M.G.

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CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(CAPE COLONY.)

Constitution and Government.

The form of government of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope was originally established by Order in Council of the 11th of March, 1853. By Act 28 Vict. c. 5, and Colonial Act III. of 1865, which provided for the incorporation of British Kaffraria with the colony, various changes were made, and further changes of an important nature by the 'Constitution Ordinance Amendment Act,' passed by the colonial legislature in 1872, providing for 'the introduction of the system of executive administration commonly called Responsible Government.' The Constitution formed under these various Acts vests the executive in the Governor and an Executive Council, composed of certain office holders appointed by the Crown. The legislative power rests with a Legislative Council of 23 members elected for seven years, presided over *ex officio* by the Chief Justice; and a House of Assembly of 95 members, elected for five years, representing the country districts and towns of the colony. The colony is divided into seven electorate provinces each electing 3 members to the Legislative Council, there being an additional one for Griqualand West, and one for British Bechuanaland. By a law passed in 1882, speeches may be made both in English and in Dutch in the Cape Parliament. The qualification for members of the Council is possession of immovable property of 2,000*l.*, or movable property worth 4,000*l.* Members of both Houses are elected by the same voters, who are now qualified by occupation of house property of the value of 75*l.*, or receipt of a salary of 50*l.* Electors, to be registered, must be able to sign their names and state in writing their occupations and addresses. The number of registered electors in 1899 was 119,748, under the registration provisions of Act No. 9 of 1892, which provides, *inter alia*, for elections by ballot after July 1, 1894. All members of Parliament are entitled to one guinea a day for their services, and those residing more than 15 miles from Cape Town to an additional 15*s.* a day for a period not exceeding 90 days.

High Commissioner for British South Africa.—Lord Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Cape Colony.—Hon. Sir Walter F. Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G.

The administration is carried on, under the Governor, by a Ministry constituted as follows:—

Prime Minister and Treasurer.—Rt. Hon. Sir Gordon Sprigg, P.C., K.C.M.G., M.L.A.

Colonial Secretary.—Hon. T. L. Graham, K.C., M.L.C.

Attorney-General.—Hon. Sir J. Rose-Innes, K.C., M.L.A.

Commissioner of Public Works.—Hon. Dr. J. W. Smart, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.

Secretary for Agriculture.—Hon. Sir Pieter Faure, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.

Minister without Portfolio.—Hon. J. Frost, C.M.G., M.L.A.

Each of the Ministers receives a salary of 1,500*l.* a year, and the Prime Minister an additional allowance of 250*l.* a year.

The Colony is divided into 77 divisions, and its dependencies into 30 districts. In each division there is a Civil Commissioner, who is also generally Resident Magistrate. There is for each of the divisions, except 3, a Council of at least 6 members (14 in the Cape Division) elected triennially by the registered Parliamentary voters. These Councils look after roads, boundaries, and beacons; return 3 members to the Licensing Court, and perform other local duties. There are 80 magisterial districts and 77 fiscal divisions in the Colony proper. There are 98 Municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are also 82 Village Management Boards.

Area and Population.

The Cape Colony was originally founded by the Dutch, under Van Riebeeck, about the year 1652. When it was taken by the English, in 1795 the colony had extended east to the Great Fish River. In 1803, at the peace of Amiens, it was given up to the Netherlands, but was again occupied by British troops in 1806. In August, 1814, this colony and the Netherlands colonies in South America were formally ceded to Great Britain, the sum of 6,000,000*l.* being paid by the British to the Netherlands Government. Since that time the boundary has been gradually enlarged by the annexation of adjoining districts.

At the census of 1875 the colony, as then constituted, had an area of 191,411 square miles and a population of 720,984 (236,783 Europeans). According to the report of the census of April 5, 1891, the population on the same area is 956,485 (336,938 Europeans), showing an increase of 32.66 per cent. during the 16 years, or an annual increase of 2.04 per cent. of the whole population, and an increase in the European population of 42.30 per cent. in the 16 years, or an annual increase of 2.64 per cent. The estimated population in December, 1900, was 2,350,000.

The following table gives the area and population of the colony and dependencies according to the census of 1891:—

—	Area, Square Miles	Population in 1891			Per Square Mile
		European or White	Coloured	Total	
Colony proper	191,416	336,938	619,547	956,485	5.00
Griqualand West ¹	15,197	29,670	53,705	83,375	5.49
East Griqualand	7,594	4,150	148,468	152,618	20.10
Tembuland	4,122	5,179	175,236	180,415	43.77
Transkei	2,552	1,019	152,544	153,563	60.16
Walfish Bay	430	31	737	768	1.79
Total	221,311	376,987	1,150,237	1,527,224	6.90

¹ Griqualand West is now incorporated in the Cape and constitutes 4 of the 77 divisions.

Pondoland, annexed to Cape Colony September 25, 1894, had an estimated area of 4,040 square miles, and population of 188,000. In November, 1895, the Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland was incorporated with Cape Colony. The area annexed is 51,424 square miles, and the population (1891) was 72,736, of whom 5,211 were whites. The country is well adapted for cattle and for maize; gold, lead, silver, and iron have been found.

Of the white population of Cape Colony, 27,667 were born in England, 6,646 in Scotland, and 4,184 in Ireland, while 6,540 were German. Of the coloured population, 13,907 are Malays, and 247,806 a mixture of various races; the rest are Hottentots, Fingoes, Kafirs, and Bechuanas. Of the white 195,956 are males, and 181,031 females; and of the total population 767,327 are males and 759,897 females.

The Transkeian territories are grouped under two chief magistrates, and are subject to the 'Native Territories Penal Code.'

The chief towns with their population in 1891 were:—The capital, Cape Town, 51,251 (with suburbs, 83,718); Kimberley, 28,718; Port Elizabeth, 23,266; Graham's Town, 10,498; Beaconsfield, 10,478; Paarl, 7,668; King William's Town, 7,226; East London, 6,924; Graaf-Reinet, 5,946; Worcester, 5,404; Uitenhage, 5,331; Cradock, 4,389.

Of the European population in 1891, 14,253 were of professional occupation, 77,118 domestic, 17,922 commercial, 74,095 agricultural, 31,177 industrial, 155,333 were dependants, and 7,089 indefinite or unspecified. Of the coloured population the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments.

The marriages, births and deaths registered in the whole colony in five years were:—

Years	Marriages	Births		Deaths	
		Europeans	Others	Europeans	Others
1896	7,860	14,752	35,777	7,072	25,885
1897	8,446	15,300	38,010	6,988	26,850
1898	8,718	15,430	38,139	6,948	34,047
1899	8,535	15,218	39,258	6,758	30,477
1900	8,736	15,195	37,376	8,480	38,889

The European birth-rate is about 34.44 per thousand and death-rate 15.73. Government immigration was stopped in 1886. The number of adult arrivals

by sea in 1896 was 38,669 and departures 17,695; in 1897, 30,203 and 20,531; in 1898, 28,513 and 20,638; in 1899, 26,510 and 28,381; in 1900, 29,848 and 21,163.

Religion and Instruction.

According to the census of 1891, there were in the Colony 732,047 Protestants, comprising 306,320 of the Dutch Reformed Church, 139,058 of the Church of England, 37,102 Presbyterians, 69,692 Independents, 106,132 Wesleyans and 5,390 other Methodists, 20,278 Lutherans, 16,297 Moravians, 14,271 Rhenish Mission, 6,954 Baptists. The Catholics numbered 17,275; Mohammedans 15,099; Jews 3,009. The number described as 'of no religion' was 753,823, of whom 528,338 were Kafirs and Bechuanas, 165,389 Fingoes, 22,545 Hottentots, and 36,998 of mixed race. There were in all 1,882 places of worship. There is no State Church, but a certain sum is appropriated annually for 'religious worship' (5,695*l.* in 1900-01) to the Dutch Reformed, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches; in 1875 an Act was passed for the gradual withdrawal of this grant.

Education is not compulsory. Of the European population in 1891, 28.82 per cent. of the males and 28.02 per cent. of the females could neither read nor write. In 1891, according to the census results, there were in the colony 99,280 European children between the ages of 5 and 14. Of these 22,080 were taught in the government-aided schools, 17,697 in private schools, and 20,223 at home or in Sunday schools only. Between the same ages there were 316,152 native or non-European children of whom 34,133 were taught in government-aided schools, 4,561 in private schools, and 5,021 at home or in Sunday schools only. In the 2,537 aided schools on March 31, 1901, the enrolment was 146,337, with a daily attendance averaging 111,478.

Cape Colony has a University, incorporated 1873, and granted a royal charter in 1877. It is an examining body, empowered to grant degrees, but with no attached teaching institutions. There are 6 colleges aided by Government grants, each with full staff of professors and lecturers in the departments of classics, mathematics, and physical sciences. Number of students in 1899-1900, 650.

Government expenditure on education for 1899-1900, 272,214*l.*

There were 126 public libraries in the colony in 1900, with an aggregate of 397,700 volumes. There are about 90 newspapers and periodicals published in the colony.

Justice and Crime.

The highest Court of Judicature in the colony is the Supreme Court, which consists of a Chief Justice and eight puisne judges. The judges of the Supreme Court hold sessions in Cape Town, and Circuit Courts in the Western Districts; the judges assigned to the Eastern Districts Court hold sessions in Grahamstown, and Circuit Courts in the Eastern and Northern Districts and the Transkeian Territories; and the judges assigned to the High Courts hold sessions at Kimberley and Northern Districts. The Supreme Court has been constituted a Court of Appeal. Jurors in criminal cases may be paid. There are numerous seats of magistracy and further periodical courts held by magistrates at outlying villages, as well as courts of special justices of the peace. Under certain conditions appeal may be made to the Queen in Council. The Roman-Dutch law forms the great bulk of the law of the colony, modified by colonial statute law.

In 1900 there were convicted before the special J. P. Courts, 1,014 prisoners; before Magistrates' Courts, 52,904; before the Superior Courts,

804. The prisoners in gaol, December 31, 1900, were 3,266 males and 365 females. On December 31, 1898, the Cape Police Force numbered 1,922, the Municipal and ordinary Police Force, 1,401; and the Gaol Establishment, 689.

Pauperism.

In the various charitable institutions in the colony at the end of 1900 there were 4,643 inmates. In 1900, 922 persons received indoor relief in the Colony proper, and an average of 785 monthly received outdoor relief. The number of *non-paying* in-patients of hospitals and asylums was 9,790 in 1900.

Finance.

The income and expenditure of the colony, the former including loans, the latter including expenditure under Act of Parliament, were as follows during each of the last five years (ending June 30):—

REVENUE.

Year ended June 30.	Taxation	Services rendered	Colonial Estate	Fines, Stores issued, &c.	Loans	Total including other heads
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1896	2,418,024	3,927,367	375,145	83,366	—	6,803,802
1897	2,936,426	4,023,772	306,046	123,721	—	7,389,966
1898	2,318,190	3,695,199	336,953	186,133	675,750	7,327,975
1899	2,358,674	3,469,019	321,074	163,807	2,317,434	8,781,212
1900	2,495,925	3,466,002	236,011	128,336	128,376	6,565,752

EXPENDITURE.

Year ended June 30.	Public Debt	Railways	Defence	Police and Gaols	Civil Establishment	Under Loan Acts	Total, including other heads
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1896	1,243,803	1,780,176	190,135	398,866	149,798	709,079	5,388,157
1897	1,255,231	1,940,570	375,588	486,504	166,066	1,785,468	6,360,404
1898	1,248,700	2,058,587	485,338	606,606	176,210	1,349,143	8,613,659
1899	1,310,446	2,036,944	307,715	538,438	182,389	1,265,599	8,190,124
1900	1,415,685	2,017,424	223,429	564,395	191,347	1,087,160	7,773,230

The colony had a public debt of 31,409,755*l.* on January 1, 1900, including 3,525,677*l.* raised for corporate bodies, harbour boards, but guaranteed in the general revenue. Nearly the whole of the loans have been spent in public works—eighteen millions and a half sterling on railways alone. The total value of assessed property in the colony, excluding the 'Transkeian Territories,' in 1900 was returned at 54,591,746*l.*, excluding Government property.

The total revenue of the Divisional Councils in 1900 was 187,493*l.*, and expenditure 168,901*l.* The total Municipal revenue in 1900 was 942,317*l.*, and expenditure, 922,992*l.* The total debt of the Divisional Councils, December 31, 1900, was 36,440*l.*, and of the Municipalities 2,396,105*l.*

Defence.

The whole of the Cape Peninsula, in which is the great naval station of Simon's Bay, is fortified against foreign attack by a series of forts and batteries. Here is maintained a contingent of the imperial army, the im-

perial military expenditure in 1898 amounting to 306,308*l.*, and the Naval to about 200,000*l.*

For the defence of the colony a military force is maintained—the Cape Mounted Riflemen, 1,003 officers and men. By a law passed in 1878, every able-bodied man in the colony between 18 and 50 is subject to military service beyond as well as within the colonial limits. There was besides a body of 6,953 volunteers in 1898. The Colonial Government has undertaken the responsibility of all expenditure from November 1, 1901, necessary to keep up various bodies of town guards, mounted troops, and railway guards. Expenditure in 1899–1900 on colonial defence, 223,429*l.* The Cape Police, which consists of 67 officers and 1,511 men, is available for defence purposes in case of emergency. On the Cape and West African station, a squadron of 16 of his Majesty's ships is maintained.

Production and Industry.

In 1900, 701 titles were issued, and the net area alienated 385,176 acres of land. Up to Dec. 31, 1900, the total area disposed of was 129,065,925 acres, the quantity undisposed of being 48,310,735 acres. There are over 537 square miles under forest.

Regarding the area under cultivation there are no recent statistics. In 1875 the total was 580,000 acres of which 18,000 acres were under vines.

In the year ending May 31, 1899, the chief agricultural produce of the Colony and native territories was:—wheat, 2,220,847 bushels; oats, 1,810,611 bushels; barley, 830,730 bushels; mealies, 2,857,809 bushels; Kafir corn, 2,000,000 bushels; rye, 304,491 bushels; oat-hay, 41,547,044 bundles of about 5½ lbs. There were 83,000,000 vine-stocks, yielding 4,826,432 gallons of wine, 1,107,344 gallons of brandy. There were also fruit trees (peach, apricot, apple, pear, plum, fig, orange, lemon, and naartje) to the number in 1898 of 4,195,624. The chief pastoral products were:—wool, 35,179,900 lbs.; mohair, 6,707,379 lbs.; ostrich feathers, 278,167 lbs.; butter, 2,869,719 lbs. In 1899 there were 1,077,044 head of cattle, 387,824 horses, 90,379 mules and asses, 1,263,992 sheep, 5,572,793 Angora and other goats, 245,947 pigs, 260,672 ostriches.

The sheep-farms of the colony are often of very great extent, from 3,000 to 15,000 acres and upwards: those in tillage are comparatively small. The graziers are, for the most part, proprietors of the farms which they occupy. In 1875 the total number of holdings was 16,166, comprising 83,900,000 acres: of these 10,766, comprising upwards of 60 million acres, were held on quit-rent.

At the census of 1891 there were 2,230 industrial establishments employing altogether 32,735 persons, having machinery and plant valued at 1,564,897*l.* and annually producing articles worth 9,238,870*l.* Among these establishments were flour mills, breweries, tobacco factories, tanneries, and diamond, gold, copper, and coal mines.

Commerce.

Of the total imports in 1900, the value of 5,626,000*l.* (gross) (including 2,516,525*l.* specie) was duty-free, while the value of 14,052,800*l.* (gross) was subject to duty. The customs duties amounted to 2,309,769*l.* or slightly over 16 per cent. of the value of the imports subject to duty.

The values¹ of the total imports and exports, including specie, of Cape Colony and dependencies, in the last five years were as follows:—

¹ All import values are determined from importers' declarations, checked by invoices and bills of charges and by examination of the goods, if necessary. They represent current values at the places of export, including packing and transport charges to the ports of shipment, plus 5 per cent. Export values are determined from exporters' declarations on their bills of entry, subject to such check as may be necessary. They represent the market values

Year	Imports	Imported Merchandise	Exports	Exports of Colonial Produce
1896	£ 18,775,371	£ 16,942,865	£ 16,970,168	£ 16,700,102
1897	17,997,789	16,490,739	21,660,210	19,176,061
1898	16,682,438	15,264,949	25,318,701	24,112,483
1899	19,207,549	14,561,378	23,662,538	22,831,386
1900	19,678,336	16,106,984	8,147,670	7,042,358

The following table shows the value of the leading exports of Colonial products in the last five years according to the official Cape Returns:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Wool	£ 1,874,555	£ 1,496,779	£ 1,766,740	£ 2,183,904	£ 837,809
Ostrich feathers	519,539	605,058	748,565	842,000	876,801
Hides (ox and cow) & skins (sheep & goat)	396,216	514,167	548,478	408,282	346,800
Copper ore	218,422	300,772	262,830	446,985	498,552
Hair (Angora)	572,230	676,644	647,548	779,899	489,905
Wine	21,412	17,715	15,043	19,224	29,541
Grain and meal	11,244	13,027	18,602	22,487	14,472
Diamonds	4,646,487	4,454,376	4,566,897	4,135,583	3,433,832
Gold (raw)	8,252,543	10,991,926	15,394,442	13,815,633	336,795

The total value (partly estimated) of diamonds exported from 1867 to 1900 was 95,447,399*l*. The gold given among exports is really imported from the Transvaal, though not included among imports.

The principal imports are textile fabrics, dress, &c., 4,301,331*l*.; and food, drinks, &c., 5,584,600*l*. in 1900.

The trade of the Cape (excluding specie) was distributed as follows during the last four years:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900
United King- dom	£ 12,839,271	£ 11,443,178	£ 9,911,503	£ 11,052,428
British Pos- sessions	19,019,161	23,969,425	22,647,719	6,854,175
Foreign Countries	883,233	1,048,126	1,447,962	2,477,692
	83,344	113,080	187,994	238,047
	4,209,374	4,130,050	4,011,506	3,631,691
	333,799	340,908	411,545	554,460

at the ports of shipment, including charges for packing. Quantities both of imports and exports are ascertained from bills of entry, subject to such checks as comparison with invoices, &c., and examination of the goods. The origin of imports and destination of exports are shown by the bills of lading, and are respectively the country where the goods were placed on board ship for export to the colony, and the country to which shipment is made. There is no distinction between general, special, and transit trade. All goods entered inwards at the customs are treated as imports into the colony, and all goods shipped from any port in the colony to any country are treated as exports to that country.

The South Africa Customs Union comprises Cape Colony, the Orange River Colony, the Bechuanaland, and Basutoland Protectorates, and the Colony of Natal. Southern Rhodesia entered a customs union agreement with Cape Colony, August 1, 1899.

The value of the imports (of merchandise) and exports (colonial), excluding diamonds sent through by post office, at the leading ports has been as follows:—

—	Cape Town	Port Nolloth	Port Elizabeth	East London	Mossel Bay
1898 { Imports	£ 5,128,292	£ 47,635	£ 6,246,429	£ 3,519,697	£ 214,946
Exports	15,881,952	262,879	2,103,351	954,654	222,044
1899 { Imports	5,074,010	49,018	6,016,237	3,101,303	247,179
Exports	14,491,757	447,438	2,370,779	1,014,306	312,322
1900 { Imports	7,826,863	47,635	5,051,905	2,768,796	303,119
Exports	890,043	498,812	1,376,684	512,610	326,079

The value of the trade (including diamonds) with the United Kingdom, during five years is returned by the Board of Trade as follows:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Imports into U. K.	£	£	£	£	£
from Colony	9,059,483	8,635,225	9,694,651	9,335,028	7,071,133
Exports of British produce to Colony	10,687,173	9,976,849	9,144,420	8,380,547	9,336,711

In the last five years the imports of wool—sheep and goats—into the United Kingdom from Cape Colony were as follows:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Quantities	lbs. 79,716,185	lbs. 70,104,450	lbs. 80,714,240	lbs. 84,032,536	lbs. 87,463,754
Value	£ 2,824,243	£ 2,488,537	£ 2,947,631	£ 3,221,637	£ 1,589,388

Among the minor imports into Great Britain from the colony in 1900 were copper ore, of the value of 604,676*l*.; feathers, chiefly ostrich, of the value of 847,265*l*.; and skins, hides, and furs, 430,683*l*. The exports of British produce to the colony comprised mainly apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 1,368,579*l*.; cotton manufactures, of the value of 731,219*l*.; iron, wrought and unwrought, 993,504*l*.; leather and saddlery, 606,078*l*.; machinery and mill work, 418,070*l*.; woollen goods, 455,337*l*.; coal, 656,600*l*.; telegraph wires and apparatus, 24,601*l*.

Shipping and Navigation.

The number of vessels which entered inwards in 1900 was 1,555, of 4,803,456 tons (1,188, of 4,306,656 tons British), and coastwise 1,266, of 4,608,893 tons; the number cleared outwards was 1,506, of 4,701,536 tons (1,165 of 4,232,057 tons British), and coastwise 1,266, of 4,558,851 tons.

Total registered shipping of colony, January 1, 1901:—Steamers, 32, of 5,810 tons; sailing, 5, of 331 tons; total, 38, of 6,141 tons.

Internal Communications.

There are over 8,000 miles of road in the colony proper. On December 31, 1900, the railways open for traffic comprised 2,089 miles of line owned

and worked by Government, 587 miles owned by private companies but worked by Government, and 238 miles owned and worked by private companies. At the same date there were 139 miles of line under construction with Government subsidy for private companies. The capital expended on Government railways to the end of 1900 has been 21,842,216*l.*, showing a cost per mile of 10,456*l.* The gross earnings in 1900 were 3,520,537*l.*, and expenses 2,198,205*l.* The number of passengers conveyed in 1900 was 13,640,414, and tonnage of goods, 1,370,248 (of 2,000 lbs.).

The number of post offices in the colony at the end of 1900 was 961; the revenue in 1900 amounting to 342,431*l.*, and the expenditure 346,779*l.* The total number of letters posted in 1900 was 31,112,004, newspapers 11,547,990, post cards 806,663, books and sample packets 2,750,050, parcels 503,282.

The telegraphs in the colony comprised 7,467 miles of line, with 22,597 miles of wire and 494 offices, at the end of 1900. The number of messages sent was 3,562,039 in 1900. The telegraphs were constructed at the expense of the Government. The revenue in 1900 was 202,454*l.* (exclusive of 113,234*l.*, the value of free work) and expenditure 205,986*l.*

Banks.

The following are the statistics of the banks under trust laws in the colony :

31st Dec.	Including Head Offices			Circulation. Colony only	Assets and Liabilities. Colony only
	Capital	Paid-up	Reserve		
	£	£	£	£	£
1896	7,289,090	2,582,953	1,090,700	762,409	11,749,451
1897	7,393,800	2,935,308	1,178,300	834,500	12,635,866
1898	7,393,800	2,935,308	1,262,600	845,028	13,600,104
1899	9,126,200	3,497,452	1,749,720	1,120,460	15,707,770
1900	12,166,800	6,508,308	1,810,621	1,361,637	18,870,406

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The coins in circulation within the colony are exclusively British. All accounts are kept in pounds, shillings, and pence.

The standard weights and measures are British, but the following old Dutch measures are still used:—*Liquid Measure*: Leagner = about 128 imperial gallons; half aum = 15½ imperial gallons; anker = 7½ imperial gallons. *Capacity*: Muid = 3 bushels.

The general surface measure is the old Amsterdam *Morgen*, reckoned equal to 2·11654 acres; 1,000 Cape lineal feet are equal to 1,033 British imperial feet.

Agent-General of Cape Colony in Great Britain.—T. E. Fuller.

Secretary.—Spencer Brydges Todd, C.M.G.

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CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE (BRITISH).

The British Central Africa Protectorate, constituted as such on May 14, 1891, lies along the southern and western shores of Lake Nyasa, and extends towards the Zambezi. It is administered under the Foreign Office by H. M. Commissioner, the cost of administration being met by a grant in aid from the Imperial Government largely supplemented by the local revenue. The area of the Protectorate is 42,217 square miles, divided into twelve districts, in each of which are two or more administrative officials. In 1901 the population consisted of 450 Europeans, 250 Indians, and about 900,000 natives, the native population being estimated from the number of huts according to the collectors' returns, three persons being counted to each hut. The chief settlement is Blantyre, in the Shire Highlands, with a population of about 100 Europeans and 6,000 natives. In the same region, or on the Shire river, are Zomba (the seat of the Administration), Chiromo, Port Herald, Chikwawa, Katunga, Fort Anderson, Fort Lister, Mpinbi, Liwonde, Fort Sharpe, and other settlements; on Lake Nyasa are Fort Johnston, Fort Maguire, Livingstonia, Rifu, Kotakota, Bandawe, Nkata, Likoma, Deep Bay, and Karonga. The Shire province contains most of the European population of the Protectorate. Good roads are being made in all directions, and life and property are safe. Six missionary societies are at work, one of which had 35 schools with 2,678 pupils in 1901. The climate, though not salubrious for European settlers in general, is healthier than many parts of tropical Africa. Within the Shire province coffee planting has been greatly extended within the last few years. The export for 1899 was 1,100 tons, but that for 1900, owing to low prices and defective means of transport, showed a decrease. Rice is grown to perfection, and the cultivation of wheat, recently introduced, promises to be successful. Oats and barley thrive on the uplands, where horses also prosper. The trade ports are Port Herald and Chiromo (Lower Shire), and Kotakota (Lake Nyasa).

The trade for the year ended March 31, 1897, was: Imports, 78,655*l.*; exports, 23,299*l.*; 1898, imports, 86,428*l.*; exports, 27,437*l.*; 1899, imports, 99,290*l.*; exports, 35,623*l.*; 1900, imports, 176,000*l.*; exports, 79,000*l.*; 1901, imports, 146,063*l.*; exports, 38,722*l.* In addition to imports to and exports from the Protectorate, 31,300*l.* worth of goods passed through the Protectorate, in 1899-1900, in transit to places beyond the Protectorate limits; in 1900-01 the amount was 51,333*l.* The chief imports were cotton goods, machinery, provisions, hardware, and agricultural implements; the chief exports, ivory, coffee and rubber.

The local revenue for 1897-98 amounted to 24,538*l.* (8,966*l.* from customs); the expenditure to 65,715*l.*; 1898-99, revenue 39,189*l.*, expenditure 80,474*l.*; 1899-1900, revenue, 47,077*l.*, expenditure, 96,366*l.*; 1900-01, revenue, 49,215*l.*, expenditure, 78,366*l.*

The military force necessary to maintain order and to check the slave trade consists of a corps of 215 Sikhs from the Indian Army, and the 1st battalion of the Central Africa Regiment. This force is under British officers and Sikh and native non-commissioned officers. The troops are armed with the Martini-Metford rifle. There is also an armament of artillery, consisting of mountain guns, together with two Maxim guns. A 2nd battalion of the Central Africa Regiment, under British officers, has been raised in the Protectorate for service in Mauritius or elsewhere. This battalion has served in Mauritius and Somaliland, and also took part in the Ashanti and Gambia campaigns. There is also a force of 200 civil police. The military force of the Protectorate is also charged with all military police work in the eastern portion of the British South Africa

Chartered Company's territory north of the Zambezi, to meet the expense of which an annual payment is made by the Company to the Protectorate funds. The Protectorate has a naval force on the Upper Shire River and on Lake Nyasa. This consists of three gunboats, including the gunboat *Greendolen*, 350 tons, launched in 1899 at Fort Johnston, which is the headquarters of the naval department.

Communication with the coast is by H.M. gunboats and by the river steamers of the African Lakes Company, Sharrer's Zambezi Traffic Company, and the African International Flotilla Company. These vessels meet at Chinde the ocean-going steamers of various British, German, and Portuguese Companies. Chinde is situated on the only navigable mouth of the Zambezi, and at this port the Portuguese Government has granted a small piece of land, called the 'British Concession,' where goods in transit for British Central Africa may be landed and re-shipped free of customs duty, and in addition a large area for residential purposes styled 'the Extra Concession.'

A joint Anglo-German Delimitation Commission assembled on Lake Nyasa in June, 1898, and proceeded to definitely mark out the boundary between the British and German spheres from the mouth of the Songwe on Lake Nyasa to the entrance of the River Kilambo on Tanganyika.

In July, 1899, a joint Anglo-Portuguese Delimitation party met on the Ruvo River, and in 1900 defined a provisional international boundary for a length of 284 miles.

There are 20 post offices. A railway from Chiromo to Blantyre is projected and will probably be completed about the end of 1903. A telegraph line through the Protectorate to Tanganyika has been constructed by the African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company. The line connects Fort Johnston, Zomba, Blantyre, Chiromo, Chikwawa, Kota Kota, Nkata, Karonga, Ikawa, and Tanganyika with Tete, Salisbury, and Cape Town. A branch has been constructed from Lake Nyasa (Domira Bay) to Fort Jameson, the British South Africa Company's present headquarters north of the Zambezi. From Tanganyika (south end) the construction of the line has reached Ujiji, and will be rapidly carried on to the Nile. There is a system of telephones connecting the Residency with the headquarters camp, and also connecting Zomba, Blantyre, and Liwonde by means of the Telegraph Company's wire.

H. M. Commissioner and Consul-General.—Alfred Sharpe, C.B.

H. M. Deputy Commissioner and Consul.—Major F. B. Pearce.

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EAST AFRICA (BRITISH).

British East Africa consists of a large area on the mainland (including the East Africa Protectorate and the Uganda Protectorate), under the immediate control of the Foreign Office, together with the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, still governed through their Arab Sultan.

By the Anglo-German Agreements of November 1, 1886, and July 1, 1890, the southern boundary of the territory extends in a north-west direction from the north bank of the mouth of the River Umba, going round by the north of Kilimanjaro, to where the 1st parallel of S. latitude cuts Lake Victoria. Thence across the lake and westwards on the same parallel to the boundary of the Congo Free State. To the north and east the British sphere (which merges indefinitely with the old Sudan Provinces of Egypt) is bounded, according to the Anglo-Italian agreement of 1891, by the Juba river up to 6° N. latitude; by that parallel as far as 35° E. longitude; and by that meridian northwards as far as the Blue Nile. It is continuous with the Italian sphere of influence and with Abyssinia as far as the confines of Egypt. To the west it is bounded by the Congo Free State, the line of partition being 30° E. longitude, northward to the Nile Congo watershed, which then becomes the frontier as far as the northernmost point of that State (the source of the Mbomu). North of this the British sphere has at present no western delimitation and debouches on the independent Mohammedan states of that region. The total area thus embraced probably extends to over 1,000,000 square miles. Treaties have been made with almost all the native chiefs between the coast and the Albert Nyanza, and with the Somali tribes occupying the interior between the Juba and Tana, whereby commercial access to the Galla country is now opened.

In 1886 the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar were delimited, and were recognised as including a continuous strip of coast, ten miles in depth, reaching from Cape Delgado to Kipini on the Ozi River. Outside this tract it was agreed that Germany should have as a sphere of influence the country stretching inland from the river Rovuma northward to the Umba River; England's sphere of influence extending northward from the Umba. Northward of Kipini the Sultan of Zanzibar retained several stations where he had hitherto kept garrisons, viz., Lamu, Kisimayu, Brava, Merka, Mogadisho, Warsheikh. Of these, however, the last four were ceded to Italy on August 26, 1892, and the Italian Government took over their administration on September 26, 1893. The German East African Association, in virtue of a concession signed in May 1888, acquired the right to administer the Mrima or mainland (including the customs of the Sultan's ports) from the Rovuma to the Umba River on the north, the Sultan of Zanzibar being subsequently paid the sum of 4,000,000 marks in return for the cession by him of all his rights to and on the coast-line which thus became an integral part of the German sphere or, as it is now called, German East Africa. The Imperial British East Africa Company acquired the right to administer the coast from the Umba to Kipini for fifty years, on condition of an annual payment to the Sultan; and in 1889 further acquired the port and islands (including Lamu, Manda, and Patta) to the north of the Tana. A further settlement of territorial questions in 1890 conferred on England the protectorate of Zanzibar, including the island of Pemba, and left to British influence the territory from the Umba north to the Juba River, including the territory of Witu, which was for a time placed under the control of the British East Africa Company.

By the end of 1892 the Company had occupied the country as far as Uganda, and between that and Lake Albert Edward and the river Semliki. By arrangement with the Government the Company retired from Uganda at the end of March 1893, and on June 19, 1894, a British Protectorate was

declared over Uganda proper. On July 31, 1893, the Company withdrew from the administration of Witu, which was temporarily placed under the administration of the Sultan. On June 15, 1895, a British Protectorate was proclaimed over the territories lying between and not hitherto included within the Protectorates of Zanzibar, Witu and Uganda proper, and the whole of this region has since been divided, for administrative purposes, into two districts called, respectively, the East Africa Protectorate and the Uganda Protectorate. The former extends, roughly speaking, some 400 miles inland, and the latter from that frontier to the interior limits of the British sphere. On June 30 the Company evacuated the territory leased from the Sultan, the administration being taken over by her Majesty's Government.

THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

The East Africa Protectorate, which extends from the Umba to the Juba River, and inland as far as the borders of Uganda, is placed under the control of a Commissioner and Consul-General, who is also British agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar. It consists of 4 provinces and a tract of territory not yet organised lying to the north-west. The provinces are each under a sub-commissioner, and are divided into districts and sub-districts, as follows: Seyyidieh (capital Mombasa), comprising the districts of Vauza, Mombasa and Malindi, and the sub-districts of Rabai and Takaungu; Ukamba (capital Nairobi), including the districts of Teita, Kitui, Masailand, Ulu and Kenia, and sub-district at Taveta; Tanaland (capital Lamu), with districts at Lamu, Port Durnford and Tana River; Jubaland (capital Kisimayu), consisting of the districts of Upper and Lower Jubaland. It is understood that the Eastern Province of Uganda is about to be transferred to the East Africa Protectorate.

The Protectorate has an area of about 250,000 square miles. The total population is estimated at 2,500,000, including 25,000 Asiatics and 450 Europeans and Eurasians. On the coast the Arabs and Swahilis predominate; further inland are races speaking Bantu languages, and non-Bantu tribes such as the Masai, the Somalis, and the Gallas. Mombasa is the largest town and also the capital of the whole Protectorate; the inhabitants number about 27,000. It is situated on an island of the same name possessing two fine harbours, one at Mombasa itself and the other at Kilindini, the latter having a pier connected with the Uganda Railway now completed.

The prevailing religious beliefs are Pagan; but on the coast Mohammedanism has made some progress. There are in the Protectorate about 25 Christian mission stations representing 9 different societies, British, German, and American, one of them being Roman Catholic. At these stations are schools for elementary instruction and handicrafts. Justice is administered by courts at Zanzibar and Mombasa, and by inferior courts where administrative officers preside. The Indian Codes are mainly followed; but local ideas and customs are considered. On the ten-mile coast strip domestic slavery is legal, but nowhere else. The military force consists of 5 companies of Sudanese (300 men) and 4 companies of Sudanese, Swahili, and Masai (about 1,000 men), known as the East African Rifles. There are also about 650 police.

Revenue: 1899-1900, 69,770*l.*; 1900-01, 64,750*l.*; expenditure: 1899-1900, 153,869*l.*; 1900-01, 157,886*l.* Imports: 1899-1900, 6,641,910 Rs.; 1900-01, 6,662,131 Rs.; exports: 1899-1900, 1,825,284 Rs.; 1900-01, 1,259,385 Rs. Shipping entered, 1899-1900, 332,882 tons. At the mainland ports 5 per cent. import duty is levied under the Brussels Act. The principal

exports are ivory, india-rubber, cattle and goats, grain, gum-copal, hides and horns, &c. The imports are Manchester goods, Bombay cloth, brass, wire, beads, provisions, &c. Mangrove-logs (borities) for building purposes are imported at Mombasa from other parts of the coast. Trade is at present principally in the hands of East Indian merchants (Banians).

The Post Office of the Protectorate (with which the Uganda Post Office has been united since April 1, 1901) received and despatched 1,251,390 letters, packets, &c., in the year 1900-01. The telegraph line of the East African Company connects Mombasa with Lamu, and that of the railway runs from Mombasa to Entebbe in Uganda.

H. M. Commissioner and Consul-General.—Sir C. N. E. Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B.

H. M. Deputy Commissioner and Consul.—F. J. Jackson, C.B.

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, and in 1896 and succeeding years the area of the Protectorate was gradually extended over the remaining parts of the sphere of influence. Its present limits are as follows:—On the north, the 5th degree of north lat.; on the east, a line drawn down the middle of Lake Rudolf, and thence southwards along the Kikuyu escarpment to the German frontier; on the south, by the German frontier and by the 1st degree of south lat.; and on the west, by the eastern boundary of the Congo Free State. Within these boundaries lie about half of the Victoria Nyanza Lake, part of Lake Albert Edward, nearly all Lake Albert Nyanza, the whole of Lakes Kioga, Baringo, Naivasha, Nakuro, Sugota and Wamala, half of Lake Rudolf, and the course of the Nile from its exit from Lake Victoria to Lado or Gondokoro, where the Egyptian Sudan commences. The surface of this Protectorate has, in general, an altitude of not less than 3,000 feet, rising into extended plateaux of 7,000 feet and upwards (Mau, Elgeyo, and parts of Ankole), and into the mountains of Elgon (14,000 feet), Mfumbiro (an active volcano, 10,000 feet), and Ruwenzori (20,000 feet, with vast snowfields and 20 miles of glaciers). The total area of the Protectorate is about 140,000 square miles. For administrative purposes it is divided into six provinces (Eastern, Rudolf, Central, Nile, Uganda, and Western), and these again into eighteen districts, and, in the case of Uganda proper, into twenty counties. The Eastern Province will probably be transferred to the administration of the East Africa Protectorate in the present year. Eleven districts and the whole of the Kingdom of Uganda are at present more or less directly under British administration; but the native kings or chiefs, whose position, emoluments, and rights are in most cases regulated by treaties, are encouraged to conduct the government of their own subjects. The province of Uganda is recognised as a native kingdom under a "Kabaka," to whom is accorded the title of "Highness." The present Kabaka, H.H. Daudi Chua, grandson of the celebrated Mutesa, is a minor, and under a regency of three native chiefs. He is assisted in the government by a Lukiko, or native assembly. For Europeans and non-natives of the Protectorate justice is administered by his Majesty's consular courts. The principal representative of the British Government is styled Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief. Under him is a Deputy Commissioner. The entire armed forces of the Protectorate

(consisting of the Uganda Rifles, of an armed constabulary, and of native levies, and amounting in all to about 4,000 men) are under a British commandant and numerous British officers. The armed forces include a contingent raised in India from the native regiments, and serving in Uganda for three years.

The naval force consists of one large armed steamer, two steam launches, and several sailing vessels. The headquarters of the British Administration are at Entebbe, the administrative capital of Uganda; the native capital of the kingdom of Uganda is at Mengo. Nile steamers from Khartum ply to Gondokoro, on the northern boundary of the Protectorate. The Uganda Government railway from Mombasa to Kisumu on Lake Victoria Nyanza (572 miles) was completed in December, 1901, at a cost of about 4,815,600*l.*

The total number of Europeans in the Protectorate is about 300; the native population is under 4,000,000, of whom 1,000,000 belong to the intelligent, civilised Baganda, a race converted to Christianity by British and French missionaries. In the Protectorate 3 missionary societies are now at work. About 1,700,000 natives speak Bantu languages; there are a few pygmies or Congo dwarfs living near the Semliki river; the rest of the natives belong to the Masai, Nilotic, and Sudanese groups. The fauna and flora are the richest in Africa, and are divided in their affinities between East and West Africa. The soil is very fertile, except in the Rudolf region. Iron is found everywhere, copper in the Central province, gold in a few places. The chief commercial products are ivory, timber, rubber, and cattle. Trade is in the hands of two German firms and one British; and is also carried on to an increasing extent by British Indians, Persians, and Arabs. The local revenue for 1902-03 is estimated at 60,000*l.* It is raised in part by the native hut and gun taxes.

Commissioner, Consul-General, and Commander-in-Chief.—Lieut. Colonel James Hayes Sadler.

Deputy Commissioner.—G. Wilson, C.B.

ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

Sultan and Government.

The Sultan, or more correctly, the Seyyid, Hamoud bin Mahomed bin Said, about 47 years of age, nephew of the late Sultans Ali, Khalifa and Burghash, succeeded to the Sultanate on the death of Seyyid Hamed bin Thwain on August 27, 1896. He was one of two claimants, and was selected by the British Government as being the most fitting.

Zanzibar dominions were gradually acquired by the Imams of Muskat at various dates between the years 1698 and 1807, partly by conquest from the Portuguese and partly from native chiefs. They were held as an appanage of Muskat until the death of Seyyid Said, when, on a dispute as to the succession arising between Seyyid Thwain, of Muskat, uncle of the present Sultan of Zanzibar, and Seyyid Majid, of Zanzibar (both being sons of Seyyid Said), the dominions in Africa were made independent of the present State, and confirmed under Majid by an arbitration of Lord Canning (dated 1861), then Governor-General of India. Besides the islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, and smaller islands, the Sultan's authority nominally extended along the coasts and indefinitely inland, from Warsheikh, in 3° N. lat., to Tunghi Bay, in 10° 42' S. lat., his influence, however, being exercised but a little way from the coast, except along a few trade routes. As mentioned above, the Sultan's dominions were gradually restricted in area between the years 1886 and 1890, until they finally included only the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, the coast of the British East Africa Protectorate up to ten miles inland, of which, though

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Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos. See WEST AFRICAN COLONIES.

Mashonaland, Matabeleland. See RHODESIA.

MAURITIUS.

Constitution and Government.

The government of the British Colony of Mauritius, with its dependencies, Rodrigues, Diégo Garcia, &c., is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, of which the officer in command of His Majesty's troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Procureur-General, the Receiver-General, and the Auditor-General, and two elected members of the Council of Government are ex-officio members. There is also a Council of Government, consisting of the Governor and twenty-seven members, ten being elected, eight ex-officio, and nine nominated by the Governor. The official councillors comprise the five Executive members, the Collector of Customs, the Protector of Immigrants, and the Surveyor-General. The constitution was altered by letters patent dated September 16, 1885, which introduced an elective element into the Legislature. Under a moderate franchise ten members are now elected, one for each of the following districts:—Moka, Plaines Wilhems, Grand Port, Flacq, Savanne, Rivière Noire, Pamplemousses, Rivière du Rempart; and two for Port Louis.

Governor of Mauritius.—Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G. The Governor has a salary of 5,000l., and the Colonial Secretary 13,500 rupees per annum.

Area and Population.

The island of Mauritius, lying in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east Madagascar, comprises an area of 705 English square miles. The following were the numbers of the population, according to the census taken in 1901:—

Total Civil Population	367,472
Military (living in barracks) and non-resident shipping population	2,935

Total population 370,407

Two-thirds of the population consists of natives of African race, Chinese, mixed races, and whites. The number of Chinese was estimated at 3,226 on January 1, 1900. The birth-rate of 1900 was 38.0 per 1,000, and death-rate 35.73. Immigrants in 1900, 2,890; departures, 1,143. The capital of the colony, Port Louis, had, with its suburbs, an estimated population of 53,978 in 1900.

According to the census of 1891 there were 209,079 Hindoos, 115,438 Roman Catholics, 34,763 Mahometans, and 7,307 Protestants. State aid is granted to both Churches, the ecclesiastical expenditure by the State in 1900 having been 150,568 rupees; the Indians are mostly Hindoos.

A change is taking place in the population of Mauritius; the greater part of Port Louis has in recent years passed from European to Indian or Chinese hands, and the sugar estates of the island are being similarly transferred.

the whole of the Protectorate is under British administration, his Highness is still the titular Sovereign, and the more important ports on the Somali (Benadir) Coast, which are leased to Italy.

In October 1891, a regular Government was formed for Zanzibar, the present Prime Minister being Mr. Rogers, appointed November, 1901. All accounts are now kept in English and Arabic, and are always open to the inspection of the British Agent and Consul-General, and no new undertakings or additional expenditure can be incurred without his consent. On February 1, 1892, Zanzibar was declared a free port, and it remained so until October 1, 1899, when a 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty was imposed on all imports.

Area, Population, Religion.

The island of Zanzibar has an area of 640 square miles, and Pemba 380 square miles. The population of the island is estimated at 150,000, and that of the island of Pemba at 50,000. There is a considerable foreign population, mostly engaged in trading. There are about 50 Englishmen, 40 Germans, a few Americans, Frenchmen, Italians, Greeks, and Roumanians, the two latter nationalities being under British protection. There are also about 7,000 British Indian subjects, through whose hands almost the whole trade of Zanzibar and of East Africa passes, directly or indirectly. The town of Zanzibar has a population estimated at 50,000 or 60,000.

Mohammedanism is the religion of the country, most of the natives of the coast and islands being Sunnis of the Shafi school, though many are heathen; while the Sultan and his relatives are schismatics of the Ibadhi sect. There are Christian missions (Church of England, Wesleyan, Independent, and Roman Catholic) on the island and far into the mainland.

There is a French hospital at Zanzibar, attended by French sisters of mercy, and a hospital at the Universities Mission. Sir Tharia Topan's hospital for Indians is completed, but is not yet in use.

Justice.

Justice among the Sultan's subjects, whether accused or defendants, is administered by various 'Cadis.' By a declaration signed December 16, 1892, the Sultan delegated to the British Agent and Consul-General his right to try all cases in which a British subject is plaintiff or accuser, and the defendant or accused is a Zanzibar subject or the subject of a non-Christian state without a treaty. The British Court has also jurisdiction over all slaves originally freed by her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, but as the legal status of slavery was abolished on the 6th April, 1897, the relations between master and slave are no longer recognised by the Tribunals. The judges of the British Court form an appeal court from the chief court of the East Africa Protectorate, and there is a further appeal from them to the Privy Council. To the British Court also pertains admiralty jurisdiction with reference to the slave trade, and it is a naval prize court, by virtue of the Zanzibar (Prize) Order in Council, 1888.

There is a regular army of about 900 men, including police, under the command of General Raikes.

Finance and Commerce.

The revenue of the Sultan was mainly derived from customs dues and taxes on produce, chiefly cloves. Under the present arrangement with England the Sultan's privy purse, which is kept separate from the general revenue of the country, has been fixed at about 195,000 rupees annually, and the

remainder of the revenue is devoted to the charges for police, harbour improvements, and public works. All the public expenditure must receive the sanction of the Sultan and the British Agent and Consul-General.

The value of imports and exports and the tonnage entered in recent years are stated as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports	Shipping entered	
			British	Total
	£	£	Tons	Tons
1898	1,555,070	1,497,883	91,269	286,209
1899	1,596,606	1,513,407	103,457	324,961
1900	1,116,041	1,167,794	107,988	348,405

Until 1900 these figures were made to include the trade between the port of Zanzibar and other ports in the Sultan's dominions, but are now confined to the trade with foreign countries. The chief imports and exports and distribution of trade were as follows in the last two years:—

	Imports (1899)	Imports (1900)	Exports (1899)	Exports (1900)
	£	£	£	£
Cloves	—	—	197,232	158,148
Piece goods	367,850	255,720	345,910	264,701
Rice	193,497	159,353	—	—
Ivory	113,204	94,817	127,312	115,354
Groceries	59,562	54,326	57,151	55,168
Petroleum	29,512	37,102	—	—
Grain	41,710	33,482	98,361	98,351
From or to —				
United Kingdom	146,143	106,400	116,964	106,165
British India	491,548	405,902	129,896	123,123
British East Africa	86,038	72,507	190,641	101,520
Germany	95,833	67,331	65,766	35,592
German East Africa	173,172	180,628	457,238	437,811
France	24,178	23,560	80,591	55,907
Belgium	56,380	51,066	2,724	—
America	101,014	60,781	84,464	81,477

There is a special coinage issued under the Sultan's authority, of which the Maria Theresa dollar is the unit; but the British Indian rupee is the coin now universally current, though in all business transactions the dollar is the standard of value. The dollar has a fixed value of 2 rupees 2 annas, and the rupee is worth 47 cents.

British Agent and Consul-General.—Sir C. N. E. Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Consul.—Basil Cave, C.B.

Judge.—G. B. Piggott. *Assistant Judge.*—Lindsey Smith.

Vice-Consuls.—V. K. Kestell-Cornish, H. C. Venables, J. H. Sinclair.

Vice-Consul at Pemba.—D. R. O'Sullivan Beare.

In 1900 land to the value of 1,980,413 rupees was purchased by Indians from planters.

Primary education is gratuitous but not compulsory. The government schools in 1900 had 9,846 pupils; the State-aided had 9,635, of whom 7,146 were in Catholic schools. For secondary education provision is made by the Royal College and its 2 schools with (1900) 400 pupils, and 27 associated schools (affiliated to the Royal College) with 489 pupils. At the Royal College many scholarships and exhibitions are awarded annually. The total government expenditure in 1900 on education was 481,653 rupees, of which 297,305 rupees was for primary education.

The total number of convictions at the inferior courts in 1900 was 17,519, and at the Supreme Court, 19.

Finance, Defence, Commerce.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony for five years were :—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
Revenue . . .	8,849,181	7,996,705	7,620,320	9,066,313	9,179,975
Expenditure . .	8,544,736	8,626,798	8,131,470	8,407,082	8,568,943

The principal sources of revenue in 1900 were: customs dues, 3,399,514 rupees; licences and permits, 2,672,059 rupees; railway traffic, 1,995,015 rupees.

The whole debenture debt of the colony on December 31, 1900, was :— Government Debenture Inscribed Stock Debt, 1,189,284*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* In 1899 a loan of 32,820*l.* for public works was authorised, and in 1901 a loan of £100,000 was also authorised for reforestation purposes.

The municipal debt of Port Louis was 128,900*l.* sterling and 242,345 rupees.

The harbour of Port Louis is defended by Fort Adelaide and Fort George. The troops in the colony at the end of 1900 numbered 2,139. The Colonial contribution to the military expenditure for 1900 was 31,753*l.*

The declared value¹ of the total imports and exports of the colony (exclusive of specie and bullion) was as follows in each of the last five years :—

Year	Total Imports	Total Exports
	—Rupees	Rupees
1896	22,980,586	33,544,174
1897	18,948,233	28,192,675
1898	24,006,970	27,537,930
1899	19,096,212	24,745,029
1900	18,276,360	31,403,286

¹ The values of imports and exports are declared by importers and exporters, both being exclusive of charges and of exchange. They are given in rupees at the value of 2*s.* per rupee. The countries where the goods are shipped are taken as the countries of origin, unless the goods themselves or the bills of lading and invoices show a different origin, in which case the country so disclosed is declared in the bill of entry.

Imports from United Kingdom; 4,959,943 rupees; exports to United Kingdom, 2,906,402 rupees.

The exports from the colony comprise, as staple article, unrefined sugar, 28,836,354 rupees in 1900; rum, 224,086 rupees; vanilla, 169,821 rupees; aloe fibre, 940,432 rupees; oil, coco-nut, 46,479 rupees. A large portion of the trade is with the British colonies of South Africa, Australia, and India.

The commercial intercourse of Mauritius with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, according to the Board of Trade Returns, for each of the last five years :—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Mauritius into U. K.	67,502	94,548	100,803	215,149	232,566
Exports of British Produce to Mauritius . . .	306,031	284,862	239,242	350,550	377,174

The chief articles of import from Mauritius into the United Kingdom are unrefined sugar, the value being 67,482*l.* in 1899; 82,102*l.* in 1900; drugs, 60,382*l.* in 1899; 42,658*l.* in 1900; hemp and other fibres, 55,795*l.* in 1899; 71,535*l.* in 1900. The British exports to Mauritius in 1900 consisted principally of cotton goods, value 76,975*l.*; coal, 29,398*l.*; machinery, 14,439*l.*; iron, 49,429*l.*; manure, 58,628*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, 15,437*l.*; soap, 10,388*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

The registered shipping in 1900 consisted of 63 sailing vessels of 5,103 tons (net), and 3 steamers of 497 tons; total, 66 vessels of 5,600 tons.

The number of vessels entered in 1900 was 266 of 337,834 tons (182 of 229,851 tons British), and cleared 268 of 333,706 tons (184 of 223,696 tons British).

The colony has two lines of railways with two branches, of a total length of 105 miles, the revenue from which in 1900 was 1,995,015 rupees, and expenditure 1,385,080 rupees.

The system of telegraphs contains 135 miles of line; there is a telegraph cable from Zanzibar to the Seychelles and thence to Mauritius. A telegraph cable from Australia to Natal through Mauritius and Rodrigues has been laid. In 1900 the Post Office dealt with 1,615,794 letters, 95,379 post-cards, 1,497,959 newspapers, 11,505 parcels, and 65,134 telegrams. There are telephones belonging to a private company.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

On December 31, 1900, the Government Savings Bank held deposits amounting to 2,940,811 rupees from 25,060 depositors.

The standard coin of Mauritius is the Indian rupee, with its subdivisions. All accounts are kept in rupees.

The metric system is in force.

Dependencies.

RODRIGUES (under a Magistrate).—18 miles long, 7 broad. Population (census 1891) 2,068 (1,154 males, 914 females); estimated population in 1900, 3,163; revenue, 1900, 19,601 rupees; expenditure, 25,357 rupees; imports (1900), 144,992 rupees; exports, 156,386 rupees. Two Government schools had (1900) 195 pupils.

Other dependencies are the St. Brandon or Cargados Islands, between 16° 50' and 16° 20' S. lat., and 56° 26' and 59° 41' E. long., mostly sand-banks; the Chagos Islands, and the Trois Frères, or Eagle Islands.

Diego Garcia, the largest of the Chagos group, in 7° S. lat., 72°-73° E. long., is 12½ miles long, 6½ miles wide, with 700 inhabitants, a large proportion negro labourers from Mauritius. 4,806 hectolitres of cocoa-nut oil exported annually.

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NATAL.

Constitution and Government.

The colony of Natal, formerly an integral part of the Cape of Good Hope settlement, was erected in 1856 into a separate colony under the British Crown, represented first by a Lieutenant-Governor, and since 1882 by a Governor. A charter of constitution was granted in 1856, and modified in 1875 and 1879; the charter now in force was granted in 1893. The Province of Zululand was annexed to Natal on December 30, 1897.

By the Constitution Act (Law No. 14, 1893), which came into force July 20, 1893, the legislative authority resides in the Queen, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. Her Majesty is represented by the Governor, whose assent (revocable within two years, in manner prescribed) is required to all bills before they become law. The Governor appoints the ministers, and, with their advice, the members of the Legislative Council. He issues writs for general election of members of the Legislative Assembly, fixes the place and time of the sessions of the legislative bodies, and may prorogue or dissolve the Assembly. He may also, by message, transmit the draft of any bill to be introduced in either house. The Legislative Council consists of twelve members (including one for Zululand), each of whom must be at least thirty years of age, must have resided ten years in the colony, and must be registered proprietor of real property of the net value of 500*l.* Members hold their seats for ten years, provision

being made for the withdrawal of five at the end of the first five years. The President is appointed by the Governor. The Legislative Assembly consists of thirty-nine members (including two for Zululand) chosen by the electors. Each Legislative Assembly continues for four years, unless sooner dissolved. It meets annually or oftener, appoints its Speaker, and adopts (with the approval of the Governor) its own standing rules and orders. Money bills must originate in the Assembly, and the Legislative Council may accept or reject but not alter them. No money bill, however, for any purpose not first recommended to the Assembly by message of the Governor can be passed in the session in which it is proposed. No person can be a member of the Assembly who is not a duly qualified and registered elector. Members receive an allowance of 1*l.* a day during the session.

Electors are qualified by the possession of immovable property of the value of 50*l.*, by payment of rent for such property of the annual value of 10*l.*, or (having resided three years in the colony) by having an income of 96*l.* per annum, inclusive of allowances. Electors (1900), 12,238.

The executive authority resides in a body of not more than six ministers, each of whom must be, or must within four months become, a member of one of the legislative bodies. Each may sit or speak in either house, but may vote only in that of which he is a member.

Governor of Natal.—Col. Sir Henry Edward McCallum, B.E., A.D.C., K.C.M.G.

The Governor has a salary of 5,000*l.* per annum.

The Ministry, as constituted June 9, 1899, is as follows:—

Premier and Minister of Lands and Works.—Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir A. H. Hime, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.

Attorney-General and Minister of Education.—Hon. H. Bale, K.C., M.L.A.

Secretary for Native Affairs.—Hon. F. R. Moor, M.L.A.

Colonial Secretary.—Hon. C. J. Smythe, M.L.A.

Treasurer.—Hon. W. Arbuckle, M.L.C.

Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. H. D. Winter, M.L.A.

The Premier has a salary of 1,500*l.*; the other members of the ministry receive 1,000*l.* a year.

Area and Population.

The colony (including the Province of Zululand, 10,450 square miles) has an estimated area of 29,200 square miles, with a seaboard of about 400 miles. The colony is divided into 37 Magisterial Districts.

The European population has nearly trebled since 1879. The returns of the total population (1879, 1891 and 1900) were:—

—	1879	1891	1900.
Europeans . .	22,654	46,788	64,951
Indians . .	16,999	41,142	70,369
Kaffirs . .	319,934	455,983	794,650
Grand totals .	361,587	543,913	929,970

The figures for 1900 include the province of Zululand. The military and aliens are not included, nor are refugees from the Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

Population of the borough of Durban, July 31, 1891, 25,512 (December 31, 1900, 48,410); and of Pietermaritzburg, July 31, 1891, 17,500 (December 31, 1900, 28,500).

Instruction.

There are 2 Government high schools, 5 Government model schools, 2 Government art schools, 17 Government primary schools, 3 Indian schools, 53 Government-aided schools, and 163 Government-aided farmhouse schools for European children, and a considerable number of private schools in the colony. Four of the aided schools are secondary schools for girls, and one is a home for deaf and dumb children. The aggregate number of European pupils in regular attendance at the Government and inspected schools was 10,511 for 1900; the average daily attendance (European) 75 per cent. of the number on the registers. At the high schools there is an average daily attendance of 260 pupils. About 1,600 children attend private unaided schools, and it is estimated that only about 200 white children are receiving no education. About 96 per cent. of the whole number of white children in the colony are being educated, the number of those receiving gratuitous education (1900) being 1,832. The direct Government expenditure on schools for 1899-1900 was 57,264*l.* Fees paid by pupils in Government schools for 1899-1900, 8,190*l.* An exhibition of the annual value of 150*l.*, tenable for 4 years, at a University of the United Kingdom; a mining scholarship of 80*l.* a year for four years, four bursaries of 40*l.* a year, and six of 20*l.* a year for three years, are established by the Government, and one perpetual scholarship of 80*l.* per year, tenable for three years, for the founding of which 2,000*l.* has been given privately to the Education Department.

There are 186 schools for natives, with a total attendance of 10,618, which received in 1899-1900 grants in aid to the amount of 5,581*l.*; and 30 schools for the children of Indians, with a total attendance of 2,895 in 1900, and for which a grant of 1,413*l.* was voted.

Finance.

The general revenue and expenditure of the colony, exclusive of loan funds, in the last five years ended June 30, were as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1895-96	1,457,338	1,282,484
1896-97	2,213,074	1,624,998
1897-98	1,964,315	1,812,318
1898-99	2,081,349	1,914,724
1899-00	1,886,710	1,990,522

The following are the principal items of ordinary revenue for the year ended June 30, 1900:—Railways, 792,384*l.*; customs, 560,415*l.*; excise, 28,909*l.*; land sales, 78,366*l.*; mails, 69,529*l.*; telegraphs, 43,387*l.*; stamps and licences, including native hut tax, 154,817*l.*; port and harbour dues and wharf dues, 52,106*l.*

The principal items of expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1900, were: Railways, 750,044*l.*; public works, 127,085*l.* Total loan expenditure, 816,213*l.*

The Public Debt on June 30, 1900, was 9,019,143*l.*

Defence.

There is a body of mounted police numbering 671 Europeans, and of volunteers 1,572, including a volunteer naval defence corps of 101 men. The cost of the police force for the year ended June 30, 1900, was 163,803*l.*, and the colony contributed 52,716*l.* to the expense of the volunteers during the same period, exclusive of the payment of volunteers and police on active service.

Industry.

Of the area of Natal (exclusive of the Province of Zululand) 2,428,887 acres have been set apart for Native occupation, about 6,115,978 acres have been acquired by grant or purchase from the Crown by Europeans, 1,732,230 acres have been sold on deferred payments, and about 1,724,905 acres remain unalienated from the Crown. These figures do not include the Province of Zululand with an area of about 6,688,000 acres, of which about 210,000 acres have been alienated. Of the area of the whole Colony, in 1900 176,655 acres were under cultivation by Europeans, the leading crop for export being sugar (produce, 1900, 333,768 cwt., which is considerably below the average, owing to prolonged drought), though large quantities of maize, wheat, oats, and other cereal and green crops are grown. Tea-planting has been recently introduced, 4,162 acres being under tea in 1900, the yield for the year being about 1,679,600 lbs. Estimated total number of acres under cultivation by Natives, 421,451, and Indians, 38,268 acres, making a total of 636,374 acres under cultivation in the Colony.

Of live stock owned by Europeans in 1900 there were 202,591 horned cattle, 70,310 goats, 530,754 sheep, and 29,222 horses; and in possession of the Native population in 1900, there were 145,409 horned cattle, 331,554 goats, 55,701 sheep, and 24,874 horses.

The coal-fields of the Colony, which are of large extent, are now in direct communication with the seaport of Durban. The output for the year 1900 was 241,330 tons, which is likely to be considerably exceeded in future, as this represents only 7 months working, the mines having been in Boer occupation from January to May. A considerable export trade has been established. Some attempts have been made to utilise the rich beds of iron ore which have been found in many parts of the Colony, and others are being made. Copper is stated to have been discovered in the northern part of the colony, but no attempts to work it have yet been made.

Commerce.

The total value of imports and exports by sea, exclusive of coin and bullion, has been as follows:—

Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1890	4,417,085	1,379,657
1896	5,437,863	1,785,375
1897	5,983,589	1,621,923
1898	5,323,216	1,246,000
1899	5,359,259	1,325,197
1900	5,911,518	1,134,172
1901	9,789,104	4,792,097

About 63 per cent. of the imports were from, and 17 per cent. of the exports to, Great Britain, during 1900, the percentage of imports being

about the average, whereas the exports to Great Britain were far below the average.

The values of the principal imports and exports in 1899 and 1900 were:—

Imports	1899	1900	Exports	1899	1900
	£	£		£	£
Apparel and slops	336,587	374,711	Angora hair	39,964	9,598
Haberdashery	421,183	409,344	Hides and skins	65,157	30,245
Flour, grain	347,103	267,707	Sugar	147,499	147,913
Leather goods, &c.	246,900	191,071	Coal	155,043	139,381
Iron & hard goods	512,151	368,342	Wool	608,711	61,103
Cottons	101,247	85,969	Gold, bar, &c.	402,696	1,150
Woollens	71,664	40,136	Bark	57,885	46,479
Machinery	327,641	669,262			
Wines, spirits, ales	125,538	202,000			

The following are the values of the imports into Great Britain from Natal and the exports from Great Britain of domestic produce and manufactures to Natal for six years, according to the Board of Trade Returns:—

—	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Natal	716,745	793,557	756,871	1,085,547	857,285	335,572
Exports of British produce to Natal	1,604,209	3,134,184	3,407,038	3,655,397	2,989,578	3,421,164

The wool imports into Great Britain from Natal amounted in 1899 to the value of 566,791*l.*; in 1900, to 129,484*l.*; hides, 64,663*l.* in 1899; 19,595*l.* in 1900; coffee, 30,605*l.* in 1899; 35,691*l.* in 1900; bark, 69,618*l.* in 1900; skins and furs, 11,424*l.* in 1900. Some of the wool and other articles are from the neighbouring colonies, which also take one-fifth of the merchandise imported into Natal.

The chief articles exported from Great Britain to Natal in 1900 were apparel and haberdashery, 540,782*l.*; cottons, 228,093*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 540,880*l.*; leather, 177,270*l.*; machinery, 192,031*l.*; woollens, 97,162*l.*; hardware and cutlery, 49,983*l.*; spirits, 88,177*l.*; beer and ale, 32,249*l.*; carriages, &c., 111,829*l.*; furniture, 51,319*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

In 1900 the registered shipping of the colony consisted of 27 vessels of 2,356 tons (nett), 19 of less than 50 tons each totalling 369 tons, and 8 totalling 1,987 tons. These do not include all government vessels, which are exempt from registration.

In 1900, 664 vessels of 1,318,885 tons entered, and 641 vessels of 1,296,468 tons cleared. These figures do not include transports. Of the former 109 or 165,887 tons were from the United Kingdom direct; 354 of 9,665 tons from Cape Colony, including 339 of 766,483 tons from the United Kingdom. Of the vessels cleared, 53 of 111,255 tons cleared for the United Kingdom direct, and 254 of 567,863 tons for Cape Colony.

There are 611½ miles of railway open, all constructed and worked by the Government, with the exception of the North Coast Extension beyond Verulam, 50 miles, which was constructed by the Natal Zululand Railway Company, and is worked by the Government. The main line extends from the Port of Durban to Pietermaritzburg, and thence to the border of the Transvaal, 306 miles distance from the Port, where it connects with the line to Johannesburg and Pretoria, the total distance by rail from Durban to Johannesburg being 483 miles, and from Durban to Pretoria 511 miles. There are branch lines, as follows:—one extending northwards from Durban to the Tugela River, 69 miles; another from South Coast Junction to North Shepstone (77 miles); another from the South Coast Branch at Alexandra Junction to Umzinto (6 miles) serving an important sugar-growing area; another runs from Glencoe Junction (23½ miles from the Port) to the Buffalo River, and an extension therefrom to Vryheid (Transvaal), under construction before the outbreak of war, will, it is understood, be completed when the country is in a settled state; and another from the main line to Harrismith (Orange River Colony) with a mileage of 59½ miles, 23½ of which run through the Orange River Colony. A line runs from Thornville Junction (60 miles from the Port) to Richmond (17 miles), and another connects Greytown with Pietermaritzburg (65 miles). The total cost of construction and equipment of the railways up to the end of the year 1900 was 7,808,216*l.* The revenue for 1900 was 1,242,280*l.*; expenditure, 891,089*l.* The net receipts for the year were equal to 4*l.* 9*s.* 11½*d.* per cent. upon capital.

Agent-General in London.—Sir Walter Peace, K.C.M.G.

Secretary.—R. Russell.

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NIGERIA.

This important region comprises the whole of the British sphere within the lines of demarcation arranged by the Anglo-German Agreements of 1885, 1886, and 1893, and the Anglo-French Agreements of 1889, 1890, and 1898. It comprises the Lagos Protectorate and Southern and Northern Nigeria. The boundary between Southern Nigeria and Lagos follows a line commencing on the sea-shore ten miles to the N.W. of the Benin River, and running parallel to that river until it reaches the Lagos Creek. Thence it follows the western boundary of the Benin country to Owo, and then northward to the frontier of the Kabba district. From this point it runs westward through Aiedi, Oton, and Illa, leaving to Lagos on the south all towns belonging to Ibadan and Oyo, but preserving to Nigeria on the north all towns subject to Ilorin. It leaves Odo Otin and Ikirun to Lagos, crossing the Aweri stream seven miles north of the former and proceeding thence to Buda Egba. From this point the boundary of Nigeria follows the Anglo-French line as finally settled by the Convention of June 14th, 1893. This is very intricate, but roughly as follows:—It runs northerly, but so as to leave Nikki and other districts to France, until striking the Niger about ten miles above Gere, the port of Ilo. It then follows the median line of the river up stream to the Dallul Mauri watercourse, which it runs up until it reaches the circumference of a circle drawn round the town of Sokoto with a radius of 100 miles. It follows the northern arc of this circle to its second intersection with latitude 14° N. and runs eastward along this parallel (with one deflection southward in favour of France) until it meets the meridian passing 35° east of Kuka, and then due south to the shore of Lake Chad. Here the Anglo-German demarcation line is taken up and the boundary of Nigeria runs from the above point on Lake Chad to the intersection of 13° E. long., with 10° N. lat., and thence to a point on the south bank of the Benue River five miles below the confluence of the Faro River. Thence it circles to the east of Yola, at that radius, until it meets a straight line drawn from Yola to the rapids of the Cross River in 9° 8' and thence to the Gulf of Guinea at the Rio del Rey.

Nigeria covers between 400,000 and 500,000 square miles, and its population is variously estimated at from 25 millions to 40 millions; but in the absence of any census, no reliance can be placed on such estimates. It is certain, however, that a great number of towns in Nigeria contain considerable populations. Among these, Kano is said to contain about 100,000 souls (the funerals averaging ten *per diem*), Bida, 90,000, Ilorin, 50,000, and Yakola (or Bantshi) 50,000. About nine-tenths of the area and population of Nigeria were, until the 1st January, 1900, contained in the territories of the Chartered Royal Niger Company. This Company was created by Sir George Goldie in 1882, under the name of the National African Company, for the purpose of securing Nigeria to Great Britain and governing it under a Royal Charter. With this object, political treaties conferring powers of administration or sovereign rights were made with several hundred nations, states and tribes; but legal delays postponed, until July 1886, the issue of the Charter which, after 13½ years of successful government, was surrendered on January 1, 1900, the whole of Nigeria thus coming under the administration of the Crown. In 1884 and 1887 a British Protectorate was declared over the whole of Nigeria. The seaboard regions between the Lagos Colony and the Forcados river, and between the Brass River and Kamerun were placed under consular jurisdiction, the Royal Niger Company having no influence in these portions. These seaboard regions were then known as the Oil Rivers Protectorate; but

no administration was established there until 1891, when Sir Claude MacDonald was sent out as Imperial Commissioner and Consul-General to organise a government, which proved very successful. Soon afterwards the name of Niger Coast Protectorate was given to these regions, and, in 1896, Sir Ralph Moor became Imperial Commissioner. In February, 1897, the Benin country, formerly governed by the Kings of Benin (or Addo), was included in the Niger Coast Protectorate, and a British resident placed at Benin City. Considerable extensions were also made in the regions bordering on the Cross River, and in 1899 the Protectorate was extended to the Chad watershed.

For administrative reasons, the new province of Nigeria is temporarily divided into two governments, called respectively Northern Nigeria and Southern Nigeria. The boundary between these starts from the Lagos boundary at Owo and running east crosses the Niger a little to the north of Idda and continues to a point near Ashiku on the Anglo-German frontier laid down in the convention of 1893. For fiscal purposes, the customs revenues of Nigeria and Lagos, that is to say practically the entire revenue, will be collected on the seaboard by the governments of Southern Nigeria and Lagos; and the allocation of this revenue to the three governments will be made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It is difficult to estimate the amount of this revenue as the import and export duties of the Royal Niger Company are abolished. In the year 1900-01 the total revenue amounted to 380,984*l.* (362,472*l.* from customs), and the expenditure to 304,143*l.* Imports, 1,199,699*l.* (987,992*l.* from Great Britain); exports, 1,166,147*l.* (712,454*l.* to Great Britain); in 1900-01 the tonnage entered and cleared amounted to 550,681 tons, 511,405 tons being British.

No uniform currency exists, as yet, in Nigeria; but British coins have been introduced and are making rapid progress. A uniform system of weights and measures does not exist in Nigeria; nor is the early introduction of such a system practicable in so vast a territory, peopled by so many different races of different degrees of civilisation. The Royal Niger Company's abolition of the legal status of slavery wherever effective occupation extends is maintained throughout Nigeria by the Imperial Government.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

The boundaries and other details of this government are given above (v. Nigeria). The greater portion of its area is covered by the Fula or Sokoto Empire, including such subordinate sultanates as Gandu, Kano, Katsena, Bautshi, Adamawa (less the portion in the German sphere), Muri, Zaria, Ilorin, Nupe, and Kontagora. The last province, in which Lokoja was situated, extended south nearly as far as Asaba, until the Royal Niger Company's war of 1887 placed Southern Nupe under the direct administration of the company. Northern Nigeria also contains the greater portion of the old kingdom of Bornu, a large part of the pagan confederation of Borgu and a great number of pagan tribes to the north of the Benue River and also north of the east and west stretch of the Niger. The Fula or Sokoto Empire is governed and largely peopled by Mahomedans; but paganism still prevails throughout the empire.

The portion of the Protectorate under more or less effective control is divided into nine provinces which are under the supervision of Residents. They are (1) Borge, (2) Ilorin, (3) Kontagora, (4) Kabba, (5) Bida (Nupe), (6) Bassa, (7) Lower Benue, (8) Upper Benue, (9) Gwari. Each Resident holds a Provincial Court, and Native Courts are being set up wherever possible.

Northern Nigeria is rich in agricultural resources. The staple product is

the Shea butter-nut; cotton is largely grown and manufactured, a valuable indigo is grown and used by the natives, and a demand has sprung up at home for the beautifully prepared leather of the Central Sudan, the qualities and delicate tints of which render it specially suitable for furniture and bookbinding. On the Upper Benue gum, copaiba balsam, and ivory are obtained. The Hausa race who, though subjugated by the Fula cavalry early in the nineteenth century, form a large portion of the population, are extremely industrious and make excellent troops under European training. They possess considerable civilisation and some degree of literary habits. It is the Hausas who carry on the internal trade of the Central Sudan. Portions of Northern Nigeria are said to be highly mineralised: silver, tin, antimony and lead being already discovered; but no gold has yet been found. The military force of northern Nigeria consists of about 2,500 native infantry, with artillery, engineers and other details, officered by British officers. The administrative and military headquarters are about to be moved from Jebba to a new site about eighty miles up the Kaduna River, a short tramway (twelve miles) connecting it with the navigable part of the river. The total prohibition of the importation of spirituous liquors into Northern Nigeria, established in 1890 by the Royal Niger Company, is maintained by the Imperial Government.

High Commissioner.—Brigadier-General Sir F. J. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

Commandant of Troops.—Colonel J. Morland.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

The boundaries and other details are given above (*v.* Nigeria). This territory is a congeries of pagan tribes of various degrees of size and civilisation; fetish practices and other barbarous habits prevailing throughout the entire region. As the greater portion has only just been taken over from the Royal Niger Company, it is not yet possible to state absolutely where the capital of Southern Nigeria will be fixed; but probably at Asaba, the administrative centre of the Company, or on the opposite bank of the Niger at Onicha. At Asaba are the central gaol, the seat of the Supreme Court, the residence of the Chief Justice, military barracks, and many other public buildings. Idda, further up the Niger, and near the boundary of Northern Nigeria, is an important town, and the capital of the Pagan Igara kingdom. The principal ports on the seaboard are Wari, Burutu, Akassa, Brass, New Calabar, Bonny, Opobo, and Old Calabar, where customs houses are established both for Southern and Northern Nigeria. At Akassa the British government have taken over the engineering and repairing workshops of the Royal Niger Company, as also the slip-way for the repair of hulls. The chief products exported are palm oil, palm kernels, ivory, india-rubber, ebony, camwood, indigo, gums, barwood, and hides; and the imports consist of cloth, calico, hardware, spirits, tobacco, gunpowder, guns, rice, bread, salt, pickled meats, matchets, soap, pottery, brass and copper rods, and fancy articles. By the Colonial Loans Act, 1899, an advance of 43,500*l.* for harbour works was authorised.

The military force of Southern Nigeria consists of about 1,080 native infantry, with Maxim guns and details, commanded by British officers. The new district of Benin, annexed in 1897, is one of the most important regions for development, and is showing great progress. This must be distinguished from the mouth of the River Benue, often described as Benin, but far removed from the city of Benin. Missionary enterprise is very active in Southern Nigeria. Three British Protestant Societies and two French

Roman Catholic Societies are established there, each with several stations. The total European population in 1900 numbered 399. To the north of Southern Nigeria a neutral zone has been established into which spirits may be imported, but not stored in large quantities.

High Commissioner.—Sir R. D. R. Moor, K.C.M.G.,

Divisional Commissioners.—Major H. L. Galloway, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Major A. G. Leonard; R. F. Locke; and Captain E. P. S. Roupell.

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Nyasaland. See CENTRAL AFRICA (BRITISH).

Pondoland. See CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

Constitution and Government.

This Colony, after having existed for forty-six years as an independent republic, under the name of the Orange Free State, was, after military occupation, in consequence of its participation in the Boer attack on the adjacent British Colonies in 1899-1900, annexed by proclamation to the British Crown, May 24, 1900, and is now known as the Orange River Colony. The whole territory is at present under military rule; but the British Government has announced the intention of establishing civil government as soon as circumstances permit. There is a Governor over the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies, and, under him, a Lieutenant-Governor for the Orange River Colony. Each of these officials will be assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of, at least, the principal officers of the Government. In further

arrangements it is proposed to consult local opinion, so as to disturb as little as possible local law, custom, and practice, and the aim will be to provide a Constitution leading to self-government. Municipalities will be created at Bloemfontein and other centres; local authorities will have, as far as possible, the usual local administrative powers, and, in appointments to administrative offices, preference will be given to men born in the country.

Governor.—Lord Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Lieut.-Governor.—Brigadier-General H. J. Goold-Adams, C.M.G., C.B.

For local administration and justice, according to the Boer system, there was a Landdrost or Magistrate in each of the 18 districts; while at some of the smaller towns Assistant Landdrosts, or Resident Justices of Peace, were stationed. In every ward there are commissioners for various purposes, the members of which were elected by the burghers.

Area and Population.

The area of the Colony is estimated at 48,326 square miles; it is divided into 18 districts. At a census taken in 1890 the white population was found to be 77,716—40,571 males and 37,145 females. Of the population 51,910 were born in the Orange River Colony and 21,116 in the Cape Colony. There were besides 129,787 natives in the Colony—67,791 males and 61,996 females—making a total population of 207,503. The capital, Bloemfontein, had 2,077 white inhabitants in 1890 and 1,302 natives, but the inhabitants are now probably at least double that number. Of the white population 10,761 were returned in 1890 as directly engaged in agriculture, while there were 41,817 'coloured servants.'

Religion and Instruction.

The State Government used to contribute 10,050*l.* for religious purposes. It was divided into 36 parochial districts for ecclesiastical purposes, and it contained about 80 churches. The principal body, according to the last census (1890), is the Dutch Reformed Church with 68,940 adherents; of Wesleyans there were 758; English Episcopalians, 1,353; Lutherans, 312; Roman Catholics, 466; Jews, 113.

The system of education is national. Small grants are also made to the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches. The Government schools are managed by local boards, partly elected and partly appointed by Government, which choose the teachers. Education is compulsory to some extent and free for very poor children. In 1898, about 54,500*l.* was allotted to education, a portion of which consisted of interest on a capital of 200,000*l.* set apart by the Volksraad for this purpose. Besides this amount a considerable sum was spent upon school buildings under the Public Works Department. There are no foundations, properly so called, for education. In 1898 there were 199 Government schools, inclusive of the two higher schools and the infant school at Bloemfontein, with 8,157 pupils and 293 teachers. Grants are made to private schools on certain conditions. In 1898 there were 42 such schools, with 753 pupils. Since the British occupation began all instruction has been given in English, unless the parents have requested Dutch as the medium, but attendance has not been compulsory. The Grey College, the highest school for boys, prepares candidates for the matriculation examination of the Cape University; and the 'Eunice' Institute is a similar school for girls.

At the census of 1890 45,015 of the white population could read and write,

2,721 only read, 23,722 (of whom 19,508 were under 7 years of age) could neither read nor write, while 6,258 were not specified.

There is a good public library in Bloemfontein, and small libraries in several villages.

Justice and Crime.

The Roman Dutch law prevails. The superior courts of the country are the High Court of Justice, with three judges, and the circuit courts. The inferior courts are the court of the Landdrost and the court of Landdrost and Heemraden. The circuit courts, at which the judges of the High Court preside in turn, are held four times a year at Bloemfontein and twice a year in the chief town of every other district. In these courts criminal cases are tried before a jury. The court of Landdrost and Heemraden consists of the Landdrost (a stipendiary magistrate) and two assessors. The Landdrost's court thus has both civil and criminal jurisdiction. There are also justices of the peace who try minor offences and settle minor disputes.

There are no statistics of crime. There are police-constables in every town, and mounted police patrol the country.

Finance.

The following is a statement of revenue and expenditure for the calendar years 1896, 1897, and 1898:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1896	374,774	381,861
1897	402,230	381,589
1898	799,758 ¹	956,752 ¹

¹ This revenue includes 408,578*l.* from railways, and the expenditure, 508,478*l.* on railways.

The estimated revenue for 1899 amounted to 656,914*l.*, and the expenditure to 948,523*l.*; but, on the basis of actual revenue and expenditure for earlier years, Sir D. Barbour, in his Report on the Finances of the Colony, put the normal revenue in time of peace at 740,000*l.*, and expenditure at 494,000*l.* The local Administration, in estimates for 1901-02, on the hypothesis of the restoration of peace, put the revenue at 756,200*l.*, and the expenditure at 691,140*l.* (including 300,000*l.* on account of the South African Constabulary).

The Budget of the Orange River Colony from May 24, 1900, the date of its occupation, to June 30, 1901, showed that the receipts amounted to 402,925*l.*, and the expenditure to 386,038*l.* Of these sums the purely civil revenue was 301,800*l.*, and the expenditure 217,974*l.* The principal receipts were:—From quit-rents, 11,823*l.*; customs, 151,000*l.*; licenses and stamps, 28,000*l.*; native poll-tax, 10,100*l.*; and post office, 43,636*l.*

The Republic had in 1898 a debt of 30,000*l.* (exclusive of railway debt to the Cape Government), but possessed considerable public property in land, buildings, bridges, telegraphs, &c. (valued at 496,381*l.*), and in its share in the National Bank, amounting to 70,000*l.* Bloemfontein had a municipal debt of 7,000*l.*

Defence.

Frontier measures about 900 miles; of this 400 miles marches with Cape Colony, 200 Basutoland, 100 Natal, and S.A. Republic 200 miles.

There are no fortifications on the frontier.

Every able-bodied man in the State above 16 and under 60 years of age was compelled to take arms when called upon by his Field Cornet (equal to the rank of a captain). The number of burghers available was, in 1899, 22,000 (18-60 years).

Production and Industry.

The Colony consists of undulating plains, affording excellent grazing. A comparatively small portion of the country is suited for agriculture, but a considerable quantity of grain is produced. The number of farms in 1890 was 10,499 with a total of 29,918,500 acres, of which 250,600 were cultivated. In 1901 the Government properties in the Colony had an aggregate area of 565,000 acres. There were in 1890 248,878 horses, 276,073 oxen, 619,026 other cattle (burthen), 6,619,992 sheep, 858,155 goats, and 1,461 ostriches.

The diamond production in 1890 was 99,255 carats, valued at 223,960*l.*; in 1891, 108,311 carats, valued at 202,551*l.*; in 1893, 209,653 carats valued at 414,179*l.*; in 1894, 282,598 carats valued at 428,039*l.*; in 1898, 307,148 carats, valued at 1,508,661*l.* Garnets and other precious stones are found, and there are rich coal-mines; gold has also been found. With

With the prospect of peace the agricultural and mining industries of the Colony are beginning to return to their normal condition. About the end of 1901 the Government acquired several tracts of land in the Ficksburg and Thaba N'chu districts with the intention of dividing them into holdings for settlers. In the conquered district also a similar policy is being pursued, small breeding farms being instituted. For the diamond mines material is being brought into the country and operations are being resumed.

Commerce.

The imports, besides general merchandise, from Cape Colony and Natal comprise cereals, wool, cattle, and horses from Basutoland. The exports to the Cape, Natal and the Transvaal are chiefly agricultural produce and diamonds, while other merchandise goes to Basutoland. The trade is estimated as follows for two years:—

	Imports from (1897)	Imports from (1898)	Exports to (1897)	Exports to (1898)
Cape Colony . . .	913,158	849,540	735,883	820,467
Natal	185,469	224,029	127,253	147,177
Basutoland	107,987	68,708	59,368	45,492
South African Republic .	25,085	48,655	871,738	910,289
Total	1,231,699	1,190,932	1,794,242	1,923,425

Communications.

A railway constructed by the Cape Colonial Government connects the Orange River (at Norval's Pont) with Bloemfontein, and Bloemfontein with the Transvaal (at Viljoens drift on the Vaal River). On January 1, 1897, the

State took over the railways. The net profits for the year 1898 amounted to 408,578*l.* A sum of 107,787*l.* was refunded by the Cape Government for rolling stock, &c., this amount increasing the debt due to the Cape Colony on the transfer of the railways to 1,800,000*l.*; balance on January 1, 1898, 194,611*l.*, making a total of 710,976*l.*; payments for new lines, new works, stores, &c., 577,720*l.*, leaving a balance of 133,256*l.* on January 1, 1899, for construction of new lines, &c. Length of railway lines, 392 miles. Capital cost of railway, 2,771,945*l.* There are roads throughout the districts, ox-waggons being the principal means of conveyance.

In the Orange River Colony there are 1,480 miles of telegraph line with 1,700 miles of wire, besides 420 miles of railway telegraph with 1,119 miles of wire. Bloemfontein is in telegraphic communication with Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal Colony, and Basutoland.

The money, weights, and measures are English. The land measure, the Morgen, is equal to about 2½ acres.

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RHODESIA.

UNDER the title of Rhodesia is included the whole of the region lying between the north and west of the Transvaal and the 22nd degree of south latitude and the southern boundaries of the Congo Free State, and having as its eastern and western boundaries the Portuguese and German spheres (see YEAR BOOK for 1898). The River Zambezi divides it into two portions, called Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia.

In 1888 the portion of the Southern region which includes Matabeleland and Mashonaland was declared to be within the British sphere of influence, and on the 29th of October, 1889, a Royal Charter was granted to the British South Africa Company, conferring upon it large powers of administration to carry out the objects for which it was formed, the principal being to extend northwards the railway and telegraph systems of the Cape Colony and Bechuanaland, to encourage emigration and colonization, to promote trade and commerce, and to develop and work mineral and other concessions. The administrative system of the Company in Southern Rhodesia was prescribed by the Orders in Council of May 9, 1891, and July 18, 1894, and a new

scheme was promulgated by an Order in Council, November 25, 1898. In accordance with this Order there is a Resident Commissioner appointed by the Secretary of State. To assist the Company's Administrator there is an Executive Council consisting of the Resident Commissioner, the Administrators, and not less than four members appointed by the Company with the approval of the Secretary of State. A member of the Executive Council holds office for three years. The Legislative Council consists of the Administrator (president), the Resident Commissioner, five nominees of the Company approved by the Secretary of State, and four members elected by the registered voters. The duration of each Legislative Council is three years, unless it be sooner dissolved. Ordinances passed by the Administrator and Legislative Council, when assented to by the High Commissioner and published, take effect, but, within a year, may be disallowed by the Secretary of State. To this Council the Administrator submits estimates of revenue and expenditure for each financial year, and the Ordinance providing for the service of the year must be approved by the High Commissioner. For the administration of justice there is a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction, the judges being appointed by the Secretary of State on the nomination of the Company. In the districts there are Magistrates' Courts. There is a Secretary for Native Affairs, with subordinate Native Commissioners, and, except with respect to arms, ammunition, and liquor, natives and non-natives are under the same conditions. For tribal settlements land has been reserved, the mineral rights being reserved to the Company; but, if the native occupation is disturbed, new land must be assigned, disputes being ultimately referable to the High Commissioner. The military police is placed under the direct control of the High Commissioner.

Southern Rhodesia has an area of about 144,000 square miles, and is divided into two provinces, Matabeleland and Mashonaland. According to an informal census taken in May, 1901, the European population of the former was 7,011, natives 162,211 and Asiatics 906. The European population of Mashonaland was 4,021, natives 328,729 and Asiatics 187. Both tracts of country are rich in gold reefs and other minerals, and the Mashona plateaus are well adapted for agriculture and European settlement.

In Rhodesia distinct gold-fields have been discovered, their united area being estimated at 5,250 square miles. In December, 1901, upwards of 300 companies and syndicates interested in mining and development work in the territory had been registered in Great Britain and South Africa. The declared out-put of gold up to the end of December, 1901, was 337,056 oz. Other minerals have been discovered, silver, copper, blende, antimony, arsenic, lead, and especially coal. A company has recently been formed to mine for coal throughout an area of 600 square miles, or 384,000 acres of coal-fields at Wankies, about 190 miles north-west of Bulawayo.

During the first 9 months of 1901 the articles entered for removal from Cape Colony to Rhodesia amounted to the value of 652,415*l.*, the value for the corresponding period of 1900 having been 224,613*l.* In 1901 the entries comprised machinery and metal work, 101,482*l.*; cottons, 41,062*l.*; apparel, 383,904*l.*; articles of food and drink, 65,608*l.*

There are townships at Salisbury (the capital of Southern Rhodesia), Victoria, Umtali, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Enkeldoorn, Melssetter, Rusape, Hartley, Seluke, Tuli, and Gwanda, and the demand for building sites is increasing. The Surveyor-General reports that the extent of land surveyed in Southern Rhodesia from 1891 to March 31, 1901, is: In Matabeleland, 9,475,286 acres; in Mashonaland, 8,621,775 acres. This does not represent the total amount of surveyed land, as many farms have been surveyed by direction of

private owners. Early in 1897 the Geodetic Survey of Southern Rhodesia was initiated under the superintendence of Sir David Gill, K.C.B., H.M. Astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope, and the work is steadily progressing.

At Salisbury, Bulawayo, and Umtali, there are Government offices, banks, churches, hotels, schools, and public libraries. Municipalities have been established at Bulawayo and Salisbury, and good government throughout the country provided for. Several newspapers are published at Salisbury and Bulawayo. There are hospitals at Salisbury, Bulawayo, Umbali, Victoria, and Gwelo. Eleven district surgeoncies have been established and cottage hospitals built in the districts of Hartley, Enkeldoorn, Selukwe, Belingwe, and Gwanda.

In southern Rhodesia there are 2,871 miles of roads, post routes, &c., the maintenance of which in the year 1900-1901 cost 19,724*l.* There are, besides, 500 miles of cross-roads in mining districts.

The Rhodesian Railway line from Vryburg to Bulawayo, worked by the Cape Railway Department, has been open for traffic since November 4, 1897. From Bulawayo the line is being extended to the Wankie coal-fields and the Victoria Falls of the Zambezi, and will be continued across North-Western and North-Eastern Rhodesia to Lake Tanganyika. Provision has been made by the British South Africa Company for a branch line from Bulawayo to Gwanda, about 80 miles to the south, to be ultimately extended to Tuli. The railway from Beira to Umtali has been extended by the Mashonaland Railway Company to Salisbury, the extension having been open for traffic since May 1, 1899. Salisbury is now being connected with Bulawayo *via* Hartley and Gwelo. The whole of the earthworks are complete and the rails are laid for about two-thirds of the distance. The whole distance is about 290 miles. The Beira railway 2*ft.* gauge has been widened to 3*ft.* 6*in.*, the standard gauge of the South African lines, so that traffic may not be interrupted by transference of goods. A railway, with a 2 feet gauge, is also being constructed from Salisbury to the Ayrshire mine in the Lomogundi District, a distance of about 75 miles.

On July 31, 1901, there were 54 post offices, 13 of which are money order offices. The postal arrangements comprise the carriage of letters, &c., by train, coaches, carts, bicycles, and runners. In 1900-1901, 661,444 letters and post-cards were despatched to places in South Africa, and 279,921 to places over sea. The total number of newspapers, books, and parcels despatched was 228,783, and registered articles 31,889. The postal revenue was 16,730*l.*, and the expenditure 27,237*l.*

On March 31, 1901, the mileage of the Rhodesia telegraph system, including police telephone lines and the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company's line, was 3,554 miles, and consisted of 5,215 miles of wire. There were 81 telegraph offices open, 31 being worked by telephone and 50 by the "Morse" apparatus. The working of the African Transcontinental telegraph line to Blantyre and the north is in the hands of the Rhodesian Telegraph Department; and on the 31st March, 1901, the length of line constructed was 1,308 miles; there is direct communication between Umtali and Beira. In 1900-1901, 185,408 telegrams were received and 211,267 were despatched, exclusive of free official telegrams. The Rhodesia revenue from telegraphs was 34,653*l.*, and expenditure, 27,321*l.* There is, besides, an extensive telephone system in operation. The revenue received from the telephone exchanges was 4,230*l.*

The whole tract of country north of the Zambezi, bounded on the east and west by the Portuguese possessions, and on the north by German East

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ST. HELENA.

Governor.—R. A. Sterndale (7001.), assisted by a council of five.

St. Helena, of volcanic origin, is about 800 miles from Ascension Island, the nearest land, and 1,200 from the west coast of Africa. Its importance as a port of call was greatly lessened by the opening of the overland route to India, and also by the Suez Canal. Area, 47 square miles. Population in 1901, 9,850, inclusive of 1,532 garrison, 321 shipping, and 4,655 Boer prisoners. Births, 1900, 116; deaths, 165; marriages, 35. Emigrants about 200 annually to the Cape and United States. Four Episcopal, 3 Baptist, 1 Roman Catholic chapels. Education, 11 schools, with 742 pupils; 4 of the schools receiving a Government grant of 522*l.* in 1900.

The following tables give statistics for St. Helena:—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900 ¹
Revenue	£ 9,161	£ 8,803	£ 9,152	£ 11,593	£ 15,392
Expenditure	8,872	13,004	12,349	11,422	12,603
Exports ¹	4,739	4,993	4,391	4,592	4,215
Imports ¹	29,553	33,242	62,985	91,699	168,282

¹ Including specie, 3,785*l.* exported and 15,000*l.* imported in 1900.

Savings-bank deposits 21,996*l.* in 1900. Total estimated value of island wealth, 300,000*l.* No public debt. The imports into Great Britain from St. Helena in 1900 (Board of Trade Returns) amounted to 663*l.*; exports to St. Helena, 53,634*l.* The total and British tonnage entered and cleared:—

Tonnage	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Total	89,137	81,948	101,418	108,639	162,032
British	87,023	81,156	101,418	108,639	160,486

The Post Office traffic from St. Helena in 1900: 89,150 letters, 11,700 books, papers, parcels, and 8,591 postcards. There are 80 miles of telegraph wire. The new cable from Cape Town reached St. Helena in November, 1899, and has been completed to St. Vincent.

St. Helena is an Admiralty coaling station, and is largely resorted to by the Cape of Good Hope and West African Squadron. No. 2 Company of Royal Artillery, headquarters of 3rd Battalion of W.I. Regiment.

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. lon. Until the death of Napoleon I. they were occupied by a garrison. Besides Tristan da Cunha and Gough's Island, there are Inaccessible and Nightingale Islands, the former two and the latter one mile long, and a number of rocks. The population consists mainly of the families of shipwrecked sailors and wives from St. Helena, and numbered about 64 in December, 1897. There are about 800 head of cattle and about 500 sheep on the island, and both beef and mutton are excellent. Pigs and geese are plentiful. Beans, potatoes, and apples are grown. The only dwellings are a few cottages on one side of the mountain. An annual visit is paid to the island by one of Her Majesty's ships.

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SEYCHELLES.

The Seychelles and Dependencies consist of about 74 named islands with a total estimated area of 148½ square miles. The principal island is Mahé (55½ square miles), smaller islands of the group being Praslin, Silhouette, La Digue, and Curieuse. Among dependent islands are the Amirantes, Alphonse Island, Bijoutur Island, St. François, St. Pierre, the Cosmoledo Group, Astore Island, Assumption Island, the Aldabra Islands, Providence Island, and Flat Island. The Seychelles were formerly administered by the Governor of Mauritius, but in 1888 the office of Administrator was created, an Executive Council of 4 *ex-officio* members was appointed and a Legislative Council of 4 official and 3 unofficial members was nominated. In 1897 the Administrator was given full powers as Governor.

Administrator: E. B. Sweet-Escott, C.M.G. (15,000 rupees).

The population of the islands in 1891 was 16,440 (8,302 males, and 8,138 females); in 1900 the population was estimated at 20,275. The death-rate for 1900 was 17·05 per 1,000; the birth-rate 30·45. The capital of the group is Victoria, which has a good harbour, and has recently been made a coaling station. There are 28 schools, with 2,708 pupils on the roll; grants in aid 9,999 rupees.

The revenue in 1900 amounted to 399,312 rupees, and the expenditure to 351,920 rupees, including 55,000 rupees of debt repaid to Mauritius. Loans authorised in 1897, and raised in 1900 for roads and survey, 20,000*l.*

The imports in 1900 were valued at 980,911 rupees, and the exports at 1,035,161 rupees. The chief exports are cocoa-nut oil, soap, vanilla, guano, salt fish, tortoiseshell, coffee, and cacao. Ships entered in 1900, 115, including 15 men-of-war. Victoria is visited regularly by vessels of the British India Steam Navigation Company, and in August, 1901, the Messageries Maritimes began a regular service connecting the islands with Marseilles.

There are 64 miles of road in Mahé, and further road-making is in progress. The islands have had telegraphic communication with Mauritius and with Europe since 1893.

In 1899 the Savings Bank deposits amounted to 70,605 rupees.

Africa and the Congo Independent State with the exception of the Central Africa Protectorate to the south and west of Lake Nyasa, is (under the name of North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia) included in the field of operations of the British South Africa Company. [For boundaries see *STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK* for 1898.] The area of North-Eastern Rhodesia is about 120,000 square miles. On March 31, 1901, the European population numbered 165, nearly all being British subjects. It has not as yet been possible to obtain a reliable census of the native population, but the number is not less than 300,000. The region lying between the Lakes Nyasa, Tanganyika, Mweru, and Bangweolo, is divided into 9 Fiscal and Magisterial districts: Tanganyika, Mweru, Awemba, Luapula, and East Loangwa, West Loangwa, North Loangwa, Kafue, and Zumbo. These districts are sub-divided into 17 native divisions. The administrative headquarters have been transferred from Blantyre, in the Protectorate, to Fort Jameson on the Tanganyika plateau. The most important centres are Fife, the station of the African Lakes Corporation, and Abercorn, both on the Stevenson road; but each of the districts contains one or more stations for collectors and police, where arms and ammunition are kept. By an arrangement with the Imperial Government police work in Northern Rhodesia has been undertaken by the armed forces of the British Central Africa Protectorate.

The tract of country comprising the northern plateau and M'peseni's country to the south is stated to be healthy. It is open and well-watered and suitable for cattle. Wheat and European fruits are grown and the fibre plants which abound in the region provide material for a new industry which promises satisfactory results. Land has been taken up for experiments in coffee growing, and success, as in the Protectorate, is confidently expected. Gold has been found in the south of this region, and coal on the shore of Lake Nyasa on land belonging to the Company, though beyond its sphere of administration. The articles of export are ivory and rubber.

The Stevenson road for a distance of 140 miles between Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika has recently been re-made. External communication is mainly by steamers on Lake Nyasa, and the telegraph line which has been continued from Zomba in the Protectorate to Kassanga on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika, in German East Africa.

Barotseland, or North-Western Rhodesia, is situated to the north-west of Southern Rhodesia and is bounded on the north by the Congo Free State, on the west by Portuguese West Africa, on the east by North-Eastern Rhodesia, and on the south by German territory and the Zambezi River. Six stations have been established, that at Victoria Falls being the headquarters of the Administration. A postal service has been organised with seven postal stations. The mails for the territory are made up in Bulawayo which is 370 miles from the Falls, and the service is performed by runners in from 18 to 25 days. A native police force has been established, the Commandant being Colonel Colin Harding, C.M.G. Regulations are in force dealing with trading, liquor, &c. The slave trade has been suppressed. The territory is populous and well-watered, and adapted for pasture or for the cultivation of rice, wheat, oats, coffee or rubber. Lealui, which is almost in the centre of Barotseland, on the East bank of the Zambezi, is the chief kraal of King Lewanika.

North-Western Rhodesia and North-Eastern Rhodesia are administered by the British South Africa Company under the Barotseland-North-Western Rhodesia Order in Council, 1899, and the North-Eastern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1900.

The capital of the Company was originally 1,000,000*l.*; in 1893 it was increased to 2,000,000*l.*; in 1895, to 2,500,000*l.*; in 1896, to 3,500,000*l.*; and on April 21, 1898, it was authorised to be increased to 5,000,000*l.* The amount of capital issued is 4,375,000*l.*; debentures, 1,250,000*l.* Revenue now accrues from mining, trading, and professional licenses, stand holdings, and postal and telegraph services. For the year ending March 31, 1902, the estimated revenue is 469,000*l.*, and the expenditure (including supplementary estimates), 758,582*l.*

Administrator of Southern Rhodesia.—W. H. Milton, Esq., C.M.G.

Administrator of North-Eastern Rhodesia.—Robert E. Codrington.

Administrator of North-Western Rhodesia.—R. T. Coryndon.

Resident Commissioner.—Lieut.-Colonel Sir Marshal J. Clarke, K.C.M.G. (Salisbury).

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Sierra Leone. See WEST AFRICAN COLONIES.

Sokotra. See ADEN.

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.

The Somali Coast from Lahadu, west of Zeyla, to Bandar Ziyada, 49° E. long., became a British Protectorate in 1884, and is administered by a Consul-General. The area is about 68,000 square miles; no trustworthy estimate can be formed of the population, which is Mohammedan and mostly nomadic. 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 certain tracts were ceded to Abyssinia thus reducing the area of the Protectorate from 75,000 to 68,000 square miles. The chief town, Berbera, has about 30,000 inhabitants in the trading season; Zeyla, 15,000; and Búlhar, 12,000. At these three ports there are British officers. The revenue in 1900-1901 was Rs. 3,34,858; the expenditure, Rs. 3,89,557. Imports (1900-1901), Berbera, and Búlhar, 28,38,776 rupees; Zeyla, 30,70,577; exports, Berbera and Búlhar, 21,70,403 rupees; Zeyla, 32,89,919 rupees including treasure. Ad valorem duties are levied of 5 per cent. on imports, at Berbera and Búlhar, and at Zeyla of from 5 to 1 per cent. (except alcoholic liquors, the duties on which are 2 shillings per gallon at 50° cent.); 3 per cent. is levied on exports at Berbera and Búlhar, and 1 per cent. at Zeyla, with the exception of cattle, sheep and goats, and horses which have special rates of duty; civet being free. The imports are chiefly rice, piece-goods, shirtings, and dates; the exports, skins and hides, ostrich feathers, gum, cattle and sheep.

Transport is by camels and donkeys; there are no porters. On the 1st October, 1898, the control of the Protectorate which had rested with the Government of India since its formation in 1884 was taken over by His Majesty's Government.

Consul-General.—

Consul at Zeyla.—Arthur L. Keyser.

Vice-Consul at Berbera.—Lt. H. E. S. Cordeaux.

District Officer at Búlhar.—W. S. Malcolm Jones.

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TRANSVAAL COLONY.

Constitution and Government.

THE territory comprised within the limits of the Transvaal Colony was colonized by Boers who left Cape Colony in 1836-37. In 1852 the independence of the Transvaal Government was recognised by Great Britain, but, in 1877, in consequence of financial difficulties and troubles with the natives, and in accordance with representations and petitions from the Boers, the territory was annexed by the British Government. In 1880 the Boers took up arms for the restoration of their independence, and, in 1881, a Convention was signed restoring to the inhabitants of the territory their self-government, but with conditions, reservations, and limitations, and subject to the suzerainty of the Queen. This arrangement was modified by a Convention made in 1884, in which the name of the South African Republic was given to the Transvaal State; but the control over external affairs, other than engagements with the Orange Free State, was reserved for Her Majesty. These Conventions, however, did not preserve harmony within the Transvaal territory, or with the British Government. The discovery of gold, the influx of "Uitlanders," the vast increase of revenue, the dread of interference with Boer privileges and domination, and the conditions to which the "Uitlanders" were subjected, occasioned a strain which was not relieved by the interference of the British Government. The two Boer States, being well prepared for war, addressed, in October 1899, an offensive *Ultimatum* to Great Britain, and on the rejection of their demands, they promptly invaded the adjacent British possessions. The result of their precipitate action has been the military occupation of the two countries, and their annexation to the British Crown, the one on September 1, 1900, under the name of the Transvaal Colony, and the other (May 24) as the Orange River Colony. The administration is carried on under the Governor, who, when civil government is restored, will be assisted by an Executive Council, and the general aim will be to provide a constitution under which self-government may be granted as soon as circumstances permit. Municipalities, with the usual powers for local administration, exist at Pretoria, Johannesburg, and other centres, and local laws, customs and conditions will be respected. For the administrative expenses of Pretoria an advance of 50,000*l.* was made, and for that of Johannesburg an advance of 60,000*l.*

Governor.—Lord Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Area and Population.

The area of the Colony is 119,139 square miles, divided into 20 districts, and its white population, according to a very incomplete census of 1896, is 245,397, of whom 137,947 are men and 107,450 women; the native population in April, 1896, was estimated at 622,500. The State Almanack for 1898 gave the population as follows: whites, 245,397 (137,947 males and 107,450 females); natives, 748,759 (148,155 men, 183,280 women, and 417,324 children); total population, 1,094,156. The boundaries are defined in the convention of February 27, 1884, modified by subsequent conventions relating to the district of Vrijheid, and the territory of Swaziland. The capital is Pretoria, with a white population of 10,000. The largest town is Johannesburg, the mining centre of Witwatersrand goldfields, with a population within a radius of 3 miles, according to census of July 15, 1896, of 102,078 (79,315 males and 22,763 females). For some purposes

this town has been made the administrative centre. The population consisted of 50,907 whites, 952 Malays, 4,807 coolies and Chinese, 42,533 Kaffirs, and 2,879 of mixed race. One third of the population of the Colony is agricultural.

• Religion and Instruction.

As no census has been taken the following figures must be considered approximate:—

The United Dutch Reformed Church was the State church, claiming 30,000 (1895) of the population; other Dutch Churches, 32,760; English Church, 30,000; Wesleyans, 10,000; Catholic, 5,000; Presbyterians, 8,000; other Christian Churches, 5,000; Jews, 10,000.

According to the report of the Superintendent of Education for the year 1897, the sum of 140,286*l.* was spent for the education of 11,552 pupils. In 1896 there were 34 village schools and 395 ward schools, besides a model school with 284, a gymnasium with 61, and a girls' school with 210 pupils at Pretoria. There are many schools in Johannesburg, Pretoria, and other places belonging to the English and other denominations.

Finance.

The following table shows the ordinary revenue and expenditure for the last 6 years, exclusive of advances made and refunded, and deposits made and withdrawn:—

—	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Revenue	1,702,684	2,247,728	3,539,955	4,807,513	4,480,218	3,983,560
Expenditure	1,302,054	1,734,728	2,679,095	4,671,393	4,394,066	3,971,473

The estimated revenue for 1899 was 4,087,852*l.*, and the expenditure 3,951,239*l.*; but the estimates for future years, accepted by Sir D. Barbour in his Report on the Finances of the Transvaal, amounted to 3,341,920*l.* for revenue, and to 2,607,121*l.* for expenditure. The chief sources of revenue are customs, 1,100,000*l.*; the Netherlands Railway Company, 375,000*l.*; stamps and licences, 480,000*l.*; prospectors' and diggers' licences, 200,000*l.*; Post Office, 135,000*l.*; taxes on natives, 110,000*l.*. But, directly or indirectly, the revenue of the Colony is dependent on the gold mines. The chief branches of expenditure are public works, 526,788*l.*; police and prisons, 383,480*l.*; posts and telegraphs, 344,220*l.*; education, 200,000*l.*. The taxes on natives imposed by the Boer Government consisted of a hut-tax of 10 shillings, and a poll-tax of 2*l.* on every male over 21 years of age; but from the latter all natives residing among white persons as servants, &c., were exempt.

The funds for civil administration when the British occupation began were supplied by the bank balances of the late government, and afterwards a sum of 1,500,000*l.* was voted by the Imperial Parliament for the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies. Recently, however, the Transvaal revenue has been almost equal to the expenditure on civil administration (exclusive of the Burgher camps and the Constabulary), so that only about 250,000*l.* will be required from the Imperial vote. For the month of November, 1901, the customs receipts amounted to 70,000*l.*, or about two-thirds of the average before the war.

The public debt on December 31, 1898, was 2,660,394*l.*, including *direct* liabilities to the British Crown 136,644*l.*, and Rothschild loan, 2,500,000*l.*. The State lands were valued in 1884 at 400,000*l.*, but may now be valued at some millions, as the goldfields at Barberton are on Government lands. The debt due to Great Britain bore interest at 3½ per cent., and was to be extinguished by a sinking fund of 3*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* per cent. in twenty-five years.

Defence.

According to an official statement in the British Parliament, February 1, 1900, the War Office estimate of the military strength of the Boer Republics in 1899 was: Men liable for service in the Transvaal, 29,279; in the Orange Free State, 22,314—total, 51,593. The number of British subjects likely to join the Boer ranks was estimated at 4,000, and of foreigners at 4,000, increasing the number to 59,000. The Boer artillerymen were put at 800, and the police at 1,500. The number of guns known to belong to the Transvaal in 1899 was: 16 15-centimetre Creusot guns; 21 37-millimetre guns; 9 75-millimetre guns; and 15 howitzers. The Orange Free State had 2 batteries, containing together 12 75-millimetre guns. There were also 18 old guns.

On January 1, 1902, the British forces in South Africa comprised 141,000 Regulars, 57,000 Colonials, 13,650 Yeomanry, nearly 20,000 Militia, and about 5,400 Volunteers, in all about 237,000 men.

Production and Industry.

The Transvaal Colony is specially favourable for agriculture as well as stock-rearing, though its capacities in this respect are not yet developed. It is estimated that 50,000 acres are under cultivation. The agricultural produce, however, is not sufficient for the wants of the population. Before the war there were about 12,245 farms, of which 2,861 belonged to Government, 1,612 to outside owners and companies, and the rest to resident owners and companies.

Gold-mining is carried on to a great extent in the various goldfields, principally Barberton and Witwatersrand.

The total value of gold production from the year 1884 to 1898 was:—

Year	<i>£</i>	Year	<i>£</i>	Year	<i>£</i>
1884 . . .	10,096	1890 . . .	1,869,645	1896 . . .	8,603,821
1885 . . .	6,010	1891 . . .	2,924,305	1897 . . .	11,476,260
1886 . . .	34,710	1892 . . .	4,541,071	1898 . . .	16,044,135
1887 . . .	169,401	1893 . . .	5,480,498		
1888 . . .	967,416	1894 . . .	7,667,152	Total	69,844,643
1889 . . .	1,490,568	1895 . . .	8,569,555		

The official returns date from the year 1891. Of the gold output in 1898, 4,295,609 oz. (15,141,376*l.*) were from Witwatersrand; 89,760 oz. (314,792*l.*) from De Kaap; 103,884 oz. (392,378*l.*) from Lydenburg; 59,721 oz. (191,919*l.*) from Klerksloep; 1,047 oz. (3,670*l.*) from other districts; total output of 1898, 4,555,022 oz. (16,044,135*l.*). The output of the Rand mines for 1899 amounted to 4,069,166 oz.; for the first 3 months of 1900, 251,677 oz.; for 6 months, May to October, 1901, 147,021 oz. Mining from the beginning of October, 1899, to the end of March, 1900, was carried on by the Transvaal Government, but during the following 13 months was entirely abandoned. In May, 1901, operations were resumed by 8 companies, and the output up to the end of October was valued at 624,012*l.* In view of the resumption of mining, new regulations have been framed for the protection of the natives from coercion and fraud and the suppression of the native

liquor traffic. Labour agents and compound overseers must have Government licenses; the passport system has been altered, and labour contracts must not exceed one year, except with the approval of the native commissioner. In 1898, according to returns furnished by 73 companies, the number of whites employed at the mines was 9,476, the amount paid to them in wages being 2,863,122*l.*; the number of natives employed, according to these returns, was 67,797, but the total number employed on December 31, 1898, by 86 companies was 88,627. Diamonds are found in the Pretoria district and other places. In 1898 the output from alluvial diggings amounted to 12,283 carats, valued at 35,228*l.*; and from pipes, 10,560 carats, valued at 8,502*l.*; total value, 43,730*l.* Working for silver, lead, and copper has been suspended since 1894. Coal of fair quality is found near Witwatersrand and other goldfields; the total output in 3 years has been: 1896, 1,437,297 tons; 1897, 1,600,212 tons (value 612,668*l.*); 1898, 1,907,808 tons (668,346*l.*). Besides its mining industries, the Transvaal contained, in 1897, 69 mills, 22 saw-mills, 12 brick-kilns, 4 lime-kilns, 11 factories of machinery, 19 for mineral waters and ices, 9 for tobacco, 3 for explosives, 4 distilleries, 7 breweries, and 9 printing works.

Commerce and Communications

The principal exports are gold, wool, cattle, hides, grain, ostrich feathers, ivory, and minerals. The value of imports on which dues were charged amounted in 1894 to 6,440,215*l.*; in 1895 to 9,816,304*l.*; in 1896 to 14,088,130*l.*; in 1897, 13,563,827*l.*; in 1898, 10,632,893*l.* The import duties amounted in 1896 to 1,355,486*l.*, in 1897 to 1,289,039*l.*, in 1898 to 1,066,995*l.*

The imports into the Transvaal through Cape Colony in the year 1898-99 amounted to the value of 3,385,349*l.*, and in 1899-1900 to 737,356*l.* The first trade returns published by the new Transvaal Government show imports for the first 6 months of 1901 amounting to the value of 1,143,192*l.* This sum is exclusive of the value of supplies for the field force, and for local government, military, and railway purposes. The principal articles imported were:

	£		£
Haberdashery . . .	125,025	Preserved fish . . .	31,803
Apparel	101,657	Whisky	26,000
Boots and shoes . . .	70,282	Mealies	25,409
Preserved meats . . .	49,045	Woollens	24,884
Groceries	45,262	Hats and caps . . .	15,321
Flour	45,000	Cigarettes	10,293
Butter	42,470	Cigars	6,640
Preserved milk . . .	37,560	Tobacco, manuf. . .	2,044
Sugar	34,162	„ unmanuf.	616

For the 3 months, July to September, 1901, the imports for consumption by the civil population amounted to the value of 906,689*l.* The chief imports were articles of food and drink, 348,169*l.*; haberdashery, 113,744*l.*; apparel, 92,637*l.*; boots and shoes, 58,714*l.*; machinery, 33,354*l.*; cottons, 32,699*l.*; woollens, 21,296*l.*; chemicals, 23,941*l.*; tobacco, 19,938*l.*

The various railway lines connect the Transvaal with the Orange River Colony, Cape Colony, Natal, and Portuguese East Africa. The total mileage open in September, 1898, was 774, under construction 270, and projected 252.

The Colony is in telegraphic communication with the surrounding Colonies as far north as Blantyre, near Lake Nyasa. The lines within the Colony extend over 2,200 miles; length of wire, 5,650 miles; number of telegraph offices, 145.

Weights and measures are the same as in Cape Colony, the currency is English money, and gold, silver, and bronze coin issued from a mint established in Pretoria. From 1892 to June 30, 1897, the nominal value of the coin issued from the mint was: gold, 1,342,415*l.*; silver, 288,652*l.*; bronze, 389*l.*; total, 1,631,456*l.*

Swaziland has an area of about 8,500 square miles, with a population estimated at from 60,000 to 70,000 natives and before the war between 900 and 1,200 whites. During the winter months this number used to be increased by trekkers from the Transvaal. The language spoken is a dialect of Zulu, and the habits and customs are for the most part identical with those of Zululand.

By the Convention of 1894 the territory was under the administration of the South African Republic, and will, therefore, in the future be administered by British officials.

The Paramount Chief, Ngwani, *alias* Bunu, died in December, 1899, and the Queen Regent is at present Chief of the Natives. No civil European administration had been re-established in the country up to the end of 1901. The officials of the late Transvaal Government, and almost all white inhabitants, both British and burghers, left the country on the outbreak of hostilities in October, 1899. The Swaziland revenue is put at 32,000*l.*, and the expenditure at 80,000*l.*

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WEST AFRICAN COLONIES.

These are four in number, all Crown colonies: GOLD COAST, LAGOS, GAMBIA, and SIERRA LEONE.

GOLD COAST.

The Gold Coast stretches for 350 miles along the Gulf of Guinea, between the French Ivory Coast and German Togoland. Governor, Major Matthew Nathan, R.E., C.M.G. (3,500*l.*). There are an Executive and Legislative Council, both nominated, with three unofficial members in latter. The area of the Colony, exclusive of Adansi and Ashantiland, is about 40,000 square miles; estimated population 1,473,882; of whom about 500 are Europeans. Chief towns: Accra, 16,267; Elmina, 10,530; Cape Coast Castle, 11,614; Kwitta, Saltpond, Winneba, Axim, and Akuse. There are 7 Government elementary schools, and 131 assisted schools which are in the hands of the various religious bodies, the Basel Mission, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic Missions; attendance, 1900, 12,000 scholars; Government contributed in 1900, 3,680*l.* In 1900 the savings bank had 271 depositors with 4,456*l.* to their credit. In 1900 the constabulary numbered 1,521 men; the rifle volunteers, 283; the police, 410. There were in the year, 2,102 criminal convictions. Staple products and exports, palm oil, palm kernels, and india-rubber; the export of valuable native woods is increasing.

In the Colony and in Ashanti gold is found in quartz, in banket, and in alluvium. In the Tarkwa region there are deposits in banket formation for the working of which, under the Concessions Ordinance of August, 1900, many mining companies have been formed. A government railway has been constructed from Sekondi on the coast to Tarkwa, and a survey has been made for a continuation of the line to Kumasi. The whole length of the railway will be 180 miles. At Sekondi piers and jetties and stores are being built in anticipation of important traffic. There are in the Colony about 700 miles of telegraph line, and 28 miles of telephone line; telegrams in 1900, 140,315.

After military operations against King Prempeh, Ashanti was placed under British protection, August 27, 1896, and a British Resident was appointed to Kumasi. King Prempeh and his household are now in exile in the Seychelles. Under orders in Council of September 26, 1901, the country was definitely annexed by Great Britain, the Governor of the Gold Coast being appointed Governor of Ashanti, though the laws and ordinances of the Gold Coast will not apply to the annexed territory. At the same time the Northern Territories lying to the north of the parallel of 8° N. lat., bounded on the west and north by the German possessions and on the east by the French possessions, were also annexed. In that region the Anglo-German boundary, as determined by the convention of November 14, 1899, is the river Daka as far as 9° N. lat., whence it continues northwards in such a course that Gambaga and the territories of Mamprusi fall to Great Britain, and Yendi and the territories of Chakosi to Germany. The delimitation has not yet been effected. The Northern Territories are quite undeveloped, but are capable of producing various agricultural crops (cereals, indigo, tobacco), and are said to contain wide auriferous areas.

Commissioner and Commandant of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast—Major A. H. Morris, D.S.O.

LAGOS.

The Lagos Territory as constituted under an Order in Council of July 24, 1901, consists of the Colony proper and the Protectorate. The former comprises Lagos Island and about 140 miles of coast lying between Dahomey and Southern Nigeria; the latter extends northwards over Yoruba to the confines of the French possessions on the Middle Niger within the boundaries defined by Order in Council of December 27, 1899. *Governor*, Sir William MacGregor, M.D., K.C.M.G., C.B. (3,500*l.*). There are Executive and Legislative Councils, the latter consisting of 10 members, 5 official and 5 unofficial. For provincial government steps are being taken to confer legal authority on chiefs and Councils.

The area of the Colony proper is 3,460 square miles; that of the Protectorate is 25,450 square miles. On the total area of 28,910 square miles the estimated population in 1901 was about 1,500,000. The number of resident Europeans being 308. Lagos town and suburbs had 41,847 inhabitants of whom 233 were European. Of the native inhabitants, 10,636 were returned as Christians; 22,080 Mahometan; and 9,131 Pagan. In 1900 the deaths in the Colony were in the proportion of 47·3 per 1,000 living; of Europeans, about 1 in 10. Of the whole population of the Lagos Territory, 3,479 (or 1 in 500) could read and write; 673 could read English; and 5,058 (1 in 300) could speak English. In the Colony in 1899 there were 41 schools with 3,929 pupils, the average attendance being 2,975. The grants for the year amounted to 1,337*l.* The schools mostly belong to missionary societies, Anglican, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. The Government Mahometan and Pagan schools had 207 pupils. In many schools industrial training is given.

The military force consists of 827 men with 21 European officers. There is also a semi-military force of native police. In 1899, 546 persons were convicted of crime.

The chief agricultural crops are maize, yams, cassava, plantains, earth-nuts, and fruits; other products being palm oil and kernels, ivory, gum copal, rubber, cotton, cocoa and coffee. The Lagos savings bank had on December 31, 1899, 1,671 depositors with 16,554*l.* to their credit.

In 1899, 68,669 letters and 1,812 parcels passed through the post-office. Government telegraph lines to Jebu on the Niger, and 17 miles of telephone line are in operation, and a cable connects with England. The railway from Lagos to Ibadan (122 miles), with a branch (8 miles) to Abeokuta, has been working since March, 1901. There is a tramway from the sea to the Lagos railway station. Routes for other railways have been surveyed, and there is a project to construct a line to the Niger and into Northern Nigeria.

GAMBIA.

Gambia, at the mouth of the river Gambia, formerly formed part of the West African Settlements, but in December 1888 was erected into a separate colony. *Governor*, Sir G. C. Denton, K.C.M.G. (1,500*l.*, and allowances 600*l.*). Executive and Legislative Council nominated. Area of colony proper, 69 square miles; population (1901), 13,500, including 193 whites, 7,700 Mohammedans, 3,540 Christians (Protestants and Roman Catholics); 6 schools, with 861 pupils enrolled; Government grant, proportionate to results (1900), 416*l.* There is an armed police force of 100 men. In 1900, 140 prisoners were tried, and 92 convicted. Chief town, Bathurst, on the island of St. Mary, 8,800 inhabitants. Chief products and exports: ground nuts, hides, bees-wax, rice, cotton, corn, india-rubber. The trade is

mostly with or through the adjoining French colony. Bathurst is connected with St. Vincent (Cape de Verde) and with Sierra Leone by cable, but there are no local telegraphs or railways. A tramway is in contemplation. The Gambia savings bank has 200 depositors and deposits amounting to 4,447*l.* Adjacent to the Colony are protected territories with an area of about 4,500 square miles, and a population estimated at 77,000. In June, 1901, an agreement was made with the local chief for the administration of the Fula Dugu district by the British, both banks of the Gambia being now, under direct British control up to the Anglo-French boundary.

SIERRA LEONE.

Sierra Leone lies between French Guinea on the north and the Republic of Liberia on the south. *Governor*, Sir Charles Anthony King-Harman, K.C.M.G. (2,500*l.*); assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils, nominated. Sierra Leone proper consists of the peninsula about 26 miles long, and 12 miles broad, with an area of about 300 square miles, terminating in Cape Sierra Leone. The colony of Sierra Leone extends from the Scarcies River on the north, to the border of Liberia in the south, 180 miles. It extends inland to a distance varying from 8 to 20 miles and includes the Isles de Los, Yel-laboi and other islands towards the north, as well as Sherbro and several smaller islands to the south. Area about 4,000 square miles; population (census, 1891), 74,835, of whom 224 are whites. Protestants, 40,790; Catholics, 571; Mohammedans, 7,396; the rest pagans. In 1900 the population was estimated at about 100,000. In 1899, 77 schools were visited and inspected; their average attendance was 5,660 and the number on the roll was 8,103; Government grant in aid, 1,394*l.* The schools belong to about 6 missionary societies, Church of England, Wesleyan, United Methodist, Congregational, Roman Catholic, and others. There are also 36 mission schools in the Protectorate with an average attendance of 331. In the Colony are 6 secondary schools (3 for boys and 3 for girls), and a technical school begun in 1896 has proved successful. Fura Bay College is affiliated to the University of Durham. Chief town, Freetown, 30,033 inhabitants—head-quarters of H.M.'s forces in West Africa, 800 men of the West India Regiment, and a West African Regiment raised in 1898, besides engineers and artillery. Armed constabulary force of 600 men chiefly for frontier defence; the civil police contains 267 men. Freetown, the greatest seaport in West Africa, is a second-class Imperial coaling station, with an excellent harbour fortified with several batteries of heavy guns. There is a Supreme Court, and police and petty debt courts in each district; in 1900, 1,046 persons were summarily convicted, and 41 referred to the Supreme Court for trial. Chief products and exports: palm oil and kernels, benni seed, ground nuts, kola nuts, india-rubber, copal, hides. There are many native skilled workers in gold and silver. Government savings banks with 47,837*l.* to the credit of 3,726 depositors in 1900. There are good roads, and much traffic on the many lagoons and canals. A government light railway is open from Freetown to Songtown, 32 miles, and across the Ribbi river to Rotofunk, 23 miles; the extension to Bo has been begun. The length of line open is 55 miles; under construction, 22½; projected, 58. There are 55 miles of telegraph line.

The Protectorate extends inland about 180 miles, being bounded by the line demarcated by the Anglo-French and Anglo-Liberian Boundary Commissions. It has an area of about 30,000 square miles, and a population roughly estimated at about 1,000,000. The protectorate was

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proclaimed August 21, 1896, and the whole territory has been divided into 5 districts each of which is placed under a European commissioner.

The following are the statistics of the four colonies:—

Revenue	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Lagos	179,745	177,421	196,444	192,792	211,467
Gold Coast	237,460	237,857	258,821	322,796	333,283
Sierra Leone	96,109	106,008	117,682	168,381	168,668
Gambia	26,172	39,415	46,718	46,840	49,161
Total	539,486	560,701	619,665	730,809	762,579

In addition to these revenues, Lagos received a Parliamentary grant of 10,000*l.* for telegraph construction in 1898; the Gold Coast received a Parliamentary grant of 45,000*l.* in 1898, and 100,000*l.* in 1899 and 252,300*l.* in 1900 in aid of operations in the Northern territories.

Leading item of revenue (1900): Customs, Lagos, 193,924*l.*; Gold Coast, 281,345*l.*; Sierra Leone, 102,968*l.*; Gambia, 39,235*l.*

Expenditure	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Lagos	168,445	182,669	203,803	223,289	187,125
Gold Coast	282,278	406,370	377,976	309,658	515,657
Sierra Leone	116,183	111,667	121,112	145,088	156,421
Gambia	25,301	27,059	29,035	30,405	29,818
Total	592,207	727,765	731,926	708,440	889,021

The expenditure of the Gold Coast included in 1897, 151,614*l.*; in 1898, 121,022*l.*; in 1900, 243,453*l.*; on account of military expeditions into the interior.

The outstanding debt of Lagos on March 31, 1901, amounted to 972,902*l.* The other colonies have no debt.

Imports	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Lagos	901,475	770,511	908,351	966,595	830,470
Gold Coast	905,135	907,670	1,095,864	1,314,922	1,289,343
Sierra Leone	494,688	457,339	606,349	689,806	558,271
Gambia	110,324	176,328	246,092	240,907	277,659
Total	2,411,522	2,311,858	2,856,656	3,212,130	2,955,743

WEST AFRICAN COLONIES

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The chief imports (1900) of Lagos were: cotton goods, 331,029*l.*; spirits, 54,113*l.*; tobacco, 18,399*l.* Gold Coast: cottons, 284,960*l.*; spirits, 107,664*l.*; tobacco, 25,141*l.* Sierra Leone: cottons, 134,434*l.*; tobacco, 27,323*l.*; spirits, 15,864*l.* Gambia: cotton goods, 61,263*l.*; spirits, 3,386*l.*; tobacco, 4,768*l.*

Exports	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Lagos	975,263	810,975	882,329	915,934	885,112
Gold Coast	792,111	857,793	992,998	1,111,738	885,446
Sierra Leone	449,033	400,748	290,991	336,011	362,471
Gambia	116,981	165,894	247,832	241,936	281,976
Total	2,333,388	2,235,410	2,414,150	2,605,619	2,415,005

Chief exports (1900) from Lagos: palm kernels, 403,614*l.*; palm-oil, 190,165*l.*; rubber, 48,239*l.* Gold Coast: rubber, 328,156*l.*; palm-oil, 238,812*l.*; palm kernels, 96,936*l.*; gold dust, 38,007*l.*; kola nuts, 43,133*l.* Sierra Leone: palm kernels, 171,774*l.*; rubber, 45,740*l.*; kola nuts, 79,219*l.* Gambia: ground nuts, 221,841*l.*; rubber, 10,217*l.*

The recorded values and quantities are, in general, those disclosed by invoices and declarations, but spirits are gauged and measured. At Gambia and Gold Coast the cost of freight, insurance, and packages is added to the invoice value of imports, and the cost of packages is added to the declared value of exports. The imports into Gambia are only those for consumption. The countries of origin and destination are those shown by the shipping documents.

According to the Board of Trade returns, the total imports into the United Kingdom in 2 years from the West African colonies and the exports of British produce and manufactures to these colonies were as follows:—

Colonies	Imports into U.K.		Exports from U.K.	
	1899	1900	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£
Lagos	1,133,646	367,631	485,577	530,166
Gold Coast	706,047	621,045	615,738	576,456
Sierra Leone	150,960	138,258	336,705	282,568
Gambia	30,597	22,372	70,194	77,798
Total	2,021,250	1,149,306	1,508,214	1,466,988

Tonnage of all the vessels entered and cleared in foreign trade at the West African Colonies, and of British vessels entered and cleared, for five years:—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Total Tonnage					
Lagos	721,508	718,303	822,378	968,828	1,070,723
Gold Coast	1,103,836	1,158,027	1,122,016	1,250,410	1,414,764
Sierra Leone	1,076,260	1,084,745	1,110,228	1,181,748	1,290,933
Gambia	231,625	258,398	328,145	284,635	261,269
Total	3,133,229	3,219,478	3,382,767	3,685,621	4,037,689
British Tonnage					
Lagos	569,272	604,725	506,929	696,412	830,132
Gold Coast	729,096	714,814	695,607	824,485	976,658
Sierra Leone	805,684	835,538	864,352	919,771	994,328
Gambia	151,987	164,939	225,385	210,690	198,099
Total	2,256,039	2,320,016	2,292,273	2,651,358	2,999,217

The Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa squadron usually consists of about sixteen vessels under a rear-admiral.

The currency, weights, and measures are the same as those used in Great Britain.

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Zululand. See NATAL.

AMERICA.

Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados. See WEST INDIES.

BERMUDAS.

Governor.—Lieut.-General Sir H. Le G. Geary, K.C.B. (2,946*l.*), assisted by an Executive Council of 6 members appointed by the Crown, a Legislative Council of 9 members, also appointed by the Crown, and a representative House of Assembly of 36 members; 1,124 electors.

A Colony, with representative government, consisting of a group of 360 small islands (18 to 20 inhabited), 580 miles east of North Carolina, and 677 miles from New York, noted for their climate and scenery; favourite winter resort for Americans.

Area, 20 square miles (12,000 acres, 4,000 under cultivation). Population in 1901, 17,535 (including 6,383 whites); 11,636 belong to Church of England (census 1901). In 1900 681 births (107 illegitimate), 162 marriages, 423 deaths. Education: 62 schools, 25 of the schools, with 1,432 pupils, receiving Government grants, 1,281*l.* annually. In 1900 144 persons summarily convicted, and 5 sentenced by superior court. Chief town Hamilton, 2,246 population. Average strength of Imperial forces, 3,243. Bermuda is an important naval base on the North America and West India Station, with dockyard, victualling establishment, &c.

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Revenue	£ 34,256	£ 35,965	£ 38,923	£ 39,955	£ 40,124
Expenditure	34,717	35,704	39,102	39,243	47,532

For 1901-2 the estimated revenue is 41,469*l.*, and expenditure 41,481*l.* Chief source of revenue: customs, 32,394*l.* in 1900. Chief items of expenditure: salaries, public works, ecclesiastical, education. Contribution by Home Government, 2,200*l.* Public debt (1900), 49,600*l.*

Savings bank deposits, 35,388.

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Exports	£ 108,613	£ 127,703	£ 113,903	£ 119,151	£ 93,739
Imports	304,970	323,148	351,274	394,388	397,136

Imports subject to duty, (1900) 386,328*l.*; duty free, 10,808*l.* Imports from Great Britain, according to the Colonial Blue Book, in 1900, 104,009*l.*, and exports to the same, 4,683*l.*

Food supplies are mostly imported from the United States and Canada, and nearly all the export produce of Bermuda goes to those two countries. In 1900 onions exported, 43,486*l.*; lily bulbs, 11,382*l.*; potatoes, 25,207*l.*

The registered shipping consisted (1900) of 2 steam vessels of 64 tons net, and 24 sailing vessels of 6,506 tons net; total net tonnage, 6,570.

In 1900 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared was 729,832, of

2. Secretary of State.—Hon. R. W. *Scott*, Senator.
 3. Minister of Trade and Commerce.—Hon. Sir R. J. *Cartwright*, G.C.M.G.
 4. Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.—Hon. Charles *Fitzpatrick*, K.C.
 5. Minister of Marine and Fisheries.—Hon. J. *Sutherland*.
 6. Minister of Railways and Canals.—Hon. A. G. *Blair*.
 7. Minister of Militia and Defence.—Hon. F. W. *Borden*.
 8. Minister of Finance.—Hon. W. S. *Fielding*.
 9. Postmaster-General.—Hon. W. *Mulock*.
 10. Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. Sydney A. *Fisher*.
 11. Minister of Public Works.—Hon. Joseph I. *Tarte*.
 12. Minister of Interior.—Hon. Clifford *Sifton*.
 13. Minister of Customs.—Hon. Wm. *Palerson*.
 14. Minister of Inland Revenue.—Hon. Michel E. *Bernier*.

Each of the ministers has a salary, fixed by statute, of 7,000 dollars, or 1,400*l.* a year, with the exception of the recognised Prime Minister, who has 8,000 dollars, or 1,600*l.* The body of ministers is officially known as the 'King's Privy Council of Canada.'

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The seven provinces forming the Dominion have each a separate parliament and administration, with a Lieutenant-Governor 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. The Lieutenant-Governors are appointed by the Governor-General. Quebec and Nova Scotia have each two Chambers (a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly) and a responsible Ministry. In New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island there is only one Chamber (the Legislative Assembly) and a responsible Ministry. The members of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia number 21, and Quebec 24. The membership of the Legislative Assemblies are—Prince Edward Island 29, Nova Scotia 38, New Brunswick 46, Quebec 74, Ontario 94, Manitoba 40, British Columbia 34, and the North-West Territories, 31. The North-West Territories are presided over by a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly, and have an Executive Council consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor and 3 members elected, as such, by the people.

Area and Population.

The population of Canada in the year 1800 was estimated at 240,000; it has increased as follows:—

Year	Population	Year	Population
1825	581,920	1881	4,324,810
1851	1,842,265	1891	4,833,239
1861	3,090,561	1901	5,369,666
1871	3,635,024		

The following are the areas of the provinces, in 1900, with the population at the census of 1901:—

Province	Land Area sq. miles.	Water Area sq. miles.	Total Area sq. miles.	Popu- lation, 1901 ²	Pop. per sq. mile (Land Area) 1901	Increase per cent. 1891-01
Prince Edward Island ¹	2,000	50	2,000	103,258	51.62	5.34
Nova Scotia ¹	20,550	50	20,600	459,116	22.35	1.92
New Brunswick ¹	28,100	100	28,200	331,093	11.78	3.06
Quebec ¹	344,450	2,900	347,350	1,620,974	4.85	8.90
Ontario ¹	219,650	2,350	222,000	2,167,978	9.87	2.54
Manitoba	64,066	9,890	73,956	246,464	3.85	61.61
British Columbia ¹	382,300	1,000	383,300	190,000	0.50	93.54
Alberta	99,255	745	100,000			
Assiniboia	89,340	1,000	90,340			
Saskatchewan	108,000	6,000	114,000			
Keewatin	498,000	258,000	756,000			
Athabasca	239,500	11,800	251,300			
Yukon	196,300	2,000	198,300	220,000	0.11	122.30
Mackenzie	481,200	82,000	563,200			
Ungava	276,000	180,000	456,000			
Franklin	unknown	unknown	unknown			
Lakes, &c.	—	47,400	47,400			
Totals	3,048,711	605,235	3,653,946	5,338,883	1.75	10.44

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, and that to Ontario is exclusive of the Canadian portions of the great lakes of the St. Lawrence.

² These figures are subject to revision. Returns issued on January 15, 1902, give the total population as 5,369,666.

In 1891 there were 2,460,471 males and 2,372,768 females.

Eighty-six per cent. of the population of the Dominion consisted, at the census of 1891, of natives of British North America. These numbered 4,185,877, of whom 1,708,702 were natives of Ontario; 1,406,514 of Quebec; 423,890 of Nova Scotia; 299,154 of New Brunswick; 108,017 of Manitoba; 56,851 of British Columbia; 102,652 natives of Prince Edward Island; and 80,097 of the Territories. Of those born out of the country the most numerous at the census of 1891, were 475,456 natives of the United Kingdom; 13,776 were born in other parts of the Empire, making 490,232 British born—80,915 were born in the United States, 27,752 in Germany, 9,222 in Russia, 7,827 in Scandinavia, 5,381 in France, 2,964 in Italy, Spain, and Portugal, 9,129 in China, and 13,940 in other countries. English-speaking persons numbered 3,428,265, and French-speaking 1,404,974. According to an official report for 1899, there were 98,981 Indians in Canada at that date.

The boundary between Canada and the United States Territory of Alaska in the region about the head of the Lynn Canal has never been precisely determined, and the discovery of gold in the Yukon district has given importance to the question of delimitation. After prolonged negotiations a *modus vivendi* was reached on October 20, 1899, when a provisional boundary was agreed on without prejudice to the claims of either party.

The census population of the principal cities of the Dominion was as follows in 1901:—

which 579,119 were British. There are 167 miles of telegraph wire, and 15 of cable. There is also a private telephone company, which has about 240 subscribers and upwards of 700 miles of wire in line. A telegraph cable connecting the islands with Halifax, Nova Scotia, was successfully laid in July 1890.

A cable between Bermuda and the Turks Islands and Jamaica was completed in 1898. •

The currency, weights, and measures are British.

REFERENCES: Bermuda in Colonial Reports. Annual. London.

Isle of St. John (A.), Bermuda Islands. S. Philadelphia, 1889.

Newton (Margaret), Glimpses of Life in Bermuda and the Tropics. London, 1897.

CANADA.

(DOMINION OF CANADA.)

Constitution and Government.

As originally constituted the Dominion of Canada was composed of the Provinces of Canada—Upper and Lower—Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. They were united under the provisions of an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in March 1867, known as 'The British North America Act 1867,' which came into operation on the 1st July, 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 her 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.' Provision was made in the Act for the admission of British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, the North-West Territories, and Newfoundland into the Dominion; Newfoundland alone has not availed itself of such provision. In 1869 the extensive region known as the North-West Territories was added to the Dominion by purchase from the Hudson's Bay Company; the province of Manitoba was set apart out of a portion of it, and admitted into the confederation on 15th July, 1870. On 20th July, 1871, the province of British Columbia, and on the 1st July, 1873, the province of Prince Edward Island, respectively entered the confederation.

The members of the Senate of the Parliament of the Dominion are nominated for life, by summons of the Governor-General under the Great Seal of Canada. By the terms of the Constitution, there are now 81 senators—namely, 24 from the Province of Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 10 from Nova Scotia, 10 from New Brunswick, 4 from Manitoba, 3 from British Columbia, 4 from

Prince Edward Island, and 2 from the Territories. Each senator must be 30 years of age, a born or naturalised subject, and must reside in, and be possessed of property, real or personal, of the value of 4,000 dollars, within the province for which he is appointed. The House of Commons of the Dominion is elected by the people, for five years, unless sooner dissolved, at the rate at present of one representative for every 22,688, the arrangement being that the province of Quebec shall always have 65 members, and the other provinces proportionally, according to their populations at each decennial census. On the basis of the census of the Dominion taken in April 1891, and in accordance with a redistribution bill passed in 1892, the House of Commons consists of 213 members—92 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 20 for Nova Scotia, 14 for New Brunswick, 7 for Manitoba, 6 for British Columbia, 5 for Prince Edward Island, and 4 for the North-West Territories.

The members of the House of Commons are elected by constituencies, the electors of which are supplied by franchises under the control of the several provincial assemblies, an Act having been passed to that effect in the session of 1898. The qualifications for voting at provincial elections vary in the several provinces. Voting is by ballot.

The Speaker of the House of Commons has a salary of 4,000 dollars per annum, and each member an allowance of 10 dollars per diem, up to the end of 30 days, and for a session lasting longer than this period the sum of 1,500 dollars, with, in every case, 10 cents per mile for travelling expenses. The sum of 8 dollars per diem is deducted for every day's absence of a member, unless the same is caused by illness. There is the same allowance for the members of the Senate of the Dominion.

Governor-General.—The Right Honourable Gilbert John Elliot, *Earl of Minto*, born July 9, 1845; succeeded to the peerage March 17, 1891; Military Secretary to the Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada, 1883-85; Chief of Staff to General Middleton in the Canadian North-West, 1885; assumed office, November, 1898.

The Governor-General has a salary of 10,000*l.* per annum. He is assisted in his functions, under the provisions of the Act of 1867, by a Council, composed of 14 heads of departments.

King's Privy Council.—The present Council consists of the following members:—

1. Premier and President of the Council.—Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid *Laurier*, G.C.M.G., K.C., born at St. Lin, in L'Assomption County, Province of Quebec, 1841; entered Parliament 1874; Minister of Inland Revenue 1877; Premier July 13, 1896.

Ontario . . .	Toronto 207,971	Quebec . . .	Montreal 266,826
	Hamilton 52,550		Quebec 68,834
	Ottawa 59,902		Halifax 40,787
	London 37,983		St. John 40,711
British Columbia . . .	New Brunswick 42,336	Manitoba . . .	Winnipeg 42,336
	Victoria 20,821		
	Vancouver 26,196		

There are no vital statistics collected for the Dominion; it is therefore impossible to say what is the rate of natural increase of the population. The death rate per 1,000 was as follows in 1891 in the towns named:—Montreal, 28.11; Toronto, 15.61; Quebec, 41.11; Hamilton, 16.23; Halifax, 20.51; Ottawa, 21.35; St. John, N.B., 19.75; Winnipeg, 14.66; Victoria, B.C., 19.35.

The following table gives the number of declared settlers arrived in Canada during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900:—

Nationality	Number of Immigrants arrived in Calendar Years		
	1898	1899	1900
From the United States . . .	9,119	11,945	15,500
English	9,475	8,576	8,184
Irish	733	1,337	765
Scotch	1,400	747	1,411
Galicians	5,509	6,700	6,593
German	563	780	705
Scandinavian	724	1,526	2,380
French and Belgian	545	413	483
Other Nationalities	8,832	12,519	8,676
Total	31,900	44,543	44,697

A tax of 50 dollars a head is levied on all Chinamen landing at Vancouver, but the number of Chinese immigrants is largely on the increase.

Religion.

There is no State Church in the whole of British North America. The Church of England is governed by twenty bishops, with about 1,000 clergy; the Roman Catholic Church by one cardinal, seven archbishops, twenty-three bishops, and about 1,500 clergy; and the Presbyterian Church in Canada, with about 1,000 ministers—formed in 1875 by the union of two formerly distinct bodies—by presbyteries, synods, and an annual assembly as in the Scotch Church, with 2,358 churches and stations. The Methodists have 1,700 and the Baptists about 500 ministers. All these bodies have one or more divinity schools. The number of members of each religious creed in the Dominion was as follows at the census of April 6, 1891:—

Roman Catholics . . .	1,992,017	Congregationalists . .	28,157
Presbyterians . . .	755,326	Miscellaneous creeds . .	106,739
Anglicans . . .	646,059	No creed stated . . .	189,355
Methodists . . .	847,765		
Baptists . . .	303,839	Total	4,833,239
Lutherans . . .	63,982		

† Including Pagans.

The following shows the numbers of the leading denominations in the several provinces according to the census of 1891:—

Province	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Baptist
Ontario	358,300	385,999	453,147	654,033	106,047
Quebec	1,291,709	75,472	52,673	39,544	7,991
Nova Scotia	122,452	64,410	108,952	54,195	83,122
New Brunswick	115,961	43,095	40,639	35,504	79,649
Manitoba	20,571	30,852	39,001	28,437	16,112
British Columbia	20,843	23,619	15,284	14,298	3,098
Prince Edward Island	47,837	6,646	33,072	13,596	6,265
The Territories	14,344	15,966	12,558	8,158	1,555

Instruction.

All the provinces of the Dominion have one or more universities, and several colleges which prepare for university degrees. There are in all about 16 degree-granting bodies in the Dominion, with about 24 colleges, including denominational, medical, and other special institutions. From special official statistics of these institutions it may be estimated that they are attended by about 13,000 students, and their total annual expenditure is upwards of 700,000 dollars, while the estimated value of their endowments, buildings, land, &c., is over 18,000,000 dollars.

The following table gives some information respecting the public, high, and superior schools in the Dominion, the pupils attending them and the amount expended for education:—

Provinces	Year Ended	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Expenditure
Ontario	Dec. 31, 1899	6,203	9,954	495,862	Dollars 4,372,059
Quebec	June 30, 1900	5,922	9,349	312,647	1,777,716
Nova Scotia	July 31, 1900	2,437	2,556	102,131	887,852
New Brunswick	June 30, 1900	1,786	1,902	62,646	605,485
Manitoba	Dec. 31, 1900	1,357	1,615	51,703	1,179,416
British Columbia	June 30, 1900	298	494	21,531	307,479
P. E. Island	June 30, 1900	468	586	21,289	163,167
The Territories	June 30, 1900	492	592	20,343	168,322
Total	—	18,963	27,548	1,088,152	9,461,496

The number of public schools included in the table was 17,989, with 22,878 teachers and 945,088 pupils, their average attendance being 565,177. If the number of those attending the universities and private schools were added to the above figures, the total number of pupils would be considerably greater. The expenditure for the year on public and high schools, including Government grants, was over 10,000,000 dollars. The supervision of education is under the control of the Governments of the several provinces, and the systems in use vary somewhat, but are all based on the principle of free education, the funds being supplied in nearly all the provinces by Government grants and local taxation. In British Columbia

and the North-West Territories the schools are supported wholly by Government. Education is more or less compulsory in all the provinces, but the law is not very strictly enforced. In Ontario, Quebec, and the North-West Territories there are separate schools for Roman Catholics; in the other provinces the schools are unsectarian.

Justice and Crime.

There is a Supreme Court in Ottawa, having appellate, civil and criminal jurisdiction in and throughout Canada. There is also an exchequer court, which is also a colonial court of admiralty, with powers as provided in the Imperial "Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890." There is a Superior Court in each province; county courts, with limited jurisdiction, in most of the provinces; all the judges in these courts being appointed by the Governor-General. Police magistrates and justices of the peace are appointed by the Provincial Governments.

In 1900, 8,419 persons were charged with indictable offences; of these 5,768 were convicted, 10 being sentenced to death, 539 sent to the penitentiary, and the rest sentenced to various terms of imprisonment; and 32,165 were summarily convicted, 28,986 of these with the option of a fine.

Finance.

The financial accounts of the Dominion of Canada are made up under three different headings—namely, first, 'Consolidated Fund,' comprising the general sources of revenue and branches of expenditure; secondly, 'Loans' in revenue, and 'Redemption' with 'Premiums and Discounts' in expenditure; and thirdly, 'Open accounts.' The headings 'Loans' and 'Redemption' include the deposits in and withdrawals from the Post Office and Government Savings Banks, the amount on deposit forming part of the floating or unfunded debt of the country. Under the head of 'Open Accounts' are included investments, trust funds, Province accounts, and expenditure on capital account on public works.

The revenue and expenditure, Consolidated Fund, for fiscal years ending June 30, have been :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars
1895	33,978,129	38,132,005
1896	36,618,591	36,949,142
1897	37,829,778	38,349,760
1898	40,555,238	38,832,526
1899	46,743,336	41,904,592
1900	51,029,994	42,975,279

The total actual receipts and expenditure, under these three divisions, were as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1900 :—

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Dollars		Dollars
Consolidated Fund	51,029,994	Consolidated Fund	42,975,279
Loans & Dominion Notes	7,548,869	Redemption & Dominion	
Open Accounts	99,298,129	Notes	6,811,845
		Open Accounts	108,089,868
Total	157,876,992	Total	157,876,992

The actual sources of revenue and branches of expenditure comprised under the division called Consolidated Fund were as follows in the financial year, ending June 30, 1900 :—

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Dollars		Dollars
Customs	28,374,148	Interest on Public Debt	10,699,645
Excise	9,868,075	Charges for debt	227,194
Lands	1,399,027	Sinking Fund	2,465,640
Public Works	5,232,459	Subsidies to Provinces	4,250,608
Post Office	3,205,585	Legislation and Civil	
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures (including Seizures)	157,816	Government	2,251,300
Militia, including Military College	47,755	Public Works	2,478,715
Weights and Measures	53,524	Penitentiaries	438,421
Premium, Discount, and Exchange	162,187	Administration of Justice	827,561
Interest on Investments	1,683,051	Geological Survey, &c.	145,430
Fisheries	79,789	Arts, Agriculture, and Statistics	461,561
Penitentiaries	68,830	Ocean and River Steam Service & Mail Subsidies	847,617
Superannuation	51,575	Militia and Defence	1,846,179
Dominion Steamers and Lighthouse and Coast Service	16,319	Mounted Police N. W. T.	843,989
Mariners' Fund	59,946	Pensions, &c.	416,852
Steamboat Inspection	34,840	Lighthouses, &c.	523,485
Various	535,618	Fisheries	411,470
Total	51,029,994	Indians (Leg. Grants)	1,037,436
		Immigration	434,563
		Quarantine	136,067
		Yukon Provisional District	331,850
		Charges on Revenue, &c.	11,044,526
		Gov. of N. W. Ter.	354,210
		Miscellaneous	500,961
Total	51,029,994	Total	42,975,280

The public debt of the Dominion, incurred chiefly on account of public works, and the interest of which forms the largest branch of the expenditure, was as follows on July 1, 1900 :—

	Dollars
Without Interest	26,133,948
At 2½ per cent. "	9,733,333
" 3 " "	108,109,153
" 3½ " "	27,755,098
" 4 " "	143,708,596
" 5 " "	26,955,628
" 6 " "	1,184,456
Interest Varying	2,626,768
Total Debt	346,206,980

There are assets which make the net debt 265,493,807 dollars. The following shows the gross and net debt in five years:—

	Gross	Net
	Dollars.	Dollars
1896 . . .	325,717,537	258,497,433
1897 . . .	332,530,131	261,538,596
1898 . . .	338,375,984	263,956,399
1899 . . .	345,160,902	266,273,447
1900 . . .	346,206,980	265,493,807

The total burden of the debt, after deducting assets, is 10*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* per head, and of the annual charge for interest and management 8*s.* 4*d.* The expenditure on canals and railways alone by the Government amounted to over 38 millions sterling up to 1900. At the census of 1891 it was found that the value of the capital invested in manufacturing industries of various kinds was 72 millions sterling, and the annual value of the products 97 millions.

PROVINCIAL REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND DEBTS, 1900.

Province	Revenue	Expenditure	Net Debt
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Ontario . . .	4,192,940	4,003,729	—
Quebec . . .	4,451,578	4,433,386	22,231,855
Nova Scotia . .	1,014,123	937,261	2,713,302
New Brunswick .	758,989	794,477	2,751,086
Manitoba . . .	905,331	1,085,405	—
British Columbia	1,544,108	1,831,205	5,768,564
Prince Edward Island.	282,056	308,494	Not given
Total	13,149,125	13,393,957	33,464,807

Defence.

Esquimaux in British Columbia has become an important coaling station and is strongly fortified and garrisoned by Imperial and Canadian troops, the Dominion Government contributing in addition to the pay and maintenance of the Canadian troops, half of the cost of maintenance of the Imperial troops.

The Canadian Militia since Confederation has, in accordance with the Canadian Militia Act, been under the immediate command of a major-general of the British Army. The Dominion is divided, for military purposes, into twelve districts, with a district officer commanding, and a brigade staff in charge of each. The permanent militia numbers 1,021, and the active militia 38,090. The reserve militia consists of all adult males between 18 and 60 (with certain exceptions) who are not serving in the active militia. There are included in this force 7 regiments and 4 independent squadrons of cavalry; 16 batteries of field artillery; 6 regiments and 2 companies of garrison artillery; 11 squadrons of mounted rifles; 4 companies of engineers; 4 companies A.S.C.; 8 bearer companies H.M.S.; 8 field hospitals A.M.S.; 87 regiments and 1 independent company infantry. There are two Royal schools of artillery (one field and one garrison); one school of cavalry and one of mounted rifles, and five of infantry; and the Dominion Government in 1875

established a school of scientific military instruction at Kingston, known as "The Royal Military College," with a staff of 12 professors.

There is at present no active marine militia, the naval defences of the country being the care of the Imperial authorities. According to the Navy List thirteen ships are on the North America and West India Stations, besides seven others on the Pacific Station.

A good deal has lately been heard as to the advisability of recruiting Canadians for the Imperial Navy, and it seems probable that this valuable source of supply will be tapped in the near future.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—Of the total area of Canada in 1891, there were 28,537,242 acres of improved land out of 60,287,730 acres of occupied land. Of the improved lands, 19,904,826 acres were under crop, being 4,792,542 acres more than were under crop in 1881. The acreage under pasture in 1891 was 15,284,788 acres, an increase of 8,899,226 acres since 1881. The acreage under wheat in 1891 was 2,723,861 acres, an increase of 381,506 acres in ten years. The average yield of 1891 per acre was 15.4 bushels, an increase of 1.6 bushels per acre over the yield of 1881. There is a central experimental farm near Ottawa, and others in several of the provinces. In 1900 there were 804 ranches in the N.-W. Territories covering an area of 610,051 acres.

Forestry.—The timber wealth of Canada is very large, and timbering one of its most important industries. The forest area is estimated at 1,248,798 square miles. The forest products of 1891 were valued at 80,071,415 dollars, of which 27,207,547 dollars were exported. The census returns show an aggregate of 2,045,073,072 cubic feet as the total cut of the year. The forest products exported to the United Kingdom in 1900 amounted in value to 16,588,537 dollars out of a total of 32,790,910 dollars. The wood pulp industry is increasing rapidly, the exportable surplus being 1,816,016 dollars in 1900, chiefly going to Great Britain and the United States. The Crown forests belong to the Provincial Governments, except in Manitoba, the N.-W. Territories, and the Railway Belt (forty miles wide), in British Columbia, where they belong to the Dominion.

Fisheries.—The total value of the produce of the fisheries of Canada in 1898 was 19,667,127 dollars; in 1899, 21,891,706 dollars. The values of the principal catches in 1899 were: cod, 3,738,223 dollars; salmon, 4,534,020 dollars; herring, 2,164,050 dollars; lobsters, 2,872,052 dollars, and mackerel, 801,694 dollars. In 1899, according to provinces, the values were: Nova Scotia, 7,347,604 dollars; British Columbia, 5,214,074; New Brunswick, 4,119,891; Quebec, 1,953,134; Ontario, 1,590,447; Prince Edward Island, 1,043,645; Manitoba and N.-W. Territories, 622,911.

Mining.—Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Quebec, N. and W. Ontario, part of the N.-W. Territories, and Yukon Territory, are the chief mining districts of Canada. The total value of the mineral produce of Canada was in 1900, 63,775,090¹ dollars; in 1899, 49,584,027 dollars. The principal product is coal, of which in 1899, 4,925,051 tons were raised, valued at 10,233,497 dollars; in 1900, 5,332,197 tons valued at 12,668,475 dollars. Among the other minerals produced in 1900 were gold, 27,916,752 dollars; nickel, 3,227,707 dollars; asbestos, 763,431 dollars; petroleum, 1,151,007 dollars; copper, 3,063,119 dollars; silver, 2,730,598 dollars; lead, 2,760,521 dollars; pig iron, 583,158 dollars. It is estimated that the coal-bearing area of the N.-W. Territories extends over 65,000 square miles.

¹ Subject to revision.

—	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Produce of the Mides .	6,982	8,060	11,299	14,460	13,365	24,575
" " Fis'erie .	10,692	11,078	10,314	10,842	9,910	11,169
" " Forest .	5,517	6,068	6,067	6,013	5,487	4,496
Animals & their produce	14,388	36,508	39,245	44,301	46,743	56,148
Agricultural produce .	15,719	14,084	17,988	33,063	22,953	27,517
Manufactures .	26,144	30,477	34,715	31,179	34,244	39,397
Miscellaneous .	86	109	64	61	99	208

—	Montreal	Toronto	Halifax	Quebec	St. John, N.B.	Ottawa	Victoria B.C.
Imports	68,550,993	31,787,053	6,335,491	5,439,922	4,790,403	3,507,508	3,389,811
Exports	65,344,197	9,506,911	6,758,403	5,173,843	9,733,534	3,833,639	2,051,930

1895	. £11,897,993	1898	. £19,122,570
1896	. 12,887,933	1899	. 17,489,113
1897	. 14,287,780	1900	. 19,891,950

Articles	1897	1898	1899	1900
Wheat	1,125,456	3,390,470	1,532,730	2,338,300
Wheat Flour	166,322	813,590	431,090	343,140
Pease	373,305	316,300	339,320	359,080
Wood, and Manufactures of	3,073,567	3,013,141	3,121,980	3,417,240
Cheese	3,009,423	3,600,550	3,435,630	4,081,410
Cattle	1,326,229	1,321,350	1,465,200	1,561,290
Sheep	74,322	81,456	68,582	97,960
Fish	897,093	990,963	680,620	838,630
Apples, green or ripe	495,162	515,116	495,810	499,160
Bacon and Hams	1,198,278	1,649,900	2,138,760	2,626,330
Skins and Furs	264,689	258,145	239,463	306,320
Leather, and manufac- tures of	260,676	290,388	308,180	328,180

Articles	1897	1898	1899	1900
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of . . .	£ 717,565	£ 693,730	£ 748,850	£ 1,512,900
Woollens	1,146,349	1,278,460	1,579,540	1,604,320
Cottons	559,568	652,431	831,760	953,220
Silk, and manufactures of	286,852	339,822	423,830	462,070
Fancy goods	179,421	206,460	183,517	191,270
Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of . .	217,563	263,116	440,690	341,730

—	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Imports into U. K. from Canada .	£ 12,798,469	£ 16,047,268	£ 19,217,918	£ 20,403,610	£ 20,205,740	£ 21,764,021
Exports of British produce to Canada .	5,285,271	5,352,029	5,171,850	5,888,000	6,969,535	7,605,257

Articles	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Wheat . .	1,092,372	1,875,058	1,948,147	1,801,953	2,206,878
„ flour . .	816,487	803,389	1,057,927	1,154,246	570,680
Maize . .	539,205	740,609	1,533,749	1,085,621	1,069,547
Pease . .	304,049	287,496	309,290	240,650	276,606
Wood & timber	4,206,094	5,546,073	4,454,355	4,884,762	5,380,677
Cheese . .	2,589,301	3,349,501	2,943,725	3,014,211	3,799,223
Cattle . .	1,607,899	2,045,209	1,774,760	1,596,097	1,806,238
Fish . .	650,409	734,866	880,390	646,226	930,185
Apples . .	646,262	278,939	448,515	470,903	427,763
Bacon & Hams	1,061,065	783,467	1,228,897	1,063,073	1,522,387
Skins & Furs .	373,291	261,570	285,499	356,801	352,426

Articles	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Iron, wrought & unwrought	626,976	541,660	459,127	954,438	863,988
Woollens . .	1,071,298	1,083,918	1,238,532	1,358,898	1,467,343
Cottons . .	710,256	727,170	825,948	918,149	1,087,968
Apparel, &c. .	411,718	360,228	391,699	384,723	398,647

Commerce.

The following statement gives the total value¹ of exports and of imports, and the total value of imports entered for home consumption in the Dominion, in each of the years named (4·86 dollars = £1):—

Year ended June 30	Total Exports	Total Imports	Imports for Home Consumption
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1889	89,189,167	115,224,931	109,673,447
1897	137,950,253	119,218,609	111,294,021
1898	164,152,683	140,323,053	130,698,006
1899	158,896,905	162,764,308	154,051,593
1900	191,894,723	189,622,513	180,804,316
1901	196,487,632	190,415,525	181,237,988

The following table shows the share of the leading countries in the commerce of Canada in the last two years in thousands of dollars:—

Exports to	1899	1900	Imports entered for Consumption.	1899	1900
	1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.		1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.
Great Britain . . .	99,092	107,736	United States . . .	93,007	109,844
United States . . .	45,134	68,619	Great Britain . . .	37,060	44,790
West Indies . . .	2,998	2,870	Germany . . .	7,393	8,383
Newfoundland . . .	1,809	2,144	France . . .	3,889	4,369
South America . . .	1,237	2,148	China . . .	2,769	2,381
Germany . . .	2,220	1,716	Japan . . .	1,355	1,106
France . . .	1,558	1,375	West Indies . . .	1,355	1,106
Belgium . . .	—	1,198	Belgium . . .	2,319	3,224
No other country over a million			Other countries each under a million		

¹ The returns of values of imports and exports are those supplied in entries at the Customs, where imports must be entered for duty at their fair market value as for home consumption in the country of purchase. Quantities are ascertained from invoices and by examination, wines are gauged and spirits tested. The country of origin of imports is the country of purchase or whence shipment was made to Canada; the country of destination is that to which shipment is made. Thus, Canadian wheat, purchased by New York dealers, shipped to and entered in bond at New York, and thence exported to Great Britain, would appear only as exported from Canada to the United States. The only Canadian port where transit trade is recorded is Montreal, such trade comprising chiefly goods received from the United States and transhipped to other countries by the St. Lawrence route. Transit trade is not included in the general trade, which comprises all other imports into and exports from Canada. The term "special trade," in Canada, is applied to imports from Newfoundland which are exempt from duties leviable on similar goods from other countries.

The accuracy of the statistical results may at times be affected by fraudulent misdescription or undervaluation by importers, and by the adoption of "sight entries" which, under the Customs Act, may be passed when importers declare on oath that, for want of full information, they cannot make a perfect entry. In such circumstances the goods may be landed, examined, and (a sum being deposited sufficient, in the collector's opinion, to pay the duty) delivered to the importer. A time is fixed within which a perfect entry should be made, but when this time has elapsed the deposit is held as payment of the duty, and the provisional valuation, which may be only approximate, is not corrected. Statistics of exports may be affected in two ways: large quantities of goods are shipped at remote points where no officer is stationed, and the prescribed entry outwards is not unfrequently neglected, while, on the other hand, it may happen, by the mistake of officers or of carriers' agents, that exports already entered outwards at the inland port of shipment are recorded also at the point of exit from Canada.

COMMERCE

The following table shows the value of the leading imports and exports in 1900:—

Imports, 1900, for Home Consumption	Dollars	Exports of Canadian produce, 1900.	Dollars
Wool, manufactures of	9,801,565	Cheese . . .	19,856,324
Iron, steel, and manu- factures of . . .	20,300,073	Cattle . . .	9,080,776
Coal and coke . . .	11,519,064	Horses . . .	1,166,981
Breadstuffs . . .	4,336,914	Sheep . . .	1,894,012
Cotton manufactures . .	6,475,405	Eggs . . .	1,457,902
Tea and coffee . . .	4,169,880	Bacon . . .	12,471,509
Sugar of all kinds . . .	8,603,021	Butter . . .	5,122,156
Cotton wool and waste . . .	4,508,845	Other animal products	3,292,181
Silk and manufac- tures of . . .	3,882,136	Wood pulp . . .	1,816,016
Provisions . . .	1,776,895	Wood & manufactures	30,974,894
Wool, raw . . .	1,574,834	Wheat and wheat flour	14,787,373
Wood, and manufac- tures of . . .	855,338	Peas . . .	2,145,471
Animals, living . . .	841,168	Apples (green or ripe)	2,578,233
Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of . . .	1,829,331	Oats . . .	2,143,179
Spirits and wines . . .	1,835,105	Hay . . .	1,414,109
Coin and bullion . . .	8,297,438	Other agric. products	4,448,244
Glass and manuf. . .	1,658,694	Codfish . . .	3,011,441
Paper and manuf. . .	1,407,501	Salmon . . .	3,107,608
Oils, all kinds . . .	1,741,247	Fish of other kinds ¹	5,050,034
Leather and manuf. . .	1,879,333	Coal . . .	4,599,602
All other articles . . .	77,510,529	Gold-bearing quartz, &c.	14,148,543
		Other minerals . . .	5,832,121
		Leather and manf. of .	1,871,630
		Coin and Bullion . . .	1,670,068
		All other articles . . .	16,701,962
		Foreign produce . . .	21,252,354
Total . . .	180,804,316	Total . . .	191,894,723

¹ Including fish-oils, furs and skins of fish, and other products of the fisheries.

More than half the revenue of Canada is derived from Customs duties. The following statement shows, for 1900, the amount of imports dutiable and duty-free, and the average rate per cent. of duty on dutiable imports:—

Nature of Imports	Dutiable	Free	Duties collected	Av. rate of duty on dutiable goods
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
Food and animals . . .	17,635,637	12,373,343	4,591,540	26·04
Raw materials for Domestic industry . . .	5,067,130	28,264,162	1,389,668	27·32
Wholly or partially manufac- tured materials for manu- factures and mechanical arts	19,555,621	16,123,616	3,648,249	18·66
Manufactured articles ready for consumption . . .	50,147,815	10,690,389	12,711,155	25·35
Luxuries, &c. . .	11,920,392	708,573	6,548,478	54·94
Totals . . .	104,346,795	68,160,083	28,889,110	27·69

Shipping and Navigation.

On December 31, 1900, the registered shipping of Canada, including vessels for inland navigation, comprised (according to Board of Trade statistics) 2,080 steamers of 164,092 tons net, and 4,552 sailing vessels of 475,133 tons net; total 6,632 vessels of 639,225 tons net. The sea-going and coasting vessels that entered and cleared during the year 1900 at Canadian ports were as follows:—

Vessels.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Sea-going:				
Canadian	5,746	959,747	5,681	958,578
British	2,431	3,524,536	2,276	3,204,263
Foreign	6,430	2,778,438	5,982	2,749,564
Total	14,607	7,262,721	13,939	6,912,400
Coasting:				
British and Canadian	—	16,979,730	—	16,089,847
Foreign	—	265,964	—	296,189
Total	—	24,508,415	—	23,298,436

In 1900 the vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports on inland waters between Canada and the United States were: Canadian, 21,039 of 7,599,066 tons; United States, 21,805 of 5,139,908 tons; total, 42,844 of 12,738,974 tons.

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 1900, 79,043,784 dollars had been spent on canals for construction alone. In 1899, 29,680 vessels, of 7,594,304 tons, passed through the Canadian canals, carrying 213,711 passengers and 6,225,924 tons of freight, chiefly grain, timber, and coal.

The Dominion of Canada had a network of railways of a total length of 17,824 miles completed at the end of June 1900, being an increase of 466 miles over that of 1899. The number of miles in operation was 17,657. The Canadian Pacific Railway main line from Montreal to Vancouver is 2,906 miles in length. By means of this railway and a line of Pacific steamers subsidised by the Imperial and Dominion Governments, Montreal and Yokohama have been brought within 14 days of one another. There is a monthly steam service between Australia and British Columbia, for which the Dominion Government gives 25,000*l.* a year and the Australian 12,000*l.* a year.

The traffic on Canadian railways in the last two years was:—

Yrs.	Miles	Passengers No.	Freight Tons	Receipts Dollars	Working Expenses Dollars	Net profits Dollars	Capital paid up Dollars
1899	17,356	19,133,845	81,211,753	62,243,784	40,706,217	21,537,567	964,699,784
1900	17,824	21,500,175	35,946,183	70,740,270	47,699,798	23,040,472	998,268,405

In 1900, of the capital paid up, 159,565,770 dollars represented Federal Government aid, and 47,194,713 dollars aid from Provincial Governments and Municipalities.

The number of electric railways in Canada in 1900 was 35, with a mileage of 681; the number of passengers carried during the year was 118,129,862; the total paid up capital was 20,862,373 dollars, and the bonded debt, 12,619,422 dollars. The returns of 12 electric railways having a mileage of 175 miles are included already in the returns of steam railways.

On June 30, 1900, there were 9,627 post offices in the Dominion. During the year ended on the foregoing date the number of letters sent through the post-office was 178,292,500, of postcards 27,130,000, of newspapers, books, &c., 32,972,000, and of parcels 31,938. In 1900-01, the number of letters was 191,668,000. Newspapers sent from the office of publication are carried free. Their number in 1900 was estimated at upwards of 80,446,771. The letters and postcards posted amounted to 38.19 per head, and the other articles to 22.35 per head. Revenue, 4,345,823 dollars; expenditure, 4,807,484 dollars. The revenue and expenditure of the Yukon Atlin Districts are not included. A uniform rate of postage of two cents has been established over the whole Dominion, also between Canada and the United States, between Canada and the United Kingdom, and forty-five other parts of the British Empire. The number of money order offices in Canada in 1900 was 1,847 and of orders issued 1,074,922, their value having been 16,209,069 dollars. From June 30, 1899, to June 30, 1900, 769,250 postal notes for sums not over 5 dollars were issued, their value having been 1,285,078 dollars. The Ocean Mail subsidies paid by the Government amounted to 599,832 dollars in 1900, and to 584,056 dollars in 1899.

There were 34,623 miles (3,906 being Government) of telegraph lines in Canada in 1900 and 80,604 miles of wire, with 2,865 offices, and the number of messages sent, as nearly as could be ascertained, 5,036,814. There were in 1900, 129,111 miles of telephone wire, and 52,417 sets of instruments; 156,217,627 messages were sent by the telephone companies.

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 in all chartered and incorporated banks. In making payments every bank is compelled if required to pay a certain proportion in Dominion Government notes, and must hold not less than 40 per cent. of its cash reserve in Dominion Government notes. In 1899 there were 37 incorporated banks making returns to the Government, with 641 branches all over the Dominion. The following are some particulars of the banks:—

Year ended June 30	Capital Paid up	Notes in Circulation	Total on Deposit	Liabilities	Assets	Percentage of Liabilities to Assets.
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
1888	60,168,010	30,444,643	128,725,529	229,794,322	244,975,223	67.90
1896	62,043,175	31,456,297	193,616,049	232,338,086	320,937,643	72.39
1897	62,027,793	34,350,118	211,788,096	252,660,708	341,163,505	74.06
1898	62,571,920	37,873,934	236,161,062	281,076,656	370,583,991	75.86
1899	63,726,399	41,513,139	266,504,523	318,624,033	412,504,768	77.24
1900	65,154,594	46,574,780	305,140,242	356,394,095	459,715,065	77.52

Post-office savings-banks under charge of the Government have been in operation in Canada since 1868; there are also Government savings-banks, under the management of the Finance Department, in the Maritime Provinces.

Manitoba, and British Columbia. In 1900 there were 847 offices of the former and 24 of the latter. In 1900 the post-office savings-banks had 150,987 depositors and \$7,507,456 dollars on deposit. The following is a statement of the transactions of the post-office and Government savings-banks for two years in dollars:—

Year ended June 30.	Balances, July 1	Cash Deposited (Incl. interest)	Withdrawals	Balances, June 30
1898-9	50,111,119	12,276,094	12,145,498	50,241,715
1899-00	50,241,715	14,876,337	11,970,330	53,147,722

The deposits in special savings-banks amounted in 1899 to 15,893,567 dollars, and in 1900 to 17,425,472 dollars.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Dollar* of 100 cents. The value of the money of the United Kingdom is fixed by law as follows:—The sovereign, 4'86 dollars; the crown piece, 1'2 dollars; and the half-crown, the florin, the shilling, and the sixpence at proportionate values. Canada has no gold coinage of its own, but the English sovereign and the United States gold eagle of 10 dollars, with its multiples and halves, are legal. Notes are issued exclusively by the Government for 4, 2, and 1 dollar, and 25 cents; no bank being allowed to issue notes for a less sum than 5 dollars.

The legal weights and measures are the Imperial yard, Imperial pound avoirdupois, Imperial gallon, and the Imperial bushel. By Act 42 Vict. cap. 16, the hundredweight was declared to be 100 pounds and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, as in the United States.

High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada in Great Britain.—Rt. Hon. Lord Strathecona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G.

Secretary.—Joseph G. Colmer, C.M.G.

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FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Governor.—Wm. Grey Wilson, C.M.G. Salary 1,200*l.* per annum.

Crown colony situated in South Atlantic, 300 miles E. of Magellan Straits. East Falkland, 3,000 square miles; West Falkland, 2,300 square miles; about 100 small islands, 1,200 square miles: total 6,500 square miles; besides South Georgia, 1,000 square miles. Population: (census 1901) 2,043; male 1,203, females 840. The population is about 314 per square mile; birth-rate 30, and the death-rate 8 per 1,000. No religious census taken. Chief town, Stanley, 916 inhabitants.

Education: 2 Government schools, with 140 on the roll, in 1901; 1 Roman Catholic school, with 69 on the roll; 1 Baptist school with 12 on the roll; the Darwin school has 23 pupils. There are, besides, 2 travelling schoolmasters in the West Falklands, and 1 in East Island. Education is now compulsory.

The government is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council.

No naval or military forces, except a volunteer corps with 50 efficient, 46 non-efficient; total 96 in 1901.

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	12,358	12,970	13,039	13,219	15,576
Expenditure . .	13,569	13,636	14,278	13,314	15,501
Imports . . .	69,985	63,286	72,987	73,978	66,948
Exports . . .	132,194	125,123	106,984	139,203	111,539

Chief sources of revenue (1900): Customs, 5,613*l.*, and rents of crown lands, 4,995*l.* Chief branches of expenditure: Mails, 2,991*l.*; public works, 3,628*l.*

Leading exports: Wool, hides and skins, and tallow. Chief imports: Provisions, wearing apparel, timber and building materials, machinery and ironmongery.

Imports from United Kingdom (1900) 59,947*l.*; from other countries, 7,001*l.* Exports to United Kingdom 105,912*l.*; to other countries 5,627*l.*

Chief industry, sheep-farming; 2,325,154 acres pasturage. Horses 3,500, cattle 7,000, sheep 762,357, pigs about 400. In 1900 48 vessels of 76,404

tons entered, and 53 of 87,900 tons cleared. Up to September 30, 1900, 44,401*l.* had been deposited in the Savings Bank by 351 depositors. About 32,000 letters and 38,000 packets and parcels pass through Post Office yearly.

Fortnightly communication with Great Britain is maintained by the steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, which call at Port Stanley on both the outward and homeward voyages. •

Money, Weights, and Measures.—Same as in Great Britain. Also currency notes of 5*l.*, 1*l.*, and 5*s.*

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GUIANA, BRITISH.

Governor.—Sir James Alexander Swettenham, K.C.M.G. (4,600*l.*).

Government Secretary.—A. M. Ashmore, C.M.G. (1,350*l.*).

Includes the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, named from the three rivers. Extends from 8° 40' N. latitude to 6° 45' N. latitude, and from 56° 15' to 61° 50' W. longitude. For legislative purposes the Governor is assisted by a Court of Policy of seven official and eight elective members (the latter elected by the registered voters) and a Combined Court, containing, in addition to the above, six financial representatives elected by the registered voters. The functions of the Combined Court are to consider the Estimate of Expenditure, and to raise the Ways and Means to meet it, and this Court alone can levy taxes. Executive and administrative functions are exercised by the Governor and an Executive Council. There are 2,427 registered electors. The Roman-Dutch Law is in force in civil cases, modified by orders in Council; the criminal law is based on that of Great Britain.

Area, 120,000 square miles. At the census of 1891 the population was 278,328, of whom were 2,533 born in Europe; 99,615 Africans; 105,463 East Indians, mainly coolies; 3,714 Chinese. Births (1898) 8,500; deaths 9,706. Capital, Georgetown, 53,176 (1891). Living on sugar estates 90,492; in villages and settlements 125,757. Of the total in 1891, 125,757 were agricultural labourers. Immigrants from India (1900–1), 4,464; return emigrants, 1,017. 212 schools received Government grant (21,663*l.* in 1900–1), with about 27,512 pupils.

Paupers (1900–1) receiving out-door relief, 2,226. In 1900–1 there were 10,820 summary convictions; 108 before the superior courts for serious offences.

	1895-6	1896-7	1897-8	1898-9	1899-1900	1900-1901
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	558,090	545,171	505,369	525,865	538,838	509,950
Expenditure . .	596,493	590,616	562,598	525,387	525,542	505,492

Chief items of revenue (1900–1): customs, 310,608*l.*; licences, 87,760*l.*; rum duty, 18,991*l.*; royalty on gold, 16,639*l.* Expenditure on civil establishment, 105,443*l.*; introduction of immigrants, 28,865*l.*; ecclesiastical, 21,942*l.*; judicial, 28,780*l.*; education, 27,833*l.*; public works, 21,568*l.* Public debt (1900) 754,780*l.* Two banks with note circulation of 122,034*l.* on 31st March 1899. Savings banks, 20,954 depositors (Dec. 31, 1900), credited with 285,557*l.*

Under cultivation (1900), 79,954 acres; sugar, 66,954 acres; 57 sugar

estates. British Guiana is rich in gold. Mining commenced in 1886, and in the 10 years 1886-1896 the returns amounted to 2,796,300*l.*; the returns for 1896-97 amounted to 126,702 oz.; 1897-98, 125,080 oz.; 1898-99, 112,464 oz.; 1899-1900, 112,823 oz.; 1900-1901, 108,522 oz. In 1900-01, 906 carats diamonds were exported, valued at 12,876 dollars.

—	1896-7	1897-8	1898-9	1899-1900	1900-01
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	1,341,710	1,282,976	1,371,412	1,318,701	1,393,529
Exports	1,899,457	1,783,764	1,775,691	1,927,960	2,068,406

Value of imports subject to duty (1900-1901), 1,064,407*l.*; duty free, 242,798*l.*

Chief imports (1900-1901): Flour (179,745 barrels), 123,180*l.*; tissues, 218,242*l.*; rice, 79,512*l.*; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, 17,278*l.*; machinery, 77,368*l.*; manures, 100,927*l.*; fish, 59,728*l.*; coal, 36,061*l.*; hardware, 48,766*l.* Chief exports: Sugar, 1,153,808*l.*; molasses, 12,371*l.*; rum, 300,583*l.*; balata, 19,585*l.*; charcoal, 7,336*l.*; timber and woods, 22,928*l.*; gold (raw gold), 393,926*l.*; rough diamonds, 2,683*l.*

The value of imports and exports are in general determined by declarations subject to scrutiny, but for exports of sugar, rum, and molasses the average prices for the year are taken as obtained from the secretary of the Planters' Association in the Colony. The values are accurate so far as they relate to imports subject to *ad valorem* duty; in other cases they are not so reliable. Quantities are ascertained by the Customs officers. The countries recorded as those of origin or destination are those disclosed by declarations or shipping documents, and may not be the prime origin of imports or ultimate destination of exports.

Imports from Great Britain (1900-1901), 673,020*l.*; from British possessions, 191,578*l.* Exports to Great Britain, 949,008*l.*; to British possessions, 58,092*l.*

In (1900-1901) the total tonnage entered and cleared was 709,928. The registered vessels belonging to British Guiana in 1900 were 15 steamers of 1,171 tons, and 33 sailing vessels of 1,622 tons; total 48 vessels of 2,793 tons.

Railways, 74 miles; 450 miles river navigation; 12 miles of canals; 264 miles of good roads. There are 73 post-offices, of which 47 are telegraph offices, 41 money order offices, and 25 savings banks. There are about 559 miles of post-office telegraphs and cables, and a telephone exchange in Georgetown and New Amsterdam of 677 miles, with 556 subscribers.

Currency: British gold and silver coin with a small circulation of 'guilders,' 'half-guilders,' and 'bits,' local coins.

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See also under Venezuela.

HONDURAS, BRITISH.

Governor.—Colonel Sir David Wilson, K.C.M.G. (8,748 dollars), assisted by an Executive Council of five members, and a Legislative Council consisting of three official and five unofficial members.

A Crown colony on the Caribbean Sea, south of Yucatan, and 660 miles west from Jamaica, noted for its production of mahogany and logwood. Area, 7,562 square miles. Population in 1891 31,471; estimated in 1900 at 36,998 (18,889 males, 18,109 females). Births (1900), 1,478; deaths, 890; marriages, 339. Schools (1898), 45; children enrolled, 3,728; Government grant, 14,449 dollars. Chief town, Belize; population, 9,075.

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ¹	64,339	64,613	56,521	51,535	59,700
Expenditure	55,416	65,716	62,019	53,994	50,800
Imports	300,954	292,613	256,977	212,237	246,950
Exports	283,663	288,969	263,908	263,090	267,900

¹ Converted from gold dollars worth 4*s.* 1*d.*

Chief sources of revenue: Customs duties (30,500*l.* in 1900); excise, licenses, land-tax, &c.; also sale and letting of Crown lands. Expenditure mainly administrative and the various services. Debt 34,736*l.* in 1900.

Value of imports subject to duty (1900), 198,400*l.*; duty free, 38,550*l.* Chief exports, mahogany (7,994,378 superficial feet in 1900), logwood, (20,521 tons in 1900), fruit (chiefly to New Orleans), sugar. The transit trade somewhat increases the traffic of the ports, especially in india-rubber, sarsaparilla, coffee, &c. Besides the staple products, mahogany and logwood, there are coffee, bananas, plantains, coco-nuts, &c. The higher parts afford good pasturage for cattle. Exports to United Kingdom in 1900, 126,400*l.*; imports from the United Kingdom, 77,500*l.*

In 1900 the tonnage entered and cleared amounted to 340,097 tons, of which 120,480 was British. The registered shipping of the colony in 1900 consisted of 203 sailing vessels of 4,480 tons and 6 steamers of 1,326 tons; total tonnage, 5,806.

Savings banks at Belize with five branches—deposits, 38,925 dollars, December 31, 1900. United States gold was adopted as the standard of currency on October 15, 1894. There is (1900) a paper currency of 109,846 dollars in Government notes and a subsidiary silver coinage of 200,000 dollars in circulation.

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Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Montserrat, Nevis. See WEST INDIES.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR.

Governor.—Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G., appointed 1901; salary 10,000 dollars.

Newfoundland is an island at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46° 37' and 51° 39' N., 52° 35' and 59° 25' W.; and Labrador, its dependency, is the most easterly part of the continent of North America.

The coast of Newfoundland is rugged, especially on the south-west, where the coast range reaches an elevation of nearly 2,000 feet. The hills attain their summit within a few miles of the salt water, and then spread out into an undulating country, consisting largely of barrens and marshes, and intersected by numerous rivers and lakes. On the borders of the lakes and water-courses good land is generally found, and in some cases, as about the Exploits, the Gander and the Humber, it is heavily timbered. Area, 42,200 square miles. Population in 1891, 197,934; estimated population in 1899, 210,000. Dependent on Newfoundland is Labrador, the most easterly part of the American continent, with an area of 120,000 square miles, and population (1891) of 4,106. Of the total Newfoundland population 54,755 were engaged in the fisheries, 1,547 were farmers, 2,682 mechanics, 1,258 miners. Capital, St. John's, with suburbs, 29,007 inhabitants; other towns being Harbour Grace, 6,466; Carbonear, 4,127; Twillingate, 3,585; Bonaville, 3,551. The birth rate in 1900 was 31·4, and the death rate 16·7 per 1,000.

The government is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council (usually not exceeding 7 members), a Legislative Council (not exceeding 15 members), and a House of Assembly consisting of 36 representatives. Members of the Legislative Council receive 120 dollars per session; members of the Legislative Assembly receive 200 or 300 dollars per session, according as they are resident or not in St. John's. The Executive Council, enlarged and reconstructed December 7, 1900, was as follows:—

Premier and Colonial Secretary.—Hon. R. Bond.

Minister of Justice.—Hon. W. H. Horwood.

Minister of Finance.—Hon. E. M. Jackman.

Without Portfolio.—Messrs. E. P. Morris, A. W. Harvey, J. S. Pitts, H. J. B. Woods, J. D. Ryan, and G. Knowling.

The increase from 7 to 9 members was made by permission of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. For electoral purposes the whole colony is divided into 18 districts or constituencies, 7 of which elect 3 members, 4 return 2 members, and 7 return 1 each. Of the population, 69,824 belong to the Church of England, 72,696 are Roman Catholics, 53,276 Methodists, 1,449 Presbyterians, 4,795 other denominations. At the colleges of the Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Methodist bodies, respectively, in 1900 there were 253, 300, and 449 students. The number of schools of all kinds was: Church of England, 254; Roman Catholic, 228; Methodist, 212. The attendance at Board schools was: Church of England, 13,148; Roman Catholic, 12,612; Methodist, 10,562; total, 36,322; total expenditure, including Government grant, fees, &c., 158,151 dollars.

By the treaty of Utrecht, 1713, the French retain some rights enabling fishermen to land and dry fish on the northern and western shores. The existence of these rights, their extent having long been matter of dispute, has interfered with the development of the island, and it is understood that an effort towards a better understanding regarding them is now being made by the British and French Governments.

NEWFOUNDLAND

The revenue and expenditure in five years (1 dollar = 4s. 1½d.) have been:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Revenue	£ 330,689	£ 332,225	£ 317,917	£ 349,867	£ 433,698
Expenditure	£ 283,439	£ 385,029	£ 487,264	£ 365,657	£ 380,760

Of the Revenue for 1900, no less than 391,827l. is from Customs. Public debt (1899) 3,610,718l.

The total imports and exports of Newfoundland for five years are as follows:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Imports	£ 1,250,725	£ 1,211,905	£ 1,066,205	£ 1,283,132	£ 1,540,509
Exports	£ 1,364,011	£ 1,005,263	£ 1,074,027	£ 1,425,270	£ 1,772,792

The chief imports and exports in 1900 were:—

Imports.	£	Exports.	£
Flour (394,324 Brls.)	281,234	Dried cod	1,120,590
Textiles, apparel.	205,874	Cod oil	61,955
Salt pork	63,755	Seal skins	33,355
Molasses	58,176	Seal oil	89,097
Hardware	85,166	Lobsters (tinned)	90,657
Tea	30,406	Herring (pickled)	30,167
Butter	25,755	Copper and ore	126,784
Leather	44,476	Iron ore and Pyrites	87,606

Of the imports the value of 457,058l. came from Great Britain; 576,470l. from Canada; 409,624l. from the United States. Of the exports the value of 399,060l. went to Great Britain; 106,877l. to Canada; 207,334l. to Portugal; 425,052l. to Brazil; 206,616l. to United States. According to the Board of Trade Returns, the imports into the United Kingdom from Newfoundland and Labrador and the exports of British produce and manufactures thereto in 5 years were valued as follows:—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Imports into U.K. from Newfoundland	£ 396,996	£ 321,080	£ 351,032	£ 524,367	£ 476,304
Exports from U.K. to Newfoundland	£ 403,697	£ 304,341	£ 316,773	£ 377,607	£ 521,453

The imports in 1900 included fish, 148,809l.; fish oil, 116,571l.; copper ore, 22,275l.; wood, 15,600l.; skins and furs, 78,414l. The exports thereto included haberdashery, 115,532l.; cottons, 44,636l.; woollens, 44,890l.; iron, 32,323l. Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1899,

of England, 9,723*l.*; Wesleyan, 7,00*l.*; Moravians, 4,00*l.*; Roman Catholic 50*l.*—per annum, 10,873*l.* Education is under the care of the Government. In 1900 there were 169 primary schools, and 13,795 pupils in average attendance; Government grant 11,000*l.*; 7 second-grade schools, 229 pupils; 2 first-grade schools for boys, with an attendance of 154 and 51 respectively, and 1 first-grade school for girls with 93 pupils; Codrington College, affiliated to Durham University, 8 students. Two monthly, one tri-weekly, twice a week, one weekly, and three daily newspapers.

There is a Supreme Court; Grand Sessions once in every 4 months; 7 police magistrates. In 1900, 12,117 summary convictions, 84 in superior courts; 375 (daily average) prisoners in gaol. In 1900, 16,945*l.* was spent in poor-relief, &c. Police, 315 officers and men. Harbour Police, 40 officers and men.

Barbados is the headquarters for European troops in the West Indies. The garrison consists of 38 officers and 753 non-commissioned officers and men.

The area of the colony in acres is about 106,470, of which about 100,000 are under cultivation. The staple produce of the island is sugar. About 30,000 acres are annually planted with the sugar-cane, which yielded in 1898, 53,575 hhds.; in 1899, 43,907 hhds.; in 1900, 50,571 hhds. There are 441 sugar works and 6 rum distilleries. Of "man-jak" or "glance pitch," a bituminous petroleum for fuel 1,120 tons (6,162*l.*) were exported in 1900. In the fishing industry, 250 boats are employed, and about 1,000 persons. Value of fish caught annually, about 17,000*l.*

The Colonial Bank has a paid-up capital of 600,000*l.* The Government Savings Bank on December 31, 1900, had 13,238 depositors, with 210,920*l.* to their credit.

In 1900 the registered shipping consisted of 46 sailing vessels and 2 steamers of a total tonnage of 6,786 tons net. There are 470 miles of roads in the island; railway 24 miles. There are 35 miles of line for telephonic communication in the island to the several police stations. Private Telephone Co. 520 services 600 miles of line.

Grenada. See WINDWARD ISLANDS.

JAMAICA.

Largest of the British West India Islands, 100 miles west of Hayti and 90 miles south of Cuba.

Governor.—Sir Augustus Hemming, G.C.M.G. (5,000*l.*), assisted by a Privy Council and a Legislative Council, consisting of the Governor as President and of 5 ex-officio, 10 nominated, and 14 elected members. The term of service is limited, in the case of elected members only, to five years. There are boards elected in each parish (15) for administration of local affairs.

Attached to it are Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands, Morant Cays, and Pedro Cays. Area of Jamaica, 4,200 square miles; Turks and Caicos Islands, &c., 224 square miles. Total, 4,424 square miles. Population (Census, 1891): Jamaica, 639,491 (males, 305,948; females, 333,543); white, 14,692; coloured or half-breed, 121,955; black, 488,624; East Indian, 10,116; Chinese, 481; not stated, 3,623. Capital, Kingston, 46,542. Other towns—Spanish Town, 5,019; Montego Bay, 4,803; Savanna-la-Mar, 2,952; Falmouth, 2,517. The estimated population of Jamaica on March 31, 1898, is 745,104. Births (1899-1900), 31,259; deaths, 16,880; marriages, 3,767. Total East India immigrants in colony in 1899, 14,656, of whom 1,638 were under indentures. Immigration suspended in 1886 and resumed in 1891.

There is no Established Church. Belonging to Church of England (1897), 41,872; Church of Scotland, 2,400 members; Roman Catholics, 9,300 members;

Methodists, 24,429 members; Baptists (1899) 33,638 members; Presbyterian Church (1898) 11,133 members; members of other Christian Churches, 25,000, besides their families and adherents.

In 1899-1900 there were 746 Government schools, 98,598 children enrolled; the average attendance was 61,219. Government grant, including building grants, 47,240*l.* There are 3 Government training colleges for female teachers in which 52 students, and one for male teachers, in which 60 students are being trained at Government expense. There is a high school near Kingston with 60 pupils, largely supported by Government. There are besides a number of free schools, denominational high schools and industrial schools.

There is a high court of justice, circuit courts, and a resident magistrate in each parish. Total summary convictions (1900-1901), 11,339; before superior courts, 4,752. Prisoners in gaol, March 31, 1901, 1,233. In 1901 there were 770 police officers and men, including water policemen, and 761 district constables.

Total number of acres under cultivation and care in 1900, 682,240, of which 178,667 under tillage, and 379,380 under pasture. Under sugar-cane, 25,616 acres; coffee, 24,865; bananas, 27,543; cocoanuts, 12,382; corn, 430; cocoa, 1,815; ground provisions, 85,417; Guinea grass, 124,193; common pasture, 353,588; common pasture and pimento, 25,620; pimento, 172.

The holdings are classified as follows:—Not exceeding 5 acres, 60,671; 10, 8,754; 20, 4,755; 50, 2,674; 100, 916; 200, 569; 500, 625; 800, 285; 1,000, 148; 1,500, 206; exceeding 1,500, 250.

On March 31, 1901, there were 33,639 depositors in the Government Savings Bank, the deposits amounting to 449,060*l.* The legal coinage is that of Great Britain; but various American coins are also current. Notes of the Colonial Bank are current; its average total circulation in 1900-01 was 111,371*l.*

The strength of the Regular Forces in Jamaica in 1900 was 1,739 officers and men; there is besides a Militia, numbering 647 in April, 1901. There are fortifications and batteries at Port Royal, Rocky Point, Apostles' Battery, Fort Clarence, Fort Augusta, Rock Fort, Salt Pond's Hill. There are 13 ships of the Royal Navy on the North American and West India station. Jamaica has a naval dockyard, coaling station, and victualling yard. Port Royal is strongly fortified, and the old depot ship *Urgent* is also stationed there as guardship.

In 1900-01 the registered shipping of Jamaica consisted of 142 sailing vessels of 9,211 tons.

Jamaica has 185 miles, 9 chains of railway open (receipts, in year ended March 31, 1901, 109,130*l.*; expenses, 86,482*l.*; passengers carried, 381,408), 643 miles of telegraph and 154 of telephone; telegraph messages (to March 31, 1901), 85,052; receipts, 4,715*l.*; expenses, 7,426*l.* Letters and post-cards passed through the Post Office in the year 1900-01, 5,239,083.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS, under the government of Jamaica, are geographically a portion of the Bahamas, of which they form the two south-eastern groups. The government is administered by a Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Board of five members 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 six inhabited; the largest, Grand Caicos, 20 miles long by 6 broad. Seat of government at Grand Turk, 7 miles long by 2 broad, the town having 1,751 inhabitants. Population, 1901, 5,350 (males, 2,464; females, 2,886).

Education free; Government grant for Turks and Caicos Islands, 600*l.*; 2 elementary schools in Turks Islands, and 4 in Caicos Islands; attendance,

1,241,490, of which 1,045,572 was British. The total number of vessels registered in the colony on December 31, 1900, was 2,546 sailing vessels of 102,239 tons, and 45 steam vessels of 9,982 tons; total 2,591 vessels of 107,168 tons. Fishing is the principal occupation of the population, the value of the fish caught being over one million sterling annually.

In 1891 there were 64,494 acres of cultivated land. The chief products are potatoes, turnips, and other root crops, hay, barley, oats. In 1891 there were in Newfoundland 6,138 horses, 23,822 cattle, 60,840 sheep, and 32,011 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 and are being worked on Bell Island in Conception Bay, on the east coast, and other rich deposits have been discovered on the west coast. Coal of excellent quality 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.

Railways open in 1899: 638 miles. The transinsular railway has been completed, with branch lines to important towns and settlements. Communication between various points on the coast and between the island and the continent is maintained by a fleet of 8 first-class steamers, each of which connects with some central point on the railway. Telegraph line open (1899) 1,314 miles. By various contracts the Government conceded to private enterprise the working of railways, steamboats, and other means of communication. The concessions embraced the Newfoundland Railway; mail contracts for bays, coasts, &c., with an annual subsidy of 93,000 dollars; land grants extending to 5,000,000 acres; the graving dock at St. John's; the Government telegraphs in the island; and the electric railway in the streets of St. John's. The question of the expediency of these concessions was raised in consequence of a proposal by the contractor to transfer his rights to a limited liability company. A settlement, however, was arrived at in 1901, by which the contractor holds simply a lease of the railway for fifty years, hands back to the Government the telegraphs, and also three million acres of the land granted to him. A company has been formed with a capital of 25,000,000 dollars to take over the enterprise.

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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, while the statistical results are exhibited in general tables for convenience of comparison. The groups are—(1) Bahamas, (2) Barbados, (3) Jamaica with Turks Islands, (4) Leeward Islands, (5) Trinidad with Tobago, (6) Windward Islands.

BAHAMAS.

Governor.—Sir Gilbert T. Carter, K.C.M.G. (2,000), 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, 5,450 square miles. Principal islands—New Providence (containing capital Nassau), Abaco, Harbour Island, Great Bahama, St. Salvador, Long Island, Mayaguana, Eleuthera, Exuma, Watling's Island, Acklin's Island, Crooked Island, Great Inagua, Andros Island. Total population in 1891, 47,565; in 1901, 53,735. Births (1900), 2,030; deaths, 1,234. Population of New Providence, 12,534. There are (1900) 43 Government schools with 5,776 pupils on the rolls, and average attendance of 3,917; and 11 aided schools with attendance of 919 pupils; Government grant, 4,500; 29 Church of England schools with 1,663 enrolled pupils; 28 private schools with 410 enrolled pupils, and 3 Roman Catholic, with 410 enrolled pupils. In 1900, 1,924 persons were convicted summarily, and 28 in superior courts. Sponge-fishing is carried on; and shells, pearls, and ambergris are also obtained. Fruit culture is on the increase, pineapples, oranges, and grapes being largely exported. Fibre cultivation is rapidly spreading. In January 1901, 22,341 acres had been planted out with aial plants. The total land granted in the colony amounts to 349,751 acres.

A joint stock bank came into operation on June 1, 1889. The Post Office Savings Bank at the end of 1900 had 1,350 depositors with 15,237 to their credit. In 1900, 241,943 letters, 4,677 post-cards, and 113,453 papers passed through the Post Office.

BARBADOS.

Lies on the E. of the Windward Islands.

Governor.—Sir Frederic Mitchell Hodgson, K.C.M.G. (2,500), 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 1900, there were 1,890 registered electors.

Area, 166 square miles; population (1891), 182,306; (1900), about 195,000. Capital, Bridgetown, the principal town; population, 21,000 in 1891, but it has very largely increased since then; Speightstown, 1,500. Births (1900), 7,337; deaths (1900), 4,663. Church of England, 156,539; Wesleyans, 14,485; Moravians, 6,801; Roman Catholics, 816; Jews, 21, according to the census of 1891. The legislature grants to the Church

in 1900, of 300. Public library and reading-room at Grand Turk; a weekly newspaper.

Only important industry, salt raking. About 1,500,000 bushels are raked annually and exported to the United States, Canada, and West Indian Islands. There is also a small sponge fishery. 58 vessels registered, of 4,873 tons net. Since January, 1898, Grand Turk has been in telegraphic communication with Jamaica and Bermuda.

Commissioner.—William Douglas Young (salary 600*l.*); residence, Grand Turk.

CAYMAN ISLANDS, attached to Jamaica, consist of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, and Cayman Brae. Grand Cayman, 17 miles long, 4 to 7 broad; total population 4,322 (males, 1,904; females, 2,418). Good pasturage. Coco-nuts and turtle exported. The government is administered by a Commissioner. There are also magistrates appointed by the Governor of Jamaica.

The MORANT CAYS and PEDRO CAYS are also attached to Jamaica.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

Comprise Antigua (with Barbuda and Redonda), St. Kitts-Nevis (with Anguilla), Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands, and lie to the north of the Windward group, and south-east of Porto Rico.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Henry Moore Jackson, K.C.M.G. (2,600*l.*). *Colonial Secretary*.—Sir George Melville, K.C.M.G. (800*l.*)

The group is divided into 5 Presidencies, viz., Antigua (with Barbuda and Redonda) St. Kitts (with Nevis and Anguilla), Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands. There is one Federal Executive Council nominated by the Crown, and one Federal Legislative Council, 8 nominated and 8 elective members. Of latter, 3 chosen by the unofficial members of the Local Legislative Council of Antigua, 2 by those of Dominica, and 3 by the non-official members of the Local Legislative Council of St. Kitts-Nevis. In Antigua and Dominica the representative element in the Legislature was suppressed in 1898. The Federal Legislative Council meets once a year.

The following table shows the area and population of the Leeward Islands:—

	Area: Square miles	Population 1891	Population 1901
Antigua	108	36,819	34,971
Barbuda and Redonda	62		
Virgin Islands	58	4,639	4,908
Dominica	291	26,841	28,894
St. Kitts	65	30,876	29,782
Nevis	50	13,087	12,774
Anguilla	35	3,699	3,890
Montserrat	32	11,762	12,215
Total	701	127,723	127,484

In 1891, 5,070 white, 23,320 coloured, and 99,333 black. In 1881 33,000 were Anglicans, 29,000 Roman Catholics, 30,000 Wesleyans, and 17,000 Moravians. Education is denominational. In 1900, 114 schools, with

24,974 pupils; Government grant, 6,181*l.* Also private schools. Grants of 200*l.* and 100*l.* per annum are made to two schools in Antigua, one for boys with 40 pupils, and the other for girls with 35 pupils. A grammar school in Dominica is maintained by Government. Technical schools have been opened in Antigua and St. Kitts. Sugar and molasses are the staple products in most of the islands. Fruit-growing is increasing in some of the islands.

ANTIGUA. Islands of Barbuda and Redonda are dependencies, with an area of 62 square miles, situated 61° 45' W. long., 17° 6' N. lat., 54 miles in circumference, with an area of 108 square miles. Antigua is the seat of government of the Colony. Chief town, St. John, 9,262. Chief products sugar and pineapples. In Government savings banks (1900) 1,498 depositors, 41,722*l.* deposits. There is steam communication direct with the United Kingdom, New York, and Canada, and the island is connected with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company's cable.

MONTSERRAT. Nominated Legislative Council. Chief town, Plymouth, 1,461. Chief products sugar, coffee, cocoa, arrowroot, and lime juice from fruit of lime trees; 1,000 acres under lime trees. Savings bank (1900) 158 depositors, 3,374*l.* deposited.

ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS have one Executive Council nominated, and a Legislative Council of 10 official and 10 nominated unofficial members. Capital of St. Kitts, Basseterre, 9,962; of Nevis, Charlestown, 1,383. Chief produce sugar and rum. Produce of Anguilla, garden stock, and salt. Savings bank St. Christopher (1900) 372 depositors, 8,893*l.* deposited; Nevis, 64, with 2,402*l.*

VIRGIN ISLANDS consist of all the group not occupied by Denmark, except Crab Island, which is Spanish. Nominated Executive and Legislative Councils. Chief town, Roadtown in Tortola Island, 400. Mostly peasant proprietors; sugar and cotton cultivated in small patches.

DOMINICA. Nominated Executive Council, and Legislative Council of 12 nominated members. Chief products, coffee (Liberian), fruit, cocoa, limes, and some sugar. Savings bank (1900) 337 depositors, with 6,787*l.* deposited.

SOMBRERO is a small island in the Virgin group, but unattached administratively to any group. Phosphate of lime is shipped, and there is a Board of Trade lighthouse.

TRINIDAD,

Immediately north of the mouth of the Orinoco, includes Tobago administratively.

Governor.—Sir Cornelius Alfred Moloney, K.C.M.G. (5,000*l.*), with Executive Council of 7 official members and a Legislative Council of 9 official and 11 unofficial members, all nominated. Tobago was annexed to Trinidad, in 1889, and was made a ward of the main island on January 1, 1899.

Area: Trinidad, 1,754 square miles; Tobago 114. Population: Trinidad (census, 1901), 253,250; Tobago, 18,750. Capital, Trinidad, Port of Spain, 55,000. The population of the two islands is mostly of mixed African and European blood, the oldest European elements being French, Spanish, and Corsican. In the north a French patois is spoken, and in some places Spanish. There are always Venezuelans and Portuguese in Port of Spain. The Christian population (Trinidad and Tobago) numbers 193,500 (89,178 being Roman Catholic, 74,549 Church of England, and 29,771 others). The

non-Christian population is East Indian, numbering about 78,000. Births (1900), 10,021; deaths, 6,841; marriages, 1,081. Education: 239 schools, 30,130 pupils, Government grant, 34,149*l*. There are many private schools, and a Queen's Royal College, with 110 students, and an attached Roman Catholic College with 208 students. Of the total area 1,120,000 acres, about 450,000 acres have been alienated. Under sugar-cane, 51,500 acres; cacao, 150,800; coffee, 3,980; ground provisions, 34,400; coco-nuts, 11,200; pasture, 15,000. There is a large so-called pitch lake in the island, which is leased to an English Company, and from which 158,750 tons of asphalt were exported in 1900. Railway 80½ miles. 690 miles of telegraph and telephone. There is a Colonial Bank with note circulation of 100,000*l*. Government savings-bank, depositors (1900), 13,464; deposits (Dec. 31), 232,924*l*. Volunteer corps, 800. Police force, 570.

In TOBAGO the culture of cotton and tobacco has been introduced. The cacao industry is receiving increasing attention. The island is much frequented by visitors from England and the United States.

Virgin Islands. See LEeward ISLANDS.

WINDWARD ISLANDS

Consist of Grenada, St. Vincent, the Grenadines (half under St. Vincent, half under Grenada), and St. Lucia, and form the eastern barrier to the Caribbean Sea between Martinique and Trinidad.

Governor & Commander-in-Chief.—Sir Robert Baxter Llewelyn, K.C.M.G. (2,500*l*.—resident at St. George's, Grenada). Each island has its own institutions; there is no common legislature, laws, revenue, or tariff; there is a Common Court of Appeal, and the colonies unite for other common purposes. Legal currency, British sterling, doubloons, and United States gold coins. The Colonial Bank issues 5-dollar notes.

GRENADE. There is a Legislative Council of the Governor, 6 official members nominated by the Governor, and 7 unofficial members nominated by the Crown. Each town has a Board for local affairs, semi-elective for the chief town and wholly elective for the others, and each parish a nominated Board for roads and sanitation. Area 133 square miles; population (1900) 65,523; the birth rate was 41 and the death rate 19 per 1,000. There are (1900) 41 Government and Government aided elementary schools, with 9,529 pupils; Government grant (1900) 5,007*l*.; and a grammar school with 34 pupils; Government grant, 430*l*. In 1900 there were 962 summary convictions, and 24 in superior courts. There were (1891) 20,418 acres returned as being under cultivation: sugar-cane, 911 acres; cocoa, 11,115 acres; cotton, 1,812 acres; spices, 1,343 acres; coffee, 58 acres; but the accuracy of these figures is not guaranteed. Culture of sugar-cane is decreasing, of cocoa and spices increasing. In 1899, 1,215 depositors in savings-banks; balance (Dec. 31) 10,925*l*.

The largest of the Grenadines attached to Grenada is Carriacou; area, 6,913 acres; population (1891), 6,000.

ST. VINCENT. *Administrator and Colonial Secretary*,

with Legislative Council of 4 official and 4 nominated unofficial members. Area, 132 square miles; population (1891), 41,054; white, 2,445; coloured, 554; black, 31,005. Capital, Kingstown, 4,547 population. Education: 34 schools; Government grant, 2,051*l*. Sugar, rum, cocoa, spices, and arrowroot are produced; good timber from the forests. Most of the cultivated land belongs to three firms. About 13,000 acres (one-sixth of area) under cultivation.

ST. LUCIA. *Administrator and Colonial Secretary*, Sir Harry Langhorne Thompson, K.C.M.G., with a nominated Executive and Legislative Council. Area, 233 square miles; population (1900), 49,895. Chief town, Castries, 7,910. Births (1900), 1,995; deaths, 1,087. Education (1900): 42 schools (7 Protestant, 35 Roman Catholic), 6,365 pupils (on roll); Government grant, 3,138*l*. Education is also carried on in 3 other schools which are not in receipt of a Government Grant. In 1900 there were 1,245 summary convictions, and 32 convictions in superior courts. Sugar, cocoa, rum, and logwood are chief products. Savings banks (end of 1900), 1,403 depositors, 14,418*l*. deposits. Letters and postcards despatched, 118,673; books and papers, 14,429; parcels, 694.

Statistics of West Indies.

	Revenue			Expenditure		
	1898	1899	1900	1898	1899	1900
Bahamas . . .	£ 86,760	£ 76,698	£ 78,960	£ 64,148	£ 72,483	£ 82,837
Barbados . . .	182,502	176,022	185,475	175,319	207,884	182,866
Jamaica ¹ . . .	748,514	788,002	906,037	752,742	722,293	917,653
Turks Islands . . .	7,232	8,033	9,190	8,061	7,644	8,053
Windward Islands:—						
St. Lucia . . .	67,628	71,479	72,108	60,975	63,821	64,750
St. Vincent . . .	27,361	32,174	30,608	27,674	47,856	36,121
Grenada . . .	62,875	68,757	70,363	57,612	59,359	62,718
Leeward Islands:—						
Virgin Islands . . .	1,715	2,984	2,117	1,784	2,220	2,197
(St. Christopher						
Nevis . . .	40,430	42,800	39,904	44,659	46,283	43,964
Anguilla . . .						
Antigua . . .	39,663	42,822	42,652	55,586	51,959	49,435
Montserrat . . .	6,199	6,790	6,604	11,936	16,608	9,597
Dominica . . .	24,569	26,156	28,113	24,648	25,083	26,780
Trinidad . . .	584,518	651,195	661,874	611,746	650,760	630,200
Tobago . . .	8,213	—	—	7,479	—	—
Total . . .	1,838,259	1,998,861	2,183,965	1,904,369	1,974,253	2,117,171

¹ For years ended March 31.

² Exclusive of Parliamentary grants.

³ Now included in Trinidad.

Customs revenue (1900):—Bahamas, 67,992*l*.; Barbados, 105,290*l*.; Jamaica, 340,679*l*.; St. Lucia, 35,980*l*.; St. Vincent, 15,032*l*.; Grenada, 36,584*l*.; Virgin Islands, 806*l*.; St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla, 23,172*l*.; Antigua, 23,081*l*.; Montserrat, 4,958*l*.; Dominica, 15,162*l*.; Trinidad, 318,941*l*.

The chief branches of expenditure (1900) were:—Jamaica: charges of debt, 111,700*l*.; police, 53,720*l*.; Bahamas: public works, 12,111*l*.; debt charges, 16,614*l*.; police, 5,933*l*.; Barbados: police, 22,712*l*.; public works, 9,877*l*.; debt charges, 19,497*l*.; St. Vincent: public works, 1,432*l*.; St. Lucia: public works, 7,850*l*.; debt charges, 13,219*l*.; Grenada: public works, 3,169*l*.; Trinidad: public works, 37,801*l*.; police, 46,706*l*.; debt charges, 50,623*l*.; Leeward Islands: public works, 17,225*l*.; debt charges, 15,693*l*.; police, 10,451*l*.

In 1900 the Public Debt of Jamaica (including debts guaranteed by the

colony) was 3,824,782*l.*; of Bahamas, 112,226*l.*; of Barbados, 416,850*l.*; of Trinidad, 918,473*l.*; of St. Vincent, 14,470*l.*; of Grenada, 127,570*l.*; of Montserrat, 11,400*l.*; of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla, 78,950*l.*; St. Lucia, 176,680*l.*; Antigua, 137,071*l.*; Dominica, 70,900*l.*

	Imports ¹			Exports ¹		
	1898	1899	1900	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bahamas	238,336	329,197	335,269	174,860	169,148	207,223
Barbados	1,058,855	908,007	1,045,252	769,231	845,590	909,011
Jamaica ²	1,814,793	1,844,332	1,722,069	1,662,543	1,868,080	1,797,077
Turks Islands	27,067	25,708	29,564	24,810	33,707	34,584
Windward Islands:—						
St. Lucia	271,995	232,963	403,593	93,415	98,574	104,881
St. Vincent	95,551	103,774	98,591	44,668	33,575	100,327
Grenada	210,783	223,829	232,790	257,274	167,738	311,681
Leeward Islands:—						
Virgin Islands	1,943	3,642	3,387	3,855	3,867	2,812
St. Christopher	122,968	148,384	136,435	138,222	159,854	109,783
Nevis	105,103	115,908	125,304	79,178	128,095	111,849
Antigua	19,818	27,204	26,911	13,849	15,569	8,115
Montserrat	60,260	70,239	80,144	65,912	65,766	68,452
Dominica	2,283,056	2,535,965	2,500,258	2,310,133	2,572,891	2,584,549
Trinidad	10,855	— ³	— ³	21,443	— ³	— ³
Tobago						
Total value	6,322,413	6,709,145	6,739,567	5,657,391	6,262,454	6,369,344

¹ Including bullion and specie.

² For year ended March 31.

³ Included in Trinidad.

In 1900, Jamaica imported textiles worth 444,598*l.*; fish, 167,302*l.*; flour, 133,936*l.*; rice, 44,745*l.* Trinidad imported flour, 152,270*l.*; textiles, 381,106*l.*; rice, 111,745*l.*; machinery and hardware, 154,744*l.* Bahamas: textiles, 56,528*l.*; flour, 28,264*l.* Barbados: textiles, 160,987*l.*; flour, 67,223*l.*; rice, 84,412*l.*; fish, 57,877*l.* St. Lucia: cottons, 30,291*l.* Leeward Islands: cottons, 64,677*l.*; flour, 51,722*l.*; fish, 20,503*l.* Grenada: flour, 28,500*l.*

Trinidad alone, in 1900, exported sugar valued at 552,206*l.*; cocoa, 979,672*l.*; asphalt, 176,079*l.*; hides, 103,151*l.*; rubber, 53,101*l.* Jamaica exported sugar, 165,941*l.*; rum, 152,144*l.*; coffee, 157,485*l.*; bananas, 618,636*l.*; oranges, 115,473*l.*; spices, 110,602*l.*; wood, 117,099*l.* Barbados: sugar, 509,706*l.*; molasses, 148,936*l.* Bahamas: sponge, 104,219*l.*; pine-apples, 59,191*l.*; fibre, 16,246*l.* Grenada: cocoa, 269,931*l.* St. Lucia: sugar, 53,578*l.*; cocoa, 38,247*l.* Leeward Islands: sugar, 230,029*l.*; cocoa, 20,372*l.*

Total imports into Great Britain from the British West Indies in 1900, according to Board of Trade returns, 1,670,206*l.* (sugar, 366,657*l.*; rum, 105,495*l.*; cocoa, 628,240*l.*; fruits, 36,367*l.*; spices, 122,424*l.*; wood, 37,796*l.*).

Exports from Great Britain to West Indies in 1900, 1,771,860*l.* (cottons, 418,189*l.*; apparel, 204,174*l.*; leather and saddlery, 89,932*l.*; iron, 102,997*l.*; manure, 75,737*l.*; machinery, 52,120*l.*; beer and ale, 58,759*l.*).

The total tonnage entered and cleared (foreign trade) in 1900 was as follows:—

Bahamas	1,113,866	Grenada	439,009	Dominica	467,686
Barbados	1,361,466	Virgin Islands	12,076	Trinidad	1,178,494
Jamaica	1,742,224	St. Kitts and			
Turks Islands	290,639	Nevis	523,213	Total (1900)	9,910,300
St. Lucia	1,841,593	Antigua	451,592	Total (1899)	9,155,155
St. Vincent	289,712	Montserrat	198,730		

Of the total tonnage returned in 1899, 6,739,066; and in 1900, 7,209,808 tons was British.

Currency, weights and measures throughout the islands are those of Great Britain, though in several of them various American coins are current.

The general conclusions of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the condition of the West Indian sugar-growing colonies, are that the sugar industry there is in danger of great reduction, in some cases of extinction, not on account of mismanagement, but from the competition of sugar-growing countries assisted by bounties; that in several of the islands there is no other industry which could profitably take its place, and that the total or partial extinction of this industry would seriously affect the condition of the labouring classes, and so reduce the revenues of the colonies, that in many cases they would be insufficient to meet the cost of administration. Measures of relief have been adopted, and, in addition to other assistance, advances to the extent of 663,000*l.* to various West Indian Islands were authorised by the Colonial Loans Act, 1899. The amount authorised is distributed as follows:—

Jamaica, in aid of revenue	£ 150,000
" public works, railways, &c.	303,000
Trinidad, railways and public works	110,000
Barbados, hurricane loan	50,000
St. Vincent	50,000
Total	£663,000

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AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.

The British Colonies in Australasia comprise the self-governing States which now form the Commonwealth of Australia; the Crown colony of British New Guinea, the self-governing colony of New Zealand, and the Crown colony of Fiji. The British possessions in Oceania include the Tonga Islands and many other groups of islands and islets scattered over the Pacific.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth of Australia, consisting of the six colonies (now denominated Original States) of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, was proclaimed at Sydney January 1, 1901. After five of these colonies had, by legislative enactments, approved by the direct vote of the electors, declared their desire for a Federal Union, the British Parliament, on July 9, 1900, passed the Act to constitute the Commonwealth. This Act provided for the inclusion of Western Australia in the Federation if that colony so desired, and in the following month the colonial legislation necessary for this end was passed.

Legislative power is vested in a Federal Parliament, consisting of the King, a Senate, and a House of Representatives, the King being represented by a Governor-General. The Senate consists of Senators (six for each of the Original States) chosen for six years by the electors voting in each State, except Queensland, as one electorate. In general, the Senate will be renewed to the extent of one-half every three years, but, in case of prolonged disagreement with the House of Representatives, it may be dissolved, and an entirely new Senate elected. The House of Representatives consists, as nearly as may be, of twice as many members as there are Senators, the numbers chosen in the several States being in proportion to the respective numbers of their people as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth; but not less than five shall be chosen in any original State. For the first House of Representatives the number is 75, distributed as follows: New South Wales, 26; Victoria, 23; Queensland, 9; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5. Every House of Representatives will continue for three years from the date of its first meeting, unless sooner dissolved. Electoral qualifications are those of the several States; the qualifications of persons eligible for either House are prescribed by the Constitution. 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 must be of full age, must possess electoral qualification in his State, and must have resided three years within the Commonwealth.

The legislative powers of the Federal Parliament are extensive, and embrace, among other matters, commerce, railways, shipping, lighthouses, &c.; finance, defence; postal, telegraph, and like services; census and statistics; marriage and divorce, emigration and immigration; currency, banking, weights and measures; conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes. The several State Parliaments retain legislative authority in all matters which are not transferred to the Federal Parliament. With respect to money bills, the House of Representatives has special powers, and provision is made for cases of disagreement between the two Houses.

The Executive power, vested in the King, is exercisable by the Governor-General, who is assisted by an Executive Council of seven Ministers of State. These Ministers are, or must become within three months, members of the Federal Parliament; they are paid salaries not exceeding, in all, 12,000*l.* a year. The first Executive Government of the Commonwealth was constituted as follows:—

Governor-General.—Right Hon. John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, Kt., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (Salary, 10,000*l.*)

Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs.—Right Hon. E. Barton.

Attorney-General.—Hon. A. Deakin.

Minister for Home Affairs.—Hon. Sir W. J. Lyne, K.C.M.G.

Treasurer.—Right Hon. Sir George Turner, K.C.M.G.

Minister of Trade and Commerce.—Right Hon. C. C. Kingston, LL.D.

Minister of Defence.—Right Hon. Sir John Forrest, K.C.M.G.

Postmaster-General.—Hon. J. G. Drake.

The Constitution provides for a Federal Judicature, for an inter-State Commission on Trade and Commerce, for the transfer of State officials, State property, and State debts to the Commonwealth, for the collection and expenditure of duties during the transition period, and for alteration of the Constitution.

The area comprised within the limits of the Commonwealth, and the census population (exclusive of aborigines) in 1891 and 1901 are given as follows:—

Original States	Area	Population	
		1891	1901
	Sq. Miles		
New South Wales	310,367	1,123,954	1,352,297
Victoria	87,884	1,139,840	1,200,918
Queensland	668,497	393,718	496,596
South Australia	903,690	320,431	362,604
Western Australia	975,920	49,782	182,553
Tasmania	26,215	146,528	172,475
Total	2,972,573	3,174,253	3,767,443

The first Commonwealth budget was presented in the House of Representatives on October 8, 1901, when the revenue for the current year was estimated at 10,339,750*l.*, and the expenditure at 9,339,743*l.* Of the total revenue 8,009,000*l.* was to be raised from customs and excise, 2,100,000*l.* to be from customs and excise on stimulants and narcotics, and the balance from import duties on goods paying three classes of duties—fixed duties,

composite duties, and *ad valorem* duties. The estimated amount from each State, and the amount to be returned to each State are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Revenue.	£	Expenditure.	£
Customs and Excise:—		Commonwealth services	3,024,106
New South Wales . . .	2,360,000	New South Wales . . .	1,922,491
Victoria . . .	2,410,000	Victoria . . .	1,902,303
Queensland . . .	1,404,000	Queensland . . .	961,131
South Australia . . .	665,000	South Australia . . .	570,524
West Australia . . .	800,000	West Australia . . .	656,958
Tasmania . . .	370,000	Tasmania . . .	302,230
Total . . .	8,009,000		
Postal and defence services . . .	2,330,750	Total . . .	9,339,743
Total revenue . . .	10,339,750		

The Government intended to introduce a system of bonuses in favour of new industries, the bonuses to commence in July, 1902, for smelting works, and at once for manufactures of reaping machinery.

Until the Federal Statistical Department provide commercial and other statistics for the whole Commonwealth, information will be supplied for the separate States as heretofore.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of New South Wales, the oldest of the Australasian colonies, is embodied in the Act 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 54, proclaimed in 1855, which established a 'responsible government.' The constitution vests the legislative power in a Parliament of two Houses, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council consists of not less than twenty-one members (69 in July, 1901), appointed by the Crown for life, and the Assembly has 125 members. An Act, assented to June 13, 1893, provides for the division of the State into 125 electorates, each with only one member, and abolishes the property qualification and plural voting. Every male subject 21 years of age, having resided one year in the State and three months in his electoral district, is qualified as an elector. The elections must all take place on one and the same day. The first general election under this act took place on July 17, 1894; the second on July 24, 1895; the third on July 27, 1898; and the fourth on July 3, 1901. The duration of a parliament is not more than three years. Members of the Legislative Assembly are paid 300*l.*

per annum, in addition to which they are allowed to travel free on government railways and tramways in the State, and are provided with official stamped envelopes to the value of £15 per annum for the free transmission of correspondence through the post.

A general election took place in July 1901, but full particulars as to number of electors are not yet available.

In July 1898 there were 324,338 electors enrolled, or 24·28 per cent. of the population. At the general election of 1898, 178,717 electors out of 316,819 of enrolled in contested districts, or 56·41 per cent. of the electors on the roll voted. The executive is in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Imperial Government.

Governor.—Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson, K.C.B., appointed January 29, 1901.

Lieut.-Governor and Chief Justice.—His Excellency Hon. Sir F. M. Darley, G.C.M.G.

Deputy Lieut.-Governor.—Hon. W. Owen (Justice).

The Governor, by the terms of his commission, is commander-in-chief of all the troops in the State. He has a salary of 7,000*l.*; private secretary and orderlies paid for by the State. In the exercise of the executive he is assisted by a Cabinet of seven ministers, consisting of the following members:—

Premier, Colonial Secretary, and Minister for Railways.—Hon. John See.

Colonial Treasurer.—Hon. Thomas Waddell.

Attorney-General and Minister of Justice.—Hon. Bernhard Ringrose Wise, K.C., M.L.C.

Secretary for Lands.—Hon. William Patrick Crick.

Secretary for Public Works.—Hon. Edward William O'Sullivan.

Minister of Public Instruction & Industry and Labour.—Hon. John Perry.

Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.—Hon. John Kidd.

Vice-President of the Executive Council.—Hon. Francis Bathurst Suttor, M.L.C.

Members of the Executive Council (without portfolio).—Hon. James Hayes and Hon. Walter Bennett.

The Colonial Secretary and Attorney-General have salaries of 1,820*l.*, and the other ministers, except the Vice-President of the Executive Council, of 1,370*l.*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Under the 'Municipalities Act of 1867' local government is extended to 188 districts, 78 being designated 'boroughs' and 110 'municipal districts,' in addition to the City of Sydney. A borough must contain a minimum population of 1,000, within an area not larger than 9 square miles; a municipal district a population of 500, and an area not larger than 50 square miles. The portion of the State incorporated is small, covering only 2,824 square miles, or the one hundred and tenth part of its area. The population residing within the municipal area is estimated at 815,190.

The State grants an endowment to every municipality for a period of 15

The Church of England in the State is governed by a Metropolitan who is Archbishop of Sydney and Primate of Australia and Tasmania. He is nominated by the Bishops in Australia and consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury. There were in 1900 six dioceses. The affairs of the Roman Catholic Church are administered by the Bishops of seven dioceses under the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney, who is also Primate of Australasia.

The following table shows the number of ministers of religion licensed to celebrate marriage in January, 1901, and the number of adherents of the various denominations according to the census results of 1891 :—

Denomination	Clergy 1901	Adherents 1891	Denomination	Clergy 1901	Adherents 1891
Church of England	362	502,980	Lutherans	5	7,950
Roman Catholic	299	286,911	Unitarians	1	1,329
Presbyterian	182	109,390	Hobrew	4	5,484
Wesleyan	167	87,516	Others	39	62,574
Other Methodist	82	22,596			
Congregational	51	24,112			
Baptist	37	13,112			
			Total	1,179	1,123,954

¹ Aborigines not included.

Instruction.

Education is under State control, and instruction is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14 years; the children of the poor are educated free.

There were in 1900, 2,745 Government schools, divided into 2,961 departments, and classified as follows :—High schools 4; superior public schools 263; primary public schools 1,800; provisional schools 394; half-time schools 443; house-to-house schools 26; evening schools 31; total 2,961.

During 1900 there were 238,382 children enrolled, and an average attendance of 153,845, with 5,063 teachers.

In 1900 the expenditure on Government schools was :—Gross State expenditure 780,216*l.*; less school fees 82,494*l.*; net expenditure 697,722*l.* Besides the Government schools, the Sydney Grammar School (639 pupils), four Industrial and Reformatory Schools (906 pupils), and one school for the deaf and dumb, and the blind (107 pupils), receive subsidies from Government.

Of private schools there were 912, with 60,327 pupils and 3,352 teachers, of which 325 were Roman Catholic Denominational Schools having 1,617 teachers, and 40,136 pupils.

The University of Sydney, opened in 1852, receives from Government a yearly subsidy, amounting, with special aid, to 12,583*l.* in 1900. The total revenue for 1900 was 36,755*l.* There were 583 students and 50 professors, lecturers, &c. There are 3 theological colleges and a college for women, unsectarian. The technical college, with branch schools, comprising classes in agriculture, physics, applied mechanics, &c., had a total enrolment of 11,159 in 1900.

The free public library at Sydney had 149,840 volumes in 1900. Most of the country towns have schools of art, mechanics' institutes, &c., with libraries attached, or municipal libraries. The Australian Museum, founded in 1836, is endowed by the State. There is a National Art Gallery at Sydney, also a Technological Museum.

Justice and Crime.

There are Courts of Magistrates, of Quarter Sessions, and the Supreme Court, with a chief justice and six puisne judges. All prisoners charged with offences bearing sentences of more than six months' imprisonment are tried by a jury of twelve persons, either at Quarter Sessions, or before the Supreme Court. Prisoners charged with capital crimes must be tried before the Supreme Court.

Circuit courts are held at the principal towns in the State twice a year.

In the metropolitan district police courts are presided over by stipendiary magistrates; in the country districts, police magistrates and honorary justices of the peace adjudicate. The licensing of houses for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors is transacted by magistrates specially appointed for that purpose.

In 1900 there were 47,017 convictions before magistrates; and 755 at Quarter Sessions and at Central Criminal and Circuit Courts; total convictions 47,772.

The police force of the State is 2,142 strong.

There are in all 58 gaols. On December 31, 1900, there were 1,897 prisoners in confinement.

Finance.

The following are statistics of net revenue :—

Year	From Taxation	Land Revenue	From Services	From Miscellaneous Sources	Total Net Revenue
	£	£	£	£	£
1895-96 ¹	2,493,622	1,976,240	4,299,219	305,910	9,074,991
1896-97	2,396,412	1,878,834	4,562,541	249,421	9,107,208
1897-98	2,511,298	1,976,816	4,610,546	205,593	9,304,253
1898-99	2,515,231	1,953,074	4,857,186	247,421	9,572,912
'99-1900	2,618,066	2,116,076	4,992,521	244,014	9,970,677

¹ Year ended June 30.

Under the heading 'Services' is included revenue from railways, tramways, post, and telegraphs, water supply and sewerage, &c.

The bulk of taxation is obtained indirectly through the Customs House as may be seen from the accompanying summary for the year ending June 30, 1900 :—Import and Excise Duties, 1,736,374*l.*; Stamp Duties, Land, and Income Tax and Licenses, 881,692*l.*; total, 2,618,066*l.*

The following table shows the net expenditure exclusive of expenditure from loans :—

Year	Railways and Tramways	Post and Telegraphs	Interest on Public Debt (Funded and Unfunded)	Immigration	Instruction	Other Public Works and Services	Total Net Expenditure
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1895-96 ¹	1,848,749	726,557	2,262,997	547	758,199	4,075,824	9,672,873
1896-97	1,800,027	700,905	2,267,861	486	707,111	3,959,910	9,436,300
1897-98	1,812,039	694,493	2,253,690	186	703,513	3,754,019	9,219,940
1898-99	1,903,657	675,730	2,292,954	147	743,318	3,937,431	9,553,237
1899-1900	2,102,794	722,110	2,310,271	27	769,576	3,984,199	9,886,977

¹ Year ended June 30.

years after its incorporation as follows: For each of the first 5 years a sum equal to the local revenue raised during the past year, in each of the next 5 years one moiety, and in each of the next 5 years a fourth of the amount raised by rates and subscriptions. All persons holding household, leasehold, or freehold estate in any municipality, and paying rates, are entitled to from 1 to 4 votes for the election of aldermen and auditors, according to annual value of property.* There were 185,153 municipal voters in February, 1900.

Area and Population.

The area of the State is estimated at 310,700 square miles. The State is divided into various districts for departmental purposes, the most important division being that into 141 counties.

The estimated population on June 30, 1901, was 1,366,408 (717,041 males, and 649,367 females). The population at five successive census periods was:—

Year	Males	Females	Total	Pop. per square mile	Average increase per cent. per annum.
1861	198,488	152,372	350,860	1.13	—
1871	275,551	228,430	503,981	1.62	4.3
1881	411,149	340,319	751,468	2.42	4.9
1891	612,562	519,672	1,132,234	3.65	5.1
1901	718,794	645,743	1,364,537	4.38	2.0

According to the race or origin, percentages were as follows at the census of 1891:—New South Wales, 64.03; other Australasian colonies, 7.50; Aborigines, 0.78; English, 13.18; Irish, 6.63; Scotch, 3.25; Welsh, 0.44; other British subjects, 0.44; total British subjects, 96.20. Chinese, 1.16; German, 0.85; other foreigners, 1.50; total foreigners, 3.51. Born at sea, 0.17; unspecified, 0.12.

At the census of 1901 there was in the State a population of aborigines, comprising:—Males, 3,996; females, 3,244; total, 7,240, included in total census population given above.

According to occupation the number of actual workers was distributed thus at the census of 1891:—

Professional	31,491
Domestic	55,867
Commerce and Trade	86,629
Industries	140,451
Agricultural, Pastoral, and Mineral	147,026
Indefinite	10,423

Total workers . . . 471,887

The number of persons classed as 'dependents' was 649,203, of whom 12,551 were dependent on public or private charity. There were besides 2,864 persons whose occupations were not stated. The aborigines are not included in this tabulation.

The estimated population of Sydney (1900), including suburbs, is 451,000. Hamilton, 5,890. Of the country towns Newcastle has 16,170; Bathurst,

9,490; Goulburn, 10,680; Parramatta, 12,500; Broken Hill, 23,790; Maitland, 10,800; Albury, 5,330; Tamworth, 5,750; and Wickham, 7,200.

The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for five years:—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Excess of Births
1896	8,495	36,506	2,445	15,839	20,667
1897	8,813	37,247	2,452	14,264	22,983
1898	8,888	36,222	2,511	16,661	19,561
1899	9,275	36,461	2,609	15,901	20,560
1900	9,996	37,146	2,605	15,118	22,028

The increase in population between the census of 1891 and that of 1901 was 227,303. Towards this the excess of births over deaths contributed 226,752.

The following are the statistics of the arrivals and departures by sea for five years, making allowance for those unrecorded:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Immigrants by sea . . .	62,633	67,016	75,526	77,634	68,783
Emigrants „ . . .	67,888	65,610	71,399	71,555	67,198
Excess of immigrants by sea	15,255	1,406	4,127	6,079	1,585

Loss.

Assisted immigration, which became the policy of New South Wales in 1832, practically ceased in 1887. The total number of assisted immigrants from 1832 was 211,972. Of these, 209,440 persons were British-born, 96,409 being from England and Wales, 88,822 from Ireland, and 24,209 from Scotland. There were no assisted immigrants during 1900. In 1881 a poll-tax of 10*l.* was imposed on Chinese immigrants other than British subjects or those who have been naturalised in New South Wales. The tax in 1888 was increased to 100*l.* In the year 1888, there were in New South Wales 16,032 Chinese not including half-castes. At the census of 1901 there were 9,750 Chinese and 1,151 half-castes.

The Electoral Rolls contain the names of 115 Chinese, and 1,142 Chinese are employed on the gold fields.

The recorded arrivals and departures of all Chinese have been as follow in six years:—

—	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Arrivals . . .	94	99	34	32	36	75
Departures . . .	413	450	428	419	449	379

Religion.

An Act abolishing State aid to religion was passed in 1862. The clergy who received State aid when the Act was passed, and now survive, still receive that aid.

The amount of the Public Debt on June 30, 1900, was 65,332,993*l.*, with mean rate of interest 3·63 per cent. Of this amount fully 80 per cent. has been spent on the construction of railways, tramways, telegraphs and water supply, and sewerage controlled by Boards. The net return from these services for the year 1899–1900 was equal to 3·45 per cent. of the cost of construction; or 2·93 per cent. of the existing Public Debt, exclusive of treasury bills. In June, 1900, the amount still to be raised on which the authority had not been withdrawn was 19,630,135*l.*

The expenditure of loans, exclusive of redemptions, up to June 30, 1900, has been: Railways and tramways, 42,085,064*l.*; telegraphs and telephones, 1,127,741*l.*; water supply and sewerage, 9,346,142*l.*; other works and services, 11,812,798*l.*; total, 64,371,745*l.*

The financial statistics of the incorporated boroughs and municipal districts are as follows for the municipal year 1900–1901:—

	Fair Average Annual Rental of all Property in Municipalities	Estimated Capital Value of all Property in Municipalities	Revenue exclusive of Loans	Expenditure	Loans Outstanding
	£	£	£	£	£
City of Sydney ¹	2,144,830	42,896,500	201,822	222,531	1,410,000
Suburbs	2,924,800	45,220,100	219,722	240,249	728,718
Metropolis	5,069,630	88,116,600	421,544	462,780	2,138,718
Country	2,835,720	36,425,200	285,370	281,632	589,251
Total.	7,905,350	124,541,800	706,914	744,412	2,727,969

¹ Year ended December 31, 1900.

The estimated wealth of the State at the census of 1891, and at the close of the year 1898, when the latest estimate was made, was as follows:—

	At census of 1891	At close of 1898.
	£	£
Revenue-yielding railways, waterworks, &c.	44,958,000	58,850,000
Works and buildings not directly revenue yielding	20,313,000	29,030,000
Amount due to lands purchased from the State	13,224,000	11,169,700
Public lands leased but not sold	94,400,000	67,000,000
	172,895,000	166,049,700
Municipal property	6,400,000	3,655,800
Total public wealth	179,295,000	169,705,500
Land	173,352,000	147,818,000
Houses and improvements	129,800,000	117,709,000
Other forms of wealth	104,253,000	112,589,000
Total private wealth	407,405,000	378,116,000
Total wealth.	586,700,000	547,821,500

Defence.

In 1900 the military force of the State comprised 9,231 men, of whom 726 formed the regular force, and 8,505 volunteers, the great majority of whom are partially paid. There were also in the State civilian rifle clubs, with a membership of 3,004 men, who were formed into a reserve corps. The naval force is composed of 614 men, making the total defence force 12,849. These forces were divided as follows:—

Permanent troops:—		Volunteers:—	
Headquarters staff	26	Mounted	49
Artillery	557	Infantry	3,067
Various	143		
Total	726	Total	3,116
Partially paid:—		Honorary:—	
Mounted troops	1,685	Chaplains, &c.	53
Artillery	568		
Engineers	297	Total military	9,231
Infantry	2,527	Reservists	1,908
Army service, &c.	259	Civilian rifle clubs	1,096
Total	5,336	Grand total	12,235

Naval defence force, 4; Naval Brigade, 363; Naval Artillery, 242; crew of torpedo boats, 5; total naval, 614.

A naval establishment, the main works of which are at Garden Island, Sydney, has been completed, and, in addition to shore works, torpedo and other boats have been provided. Sydney is the headquarters of the squadron in Australian waters, and has a dockyard, naval coaling station, and victualling and other stores. The cost of the defence of the State during the year 1900–1901 was 245,869*l.*, inclusive of 61,066 from loans. The amount shown is exclusive of 179,702*l.*, cost of military contingents sent to South Africa, naval contingent to China, 32,066*l.*, and Commonwealth expenditure, military and naval forces, 85,765*l.*

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

In 1900–1901 there were 2,343,138 acres, or about 1·18 per cent. of the area of the State, under crop. About one fourth of the total area of the State is under forest. The cultivated land is principally to be found in small holdings of less than 500 acres. The State is divided legally, in accordance with its natural apportionment, into three parts, viz., the Eastern, Central, and Western divisions, and land is obtainable under the following conditions:—1st, as a “conditional purchase,” by free selection before survey in the two first-mentioned divisions, at the rate of 1*l.* per acre, payable under a system of deferred payments. A “conditional lease” may be taken in conjunction

with a "conditional purchase," and with it is carried the right of conversion into a "conditional purchase," at any time after confirmation of the application. In the Eastern division the minimum area to be conditionally purchased is 40 acres, and the maximum 640 acres; a similar maximum limiting the area which may be conditionally leased; in the Central the maximum is 2,560 acres, which may be taken up either as a conditional purchase, or as a partly-purchased and partly-leased area. 2nd, by additional purchases under like conditions after the completion of the condition of residence upon the original selection, provided that the total area does not exceed the maximum acreage. 3rd. In the Central division the Land Act of 1895 provides for the acquisition of land on easy terms, but with stringent residential conditions attached, either as "homestead selections" or as "settlement leases," the maximum area of the former being 1,280 acres, and of the latter a similar extent of agricultural land, or 10,240 acres of grazing land. The obligations attached to a homestead selection are the payment of an annual rental based on the capital value and perpetual residence. The term of a settlement lease is twenty-eight years, with continuous residence during that period. 4th, by purchasing at 2*l.* per acre, without the condition of residence, the maximum area being 320 acres. 5th, Government land is also sold at auction, the upset prices being 8*l.* for town, 2*l.* 10*s.* for suburban, and 1*l.* 5*s.* per acre for country lots. The area sold is not to exceed 200,000 acres annually, and the maximum area for purchasers is 640 acres in one block. In the Western division the land is leased by the State to pastoral tenants under various forms. Land of more than ordinary value in each of the three divisions may be declared to be a "special area," the price per acre not being less than 30*s.*, and the maximum area that may be selected 320 acres in the Eastern division, and 640 in the Central and Western divisions.

In December, 1901, a new land bill had passed both houses of the Legislature, its main features being:—(1) Tenure of Western leaseholds extended to forty-two years, subject to resumption of one-eighth of the total area; (2) occupation licences similarly extended, but subject to open tender; (3) improvements become the property of the Crown at the end of the lease; (4) rent—*minimum*, 2*s.* 6*d.* per square mile; *maximum*, 7*d.* per sheep.

The total land alienated or in process of alienation at the end of 1899 was 46,856,577 acres. The total land occupied under leases of various kinds was 128,034,958 acres. The following table gives the statistics of holdings of 1 acre and upwards for the past ten years ending March 31:—

Acreage	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
1 to 15 acres . . .	9,201	10,164	10,892	12,301	13,101	14,022	15,179	15,882	16,631	17,566
16 to 200 . . .	22,815	23,790	24,062	25,707	26,529	27,627	28,404	28,546	29,971	29,225
201 to 400 . . .	7,392	7,796	7,821	8,299	8,315	8,579	8,679	8,587	8,780	8,851
401 to 1,000 . . .	7,155	7,453	7,313	7,569	7,423	7,517	7,623	7,827	8,132	8,351
1,001 to 2,000 . . .	2,402	3,547	2,508	2,475	2,436	2,557	2,631	2,650	2,728	2,811
2,001 to 10,000 . . .	1,905	2,008	2,012	2,013	2,046	2,109	2,108	2,123	2,162	2,232
10,001 and upwards . . .	677	672	643	656	679	672	674	671	694	708
Total . . .	51,550	54,428	55,251	59,020	60,529	63,143	65,298	66,286	68,008	69,439

The area under cultivation in New South Wales during the last four years and the crops produced were as follow:—

Year ending 31 March	1898		1899		1900		1901	
Area under Cultivation	Acres 1,821,829		Acres 2,205,500		Acres 2,440,468		Acres 2,343,133	
Principal Crops	Area	Produce	Area	Produce	Area	Produce	Area	Produce
	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.
Wheat { Grain . . .	993,350	10,560,111	1,319,508	9,286,216	1,426,166	13,604,166	1,530,609	16,173,771
Hay . . .	213,720	181,645	312,451	177,002	414,813	241,200	332,143	347,743
Maize { Grain . . .	209,588	6,718,060	193,286	6,004,842	214,097	5,976,022	206,051	6,292,745
Barley { Grain . . .	5,151	99,509	4,459	64,094	7,154	132,476	9,435	114,228
Hay . . .	1,509	2,008	1,438	1,605	1,469	1,957	901	1,263
Oats { Grain . . .	29,605	543,346	19,874	278,007	29,125	627,904	29,383	593,548
Hay . . .	152,598	138,546	115,147	79,011	103,404	180,340	96,105	92,749
Potatoes . . .	23,816	55,332	27,978	61,900	34,968	81,337	29,405	63,253
Lucerne and sown grasses (Hay) . . .	33,246	83,154	32,748	76,679	32,362	73,353	37,084	84,505
Tobacco . . .	2,181	19,718	1,405	12,706	546	6,641	199	1,905

Year ending 31 March	Sugar-cane		Vines			
	Total Area	Tons	Total Area	Wines	Brandy	Table Fruit
				Gallons	Gallons	Tons
1898	25,865	269,068	8,083	864,514	10,790	4,230
1899	24,759	289,206	8,078	845,232	3,886	4,264
1900	22,517	170,509	8,278	739,668	9,624	3,652
1901	22,114	199,118	8,441	891,190	11,170	4,214

The principal fruit-culture of the State is that of the orange. There were in March, 1901, 14,965 acres under oranges, with an estimated production of 540,523 cases.

On December 31, 1900, the State had 39,811,991 sheep, 1,983,116 horned cattle, 481,417 horses, 256,577 pigs.

There were 120,926 persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits during the year 1900-1901.

In 1887 a Forest Conservation Department was created and attached to one of the principal State departments. The timber reserves, in which State forests are included, cover an area of 5,946,355 acres. The following are the general statistics for five years:—

Year	Revenue from Royalties, Licences, &c.	Quantity of Timber Sawn
	£	Sup. ft., 1 in. thick
1896	7,788	180,000,000
1897	8,713	169,600,000
1898	10,952	175,168,000
1899	11,865	—
1900	14,420	—

II. MINES AND MINERALS.

Gold is found in all parts of New South Wales. The following table shows the quantity and value of the gold won in New South Wales since its discovery in 1851:—

Periods	Weight	Value
	Oz.	£
1851-90	10,251,019	38,089,882
1891-95	1,176,325	4,258,462
1896-1900	1,781,228	6,392,190
1901	270,724	921,282
Total	14,479,296	49,661,816

Most of the gold won in the State is received at the Mint for coinage. The value of silver and silver-lead and ore obtained to the end of 1900 was 30,487,114*l*. In 1900, 774,203 ounces of silver were raised, valued at 90,243*l*., and 438,838 tons of silver-lead ore and metal, altogether valued at 2,513,874*l*. The value of copper raised in 1900 was 425,301*l*. The estimated value of copper raised from its discovery in 1858 until the end of 1900 amounted to 5,444,781*l*. The total value of the output of tin since the mines were opened in 1872 has been 6,525,262*l*. In 1900 there were 100 coal mines, employing 11,333 men; the quantity of coal raised in 1900 was 5,507,497 tons, valued at 1,668,911*l*. The estimated value of coal raised to the close of 1900 amounted to 37,315,915*l*. There are 41 smelting furnaces giving employment to 3,061 hands, principally for the smelting of silver, tin, and copper ores. It is estimated that there were 46,806 persons employed in mining and smelting during 1900.

III. MANUFACTURES.

The following classification of manufactories, number of hands employed, and capital invested is compiled from the returns of 1900, as far as the number of establishments and hands employed is concerned, and from the Census returns of 1891 for the capital invested:—

Classification	No. of Works ¹	Hands	Capital Invested
			£
Treating raw pastoral products	179	2,582	729,908
Preparation of foods and drinks	575	9,573	4,899,007
Clothing and textile fabrics	500	13,061	1,550,415
Building materials	556	6,636	2,007,716
Metal works, machinery, &c.	297	12,932	2,893,429
Docks, slips, ship-building, &c.	29	1,674	262,475
Furniture, bedding, &c.	115	1,916	298,684
Paper, printing, binding, &c.	299	5,421	1,089,319
Vehicles, harness, saddlery	217	2,248	545,598
Light and heat	83	1,083	569,132
Other works	227	8,653	804,021
Total	3,077	60,779	15,649,704

¹ Exclusive of small establishments employing less than 4 hands, in which no steam or other power is used.

Commerce.

The following table gives the values of the total imports, the total exports, and the exports of home and of foreign produce for the last five years:—

Year	Total Imports	Home Produce Exported	Foreign Produce Exported	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1896	20,561,510	16,742,691	6,267,658	23,010,349
1897	21,744,350	17,057,543	6,693,529	23,751,072
1898	24,453,560	17,727,067	9,921,050	27,648,117
1899	25,594,315	19,221,854	9,223,612	28,445,466
1900	27,561,071	18,873,488	9,291,028	28,164,516

The total revenue from import duties in 1900 amounted to 1,437,303*l*., or 5.215 per cent. of the total value of the imports.

Wool is the staple export of the State. The following is a table of the total quantities and values of wool exported in the last ten years:—

Year	Weight	Value	Year	Weight	Value
	Lbs.	£		Lbs.	£
1891	340,691,382	11,312,980	1896	306,824,358	9,897,332
1892	323,052,014	10,540,147	1897	285,797,725	8,920,285
1893	344,982,876	10,449,911	1898	280,948,406	9,457,535
1894	354,165,446	9,628,123	1899	240,019,494	11,738,607
1895	329,992,675	9,976,044	1900	221,265,084	8,342,612

Values of imports are furnished by importers or their agents. In the case of articles free or subject to specific duties, the values given are understood to represent the values at the port of shipment, with the freight, insurance, packing and portage added, and are in every instance exclusive of duty. In the case of goods free of duty, importers' valuations are taken, checked, and, if necessary, corrected by Customs officials. Values of exports are supposed to be values at port of shipment. Bills of entry have to be furnished by exporters, and are checked by Customs officials as far as possible. Quantities of both imports and exports are taken from merchants' invoices, checked by Customs officials. As all possible care is taken by the Customs officials to obtain correct values, it may be assumed that the values as published are sufficiently accurate for statistical purposes. Properly so called there is very little transit trade through New South Wales, nevertheless Sydney is the distributing centre for large quantities of British and other European goods chiefly for Queensland, New Zealand, and the South Seas. Goods transhipped are not included with imports or exports.

Exports in 1900, besides wool, were:—Tallow, 454,505*l*.; coal, 1,273,034*l*.; hides and skins, 756,528*l*.; leather, 435,560*l*.; meat, preserved and frozen, 829,757*l*.; gold coin, 5,389,822*l*.

The following table shows the direction of the total trade of New South Wales in 1900:—

—	Imports from	Exports to
United Kingdom	£ 9,923,117	£ 8,273,272
Australasian colonies	11,512,685	10,805,876
Other British possessions	1,005,154	1,488,235
United States	2,557,961	3,981,242
Other foreign countries	2,562,154	3,615,891
Total	27,561,071	28,164,516

The overland trade was as follows for the last five years :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
	£	£	£
1896	3,125,671	4,769,738	7,895,409
1897	3,931,292	4,498,619	8,429,911
1898	5,678,201	4,121,784	9,799,985
1899	3,464,320	4,961,495	8,425,815
1900	3,480,085	5,549,139	9,329,224

The direct commercial intercourse (exclusive of gold) of the State with the United Kingdom is shown in the following tabular statement, according to the Board of Trade Returns, for six years :—

—	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Imports into U. K. from N. S. W.	£ 11,310,785	£ 9,678,532	£ 9,262,226	£ 9,241,740	£ 10,687,547	£ 10,057,230
Exports of British pro- duce to N. S. W.	5,466,099	6,363,976	6,167,459	6,630,789	6,874,007	8,609,760

The staple article of import from New South Wales into the United Kingdom is wool, the quantities and values of which were as follows in each of the last five years :—

Year	Quantity	Value
	Lbs.	£
1896	163,717,080	5,743,230
1897	165,843,338	5,588,413
1898	152,658,462	5,406,135
1899	146,184,762	5,692,949
1900	113,800,092	5,233,135

Other important articles of import into Great Britain from New South Wales are tallow (1900), 565,436*l.*; fresh mutton, 444,791*l.*; preserved meat, 299,737*l.*; silver ore, 287,119*l.*; gold ore, 56,639*l.*; copper, 699,241*l.*;

copper ore, 40,701*l.*; lead, 648,762*l.*; lead ore, 37,194*l.*; tin, 176,947*l.*; hides, 147,598*l.*; skins and furs, 123,277*l.*; leather, 357,260*l.*; butter, 394,415*l.*; coconut oil, 92,464*l.* The chief exports from Great Britain to New South Wales in 1900 were apparel, 933,570*l.*; iron, 1,294,821*l.*; cottons, 1,153,651*l.*; woollens, 817,760*l.*; linens, 177,863*l.*; hats, 160,893*l.*; machinery, 456,818*l.*; leather, 174,700*l.*; paper, 157,597*l.*; spirits, 229,403*l.*; beer and ale, 171,017*l.*; arms and ammunition, 131,513*l.*; books, 130,932*l.*; colours, 146,994*l.*; oil cloth, 103,895*l.*; drugs, 100,890*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The shipping on the registers of the State at the close of 1900 consisted of 509 sailing vessels of 57,982 tons, and 499 steamers of 73,801 tons; total 1,008 vessels of 131,783 tons, while the shipping registered during the year consisted of 31 sailing vessels of 4,289 tons, and 23 steamers of 10,445 tons; total 54 vessels of 14,734 tons.

The number and tonnage of British and foreign vessels entered and cleared, with cargoes and in ballast, during three years were :—

Year	British		Foreign		Total	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
1898 { Entered	2,985	3,005,748	331	459,119	3,316	3,464,867
{ Cleared	2,933	2,994,250	330	460,811	3,263	3,455,061
1899 { Entered	2,908	2,977,097	311	491,494	3,219	3,468,591
{ Cleared	2,877	3,036,277	322	490,683	3,199	3,526,960
1901 { Entered	3,248	3,487,968	378	606,120	3,626	4,094,088
{ Cleared	3,060	3,358,524	346	562,277	3,406	3,920,801

Of the total cleared in 1900, 1,316 of 2,109,739 tons were from Sydney, and 1,103 of 1,523,976 tons were from Newcastle.

Internal Communication.

In 1900 there were 10,802 miles of roads metalled, gravelled, ballasted, or corduroyed; 7,089 formed; 5,938 cleared and drained; 11,396 cleared only; and 15,904 of bush roads. The total mileage of roads was 51,129, including 7,430 miles of roads in municipalities.

The following are particulars of the Government railways in the State on June 30, 1900 :—Lines open for traffic, 2,811½ miles. The total amount of money expended on railway construction and equipment to June 30, 1900, was 38,477,269*l.* The gross earnings for 1899–1900 amounted to 3,163,572*l.*, working expenses 1,769,520*l.*, and percentage of working expenses to the gross earnings, 55.93. There were also, at the close of 1900, 85 miles of private railways, which had a capital expenditure of 578,760*l.*

Nearly all tramways are the property of the Government. There were, on June 30, 1900, 71½ miles open for traffic, the capital cost being 1,924,720*l.* The gross earnings for 1899–1900 were 409,724*l.*; the working expenses, 341,127*l.*; and the percentage of working expenses to revenue 83.26. There were, besides, 7 miles of privately-owned tramways.

In 1900 there were 1,668 post-offices and 521 receiving-offices; number of letters carried, 78,129,384; post-cards, 1,473,410; newspapers, 51,500,920;

packets and book-parcels, 13,846,737; parcels, 711,717; money orders issued, 435,788 for 1,641,535*l.*; postal notes issued, 488,484*l.*

At the end of December 1900 there were in operation 14,065 miles of telegraph line, with 41,494 miles of wire; cost of construction, 1,132,626*l.*; stations, 961; number of telegrams, 3,219,907; receipts, 518,401*l.*; and the net revenue, 174,895*l.*

Money and Credit.

The value of gold, silver, and bronze coin issued at the Royal Branch Mint, Sydney, during five years, was:—

Year	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
	£	£	£	£
1896	2,544,000	10,800	2,880	2,557,680
1897	2,532,000	17,250	1,890	2,551,140
1898	2,598,000	39,800	3,940	2,641,740
1899	3,324,000	61,800	2,830	3,388,630
1900	3,716,000	139,400	4,100	3,859,500

The assets of the banks (13 in 1900) trading in New South Wales, according to returns relating to operations within the State for the last quarter of each of the last five years, were:—

Year	Coins	Bullion	Landed Property	Notes and Bills discounted, &c.	Notes and Bills of other Banks	Balances due from other Banks	Total Assets
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1896	6,760,851	187,845	1,914,483	35,116,696	223,487 <i>l.</i>	324,466	44,527,828
1897	5,766,554	175,037	1,816,691	35,697,494	227,427 <i>l.</i>	297,519	43,980,722
1898	5,564,870	200,310	1,812,804	34,403,700	256,967 <i>l.</i>	399,543	42,638,224
1899	5,865,622	217,136	1,819,359	33,688,862	287,030 <i>l.</i>	316,652	42,194,661
1900	5,933,076	193,060	1,874,099	34,365,368	246,998 <i>l.</i>	403,816	45,036,427

¹ Inclusive of Queensland Government Treasury Notes.

The liabilities of the banks (exclusive of those to shareholders) were:—

Year	Notes in Circulation	Bills in Circulation	Deposits not bearing Interest	Deposits bearing Interest	Total Deposits	Balances due to other Banks	Total Liabilities
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1896	1,237,971	111,880	10,767,611	19,128,305	29,895,916	69,000	31,254,776
1897	1,227,964	112,117	10,582,621	19,024,114	29,606,735	79,711	31,026,523
1898	1,278,940	127,414	10,812,215	19,040,496	29,852,711	54,228	31,311,293
1899	1,340,557	202,468	11,779,918	19,648,107	31,428,025	84,009	32,055,059
1900	1,447,641	299,906	12,224,510	20,009,081	32,233,591	78,594	32,969,731

Of the Savings Bank of New South Wales, established in 1832, the Governor is president, and the management is vested in nine trustees. Besides the head office and a branch in Sydney there are 12 branches in the country districts. There are also post-office savings-banks. Statistics of both are given below:—

Year	Number of Depositors	Amount on Dec. 31	Average per Depositor
		£	£ s. d.
1896	213,608	8,522,623	39 18 0
1897	227,629	9,136,793	40 2 9
1898	242,365	9,480,944	39 2 4
1899	260,826	10,069,434	38 12 1
1900	282,643	10,931,382	38 13 6

There are also banks in connection with Land, Building, and Investment companies. The amount of deposits in these institutions in December 1900, was 883,393*l.* (exclusive of deposits in Benefit, Building, and Investment Societies amounting to 283,690*l.*).

Agent-General in London.—Hon. Henry Copeland.

Secretary, Samuel Yardley, C.M.G.

NORFOLK ISLAND 29° S. latitude, 163° E. longitude, area 10 square miles, population about 870, administered since November 14, 1896, by a Resident Magistrate and an elective council of 12 members who, with a grand jury, deal with all criminal offences not capital; and LORD HOWE ISLAND, 31° 30' S. 159° E. population 55, are administered by the Government of New South Wales.

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VICTORIA.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of Victoria was established by an Act passed by the Legislature of the colony in 1854, to which the assent of the Crown was given, in pursuance of the power granted by the Act of the Imperial Parliament of 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55. The legislative authority is vested in a Parliament of two Chambers: the Legislative Council, composed of forty-eight members, elected for six years, and the Legislative Assembly, composed of ninety-five members, elected for three years (unless a dissolution occur sooner). Members of the former must be in possession of an estate of the net annual value of 100*l.*; 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 25*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 schoolmasters, lawyers, medical practitioners, and officers of the army and navy not in active service. About one-third of the members of the Legislative Council retire every two years. The members of the Legislative Assembly require no property qualification, and are elected by universal manhood suffrage, and no man 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. In the autumn of 1901 legislation was in progress for the amendment of the Constitution in view of the establishment of the Commonwealth.

Members of the Legislative Assembly are entitled to reimbursement for expenses at the rate of 300*l.* per annum, and members of both Houses have free passes over all the railways.

In 1900-01 the number of electors on the roll of the Legislative Council was 130,672; the number of electors on the roll of the Legislative Assembly was 276,314. Of the former all but 320, and of the latter all but 46,913, are ratepayers.

Governor.—Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G.

Lieutenant Governor.—Hon. Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G.

The Governor's Salary is 5,000*l.* per annum.

The Governor is likewise commander-in-chief of the colonial troops. In the exercise of the executive he is assisted by a Cabinet of responsible ministers.

The Ministry, September, 1901, is as follows:—

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Labour.—Hon. A. J. Peacock.

Chief Secretary and Minister of Railways.—Hon. W. A. Trenwith.

Attorney-General.—Hon. Sir Samuel Gillott.

Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. J. Morrissey.

Minister of Public Instruction.—Hon. W. Gurr.

Minister of Lands.—Hon. D. J. Duggan.

Minister of Public Works and Health.—Hon. W. M. McCulloch.

Solicitor-General.—Hon. A. Wynne.

Minister of Mines and Water Supply.—Hon. J. B. Burton.

Without Portfolio.—Hon. R. McGregor, Hon. E. J. Crooke.

Under the Constitution Act 15,500*l.* was set apart for salaries of ministers, but owing to retrenchment the amount has been reduced to 10,400*l.*—the Premier receiving 1,400*l.* and the other ministers 1,000*l.* each. At least four of the ministers must be members of either the Legislative Council or the Assembly, but not more than eight may at any one time be members of the Assembly.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local administration the colony 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 300 householders. The latter, called shires, are portions of country, of undefined extent, containing rateable property capable of yielding a revenue of 500*l.* In 1899 there were 58 urban and 150 rural municipalities, only 650 square miles in the colony not being included within their limits. Every ratepayer has one or more votes, according to the amount of his rates.

Area and Population.

The colony, first settled in 1835, formed for a time a portion of New South Wales, bearing the name of the Port Phillip district. It was erected in 1851—by Imperial Act of Parliament, 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 59—into a separate colony, and called Victoria. The colony has an area of 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres, about $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the whole area of Australia. The colony 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 2, 1846 . . .	20,184	12,695	32,879	—
March 29, 1857 . . .	264,334	146,432	410,766	104·50
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 . . .	603,901	597,013	1,200,914	·48

The average density of the population is nearly 14 persons to the square mile, or one person to every 47 acres.

The population in 1891 included 9,377 Chinese and 565 aborigines; in 1901, 6,814 Chinese and 624 aborigines.

At the date of the census of 1891, 97 per cent. of the population were British subjects by birth; native Victorians numbered 713,585, or 63 per cent. of the population; natives of the other Australasian colonies, 79,719; of England and Wales, 162,907; of Ireland, 85,307; of Scotland, 50,667.

Of the total population (exclusive of Chinese and aborigines) in 1891, there were 493,977 bread-winners and 629,800 dependants, while 6,686 were not accounted for. Of the bread-winners there were—professional, 29,631; domestic, 56,980; commercial, 98,472; industrial, 167,127; primary producers, 123,996 (including agricultural, 82,482; pastoral, 15,296; mining, 22,464); indefinite, 17,771.

About five-ninths of the total population of Victoria live in towns. At the end of 1899 it was estimated that the town population numbered 665,500, out of a total population of 1,163,400.

Inclusive of the suburbs the enumerated population in March 1901 of Melbourne was 493,956, or nearly two-fifths of the population; and the estimated populations in 1899 of the undermentioned towns were as follows:—Ballarat, 46,410; Bendigo (Sandhurst), 43,112; Geelong, 23,440; Warrnambool, 6,600; Castlemaine, 7,990, and Stawell, 5,400.

The following are the births, deaths, and marriages in the colony for five years:—

Year	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births
1896	32,178	1,812	15,174	7,625	17,004
1897	31,310	1,696	15,128	7,568	16,184
1898	30,170	1,597	18,695	7,660	11,477
1899	31,008	1,701	16,578	8,140	14,430
1900	30,779	1,818	15,215	8,308	15,564

In the 37 years from 1838 to the end of 1874, more than 167,000 immigrants received assistance from the public funds for defraying their passage to the colony; but since 1874 State-assisted immigration has ceased. No account is taken of migration overland across the borders, but the recorded immigration into and emigration from the colony of Victoria by sea were as follow in each of the last five years:—

Year	Immigration (by sea)	Emigration (by sea)
1896	84,872	99,419
1897	90,847	97,301
1898	94,436	98,225
1899	85,384	86,948
1900	82,157	83,684

Of the immigrants in 1900, 53,559 were males and 28,598 were females; and of the emigrants 53,946 were males and 29,738 females. In the last

five years there was an excess of emigrants over immigrants, amounting to 14,547 in 1896, 6,454 in 1897, 3,789 in 1898, 1,563 in 1899, and 1,427 in 1900, chiefly in consequence of departures to the gold fields of Western Australia.

Religion.

There is no State Church in Victoria, and no State assistance has been given to religion since 1875. Prior to that period a sum of 50,000*l.* had been set apart annually out of the general revenue for the advancement of the Christian religion in Victoria, and this amount had been distributed proportionately amongst the various denominations. At the date of the census of 1891 about 75 per cent. of the population were Protestants, 22 per cent. were Roman Catholics, and a half per cent. were Jews. The following were the enumerated numbers of each of the principal divisions in 1891:—Episcopalians, 417,182; Presbyterians, 167,027; Methodists, 158,040; other Protestants, 94,608; Roman Catholics, 248,591; Jews, 6,459; Buddhists, Confucians, &c., 6,746; others (including unspecified), 41,752.

Instruction.

Educational establishments in Victoria are of four kinds, viz., the University with its three affiliated colleges, State schools (primary), technical schools or colleges, and private schools. The Melbourne University was established under a special Act of the Victorian Legislature, and the building was opened on October 3, 1855. The Institution at present receives, by way of endowment, 14 250*l.* out of the general revenue. It is both an examining and a teaching body, and in 1859 received a royal charter empowering it to grant degrees in all Faculties except Divinity.

Affiliated to the University are three colleges—Trinity, Ormond, and Queen's—in connection with the Church of England, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan Churches respectively. The School of Mines at Ballarat is also affiliated to the University. From the opening of the University to the end of 1899, 4,424 students matriculated, and 2,493 direct degrees were conferred. In 1899 the students who matriculated numbered 108, the direct graduates numbered 131, and there were 727 students attending lectures.

Public instruction is strictly secular; it is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 13, and free for the subjects comprised in the ordinary course of instruction. In 1899 there were 1,892 State schools, with 4,808 teachers, a total enrolment of 239,732 scholars, and average attendance 143,844, or about 60 per cent. of the numbers on the roll. Practically all the children of school age living in the colony are being educated, and about 84 per cent. of them at State schools. Amongst persons aged 15 years and upwards at the census of 1891, 95*1*/₂ per cent. were able to read and write, and only 2*1*/₂ per cent. were entirely illiterate. In 1899 the total cost of public (primary) instruction, exclusive of expenditure on buildings, was 603,931*l.*—all paid by the State, except 56,751*l.* which was contributed by the parents in fees, &c. Although the education given by the State is strictly primary, 11 exhibitions and 133 scholarships, were awarded by the leading private colleges to the ablest scholars to enable them to complete their education at the University, and at the private grammar schools, respectively. Secondary education is entirely under the control either of private persons or proprietary bodies, usually

12500

connected with some religious denomination. There were in 1899 901 private schools in Victoria, with 2,417 teachers, and attended by 52,318 scholars. Nearly one-fourth of these schools, about one-third of the teachers, and over half of the scholars were estimated to be 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.

The other educational establishments embrace 18 technical schools under the control of the Education Department, viz., 3 working men's colleges, 5 schools of arts, and 10 schools of mines. There were also an agricultural and a horticultural college, whilst a viticultural college will be opened soon. In 1899 there were 97 teachers attached to the technical schools, irrespective of agricultural colleges, and the gross enrolment of pupils was 2,891.

The public library of Melbourne has about 545,852 volumes, pamphlets, and parts. The leading towns have either a public library or a mechanics' institute. For 1899, 407 furnished returns. The total number of volumes in the libraries, exclusive of Melbourne, was about 603,644.

Justice and Crime.

There is a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and five puisne judges. There are courts of general and petty sessions, county courts, courts of insolvency, courts of mines, and courts of licensing. The following are the criminal statistics for six years:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Taken into custody . . .	22,787	20,105	26,587	23,669	27,568
Summarily convicted . . .	14,759	13,078	16,987	15,437	18,384
Committed for trial . . .	676	504	667	566	575
Sentenced . . .	424	332	402	367	374

There are 10 prisons in Victoria, besides police gaols. At the end of 1899 there were confined in these prisons 952 males and 188 females.

Finance.

The actual revenue and expenditure of the colony in each of the last five years ended June 30 were:—

Year ended June 30—	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1896	6,458,682	6,540,182
1897	6,645,129	6,568,329
1898	6,898,240	6,692,444
1899	7,396,944	7,014,706
1900	7,460,855	7,293,136

The following table shows the actual amounts of revenue and expenditure under the principal heads during 1899-1900:—

Heads of Revenue	Amount	Heads of Expenditure	Amount
	£		£
Taxation:—			
Customs, duties, &c. . .	1,972,216	General expenditure . .	231,189
Excise	329,377	Pensions, &c.	320,118
Land tax	108,222	Debt charges	1,852,088
Duties on estates of deceased persons . .	126,478	Railways	1,801,954
Duty on bank notes . .	18,660	Other public works . .	259,869
Stamp duty	170,690	Posts and telegraphs . .	521,918
Tonnage, dues, &c. . .	43,968	Crown lands, &c. . . .	68,879
Income Tax	215,071	Public instruction, &c.	655,579
		Charitable institutions, &c. .	299,610
Total taxation . . .	2,984,592	Judicial and legal . . .	171,838
		Police and gaols	312,759
Railways	3,008,521	Customs, harbours, &c.	95,032
Post and telegraphs . .	586,061	Mining and agriculture . .	198,850
Crown lands	388,255	Defences	201,611
Other sources	493,426	Other expenditure . . .	301,842
Total	7,460,855	Total	7,293,136

The amount raised by taxation, as shown in the last table, viz. 2,984,592*l.* was equivalent to a proportion of 2*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* per head of population.

Victoria has a debt, incurred in the construction of public works, which amounted, on June 30, 1900, to 48,380,859*l.* (exclusive of temporary treasury bills). Of this sum, 36,740,813*l.* was borrowed for the construction of railways, 8,342,895*l.* for waterworks, 778,775*l.* for State school buildings, and 2,518,376*l.* for other public works. The nominal rate of interest on the public debt varies from 3 to 4½ per cent., and averages 3·83 per cent.

The net local ordinary revenue and expenditure (Municipalities, Harbour Trust, Metropolitan Board of Works, and Fire Brigade Boards) for 1899 were respectively 1,573,626*l.* and 1,602,377*l.* The net local debt (exclusive of amounts borrowed first by Government) amounted to about 10,659,300*l.*

The estimated total value of the rateable property of the colony in 1900 amounted to about 174,141,754*l.*, and the annual value was 10,537,497*l.*

Defence.

The land forces of Victoria at the end of 1900 comprised an establishment of 6,885 men of all arms, of whom 396 were permanent, and 3,404 formed the militia, the remainder being volunteers. The naval force consists of a permanent force of 157, and the Naval Brigade, of 152 officers and men.

The Naval flotilla of the colony consists of the coast-defence ironclad *Cerberus*, and two first-class and three second-class torpedo boats.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

Of the total area of Victoria about 23,200,000 acres are either alienated or in process of alienation. Of the remainder about 6,300,000 acres are at present suitable for agriculture; 17,180,000 acres for pastoral purposes; State forests, timber and water reserves, over 4,892,000 acres; auriferous land, 1,044,110 acres; and roads, 1,530,000.

The total number of cultivated holdings in 1900-01 was 39,831.

The following table shows the areas under the principal crops and the produce of each for five years:—

Years	Total Area Cultivated		Wheat		Oats		Barley		Potatoes		Hay	
	1,000 Acres	Acres	1,000 Acres	Acres	1,000 Acres	Acres	1,000 Acres	Acres	1,000 Acres	Acres	1,000 Acres	Acres
1897	3,098	1,581	7,091	419	6,817	62	876	44	146	417	449	
1898	3,260	1,657	10,580	294	4,809	37	758	44	67	580	660	
1899	3,878	2,154	19,581	266	5,523	48	1,112	41	161	563	723	
1900	3,830	2,166	15,238	271	6,116	80	1,466	55	173	450	596	
1901	3,925	2,017	17,847	363	9,382	59	1,215	38	123	502	678	

The produce per acre of the principal crops has been:—

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley		Potatoes	Hay
			Malting	Other		
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Tons	Tons
1897	4.49	16.25	12.01	19.45	3.37	1.08
1898	6.38	16.35	19.24	23.09	1.52	1.14
1899	9.09	20.75	23.13	23.52	3.91	1.28
1900	7.04	22.55	18.16	19.72	3.15	1.32
1901	8.84	26.42	20.39	23.24	3.20	1.35

In addition to these, green forage and permanent artificial grasses covered about 226,871 acres, vines covered about 30,634 acres, and gardens (both market and private) and orchards occupied an extent of about 57,496 acres in 1900-01.

At the census of 1891, there were in the colony 436,469 horses, 1,782,881 head of cattle (including 395,192 milch cows), 12,692,843 sheep, and 282,457 pigs. In 1899-1900, the milch cows numbered 465,469.

II. MINING.

The subjoined statement gives, from official returns, the estimated quantities of gold, with value, obtained in Victoria in each of the last six years:—

Years	Number of Ounces	Approximate Value	Years	Number of Ounces	Approximate Value
		£			£
1896	805,087	3,220,348	1899	854,500	3,418,000
1897	812,766	3,251,064	1900	807,407	3,229,628
1898	837,258	3,349,032	1901	789,562	—

The total quantity of gold raised from 1851 to 1900 is estimated at 64,346,612 oz., of an aggregate value of 257,386,448*l*. The estimated number of miners at work on the gold-fields at the end of 1900 was 29,035.

III. MANUFACTURES.

The total number of manufactories, works, &c. in 1900, was 3,097, of which about 1,897 used steam or gas engines; the aggregate horse-power used was 33,410; the number of hands employed was 64,207; and the lands, buildings, machinery, and plant were valued at 11,894,949*l*. The manufactures are almost entirely for home consumption.

Commerce.

There is a heavy tariff on most of the important articles of import, the total customs duties collected in 1900 amounting to 2,121,762*l*. equal to something over 11½ per cent. of the total value of imports.

The total value of the imports and exports of Victoria, including bullion and specie, in each of the last six years, was:—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports	Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£		£	£
1895	12,472,344	14,547,732	1898	16,768,184	15,872,246
1896	14,554,837	14,198,518	1899	17,952,894	18,567,780
1897	15,454,482	16,739,670	1900	18,301,811	17,422,552

The distribution of the trade during 1899 and 1900 of Victoria is shown in the following table according to Victorian returns:—

Country	Imports from (1899)	Imports from (1900)	Exports to (1899)	Exports to (1900)
	£	£	£	£
British Countries:—				
United Kingdom	5,990,027	7,055,028	5,648,150	6,368,685
Australasian colonies	8,440,458	6,769,200	5,209,300	5,703,810
India	340,435	465,387	2,459,506	1,258,100
Ceylon	159,728	178,392	109,298	575,874
Canada	19,378	56,789	45	11
Other British possessions	216,314	238,911	1,431,166	1,462,423
Total	15,166,340	14,758,687	14,857,465	15,361,903
Foreign Countries:—				
Belgium	138,059	198,631	612,569	203,245
France	169,060	207,783	1,482,637	730,765
Germany	631,188	778,056	767,537	328,763
Sweden and Norway	213,621	239,783	—	—
Java and Philippine Islands	69,070	892,563	14,315	47,493
China	71,774	84,202	481	107,424
United States	1,323,757	1,461,880	235,021	120,138
Others	179,025	180,226	597,764	522,821
Total	2,786,554	3,543,124	3,710,315	2,060,649
All countries	17,952,894	18,301,811	18,567,780	17,422,552

The following are the values¹ of the principal articles imported and exported in 1900:—

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	£		£
Wool	1,927,677	Gold (inclusive of specie)	4,132,061
Woollen goods	707,458	Wool	4,217,018
Cottons	1,044,523	Live stock	705,619
Sugar and molasses	696,942	Leather and harness	344,729
Tea	376,960	Cereals and flour	1,403,074
Live stock	897,904	Tea (re-export)	148,729
Timber	569,173	Sugar and molasses	118,964
Iron and steel	935,768	Apparel and slops	179,799
Coal	403,723	Tallow	174,985
Hides, skins	306,298	Hides, skins, furs	300,673
Silks	375,258	Butter	1,489,935
Oils	310,178	Frozen meat	441,451
All other articles	10,126,909	All other articles	3,765,505
Total	18,301,811	Total	17,422,552

¹ In the case of dutiable imports the recorded value is the value in the principal markets of the country of export as established by declaration and the production of original invoices, with 10 per cent. added. The value of goods free from duty, of which the principal are wool, skins, and tallow, is the value at the place of import as declared by importers.

The values of the principal articles of import and export have been as follow in the last five years:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports					
Coal	194,035	228,647	257,688	276,137	403,723
Cottons	1,009,150	919,661	1,140,393	985,931	1,044,523
Iron and steel	453,990 ¹	535,666	644,890	846,509	935,768
Live stock	462,554	528,787	732,001	767,216	897,904
Sugar and molasses	787,309	785,717	665,014	683,717	696,942
Timber	233,525	251,451	344,890	441,298	569,173
Wool	2,270,496	1,964,731	1,808,492	2,351,059	1,927,677
Woollens	612,874	604,895	602,255	609,689	707,458
Exports					
Gold, mostly specie	3,298,912	6,472,318	5,947,195	4,386,719	4,132,061
Wheat	91,605	225,957	323,987	1,252,131	892,480
Live stock	337,541	329,860	255,664	352,137	705,619
Wool	4,959,404	3,999,813	4,036,968	5,701,410	4,217,018
Butter	874,710	886,012	736,325	1,404,830	1,489,935

¹ Exclusive of rails, wire, &c.

The quantity of wool exported in 1900 amounted to 102,205,965 lbs., of which about four-fifths was the produce of Victoria.

Of the total imports those arriving at the port of Melbourne were valued at 15,351,819¹., and of the exports those shipped from Melbourne were valued at 16,188,595¹., in 1900.

The commercial intercourse of Victoria with the United Kingdom (exclusive of gold) is shown in the subjoined table, according to the 'Board of Trade Returns,' for each of the last five years:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Victoria	5,429,189	5,590,662	5,021,477	6,477,668	7,338,491
Exports of Brit. produce to Victoria	4,833,265	4,622,544	4,633,455	4,852,966	5,380,415

The value of goods for export is the value at the port of shipment, as declared by exporters. The recorded quantities are those declared by importers and exporters. Those of imports are nearly all checked and corrected by Custom House officers. The country of origin, or production, of imports is ascertained from the declarations of importers. It is supposed to be that of prime origin, but the "country whence the goods are imported" is that where they are put on board the importing ship. The country of destination of exports is that of the ultimate destination which they will reach by the vessel in which they are exported. It must be admitted, however, that in both cases the information supplied is to a great extent not to be depended upon. There is no distinction in the Victorian returns between "general" and "special" trade; but entries equivalent to these appear in part "Interchange" of the Statistical Register of Victoria—viz. "Imports on which duty was paid" = Special Imports, and "Exports of Home Products" = Special Exports. The transit trade embraces goods removed from ship to ship, or from ship to railway, without being landed for a longer period than is necessary for such removal. Such goods are excluded from the returns of general exports and imports. The value of the statistical results is somewhat impaired by the unreliability of the declarations of importers and exporters, upon which they are based. The imports are under a closer supervision by the Customs Department than the exports, and are therefore less liable to error.

The staple articles of import into the United Kingdom from Victoria are wool and gold. The imports of wool into Great Britain were as follows in each of the last six years:—

Years	Quantities	Value	Years	Quantities	Value
	Lbs.	£		Lbs.	£
1895	111,193,444	4,145,940	1898	74,662,506	2,929,198
1896	82,370,220	3,277,464	1899	71,813,542	2,996,207
1897	84,456,615	3,154,930	1900	67,248,570	3,265,826

Among the minor articles of merchandise imported into the United Kingdom from Victoria in 1900 were tallow, 270,091*l.*; leather, 220,978*l.*; preserved meat (not salted), 56,973*l.*; fresh mutton, 203,878*l.*; butter, 1,296,438*l.*; sheep skins and furs, 212,243*l.*; tin, 180,290*l.*; lead, 62,631 lbs.; copper, 487,579*l.*; wheat and flour, 588,493*l.*; rabbits, 215,321*l.*; wine, 70,337*l.*

The British exports to Victoria embrace nearly all articles of home manufacture, chief among them iron, wrought and unwrought, 805,187*l.*; carriages, cycles, &c., 81,592*l.*; hardware and cutlery, 84,802*l.*; woollen goods, 610,289*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, 363,559*l.*; cotton goods, 1,074,933*l.*; machinery, 166,285*l.*; paper, 158,949*l.*; printed books, 155,452*l.*; spirits, 200,362*l.*; beer and ale, 82,038*l.*, in 1900.

Shipping and Navigation.

The registered shipping in 1900 consisted of 226 sailing vessels of 36,168 tons, and 149 steamers of 64,986 tons, total 375 vessels of 101,154 tons.

The shipping inwards and outwards has been as follows for five years:—

Years	Entered		Cleared	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
1896	1,882	2,276,478	1,900	2,289,752
1897	1,888	2,437,190	1,882	2,428,182
1898	2,008	2,472,745	2,043	2,483,992
1899	2,024	2,662,792	2,031	2,678,663
1900	2,101	2,929,389	2,134	2,944,192

Of the vessels entered in 1900, 748 of 1,360,814 tons, and of those cleared 807 of 1,470,710 tons were British; 1,189 of 1,194,484 tons entered, and 1,159 of 1,093,892 tons cleared, were colonial. Of the total entered 1,830 of 2,827,949 tons, and cleared 1,764 of 2,721,875 tons, were at the port, Melbourne.

Internal Communication.

The railways in Victoria all belong to the State. There were 3,218 miles of railway completed at the end of 1899-00.

The total cost of the lines open to June 30, 1900, was 39,496,247*l.*—of which 2,803,740*l.* was provided out of the general revenue and the remainder from loans—being about an average of 12,327*l.* per mile for the lines open. The gross receipts in the year 1899-00 amounted to 3,025,162*l.*; and the ex-

penditure to 1,902,540*l.*, or 62 per cent. of the receipts. The profit on working was thus 1,122,622*l.* being equivalent to 2.85 per cent. of the mean capital cost, or 3.06 of the borrowed capital, which bears interest at the average rate of 8.8 per cent. Besides the sum of £2,803,740 paid towards construction (before mentioned) certain other sums amounting in the aggregate to over nine millions has been paid from time to time out of the consolidated revenue towards meeting deficiencies in the working of the railways (after payment of interest). The number of passengers conveyed in the year 1899-1900 was 49,332,899, and the weight of goods and live stock carried was 2,998,303 tons. The train mileage in 1899-1900 was 10,107,549 miles. The proportions of receipts from passengers and goods traffic to the total receipts were 49 and 51 per cent. respectively.

There were 1651 post-offices on December 31, 1900. The total postal revenue, including the receipts from telegraphs, telephones, &c., was approximately 586,061*l.* in the year 1900, and the expenditure was 521,918*l.*

There were about 6,772 miles of telegraph lines (including railway telegraphs), comprising 15,533 miles of wire, open at the end of 1900. The number of telegrams despatched in the year 1900 was about 1,906,506. The revenue from telegraphs was 110,353*l.* in the year 1900. At the end of the year 1900 there were 824 telegraph stations.

The telephone system (exclusive of railway telephones) included 693 miles of poles, 205 miles of aerial cable, and 10 miles of underground cable, the whole containing 16,748 miles of wire; whilst the number of subscribers at the end of 1900 was 5,136.

Money and Credit.

A branch of the Royal Mint was opened at Melbourne on June 12, 1872. Up to Dec. 31, 1900, 23,572,040 oz. of gold, valued at 93,194,656*l.*, was received at the mint, and gold coin and bullion issued of the value of 93,190,331*l.* No silver or bronze coin is struck at the Melbourne Mint.

On 30th June, 1900 the Savings Bank of Victoria (with which have recently been amalgamated the Post Office Savings Banks) had 329 branches in the colony. At the end of the financial year there were 375,070 depositors, with a total balance of 9,110,818*l.* By recent legislation, a special branch of the Savings Bank, called the "Advances Department," has been created for the purpose of making advances to farmers at a low rate (4½ per cent.) of interest, repayable by instalments extending over a term not exceeding 31½ years. The requisite funds are raised by the issue of bonds, taken up either by the Commissioners of Savings Banks or by the general public, and repayable by half-yearly drawings. The amount advanced during 1899-1900 was 182,490*l.*

During the last quarter of 1899 Victoria had 11 banks of issue, with about 420 branches and agencies, with notes in circulation, 963,447*l.*, deposits 29,698,674*l.*, the total liabilities being 31,895,571*l.*; gold and silver, coined and in bars, 7,777,856*l.*; landed property, 2,800,419*l.*; advances, &c., 30,612,533*l.*; total assets, 41,755,928*l.* Total paid-up capital, 15,746,458*l.*

Agent-General for Victoria in Great Britain.—

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QUEENSLAND.

Constitution and Government.

The form of government of the colony of Queensland was established December 10, 1859, on its separation from New South Wales. The power of making laws and imposing taxes is vested in a Parliament of two Houses—the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The former consists of 42 members, nominated by the Crown for life; but no limit is put to the number. The Legislative Assembly comprises 72 members, returned from 61 electoral districts for three years, elected by ballot, a six months' residence qualifying every adult male for the franchise. Members of the Assembly are entitled to payment of £300 per annum, with travelling expenses. Owners of freehold estate of the clear value of 100*l.*, or of house property of 10*l.* annual value, or leasehold of 10*l.* annual rent, or holders of pastoral lease or license from the Crown, have the right of a vote in any district in which such property may be situated. At the end of 1900 there were 97,739 registered electors.

Governor of Queensland.—Major-General Sir Herbert Charles Chermide, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B.; appointed Governor of Queensland, 1901.

The Governor is commander-in-chief of the troops, and also bears the title of vice-admiral. He has a salary of 5,000*l.* per annum. In the exercise of the executive authority he is assisted by an Executive Council of ministers, consisting of the following members :—

Prime Minister (Secretary for Mines). } Hon. Robt. Philp.
Chief Secretary (Vice-President of Executive Council). }

Attorney-General.—Hon. A. Rutledge, K.C.

Secretary for Agriculture.—Hon. D. H. Dalrymple.

Home Secretary.—Hon. J. F. C. Foxton.

Secretary for Public Instruction.—Hon. John Murray.

Secretary for Public Lands.—Hon. W. B. O'Connell.

Secretary for Railways and Secretary for Public Works.—Hon. John Leahy.

Treasurer.—Hon. Robert Cribb.

Without Portfolio.—The Hon. George Wilkie Gray.

Each of the ministers who holds a portfolio has a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum. The Vice-President of the Executive Council receives 300*l.* per annum in addition. They are jointly and individually responsible for their acts.

Provision is made for Local Government by the subdivision of the Colony into areas denominated respectively municipal boroughs, municipal shires, and divisions. These are under the management of aldermen, councillors, and members, who are elected by the ratepayers and are charged with the control of all matters of a parochial nature, more especially the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges within their allotted areas.

The principal towns of the Colony are formed into boroughs. Shires mostly comprise adjoining suburban areas, whilst the divisions 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 1900, were :—

	No.	Area in square miles	Receipts	Expenditure
Boroughs . . .	30	374 $\frac{2}{5}$	£ 347,709	£ 369,005
Shires . . .	6	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	21,612	22,573
Divisions . . .	120	667,822 $\frac{3}{4}$	271,301	261,609
Totals . . .	156	668,252	640,622	653,187

The revenue is mainly derived from rates supplemented by a *pro rata* endowment paid by the central government from the consolidated revenue. The rates are levied on the assessed value of the land only exclusive of improvements.

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. The territory is of an estimated area of 668,497 English square miles, with a seaboard of 2,260 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	Increase per cent. per annum	Years	Population	Increase per cent. per annum
1846	2,257	—	1881	218,525	7.06
1856	18,544	72.16	1886	322,853	10.23
1861	34,367	17.06	1891	393,718	4.39
1871	125,146	26.41	1901	503,266	2.78

The census of March 31, 1901, showed that the population then consisted of 280,092 males, 223,174 females. The total numbers included 9,313 Chinese (of whom only 530 were females), a large proportion of whom were engaged in the gold mines. There were 9,327 'Polynesians,' 671 of whom were females; 2,269 Japanese, of whom 154 were females; 939 coloured natives of India and Ceylon, including crews of ships in port only, 12 of the total number being females; also 1,557 males and 230 females of other coloured alien races, and 3,862 male and 2,808 female Aborigines, exclusive of those of migratory habits or living in camps.

The census population was distributed as follows:—Northern Division, 110,957; Central Division, 63,919; Southern Division, 328,390.

As to occupation the population in 1891 was classified as follows:—Professional class, 10,448; domestics, 20,403; commercial, 31,138; industrial, 47,173; agricultural, pastoral, manual, &c., 68,285; indefinite, 2,535; dependent class (wives, children, scholars, students, dependent relatives, &c.), 213,736.

Of the total population as ascertained by the census of 1891, 176,971 persons were born in the Colony; 77,187 in England; 43,036 in Ireland; 22,400 in Scotland; 17,023 in N. S. Wales; 7,462 in Victoria; 3,851 in the other Australian Colonies; 14,910 in Germany.

The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for five years:—

Years	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births
1896	14,017	732	5,645	2,823	8,372
1897	14,313	862	5,423	2,894	8,890
1898	13,933	841	6,243	2,972	7,690
1899	13,899	830	6,144	3,449	7,755
1900	14,801	948	5,747	3,371	9,054

The immigration and emigration have been as follows:—

Years	Immigration			Emigration		
	Total	Chinese	Pacific Islanders	Total	Chinese	Pacific Islanders
1896	27,723	395	788	24,466	397	657
1897	29,110	455	935	25,479	398	924
1898	34,243	742	1,182	28,110	478	731
1899	39,916	979	1,537	33,590	836	968
1900	36,348	1,085	1,760	35,433	807	996

Brisbane, the capital of the colony, is divided into two municipalities—Brisbane and South Brisbane, and portions of several other Local Divisions, with, on March 31, 1901, a population within a ten-mile radius of 119,428.

The next largest towns are Rockhampton, 19,691; Townsville, 15,506; Maryborough, 12,900; Gympie, 14,431; Ipswich, 15,246; Toowoomba, 14,087; Charters Towers, 20,976.

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 are the numbers belonging to the various religious denominations at the census taken in 1901:—Church of England, 185,023; Church of Rome, 120,663; Presbyterians, 57,615; Wesleyan, 29,791; Lutheran, 25,505; Baptist, 12,252; other Christian sects, 40,926; Jews, 733; Moham-medan and Pagans, 19,128; no religion, 2,967; other religion, unspecified, &c., 8,663.

Instruction.

Primary secular education is provided free by the State, and statutory provision is made for compulsory education, but has not yet been given effect to. Recently, however, truant officers have been appointed with good results and further action is contemplated. Of the census population in 1901, 375,146 could read and write; 11,701 could read only; 114,899 could not read; 1,520 not specified. According to the marriage statistics for 1900, about 98 per cent. of the adult population, exclusive of coloured aliens, are able to read and write. The Public Expenditure on account of education for the year 1900 was 278,658*l*. At the end of 1900 there were 932 public elementary schools in operation, with 2,217 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 69,285 pupils. Secondary education is provided for by 10 grammar schools, 6 for boys and 4 for girls, with, in 1900, 76 teachers and an average attendance of 757 pupils. There were also 163 private schools, with 588 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 11,619 pupils. The Government grants annually a considerable number of scholarships, tenable for three years, to the various grammar schools of the Colony, and the scholars of such private schools as are under Government inspection are eligible as candidates. Technical instruction is given in institutions mostly connected with schools of art, where training in special subjects can be obtained at small cost, and generally outside usual working hours. There were 23 of these in operation in 1900 with 4,850 individual students. The receipts amounted to 20,136*l*., and the expenditure to 18,830*l*.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by a Supreme Court, 2 district Courts, and Courts of Petty Sessions. In these last Justices of the Peace sit, presided over in the more important centres by stipendiary magistrates. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Puisné Judges. The total number of persons convicted of serious offences by the Superior Courts in 1900 was 278, and the summary convictions at petty sessions numbered 20,112. Including penal establishments, there were at the end of 1900, 18 prisons, with 511 male and 52 female prisoners. The total police force, including native troopers, averages about 1,000 men.

Pauperism.

Charitable institutions are maintained by public subscription, supplemented by State endowment. At 68 hospitals during 1900, 18,169 patients received attention at a cost of 117,056*l*., but a porportion of the patients contribute towards their attendance. Benevolent Asylums provided accommodation for 1,512 persons at a cost of 27,190*l*. There are also lying-in hospitals as well as an institution for the blind, deaf, and dumb. Refugees and homes helped 795 persons at an outlay of 10,076*l*., whilst persons

suffering from temporary want were relieved at an expenditure of 8,568*l.*, chiefly at the cost of the State. Orphans and other homeless and unprotected children are provided for by the Government. They are for the most part dealt with on the boarding-out system.

Finance.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of Queensland during each of the last five years ending June 30 :—

	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01
Revenue . . .	3,613,150	3,768,152	4,174,086	4,588,207	4,327,345
Expenditure . .	3,604,264	3,747,428	4,024,160	4,540,418	4,855,533

The following were the chief sources from which revenue was received during 1900-1901 :—Customs, 1,363,844*l.*; excise and export, 141,108*l.*; stamp duty, 201,160*l.*; licenses, 52,525*l.*; dividend duty, 66,814*l.*. From land—Rent, pastoral occupations, 321,927*l.*; other rents and sale of land, 263,303*l.*. From railways, 1,246,764*l.*. From posts and telegraphs, 310,355*l.*

The chief items of expenditure during 1900-1901 were as under :—Interest on public debt, 1,415,180*l.*; endowments to municipalities and divisional boards, 88,792*l.*; public instruction, 310,511*l.*; colonial treasurer's department, 194,894*l.*; secretary of public lands department, 116,312*l.*; department of agriculture, 53,141*l.*; cost of working railways, 1,056,132*l.*; posts and telegraphs department, 376,191*l.*. The total expenditure from loans mostly on public works was 1,212,020*l.*, of which the following are the principal items :—On railways, 494,754*l.*; electric telegraphs, 26,869*l.*; on harbours and rivers, 156,507*l.*; defence, 47,712*l.*; water supply, 12,967*l.*; loans to local bodies, 241,531*l.*; endowments to harbour boards, 107,200*l.*; public works building, 58,432*l.*

The estimated revenue for 1901-02 was 3,908,500*l.*, exclusive of 325,734*l.* retained by Commonwealth, and the estimated expenditure 3,887,899*l.* exclusive of 325,734*l.* anticipated Commonwealth expenditure chargeable to Queensland. The estimated value of the landed property of the colony in 1900, as taken for purposes of assessment under the several Acts for providing Local Government, was 42,722,043*l.*. This includes lands leased from the Crown for pastoral purposes, the lessees' interest in which has been capitalised for assessment purposes at 6,835,129*l.*, but is exclusive of unoccupied Crown lands, lands the property of local bodies, reserves for public purposes, and lands upon which are erected buildings for public worship.

The public debt of the colony amounted, on December 31, 1900, to the sum of 35,898,414*l.*

Defence.

The defence of the colony was provided for by an Act passed in 1884, by which, in addition to a small fully paid force of militia and volunteer corps to be maintained and assisted by the Government, every man (with a very few exceptions) between the ages of 18 and 60 is liable for military service. Under this Act the Government have organised a drilled land force of 4,000 men, about 300 of whom are fully paid regulars; some 2,500 militia, paid for each day's drill; the rest volunteers, assisted with uniform, &c. There are, besides, a number of cadet corps, comprising 857 officers and men. Arms and ammunition are also provided for Rifle Clubs, of which there were 97 in 1900 with 4,000 members. Naval defences are provided for by two

gunboats, one torpedo, and one picket-boat. There are also 7 naval brigades comprising 134 companies and 717 officers and men. In addition, some of the tugs built for the harbour service are fitted with a bow gun for service if required. The Queensland Government gun-vessels are the *Gayundah* and *Paluma* (450 tons), sister vessels, launched in 1884; the *Otter* and *Stingaree*, 290 and 450 tons, are twin screw tenders; the *Midge* is a steam pinnace, and the *Mosquito* is a second-class steel torpedo boat.

Production and Industry.

Of the total area of the colony, 13,323,524 acres have been alienated: in process of alienation, under deferred payment system, are 2,585,996, leaving 411,928,560 acres still the property of the Crown, or about 97 per cent. of the total area of the colony. The receipts from the sale of land up to the end of 1900 amounted to 7,901,640*l.* Under a Land Act passed in 1897, provision is made for both conditional and unconditional selection; under the latter land can be purchased at prices from 13*s.* 4*d.* per acre, payable by twenty annual instalments. Conditional selection is the more general; homestead farms, agricultural farms, grazing farms, and grazing homesteads can be selected. Homestead farms up to 160 acres, if occupied by selector personally for five years, may be secured in freehold at 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre, payable in ten annual instalments; but, if conditions have been performed, the purchase may be completed and a title obtained at the end of five years. Agricultural farms can be acquired by a 20 years' lease with right of purchase; maximum area, 1,280 acres; annual rent one-fortieth of the purchase price which becomes part of the purchase money. Grazing farms can be secured on a 14, 21, or 28 years' lease; maximum area, 20,000 acres; annual rental varying according to quality; minimum 4*d.* per acre, subject to reassessment at end of first 7 years and each subsequent 5 years. Grazing homesteads may be leased on similar conditions. Scrub selections are lands extensively overgrown by scrub. Margin area, 10,000 acres; term, 30 years; annual rent, 4*d.* to 1*d.* per acre, no rent is chargeable for periods ranging from 5 to 20 years, but the selector must clear the scrub and fence. In the letting of agricultural and grazing farms and homesteads conditions as to residence are imposed.

About one half the area of the colony is natural forest, though little has been done hitherto to develop the forestry of the colony. A large proportion of the area is leased in squatting runs for pastoral purposes, amounting to 225,193,483 acres in 1900; the number of runs was 2,272, besides 20,806,351 acres in grazing farms and homesteads. The live stock in 1900 numbered 456,788 horses, 4,078,191 cattle, 10,339,185 sheep, and 122,137 pigs. The total area under cultivation in 1900 was 480,372 acres, and of this 457,397 acres were under crop, besides which 24,898 acres are laid down with permanent artificial pasture. The leading grain crop is maize, of which 127,974 acres yielded 2,456,647 bushels in 1900; 79,304 acres were under wheat, yielding 1,194,088 bushels. The growth of sugar-cane has in recent years been successful, though the want of labour hinders its development; in 1900 there were 108,535 acres under this crop; of this the produce of 72,651 acres yielded 92,554 tons of sugar.

There are several coal mines in the colony, the produce of which amounted to 497,132 tons in 1900, valued at 173,705*l.* Gold-fields were discovered in 1858; the production for the year 1900 amounted to 963,189 ounces, of the value of 2,871,709*l.*; and from the commencement of gold mining to the end of 1900, to 14,837,049 ounces, of the value of 50,101,486*l.* The quantity and value of other minerals raised in the year 1900 were—

Tin	1,123t ons	74,041 <i>l</i> .	Bismuth	8 tons	1,865 <i>l</i> .
Copper	384 „	23,040 <i>l</i> .	Wolfram	190 „	6,605 <i>l</i> .
Silver	112,990 oz.	12,712 <i>l</i> .	Manganese	75 „	205 <i>l</i> .
Lead	205 tons	3,359 <i>l</i> .	Molybdenite	11 „	561 <i>l</i> .
Opal	—	7,500 <i>l</i> .			

Antimony is also worked, and gems, valued at 900*l*., were obtained.

In the western portion of the colony water is comparatively easily found by sinking artesian bores. Up to June 30, 1900, 839 bores were recorded as having been sunk, aggregating a depth of 976,711 feet. Some of these yield large supplies of water, there being 91 in which the flow was between 750,000 and 1,150,000 gallons daily, whilst 60 bores exceeded the latter quantity. The deepest bore reported was returned as at Bemerah, namely, 5,045 feet, and eleven others are shown to be over 4,000 feet.

Commerce.

A very large number of articles are subject to tariffs; the total customs duties collected in 1900 amounted to 1,424,279*l*., being nearly 20 per cent. of the total value of imports.

The total value of the imports and exports of Queensland, in the last five years, is given in the following table :—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1896	5,433,271	9,163,726	1899	6,764,097	11,942,858
1897	5,429,191	9,091,557	1900	7,184,112	9,581,562
1898	6,007,266	10,856,127			

The trade of Queensland was distributed as follows in 1899 and 1900 :—

From or to	Imports (1899)	Imports (1900)	Exports (1899)	Exports (1900)
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	2,905,437	3,100,706	4,272,952	3,271,656
Australasian Colonies.	2,997,883	3,101,086	7,027,367	5,483,128
Other British Possessions	198,880	185,262	222,301	453,598
United States	332,346	357,124	—	2,596
Other Foreign Countries	329,551	439,934	420,238	365,604

In 1900 the leading exports were gold, 2,474,630*l*.; copper, 44,479*l*.; wool, 2,199,370*l*.; sugar, 669,389*l*.; hides and skins, 551,752*l*.; tin, 79,958*l*.; silver, 54,418*l*.; tallow, 307,439*l*.; pearl shell, 128,524*l*.; meat, preserved and salted, 490,811*l*.; meat, frozen, 982,221*l*.; meat extract, 89,011*l*., and green fruit, 104,387*l*. in 1900. The chief imports were textiles and apparel, 1,435,372*l*.; metals and metal goods, 1,257,933*l*. in 1900.

For imports duty-free and for those subject to fixed duty, the declared landed values are recorded. For imports subject to ad valorem duty the invoice value is furnished by importers and a percentage added by Customs Department to cover charges. For exports the values at the port of shipment are declared by exporters. Quantities are ascertained from invoices or, if necessary, by actual weighing, &c., by Customs officers. The country of origin and that of destination are obtained respectively from invoices and export entries. The transit trade is unimportant.

The following table gives, according to the Board of Trade returns, the value of the imports (exclusive of gold) into Great Britain from Queensland,

and of the exports of domestic produce and manufactures from Great Britain to Queensland, for five years :—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Queensland	3,158,173	3,320,418	3,002,802	3,014,718	3,017,290
Exports of British produce	2,002,027	1,964,411	1,950,185	2,457,244	2,563,820

The principal articles of import into the United Kingdom from Queensland are wool, the value of which was 1,963,193*l*. in 1897; 1,470,385*l*. in 1899; 1,584,076*l*. in 1900; preserved meat of the value of 233,479*l*. in 1900; fresh beef, 612,452*l*.; fresh mutton, 28,804*l*.; shell, 142,516*l*.; tin, 56,611*l*.; tallow, 264,667*l*. in 1900. Among the exports of British produce to Queensland in the year 1900, the chief were apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 164,592*l*.; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 499,820*l*.; cottons, of the value of 330,397*l*.; woollens, of the value of 155,914*l*.; spirits, 79,303*l*.; beer and ale, 44,768*l*.; chemicals, 53,931*l*.

Shipping and Navigation.

The registered shipping in 1900 consisted of 155 sailing vessels of 10,285 tons, and (including river steamers) 93 steamers of 10,798 tons; total, 248 vessels of 21,083 tons. In 1900, 713 vessels of 835,355 tons entered, and 716 of 819,662 tons cleared the ports of the colony; of the former, 54 of 85,470 tons were from, and of the latter, 45 of 116,993 tons, were to the United Kingdom. In 1900 457 vessels of 557,669 tons entered from, and 433 of 482,142 tons cleared for other Australian colonies. Vessels entering and clearing more than one port on the same voyage are only counted at one port of arrival and departure. In the coasting trade 5,065 vessels of 1,203,628 tons entered, and 5,056 of 1,217,206 tons cleared.

Internal Communications.

At the end of 1900 there were 2,801 miles of railway open for traffic in the colony. The railways are nearly all in the hands of the Government, and the cost of construction of State railways up to December 31, 1900, was 19,526,370*l*. The revenue from railways during 1900 was 1,312,856*l*., and the expenditure in working them 1,034,880*l*. The total expenditure to December 31, 1900, including apportionment of cost of floating loans, losses on sales of stock, &c., has been 21,335,071*l*.

The Post Office of the colony in the year 1900 carried 22,681,798 letters, 12,091,809 newspapers, 6,518,215 packets, and 284,154 parcels. There were 1,277 post and receiving offices in the colony at the close of 1900. The post-office revenue was 314,840*l*.

At the end of 1900 there were in the colony 10,221 miles of telegraph lines, and 19,308 miles of wire, with 472 stations. The number of messages sent was 1,231,155 in the year 1900, and 194,136 received from places outside the colony, besides 132,992 official messages. The receipts of the Department during that year were 104,441*l*., and the working expenses of the joint department of Post and Telegraph was 370,175*l*.

Banks.

There are eleven banks established in Queensland, of which the following are the statistics for the end of 1900 :—Notes in circulation, viz., 388,833*l*.

Treasury notes issued by the Government through the banks; deposits, 13,653,775*l.*; total liabilities, 14,190,560*l.*; coin and bullion, 1,879,327*l.*; advances, 12,599,306*l.*; landed property, 740,489*l.*; total assets, 16,257,443*l.* There is a Government savings bank with 176 branches; on December 31, 1900, there were 80,900 depositors, with 3,762,206*l.* to their credit.

Agent-General for Queensland in Great Britain.—The Hon. Sir Horace Toller, K.C.M.G.

Secretary.—Charles Shortt Dicken, C.M.G.

Books of Reference.

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 Report of the Department of Public Instruction. Annual. Brisbane.
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Many works relating to Queensland can be obtained from the Agent-General in London.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

Founded in 1836 (Act 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 95) the present Constitution of South Australia bears date October 24, 1855. 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-four members. Every three years the eight members whose names are first on the roll retire, and their places are supplied by two new members elected from each of the four 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 Her 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 of 25*l.* annual value. By the Constitution Amendment Act, 1894, the franchise was extended to women. 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. The President of the Council is elected by the members. Each member of the Council, and also of the House of Assembly, receives 200*l.* per annum and a free pass over government railways.

The House of Assembly consists of fifty-four members (to be reduced to forty-one), elected for three years, representing twenty-seven electoral districts. The qualifications for an elector are that of having been on the electoral roll for six months, and of having arrived at twenty-one years of age; and the qualifications for a member are the same. There were 153,268 registered electors in 1900. Judges and ministers of religion are ineligible for election as members. The election of members of both houses takes place by ballot.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and an Executive Council, consisting of six responsible ministers.

Governor of South Australia.—The Right Hon. Lord Tennyson; born August 11, 1852. Appointed Governor of South Australia, February 2, 1899.

The Chief Justice, being also Lieutenant-Governor, acts pending a new appointment, or during the absence of the Governor.

The Governor, who is at the same time commander-in-chief of the forces, marine and military, has a salary of 4,000*l.* per annum. The ministry is divided into six departments, presided over by the following members:—

Chief Secretary and Premier.—Hon. J. G. Jenkins, M.P.

Attorney-General.—Hon. J. H. Gordon, K.C., M.L.C.

Treasurer.—Hon. R. Butler, M.P.

Commissioner of Crown Lands.—Hon. L. O'Loughlin, M.P.

Commissioner of Public Works.—Hon. R. W. Foster, M.P.

Minister of Education and Industry.—Hon. T. H. Brooker, M.P.

The Ministers have a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum each. They are jointly and individually responsible to the Legislature for all their official acts, as in the United Kingdom.

The settled part of the State is divided into counties, hundreds, municipalities, and district councils, the last being the most general, as they cover most of the settled districts. The ratepayers have the power of levying rates, &c., and applying the funds for road-making purposes. There are 46 counties, blocks of country thrown open for agricultural purposes. There are 3 extensive pastoral districts—the western, northern, and north-eastern. There are 33 municipalities and 140 district councils. The Northern Territory is presided over by a Resident, assisted by a small staff.

Area and Population.

The original boundaries of the State, according to the statute of 4 & 5 Will. IV. cap. 95, were fixed between 132° and 141° E. long. for the eastern and western boundaries, the 26° of S. lat. for the northern limit, and for the South the Southern Ocean. The boundaries were subsequently extended, under the statute of 24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 44. By Royal Letters Patent, dated July 6, 1863, all the territory lying northward of 26° S. latitude and between the 129th and 136th degrees of East longitude, and now known as the Northern Territory, was added. The total area of the State is calculated to amount to 903,690 English square miles.

The following return shows the population of South Australia (including the Northern Territory) at the date of each census from 1846 to 1901 (exclusive of Aborigines):—

Date of Enumeration	Population			On previous Census	
	Males	Females	Total	Numerical Increase	Increase per cent
1846—Feb. 26.	12,670	9,720	22,390	5,024	28.9
1851—Jan. 1.	35,302	28,398	63,700	41,310	184.5
1855—March 31	43,720	42,101	85,821	22,121	34.7
1861—April 8.	65,048	61,782	126,830	41,009	47.7
1866—March 26	85,334	78,118	163,452	36,622	28.8
1871—April 2.	95,408	90,218	185,626	22,174	13.5
1876—March 26	110,491	102,780	213,271	27,645	14.0
1881—April 3.	149,530	130,335	279,865	66,594	31.2
1891—April 5	166,801	153,630	320,431	40,566	14.5
1901—March 31.	184,422	178,182	362,604	42,173	13.7

Of the total population in 1901, 4,096 belonged to the northern territory, principally Chinese coolies.

There were December 31, 1900, 184,475 males, 176,881 females. There is only one person to about 3 square miles. The population of Adelaide, the capital of the State, and suburbs is about 160,691; of the Northern Territory, 4,890, of whom 436 are females.

The number of aborigines living in settled districts was found to be 3,369, namely, 1,833 males and 1,536 females, at the census of March 26, 1876. In 1891 the number of aborigines was stated to be 3,134; 1,661 males and 1,473 females. Of the population in 1891, 3,848 were Chinese (adult males).

The following are the statistics of births, deaths, and marriages for five years:

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1896	10,012	2,183	4,038	5,974
1897	9,535	1,949	3,973	5,562
1898	8,945	2,214	4,675	4,270
1899	9,397	2,265	4,406	4,991
1900	9,143	2,305	3,774	5,369

The following are statistics of immigrants and emigrants by sea:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Immigrants	56,410	57,932	54,828	33,634	31,094
Emigrants	59,443	58,748	54,114	32,042	30,417

Religion and Instruction.

The aggregate number of churches and chapels in the State in 1900 was 999. At the census of 1891 the number belonging to the leading denominations were as follows:—Church of England, 89,271; Roman Catholic, 47,178; Wesleyans, 49,159; Lutherans, 23,328; Presbyterians, 18,206; Baptists, 17,547; Methodists, 11,654; Bible Christians, 15,762; Congregationalists, 11,882; Jews, 840. No aid from the State is given for religious purposes.

Public instruction is under charge of the Educational Department. Teachers are paid from the general revenue, public lands being set apart for

educational purposes. Education is secular, free, and compulsory. Government grants exhibitions and scholarships, carrying the holders to higher schools and universities. In 1900 there were 283 public schools and 407 provisional schools; the number of children under instruction during 1900 being 68,194. There is a training college for teachers. The University of Adelaide, incorporated in 1874, is authorised to grant degrees in arts, law, music, medicine, and science. Its endowment amounts to 131,200*l.* and 50,000 acres of land. There are several denominational secondary schools. There were 290 private schools, with 12,322 pupils, in 1900.

Justice and Crime.

There is one supreme court, a court of vice-admiralty, a court of insolvency, 81 local courts and police magistrates' courts. There are circuit courts held at several places. There were 131 convictions for felonies and misdemeanours in 1896, 134 in 1897, 157 in 1898, 95 in 1899, and 82 in 1900. The total number of white persons in gaols at the end of 1900 was 94 males and 18 females, and in the labour prison 107 males.

Defence.

The State possesses an efficient military defence force including active and reserve, consisting of 195 officers, 2,826 non-commissioned officers and men; also 1,017 members of defence rifle clubs, and also 353 members of civil police, armed, whose enrolment for military service in time of need is provided for. Total 203 officers and 4,188 men. For the purposes of local defence a small cruiser, the *Protector* (920 tons), launched in 1884, is stationed off the chief port of the State, which is defended by two well-armed forts.

Finance.

The total annual revenue and the total annual expenditure of the State of South Australia for each of the last five years ending June 30 were as follows:—

Years ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1897	2,628,049	2,635,860
1898	2,566,611	2,598,939
1899	2,665,477	2,632,840
1900	2,780,858	2,779,317
1901	2,824,212	2,846,577

The revenue for 1901-1902 is estimated at 2,585,758*l.*, and expenditure 2,562,701*l.*; customs revenue, 1901-1902, 612,000*l.*

The greater part of the revenue of the State is derived from customs duties, inland revenue, posts and telegraphs, railways, and territorial receipts, while the main portion of the expenditure is on account of public works, railways, and interest on public debt. The total revenue averages 7*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* per head, of which customs and other sources of taxation contribute 2*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* About one tenth of last year's expenditure is for administrative charges, comprising salaries of judges, &c., civil establishments, defences, police, gaols, and prisons.

The public debt of the State, dating from 1852, amounted, on June 30

1899, to 24,916,310*l.*; and June 30, 1901, to 26,131,780*l.* Over half of the public debt has been spent on railways, water-works, and telegraphs. The railways show a profit over working expenses of about 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent. per annum.

The real property of the State in 1900 was valued at 51,534,580*l.*, and personal property is estimated at 28,056,294*l.*

Production and Industry.

Of the total area including Northern Territory (578,361,600 acres), 7,344,740 acres were alienated at the end of 1900. The area under forest is 13,424 acres. The freehold and leasehold land amounts to 93,383,621 acres, of which 3,279,406 acres were under cultivation in 1900-1901. Of this 1,913,247 acres were under wheat, 341,330 under hay, 16,001 under orchards, 20,158 vineyards, and 884,640 fallow. The gross produce of wheat in 1899 was 8,458,135 bushels; in 1901, 11,253,148 bushels. In 1900-1901, 1,388,847 gallons of wine were made and 476,646 were exported. In the year 1901, 2,813,301 gallons were made. The live stock in 1900 numbered—horses, 166,790; cattle, 214,761; sheep, 5,235,220. In Northern Territory—horses, 12,562; cattle, 257,667; sheep, 48,027. In 1900, of the total area 105,529 square miles were held under pastoral leases, and the number of leases was 514.

The mineral wealth as yet discovered consists chiefly in copper and silver. The value of the copper ore produced and exported in 1900 was 22,526*l.*, and of copper, 371,920*l.*; and the total value of all minerals produced and exported including Northern Territory was 431,289*l.*

In 1900 there were 820 factories in the State, employing 14,997 people. There were 31 iron and brass furnaces, employing 2,696 people, and 18 manufacturers of agricultural implements, &c., to 242 people.

Commerce.

The total value of South Australian imports and exports, inclusive of bullion and specie, from and to various countries, in each of the last six years, was as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1895	5,585,601	7,177,038	1898	6,184,805	6,795,774
1896	7,160,770	7,594,054	1899	6,884,358	8,388,396
1897	7,126,385	6,928,415	1900	8,034,552	8,029,157

Imports subject to duty (1900), 2,983,575*l.*; imports duty-free, 5,050,976*l.*

The imports into the State consist of articles of general consumption, textile manufactures, and British colonial produce. Imports are 22*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.* per head, and exports 22*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* per head of mean population.

The principal exports have been as follows for five years:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Wool	1,228,991	995,393	945,589	1,511,693	1,093,391
Wheat	89,515	2,473	15,911	422,439	492,394
„ flour	523,541	225,387	235,752	338,820	344,724
Copper &c.	219,052	238,277	244,865	406,208	371,920

156,121 tons of bread stuff were exported in 1900.

The distribution of the trade of South Australia in 1899 and 1900 was as follows:

—	Imports from (1899)	Imports from (1900)	Exports to (1899)	Exports to (1900)
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	2,040,430	2,397,684	2,805,787	2,325,519
Australian Colonies	3,839,330	4,174,369	3,637,878	3,917,143
Other British Possessions	217,055	326,968	517,823	754,501
United States	364,801	406,461	247	1,953
Other Foreign Countries	422,742	729,070	1,426,661	1,030,041

Recorded values and quantities are ascertained from invoices produced to the customs, 10 per cent. being added to the invoice value. In the absence of invoices customs officers value the goods. The countries of origin and destination are those obtained from warrants passed by importers and exporters respectively.

The subjoined table shows the imports from South Australia (exclusive of gold) into the United Kingdom, and the exports of British produce and manufactures to South Australia, according to the Board of Trade Returns, for the last five years:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from S. Australia into U.K.	2,293,303	1,922,272	1,796,606	2,281,416	2,151,490
Exports to S. Australia	1,962,534	1,741,125	1,662,353	1,777,022	2,007,607

The following were the values of the principal imports into and exports from the United Kingdom, from and to South Australia in the last five years, the values being shown from the Board of Trade returns:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from S. Australia:					
Wool	1,454,188	1,060,475	788,924	946,818	923,760
Wheat & flour	Nil	Nil	Nil	287,688	324,304
Silver ore	108,173	154,489	135,852	168,415	117,187
Lead ore	159,232	56,251	108,170	116,734	91,074
Lead	121,930	127,358	275,587	252,114	157,517
Skins & furs	136,800	115,683	138,333	117,666	156,470
Copper and copper ore	60,029	33,028	35,017	76,295	46,838
Exports from U.K. to S. Australia:					
Iron	293,479	304,026	281,648	308,178	333,074
Apparel, &c.	225,395	194,299	170,375	181,601	207,002
Cottons	292,780	224,037	247,720	258,245	269,812
Woollens	193,550	153,689	135,282	162,405	194,134
Machinery	46,795	66,255	46,201	56,715	79,684

Shipping and Navigation.

The registered shipping in 1900 consisted of 216 sailing vessels of 19,140 tons, and 107 steamers of 26,945 tons; total, 323 vessels of 46,085 tons.

In 1900, 1,010 vessels of 1,780,383 tons entered, and 1,003 vessels of 1,772,253 tons cleared the ports of the State.

Communications.

The State possesses 5,014 miles of made roads. It had 1,883 miles of railway open for traffic in December 1899 (1,737 miles in South Australia and 146 in the Northern Territory). The railways pay about 3 per cent. profit to the Government.

There were 5,742 miles of telegraph and telephone in operation at the end of 1900, with 17,543 miles of wire. Inclusive of the total is an overland line running from Adelaide to Port Darwin, a distance of 2,000 miles in connection with the British Australian cable. The receipts exceed the cost of the department after paying interest on moneys borrowed for construction. Attached to the telegraph department are a number of telephone exchanges.

In 1900 there were 699 post offices in the State; and during 1900 there passed through them 20,387,301 letters, 1,386,624 packets, and 9,956,351 newspapers.

Banks.

There are 7 banking associations. In 1900 their total liabilities were 6,215,700*l.*, and assets 6,549,291*l.* The average note circulation was 391,689*l.* and deposits 5,778,325*l.*

The Savings Bank is managed by a board of trustees appointed by the Government, and has 137 branches. On June 30, 1901, there were 111,537 depositors, with a total balance of 3,782,575*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

Agent-General for South Australia in London.—H. A. Grainger.

Secretary and Registrar of Stock.—Edmund Snell.

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

Western Australia was the last of the colonies on the continent to obtain responsible government. In 1890 the administration, which had before been vested in the Governor, assisted by a Legislative Council, partly nominated and partly elective, 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. On July 18, 1893, this limit of population was reached, and the Colonial Parliament soon afterwards passed an Act (57 Vict. No. 14) amending the constitution.

By the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1899, 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 Colony for two years, and either a natural-born British subject or naturalized for 5 years and resident in the Colony for 5 years. Every elector must have resided in the Colony for 12 months, and must possess within the province freehold estate of the clear value of £100, or be a householder occupying a dwelling house of the clear annual value of £25, or holder of a lease of the value of £25 per annum, or the holder of a lease or license 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 £25. The Legislative Assembly consists of 50 members, each representing one electorate, and elected for 3 years. Members must be 21 years of age, have resided in Western Australia for two years and be either natural born subjects of the Crown or naturalized for 5 years. Electors must be 21 years of age, natural-born or naturalized subjects of the Crown, and must have resided in the Colony for 6 months and been 6 months on the roll, and must either be resident in the district, or hold freehold estate in the district of the clear value of £50, or be householders occupying a dwelling house of the annual value of £10, or holders of a lease of the annual value of £10, or holders of a lease or license of Crown lands at an annual rental of £5, or have their names on the electoral list of a municipality or Roads Board in respect of property within the district. Electors for both Houses may be of either sex. Members of the Legislature are paid 200*l.* a year, and travel free on all Government railways, and by courtesy are allowed the same privilege on private lines. The entire management and control of the waste lands of the Crown in Western Australia is vested in the Legislature of the colony.

Governor.—Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, K.C.M.G.

The Governor has a salary of 4,000*l.* per annum. He is assisted in his functions by a cabinet of responsible ministers, as follows (December 23, 1901):—

Premier, and Attorney-General.—Hon. G. Leake.

Colonial Treasurer and Colonial Secretary.—Hon. F. Illingworth.

Minister for Works.—Hon. C. H. Rason.

Minister for Lands.—Hon. Adam Jameson.

Commissioner of Railways.—Hon. W. Kingsmill.

Minister for Mines.—Hon. H. Gregory.

Area and Population.

As defined by Royal Commission, Western Australia includes all that portion of the continent situated to the westward of 129° E. longitude. The greatest length of this territory from Cape Londonderry in the north to Peak Head (south of King George's Sound) in the south is 1,480 miles, and its breadth from Steep Point near Dirk Hartog's Island, on the west, to the 129th meridian, on the east, about 1,000 miles. According to the latest computations, the total estimated area of the colony is 975,920 English square miles, or, 624,588,800 acres. It is divided into 37 magisterial districts.

Western Australia was first settled in 1829, and for many years the population was small. In 1850 the colony had not more than 6,000 inhabitants, but at the census of December 1859 the population had risen to 14,837—namely, 9,522 males and 5,315 females. On December 31, 1867, the population numbered 21,713, comprising 13,934 males and 7,779 females. At the census taken on March 31, 1870, the total population was 24,785, of whom 15,375 were males and 9,410 females. Included in these numbers were 1,790 male prisoners, either in prisons or at working depots in various parts of the colony.

At the census of 1881 the population of the colony was 29,708; and the results of the census of April 5, 1891, gave a total population of 49,782—29,807 males and 19,975 females. This shows an increase since 1881 of 20,074, or 67·57 per cent. These figures do not include the aborigines, of whose numbers it is difficult to give even an approximate estimate, scattered as they are over an extensive territory, much of which is yet entirely unknown. There were 5,670 civilised aborigines in the colony in 1891. Of the total population in 1891, 27,825 were returned as being natives of Western Australia, and 34,271 as being unmarried. Of the unmarried population, 21,577 were males and 12,694 females, while of the unmarried population over 21 years of age, 10,126 were males and 1,990 were females. Provisional returns of the Census of March 31, 1901, show that the total population at that date was 182,553 (112,094 males and 70,459 females). Perth, the capital, had a population of 36,199; Fremantle, 20,359. In 1900 there were 5,454 births and 2,240 deaths, giving a surplus of 3,214; there were 24,921 arrivals and 19,021 departures—excess of arrivals over departures, 5,900.

Religion.

The religious division of the population was as follows at the census of 1891:—

Religious Divisions	Number	Per cent.	Religious Divisions	Number	Per cent.
Church of England	24,769	49·75	Independents	1,573	3·16
Roman Catholics	12,464	25·04	Presbyterians	1,996	4·01
Wesleyans	4,556	9·15	Other religions not specified	4,424	8·89

Instruction.

Of the total white population above 15 years in 1891 13·20 per cent. could neither read nor write. Education is compulsory.

The following table shows the average cost per head and attendance in Government schools and in assisted schools in 1880, 1890, 1899, and 1900:—

—	No. of Schools	No. of Scholars	Av. Attendance	Cost per Head
<i>Government Schools</i>				£ s. d.
1880	67	2,719	2,102	3 7 11½
1890	82	3,352	2,535	3 7 11
1899	205	16,053	12,465	3 17 9
1900	218	18,557	14,663	4 6 11
<i>Assisted Schools</i>				
1880	19	1,327	1,006	1 11 7
1890	19	1,662	1,283	1 7 7½
1899	83¹	5,812	4,359²	—
1900	75¹	5,462	4,248	—

¹ Private Schools, including those formerly assisted.

² Estimated.

The grants to private schools ceased from 1895, but compensation was made to the schools that had so far received subsidy, the sum of £15,000 being divided amongst them in proportion to the grants received by them during 1895.

The total sum spent on education and schools in 1900 was 78,031l.

Justice and Crime.

The following table gives the number of offences, apprehensions, and convictions for four years:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900
Offences reported to police	18,423	16,287	15,069	16,224
Apprehended by police or summoned	15,433	14,902	13,880	14,863
Summary convictions	9,584	9,659	9,293	9,925
Convictions in superior courts	194	154	116	156

On December 31, 1900, there were 101 prisoners undergoing penal servitude in the colony. The total number of persons committed to prison in 1899 was 2,150—viz.: male adults, 1,944, adult females, 197, juveniles, 9.

Pauperism.

There are two charitable institutions, and one auxiliary institute of a similar nature—all situated in Perth—supported by public funds, with 338 inmates on December 31, 1900. Twenty-five Government hospitals, two public hospitals, and two lunatic asylums are supported by public funds, whilst there are fourteen assisted hospitals and numerous private hospitals; two Protestant and two Roman Catholic orphanages are partly supported by private subscriptions and partly out of public money. There are also two native and half-caste institutions, 1 Industrial School and 1 Reformatory, supported in a similar manner. During 1900 a total of 1,002 persons in the colony received outdoor relief.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony in the last five years were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1896	2,440,390½	2,362,003
1897	2,843,775	3,236,044
1898	2,604,943	2,980,495
1899	2,638,081	2,396,448
1900	3,010,005	2,898,654

Nearly 33 per cent. of the public income is derived from customs duties (987,185½. in 1900), and the rest mainly from railways, the Post Office, mining, and leases of Crown lands. Western Australia had a public debt of 12,709,430½. on June 30, 1901; the annual charge for which was 486,800½., and sinking fund, 429,227½.

Defence.

The volunteer infantry comprises five battalions composed of twenty-two companies of riflea. Two of the battalions, consisting of 10 companies, are stationed in the country; the country corps are armed with the Martini-Metford and Martini-Enfield rifle, and the metropolitan corps are furnished with the Lee-Speed Magazine rifle. There are also three batteries of artillery. One battery of permanent artillery is established at the Albany forts. The colony, up to June 30, 1901, had furnished six companies of mounted infantry for active service in South Africa. The annual expenditure on the fortifications is divided between the Australian states in proportion to the respective populations. The total number of officers is 135, that of non-commissioned officers and men 2,561. The total expenditure for defences for the year ended December 31, 1900, was 47,883½.

Production and Industry.

The agricultural prosperity of the colony has greatly increased in recent years; there were 201,946 acres of land under crop during 1900, out of a total of 624,588,800 acres. The live stock consisted, at the end of 1900, of 68,231 horses, 338,665 cattle, and 2,431,861 sheep. At the census of 1891, 8,746 persons were returned as directly engaged in agricultural pursuits—exclusive of their families; 6,380 persons were engaged in industrial pursuits.

At the beginning of 1901, of the cultivated area, 74,130 acres were under wheat, 2,579 under barley, 5,881 under oats, and 104,104 under hay. The total area alienated, or in process of alienation, in the colony up to the end of 1900 was 6,619,284 acres, of which 48,957 acres were alienated during 1900, and 309,804 acres taken up under conditional purchase. The average produce per acre was (1900)—wheat 10·44 bushels, barley 11·32 bushels, oats 14·79 bushels, maize (only 100 acres) 13·87 bushels, and hay 0·99 ton to the acre. There were in 1899 3,245 acres under vines, 1,400 acres being used for wine making, 721 acres are fused for table purposes, and 1,124 acres not yet bearing. The total area under vines in 1900 was 3,246 acres. There were in the colony in 1900, 2,561 leases of gold mines; men employed in the mines, 16,080; output of gold, 1,580,950 oz., value 6,007,610½.; 55 leases of lead and copper mines; output of copper, 646 tons of ore, and ingots 249 tons, total value 33,937½.; 108 leases of tin mines, output of tin, 670 tons of ore, and ingots 142 tons, total value 57,050½.; and 71 of coal mines. Gold

exported during 1895, 231,513 oz., valued at 879,748½.; in 1896, 281,265 oz., value 1,068,808½.; in 1897, 674,994 oz., value 2,564,977½.; in 1898, 1,050,184 oz., value 3,990,698½.; in 1899, 1,434,570 oz., value 5,451,368½.; in 1900, 999,769 oz., value 3,799,124½.

Along the river-courses of the north and north-east of the colony are about 20,000,000 acres of fairly well-watered country, affording good pasturage.

Commerce.

The total value of the imports and exports, including bullion and specie, of Western Australia, in the last six years is shown in the subjoined statement:—

—	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports.	3,774,951	6,493,557	6,418,565	5,241,965	4,473,532	5,962,178
Exports.	1,332,554	1,650,226	3,940,098	4,960,006	6,985,642	6,852,054

In 1900, of the total imports the value of 3,872,510½. was subject to duty, and 2,089,668½. duty free. The total imports from the United Kingdom amounted to 2,225,746½., and exports to the United Kingdom 4,268,419½.

The values and quantities are furnished in the entries by importers and exporters, supported by invoices and declarations. The values are scrutinised by the statistical branch of the Customs at Fremantle, and corrected when evidently inconsistent with current rates. The countries of origin of imports and of destination of exports are those disclosed in the entries and in the corresponding invoices or shipping bills. The trade returns include all goods entered from and cleared to foreign countries or places outside the Colony. Of transit trade, however, no record has been instituted. The statistical results, though accurate as regards the trade of the Colony considered by itself, are not easily comparable with those of other Australian colonies. The prevailing diversity of system, and the want of a General Statistical Board provided with expert knowledge for the determination of values, render it impossible to reconcile with nicety the returns of one Colony with those of another.

The chief exports are:—Gold, value in 1895, 879,748½.; in 1897, 2,564,977½.; in 1898, 3,990,698½.; in 1899, 5,451,368½.; in 1900, 3,799,124½.; pearls, in 1900, 20,000½. (estimated); pearl-shell, in 1900, 86,513½.; sandal-wood, in 1900, 39,038½.; timber, in 1900, 458,461½.; wool, in 1898, 287,731½.; in 1899, 423,296½.; in 1900, 270,718½.; skins, in 1899, 61,998½.; in 1900, 54,109½.

The distribution of the trade in 1900 was:—

	Imports from	Exports to
	£	£
United Kingdom	2,225,746	4,268,419
Australasian Colonies	2,743,502	1,125,338
Other British Possessions	279,593	1,214,756
United States	226,035	175
Other Foreign Countries	487,302	243,366
Total	5,962,178	6,852,054

The value of the imports into the United Kingdom from Western Australia, and of the exports of domestic produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom to Western Australia, according to the Board of Trade returns, in each of the last five years was:—

population, and for the House of Assembly 41,286 or 23·94 per cent. of the total population. The legislative authority vests in both Houses, while the executive is vested in a Governor or Administrator appointed by the Crown.

Governor.—Rt Hon. Sir A. E. Havelock, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I. (3,500*l.*)

Chief Justice.—Sir J. S. Dodds, Kt., K.C.M.G. (1,750*l.*).

The Governor is aided in the exercise of the executive by a cabinet of responsible ministers, consisting of six members, as follows :—

Premier and Attorney-General.—Hon. N. E. Lewis, M.H.A.

Chief Secretary.—Hon. G. T. Collins, M.L.C.

Treasurer.—Hon. B. S. Bird, M.H.A.

Minister of Lands and Works.—Hon. E. Mulcahy, M.H.A.

Each of the ministers has a salary of 750*l.* per annum. The Premier has 200*l.* a year in addition. The ministers must have a seat in either of the two Houses.

Area and Population.

The first penal settlement was formed in Tasmania in 1804; and till 1813 it was merely a place of transportation from Great Britain and from New South Wales, of which colony it was a dependency until 1825. Transportation ceased in 1853.

The area of the colony, with Macquarie (170 square miles), is estimated at 26,385 square miles or about 16,886,000 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 colony is divided into eighteen counties.

According to Census Returns the population has increased as follows :—

—	Population.	Increase per Ct. per Annum.	—	Population.	Increase per Ct. per Annum.
1851	70,130	—	1881	115,705	1·38
1861	89,977	2·83	1891	146,667	2·36
1871	99,328	1·18	1901	172,475	1·64

At the census of 1901 there were 89,624 males and 82,851 females. On the basis of this population, the average density is 6·58 persons to a square mile. Of the total population in 1901, 136,629 were natives of Tasmania,

19,815 natives of the United Kingdom, 12,526 natives of other Australasian colonies, 484 Chinese, 773 German. In 1901 there were 25,807 males and 25,460 females married, 60,917 males and 52,571 females unmarried, 2,560 males and 4,672 females widowed, 35 males and 22 females divorced, and 303 males and 126 females unspecified. The aborigines of Tasmania are entirely extinct.

Of the population in 1901, 4,997 were returned as professional; 7,937 domestic; 7,497 commercial; transport and communication, 4,848; 18,750 industrial; 27,899 primary producers; 1,566 indefinite; 98,981 dependants.

The births, deaths, and marriages for five years have been as follows :—

—	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of Births.
1896	4,603	964	1,901	2,702
1897	4,654	1,052	1,947	2,737
1898	4,580	1,097	2,359	2,221
1899	4,674	1,147	2,214	2,470
1900	4,864	1,332	1,903	2,961

Of the total births in 1900, 264, or 5·42 per cent., were illegitimate.

The number of immigrants and emigrants was as follows in each of the last six years :—

—	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Immigrants	18,767	19,076	20,735	24,074	24,959	23,056
Emigrants ¹	17,168	15,419	16,697	19,323	20,805	22,574

¹ It is estimated that the departures are understated by about 13 per cent.

The direct movement of population is mainly between the Australian colonies (chiefly Victoria) and Tasmania.

The population of the capital, Hobart, on 31st March, 1901, was 24,654, and of Launceston 18,022.

Religion.

The Government contributes 175*l.* annually for various religious purposes. On 31st March, 1901, the census showed belonging to the Church of England 83,812 of the population; Roman Catholics, 30,314; Wesleyan Methodists, 24,961; Presbyterians, 11,523; Independents, 5,544; Jews, 107; Salvation Army, 1,454; Baptists, 4,330; Friends, 179; other sects, 10,251.

Instruction.

There are 20 superior schools or colleges in the colony, with (1900) an average attendance of about 2,000; 327 public elementary schools, with 24,157 scholars on roll; and 224 private schools, with 9,749 scholars. Education is compulsory. There were also about 462 children attending ragged schools

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from West. Australia .	466,895	861,870	471,706	679,382	935,104
Exports of British produce to Western Australia . . .	2,307,614	2,848,847	1,755,780	1,466,583	2,125,118

The imports into Great Britain from the colony consist mostly of wool, pearl shells, and timber. The value of the wool imports was 146,202*l.* in 1878, 265,180*l.* in 1888, 248,463*l.* in 1898, 283,929*l.* in 1899, 362,180*l.* in 1900. The quantity of wool imported into Great Britain in 1898 was 8,539,680 lbs., in 1899, 8,830,040 lbs., in 1900, 9,022,940 lbs. In 1899 wood was imported into Great Britain from the colony to the value of 503,104*l.*, in 1900, 277,525*l.* The chief exports from Great Britain to the colony in 1900 were iron, value 403,102*l.*; apparel, 210,118*l.*; beer and ale, 46,024*l.*; spirits, 70,213*l.*; cottons, 123,095*l.*; machinery, 201,760*l.*; leather, 62,630*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

There were on the West Australian register on December 31, 1900, 29 steamers of 5,249 tons, and 150 sailing vessels of 7,268 tons; total, 179 vessels of 12,517 tons. In 1900, 769 vessels of 1,625,696 tons entered, and 747 of 1,606,332 tons cleared, the ports of the colony.

There were 1,978 miles of railway open for traffic on 30th June, 1901 (including 623 miles of private line).

On 31st December, 1900, there were 6,052 miles of telegraph poles within the colony, 8,872 miles of wire. Two wires, one from Albany and a second *via* Coolgardie, extend to South Australia, and Roebuck Bay is connected with Banjowangie by the alternative cable of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Cable Company. The number of stations on December 31, 1900, was 161. The number of messages sent was 1,167,197, the expenditure amounted to 248,877*l.*, which includes the Post Office expenditure; and the net revenue from telegraphs alone to 75,014*l.*

In 1900 there passed through the Post Office 13,162,358 letters inclusive of registered letters, 459,837 postcards, 6,992,278 newspapers, and 3,449,779 packets, each counted once only.

Money and Credit.

There are six banks in Western Australia besides the Post Office Savings Bank. The following statement relates to the quarter ended June 30, 1901:—

Banks	Capital paid up	Notes in Circulation	Deposits	Total Average Liabilities	Total Average Assets	Reserved Profits
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Western Australian Bank .	100,000	133,296	1,782,306	2,014,405	2,429,153	224,405
National Bank of Australasia	1,498,220	55,145	417,113	478,982	910,979	69,654
Union Bank of Australia . .	1,500,000	94,808	1,115,442	1,214,230	946,822	899,689
Bank of New South Wales .	2,000,000	14,267	432,820	449,118	785,752	1,250,000
Commercial Bank of Australia, Ltd. .	1,133,591 ¹ 2,117,230 ²	13,836	129,434	143,834	499,594	13,747
Bank of Australasia . . .	1,600,000	51,546	525,404	583,546	398,853	1,019,041
Total of average	9,949,041	362,948	4,402,519	4,884,116	5,971,153	3,476,536

¹ Ordinary shares.

² Preference shares.

Government Savings Bank.—During the year ended 30th June, 1901, deposits of the value of 1,373,153*l.* were made. The amount withdrawn during that year was 1,053,938*l.*, leaving a balance of 1,618,359*l.* on deposit on 30th June, 1901.

Agent-General in London.—Hon. H. B. Lefroy.

Secretary.—R. C. Haie.

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TASMANIA.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of Tasmania was established by Act 18 Vict. No. 17, supplemented by Act 49 Vict. No. 8, passed in 1886. By these Acts a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly are constituted, called the Parliament of Tasmania. The Legislative Council is composed of nineteen members, elected by all natural-born or naturalised subjects of the Crown who possess either a freehold worth 10*l.* a year, or a leasehold of 30*l.*, or are barristers or solicitors on roll of Supreme Court, medical practitioners duly qualified, and all subjects holding a commission or possessing a degree. Each member is elected for six years. Members of the Legislative Council, and also of the House of Assembly, are paid 100*l.* per annum, and have the right to free railway passes, and of franking through the post-office and telegraph department. The House of Assembly consists of thirty-eight members, elected by all natural born or naturalised subjects who have continuously resided in Tasmania for over 12 months. The Assembly is elected for three years. The number of electors for the Legislative Council in 1901 was 9,430 or 5.46 per cent. of the total

There are also two technical schools at Hobart and Launceston. The higher education is under a university, who hold examinations and grant degrees. Elementary education is under the control of a director working under a ministerial head. There are several valuable scholarships from the lower to the higher schools. At the census of 1901 the number of persons returned as unable to read and write was 34,872, or 20·29 per cent. of the population.

The total cost to Government of education in 1900, including grants to university (4,000*l.*), and technical education (1,338*l.*), was 49,843*l.* There are 44 public libraries and mechanics' institutes, with about 86,226 volumes. There are 7 daily, 4 weekly, 1 tri-weekly, and 7 monthly journals.

Justice and Crime.

There is a Supreme Court, courts of petty, general, and quarter sessions, the latter presided over by a stipendiary magistrate, assisted by justices of the peace. The total number of prisoners that came before all the criminal courts in 1899 was 4,453 males and 536 females; of these 3,546 males and 395 females were summarily convicted, mostly for fraud; and 79 males and 6 females committed for trial. Before the Supreme Courts and sessions courts 25 persons were convicted in 1900. The total police force is 250. There were 2 gaols, with 93 male and 15 female inmates, at the end of 1900, and in training schools 60 inmates.

Pauperism.

Besides hospitals and benevolent institutions, there are two establishments for paupers, with 307 male and 171 female inmates at the end of the year 1900, the daily average number of persons maintained during the year being 344 males and 194 females. The total expenditure during the year was 6,653*l.*, mainly contributed by the colonial Government. During the year 1900 outdoor relief was administered to 650 people; 3,629 persons were relieved by Benevolent Societies in 1900.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Of the total yearly revenue about 61 per cent. is derived from taxation, chiefly customs; 30 per cent. from railways, postal, telegraph, and other public services; and the remainder principally from the rental and sale of Crown lands. Of the expenditure 35 per cent. is for special public works, 35 per cent. for interest, 8 per cent. for general purposes, 6 per cent. for religion, science, and education, 5 per cent. for hospitals and charities, 11 per cent. for law and protection. In 1900 17,390*l.* was spent in maintenance of defence force. The subjoined statement shows the total general revenue and expenditure during each of the last five years:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	797,976	845,019	908,223	943,970	1,054,980
Expenditure .	750,244	785,026	830,168	871,453	923,731

In 1900 the customs revenue amounted to 466,218*l.* "

Included in the receipts and disbursements for 1900 are certain sums raised and expended for 'redemption of loans,' under the name of 'Territorial Revenue.'

The revenue for 1901 is (under existing Federal and State conditions) estimated at 865,071*l.*, and expenditure 855,000*l.*

The public debt of Tasmania amounted December 31, 1900, to 8,511,005*l.*; the debt, except 3,527,632*l.* at 3½ per cent., consists principally of 4 per cent. debentures, redeemable from 1901 to 1940, and the whole was raised for the construction of public works. The interest on the amount realised on the last 3½ per cent. loan floated was equivalent to 3·621 per cent. at par. The following is an abstract of loans expenditure up to December 31, 1900:—Public works: railways, 3,910,229*l.*, or 47·42 per cent.; telegraphs, 130,197*l.*, or 1·58 per cent.; roads, bridges, jetties, &c., 2,459,157*l.*, or 29·82 per cent.; public buildings, 731,167*l.*, or 8·87 per cent.; defences, 126,095*l.*, or 1·53 per cent.; other public works, 145,247*l.*, or 1·76 per cent.; loans to local bodies, 160,139*l.*, or 1·94 per cent.; miscellaneous, 71,559*l.*, or ·87 per cent.—total public works, 7,733,787*l.*, or 93·79 per cent.; other public services, 512,371*l.*, or 6·21 per cent.—total, 8,246,150*l.*, or 100 per cent.

The total local revenue, exclusive of all grants from the Government, for 1900 was 191,545*l.*, and the expenditure 194,618*l.* Local debt, 1900, 674,541*l.*

Defence.

The volunteer defence force of the colony numbers some 2,726 officers and men, and is composed of three rifle regiments, engineers, artillery, mounted infantry, cadets corps, and auxiliary force, all under jurisdiction of a commandant stationed at Hobart. Included in the above is a small permanent force, stationed at Hobart, of 21 men for the purpose of keeping barracks and batteries in order, and to form the nucleus of a larger force.

There are four batteries on the river Derwent, and one on the Tamar; and the Colony possesses one torpedo boat and some small craft.

Production and Industry.

The total area of the colony is 16,778,000 acres, including 1,206,500 acres islands and lakes, unalienated land, principally heavily timbered or mineral-bearing, 11,943,056 acres. In 1901 19,422 persons were directly engaged in agriculture, and 1,881 in pastoral pursuits. In 1901 there were 224,352 acres under crop, and 306,180 acres under permanent artificially sown grasses. Of the total area, 4,834,944 acres have been sold or granted to settlers by the Crown up to the end of 1900; while 1,206,794 acres have been eased as sheep runs. In 1900-1901 the total area under fallow, 29,629;

13,605 acres were devoted to horticulture. The following table shows the acreage and produce of the chief crops for five years:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Wheat, acres . . .	74,516	85,905	85,287	64,328	51,825
„ bushels . . .	1,286,330	1,668,341	2,303,512	1,101,303	1,110,421
„ bushels per acre	17.34	19.42	27.00	17.12	21.43
Oats, acres . . .	44,768	38,166	59,509	45,110	45,073
„ bushels . . .	971,996	1,102,285	2,271,070	1,148,160	1,406,913
„ bushels per acre .	21.79	28.88	38.17	23.45	31.21
Potatoes, acres . .	21,651	22,357	20,241	26,951	23,068
„ tons . . .	72,241	49,124	88,166	101,620	93,862
„ tons per acre .	3.33	2.19	4.35	3.78	4.07
Hay, acres . . .	47,798	57,828	49,277	42,492	61,541
„ tons . . .	44,344	78,849	82,448	51,123	94,198
„ tons per acre .	.92	1.36	1.67	1.20	1.53

Under the head of horticulture 624 acres were sown with hops in 1900, yielding 696,679 lbs. of hops. The yield of apples was slightly below the average. Fruit culture is of great importance; fruit and jam to the value of 279,988*l.* was exported in 1900.

There were in the colony 31,607 horses, 165,516 head of cattle, 1,683,956 sheep and lambs, and 68,291 pigs, on March 31, 1901.

The soil of the colony is rich in iron ore, tin, copper, and galena, and there are large beds of coal. The total number of gold-mining leases in force at the end of 1900 was 420; of tin-mining leases, 441; coal, 29; silver, 229; copper, 102. Gold to the value of 207,162*l.* was exported in 1900, and silver to the value of 252,080*l.*, copper ore, &c., 901,660. Owing to cessation of alluvial working, the total number of persons employed in gold-mining has decreased from 2,060 in 1879 to 1,231 in 1901. The total number of men employed in silver and copper mining in 1900 was 2,940, output 446,436 tons, valued at 1,583,404*l.* The total value of tin exports in 1900 was 270,998*l.* The total value of the tin exported up to the end of 1900 was 7,232,247*l.* The total number of men employed in coal-mining in 1900 was 151, output 50,811 tons valued at 21,711*l.*

Commerce.

There are heavy customs duties, those levied in 1900 amounting to 466,218*l.*, or 22.44 per cent. of the total value of imports. The total imports and exports of Tasmania, including bullion and specie, were as follows in each of the last five years:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Total imports	1,192,410	1,367,608	1,650,018	1,769,324	2,073,657
Total exports	1,473,429	1,744,461	1,803,369	2,577,475	2,610,617

In 1900 the imports subject to duty amounted to 1,628,987*l.*, and the imports duty-free to 444,670*l.*

The exports are chiefly wool, gold, silver, tin, timber, fruit and jam, hops, grain, hides and skins, bark. The following are the values of the more important of these for five years:—

Year	Wool	Gold	Silver and Silver Ore	Tin	Timber and Bark	Hops	Fruit, Green and Preserved	Copper and Copper Ore
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1896	290,971	232,180	222,948	159,038	61,426	21,665	169,705	1,659
1897	264,630	230,282	216,893	150,586	62,065	16,373	195,073	317,437
1898	254,960	188,478	167,618	141,439	60,012	22,912	183,345	378,565
1899	357,757	205,936	208,869	281,947	70,584	13,555	244,143	761,880
1900	261,214	207,162	252,080	270,998	71,618	19,370	279,988	901,660

The chief imports in 1900 were drapers' goods, 436,632*l.*; hardware, 131,128*l.*; sugar, 114,499*l.*; machinery, 112,044*l.*

Of the total imports those at the port of Launceston in 1900 were valued at 808,326*l.*, and Hobart, 776,917*l.*; sub-ports, 488,413*l.* Exports from Launceston, 707,053*l.*; from Hobart, 755,470*l.*; sub-ports, 1,148,094*l.*

The following gives, according to Tasmanian returns, a synopsis of the general direction of trade during three years:—

Country	Imports from			Exports to		
	1898	1899	1900	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom . .	465,544	501,120	628,663	431,518	1,039,646	688,600
Victoria . . .	720,684	799,907	908,722	614,640	391,602	388,913
New South Wales . .	273,227	275,414	337,672	635,110	701,524	613,161
Other British colonies .	140,158	158,099	154,904	99,918	117,232	109,088
Foreign countries . .	50,495	34,784	43,696	22,153	327,477	810,855
Total . . .	1,650,018	1,769,324	2,073,657	1,803,369	2,577,475	2,610,617

The recorded values are determined by the invoices and declarations: the quantities are ascertained from invoices, weights being checked by the customs officials. It is difficult to arrive at the value of the import trade in respect of any particular country, the custom being to refer all imports, whether transshipments or re-exports, to the last port of clearance. Owing to the increasing facilities offered by steam communication, direct trade with Tasmania is falling off in favour of indirect trade principally through Victoria, which from its geographical position is the nearest port of junction with the great oceanic lines of steamers with Europe. It is estimated that the true extent of inter-colonial trade in itself does not greatly exceed 25 per cent. of the whole, the balance being principally trade with England.

The total value of the imports into the United Kingdom from Tasmania and of the exports of British produce to Tasmania direct, for six years, was as follows, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

—	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Tasmania .	274,441	315,978	289,369	260,270	281,640	301,215
Exports of British produce . . .	338,489	423,784	412,234	452,489	529,584	589,108

The staple article of import into the United Kingdom from Tasmania is wool. The value was 215,462*l.* in 1896, 181,134*l.* in 1897, 165,840*l.* in 1898,

154,664*l.* in 1899, 148,689*l.* in 1900. In 1900 fruit was imported to the value of 101,916*l.* The principal exports from Great Britain to Tasmania are apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 89,064*l.* in 1900; iron, wrought and unwrought, 69,035*l.*; cottons, 79,350*l.*; woollens, 50,858*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The registered shipping in 1900 consisted of 157 sailing vessels of 8,983 tons, and 47 steamers of 6,800 tons; total, 204 vessels of 15,783 tons. In 1900 741 vessels of 618,963 tons entered (53 of 173,078 tons belonging to the United Kingdom), and 743 of 613,955 tons (49 of 165,868 tons belonging to the United Kingdom) cleared Tasmanian ports. Of the former 235 of 377,421 tons entered, and of the latter 237 of 369,818 tons cleared Hobart; the remainder falling to Launceston and sub-ports.

Internal Communications.

At the end of 1900 there were open for traffic 594 miles of railway completed, consisting of a main line connecting the two principal ports, Hobart and Launceston, and a line connecting Launceston and Ulverstone, and other inland branch lines.

Tasmania has a telegraph system, belonging to the Government, through all the settled parts of the colony. At the end of 1900 the number of miles of line in operation was 2,090½, and 3,793½ and 438 cable miles of wire; the number of stations 324. The number of telegraphic messages sent was 255,793 in the year 1900. The submarine cable to the Australian continent carried 124,424 messages in 1900. There are also 1,193½ miles of telephone wire, with exchanges at New Norfolk, Hobart, Launceston, and Zeehan. The revenue of the Government telegraph and telephone system was 22,819*l.* in 1900.

The number of letters carried by the Post Office in the year 1900 was 10,590,454; of packets, 1,899,870; of newspapers, 6,636,880; and post-cards, 817,411. The Post Office revenue in 1900 was 84,539*l.*, and the expenditure of Post and Telegraph Departments was in 1900, 99,864*l.* There were 371 post-offices in 1900, 828 officers, 2,911 miles of post roads, and 1,593,067 miles travelled.

Agent-General in London.—Hon. Alfred Dobson.

Secretary.—Herbert W. Ely.

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Australian Defence.

Sydney is a first-class naval station, the head-quarters of the British fleet in Australasia. In 1900 there were 8 imperial war vessels on the station. By the "Australasian Naval Force Act," which was assented to on December 20, 1887, a fleet of five fast cruisers, each of 2,575 tons displacement and 7,500 horse-power, and two torpedo gunboats, each of 735 tons and 3,500 horse-power, have been equipped for the Australian seas. An agreement was entered into for a period of ten years, afterwards terminable by two years' notice, which provided that the vessels should be built by the British Government, and that those of the Australian colonies who were parties to the agreement should pay interest (35,000*l.*) at the rate of 5 per cent. on the original cost, and the cost of maintenance which is not to exceed 91,000*l.* In 1899–1900 the total subsidy, amounting to 126,000*l.*, was distributed thus: New South Wales, 37,973*l.*; Victoria, 32,749*l.*; Queensland, 13,585*l.*; South Australia, 10,439*l.*; Western Australia, 4,816*l.*; Tasmania, 5,134*l.*; New Zealand, 21,304*l.* Upon the termination of the agreement the vessels will remain the property of the British Government. These vessels—the cruisers *Katoomba*, *Tauranga*, *Ringarooma*, *Mildura*, and *Wallaroo*, and the torpedo-gunboats *Boomerang* and *Karakatta*—are attached to the Australian Squadron. Under the agreement with the colonies they are not to be removed from the station in case of war. The cruisers are now growing obsolete, and have little fighting value. With the question of replacing them there has arisen the question whether the present system is the most advantageous.

The principal ports of the States are protected by fortifications, and forts have been erected at King George's Sound and Thursday Island, the cost being shared by the different colonies.

In the following table the military forces of the various States of the Commonwealth on June 30, 1900, are shown:—

States	Paid	Partially paid	Unpaid	Total
N. S. Wales	824	4,440	3,305	8,569
Victoria	387	3,560	2,101	6,048
Queensland	284	2,945	657	3,886
S. Australia	34	1,320	—	1,354
W. Australia	42	1,801	—	1,843
Tasmania	21	225	1,607	1,853
Commonwealth	1,592	14,291	7,670	23,553

Most of the States have also cadet companies, consisting of youths attending school, who are taught the use of arms, so as to fit them, on reaching manhood, for taking a patriotic share in the defence of their country.

The outbreak of hostilities with the Boers in October, 1899, served to demonstrate the strength of the loyalty of these colonies to the mother country. From all parts of Australasia members of the various defence forces, as well as civilians, volunteered for service with the Imperial troops in South Africa.

The States again offered to assist Great Britain on the outbreak of hostilities in China. The Imperial authorities accepted the offer, and contingents of naval volunteers were despatched from New South Wales and Victoria, while South Australia equipped and sent the gunboat *Protector*.

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NEW GUINEA, BRITISH.

This possession is the south-eastern part of the island of New Guinea with the islands of the D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups, and all islands between 8° and 12° S. latitude, and 141° and 155° E. longitude. It is bounded on the west by the Dutch and on the north by the German possessions. The total area is 90,540 square miles, and the population about 350,000, of whom 250 are Europeans.

The government of British New Guinea is founded on the British New Guinea Act of November, 1887, and on Letters Patent issued June 8, 1888. The cost of the administration to the extent of 15,000*l.* a year, is guaranteed, primarily by the Government of Queensland, for ten years, but this sum is contributed in equal proportions by the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, and these Colonies have a voice in the general administration of the affairs of the country. The relation of this dependency to the Commonwealth is not yet definitely determined. The Imperial

Government is willing to hand over the administration to the Commonwealth Government which proposes to provide 20,000*l.* a year for five years towards the expenses of administration. The dependency will not, however, be regarded as within the Commonwealth.

Lieut.-Governor.—George Ruthven Le Hunte, C.M.G.

Many large districts have been reduced to order and the tribes have in large areas settled down to peaceful habits. Four missionary bodies are at work—the London Missionary Society on the South Coast, the Sacred Heart Society in the Mekeo district, the Wesleyans in the Islands, the Anglican Mission on the North-East Coast—and many thousands of natives are being taught. At the same time trading relations with Europeans are being established, and the groves of cocoa-nut trees are being extended. Considerable areas, comprising varieties of soil and climate are available for systematic planting by Europeans. Local labour is obtainable. The climate is very fairly good for its latitude. There is little disease save fever, and it is rarely of a malignant type. The country seems to offer very favourable conditions for the planting of tobacco, rice, sugar, tea, coffee, and other tropical products, more especially rubber producing trees. A small export of coffee and tobacco has begun.

With the exception that land cannot be acquired directly from the natives, that firearms, explosives, and intoxicating liquors cannot be supplied to natives, and that the engagement of natives as labourers is subject to certain regulations, no restriction is imposed on the pursuit of any industry in the Possession. Land can be purchased or leased from the Crown. The prices charged for land vary, but land suitable for planting purposes can be obtained in freehold at 2*s.* 6*d.* an acre, with easy conditions. There are 3 ports of entry—Port Moresby, Samarai, and Baru.

The Territory is divided into 6 magisterial districts. There is a Central Court at Port Moresby, but it holds sittings wherever necessary. For native government some simple laws have been passed in the form of regulations, and a commencement has been made in the training of native magistrates. There are now many village policemen, and a trained force of constabulary of about 124 men, almost exclusively natives, now exists.

The revenue from the colony and the expenditure for ordinary administrative services in 5 years were:—

Years	Revenue.	Expenditure
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
1896	6,548	15,000
1897	10,664	16,229
1898	10,281	14,991
1899	11,683	15,583
1900	13,831	19,315

The revenue is mainly derived from customs duties.

The possession is believed to contain valuable timbers, the coco and sago palm are plentiful, sandal-wood, ebony, gums, rattans, and other products are found. Gold is found in the Louisiade Islands, on the mainland, and on Woodlark Island. There are about five hundred miners engaged in it

and many natives. Mining with machinery is progressing, and attention is being given to dredging for gold with encouraging results. The trade of the possession is principally with Queensland and New South Wales. Imports, for 1899–1900, 72,286*l.*; for 1898–99, 52,200*l.*; for 1897–8, 46,971*l.*; exports, for 1899–1900, 56,167*l.* for 1898–99, 68,500*l.*, including gold and pearls. The chief imports are food stuffs, tobacco, drapery and hardware; exports, trepang, copra, pearl shell, gold, pearls, sandal-wood.

In 1899–1900, in foreign trade, the tonnage entered amounted to 26,302 tons. There is good water communication to some parts of the interior. British New Guinea is treated as a postal district of Queensland, its mails passing through that colony. In 1898–99 the postal movement was: letters, 7,767; newspapers, 2,120; packets, 640.

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NEW ZEALAND.

Government and Constitution.

The present form of government for New Zealand was established by statute 15 & 16 Vict., cap. 72, passed in 1852. By this Act the colony was divided into six provinces, afterwards increased to nine, each governed by a Superintendent and Provincial Council, elected by the inhabitants according to a franchise practically amounting to household suffrage. By a subsequent Act of the Colonial Legislature, 39 Vict., No. xxi., passed in 1875, the provincial system of government was abolished, and the powers previously exercised by superintendents and provincial officers were ordered to be exercised by the Governor or by local boards. By the terms of this and other amending statutes, the legislative power is vested in the Governor and a 'General

Assembly' consisting of two Chambers—the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the House of Representatives. The Governor has the power of assenting to or withholding consent from bills, or he may reserve them for Her 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 at present (August 1901) of forty-five members, who are paid at the rate of 150*l.* per annum. Those appointed before September 17, 1891, are life members, but those appointed subsequently to that date hold their seats for seven years only, though they are eligible for reappointment. By an Act passed in 1887, the number of members of the House of Representatives was reduced to seventy-four, including four Maoris, elected by the people for three years. An Act passed in 1900 increases the number of members by six, but the alteration does not take effect until the General Election in 1902. They are paid at the rate of 240*l.* per annum. Every man registered as an elector, and not coming within the meaning of section 8 of "The Electoral Act, 1893" (alien, felon, public defaulter, &c.), is qualified to be elected a member of the House of Representatives for any Electoral District. Women cannot be members of either branch of the Legislature. For European representation every adult person (of either sex), if resident one year in the colony and three months in one electoral district, can be registered an elector. The property qualification, except in case of existing registrations, was abolished by the Amendment Act (Electoral) of 1896. No person may be registered on more than one electoral roll.

For Maori representation every adult Maori resident in any Maori electoral district—of which there are four only in the colony—can vote, provided he (or she) be not registered on any European roll. Registration is not required in Native districts.

At the general election in 1899 there were 373,744 (210,529 men and 163,215 women) electors on the rolls for the electoral districts, which returned 70 European members to the House of Representatives; and at the election of the four Maori members for the districts under the Maori Representation Act, 13,628 votes of natives were recorded.

The proportion of representation to population was in 1896 one European member in the House of Representatives to every 10,807 persons, and one Maori member to every 9,964 natives.

The proportion of electors to population in the year 1899 was one to every 2 persons.

Governor.—The Right Honourable the Earl of Ranfurly, G.C.M.G., appointed Governor of New Zealand, 10th August, 1897.

The Governor, who is by virtue of his office, Commander-in-Chief of the forces, has a salary of 5,000*l.*, and 2,000*l.* additional of allowances to cover expenses of his establishment and for travelling.

The general administration rests with a responsible Ministry consisting of eight members.

The following is the list of the present Ministry:—

Prime Minister, Colonial Treasurer, Minister of Labour, and Minister of Defence.—Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, P.C.

Colonial Secretary, Postmaster-General and Electric Telegraph Commissioner, Minister for Railways, Minister of Industries and Commerce, and Minister of Public Health.—Hon. Sir J. G. Ward, K.C.M.G.

Minister of Lands and Minister for Agriculture.—Hon. T. Y. Duncan.

Commissioner of Stamp Duties and Native Minister.—Hon. J. Carroll.

Minister of Immigration and Minister of Education.—Hon. W. C. Walker, C.M.G.

Minister for Public Works and Minister of Marine.—Hon. W. Hall-Jones.

Minister of Justice and Minister of Mines.—Hon. J. McGowan.

Commissioner of Trade and Customs.—Hon. C. H. Mills.

The portfolio of Attorney-General remains open for the present.

The control of native affairs, and the entire responsibility of dealing with questions of native government, were transferred in 1863 from the Imperial to the Colonial Government. In 1864 the seat of the general Government was removed from Auckland to Wellington on account of the central position of the latter city.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government New Zealand is divided into counties and boroughs. The counties are subdivided into ridings. County councils are empowered to constitute road districts on petition being made. Besides the road districts, which are very numerous, there are town districts and river and harbour boards.

The ratepayers in the road districts of a county are qualified as electors for the purposes of the county council, and the members of each road board are elected by the ratepayers of the district.

Area and Population.

There are two principal islands, known as the North and Middle Islands, besides the South or Stewart Island, and small outlying islands. The group is nearly 1,000 miles long, and 200 miles across at the broadest part. Its coast line extends over 3,000 miles. New Zealand is situated 1,200 miles to the east of the Australian continent. By proclamation dated the 10th June,

1901, the boundaries of the Colony of New Zealand were extended to include the Cook and some other Islands in the Pacific Ocean.

The area of New Zealand is estimated at 104,471 square miles. The North Island is estimated to embrace an area of 44,468 square miles, the Middle Island 58,525, while Stewart's Island has an area of 665 square miles. New Zealand was officially established as a colony in 1840. The total acreage of the colony is 66,861,440, and up to the end of March 1900, 23,382,972 acres had been alienated from the Crown. The following table gives the population of New Zealand, exclusive of aborigines, at various dates, according to census returns:—

Years	Males	Females	Total	Increase per cent. per annum
1871	150,267	105,993	256,260	6·3
1881	269,605	220,328	489,933	6
1886	312,221	266,261	578,482	3·6
1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	1·7
1896	371,415	331,945	703,360	2·3
1901	405,992	366,727	772,719	1·9

The population of each provincial district and its area, with the population per square mile, is shown in the succeeding table as at last census (1901):—

Provincial District	Square Miles	Population	Persons to a square mile
Auckland	25,746	175,938	6·83
Taranaki	3,308	37,855	11·44
Wellington	11,003	141,354	12·85
Hawke's Bay	4,410	35,424	8·03
Marlborough	4,753	13,326	2·80
Nelson	10,269	37,915	3·69
Westland	4,641	14,506	3·13
Canterbury	14,040	143,041	10·19
Otago	25,487	173,145	6·79

In March 1901 the population of the North Island was 390,571; of the Middle Island, 381,661; of Stewart Island, 272; of Chatham Islands 207, and of Kermadec Islands 8. The total population was on March 31, 1901, 815,820. This included 43,101 Maoris, and 2,857 Chinese, of whom only 32 were females.

Of the Maoris, 23,100 were males, and 20,001 females. The total number includes 3,123 half-castes, living as members of Maori tribes, and 196 Maori wives of European husbands.

Of the total population, excluding Maoris, in 1896, 690,003 persons, or 98·10 per cent., were British-born subjects. Of these, 441,661, or 62·85 per cent., were born in New Zealand, and 215,161, or 30·62 per cent., born in the United Kingdom (116,541 in England, 2,148 in Wales, 50,435 in Scotland, and 46,037 in Ireland).

The foreign subjects numbered 19,080, or 2·71 per cent. of the population. Excluding the Chinese, 67·05 per cent. of the population were found to be unmarried; 29·46 per cent. married; and 3·49 widowers or widows.

Of the population, enumerated in April 1896, 391,735 lived in the rural districts; 307,294 or 43·68 per cent., lived in boroughs; 950 lived on adjacent islands, and 3,381 were on board ship.

Of the total population in 1896, 58·25 per cent. were returned as dependents; 15·13 per cent. as agricultural, pastoral, mineral, and other primary producers; 11·66 per cent. industrial; 7·18 per cent. commercial; 4·11 per cent. domestic; 2·74 per cent. professional; and 8·93 per cent. indefinite occupation.

At the census of 1901 there were five towns with over 10,000 inhabitants in New Zealand—namely, Auckland, 34,213, or with suburbs, 67,226; Wellington (the seat of Government), 43,638, or with suburbs, 49,344; Christchurch, 17,538, or with suburbs, 57,041; Dunedin, 24,879, or with suburbs, 52,390; and Sydenham with 11,404 inhabitants.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Years	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births over Deaths
1896	18,612	834	6,432	4,843	12,180
1897	18,737	826	6,595	4,928	12,142
1898	18,955	801	7,244	5,091	11,711
1899	18,835	829	7,680	5,461	11,155
1900	19,546	906	7,200	5,860	12,346

The birth-rate for the year 1900 was 25·60 per 1,000 persons living; the death-rate was 9·43 per 1,000; and the marriage-rate, 7·67.

Immigration and Emigration.

Years	Immigrants	Emigrants	Excess of Immigration over Emigration
1896	17,236	15,764	1,472
1897	18,592	15,840	2,752
1898	18,855	16,159	2,696
1899	18,506	16,619	1,887
1900	18,074	16,243	1,831

Religion.

There is no State Church, and no State aid is given to any form of religion. When the settlements of Canterbury and Otago were originally founded, bodies in communion with the Church of England and the Free Church of Scotland respectively obtained endowments which they still retain from the Societies by which the settlements were organised. For purposes

ment 24s. a pound on private subscriptions. The total sum paid to the Charitable Aid Boards during the year ended 31st March, 1901, out of the Consolidated Fund was 33,014*l*.

During the year 1900 the various benevolent asylums in the colony accommodated 2,092 inmates, 826 of whom were over 65 years of age.

1,703 children (965 boys and 738 girls) were wholly or in part maintained by the Government in industrial schools and other institutions, or were boarded out.

In 1898 an Act was passed providing for the payment of old-age pensions. Every person, not an alien or an Asiatic, who fulfils certain conditions, is entitled to a pension of 18*l*. a year. The prescribed conditions relate to the property and income of claimants, their residence in the colony, and their freedom from crime and immorality. No one whose property amounts to 270*l*., or who has a yearly income of 52*l*., can receive a pension, and in the case of those who have less, deductions are made proportionate to their property and income. The total number of pensions in force on March 31, 1901, was 12,405, representing a yearly payment of 211,965*l*., the average pension being about 17*l*. 1*s*. 9*d*.

Finance.

The chief sources of revenue and the total ordinary revenue (exclusive of receipts from sales and rents of land) have been as follows in five years ended March 31 :—

Year ended March 31	Customs	Stamps, including Post and Teleg.	Railways	Land Tax	Income Tax	Total (including others)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1897	1,818,972	730,237	1,287,140	272,309	105,504	4,455,455
1898	1,935,252	780,232	1,370,572	267,286	115,210	4,746,335
1899	1,965,018	779,399	1,465,507	298,053	115,480	4,930,129
1900	2,107,567	860,806	1,621,613	293,627	128,721	5,396,989
1901	2,180,862	903,935	1,720,641	304,584	173,809	5,582,502

The receipts from sales of land for the year ended March 31, 1901, were 89,369*l*., and the revenue from rents of pastoral runs, &c., amounted to 180,834*l*.

The chief branches of expenditure and the total ordinary expenditure (exclusive of sums paid to the Public Works Fund) have been as follows in five years ended March 31 :—

Year ended March 31	Public Debt Charges	Railways	Education	Post. and Telegraph	Constabulary and Defence	Total (including others)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1897	1,709,469	776,748	461,582	352,386	189,143	4,509,981
1898	1,741,413	849,923	466,925	362,993	195,002	4,602,372
1899	1,767,468	968,917	475,218	388,546	234,844	4,858,511
1900	1,749,394	1,039,412	472,653	388,582	278,692	5,140,127
1901	1,745,616	1,144,832	481,087	416,364	347,448	5,479,703

The total expenditure out of the Public Works Fund from 1870 to March 31, 1901, was 34,287,647*l*., including charges and expenses for raising loans.

In 1891 a land and income assessment act was passed repealing the property tax formerly existing, and providing for an ordinary land tax on the actual value of land, exemptions or deductions being granted on account of improvements and mortgages and an income tax. Mortgages are subject to the land tax. The rate for 1900-1901 was 1*d*. in the pound, yielding a revenue of about 222,000*l*. In addition to the ordinary land-tax there is a graduated tax on land, rising from one-eighth of a penny in the pound on values from 5,000*l*. to 10,000*l*., up to twopence in the pound on values of 210,000*l*. and upwards. This graduated tax yields in round numbers 72,000*l*. per annum, which sum is not included in the 222,000*l*. given above. The income tax rate is 6*d*. in the pound on the first taxable 1,000*l*. (i.e. after deducting the 300*l*. exemption), and 1*s*. in the pound on taxable incomes over 1,000*l*. The indirect taxation is by way of customs duty and excise duty on beer made in the colony. The average taxation per head of population, excluding Maoris, in 1900-1901 was 3*l*. 19*s*. 6*d*.

The public debt for five years ending March 31 is shown in the following table :—

Years	Public debt			Debt charge			Interest on Treasury Bills
	Debentures and Stock	Sinking Fund	Net debt	Interest	Sinking Fund	Total	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1897	44,366,618	814,294	43,552,324	1,630,577	41,858	1,672,435	37,034
1898	44,963,424	881,903	44,081,521	1,668,697	43,389	1,712,077	29,336
1899	46,938,006	857,279	46,080,727	1,689,749	44,651	1,734,400	33,068
1900	47,874,452	944,375	46,930,077	1,674,618	46,073	1,720,691	28,703
1901	49,591,245	1,083,494	48,507,751	1,671,552	46,364	1,717,916	27,700

The net debt per head of population in 1901 amounted to 63*l*. 8*s*. 5*d*. ; in 1900 it was 61*l*. 17*s*. 3*d*. ; and in 1896 it was 60*l*. 2*s*. 4*d*.

LOCAL FINANCE.

For the purposes of local government the colony is divided into 101 boroughs and 86 counties, the latter being subdivided into 235 road districts and 35 town districts.

The following table shows receipts from rates and from Government and all other sources (including loans), and the expenditure and outstanding loans, of the local governing bodies (counties, boroughs, town, road, river, drainage, and harbour boards), for five years ended March 31 :—

Year	Receipts		Expenditure	Outstanding Loans (not Government loans)
	From Rates	From other Sources		
	£	£	£	£
1896	592,903	1,007,291	1,627,079	6,737,578
1897	598,526	1,011,966	1,636,716	6,793,398
1898	644,552	1,095,247	1,733,016	6,834,361
1899	685,769	1,206,095	1,778,574	6,963,254
1900	714,151	1,220,060	1,960,073	7,057,350

of the Church of England the colony is divided into six dioceses—Auckland, Waipatu, Wellington, Nelson, Christchurch, and Dunedin. The Roman Catholic Church is under the government of an Archbishop residing at Wellington, and three suffragan bishops. The list of officiating clergy under the Marriage Act shows the numbers given below. The churches and chapels are given from the census of 1896:—

Denomination	Number of clergy March 1901	Number of churches and chapels, &c. Census 1896	Denomination	Number of clergy March 1901	Number of churches and chapels, &c. Census 1896
Church of England	316	414	Baptist . .	24	34
Presbyterian .	205	301	Other Christian bodies . .	48	148
Roman Catholic .	153	212	Hebrew . .	6	5
Methodist bodies .	190	296	Confucian .	—	1
Congregational .	18	20			

According to the census of 1896, 40·27 per cent. of the population (exclusive of Maoris) belonged to the Church of England, 22·78 were Presbyterians, 10·45 per cent. Methodists, other Protestant sects represented being Baptists, Independents, Lutherans, Friends, and Unitarians. The total Protestants numbered 545,176, and Roman Catholics and Catholics undefined, 98,804, or 14·07 per cent. of the population. There were 1,549 Jews, 3,391 Pagans, and 15,967 who objected to state their religion.

Instruction.

The University of New Zealand is solely an examining body, and grants degrees by virtue of a royal charter. It receives an annual grant of 3,000*l*. It awards scholarships to be held by students at affiliated colleges. The number of graduates admitted after examination is now 758. There are four affiliated colleges—the Otago University at Dunedin, with 24 professors; the Canterbury College at Christchurch, with 10 professors; the Auckland University College, with 8 professors; and the Victoria College at Wellington with 10 professors; besides lecturers at each. They are all endowed with lands. Total students (1900) 805, of whom 536 have matriculated.

At the end of 1900 there were in operation 26 incorporated or endowed secondary schools, with 195 teachers and an average attendance of 2,665 pupils. The income of all the schools for 1900 was 66,430*l*., of which 34,178*l*. was from endowments, and 24,792*l*. from fees, not including boarding fees.

The colonial primary school system is administered by an Education Department, under a Minister. Local matters are controlled by 13 Education Boards, with about 1,800 School Committees. There are 1,674 public primary schools, with 3,586 teachers, and 130,724 scholars on the rolls; average attendance, 111,747. School age is from 5 to 15. Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 13 in those districts in which the school committees bring the compulsory clauses of the Act into operation. The instruction given at the public schools is secular only, and for the ordinary standard course entirely free. Where there are no secondary

schools classes may be formed in the public school for extra subjects, for which fees are charged. The system is maintained by a statutory allowance of 3*l*. 15*s*. per annum to the boards for each average attendance; by special votes of about 12,000*l*. per annum for inspection and scholarships; and by further special votes for school buildings, of which the amounts vary according to circumstances.

There are 304 private schools, with 831 teachers, and 15,555 pupils; a medical school, and 4 schools of mines; a school of agriculture, a school of engineering, 2 normal schools, 5 central schools of art; 7 industrial schools, with 1,668 children or young persons; a school for deaf mutes, with 50 pupils; a school for the blind, with 28 inmates.

There are 85 Native village schools, with 151 teachers, and 3,109 scholars on the rolls; and 4 boarding schools for native children, at which 72 Government scholars are under instruction. Total net expenditure by Government on native schools in 1900 was 19,986*l*.

Total Government expenditure in 1900–01 upon education of all kinds 481,087*l*., including 14,704*l*. for industrial schools, 2,958*l*. for the school for deaf mutes, 368*l*. (by way of subsidy) for the school for the blind, and 2,690*l*. for technical instruction.

In 1896 there were 304 public libraries, mechanics' institutes, and other literary and scientific institutions, with 17,638 members, 409,604 volumes. There are now (January 1901) 54 daily papers, 31 published three times a week, 26 twice a week, 66 once a week, 3 fortnightly, 1 three times a month, and 26 monthly.

Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice is in the hands of five supreme court judges, three judges of district courts, and twenty-nine stipendiary magistrates. Magistrates' courts are held daily in the principal centres and at convenient times in the smaller towns. There are numerous justices of the peace.

The convictions for the last six years in the superior and inferior courts were:—

—	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Europeans summarily convicted .	13,067	14,149	14,875	16,642	17,286	18,800
Europeans convicted before supreme or district courts.	344	291	303	351	376	325

There are 9 principal gaols and 24 minor gaols. At the end of 1900 these gaols contained 568 prisoners. The police force consists of 587 officers and men.

Pauperism.

The Government does not deal directly with pauperism. The colony is divided into hospital and charitable aid districts. The boards rate the local bodies within their boundaries, and receive Government subsidy equal to what is raised. There are, besides, what are called 'separate institutions,' or 'incorporated hospitals and benevolent societies,' which receive from Govern-

The following figures for 1888 and 1898, the results of the assessments, show the unimproved value of the land, the value of improvements, and the increase:—

	1888 £	1898 £	Increase, 1888 to 1898. Amount £	Rate per cent.
Unimproved value . . .	75,497,879	84,401,244	8,903,865	11.79
Value of improvements . .	35,640,335	54,190,103	18,549,768	52.05
Total	111,137,714	138,591,347	27,453,633	24.70

Defence.

The first consideration has been to provide sufficient means of protection for the principal ports of the colony. The approaches thereto are defended by batteries of heavy ordnance, supplemented by torpedo-boats and submarine mines.

The Volunteer force in September, 1901, had a strength of 17,000 of all ranks. There is besides a permanent militia, consisting of an artillery branch of 213 officers and men. Torpedo branch 86. The colony has 4 Thorneycroft torpedo boats and 4 steam launches fitted for torpedo work. The police force numbers 584. It was found by the census that in April 1896 the total number of males liable to be called out for service in the militia was in round numbers 130,000, consisting of all males between seventeen and forty years, with the unmarried between forty and fifty-five years, less exemptions, numbering about 18,000.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

It is estimated that two-thirds of the surface of New Zealand is suitable for agriculture and grazing. Of the total area, sixty-seven millions of acres, about 20,000,000 acres are still under forest, and nine millions are barren mountain tops, lakes, and worthless country. The total area under crop (including 11,081,912 acres in sown grasses and 67,747 acres broken up but not under crop) in October 1900 was 12,636,035 acres, besides 17,411 acres in garden, 25,777 acres in orchard, and 49,394 acres in plantations. The total area of Crown lands open for selection on March 31, 1901, was 2,995,651 acres, and excluding this area and all native lands, there remained for future disposal 15,323,156 acres.

The rural lands of the colony can be bought from the Crown for cash. They can also be held on 'lease in perpetuity' (999 years), 'occupation with right of purchase' (with restriction of area) or in some parts on pastoral leases. The largest freehold estates are held in the Middle Island. The total extent of occupied holdings of or over one acre in 1901 was returned by the Department of Agriculture at 34,911,578 acres, in holdings of various sizes,

as shown in the following table, which deals with all the occupied land, including Crown pastoral leases:—

Sizes of Holdings		Number of Holdings	Acres
1 to	10 acres	17,468	71,387
10 "	50 "	11,399	320,158
50 "	100 "	7,162	556,868
100 "	200 "	9,080	1,389,120
200 "	320 "	5,751	1,493,761
320 "	640 "	6,023	2,772,325
640 "	1,000 "	2,212	1,843,235
1,000 "	5,000 "	2,802	5,715,047
5,000 "	10,000 "	392	2,591,497
10,000 "	20,000 "	233	3,272,741
20,000 "	50,000 "	167	5,417,990
50,000 acres		97	9,467,444
Total		62,786	34,911,578

If the area of Crown lands under pastoral leases be deducted, the area of occupied land in 1901 was 26,982,486 acres; in 1900 25,607,049 acres; in 1891, 19,951,925 acres; in 1886, 17,077,074 acres. The average annual increase of land occupied by settlement in the ten years 1891-1901 was about 703,000 acres, as compared with 574,900 for the preceding five years, but the figures for 1901 include the area of certain Maori holdings formerly left out.

At the census of 1896 there were in New Zealand 83,300 persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, of whom 31,204 were farmers, 16,473 relatives assisting on farms, 20,236 farm labourers, 1,638 runholders, and 6,742 station hands.

The acreage and produce for each of the principal crops are given as follows:—

Years	Wheat			Oats			Barley			Hay (Grass)		
	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre	Acres	Tons	Average per acre
1896	245,441	6,644	27.88	364,788	12,264	33.62	35,350	1,036	29.30	96,518	140,837	1.50
1897	315,801	5,670	17.95	354,819	9,738	27.44	29,920	710	23.72	67,865	—	—
1898	399,034	13,078	32.76	417,320	16,511	39.56	45,671	1,678	36.73	75,620	—	—
1899	269,749	8,562	31.81	398,243	16,326	40.99	48,003	1,585	33.02	68,234	—	—
1900	206,465	6,527	31.61	449,534	19,066	42.45	30,881	1,028	33.33	68,023	—	—

The live stock of the colony consisted in 1901 of 266,245 horses, 1,256,680 cattle, 19,355,195 sheep (in 1858, 1,523,324; 1864, 4,937,273; 1874, 11,704,858; 1886, 16,580,388); and 250,975 pigs.

The following table shows the statistics of the leading manufactories and works (excluding mines and quarries) in the colony:—

Years	Number of manufactories and works	Hands employed	Estimated Capital	Estimated Produce
			£	£
1895	2,459	27,389	5,796,017	9,549,360
1890	2,254	25,633	5,261,826	8,773,837
1885	1,946	22,095	5,096,930	6,711,379

The largest items in the estimated value of manufactures and produce in 1895 were: meat freezing and preserving, 1,615,219*l.*; tanning, wool scouring, &c., 1,237,252*l.*; saw mills, 898,807*l.*; grain mills, 874,656*l.*; clothing and boot factories, 616,158*l.*; butter and cheese factories, 501,274*l.*; iron and brass works, 302,815*l.*

II. MINES AND MINERALS.

The following table shows the quantity and value of minerals produced for years ending December 31:—

Year	Silver		Antimony Ore		Manganese Ore		Coal		Kauri Gum		Gold	
	Ounces	Value in £	Tons	Value in £	Tons	Value in £	Tons	Value in £	Tons	Value in £	Ounces	Value in £
1891	28,023	5,151	413	4,950	1,153	2,634	668,794	379,738	8,388	437,056	251,996	1,007,488
1892	22,053	3,996	364	4,900	521	1,239	673,315	377,427	8,705	517,678	238,079	954,744
1893	63,076	9,743	531	3,497	319	943	667,548	383,905	8,317	510,773	226,811	913,138
1894	54,177	6,697	44	761	534	1,156	719,653	395,869	8,338	404,567	221,615	887,839
1895	85,024	10,679	54	1,486	210	525	726,654	403,676	7,425	418,766	293,491	1,162,164
1896	94,307	10,589	21	450	65	925	792,851	428,648	7,126	431,323	263,694	1,041,428
1897	183,892	20,872	10	157	180	541	840,713	420,357	6,641	398,010	251,645	980,204
1898	293,851	33,107	—	—	217	703	907,083	453,517	9,905	586,767	280,175	1,080,691
1899	349,338	40,638	—	—	135	407	975,234	487,617	11,116	607,919	389,558	1,513,173
1900	326,457	38,879	8	101	166	588	1,098,900	546,995	10,159	622,293	373,616	1,439,602

The gold output for the year 1901 amounted to 445,559 ounces, valued at 1,753,738*l.*

Commerce.

In 1900 the imports duty-free (excluding 438,770*l.* specie) amounted to 3,727,926*l.*; subject to duty, 6,479,400*l.* The *ad valorem* duties vary from 5 to 40 per cent.

The value of the trade is shown in the accompanying table:—

Years	Total Imports	Exports of Colonial Produce	Exports of other Produce	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1896	7,137,320	9,177,336	143,769	9,321,105
1897	8,055,223	9,596,267	420,726	10,016,993
1898	8,230,600	10,324,988	192,467	10,517,955
1899	8,739,693	11,799,740	138,595	11,938,335
1900	10,646,096	13,055,249	190,912	13,246,161

In 1900 the imports amounted to 10,646,096*l.*; exports 13,055,249*l.* (dairy produce 969,731*l.*; gold, 1,439,602*l.*)

The quantities and values of imports are obtained from Customs entries verified by invoices and where necessary, as with goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty, by examination. For exports the 'free-on-board in New Zealand' value is given; but, as regards the main items, the Collector of Customs examines carefully the amounts stated, and compares them with current price lists, to prevent any over-estimate. Goods trans-shipped at a foreign port, are regarded as imported from the country where they were originally shipped, and exports as destined for the country where it is intended to land them. The countries named, however, may not be those of origin or destination, as no attempt is made to trace the goods beyond the ports disclosed by the documents presented to the Customs. Very little cargo is *transit* passes through New Zealand.

The values of the principal imports and exports in 1900 are shown in the following table:—

Articles of Import	Value	Articles of Export	Value
	£		£
Clothing, and materials for.	2,420,241	Colonial produce:	
Iron and steel goods, machinery, &c.	2,133,219	Wool	4,749,196
Sugar	451,522	Gold	1,439,602
Tea	199,934	Grain, pulse, flour	1,049,369
Spirits, wines, and beer	287,676	Frozen meat	2,123,381
Tobacco and cigars	198,861	Kauri gum	622,293
Coal	120,406	Tallow	368,473
Bags and sacks	141,810	Hides, skins, leather	475,986
Fruit	226,128	Live stock	39,676
Oils	206,770	Butter and cheese	969,731
Fancy goods	128,339	Bacon and hams	16,777
Paper, printed books, and stationery	407,410	Preserved meats	94,524
Other imports, excluding specie	5,285,010	Grass seed	93,006
Specie	438,770	Phormium (N.Z. Hemp)	332,182
		Other articles	680,524
		British and foreign produce	168,009
		Specie	22,903
Total	10,646,096	Total	13,246,161

The expansion of the export trade in wool, frozen meat, kauri gum, butter, and cheese is shown in the following table:—

Years	Wool	Frozen Meat	Kauri Gum	Butter	Cheese
	Lbs.	Cwts.	Tons	Cwts.	Cwts.
1897	27,152,966	—	2,685	38	90
1898	88,824,332	402,107	6,790	17,018	22,913
1899	135,835,117	1,407,921	6,641	99,002	77,688
1900	140,706,486	1,844,831	10,159	172,383	102,849

In 1868 the export of gold was 628,450 oz., value 2,431,723*l.*; in 1882, 230,893 oz., value 921,664*l.*; in 1892 237,393 oz., value 951,963*l.*; in 1894 221,614 ounces, value 887,865*l.*; in 1895 293,493 ounces, value 1,162,181*l.*; in 1896, 263,694 ounces, value 1,041,428*l.*; in 1897, 251,645 ounces, value 980,204*l.*; in 1898, 280,175 ounces, value 1,080,691*l.*; in 1899, 389,570 ounces, value 1,513,180*l.*; in 1900, 373,616 oz., value 1,439,602*l.* The total value of gold entered for export from the colony to December 31, 1900, was 57,406,100*l.* Most of the mining is done on Government land.

The following table shows the value of trade with different countries for four years:—

Countries	Imports from				Exports to			
	1897	1898	1899	1900	1897	1898	1899	1900
United King.	£ 5,392,738	£ 5,148,833	£ 5,526,645	£ 6,504,484	£ 8,168,123	£ 8,265,499	£ 9,427,515	£ 10,259,342
Australian Colonies	1,001,903	1,158,865	1,336,828	1,776,978	1,323,784	1,475,157	1,708,036	1,858,582
Pacific Islands	283,593	365,046	308,524	425,675	117,365	108,227	133,215	183,401
India & Ceylon	303,624	318,616	332,833	381,885	2,810	3,506	8,277	9,416
China	43,390	32,916	22,879	22,448	6,773	10,899	10,973	13,577
Mauritius	25,564	—	—	165	3,258	20	25	7
United States	628,044	800,411	775,309	1,061,873	375,096	623,133	493,499	458,796
Other places	377,267	405,873	441,615	472,588	19,84	31,514	221,795	463,040
Totals	£ 8,065,223	£ 8,230,600	£ 8,739,633	£ 10,646,096	£ 10,016,993	£ 10,517,965	£ 11,938,335	£ 13,246,161

The value of the total trade (imports and exports) for five years at each of the principal ports is given as follows:—

Years	Auckland	Wellington	Lyttelton	Dunedin
1896	£ 3,236,605	£ 3,079,112	£ 2,967,761	£ 2,508,405
1897	3,497,517	3,427,833	3,433,968	2,717,331
1898	3,863,280	3,857,710	3,282,130	2,576,489
1899	4,072,323	3,963,402	3,760,766	3,162,354
1900	4,685,690	5,112,461	4,293,621	3,636,248

The commercial intercourse, exclusive of gold, between New Zealand and the United Kingdom is shown in the following table, according to the Board of Trade Returns, for five years:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Imports into U. K. from N. Z.	£ 8,060,360	£ 8,606,745	£ 9,015,548	£ 9,699,391	£ 11,615,881
Imports of British produce to N. Z.	3,995,092	4,027,652	4,020,677	4,543,131	5,485,845

The principal imports into the United Kingdom from New Zealand in 1900 were: wool 4,813,293*l.* (136,225,180 lbs.); fresh mutton, 2,657,450*l.*; fresh beef, 517,070*l.*; butter, 784,054*l.*; cheese, 209,311*l.*; Kauri gum, 340,483*l.*; skins and furs, 352,922*l.*; tallow, 485,110*l.*; hemp, 327,565*l.*; leather, 110,415*l.*; rabbits, 221,567*l.* The chief exports from the United Kingdom to New Zealand were apparel, 540,058*l.*; cottons, 571,073*l.*; woollens, 411,154*l.*; leather, 143,054*l.*; machinery, 341,918*l.*; iron, 1,007,993*l.*; paper, 119,799*l.*; spirits, 164,487*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1900 the registered vessels of the colony engaged in both foreign and coasting trade were 299 sailing vessels of 42,128 tons (net), and 222 steamers of 56,625 tons; total 521 vessels of 98,753 tons (net).

The following statistics show the shipping inwards and outwards for five years:—

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
1896	550	587,049	589	614,097	561	601,727	592	627,659
1897	563	648,171	600	686,899	548	647,121	587	675,333
1898	592	737,746	620	765,255	566	718,596	622	765,793
1899	553	738,929	609	811,183	570	778,245	604	807,866
1900	545	742,551	616	854,632	580	786,454	613	825,275

Of the vessels entered inwards in 1900, 156 of 392,394 tons were British; 393 of 392,519 tons colonial; and 67 of 69,719 tons foreign. Of vessels outwards, 149 of 368,241 tons were British; 397 of 388,436 tons colonial, and 67 of 68,598 tons foreign.

For the year 1900, the shipping at five principal ports was as under:—

Port	Vessels Inwards		Vessels Outwards	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Auckland	223	323,429	208	222,265
Wellington	124	213,874	114	277,503
Lyttelton	62	67,633	48	104,584
Dunedin	53	81,266	16	19,500
Bluff Harbour	61	102,007	63	116,792

Internal Communications.

RAILWAYS.

On March 31, 1901, there were 829 miles of Government railways open for traffic in the North Island, and 1,383 in the South Island, besides 88 miles of private lines—2,300 miles in all. For that year the revenue from Government railways was 1,727,236*l.*, and the expenditure 1,127,848*l.*, surplus 599,388*l.*, the expenditure being 65·30 per cent. of revenue. The total expenditure on construction of all the Government lines open, and unopen,

to March 31, 1901, had amounted to 18,230,057*l*. In 1900-01 the tonnage of goods carried was 3,461,331, and the passengers numbered 6,243,593.

The private line of the Wellington and Manawatu Railway Company is 84 miles long. The capital cost of construction and equipment to February 1901 was 763,408*l*. The gross earnings from traffic for the last financial year were 96,270*l*, and the working expenses 46,562*l*.

All the chief towns of the colony are provided with tramway systems worked by horses, steam-motors, or cables.

POST AND TELEGRAPH.

In the last five years the Post Office received and despatched the following correspondence:—

Years	Letters	Letter Cards	Post Cards	Books and Parcels	Newspapers	Money Orders Nos.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Issued	Paid
1896	29,767,763	654,290	1,231,835	12,838,882	13,216,521	269,568	203,084
1897	32,372,928	757,172	1,341,821	14,825,586	14,261,345	293,659	215,240
1898	34,737,316	917,631	1,479,964	16,822,704	15,095,487	314,370	229,720
1899	37,380,671	1,103,700	1,643,051	17,883,208	15,717,388	344,664	245,377
1900	33,662,296	1,236,183	1,908,515	17,948,858	17,045,715	369,834	264,018

The receipts of the Post and Telegraph Department, including commission on money orders for the year ended March 31, 1901, amounted to 503,836*l*., the working expenses for the same period being 418,272*l*. The officials numbered 3,715 on March 31, 1901.

The telegraph system is entirely in the hands of the Government. On March 31, 1901, the colony had 7,249 miles of line and 20,682 of wire. In the year 1866 there were 699 miles of line and 1,390 of wire. The number of telegrams despatched during the year ended March 31, 1901, was 3,898,128, of which 3,534,444 were private and Press messages. The telephone is very generally used, and is also in the hands of the Government. On March 31, 1901, there were 8,210 connections. The capital expended on the several telephone exchanges up to March 31, 1901, was 176,349*l*. The telegraph and telephone revenue for the year 1900-1901 was 186,973*l*.

Money and Credit.

There were, in December, 1900, five banks of issue doing business in New Zealand. Two of these were wholly New Zealand institutions, having a paid-up capital amounting to 750,000*l*., besides which the Bank of New Zealand has 2,000,000*l*. of 4 per cent. guaranteed stock. The total average liabilities of all five banks for the last quarter of the year in respect of New Zealand transactions were 16,828,525*l*., and the average assets 17,752,328*l*. The average amount on deposit was 15,425,630*l*. The value of the notes in circulation of these banks was 1,317,706*l*.

The post-office and private savings-bank business has been progressive during the last five years:—

Years	No. of Savings Banks	No. of Depositors	Amounts Deposited	Amounts Withdrawn	Amounts on Deposit at End of Year
			£	£	£
1896	378	175,173	3,354,790	3,060,651	5,065,864
1897	395	187,954	3,672,405	3,378,912	5,520,080
1898	416	199,464	3,783,765	3,709,071	5,746,887
1899	432	213,172	4,192,233	3,962,885	6,128,298
1900	450	228,883	4,770,199	4,399,159	6,665,344

Agent-General in London.—Hon. W. P. Reeves; *Secretary*, Walter Kennaway, C.M.G.

Attached to New Zealand are the following islands:

Auckland Islands, 50° 31' S., 166° 19' E., 200 miles S. of Stewart Island. Area of largest about 330 square miles. Uninhabited. The New Zealand Government maintains a depot 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. Are 375 square miles; population (March 1901) 419 (207 Europeans and 212 Maoris and Morioris); 66,000 sheep, 450 cattle.

Cook or Hervey Islands were annexed to New Zealand in October 1900. They lie between 18° and 22° S. lat., 157° and 163° W. long. There are six islands and about nine islets and reefs. The largest, Raratonga, is 53 miles in circumference, with a population of 3,000. Mangaia has 2,000 inhabitants; Vatiu, or Atiu, 20 miles in circumference, 1,200 inhabitants; Hervey Islands, three small islets. Aitutaki, 18 miles in circumference, 2,000 inhabitants. Palmerston Islands, group of islets. Other islets are Takutea, Mitiero, and Mauke. Total area of group, 142 sq. m., pop. 8,400. Laws for the group have been made since 1890 by a general Legislature, and are administered by an Executive Council of which the Arikis, or native Kings and Queens, are members. At Raratonga there is a British Resident whose approval is required for all enactments. It is understood that the annexation will include the Penrhyn or Tongarewa group, and also Suvaroff Island, between the Cook and Penrhyn groups. It appears that the annual death-rate is higher than the birth-rate in the islands. Chief products—copra, coffee, and oranges. The trade is almost entirely with New Zealand. Total imports (1899), 13,555*l*.; exports, 14,219*l*.; vessels entered (1899), 74 of 19,653 tons; cleared, 74 of 19,629 tons. Revenue (1898-99), 1,802*l*.

Kermadec Islands, 36° S., 178° 30' W., 600 miles NNE. of New Zealand. Area 15 square miles. Population (1896) 8 persons.

Small uninhabited islands are: The Campbell Islands, the Antipodes Islands, and the Bounty Islands.

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[Official and many other books and newspapers may be seen at the office of the Agent-General in London.]

FIJI.

Constitution and Government.

FIJI was ceded to the Queen by the chiefs and people of Fiji, and the British flag hoisted by Sir Hercules Robinson, on October 10, 1874. The government is administered by a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of the Attorney-General, the Receiver-General, and the Native Commissioner. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council, of which the Governor is president. It comprises six official members, and six unofficial members nominated by the Crown. The official members are the Chief Justice, the Attorney-General, the Receiver-General, the Commissioner of Lands, and the Chief Medical Officer.

Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.—Sir G. T. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.

The Governor also exercises the functions of Her Majesty's High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific. He has a salary of 2,200*l.* per annum, paid from colonial funds, and 300*l.* from Imperial funds.

There is no military establishment in the colony, but there is a force of armed military constabulary numbering 100, and a volunteer force numbering 200.

For the purposes of native government the colony is divided into 17 provinces, in 11 of which a superior native chief exercises, under the title of Roko Tui of his province, a form of rule which recognises to a large degree the customs and the system of administration by which the people governed themselves prior to the establishment amongst them of a European form of government. In six of the provinces there are European officers as commissioners. About 175 native chiefs of inferior degree are employed by the Crown in subordinate administrative capacities, and receive salaries from the Government. There are also 30 native stipendiary magistrates associated with 11 European magistrates in the administration of justice. A European commissioner resides in Rotumah.

Area and Population.

Fiji comprises a group of islands lying between 15° and 20° south latitude, and 177° east and 178° west longitude. The islands exceed 200 in number, about 80 of which are inhabited. The largest is Viti Levu, with an area of about 4,250 square miles (about the same size as Jamaica); the next largest is Vanua Levu, with an area of about 2,600 square miles. The island of Rotumah, lying between 12° and 15° of south latitude, and 175° and 177° of east longitude, was added to the colony of Fiji by authority of Letters Patent in December 1880. Including Rotumah, the total area of the group is 8,045 square miles.

At the census of March 31, 1901, the population of the colony numbered 117,870. The Europeans numbered 2,447 (1,521 males, and 926 females); Indians, 17,105 (11,353 males, and 5,752 females); Fijians, 94,397 (47,695 males, and 43,324 females); Polynesians, Rotumans (in Fiji), half-castes, and others, 3,921 (2,591 males, and 1,330 females).

Among Europeans in 1900 the births were 65 and deaths 28; Fijians in 1900, births 3,616, deaths 4,385; indentured Indians in 1900, births 559, deaths 344 (registered). Suva, the capital, is on the south coast of Viti Levu; European population, (estimated) 1,073.

Religion.

The number of persons attending worship in the native churches of the Wesleyan Mission in 1900 was 91,197; attending the churches of the Roman Catholic Mission, 9,180. The Wesleyan Mission establishment comprises 9 European missionaries, 5 European mission sisters, 71 native ministers, 67 catechists, 1,010 teachers, and 2,516 local preachers, 5,330 class leaders, with 896 churches, and 330 other preaching places. The Roman Catholic Mission has 28 European ministers and 191 native teachers, 29 European sisters, 67 churches and chapels, 3 native training institutions.

Instruction.

Two public schools receive State aid to the extent of about 750*l.* a year, one in Suva and one in Levuka. The number of scholars attending these two schools in 1900 was 185. The education of the native Fijians is almost entirely conducted by the Wesleyan and Roman Catholic Missions. During 1900 the former had 1,453 schools with 25,610 scholars; the latter had 157 schools with 1,825 scholars. The Roman Catholic Mission also maintain 3 schools for Europeans, at which 139 children received instruction during 1900. These mission schools receive no State aid, but an industrial and technical school is carried on by the Government, in which 70 native youths are being trained in elementary branches of reading, writing, and arithmetic, in boat-building, house-building, and cattle-tending. This school was closed in March, 1900, on account of a threatened visit of plague.

Finance.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure (exclusive of that on account of Polynesian and Indian immigration) for 1875 and for the last five years:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1875	16,433	41,522	1898	94,165	87,594
1895	78,240	76,204	1899	98,621	95,568
1897	74,492	73,232	1900	111,569	100,022

The principal sources of revenue in 1900 were:—Customs, 65,933*l.*, wharf and shipping dues, 4,786*l.*; native taxes (this is paid in native produce prepared by the natives, and sold by the Government on their behalf by annual contract), 19,295*l.*; fees of court, &c., 8,325*l.*; licences, excise, &c., 28,647; postal dues and stamps, 2,680*l.* The expenditure on personal emoluments was 40,418*l.*; on other charges, 59,605*l.*

The public debt of the colony consists of a loan amounting to 94,436*l.*; and advances from the Imperial Government making a total indebtedness of 200,536*l.*

Production and Industry.

There are 5 sugar mills in the Colony, with an aggregate nominal daily output of 204 tons of dried sugar (one other sugar mill is now in course of erection), 1 tea factory, with an aggregate nominal of daily output 400 pounds of dried tea, 12 boat-building yards, 1 soap works, 5 saw mills.

In 1900 there was under cultivation by European settlers:—Bananas, 2,304 acres; cocoanuts, 22,857 acres; maize, 498 acres; sugar-cane, 19,376 acres; yams, 248 acres; tobacco, 25 acres; peanuts, 249 acres; tea, 210 acres; rice, 1,001 acres; pine-apples, 72 acres.

There were in the colony, at the end of 1900, 2,413 horses; 16,930 cattle; 973 sheep; and 11,070 goats.

Commerce.

The value of the total foreign trade during five years was as follows:—

Year	Total Foreign Trade	Imports	Exports
£	£	£	£
1896	677,834	242,492	435,342
1897	680,608	248,748	431,860
1898	768,955	234,850	534,105
1899	744,900	263,044	481,856
1900	969,726	349,890	619,836

In 1900 the imports subject to duty amounted to 270,570*l.*, and imports duty-free to 79,320*l.*

The total amount of imports from and exports to British possessions and other countries respectively, for each year, has been:—

Year	From British Possessions	From other Countries	To British Possessions	To other Countries
£	£	£	£	£
1896	233,805	8,487	401,505	33,837
1897	242,106	6,642	415,836	16,024
1898	226,402	8,444	522,586	11,519
1899	256,761	6,283	426,708	55,153
1900	316,243	33,647	491,309	128,527

Quantities and the values of imports are ascertained by invoice and declaration, or by examination by Customs officers. In the case of exports, the values are determined according to the average price of each article in the local market. The countries recorded as the origin and destination of goods are those disclosed by the shipping documents. Copra is usually exported in vessels which sail to Lisbon, Marseilles, Hamburg, &c., 'for orders,' and the ultimate destination is unknown. Almost all English goods imported into Fiji appear as imports from Australia.

The principal imports during 1900 were—hardware, 23,277*l.*; drapery, 67,257*l.*; meats, 11,901*l.*; rice, 9,245*l.*; breadstuffs and biscuits, 14,226*l.*; bags and sugar mata, 8,586*l.*; coal, 8,802*l.*; timber, 15,234*l.*; galvanised iron goods, 12,014*l.*; live stock, 23,358*l.*; machinery, 10,971*l.*; oils (including kerosene), 9,007*l.*; produce, 1,174*l.*; tobacco, 2,703*l.* Of these items, meats, breadstuffs, coal, manure, live stock and machinery were free of import duties in 1897, but owing to revision of tariff meat and bread stuffs are now dutiable.

The principal exports in 1900 were—sugar, 32,961 tons, valued at 393,987*l.*; copra, 15,605 tons, valued at 151,701*l.*; green fruit (consisting chiefly of bananas), 28,112*l.*; Colonial distilled spirit, 158,224 gallons, valued at 28,839*l.*; pea-nuts, 166 tons, valued at 2,331*l.*; pearl-shells, 5 tons, valued at 401*l.*; beche-de-mer, 19 tons, valued at 1,343*l.*; maize, 9,433 bushels, valued at 950*l.*; vanilla, 14 cwt., valued at 1,650*l.*

The direct trade between Great Britain and Fiji is small. According to the Board of Trade returns the imports into the United Kingdom from Fiji in 1900 amounted to 17,720*l.* (24,960*l.* in 1895); and the exports of home produce to Fiji to 31,480*l.* (34,334*l.* in 1895). In 1900, the exports thereto included cotton manufactures, 10,310*l.*; apparel, 2,764*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

During the year 1900 the total number of merchant vessels entered at the ports of entry as arriving in the colony was 75 steamers of 76,332 tons, and 38 sailing vessels of 20,577 tons. Of these vessels 92 were British, 3 American, 15 Norwegian, 1 German, 1 Italian and 1 Tongan. Total tonnage entered and cleared in 1900, 190,820 tons.

Fiji is in regular steam communication with New Zealand, New South Wales, Tonga and Samoa.

The registered shipping in 1900 consisted of 4 sailing vessels and 2 steamers of, in all, 398 tons. At the end of 1900 there were 173 local vessels holding sea-going certificates from the Marine Board, with a total tonnage of 1,999; 68 of these vessels were owned by Europeans (tonnage 1,106) and 105 by natives (tonnage 893). There is also a subsidised inter-island steamer trading regularly in the Group. Steam launches run daily from Suva to Rewa and Navua (where there are sugar mills) tri-weekly to Levuka, and bi-weekly to Ba, and Lautoka.

In 1900 there passed through the post-office in local correspondence 283,370 letters, 180,553 papers, and 33,853 book-packets; and in foreign correspondence 146,899 letters, 156,464 papers, 23,945 book-packets, and 1,633 parcels. A Money Order system has been established with the United Kingdom, Canada, and the Australian Colonies. An overland telephone from Suva to Ba, 120 miles, has been constructed.

Moneys, 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. British interests, however, have long been predominant, and the British High Commissioner for the Western Pacific has for years exercised jurisdiction within the islands. Treaties of friendship existed between Tonga and Germany (1876), Great Britain (1879), and the United States (1888). Germany had the right to establish a naval station and a coaling station in the Archipelago, but by the Anglo-German Agreement of November 14, 1899, subsequently accepted by the United States, these rights, and also the claim of extra-territoriality in the Islands, were withdrawn in favour of Great Britain, and the Tonga Islands and Savage Island were thus left practically under the Protectorate of Great Britain. A Protectorate was proclaimed over Tonga on May 19, and over Savage Island on April 20, 1900.

King.—George II., born June 18, 1874; succeeded his great grandfather, George Tubou, in 1893; married Lavinia June 1st, 1899.

There is a Legislative Assembly which meets every three years, composed one half of hereditary nobles, who hold their office subject to good behaviour, and half of representatives elected for three years by the people, every adult male who has paid his taxes and is not criminally incapacitated being qualified to vote.

The kingdom consists of 3 groups of islands, called respectively, Tonga, Haapai, and Vavau, and lies between 15° and 23° 30' south, and 173° and 177° west, its western boundary being the eastern boundary of Fiji. Area, 374 square miles; population, December 31, 1900, 20,677, consisting of 19,968 Tongan natives; other Pacific islanders, 350 (floating population); British subjects, 150; foreigners, 89; half castes, 120. Capital, Nukualofa. The revenue, chiefly from customs, a poll tax and leases (no land being sold), is estimated at 20,000*l.*, or 100,000 dollars annually; the expenditure is regulated so as to leave a small surplus. Native produce consists mostly of copra, green fruit, mata, tapa, a textile from bark, fungus, combs, and fishing nets. Imports, 1897, 74,561*l.*; 1898, 35,176*l.*; 1899, 74,124*l.*; exports, 1897, 64,891*l.*; 1898, 39,464*l.*; 1899, 70,911*l.* The imports include drapery, bread stuffs, meats; and the exports, copra, green fruit, fungus. Of the imports there came in 1899 from New South Wales the value of 85,070*l.*; from New Zealand, 34,834*l.*; from Savage Island, 1,718*l.*; from Samoa, 2,507*l.* Of the exports there went to New South Wales, 22,280*l.*; to New Zealand, 13,295*l.*; to Savage Island, 56*l.*; to Samoa, 576*l.*; to Ponta Delgado (for orders), 30,960*l.*; to Great Britain, 3,746*l.* In 1899, of the tonnage entered, 95,686 tons were British, 5,707 tons Norwegian, 262 tons German, and 1,191 Danish, and 326 North or South American.

Gold and silver coins of Great Britain, United States, and Germany are legal tender. The weights and measures are the same as in Great Britain. Accounts are kept in dollars, shillings, and pence.

H.B.M. High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific.—Sir G. T. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.

H.B.M. Agent and Consul.—Hamilton Hunter, C.M.G.

Lying all round Australia and New Zealand are many small island groups, islets, and reefs which may be regarded as integral parts of these colonies. Others at a considerable distance to the south are unattached and mostly uninhabited. Among them, south from Australia and New Zealand, are Royal Company Island, Macquarie Island, Emerald Island, Campbell Island, Antipodes, and Bounty Islands.

Scattered over the Pacific are many small groups and isolated islets, many of which have been annexed to Great Britain or placed under British protection. The principal of them are the following, beginning at the east, south of the equator:—

COOK ISLANDS (*see* under New Zealand). DUCIE ISLAND, 24° 40' S. lat., 124° 48' W. long. PITCAIRN ISLANDS, 25° 5' S., 130° 5' W.; area 2 sq. m. These islands have a parliament of 7 members. The products are coconuts, bananas, pineapples and other fruits, coffee, tomatoes, Indian corn, and arrow-root. Poultry and goats are abundant. Disease is almost unknown. MANIHICI GROUP, including Reirson or Rakoango, Manihiki, Penrhyn or Tongarewa, Caroline, Vostok and Flint I., lying around 10° S. lat. and between 150° and 160° W. long.; area 12 sq. m., pop. 1,000. SUVAROV ISLANDS, 13° 14' S. lat., 163° 40' W. long.; area 2 sq. m. DUDOZA ISLAND, 7° 40' S. lat., 161° W. long.; area 2 sq. m. uninhabited. UNION, or between 8° 30' and 11° S. lat., and 171° and 172° W. of islets, the principal of which are Fakaafo or Bow-Duke of Clarence, Oatafu or Duke of York, Nassau, pop. 7 sq. m., pop. 1,050. PHOENIX GROUP, between 1° lat., and 171° and 174° 30' W. long. Eight islands: Phoenix, Birney, Gardner, McKean, Hall, Sydney; area, pop. 59. LAGOON, or ELLICE ISLANDS, between 5° 30' and 176° and 180° E. long. Funafuti and eight other groups. The principal are Sophia or Rocky Island, Nuku-Group, Ellice, Nukufetau, Vaitupu, Netherland, Lynx; area, pop. 2,400. GILBERT ISLANDS, on the equator, 177° E. long. Consist of 16 atolls. Area 166 sq. m., pop. of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands in 1900 amounted to 21,580*l.* for exports (21,165*l.* for copra, and 417*l.* for sharks). BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS, a group about 8° S. and 160° W., consisting of alcanar, Malaita, and other islands; area 8,357 sq. m. The British Protectorate over these islands was extended in 1897-98. To these have been added the Swallow and Reef groups. In accordance with the Anglo-German Agreement of 1899, the islands of Choiseul and Isabel, with their surrounding islets, were transferred to Great Britain, Germany retaining the islands of Bougainville and Buka. Revenue (1899-1900), 1,454*l.*; expenditure, 3,120*l.*; a grant of 2,500*l.* is made by the Imperial Government. About 55 acres are planted with coconut trees at Tulagi; sweet potatoes, pineapples, bananas are grown; coffee and cocoa plantation are being tried. From these islands in 1899-1900, about 850 labourers were recruited for Queensland and 90 for Fiji, while about 500 were returned. Copra, turtle shell, ivory nuts, &c., were exported in 1899-1900 to the value of 21,380*l.* There is a Resident Commissioner. SANTA CRUZ ISLANDS, seven large islands, the largest about 15 miles long. DUFF or WILSON ISLANDS, eleven islands, the largest about 6 miles in circumference. STARBUCK ISLAND, 5° 30' S. lat., 155° W. long.; area 1 sq. m., uninhabited. MALDEN ISLAND, 4° S. lat., 155° W. long.; area 35 sq. m., pop. 168. JARVIS ISLAND, on the equator,

159° W., area 1½ sq. m., pop. 30. CHRISTMAS ISLAND, 1° 57' N., 157° 27' W.; area 234 sq. m., pop. 100. FANNING ISLAND, 3° 50' N., 159° W.; area 15 sq. m., pop. 150. WASHINGTON ISLAND, 4° 40' N., 160° 20' W., area 6 sq. m. 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 cocoa-nut trees in large quantities, and some of them are valuable for their guano.

The High Commissioner of the Western Pacific, assisted by deputies, has jurisdiction, in accordance with an Order in Council of 1893, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Pacific Islanders' Protection Acts of 1872 and 1875, and to settle disputes between British subjects living in these islands. The jurisdiction of the High Commissioner extends over all the Western Pacific not within the limits of Fiji, Queensland, or New South Wales, or the jurisdiction of any civilised Power, and includes the Southern Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, and the various small groups in Melanesia. The New Hebrides, however, so far as regards the protection of life and property, are under a mixed commission of English and French naval officers on the Pacific station.

High Commissioner.—Sir G. T. M. O'Brien.

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PART THE SECOND

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

ABYSSINIA.

THE ancient empire of Abyssinia, or 'Ethiopia,' includes the Kingdoms of Tigre, with Lasta, in the north-east; Amhara, with Gojam, in the west and centre; Shoa in the south; besides outlying territories and dependencies of ill-defined boundaries, as far as Kafa in the south and Harra in the south-east, with considerable portions of the Galla and Somali Lands. The whole area is about 150,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 3,500,000.

By a treaty between Abyssinia and Great Britain in 1897, the latter ceded to the former about 8,000 miles of British Somaliland. Abyssinia claims the whole of the territory on the north of British East Africa, as far south as the second degree, except the strip of 180 miles broad on the coast, reserved to Italy by the treaty of Adis Abbeba. This amounts to about 100,000 square miles.

After the overthrow of Theodore, King of Amhara, by the English in 1868, the suzerain power passed to Prince Kassai of Tigre, who assumed the old title of Negus Negust ('King of Kings'), and was crowned in 1872 as Johannes II., Emperor of Ethiopia. After the death of this potentate in 1889, Menelek II., King of Shoa (born 1842), became the supreme ruler of Abyssinia. Menelek has no direct heir. The political institutions are essentially of a feudal character, analogous to those of mediæval Europe. There is a State Council consisting of the most important *rases*, under whom, for administrative purposes, are governors of districts and provinces and chiefs of villages. The legal system is said to be based on the Justinian Code. The regular army, consisting of contingents from the various provinces, numbers about 150,000 men, and is supplemented by irregulars and a territorial army. Theoretically, but not in fact, every man in the regular army is mounted; many are armed with Gras and magazine rifles captured from the Italians. The forces are stationed in garrisons over the country. At Adis Abbeba are 7 batteries of artillery and mitrailleuses taken at the battle of Adowah.

By the treaty of Uchali, May 2, 1889, as interpreted by the Italians, Abyssinia became an Italian 'protectorate.' But King Menelek denounced this treaty in 1893, and by the convention of Adis Abbeba, October 26, 1896, the independence of Abyssinia is unreservedly recognised.

Towns are numerous, but are all of small size, scarcely any with a resident population of over 5,000. The most important, politically and commercially, are: Gondar, capital of Amhara, 5,000; Adua, capital of Tigre, 3,000; Aksum, ancient capital of the Ethiopian Empire, 5,000; Antalo, former capital of Tigre, 1,000; Ankober, former capital of Shoa, 7,000; Adis Abbeba, present capital of Shoa, 10,000; Debra-Tabor, Maglala, and Makallé, occasional royal residences; Besso and Sokoto, 1,500, important trading centres; Amba-Mariam, 4,000; Mahdera-Mariam, 4,000. The population of Harra is estimated at 35,000.

Since the conversion of the Abyssinians in the fourth century they have remained members of the Alexandrian Church. The Abuna, or head of the Church, is always a Copt, appointed and consecrated by the Patriarch of Alexandria, but his influence is controlled by the Echegeheh, a native ecclesiastical dignitary, who presides over the religious orders, numbering about 12,000 monks. The Falashas appear to have been converted at a very early date by Jewish missionaries, and still practise many Jewish rites. They are said to be the descendants of Jews who emigrated from Palestine in the time of Solomon, and after the fall of Jerusalem.

Education is restricted to the teaching of the secular and regular clergy, who instruct a limited number of children in grammar, choral singing, poetry

and the recitation of Bible texts. Justice being entirely administered by the provincial governors, landed proprietors, and *shums*, or petty chiefs. Besides the chiefs and their retainers summoned in time of war, the king maintains a permanent army of *Wotlonders* or 'mercenaries,' most of whom are now armed with rifles instead of the national weapons, shield and lance.

There is comparatively little land under tillage, pasturage being the chief pursuit of the people, who raise large herds of cattle, as well as sheep and goats. Cotton, the sugar-cane, date-palm, and vine thrive well in many districts, but are nowhere extensively cultivated. Besides hides and skins the native produce includes eggs, barley, millet (*dhurra*), wheat, hops (*gesho*), and tobacco, but not in sufficient quantities for export. The forests abound in valuable trees. Civet, coffee, gum, and wax are exported in considerable quantities; gold (about 8,400oz. annually, found in the Wallega and Beni Shangul districts) and ivory (about 90,000lbs. annually, obtained in the Wallega and Galla country) are also exported, but the trade in these articles is controlled by the king, who receives tribute in these materials. The gold is shipped to India, and the ivory to India, Egypt and Europe. Iron is abundant in some districts and is manufactured into spears, knives, hatchets, &c. Mining concessions have been granted by the Emperor. The imports consist chiefly of American, English, and Indian cottons; wool and woollen goods; Turkey red; French mirrors, razors, and cutlery; Italian and Swedish matches. Trade is carried on almost exclusively in the dry season (September—June). In the year 1899-1900 the imports into Adis Abbeba (according to estimates supplied by the principal merchants) amounted to 2,977,000 dollars (of 2 *sh.*), and the exports of produce from Adis Abbeba to 2,256,000 dollars. At Harrar the imports were put at 3,822,650 dollars, and the exports at 2,691,000 dollars. American cotton textiles are sold annually to the value of about 1,000,000 dollars. The trade of Adis Abbeba passes to a large extent through Harrar. The exports from Great Britain to Abyssinia amounted in 1900 to 20,412l. (chiefly coal).

Roads in Abyssinia are mere tracks, and transport is effected by means of mules, pack-horses, donkeys, and, in some places, camels. A railway from the port of Jibuti in French Somaliland to Harrar in the south-east of Abyssinia, a distance of about 186 miles, is under construction. About 160 miles of the line in December, 1901, were open for traffic, and a caravan service had been organised from the temporary terminus to Harrar. This line will have the effect of diverting to Jibuti the Abyssinian trade which now passes chiefly through the British Somaliland port of Zaila. There is a telephone and a telegraph line between Adis Abbeba and Harrar.

The current coin of Abyssinia is the Maria Theresa dollar, but a new coinage has been put in circulation, with the Menelik dollar for the standard coin. This new coin, the *talari*, or dollar, worth about 2s., weighs 28·075 grammes, .835 fine. Other silver coins are the half, quarter, and eighth of a *talari*. Copper coins are the *guerche* (= the sixteenth of a *talari*) and the half and quarter *guerche*. In the five years 1894-99 the nominal value of the silver coined at the Paris mint for Menelik was 1,350,800 *talari*s, and of the copper, 5,022 *talari*s.

The Abyssinian ounce weighs about 430 grains (the weight of the Maria Theresa dollar); a *pound of ivory* contains 12 ounces; of *coffee*, 18 ounces; the Abyssinian *ferasla* contains 40 pounds (ivory). Grain measures are the *kunna*, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel; and the *dawla*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. The metre is largely used at Harrar: native measures are the *sinjer*, 9 inches, and the *kend*, 18 inches.

British Agent and Consul General.—Lieut.-Colonel J. L. Harrington.

Assistant and Vice-Consul.—Captain Arthur Duff.

British Vice-Consul at Harrar.—J. Gerolimato.

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AFGHANISTAN.

AFGHANISTAN is a country of Asia lying between parallels 30° and 38° 20' of north latitude, and 60° 30' and 74° 30' of east longitude. On the north-east, the boundary follows a line running generally westward from a fixed point near one of the peaks of the Sarikol Range to Lake Victoria, thence along the line of that branch of the Oxus which issues from the lake, and so, following the course of the Oxus, to Khamiab. From Khamiab, the line runs in a south-westerly direction to Zulfikar, on the river Hari-Rud, and thence south to Koh-i-Malik Shah, a conspicuous peak south-west of the Helmand river. Here the boundary turns round and runs generally eastwardly to the Kwaja Amran range. The eastern and southern boundaries of Afghanistan long remained uncertain, but the basis of a delimitation was settled, in 1893, at a conference between the Amir, Abdur Rahman, and Sir Mortimer Durand, and the boundary agreed upon, with the exception of the Khaibar-Asmar section, has since been demarcated. The Amir agreed that Chitral, Bajaur and Swat should be included within the British sphere of political influence, while he himself was to retain Asmar and the Kunar valley above it, as far as Arnawai, and the tract of Birmal, west of Waziristan. In the subsequent demarcation, Kafiristan was included

within the countries under Afghan control, and has since been partially garrisoned by the Amir's troops. The Amir has withdrawn his pretensions over Waziristan. The extreme breadth of Afghanistan from north to south is about 500 miles; its length from the Herat frontier to the Khaibar Pass, about 600 miles; the area is about 215,400 square miles. The surrounding countries are, on the north, the Central Asian States, under the influence of Russia; on the west, Persia; on the south, the British Political Agency of Baluchistan; and on the east, the mountain tribes scattered along the north-western frontier of India, and included within the sphere of British influence.

Habibullah Khan, the reigning Amir, son of *Abdur Rahman Khan*, grandson of *Afzul Khan*, and great-grandson of *Dost Muhammad Khan*, was born in 1872, and succeeded on the death of his father, October 1, 1901. Brothers of the Amir are: *Nasrullah Khan*, *Fathullah Khan*, and *Mohammed Umar Khan*.

The origin of the Afghans is involved in obscurity. The Pathan dynasties of Delhi form part of Indian history. The whole of Afghanistan was conquered by *Timur*, Kabul remaining in the hands of his descendants, and Kandahar being added to it by *Sultan Babar* in 1522. For the next two centuries Kabul was held by the Mughal Emperors of Delhi, and Herat by Persia, while Kandahar repeatedly changed hands between the two. *Nadir Shah*, the Persian, held the Afghan provinces till his assassination in 1747, after which the different provinces were formed into a single empire under *Ahmad Shah, Durani*, including the Punjab and Kashmir on the east, and extending to the Oxus on the north. The restoration of *Shah Shuja* by the British forces under *Sir John Keane* in 1838 led to continued insurrections against the new ruler, culminating in the terrible revolt of 1841. In 1878 war was declared by England, and her troops eventually captured Kabul. *Sher Ali* fled and died in Afghan Turkistan, his son *Yakub Khan* being acknowledged as Amir, while a British envoy and escort was installed in the citadel of Kabul. On September 3, 1879, a serious riot developed into a massacre of the envoy and his followers, and a fresh invasion of the country took place. In 1880 the British forces were withdrawn from the Khaibar and the Kuram, and from Kandahar to Quetta. *Abdur Rahman* has since successfully maintained his position.

The government of Afghanistan is monarchical under one hereditary prince, whose power varies with his own character and fortune. The dominions are politically divided into the four provinces of Kabul, Turkistan Herat, and Kandahar, to which may be added the district of Badakhshan with its dependencies. Each province is under a *hakim* or governor (called *Naiib* in *Sher Ali's* time), under whom nobles dispense justice after a feudal fashion. Spoliation, exaction, and embezzlement are almost universal.

The Amir's subjects number about four millions, the dominant race being the *Durani*, and the most numerous the *Ghilzais*, who must amount to at least a million; then follow the *Tajiks*, *Hazaras*, and *Aimaks*, and *Uzbeks*. The *Tajiks*, who are found scattered all over the country, are undoubtedly the original Persian stock, and though they are found intermingled with Afghans, they are more settled, and prefer agricultural or industrial occupations. The *Ghilzais* occupy the country south-east of Kabul, also between Kabul and Kandahar, while the *Durani*s inhabit the northern slopes of the *Sufed Koh* and western Afghanistan generally; the *Hazaras* occupy highlands between Kandahar and Kabul, and are also found with the *Aimaks* in the *Paropamisus Mountains*, north of Herat. They are said to be the descendants of Tartar colonies left by *Ghinghis Khan*, and have

undoubted Tartar lineaments. With the exception of the *Kizilbashis* and most of the *Hazaras*, who are mainly *Shias*, the inhabitants are *Muhammadans* of the *Sunni* sect. In 1896, the Amir *Abdur Rahman* formally assumed the title of *Zia-ul-Mitawiadin*, "Light of Union and Religion."

Justice in ordinary cases is supposed to be administered by a *kazi*, or chief magistrate, assisted by *muftis*, or *mutaassibs* (the latter a species of detective officers), and regulated by laws which, if rightly acted on, would be tolerably equitable.

The revenue of Afghanistan is subject to considerable fluctuations. One of the late Amir *Sher Ali's* ministers estimated the average annual revenue of the five years 1872-76 at 712,968*l.*, but subsequent events have made it impossible to estimate the present revenues. The Government share of the produce recoverable is said to vary from one-third to one-tenth, according to the advantages of irrigation. The Amir receives a subsidy from the Indian Government, originally fixed at *Rx.* 120,000, and in 1893 increased to *Rx.* 180,000 a year.

Abdur Rahman has re-introduced the regular army, which was originally founded on a European model by *Sher Ali* on his return from India in 1869. In addition to his regular army the Amir's military forces are largely supplemented by local levies of horse and foot. The mounted levies are simply the retainers of great chiefs, or of the latter's wealthier vassals. The foot levies are now, under *Abdur Rahman*, permanently embodied, and as irregulars form a valuable auxiliary to the regular infantry. The mountain batteries are believed to be serviceable. As engineers, the *Hazara "sappers,"* who are regularly enrolled, are excellent workmen. No trustworthy statistics regarding the strength of the Afghan army are available. It is said to number 44,000 men, including 7,000 cavalry and 360 guns. Regular troops are now stationed at Herat, Mazar-i-Sharif, Kandahar, Jelalabad, Kabul and Asmar. In 1896, the Amir ordered a conscription of one man in every seven, but the project met with much opposition and does not seem to have been carried out. Cannon, rifles, and ammunition are manufactured at the Kabul arsenal, under the superintendence of Englishmen in the Amir's service. The factories, with the machinery imported from England, are capable of turning out 10,000 Martini cartridges, 10,000 Snider cartridges and 15 rifles daily; and two field guns weekly. There are enough breech-loading rifles to equip 50,000 infantry, but it is uncertain how many of these weapons have been issued, or to what extent the troops are trained in their use. Few, if any, of the regimental officers can be considered competent either to instruct or lead the troops.

There are five classes of cultivators—1st, proprietors, who cultivate their own land; 2nd, tenants, who hire it for a rent in money or for a fixed proportion of the produce; 3rd, *buzgurs*, who are the same as the *metayers* in France; 4th, hired labourers; and, 5th, villeins, who cultivate their lord's land without wages—i.e. slaves. There are two harvests in the year in most parts of Afghanistan. One of these is sown in the end of autumn and reaped in summer, and consists of wheat, barley, *Errum Lens*, and *Cicer arietinum*, with some peas and beans. The other harvest is sown in the end of spring and reaped in autumn. It consists of rice, millet, arzun (*Panicum italicum*), Indian corn, &c. The castor-oil plant, madder, and the assafoetida plant abound. Vast quantities of assafoetida are exported to India. The fruits, viz. the apple, pear, almond, peach, quince, apricot, plum, sherry, pomegranate, grape, fig, mulberry, are produced in profuse abundance. They form the principal food of a large class of the people throughout the year, both in the fresh and preserved state, and in the latter condition are exported in great quantities.

Northern Afghanistan is reputed to be tolerably rich in copper, and lead is found in many parts. Iron of excellent quality comes from Bajaur (outside Afghanistan), and the Farmuli district (or Birmal), and gold in small quantities is brought from Kandahar, the Laghman Hills, and Kunar. Badakshan was famous for its precious stones, especially lapis lazuli.

The production of silks and the manufacture of felts, *posins*, carpets, various articles from camels' and goats' hair, and rosaries are some of the principal industries. Silk is largely produced at Kandahar, as well as felts, which are distributed throughout the country, and exported to the Punjab and Persia. The sheepskin *posin* manufacture is one of the most important industries.

The trade routes of Afghanistan are as follows:—From Persia by Mashad to Herat; from Bokhara by Merv to Herat; from Bokhara by Karchi, Balkh, and Khulm to Kabul; from East Turkistan by Chitral to Jalalabad, but chiefly over the Khawak; from India by the Khaibar and Abkhana roads to Kabul; from India by the Gumal Pass to Ghazni; from India by the Bolan Pass and Sind-Pishin Railway to Kandahar.

Trade.

No accurate registration of the trade between Afghanistan and India has yet been obtained. The trade between Northern Afghanistan (Kabul) and India, during the past five years ending March 31, has been registered as follows:—

—	1897. Rx.	1898. Rx.	1899. Rx.	1900. Rx.	1901. Rx.
Exports from India to Kabul	290,162	285,623	312,266	272,347	299,051
Imports into India from „	151,538	129,109	217,235	187,054	187,550

Of the above exports, the chief items are cotton goods (1,604,618 rupees), indigo and other dyeing materials (150,179 rupees), sugar and tea (419,687 rupees), mostly the China leaf. The imports into India from Kabul include horses (36,750 rupees), fruits and vegetables (614,850 rupees), grain and pulse (101,447 rupees), ghi and other provisions (405,321 rupees), assafetida and other drugs (223,822 rupees), spices, wool, silk, cattle, hides, tobacco. The heavy transit duties levied by the Amir prohibit transit trade between India and the country north of the Oxus. A duty of 106 rupees is levied on every camel load (about 450 lbs.) of Indian tea passing through Kabul to Bokhara.

The trade between Kandahar and British India amounted in 1900-01 to Rx. 353,281 imports into, and Rx. 214,216 exports from British India. Three-fourths of the exports from India to Kandahar consist of cotton piece goods, foreign and Indian. In 1900-01 the European cottons exported from India to Kandahar amounted to Rx. 97,343 rupees, and the Indian to Rx. 44,827 rupees. Three-eighths of the imports into India from Kandahar consist of raw wool, the remainder being mainly fruit, nuts, vegetables, and provisions.

The imports from Bokhara are stated to amount to nearly 4,000,000 roubles, and the exports to Bokhara to as much.

The rupee appears to be the usual currency, though Government demands are often paid in kind.

The Ameer's mint at Kabul is now under the supervision of an English-

man. According to official reports, the smallest silver coin yet struck has been the "kran," of the value of half the "Kabul" rupee, but in future there will be a smaller coin, equivalent to the threepence. In addition to these pieces, there will be a gold piece of the same value as the sovereign, and new silver pieces equal to the crown and half-crown respectively. Besides the small copper "pice" at present coined, of which 72 are reckoned as equal to one "Kabuli" rupee, a large bronze coin will be struck of the size of a crown, and of the nominal value of about 5d.

The Khaibar and Bolan roads are excellent, and fit for wheeled traffic as far as Kabul and Kandahar respectively. Besides cart roads, there is now a small local railway at Kabul. There is, however, no wheeled carriage, except artillery, proper to the country, and merchandise is transported on camel or pony back. There are practically no navigable rivers in Afghanistan, and timber is the only article of commerce conveyed by water, floated down stream in rafts.

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ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.)

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of the Argentine Republic, formerly known by the name of 'Provincias Unidas del Rio de la Plata,' bears date May 15, 1853, with modifications in 1860, when Buenos Ayres joined the confederacy, in 1898. By its provisions, the executive power is left to a President, elected for six years by representatives of the fourteen provinces, equal to double the number of senators and deputies combined; while the legislative authority is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Deputies, the former numbering 30, two from the capital and from each province, elected by a special body of electors in the capital, and by the legislatures in the provinces; and the latter 133 members elected by the people. By the Constitution as revised in 1898, there should be one deputy for every 33,000 inhabitants. A deputy must be 25 years of age, and have been a citizen for four years. The deputies are elected for four years, but one-half of the House must retire every two years. Senators must be 30 years of age, have been citizens for six years, and have an annual income of 12,000 dollars. One-third of the Senate is renewed every three years. The two chambers meet annually from May 1 to September 30. The members of both the Senate and the House of Deputies are paid for their services, each receiving 12,000 pesos per annum. A Vice-President, elected in the same manner and at the same time as the President, fills the office of Chairman of the Senate, but has otherwise no political power. The President is commander-in-chief of the troops, and appoints to all civil, military, 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.

President of the Republic.—General Julio A. Roca; assumed office October 12, 1898.

Vice-President.—Norberto Quirno Costa.

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, Agriculture, Marine, and Public Works.

The President has a salary of 36,000 dollars, the Vice-President of 18,000 dollars, and each of the five ministers of 16,800 dollars per annum.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution, with certain small exceptions, is identical with that of the United States. Such matters as affect the Republic as a whole are under the superintendence of the Central Government. The governors of the various provinces are invested with very extensive powers, and in their constitutional functions are independent of the central executive. They are not appointed by the President of the Republic, but elected by the people of each province for a term of three years and four years. The provinces elect their own legislatures, and have complete control over their own affairs; they can contract loans (internal and external) under their sole and exclusive responsibility.

Area and Population.

The following table contains a list of the fourteen provinces and ten territories actually composing the Argentine Republic, their estimated area, and the number of inhabitants according to the census of May 10, 1895, and as estimated for December 31, 1900:—

Provinces	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population 1895.	Population 1900	Pop. per sq. mile 1900
Buenos Ayres (city) .	72	663,854	821,291	11,406.9
Buenos Ayres (province) .	117,777	921,168	1,140,067	9.6
Santa Fe	50,916	397,188	536,236	10.5
Entre Rios	28,784	292,019	343,684	11.9
Corrientes	32,580	239,618	277,041	8.5
Rioja	34,546	69,502	77,783	2.2
Catamarca	47,531	90,161	99,827	2.1
San Juan	33,715	84,251	94,991	2.8
Mendoza	56,502	116,136	141,431	2.5
Cordoba	62,160	351,223	419,072	6.7
San Luis	28,535	81,450	91,403	3.2
Santiago del Estero . .	39,764	161,502	180,612	4.5
Tucuman	8,926	215,742	249,433	27.9
Salta	62,184	118,015	131,938	2.1
Jujuy	18,977	49,713	54,405	2.9
Total Provinces .	622,969	3,851,542	4,659,214	7.4
Territories				
Misiones		33,163	32,521	
Formosa		4,829	5,589	
Chaco		10,422	12,197	
Pampa		25,914	46,662	
Rio Negro		9,241	13,859	
Neuquen	490,880	14,517	16,095	
Chubut		3,748	4,409	
Santa Cruz		1,058	1,444	
Los Andes and Tierra del Fuego		477	2,159	
Total .	1,113,849	3,954,911	4,794,149	7.4

The total in 1895 consisted of 2,088,919 males and 1,865,992 females. The Indian population is put at 30,000; the number of persons of whom no census was taken, 60,000; of Argentines abroad, 50,000; grand total, 4,094,911. The increase of population 1869-95 has been at the rate of 4.6 per cent. per annum. The estimated population at the beginning of 1901, including 50,000 abroad, was 4,894,149.

By treaties and agreements concluded between the Argentine Republic and Chile from 1881 to 1896, the latter recognises the right of the former to all the country east of the crest of the Cordillera of the Andes, including all Patagonia and the eastern part of Tierra del Fuego. Disputed matters have been referred to the British Government, and a tribunal, appointed to examine the questions at issue, is now (January 1902) sitting. The boundary line in the Puna region, on the Bolivian frontier, was referred to the arbitration of the United States Minister, who gave his award in 1899.

The movement of population is given as follows: in 1899, marriages, 28,167; births, 172,857; deaths, 77,252; in 1900, marriages, 28,103; births, 173,719; deaths, 88,656.

The immigration was in 1895, 83,988; in 1896, 135,205; in 1897, 105,143; in 1898, 95,190; in 1899, 111,083; in 1900, 105,902. The emigration was in 1894, 41,399; in 1895, 36,820; in 1896, 45,921; in 1897, 57,457; in 1898, 53,536; in 1899, 62,241; in 1900, 55,417. The over-sea immigrants in 1900 numbered 84,851, and comprised 52,143 Italians, 20,383 Spaniards, 3,160 French, 2,119 Russians, 2,024 Austrians, 1,583 Syrians, 760 Germans, 431 British, 355 Swiss, and 205 Portuguese.

In the 43 years 1857-1899, the total arrivals of immigrants numbered 2,564,391.

In 1895 the number of foreigners in the Republic was 886,395, of whom 492,636 were Italians, 198,635 Spaniards, 94,093 French, 21,788 English, 14,789 Swiss, 17,143 Germans, 2,269 Portuguese, 12,803 Austrians, and 32,184 of various nationalities. By the Constitution of the Republic, all children of foreigners born in the country are Argentine.

The capital of the Republic, Buenos Ayres, had a population of 836,381 in June, 1901. Other towns, with populations for 1901, are Cordoba, 50,000; Rosario, 112,461; Tucuman, 50,000; Mendoza, 29,500; Parana, 25,000; Salta, 17,500; Corrientes, 17,000 inhabitants; La Plata, the new capital of the province of Buenos Ayres (founded 1884), 61,000; Santa Fe, 25,500; San Luis, 10,000; San Juan, 11,000.

Religion and Instruction.

Although the Constitution recognises the Roman Catholic religion as that of the State, all other creeds are tolerated. There are 1 archbishop and 5 suffragan bishops. For the instruction of the clergy there are 5 seminaries. In 1888 civil marriage was established in the Republic.

Primary education is free, secular and compulsory for children from 6 to 14 years of age. In the capital and the 9 territories it is under the charge of a national council of education, assisted by local school councils; and in the 14 provinces under their respective governments. In 1899 the population 6 years of age and upwards numbered 3,709,604, of whom 1,890,573, or 50.8 per cent. could read and write. The elementary schools are supported in the capital and each province by the taxes established in their Education Acts, aided by large subsidies from the general Government. The sums

contributed by the general Government and the 14 provinces to the support of education in the Republic amounted in 1899 to 13,379,602 dollars. In 1899 there were 3,020 public, 1,076 private, and 35 national primary schools, with, in all, 13,103 teachers and 326,752 pupils. Secondary or preparatory education is controlled by the general Government, which maintains 16 lyceums with 450 professors and 4,103 pupils. There are also 35 normal schools with 2,011 pupils. There are national universities at Cordoba and Buenos Ayres, provincial universities at La Plata, Santa Fé, and Paraná, comprising faculties of law, medicine, and engineering, with a total of 3,000 students; a school of mines (39 students), a college of agriculture, a naval and a military school. There is a well-equipped national observatory at Cordoba, and another at La Plata, museums at Buenos Ayres and La Plata, and a national meteorological bureau at Cordoba.

Justice.

Justice is administered by a Supreme Court of five judges and an attorney-general, which is also a court of appeal, and by a number of inferior and local courts. Trial by jury is established by the Constitution for criminal cases, but never practised. Each State has its own judicial system.

In 1900 the crimes committed in the City of Buenos Ayres comprised 2,874 against the person, 3,964 against property, and 632 against the public peace. The crimes were: 10 cases of infanticide, 86 of murder, 2,660 of assault, 106 of attempted murder; 18,010 persons were arrested for drunkenness.

On January 1, 1899, the Supreme Court had 1,584 cases pending and 899 cases entered, making a total of 2,483. Sentence was given during the year in 701 cases, leaving 1,782 pending. An attempt was made in 1899 to improve the administration of justice, and several Judges were impeached before Congress.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of the Republic are stated as follows (gold dollar = 4s.; paper dollar = 1s. 9½d., under conversion law):—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Dollars Gold	Dollars Paper	Dollars Gold	Dollars Paper
1896	32,052,951	29,468,174	46,891,221	92,122,343
1897	30,466,322	61,035,853	29,214,763	93,427,502
1898	33,878,266	49,744,214	20,931,551	93,072,745
1899	45,676,189	61,419,990	30,860,817	103,887,458
1900	36,632,346	63,962,000	23,819,979	94,271,310

For 1901 the estimated revenue was 37,991,000 dollars gold, and 62,300,000 dollars paper; and the estimated expenditure was 25,981,543 dollars gold and 88,899,249 dollars paper. For the year 1902 the estimated revenue and expenditure are as follows:—

Revenue	Dollars Gold	Revenue	Dollars Paper
Import duties	\$0,000,000	Spirit tax	14,500,000
Export duties	2,800,000	Tobacco tax	11,500,000
Port dues, &c.	2,765,000	Wine, sugar, matches	8,600,000
Consular dues, fines, &c.	460,000	Other taxes (beer, &c.)	1,910,000
Service on stocks	1,832,008	Sanitary works	5,500,000
Buenos Ayres debt service	1,537,050	Land tax	1,800,000
National Bank service	348,232	Stamps & licenses	8,700,000
Entre Rios and Santa Fé debt services	220,457	Posts and telegraphs	4,900,000
		Land sales, leases, &c.	1,040,000
		Railways	4,100,000
		Various	1,740,000
Total	40,013,347	Total	64,290,000

Expenditure	Dollars Gold	Dollars Paper
Congress	—	2,566,380
Interior	—	13,941,222
Foreign Affairs and Worship	309,381	1,165,720
Finance	—	7,671,102
Public Debt	23,984,124	12,093,810
Justice and Education	—	12,066,164
War	—	15,875,000
Marine	12,188	10,050,584
Agriculture	—	3,301,360
Public Works	300,000	10,669,100
Pensions	—	5,498,371
Extraordinary	7,832,496	1,300,000
Total	32,438,189	96,198,813

In July, 1901, the outstanding external debt was as follows:—

National loans	£ 45,453,744
Provincial and other debts assumed	31,384,147
National cedulas	10,146,310

Total 86,984,201

The consolidated internal debt on December 31, 1900, amounted to 17,937,500 dollars gold and 93,463,983 dollars paper. The floating debt on April 15, 1900, was 2,401,177 dollars paper and 914,768 dollars gold. The total service on the national debt for 1901 was 24,984,124 dollars gold and 12,018,890 dollars paper, or about 6 dollars gold per inhabitant. The

National Government has taken over all the provincial debts, and has issued 4½ per cent. bonds in exchange.

Each province and municipality has, besides, its own budget, the total national, provincial, and municipal expenditure in 1897 being estimated at 193,846,534 dollars currency. For 1897 the revenue of the province of Buenos Ayres was estimated at 18,533,816 dollars, and of all the fourteen provinces at 37,444,606 dollars currency. The municipal revenue and expenditure were put at 19,580,330 dollars, of which 15,003,360 dollars represented the revenue and expenditure of the capital. The Municipal debts amount to 24,596,422 dollars gold.

Defence.

The standing army comprises 190 superior officers and 1,150 subaltern officers, while the rank and file numbers 7,297. The total effective army, according to a statement presented to Congress in 1897, should be 29,513 officers and men. The number of men in the national guard is put at 471,912, the majority of whom now receive military training, those 20 years of age being mobilised every year and given two months drill in camp. The other guards are drilled every Sunday during two months. In 1901 an Act was passed imposing obligatory military service.

There is a military school, with 125 cadets, and a school for non-commissioned officers. The naval school has 60 cadets, and the school of gunners 80.

The Argentine navy consists of 4 coast defence armoured ships (of which the *Andes* and *Plata* are old), 5 armoured cruisers, 3 second-class cruisers of high speed built at Elswick, and 7 modern smaller cruisers and gunboats, with a number older, as well as 4 destroyers and 12 first class and 10 second class torpedo boats. The following are the modern armoured ships. Abbreviations:—c.b., central battery; c.d., coast defence; a.c., armoured cruisers; q.f. quick firer.

Description.	Name.	Launched.	Displacement Tons.	Extreme armour inches	Armament.	Torpedo projectors.	Indicated Horse Power.	Nominal speed.
c. b.	Almirante Brown	1880	4,267	9	10 5-9-in. Q.F., 6 4-7-in. Q.F.	2	4,500	13-7
c. d.	Libertad	1890	2,336	8½	2 10-in., 4 4-7-in. Q.F.	2	3,000	14-4
c. d.	Independencia	1891	2,336	8½				
a. c.	Garibaldi *	1895	6,840	6½	2 10-in., 10 6-in. Q.F., 6 4-7-in. Q.F.	4	13,384	19-9
a. c.	Pueyrredon *	1897	6,882	6	4 8-in. Q.F., 10 6-in. Q.F., 6 4-7-in. Q.F.	4	13,000	20-0
a. c.	San Martin *	1896	6,882	6	2 10-in., 14 6-in. Q.F., 5-in. Q.F.	2		
a. c.	Gen. Belgrano *	1897	6,882	6				

* Built for Italy.

In 1899 the imports of gold and silver coin and bullion amounted to 2,391,777 dollars, and the exports to 231,575 dollars; in 1900 the imports amounted to 7,209,555 dollars, and the exports to 3,480,840 dollars.

The foreign trade in the Argentine Republic was mainly with the following countries, to the following values in gold dollars:—

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1899	1900	1899	1900
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Great Britain . . .	43,671,421	38,682,755	21,721,591	23,890,685
France . . .	10,979,690	10,897,870	41,446,747	19,007,960
Germany . . .	12,979,937	16,635,615	29,433,663	20,070,135
Belgium . . .	9,410,479	8,430,880	24,478,570	17,980,885
United States . . .	15,468,846	13,438,530	7,667,523	6,882,765
Italy . . .	13,780,072	14,924,495	4,926,612	4,304,155
Brazil . . .	4,806,116	3,741,880	7,041,668	6,185,505

The commercial intercourse between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom for five years, according to the Board of Trade returns, was:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Imports into U.K. from Argentina	£ 8,974,164	£ 5,753,916	£ 7,788,332	£ 10,942,349	£ 13,080,466
Exports of British produce to Ar- gentina . . .	6,620,993	4,801,125	5,586,276	6,210,729	7,142,738

The staple Argentine imports into the United Kingdom and the chief exports of British produce and manufactures to Argentina in 1899 and 1900 were as follows:—

Imports into U.K.	1899	1900	Exports from U.K.	1899	1900
	£	£		£	£
Wheat . . .	3,622,063	6,088,923	Cottons . . .	1,635,627	1,918,686
Maize . . .	1,508,022	1,514,313	Woollens . . .	513,553	602,771
Fresh mutton . . .	1,480,076	1,689,078	Jute goods . . .	337,368	321,072
Fresh beef . . .	300,531	667,298	Sacks . . .	27,531	90,314
Linseed . . .	613,164	682,122	Iron & manufactures	909,475	1,200,626
Cattle . . .	1,392,543	667,487	Machinery . . .	473,067	476,248
Wool . . .	355,040	351,327	Railway carriages . . .	104,230	293,354
Skins . . .	277,648	240,924	Coal . . .	640,003	747,585
Tallow . . .	153,589	239,288	Chemicals . . .	215,553	156,830

Shipping and Navigation.

The vessels entered in the foreign trade at the ports of the Republic in three years were:—

Year	Steamers		Sailing Vessels		Total	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1897	6,827	5,522,973	3,536	541,091	10,363	6,064,064
1898	6,866	5,928,765	3,332	626,363	10,198	6,555,128
1899	6,829	6,293,049	3,319	646,518	10,184	6,939,567

In 1900, the total shipping entered at the ports of the Republic comprised 12,917 vessels of 6,193,783 tons.

In 1900 1,257 vessels of 2,110,306 tons entered at Buenos Ayres from over-sea, 599 of 1,066,474 tons being British. In 1900 the merchant shipping of the Republic comprised 101 steamers of 40,794 tons net, and 155 sailing vessels of 39,798 tons net.

Internal Communications.

The length of railway open for traffic in 1900 was 10,595 miles, which connect the principal cities of the Republic with the capital. In 1900 the capital was 526,616,661 dollars gold; gross receipts 41,394,169 dollars gold, expenses (1898) 19,117,118 dollars gold. Of the capital invested (1898), 56,331,063 dollars corresponded to lines the property of the nation, 113,311,995 dollars gold to guaranteed lines, 257,141,178 dollars gold to private lines, and 83,859,062 dollars gold to provincial lines. The Trans-Andine line from Mendoza to Santa Rosa has a length of 158 miles. The total cost of construction of the lines open for traffic at the end of 1894 was 483,508,766 dollars. In 1900 the number of passengers carried was 17,898,961; and the weight of goods, 12,719,297 tons. There were in 1901 276 miles of tramway in Buenos Ayres, the number of their passengers in 1900 having been 122,000,000. The tramways are mostly electric.

In 1900 there were in the Republic 27,584 miles of telegraph lines with 58,656 miles of wire. The national lines had a length of 12,174 miles; provincial lines, 3,530 miles; the railway telegraph lines, 10,190 miles; private lines, 1,690 miles. In June, 1898, there were 1,544 telegraph offices within the Republic, including 422 which belonged to the nation. In 1897 the messages sent by telegraph numbered 5,296,184.

The correspondence which passed through the Post Office in 1899 consisted of 242,016,000 letters and other packets. There are 1,830 offices (post and telegraph). The receipts in 1899 from the postal service were 17,492,398 pesos, and the expenditure including the telegraph service, 30,732,670 pesos.

Money and Credit.

By law of October 16, 1891, the old National Bank was placed in liquidation, and a new bank, called 'Banco de la Nacion Argentina,' with a capital of fifty million dollars was opened on December 1, 1891. There are 14 State

The four *Garibaldi* class ships are of a distinct type, to be found elsewhere only in the Italian navy. The feature of them is the very complete covering of medium armour, and a very large armament for their size. There are also three swift, or once swift, Elswick cruisers in the Argentine navy—the *9 de Julio*, *25 de Mayo*, and *Buenos Ayres*. All are heavily armed for their size. A submarine boat of Argentine design is building.

Messrs. Yarrow have built four protected destroyers, the *Santa Fé*, *Corrientes*, *Misiones*, and *Entre Rios*, with a contract speed of 26 knots, greatly exceeded at the trials. The *Santa Fé* has since been lost, but her machinery was sent to England and a new hull built. Five steamships have been bought from Italian and Spanish companies (3,403 to 4,218 tons), for conversion into cruisers.

The personnel of the navy includes 327 executive and 295 engineer officers, and 34 torpedo, electrical, and other officers; with 7,760 seamen, and a battalion of marine infantry, and a battery which is being increased to a battalion with 4 batteries. The *Almirante Brown* is used as a training ship for gunnery, &c. An attempt to secure gunnery instructors from the warrant officers of the British Navy has been unsuccessful.

Production and Industry.

The area of land under cultivation in 1895, in the 14 provinces and 10 national territories, was 15,000,000 acres, or about 6·2 per cent. of the total area available for cultivation, which is put at 240,000,000 acres.

The chief agricultural products in 1901 were: wheat, 8,449,372 acres yielding 2,871,440 tons; flax, 1,518,380 acres, yielding 390,000 tons; maize, about 2,000,000 tons. The sugar-growing industry is extending. The output of sugar in 1898 was estimated at 72,000 tons; in 1899, at 103,112 tons, of which 80,000 tons were produced in the province of Tucuman, where there are 28 sugar mills in operation. In 1900 there were 89,000 acres under vines. In 1895 there were in the Republic 21,702,000 cattle, 74,380,000 sheep, 4,447,000 horses, and 3,885,000 goats and other animals. In 1900 the cattle were estimated at 28,000,000, and the sheep at 110,000,000. Alfalfa is widely grown and used for fattening. The wool-clip in 1901 was 250,000 tons. In the year ending July, 1896, there were slaughtered 413,500 head of cattle; 1897, 481,000; 1898, 340,100; 1899, 315,400; 1900, 329,400. In 1900 the foot and mouth disease broke out among the cattle herds, and put a stop to the export of live stock. According to the census report for 1895, the number of industrial establishments in the Republic is: flour mills, 532; wine factories, 852; distilleries, 108; breweries, 44; sugar plantations, 2,749; sugar mills, 48; vineyards, 6,514. In the provinces of Buenos Ayres, Santa Fé, and Entre Rios agricultural lands to the extent of 318,000 acres have been acquired by the Jewish Colonisation Association. On this land 14 Jewish colonies, with in January, 1898, a population of 7,015, have been settled; 11 of the colonies are in Entre Rios. In the Chubut valley in eastern Patagonia there is an agricultural colony with a population of 3,800, of whom 1,142 are Welsh-speaking British subjects, with 2 Church of England clergymen, 1 Roman Catholic priest, and 7 Welsh ministers. In February, 1901, a concession of 198,000 acres of land in the Chubut territory was granted to an Italian syndicate, which undertakes to introduce Italian colonists.

Coal (lignite) is found in several provinces, but not worked satisfactorily. Petroleum is worked in Mendoza. Gold is found in the Andean regions, but is not worked on a large scale, the output in 1900 being about 2,112 ounces

Commerce.

The following table shows the official values in thousands of dollars gold (5 dollars = 1*l.*) of the imports and exports (exclusive of coin and bullion) for six years, including re-exports:—

—	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Imports	94,856	112,164	98,289	107,429	116,850	113,485
Exports	118,937	116,802	101,169	133,829	184,917	154,600

Of the total exports 69,032,578 dollars (44·7 per cent.), passed through the port of Buenos Ayres in 1900.

The following are the principal articles of import and export with their value, for two years:—

Imports	1899	1900	Exports	1899	1900
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Animals, living	543,999	364,271	Animals & their products	115,546,906	71,253,886
Alimentary	10,779,185	10,453,326	Agricultural products	65,155,995	77,426,356
Beverages	7,116,540	7,277,851	Forest products	2,208,916	3,508,915
Textiles and apparel	39,545,651	37,597,847	Mineral	238,562	262,222
Oils, mineral, &c.	3,873,376	4,194,342	Products of the chase	795,893	990,594
Chemicals	3,343,159	3,760,294	Various products	971,259	1,158,489
Colours and dyes	806,891	865,727			
Timber & woodwork	7,466,818	7,040,854			
Paper & manuf.	3,046,257	2,926,206			
Hides and manuf.	1,129,807	1,244,764			
Iron & manuf.	18,077,451	19,054,051			
Other metals and manuf.	3,453,576	3,343,172			
Pottery, glass, &c.	10,489,150	8,693,370			
Tobacco	3,577,209	3,147,161			
Various	3,610,602	3,321,533			
Total	116,850,671	113,485,069	Total	184,917,531	154,600,412

Of the imports in 1900 the value of 96,502,452 dollars was subject to duty; and 16,982,617 dollars duty free. Of the exports the value of 56,169,377 dollars was subject to duty, and 98,431,035 dollars duty free. In 1900 the duties collected amounted to 38,609,571 dollars gold.

Among the more important exports were the following:—

—	Wool	Sheep Skins	Wheat	Maize	Beef and mutton
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1898	221,286	42,245	645,161	717,105	89,914
1899	237,111	41,697	1,713,429	1,116,276	88,564
1900	101,113	37,593	1,929,676	713,248	99,220

banks (exclusive of the old National Bank) and many private banks. The foreign capital invested in Argentine undertakings is estimated as follows:—

Banks	6,466,380	Farms, cattle, &c.	4,846,600
Railways	95,024,420	Lighting	3,531,200
Tramways	5,994,000	Various	7,001,900
		Total	122,864,500

The total coinage of the Argentine mint to the end of 1897 was to the nominal amount of: gold, 31,716,545 pesos; silver, 2,805,840 pesos; copper, 82,704 pesos; nickel, 2,748,375 pesos.

The paper currency on December 31, 1900, amounted to 291,004,259 pesos. In 1899 a conversion law was approved by Congress fixing the value of the paper dollar at 44 cents gold.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The silver *Peso fuerte*, or dollar of 100 *centavos* is of the value of 4*s.* at par.

The 5-dollar gold piece weighs 8·0645 grammes ·900 fine and therefore contains 7·25805 grammes of fine gold.

The silver dollar (like the French 5-franc piece) weighs 25 grammes ·900 fine and thus contains 22·5 grammes of fine silver. There are 50, 20, and 10-centavo silver coins, and both nickel and copper fractional money.

Professedly the standard of value is gold. The money in circulation is chiefly paper. The paper dollar, being convertible at 44 gold dollar, is worth 1*s.* 9½*d.*; the average value in 1900 was 20½*d.*

The Quintal	= 101·40 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ Arroba	= 25·35 „ „
„ Fanega	= 1½ imperial bushel.

Since January 1, 1887, the use of the French metric system is compulsory.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Florencio L. Dominguez.

First Secretary.—V. J. Dominguez; *Second Secretary.*—L. H. Dominguez. *Consul-General in London.*—S. G. Uriburu.

There are Consular representatives at Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Edinburgh, Falmouth, Glasgow (C.G.), Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Newport, Nottingham, Southampton.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Sir W. A. C. Barrington, K.C.M.G. Appointed February, 1896.

Secretary.—F. S. Clarke.

Consul.—A. C. Ross, C.B.

There is a Consul at Rosario; Vice-Consuls at Buenos Ayres, Bahia Blanca, Concordia, Cordoba, La Plata, Parana, San Nicolas, and Santa Fe.

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AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

(OESTERREICHISCH-UNGARISCHE MONARCHIE.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Franz Josef I. (Ferencz József¹), Emperor of Austria, and King of Hungary; born August 18, 1830; the son of Archduke Franz Karl, second son of the late Emperor Franz I. of Austria, and of Archduchess Sophie, Princess of Bavaria. Proclaimed Emperor of Austria after the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I. (in Hungary, V.), and the renunciation of the crown by his father, December 2, 1848; crowned King of Hungary, and took the oath on the Hungarian Constitution, June 8, 1867. Married April 24, 1854, to the late Empress *Elisabeth* (Erzsébet), born December 24, 1837, the daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria; died at Geneva, September 10, 1898.

Heir-Presumptive.—Archduke *Franz* (Ferencz) *Ferdinand*, son of the late Archduke Karl Ludwig and Princess Annunziata, daughter of the late King Ferdinando II. of Naples; married (morganatic) July 1, 1900, to the Countess Sophia Chotek, having duly renounced the right of his future children to succeed to the thrones of Austria and Hungary.

Children of the Emperor-King.

I. Archduchess *Gisela* (*Gizella*), born July 12, 1856; married April 20, 1873, to Prince Leopold, second son of Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, born February 9, 1846.

II. Archduchess *Maria Valeria*, born April 22, 1868; married July 31, 1890, to Franz Salvator, Archduke of Austria-Tuscany.

Grandchild of the Emperor-King.

Archduchess *Elisabeth* (Erzsébet), born September 2, 1883, only child of the late Archduke *Rudolf*, Crown Prince, and Princess *Stéphanie*, second daughter of King Leopold II. of Belgium; married January 23, 1902, to Prince Otto zu Windischgrätz.

Brother of the Emperor-King.

Archduke *Ludwig* (Lajos) *Victor*, field-marshal in the imperial and royal army; born May 15, 1842.

Children of the Emperor-King's late Brother, the Archduke Karl Ludwig.

I. Franz (Ferencz) Ferdinand, born December 18, 1863 (see above). II. Otto, born April 21, 1865; married October 2, 1886, to Princess Maria Josepha, born May 31, 1867, the daughter of the Prince Georg of Saxony; offspring, Karl, born August 17, 1887; Maximilian, born April 13, 1895. III. Ferdinand Karl

¹ The Hungarian forms of names are inserted in parentheses

Ludwig, born December 27, 1868. IV. Margaret, born May 13, 1870; married January 24, 1893, to Albert, Duke of Württemberg. V. Maria, born July 31, 1876; installed abbess at Prague, October 19, 1895. VI. Elisabeth, born July 7, 1878.

The imperial and royal family descends from Rudolf von Habsburg, a German count, born 1218, who was elected Emperor of Germany in 1273. The male line died out in 1740 with Emperor Karl VI., whose only daughter, Maria Theresa, gave her hand (1736) to Duke Franz of Lorraine and Tuscany, afterwards Kaiser Franz I. of Germany, of the House of Lorraine, who thereby became the founder of the new line of Habsburg-Lorraine. Maria Theresa was succeeded, in 1780, by her son Joseph II., who, dying in 1790, left the crown to his brother Leopold II., at whose death, in 1792, his son Franz I. ascended the throne, who reigned till 1835, and, having been married four times, left a large family, the members of which and their descendants form the present Imperial House. Franz was the first sovereign who assumed the title of Emperor, or 'Kaiser,' of Austria, after having been compelled by Napoleon to renounce the imperial crown of Germany, for more than five centuries in the Habsburg family. The assumption of the title of Emperor of Austria took place on August 1, 1804. Franz I. was succeeded by his son, the Emperor Ferdinand I. (V. as King of Hungary), on whose abdication, Dec. 2, 1848, the crown fell to his nephew, the present Emperor-King Franz Josef I.

The present Emperor-King has a civil list of 18,600,000 crowns: one moiety of this sum, 9,300,000 crowns, is paid to him as Emperor of Austria, out of the revenues of Austria, and the other moiety as King of Hungary, out of the revenues of Hungary.

The following is a list (for the first centuries not complete) of the sovereigns of Austria (Dukes and Archdukes of Austria, from 1526 also Kings of Hungary and Bohemia, from 1804 Emperors of Austria), from the date of the feoffment of Dukes Albert I. and his brother Rudolf II. with the Duchy of Austria by his father, Emperor of Germany, Rudolf of Habsburg, founder of the dynasty:—

<i>House of Habsburg.</i>	
Albrecht I.	1282
*Rudolf II.	1282
*Rudolf III.	1298
Friedrich (III. of Germany) .	1307
*Leopold I.	1314
*Albrecht II.	1314
*Rudolf IV.	1358
*Albrecht III.	1365
*Albrecht IV.	1395
Albrecht V. (Albert II. of Germany, King of Hungary and of Bohemia)	1404
*Ladislav (King of Hungary and of Bohemia)	1439
Friedrich V. (Friedrich IV. of Germany)	1457
Maximilian I.	1493
Karl I. (Karl V. of Germany) .	1519
Ferdinand I.	1520
<i>House of Habsburg-Lorraine.</i>	
Maximilian II.	1564
Rudolf V. (Rudolf II. of Germany)	1576
Matthias	1611
Ferdinand II.	1619
Ferdinand III.	1637
Leopold I.	1657
Joseph I.	1705
Karl II. (VI. of Germany, III. of Hungary)	1711
*Maria Theresa	1740
Joseph II.	1780
Leopold II.	1790
Franz I. (Franz II. of Germany)	1792
*Ferdinand I. (V. of Hungary) .	1835
*Franz Josef I.	1848

All except those marked with an asterisk likewise filled the thrones of the Holy Roman Empire.

Political Relations between Austria and Hungary.

Austria and Hungary or, as in international relations they are officially called, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, consists of two States, the Austrian Empire and the Hungarian Kingdom. The relation between the two States in its present form was fully regulated by the so-called Compromise of 1867. According to this agreement the two States are perfectly independent of each other, possessing each its own constitution, its legislative power and its executive departments for most branches of State affairs. There is, however, a close political connection between them through the identity of the Sovereign and the community of certain departments of State affairs.

The common head of the monarchy is the Emperor (Kaiser) of Austria and King (Király) of Hungary. The crown is hereditary in the Habsburg-Lorraine dynasty, passing by right of primogeniture and lineal succession to males and (on failure of males) to females (the so-called "successio mixta"). The monarch must be a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He is styled 'His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty,' being 'Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary.'

Affairs common to the two States are:—(1) Foreign affairs; (2) military and naval affairs, but excluding legislation concerning the army; (3) finance relating to common affairs; but each State provides separately for the assessment, collection, and transmission of its contribution. The two States, moreover, form practically one commercial territory, having the same system of coinage and of weights and measures, a joint Bank of issue, and the same commercial (as well as political) representation abroad, while the monopolies and taxes connected with industrial production (salt, tobacco, spirits, beer, sugar, gunpowder, and mineral oil) are the same in both. This Customs Union, however, which expired in 1897, was formally dissolved in 1899, a reciprocity treaty, to last till the end of 1907, having been put in its place. While this arrangement continues, the Foreign Minister may conclude commercial treaties with foreign countries in the name both of Austria and Hungary; but the commercial treaties of Hungary with foreign countries and its treaty with Austria are to terminate at the same time.

Legislative power relating to common affairs is exercised by the Parliaments of both States, but the voting of money to be applied to common purposes, and the control of the official action of the common ministries, belong to the so-called Delegations. Of these there are two, each consisting of 60 members,

of whom 20 are chosen from each of the Upper Houses (the Austrian Herrenhaus and the Hungarian Főrendiház), and 40 from each of the Lower Houses (the Austrian Abgeordnetenhaus and the Hungarian Képviselőház). The members are appointed for one year. The Delegations are summoned annually by the Emperor and King, alternately at Vienna and Budapest. They deliberate independently of each other, their decisions being communicated reciprocally in writing; and if, after three such interchanges, they do not agree, then all the delegates (or an equal number of members from each Delegation) meet together, and, without discussion, settle the matter by vote. The three ministries or executive departments for common affairs are:—

1. The Common Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial and Royal House.—Count Agenor Maria Adam *Goluchowski*, Privy Councillor; born March 25, 1849. Appointed May 16, 1895.

2. The Common Ministry of War.—General *Edmund Frh. v. Krieghammer*, General of the Cavalry, Privy Councillor, Minister of War for the Whole Monarchy. Appointed September 23, 1893.

3. The Common Ministry of Finance.—Benjamin *Kállan de Nagy-Kálló*, Privy Councillor, born December 22, 1839. Appointed Minister of Finance for the Whole Monarchy June 4, 1882.

To these departments must be added:—

The Common Court of Public Accounts.—Dr. Ernst *Edler von Plener*, Privy Councillor. Appointed July 10, 1895.

The Ministers are responsible for the discharge of their official functions to the Delegations.

Common Finance.

The cost of the administration of common affairs is borne by both States in a proportion agreed on by the Reichsrath and Parliament (*Országgyűlés*), and sanctioned by the Emperor and King. The agreement (*Ausgleich*, *Kiegyezés*), which requires to be renewed every ten years, expired in 1897 without a fresh understanding having been reached. According to the compromise framed by the joint commission in November 1899, Hungary should pay as its *quota* 34·4 per cent. of the common expenditure. The question, however, was not settled by the two parliaments, but was submitted for temporary solution to the Monarch, who decided, December 30, 1899, and June 27, 1900, that until the end of June, 1901, the *quota* should be 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or, including the so-called *præcipuum*, 34·4 per cent. as recommended by the joint commission. The floating debt, consisting of bills, is guaranteed jointly by Austria and Hungary. The other debts are not regarded as common; but Hungary pays, on account of ordinary debt contracted before 1868, a yearly sum of 30,312,920 florins.

The following table shows the expenditure, and the sources from which the revenue was obtained, in thousands of crowns (24 crowns = 1*l.*), for the years indicated, those for 1900 being the results of the preliminary accounts, and those for 1901 the sanctioned estimates:—

—	1890	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Expenditure	281,820	307,018	310,490	342,570	367,810	328,756	337,348	337,000
Revenue from customs	83,054	107,422	107,074	124,531	142,294	116,988	124,950	125,039
Proportional contribution of both parts of the monarchy:—								
Contribution of								
Austria	136,354	136,922	139,544	149,572	154,704	145,272	139,333	156,979
Hungary	62,412	62,672	63,872	68,464	70,972	66,496	73,066	82,319

The sanctioned budget estimates for the 'common affairs of the monarchy' were as follows for the year 1902:—

Sources of Revenue	Crowns	Sources of Revenue	Crowns
Foreign Affairs	321,095	Customs	110,541,299
War and Marine	5,765,814	Matricular contributions	254,640,667
Finance, &c.	102,120		
Board of Control	2,648		
Total	6,191,677	Total	365,181,966

Branches of Net Expenditure	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
	Crowns	Crowns	Crowns
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	10,551,062	203,295	10,754,357
Ministry of War { Army	275,858,619	20,019,103	295,877,722
Marine	30,803,200	15,887,620	46,690,820
Ministry of Finance	4,174,307	—	4,174,307
Board of Control	317,760	—	317,760
Extraordinary military expenditure in Bosnia	—	7,367,000	7,367,000
Total	321,704,948	43,477,018	365,181,966

For the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina for 1902 the revenue is estimated at 44,846,281 crowns, and expenditure 44,582,296 crowns.

By law of December 24, 1867, no loans are contracted jointly by Austria and Hungary. The general debt incurred before that date amounted on July 1, 1901, to 5,434,428,306 crowns, and the charge for interest and amortisation was 249,606,222 crowns, the shares of Austria and Hungary in the charge being respectively 189,028,560 crowns and 60,577,662 crowns. The general floating debt (included in the general debt) amounted to 95,796,985 crowns.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

Austria-Hungary lies in the heart of Europe. The total length of frontier is 5,396 miles. In the S. the frontier line towards the Adriatic Sea is 1,050 miles. The land frontier is formed in the W. by Bavaria, the canton of St. Gallen, Lichtenstein, the Canton Graubünden, and Italy; in the S. by Italy, Montenegro, Herzegovina and Bosnia, Servia, and Roumania; in the E. by Roumania; in the N.E. and N. by Russia; in the N. by Prussia, and in the N.W. by Saxony. Natural frontiers are the Fichtel Mountains, the Böhmerwald, the Inn, and the Salzach towards Bavaria; the Saale, the Alps, and the Rhine towards St. Gall; the High Alps towards Graubünden and Italy; the Lago di Garda and Carnic Alps also towards Italy; towards Herzegovina and Bosnia, the Dinaric Alps, the Unna and Save; towards Servia, Save and Danube; towards Roumania, the South-East, and East Carpathians; towards Russia, the Dniester and Vistula; towards Prussia, the Riesen and Iser Gebirge; towards Saxony, the Erz-Gebirge.

The following are the chief territorial defences:—In Galicia: Cracow, fortified and entrenched camp at Przemyśl. Hungary: on the left of the Tisza Gyulafehérvár, Arad, and Temesvár; on the Danube, Komárom, Pétervárad, and Orsova. Croatia: on the Drave, Eszék; Brod and Gradiska, on the right of the Save; Károlyváros (Karlovac), on the right bank of the Kulpa. In Dalmatia are the coast fortifications of Zara, Ragusa, Cattaro, Sebenico, and Castelnovo; in Istria, Pola, fortified naval harbour, the chief fortified place being Trieste. The Alpine frontiers in Tyrol have numerous defences on all the routes, and also between Tyrol and the Adriatic. In Bosnia and Herzegovina are numerous old fortifications. The Austrian capital, Vienna, and the Hungarian capital, Budapest, are undefended. Pola, the chief naval port, is strongly fortified, both towards sea and land, and has been recently enlarged, so as to be able to accommodate the entire fleet. The arsenal of the imperial navy is also in Pola; Trieste is the great storehouse, and there is also an arsenal of the imperial navy.

II. ARMY.

The system of defence is, in Austria and Hungary alike, founded on the principle of universal military service (Aust. Statute 11 Ap. 1889, and Hung. art. VI. 1889). The armed force is organised into the common Army, Navy, the special armies

(i.e. the Austrian Landwehr and the Hungarian Honvédség), and the Levy-in-mass (or Landsturm, Népfölkeles) of each State. The army common and special armies have each, as an essential part, an Ersatz- (or supplementary) Reserve (Pót-tartalék): Military service begins at the age of 21, but for the Levy-in-mass, at 19. The duty of service continues:— (1) In the common army: Three years in the line and 7 years in the reserve; 10 years for those enrolled at once in the supplementary Reserve. (2) In the navy: Four years in the marines, 5 years in the reserve, and 3 years in the Seewehr. (3) In the Austrian Landwehr and Hungarian Honvédség, respectively, in their supplementary Reserves: Two years for those who have been transferred to the Landwehr or to the Honvédség from the common army, and 12 years for those at once enrolled. Then follow 10 years in the Levy-in-mass. The marines and the Seewehr can (apart from periodical drill) only be called out by command of the Emperor-King.

The common army consists of 15 army corps, most of which are organised in 2 divisions of infantry of 2 brigades; 1 brigade of cavalry and 1 brigade of artillery with a train section. There are, in all, 31 divisions of infantry troops, comprising 66 brigades of infantry and 6 mountain brigades; 5 divisions of cavalry troops, 18 brigades of cavalry, and 14 brigades of artillery. Chasseurs and pioneers are attached to the infantry as required.

The Landwehr and the Honvédség are special national institutions. In peace they are called out only for instruction and drill. The command of the Emperor-King is required for their mobilisation. From the supplementary Reserve men are drafted into the army and Landwehr or Honvédség in time of war. It includes many who are exempt from other compulsory service. Only one year's service in the common army or in the special armies is required of those who have reached a certain standard in certain schools. The Levy-in-Mass is organised by statutes of 6 June, 1886, and Hung. art. xx. 1886. All citizens from the beginning of their 19th to the end of their 42nd year, who do not serve in the common army, navy, supplementary Reserve, or special armies, belong to the Levy-in-Mass, as well as those transferred from the special armies. The Levy-in-Mass may be used for filling up gaps in the common army and special armies, and is called out by command of the Emperor-King, and can be ordered beyond its own territory only in pursuance of a statute; Tyrol and Vorarlberg have in this respect special regulations. With certain modifications the Austrian military organisation has been applied to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Austrian Landwehr consists of 28 regiments of infantry and 3 regiments of Tyrolean sharpshooters; 6 regiments of Uhlans; 1 section of mounted rifles in Dalmatia, and 2 squadrons of rifles in Tyrol. The Hungarian Honvédség consists of 28 regiments of infantry and 10 regiments of cavalry with pioneer and other troops.

The whole monarchy is divided into 108 recruiting districts, 102 corresponding to the 102 regiments of infantry, three districts (Tyrol and Vorarlberg) for the Tyrolean Chasseurs, and 3 in the Adriatic littoral for

the marine. There are besides 4 recruiting districts in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The yearly contingent of recruits for the common army amounts to 103,100; from Austria 59,211; from Hungary 43,899; besides these is a yearly contingent, 22,500, for the Landwehr or Honvédség, the Austrian Landwehr contingent being 10,000, the Honvédség 12,500 (yearly) (Wehrgesetz, Vede-rőtörvény) Bill of Army of 1889).

The following table shows the actual strength (officers, men, and horses) of the Austro-Hungarian army on peace footing for 1901:—

—	Officers	Men	Total	Horses
Common Army—				
Staff	2,597	2,736	6,333	14
Establishments	1,697	7,153	8,850	544
Infantry	10,447	178,138	188,585	1,112
Cavalry	1,890	45,906	47,796	40,740
Artillery—				
Field	1,647	25,586	27,233	13,451
Fortress	422	7,786	8,208	134
Pioneers, &c.	584	9,935	10,519	19
Sanitary troops	79	2,964	3,043	—
Train	417	3,309	3,726	1,916
Austrian Landwehr—				
Infantry	2,415	22,949	25,364	186
Cavalry	246	2,119	2,365	1,791
Hungarian Honvédség—				
Infantry	2,239	20,996	23,235	246
Cavalry	390	4,231	4,621	3,271
Total	26,070	333,808	359,878	63,424

On war footing the numbers are put at 45,238 officers, 1,826,940 men, and 231,886 horses, while the number of men who would be obliged to serve in the Levy-in-Mass is over 4,000,000. In peace the number of guns, exclusive of fortress artillery, is 1,048, in war 1,864. The infantry is armed with the Mannlicher rifle.

III. NAVY.

The Austro-Hungarian navy is mainly a coast defensive force, maintained in a state of high efficiency, and including a flotilla of monitors for the Danube. It is administered by the Naval Department of the Ministry of War. The new ships are to replace others growing obsolete, and the programme provides for a fleet of 15 armoured vessels between 6,000 and 9,000 tons, 7 second-class cruisers (4,000 to 7,000 tons), 7 third-class cruisers (1,500 to 2,500 tons), 15 torpedo gunboats, and 90 various torpedo boats, exclusive of the Danube flotillas. The headquarters of the fleet are at Pola, and there are other establishments upon the Dalmatian coast. Rating the old ships among the port-defence vessels, and including the ships actually in hand, the Austro-Hungarian fleet is thus constituted:—

—	Launched March 1902	Building or projected
Battleships, 2nd class	3	3
" 3rd "	4	—
Port-Defence Ships and old Battleships	7	—
Cruisers (armoured)	2	1
Protected Cruisers	8	2
Torpedo Gun Boats	12	—
Torpedo Boats, 1st Class	32	—
" 2nd "	31	—
" 3rd "	8	—

The following table shows the principal ships of the Austro-Hungarian navy in similar arrangement to that adopted for the British navy. The ships in italics are coast defence vessels. The numbers following the names of the others indicate the classes to which they have been assigned in the foregoing table.

Name	Launched	Displacement Tons	Extreme armour inches	Principal Armament	Torpedo tubes	Indicated Horse Power	Nominal speed
Custoza	4 1872	7,100	9	8 10-in., 6 34-in., 2 23-in.	4	4,400	14.0
Erzherzog Albrecht	4 1872	5,900	9	8 84-in., 6 34-in., 2 23-in.	4	3,800	13.0
<i>Kaiser Max</i>	1875	3,600	8	8 84-in., 4 34-in., 2 23-in.	4	2,700	12.5
<i>Don Juan de Austria</i>	1875	3,600	8	8 84-in., 4 34-in., 2 23-in.	4	2,700	12.5
<i>Prinz Eugen</i>	1877	3,600	8	8 84-in., 4 34-in., 2 23-in.	4	2,700	12.5
Tegetthoff	4 1878	7,400	14	6 11-in., 5 6-in., 2 23-in.	2	8,000	14.0
Erzherzog Rudolf	3 1887	6,900	12	3 12-in., 6 44-in., 2 23-in.	4	6,500	16.0
Erzherzogin Stefanie	4 1887	5,100	9	2 12-in., 6 6-in., 2 23-in.	4	8,000	17.0
Monarch	3 1895	5,000	10.6	4 9.4-in., 6 5.9 Q.F. 14 47-mm. Q.F.	4	8,000	17.0
Wien	3 1895	5,600	10.6	Ditto	4	8,000	17.0
Budapest	3 1896	5,600	10.6	Ditto	4	8,000	17.0
Habsburg	2 1900	8,300	8.6	3 9.4-in.; 12 6-in.	2	11,000	—
Arpad	2 1901	8,300	8.6	Ditto	2	11,000	—
Babenburg	2 1902	8,300	8.6	Ditto	2	11,000	—
3 New Ships	2 —	10,000	10	3 11-in., 14 6-in.	2	14,000	—
CRUISER (armoured)—							
Maria Theresia	1893	5,200	4	2 94-in., 6 6-in., 11 Q.F.	4	9,000	19.0
Kaiser Karl VI.	1900	6,100	10.6	2 9.4-in., 8 5.9-in. Q.F.	4	12,000	20.0
New Ship "E."	—	7,400	8.7	2 9.4-in., 10 6-in. Q.F.	2	12,300	21.0
CRUISERS (protected)—							
Kaiserin Elisabeth	1890	4,000	—	2 9.4-in., 6 6-in. Q.F.	4	9,000	19.0
Kaiser Franz Joseph I.							

1 Submerged torpedo tubes.

Construction in the Austro-Hungarian navy is very slow, and jealously regarded by certain politicians in the Empire. The effect of this is visible in the great attention bestowed upon old vessels: the Tegetthoff, for instance, has been re-engined, re-armoured and re-armed, and is in consequence a very good ship. There are 4 small monitors on the Danube.

The most important armoured vessels completed are the *Monarch*, *Wien*, and *Budapest*, which displace 5,600 tons, and are about 305 ft. long, with Harvey steel armouring and protection for their guns. These are four 9.4 in. pieces, coupled in turrets fore and aft, besides a quick-firing armament. Some larger ironclads of the *Habsburg* class are improvements on these, but none are yet complete. They carry two 9.4 in. guns in the fore turret and one in the after. All the 6 in. Q.F. are in casemates of 6-inch Krupp armour. The cruiser *Karl VI.* (6,100 tons, 12,000 indic. horse-power) is of the *Maria Theresia* class improved, and is practically a small edition of our latest type of armoured cruiser.

Commerce of the Common Customs Territory.

The special commerce of the common customs territory, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, comprising imports and exports of merchandise, but not bullion, was as follows, in millions of florins, in the years indicated:—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	1,000,000 florins	1,000,000 florins		1,000,000 florins	1,000,000 florins
1890	510.7	771.4	1897	755.3	766.2
1894	700.0	795.5	1898	819.8	807.6
1895	722.5	741.8	1899	804.4	930.7
1896	705.8	774.0	1900	848.2	971.0

The chief imports and exports (special trade) in two years were as follows (in thousands of crowns, 24 crowns or half-florins = £1).

Imports			Exports		
	1899	1900		1899	1900
	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns		1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns
Cotton (raw)	108,866	144,136	Sugar	173,138	186,551
Coal, Coke, &c.	83,424	112,317	Eggs	85,218	99,262
Maize	13,836	19,099	Wood and Woodwork	232,606	254,295
Tobacco	50,002	55,551	Barley	72,696	51,786
Coffee	41,336	48,100	Lignite	64,396	69,560
Wheat	10,896	4,212	Malt	50,498	50,802
Wool (raw, washed, carded)	109,840	88,896	Leather-gloves and shoes	44,592	46,675
Wine (in casks)	29,400	24,892	Cattle	49,770	61,768
Rye	2,604	897	Horses	46,468	54,948
Eggs	27,344	27,405	Glass and glass-ware	49,980	52,733
Prints and books not bound	26,770	39,942	Red feathers	19,660	18,879
Silk and manuf.	87,170	74,324	Woollen-ware	42,438	41,087
Copper	29,830	25,510	Cask-staves	19,618	19,626
Flax and jute	29,462	45,972	Hops	22,206	14,210
Machinery	44,014	51,978	Beans	13,610	15,876
Hog's lard and bacon	5,340	366	Beer (in casks)	15,380	12,134
Hides and skins	11,180	40,968	Fowl	19,586	21,387
Pigs	8,046	8,327	Coal, &c.	21,524	23,050

For the common customs territory the values are fixed annually by a permanent commission, comprising officials and representatives of agriculture, sylviculture, trade and industry. In general, net value are taken for imports and gross values for exports, and they must be determined at the crossing of the frontier. The commission has to fix them according to the countries of origin or of destination, and only employ averages exceptionally. Quantities are declared, but the administration may, and in the case of imports,

always does, check the declarations. The weight declared is either net or gross, according to the tariff regulations. The recorded country of origin is that of production, and the country of destination is that where the goods are to be consumed. When the prime origin and ultimate destination are unknown, the most distant points of transit are recorded.

In 1899 and 1900 the trade of Austria-Hungary was distributed as follows:—

Country.	Imports from. (1899)	Imports from. (1900)	Exports to. (1899)	Exports to. (1900)
	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns
Germany	598,546	653,375	982,874	1,018,340
Great Britain ¹	148,290	149,194	166,512	202,897
Italy	119,398	114,297	143,474	146,987
Russia	86,666	89,149	80,902	71,661
Switzerland	55,322	56,299	71,244	68,630
Turkey	37,434	41,924	60,796	63,618
Rumania	28,288	32,227	66,014	43,211
Servia	35,976	42,218	26,208	24,174
France	55,374	53,864	59,840	68,490
Netherlands	17,716	16,343	28,054	27,442
Belgium	39,116	26,087	13,104	14,888
Egypt	16,442	27,675	20,668	26,172
British India	87,434	84,242	36,434	45,647
United States	125,946	152,823	32,164	37,935
Brazil	31,880	43,489	3,516	5,364
Greece	15,860	17,174	12,994	13,387
Dutch India	19,826	20,473	188	238
Republics of S. America	23,520	24,072	3,638	4,241

¹ And British possessions in the Mediterranean.

The value of gold, silver, and bullion exported in 1899 was 71,066,000 crowns; imports 43,114,000 crowns; in 1900, exports 66,546,000 crowns; imports 44,898,000 crowns.

From the Board of Trade returns the direct trade of Austria-Hungary with the United Kingdom is shown in the following table:—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Austria-Hungary	1,232,678	1,276,585	1,135,482	1,308,945	1,375,245
Exports of British produce to Austria-Hungary	1,508,304	1,553,384	1,671,674	2,046,506	2,516,899

The staple articles imported into the United Kingdom from Austria-Hungary are wheat flour, the total value of which in the year 1900 amounted to 629,323*l.*; dye stuffs, &c., 101,636*l.*; wood, 105,397*l.*; sugar, 164,183*l.* The principal exports of British produce to Austria-Hungary are cotton manufactures (including yarn), 315,556*l.*; iron, 142,536*l.*; machinery, 288,350*l.*; coals, 189,625*l.*; woollen goods, 85,514*l.*; copper, 31,715*l.*; new ships and boats, 1,013,997*l.* in 1900.

are situated. In this last class females in possession of their own property are entitled to vote. Under a law passed in 1882, the franchise was extended to all male persons in towns and rural districts paying direct taxes to the amount of 5 florins (reduced to 4 by the law of December, 1896) per annum; but there are voters who pay less taxes and some who pay none; in the latter case they must have a particular individual qualification. Further, by the law of June 14, 1896, 72 members are chosen by the whole body of electors, that is, all male citizens over 24 years of age not disqualified by any special cause. The total number of members is thus increased to 425, distributed as follows: Lower Austria 46, or 1 for every 66,252 inhabitants; Upper Austria 20, or 1 for 40,173; Salzburg 6, or 1 for 31,885; Styria 27, or 1 for 49,878; Carinthia 10, or 1 for 36,302; Carniola 11, or 1 for 45,969; Trieste 5, or 1 for 35,291; Görz and Gradisca 5, or 1 for 46,098; Istria 5, or 1 for 67,297; Tyrol 21, or 1 for 40,015; Vorarlberg 4, or 1 for 32,324; Bohemia 110, or 1 for 57,067; Moravia 43, or 1 for 36,228; Silesia 12, or 1 for 56,362; Galicia 7, or 1 for 92,624; Bukowina 11, or 1 for 66,003; Dalmatia 11, or 1 for 53,199; Total 425, or 1 for 60,890. The duration of the Lower House of the Reichsrath is for the term of six years. Members of the Lower House receive 10 florins (16s. 8d.) for each day's attendance, with an indemnity for travelling expenses. In case of dissolution new elections must take place within six months. The Emperor nominates the president and vice-president of the Upper House of the Reichsrath, while those of the Lower House are elected by the members. It is incumbent upon the head of the State to assemble the Reichsrath annually. According to the law of December 21, 1867, all constitutional matters concerning rights, duties and interests that are common to all provinces of Austria Proper must be regulated by the Reichsrath. To give validity to bills passed by the Reichsrath, the consent of both Chambers is required, as well as the sanction of the head of the State. The members of both the Upper and the Lower House have the right to propose new laws on subjects within the competence of the Reichsrath.

The Ministry for Austria Proper is as follows:—

President and Minister of the Interior.—Dr. von *Koerber*.

Minister for Railways.—Dr. Ritter von *Willek*.

Minister of Finance.—Dr. Ritter Böhm von *Bawerk*.

Minister of National Defence.—Feldzeugmeister Count Zeno von *Welsersheimb*.

Minister of Justice.—Baron *Spens-Booden*.

Minister of Commerce.—Baron von *Call zu Rosenberg und Kulmbach*.

Minister of Instruction and Worship.—Dr. Ritter von *Hartel*. Without Portfolio.—Dr. *Pietak*.

The responsibility of Ministers for acts committed in the discharge of their official functions was established by a bill which received the sanction of the Emperor on July 25, 1867.

II. PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The Provincial Diets are competent to legislate in all matters not expressly reserved for the Reichsrath. They have control over local representative bodies, and the regulation of local affairs affecting taxation, the cultivation of the soil, educational, ecclesiastical, and charitable institutions and public works. In Tyrol and Vorarlberg they have the regulation of the defence of the province, and consent to the employment of the local militia (*Landeschützen*) in another province of the Monarchy. Each Provincial Diet consists of one assembly, composed (1) of the archbishop and bishops of the Catholic and Oriental Greek Churches; (2) the rectors of Universities; (3) the representatives of great estates, elected by all landowners paying land taxes of not less than 50, 100, 200, or 250 florins, according to the provinces in which their estates are situated; (4) the representatives of towns, elected by those citizens who possess municipal rights or pay a certain amount of direct taxation; (5) the representatives of boards of commerce and industry, chosen by the respective members; (6) representatives of the rural communes, elected indirectly by deputies called '*Wahlmänner*,' returned by all inhabitants who pay a small amount (four florins) of direct taxation.

The strength of the seventeen separate Diets is shown in the following table:—

	No. of Members		No. of Members
Lower Austria	78	Tyrol	68
Upper Austria	50	Vorarlberg	21
Salzburg	26	Bohemia	242
Steiermark (Styria)	63	Moravia	100
Carinthia	37	Silesia	31
Carniola	37	Galicia	154
Trieste and district	54	Bukowina	31
Görz and Gradiska	22	Dalmatia	43
Istria	33		

The deputies to the Provincial Diets are elected for six years. The Diets are summoned annually.

The Provincial Council (*Landesausschuss*) is an executive body composed of the president of the Diet (*Landmarschall*, nominated by the Emperor) and other members elected.

III. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each commune has a council to deliberate and decide, and a committee to administer all its affairs. The members of the council are elected for three (in Galicia for six) years. All who have a vote are eligible if of age. In the towns with special statutes a corporation takes the place of the communal committee.

District representative bodies are, in Styria (Steiermark) Bohemia, and Galicia, interposed between the communal bodies and Provincial Diets. They deliberate and decide on all affairs affecting the interests of the district (*Bezirk*). They consist of the representatives (1) of great estates, (2) of the most highly taxed industries and trades, (3) of the towns and markets, (4) of the rural communes (*Landgemeinden*). Members are elected for three years, in Galicia for six. A committee of this body (called the *Bezirksausschuss*) administers the current affairs of the district.

Money and Credit.

The only State bank is the Austro-Hungarian, formerly the National Bank (Nemzeti bank). To secure a free loan, originally of eighty million florins, to the State, the bank, during the continuance of its privilege, has the exclusive right to issue bank-notes. The charter of the bank, which expired at the end of 1897, has been renewed and extended to the year 1910. Of the sum total of bank-notes in circulation, at least two-fifths must be covered by the supply of metal, silver or gold, coined or in bullion. The State, under certain conditions, takes a portion of the clear profits of the bank. From these profits, first 5 per cent. on the share capital is paid to the shareholders, of the remainder 8 per cent. is transferred to the reserve fund, and 2 per cent. to the pension fund, and the dividend to the shareholders may be made up to 7 per cent. Whatever still remains is divided into two portions, one of which goes to the shareholders and the other to the State, 70 per cent to Austria and 30 per cent. to Hungary. These last sums, however, are only applied to the reduction of the debt of eighty millions mentioned above.

The following are the statistics of the Austro-Hungarian Bank for five years, in thousands of florins:—

	Liabilities					Assets				
	Capital	Reserve Fund	Note Circulation	Mortgages	Total including others	Cash	Dis-counted Bills, &c.	State Loan	Loans on real property	Total including others
1896	90,000	32,499	659,736	133,483	964,862	448,277	217,592	76,093	136,798	964,862
1897	90,000	32,573	699,907	134,678	1,012,348	505,998	206,937	76,093	138,434	1,012,348
1898	90,000	32,535	737,476	135,534	1,046,845	490,089	258,483	75,568	139,552	1,046,845
1899	90,000	18,358	738,982	146,265	1,039,918	509,178	243,804	80,000	148,873	1,039,918
1900	105,000	5,141	747,012	377,114	1,134,267	609,050	227,751	80,000	267,466	1,134,267

On June 30, 1901, State notes of 5 and 50 florins were in circulation to the amount of 224,000,000 crowns, but these notes are being withdrawn and will have disappeared by August, 1903. Silver pieces of 5-crowns will take the place of 5-florin State notes to the amount of 64,000,000 crowns, and 10-crown bank notes will take the place of 160,000,000 crowns of State notes, both silver coins and bank notes to be covered by gold deposited by the Austrian and Hungarian Finance Ministers.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

By law of August 2, 1892, the monetary system of Austria-Hungary was reformed on a gold basis, though the standard coin the crown (krone, korona), is not coined in gold.

The new coins with English equivalents are—

Gold:—

The twenty-crown piece (weighing 6.775067 grammes .900 fine, and thus containing 6.09756 grammes of fine gold) = 16s. 8d.

The ten-crown piece = 8s. 4d.

The single ducat = 9 crowns 60 heller (fillér) = 8s.

Silver:—

The single crown (weighing 5 grammes .835 fine, and thus containing 4.175 grammes of fine silver) = 100 heller = half-a-gulden (forint) of the old coinage = 10d.

Nickel:—

The twenty-heller (20-fillér) piece = 10 kreuzer (krajczár) of the old coinage = 2d.

The ten-heller (10-fillér) piece = 5 kreuzer (krajczár) of the old coinage = 1d.

Bronze:—

The two-heller (2-fillér) piece = 1 kreuzer (krajczár) = $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

* The single heller (fillér) piece = $\frac{1}{2}$ kreuzer (krajczár) = $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Silver gulden or florins continue to be legal tender to any amount. Silver crown-pieces are accepted to any amount at Government offices, but in general circulation they are legal tender only up to 50 crowns. The notes of the State Bank are legal tender.

The metrical system of weights and measures is now legal and obligatory in Austria-Hungary. The old weights and measures were:—

The Centner (mázsa) = 100 Pfund = 56.06 kg. = 123½ lbs. avoirdupois.
 „ Eimer (akó) . . . = 56.50 litre = 14.94 wine gallons.
 „ Joch (hold) . . . = 5,754.64 square metre = 1.43 acre.
 „ Metzen (mérő) . . . = 61.49 litre = 1.7 imperial bushel.

(The Klafter (öl) of wood = 3.41 cubic metre = 120 cubic feet.)

„ Meile (mérföld) = } = 7,585.6 metres = { 8,897 yards, or about 4
 24,000 Austrian feet } miles.

AUSTRIA.

Constitution and Government.

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The political representation is twofold—(1) for all the Austrian provinces (Reichsrath); (2) for each separate province (Landtage).

The Reichsrath, or Parliament of the western part of the Monarchy, consists of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House (Herrenhaus) is formed, 1st, of the princes of the Imperial family who are of age, 17 in number in 1901; 2nd, of a number of nobles—66 in the present Reichsrath—possessing large landed property, in whose families by nomination of the Emperor the dignity is hereditary; 3rd, archbishops, nine in number, and bishops, eight in number, who are of princely title inherent to their episcopal seat; and 4th, of any other life-members nominated by the Emperor, on account of being distinguished in art or science, or who have rendered signal services to Church or State—139 in 1901. The Lower House (Abgeordnetenhaus) up to 1896 consisted of 353 members, elected, partly directly and partly indirectly, by the vote of all citizens who are 24 years of age and possessed of a small property or particular individual qualification; of these, 85 representing the landed proprietors, 118 the towns, 21 the chambers of trade and commerce, 129 the rural districts. The constituencies were divided into four classes: first, the rural districts, where the peasantry and small landholders are the electors; they choose a voter for every 500 inhabitants, these voters electing the representatives; secondly, the towns; thirdly, the chambers of commerce in the cities and large towns; and fourthly, the large landed proprietors, payers of from 50 to 250 florins taxes, according to the provinces in which their estates

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

Austria—exclusive of the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which have been under the administration of Austria-Hungary since 1878, but have not as yet been formally incorporated with it—has an area of 115,903 English square miles, with a total population at the census of December 31, 1900, of 26,150,597 or 226 per square mile.

The following is the civil population of Austria at the last 4 censuses:—

—	Population	Absolute increase	Yearly increase per cent.
1869	20,217,531	1,993,031	0.87
1880	21,981,821	1,764,290	0.76
1890	23,707,906	1,726,085	0.76
1900	25,922,708	2,214,802	0.93

The following table gives the area, and total number of inhabitants (civil and military), of the various provinces of Austria, after the returns of the censuses of December 31, 1890 and 1900:—

Provinces	Area: English square miles	Population, Dec. 31, 1890			Dec. 31, 1900	Population per sq. mile, 1900
		Male	Female	Total		
Lower Austria . . .	7,654	1,907,913	1,353,886	2,661,799	3,100,493	405
Upper Austria . . .	4,631	388,762	597,069	785,831	810,246	175
Salzburg	2,767	85,948	87,562	173,510	192,763	69
Styria	8,670	635,967	646,741	1,282,708	1,256,404	156
Carinthia	4,005	176,473	184,535	361,008	367,837	91
Carniola	3,856	238,011	260,947	498,958	508,150	132
Coast land	3,084	351,844	343,540	695,384	756,546	245
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	11,324	454,769	474,000	928,769	981,949	86
Bohemia	20,060	2,821,989	3,021,105	5,843,094	6,318,697	315
Moravia	8,583	1,087,840	1,189,530	2,277,370	2,437,706	284
Silesia	1,987	288,908	316,741	605,649	680,422	342
Galicia	30,307	3,260,433	3,347,383	6,607,816	7,315,816	241
Bukowina	4,035	324,469	322,122	646,591	730,195	181
Dalmatia	4,940	266,303	261,123	527,426	593,783	120
Total	115,903	11,689,139	12,266,284	23,955,413	26,150,597	226

The ethnical elements of the population on the basis of language were as follows in 1890:—

—	1890	—	1890
German	8,461,580	Slovene	1,176,672
Bohemian, Moravian, and Slovak . . .	5,472,871	Servian and Croatian .	644,926
Polish	3,719,232	Italian and Ladin . .	675,305
Ruthenian	3,105,221	Roumanian	209,110
		Magyar	8,139

There were 193,710 foreign residents in Austria at the end of 1890, of whom 103,433 were Germans, 46,312 Italians, 18,149 Russians, 2,384 Turks, 6,777 Swiss, 2,261 British, 2,726 French, 1,729 Americans. These are exclusive of Hungarians, of whom there were 228,647.

In Austria, in 1890, the population, according to occupations, was as follows:—

Nature of Occupation	Masters, &c.	Employed	Members of families, &c.	Total
Agriculture, forestry, &c.	2,006,764	6,462,459	4,882,156	13,351,379
Mining, smelting, &c.	65,422	457,181	718,094	1,240,697
Machine making . .	20,938	58,892	112,612	190,362
Building	35,926	257,653	445,533	739,112
Textile industries .	43,001	403,201	362,868	811,070
Food and drinks . .	132,212	323,499	550,132	1,007,843
Clothing	218,706	583,111	551,166	1,352,983
Other industries . .	81,642	393,603	534,208	1,011,453
Banking, insurance, &c.	2,372	13,573	31,713	47,678
Trade	292,285	340,874	849,395	1,482,454
Transport	19,920	143,509	389,212	552,641
Active army	—	187,507	24,126	211,633
State officials . . .	40,615	222,929	433,019	696,563
Other occupations .	20,841	27,644	60,312	108,717
Rentiers, &c. . . .	551,159	12,562	325,680	889,381
In institutions, &c.	241,084	—	—	241,084
Without occupation .	69,773	—	53,960	123,733
Total	3,842,640	9,726,647	10,326,126	23,895,413

II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The following table exhibits, for the civil population, the number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births, in Austria for a quinquennial period, according to the latest official returns:—

Year	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Living Births
1896	974,903	27,686	145,500	198,554	657,153	290,064
1897	968,280	26,708	136,657	202,936	646,620	294,952
1898	949,379	26,738	136,723	199,661	635,115	288,126
1899	988,439	28,234	137,692	213,751	658,269	301,936
1900	995,537	27,598	135,933	214,214	658,680	309,259

The rate of illegitimacy varies in 1897 from 42.0 per cent. in Carinthia, 26.8 in Salzburg, 25.5 in Lower Austria, 13.0 in Galicia to 7.2 in Tyrol, and 3.9 cent. in Dalmatia.

The following are emigration statistics of Austria-Hungary for five years :—

Year	Total Emigrants	To N. America	To Argentine	To Brazil
1896	70,083	45,327	220	11,389
1897	37,224	32,033	1,485	3,166
1898	55,007	52,282	605	1,060
1899	99,300	94,083	658	2,336
1900 ¹	94,611	91,768	131	178

¹ From German and Dutch ports only.

According to United States statistics the immigrants into the United States comprised in the year ending June 30, 1900, 114,477 Austrians and Hungarians; 1901, 113,390 Austrians and Hungarians.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following were the populations of the principal towns on December 31, 1900 :—

AUSTRIA :—			
Vienna .	1,674,957	Krakau .	91,323
Prague .	201,589	Pilsen .	68,079
Lemberg .	159,877	Czernowitz .	67,622
Graz .	138,080	Linz .	58,791
Trieste .	134,143	Przemysl .	46,295
Brunn .	109,346	Pola .	45,205
		Budweis .	39,328
		Aussig .	37,265
		Laibach .	36,547
		Kolomea .	34,188
		Reichenberg .	34,099
		Salzburg .	33,067
		Tarnopol .	30,415
		Wiener-Neustadt	28,700

Religion.

In Austria the relation of the State to the religious bodies is regulated by the statutes of December 21, 1867, May 25, 1868, May 7, 1874, and May 20, 1874. In these the leading principle is religious liberty, the independence of the Church as regards the State, saving the rights of the sovereign arising from ecclesiastical dignity. Full liberty of faith and conscience is secured, and the enjoyment of civil and political rights is independent of religious profession. Every religious body legally recognised has the right of ordinary public worship, the management of its own affairs, and the undisturbed possession of its premises, endowments, and funds for the purposes of worship, instruction, or charity. Recognised religious bodies in Austria are :—The Roman Catholic, Old Catholic, Greek-Oriental, Evangelical (Augsburg or Lutheran, and Helvetian or

Reformed), the Evangelical Brotherhood, the Gregorian-Armenian, and the Jewish. The Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs will grant legal recognition to any religious bodies if their doctrine, worship, constitution, and designation contain nothing illegal or immoral (Statute of May 20, 1874).

The following figures relate to 1895 :—

Priests, secular :—		Members of orders :—	
Roman Catholic Church	16,172	Male	8,578
Greek Catholic Church	2,649	Female	15,616
Greek Oriental Church	475	Protestant clergy	279
		Jewish clergy	—

The following table gives the division of the population according to religion on the basis of the census of 1890 for Austria.

	In 1,000's	per cent. of pop.		In 1,000's	per cent. of pop.
Roman Catholics .	18,934	79.2	Evangelical .	436	1.8
Greek Catholics .	2,814	11.8	Other Christian sects	6	—
Armenian Catholics .	3	—	Jews	1,143	4.8
Old Catholics .	8	—	Others	5	—
Greek Oriental .	545	2.4			
Armenian Oriental .	1	—	Total	23,895	100.0

Instruction.

The educational organisation of Austria comprises :—

- (1) Elementary schools; (2) Gymnasias and Realschulen; (3) Universities and colleges; (4) Technical high schools; and (5) Schools for special subjects.

The progress of elementary education in Austria between the census of 1880 and that of 1890 is shown in the following statement :—

Population	Austria	
	1880	1890
Read and write	10,930,099	13,258,452
Read only	1,345,781	1,031,624
Neither read nor write	9,858,364	9,605,337
	22,144,244	23,895,413

The erection of elementary schools is incumbent on the school districts. Compulsory attendance begins with the completion of the sixth year, and continues in Austria generally, till the completion of the fourteenth; but in Istria, Galicia, and Dalmatia till the completion of the twelfth (Bukowina, thirteenth) year. Of these schools there are two grades.

In the elementary schools the subjects taught are religion, reading, writing, language (Unterrichts-Sprache), arithmetic with elementary geometry, some branches of natural history and physics, geography, history, drawing, singing, gymnastics; to girls, domestic duties. The cost of erecting and maintaining elementary and burgh schools, and the payment of the teaching staff, are defrayed in different ways in different places; but the expense always falls ultimately on the communes or the land. In only a few special cases are elementary schools supported by the State.

The following figures show the latest statistics of school attendance, and the number of training colleges:—

—	Elementary Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Children of School Age	Training Colleges
1898 . . .	19,735	74,783	3,483,646	3,943,343	88
1899 . . .	20,067	76,184	3,541,675	3,982,675	94

The Gymnasias and Realschulen are schools whose practical purpose consists especially in the preparation they supply for the universities and technical high schools. The curriculum of the former extends over eight years; of the latter, over seven. They are, so far as they are public, maintained by the State, by separate provinces, by the larger communes, or (in the case of confessional schools) by ecclesiastical foundations, &c., eventually with a subvention from the State. Private middle schools are included in the following table; these are under the same regulations as public schools:—

—	Gymnasias			Realschulen		
	No.	Teachers	Pupils	No.	Teachers	Pupils
1898 . . .	196	3,962	59,980	93	1,812	27,011
1899 . . .	201	4,025	62,107	97	1,920	28,867

In Austria there are eight universities maintained by the State, each comprising four faculties—viz. theology, law, medicine, philosophy. In one (Czernowitz), however, the faculty of medicine, is absent. The following statistics are for the year 1901:—

Universities	Professors, &c.	Students	Universities	Professors, &c.	Students
Vienna . . .	413	4,810	Cracow . . .	119	1,405
Prague { German . . .	132	1,012	Lemberg . . .	114	1,840
{ Bohemian . . .	150	2,718	Innsbruck . . .	93	1,019
Graz . . .	115	1,306	Czernowitz . . .	43	411
			Total . . .	1,180	14,521

The numbers of students are exclusive of about 2,000 'listeners.'

In addition to the universities there are in Austria 48 theological colleges—viz.: 44 Roman Catholic, 1 Greek Catholic, 1 Armenian Catholic, 1 Greek Oriental, and 1 Protestant, with a total of 1,959 students.

There are six Government technical high schools for various branches of engineering and technical chemistry, and a high school for agriculture in Vienna. In 1901 the numbers were:—

	Teachers	Students		Teachers	Students
Vienna . . .	112	2,027	Graz . . .	42	373
Prague { German . . .	60	588	Lemberg . . .	38	698
{ Bohemian . . .	51	1,208	Brünn . . .	38	327
			Vienna . . .	45	360

There are besides 3,800 special technical institutes in Austria, training in agriculture, industries of all kinds, art, music, mining, commerce, &c., with 238,165 students.

Included in these (1899) were 208 commercial schools, 1,028 industrial, 158 agricultural and forestry, 6 lower schools of mining, 3 nautical schools, 6 veterinary schools, and 611 music schools.

In 7,659 of the public elementary schools in Austria (1899) the language used was German; in 4,997 Czech (mainly in Bohemia and Moravia); and in 5,237, other Slav dialects; 771 Italian, 114 Roumanian, 3 Magyar; and in 274 more than one language. According to official statistics, 87·8 per cent. of the children of school age were attending school in Austria in 1899.

In 1900, 2,955 periodicals of various kinds were published in Austria, 139 being daily papers. Of the whole, 1,897 were in German, 582 in Czech, the rest being in Polish, Slovenian, Ruthenian, Italian, Hebrew, &c.

Justice and Crime.

In Austria the ordinary judicial authorities are:—

(1) The Supreme Court of Justice and Court of Cassation (Oberste Gerichts- und Kassationshof) in Vienna. (2) The 9 higher provincial courts (Oberlandesgerichte). (3) The 71 provincial and district courts (Landes- und Kreisgerichte), and, in connection with these, the jury courts (Geschworenengerichte). (4) The 940 county courts (Bezirksgerichte). Of these, the

third and fourth groups are courts of first instance; the second group consists of courts of second instance. Courts of first instance act as courts of inquiry and have summary jurisdiction. Courts of second instance are courts of appeal from the lower courts, and have the supervision of the criminal courts in their jurisdiction. The jury courts try certain cases where severe penalties are involved, political offences, and press offences. The county courts exercise jurisdiction in cases of misdemeanour in the counties, and co-operate in preliminary proceedings regarding crime.

There are in all for Austria 72 provincial or district courts and 939 county courts.

There exist also special courts for commercial, shipping, revenue, military, and other matters.

In case of conflict between different authorities the Court of the Empire (Reichsgericht) in Vienna has power to decide. Private persons can in certain cases appeal against the decisions of magistrates to the High Court for Administrative Affairs.

Convictions.	1895	1896	1897	1898
Of crimes.	28,709	28,898	29,652	34,450
Of less serious offences	7,596	6,647	7,395	7,086
Of misdemeanours	521,756	540,136	536,550	558,953
Number of prisoners in penal establishments (Strafanstalten) at end of year:				
Males	8,549	8,626	8,463	8,527
Females	1,278	1,199	1,148	1,152

There are 15 penal establishments in Austria for males, and 6 for females.

Pauperism.

The right to poor relief is defined by an imperial statute, but the regulations for the apportionment of the cost are made by the separate provinces, and are consequently very various. The funds first available are those of the public institutions for the poor (Armeninstitutionen), derived from endowments, voluntary contributions, the poor's third of the property left by intestate secular priests, and certain percentages on the proceeds of voluntary sales. In some provinces the poor's 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. When, in any given case, these funds are exhausted, the commune of origin (Heimatgemeinde) must make provision. Those who are wholly or partially unfit for work may be provided for in such manner as the commune judges propose. Besides poor's houses and money relief, there exists in many provinces, by custom or by constitutional rule, the practice of assigning the poor—in respect of board and lodging—to each of the resident householders in fixed succession (Einlegesystem).

In some provinces unions (Verbände) have been formed by statute to undertake certain burdens as to poor relief. By the erection of houses for forwarding vagrants to their proper communes (Schubstationen) a great step was taken towards the suppression of begging and vagrancy.

The following table shows the number of offices for the poor (Armenin-

stitute) in Austria during five years, the number of persons relieved by them, and the amount distributed:—

Year	Institutes	Persons relieved	Distributed
			Florins
1893	11,949	251,145	5,550,560
1894	12,962	259,929	5,312,151
1895	11,235	316,392	6,894,970
1896	10,894	353,643	7,674,483
1897	11,231	360,250	8,073,151

Besides these there were, in 1898, 1,248 *crèches*, Kindergartens, &c., with 140,828 children, 219 orphanages, &c., with 16,027 children, and 1,551 poor-houses (Versorgungs-Anstalten), with 45,859 inmates. The expenditure for the poor-houses alone was 6,944,800 crowns, or 0·80 crown per head per day.

Finance.

The following table shows the expenditure and revenue of Austria in thousands of florins:—

	1890	1890	1896	1897	1898	1899
<i>Expenditure:—</i>						
Total in cash	432,075	559,597	728,506	762,407	803,547	840,621
„ in bills	41,303	16,911	8,881	105,807	5,787	129,780
Total	473,378	576,508	737,387	868,214	809,334	970,401
<i>Revenue:—</i>						
Total in cash	445,935	582,163	731,283	808,319	794,058	801,544
„ in bills	37,428	21,437	10,159	100,078	7,502	131,231
Total	483,363	603,600	741,442	908,397	801,560	932,775

The revenue and expenditure were given as follows in the estimates for the years 1901 and 1902. It should be observed that they are stated not in florins, but in crowns (or half-florins):—

Sources of Revenue	1901	1902
	Crowns	Crowns
Reichsrath and Council of Ministers	1,661,800	1,705,936
Ministry of Interior	2,922,023	2,951,314
Ministry of Defence	862,711	854,578
Ministry of Worship and Instruction	13,986,032	14,447,716
Ministry of Finance	1,148,589,848	1,183,733,249
Ministry of Commerce	124,835,890	129,342,120
Ministry of Railways	280,476,440	281,813,370
Ministry of Agriculture	33,852,381	36,109,822
Ministry of Justice	2,522,444	2,554,558
Pensions	2,464,920	2,974,834
Subventions and dotations	628,200	1,246,500
State debt	26,356,296	27,136,508
Administration of debt	19,600	21,500
Sale of State property	401,000	1,078,352
Payment by Lombard Railways	1,968,000	—
Total	1,641,997,585	1,685,966,357
Branches of Expenditure :		
Imperial household	9,300,000	9,300,000
Imperial Cabinet Chancery	182,143	179,338
Reichsrath	2,585,224	2,688,569
Supreme Court	49,724	49,724
Council of Ministers	2,931,714	3,089,629
Contribution to common expenditure	265,916,732	263,479,377
Ministry of Interior	67,570,603	68,033,678
Ministry of Defence	59,194,751	60,823,851
Ministry of Worship and Instruction	75,114,558	79,008,269
Ministry of Finance	251,059,328	275,499,513
Ministry of Commerce	125,772,230	130,413,080
Ministry of Railways	246,541,050	242,592,720
Ministry of Agriculture	43,780,345	46,050,002
Ministry of Justice	70,037,115	71,337,631
Board of Control	441,800	460,800
Pensions	58,283,518	60,276,080
Subventions and dotations	16,114,610	16,618,110
State debt	345,122,525	353,913,528
Administration of debt	1,165,374	1,304,045
Total	1,641,163,344	1,685,117,944

For railway construction and other purposes the amount of 562,000,000 crowns will be expended during the 5 years 1901-1905.

The special debt of Austria on July 1, 1901, consisted of consolidated debt, 3,608,140,700 crowns; floating, 13,017,082

crowns; total, 3,621,157,782 crowns. The charge for interest and amortisation was 150,813,218 crowns. (See also common debt above.)

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

The interests of agriculture fall to the care of the ministry of that department.

The cultivation of the soil is an important industry, furnishing employment to nearly half the population. The proportion of productive land is greatest in Dalmatia, Silesia, Moravia, Bukovina, Bohemia, and Galicia; least in Salzburg and Tyrol.

In 1900 the total area cultivated was 28,243,198 hectares, distributed among different kinds of culture as follows:—

	Hectares	Percentage of total area
Arable land	10,624,851	37.6
Gardens	371,242	1.3
Pastures and meadows	7,127,327	25.2
Vineyard	242,063	0.9
Woodland	9,777,935	34.6
Lakes and fishponds	106,445	0.4

The area exempt from taxation was of 1,750,929 hectares.

The following table shows the area in thousands of hectares (2.47 acres) of the leading crops, the total produce in thousands of hectolitres (2.75 bushels dry, 22 gallons liquid measure) or of quintals, and also the produce per hectare in hectolitres or quintals.

1900	Area in 1,000 hectares	Produce in 1,000 hectolitres	Produce per hectare in hectol.	1900	Area in 1,000 hectares	Produce in 1,000 hectolitres	Produce per hectare in hectolitres
Wheat	1,065	14,741	13.8	Potatoes	1,168	117,020	100.2
Barley	1,234	20,525	16.6	Sugar beet	240	52,282	218.0
Oats	1,899	37,021	19.5	Beet (other)	175	27,648	158.2
Rye	1,701	19,906	11.8	Vineyards	253	5,213	20.6
Pulse	282	3,144	11.1			quintals	quintals
Buckwheat	164	2,158	13.2			quintals	quintals
Maize	535	5,426	16.2	Tobacco	3.7	53	14.5
Other cereals	91	1,370	15.1	Hops	19	90	4.9
				Hemp	33	52	1.6
				Flax	72	227	3.2

The following show the average produce of the leading crops in quintals per hectare for the ten years 1890-99:—Wheat, 10.9; rye, 10.1; barley, 11.3; oats, 9.1; maize, 12.4; potatoes, 81; wine, 14.4 hectolitres; sugar beet, 224.3 metric-centners.

Barley and wine are most largely exported, though in some years considerable quantities of wheat are also exported.

In Austria in 1890 there were 1,548,197 horses, 8,643,936 cattle, 3,186,787 sheep, 3,549,700 pigs, and 1,035,832 goats.

The total value of the Austrian live stock was estimated at 487 million florins. The export of horses, cattle, and sheep far exceeds the imports.

Silk-culture by the law of 1885 is exclusively in the hands of the Government. The produce of cocoons in Austria in 1898 was 1,682,777 kilogrammes.

There are 147 agricultural institutions in Austria, with 1,061 teachers and 4,871 pupils in 1898.

The administration of the forests and domains belonging to the State is in the hands of (a) the Administrators of Forests and Domains (the heads of husbandry); (b) the Direction of Forests and Domains; (c) the Ministry of Agriculture. Under the Administration of Domains and Forests is an extensive association of forestry officials, and schools of various grades for practical training in forestry.

The total area under forest in Austria (1900) is 9,777,414 hectares, and of this 6,828,415 hectares are under pines.

II. MINING.

Mines are worked for common coal chiefly in Bohemia, Silesia, Moravia, and Galicia; for brown coal in Bohemia, Styria, Upper Austria, Carniola, and Moravia. Iron ore is worked in Styria, Bohemia, Carinthia, Moravia, and Galicia; silver ore in Bohemia; quicksilver in Carniola; copper ore in Salzburg; lead ore in Styria, Galicia, Bohemia; zinc in Galicia, Carinthia, Tyrol, and Vorarlberg; sulphur in Bohemia, Tyrol, and Vorarlberg; manganese in Styria and Carniola; alum in Bohemia; graphite in Bohemia; petroleum and ozokerit in Galicia; while the largest production of salt is from Galicia, Upper Austria, and the Coast Land.

In mining there were employed in Austria in 1900, 127,162 men, 6,732 women, 6,858 juveniles, and 22 children; total, 140,774; in smelting, 7,892 men, 200 women, 219 juveniles; total, 8,331; in salt works, 6,694 men, 888 women, 286 juveniles, and 174 children; total, 8,032.

The following table shows the value of the chief mineral and furnace products in thousands of florins:—

—	Common Coal	Brown Coal	Raw Iron	Lead	Quick-silver	Zinc	Silver	Copper
1886 .	19,336	15,375	15,258	1,739	775	713	2,696	602
1890 .	30,401	27,639	27,311	1,399	1,596	1,467	3,197	553
1897 .	38,405	40,084	31,649	1,576	1,190	1,217	1,952	615
1898 .	41,142	43,493	34,303	1,790	1,149	1,759	1,885	628
1899 .	44,750	47,584	38,626	1,872	1,230	2,021	1,905	921
1900 .	47,795	56,317	41,152	2,361	1,248	1,582	1,954	769

The total value of mining and furnace products in five years was as follows in Austria in florins:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Mining products ¹	87,857,943	96,271,000	94,870,874	104,146,136	116,727,240
Furnace	36,470,997	39,178,000	42,458,595	47,498,858	49,987,900

¹ Exclusive of petroleum, &c.

The following table shows the quantities and values, respectively, of the leading minerals and metallic products of Austria in 1899:—

Minerals	Ores, &c.		Metals produced.	
	Metric-centnars	Crowns	Metric-centnars	Crowns
Gold	2,269	42,831	71 1	170,535
Silver	216,405	3,796,493	89,572 1	3,907,595
Copper	58,253	478,496	8,811	1,538,463
Quicksilver . .	947,273	1,858,614	5,104	2,495,260
Zinc	382,425	2,280,259	67,415	3,164,458
Iron	18,944,582	11,092,997	10,002,067	82,304,005
Lead	143,138	3,089,434	106,503	4,722,157
Graphite	336,630	2,090,631	—	—
Lignite	215,399,174	112,633,577	—	—
Coal	109,925,449	95,596,921	—	—
Salt	3,302,769	49,785,864	—	—

¹ Kilogrammes.

III. SEA FISHERIES.

Years	No. of Boats		Value caught in florins		No. of Fishers	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
1899-1900	3,774	3,445	1,584,268	1,076,652	14,768	13,310
1898-99	3,682	3,383	1,516,884	1,151,578	14,533	13,229
1897-98	3,636	3,537	1,540,488	1,193,080	14,244	14,303
1896-97	3,642	3,218	1,638,217	1,122,547	14,220	12,528
1895-96	3,531	3,073	1,746,777	1,084,922	13,799	11,623

IV. MANUFACTURES.

In Austria, in the year 1890, there were employed in the various manufacturing industries 2,880,897 persons, of whom 2,144,606 were workmen and 99,128 labourers. Including families and domestic servants the total number of those dependent on the industries was 6,155,510. For the preparation of metals and the manufacture of metal wares there were 971 establishments with 99,353 work-people; for machinery 506 with 57,129 work-people; in the stoneware and glass industries there were 1,173 establishments with 72,547 work-people, 38,131 of whom were in Bohemia. The number of textile factories was 2,287 with 296,481 work-people, of whom 155,098 were in Bohemia. There were 3,047 factories for alimentary substances with 149,195 work-people, and 592 chemical factories with 33,264 work-people.

In the various textile industries there were employed 1,970 steam engines with a total of 113,281 horse-power. For cotton-spinning there were 153 establishments with 2,392,356 spindles, employing 33,815 work-people. For cotton-weaving there were 194 establishments with 47,902 power-looms, employing 48,384 work-people.

In 1899 there were 1,472 breweries, producing in the year 1898-99 19,573,547 hectolitres of beer, and 30,673 distilleries which produced in 1898-99 1,538,189 hectolitres of alcohol. In the year 1898-99 there were 208 sugar factories with 74,012 work-people, and in the year 1899 30 tobacco factories with 37,255 work-people, the output for the year being 883,841 metric centners of raw tobacco.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following tabular statement shows the strength of the commercial marine of Austria on January 1, 1900 :—

	Number of vessels	Tonnage	Crews
Sea-going vessels	154	198,322	3,865
Coasting vessels	1,483	23,631	4,041
Fishing vessels, &c.	11,002	22,348	25,797
Total	12,039	244,301	33,503

Of the total number of vessels 199 of 190,620 tons were steamers, and 12,440 of 53,681 tons were sailing vessels.

The progress of navigation is shown as follows for Austria alone :—

Year	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1895	92,637	10,695,978	92,566	10,692,058
1896	100,873	11,771,345	100,856	11,774,758
1897	105,146	12,134,468	104,962	12,123,554
1898	105,412	12,682,701	105,413	12,686,481
1899	107,590	13,160,544	107,511	13,148,482

Of the vessels entered, an average of 88 per cent. and 90 per cent. of the tonnage, and of the vessels cleared 88 per cent. and 90 per cent. of the tonnage were Austrian, Italy coming next, and Greece third.

At the port of Trieste alone in 1900, 8,468 vessels of 2,164,927 tons entered, and 8,487 vessels of 2,166,289 tons cleared: Of the vessels entered, 159 of 228,434 tons, and of those cleared, 157 of 225,786 tons were British.

Internal Communications.

In 1899 the total length of navigable rivers and canals in Austria was: for rafts only, 2,380 miles; for vessels and rafts, 1,704 miles; total, 4,084 miles, of which 818 miles were navigable for steamers.

The river traffic of the monarchy during five years was as follows :—

Year	Danube Steam Navigation Company				Austrian North-West Steam Navigation Company (Elbe)		
	Number of		Passengers (including military)	Goods and Luggage shipped, in metric-centners	Head of Living Animals shipped	Number of	
	Steam-boats	Tow-boats				Steam-boats	Tow-boats
1895	186	827	2,812,318	19,631,340	—	45	151
1896	179	854	3,256,450	22,405,190	—	46	148
1897	190	859	2,617,861	20,007,760	—	47	140
1898	173	863	2,528,419	19,097,230	—	48	143
1899	174	853	2,272,094	17,973,240	—	49	143

The following are railway statistics of Austria in 1899: State lines, 4,713 miles; companies' lines worked by the State, 1,989 miles; companies' lines worked by companies, 4,998 miles; foreign lines in Austria, 62 miles; total, 11,700 miles.

The following table shows the length in miles and the total cost of construction in thousands of pounds sterling of the Austrian and mixed (partly Hungarian) railways :—

	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
Length (Austrian)	10,097	10,244	10,438	10,822	11,444	11,700
Cost (Mixed)	217,069	219,029	221,893	231,522	249,555	246,915

The following table shows the traffic on the Austrian railways :—

	1896	1897	1898	1899
Passengers (in 1,000's)	105,201	118,638	126,087	142,296
Goods carried (in 1,000 tons)	100,000	103,271	111,198	114,512
Receipts (in 1,000 florins)	263,955	278,053	287,817	296,837
Working expenses (1,000 fls.)	153,896	172,434	178,930	193,412

There were, in 1900, 6,895 post offices in Austria.

The work of the Post Office in 1899 and 1900 was as follows :—

	1899	1900
	Number	Number
Letters and post-cards	980,477,790	1,055,791,710
Samples and printed packets	131,712,730	137,626,510
Newspapers	102,609,700	107,738,700
	Crowns	Crowns
Receipts (posts and telegraphs)	99,059,448	107,718,310
Expenses	85,425,706	98,411,819

In Austria in 1900 there were 5,474 telegraph offices, 24,480 miles of telegraph line with 107,750 miles of wire, and the number of messages was 15,057,176.

In 1900 there were in Austria 266 urban telephone systems and 105 inter-urban circuits with altogether 79,750 miles of wire, by which 95,262,595 conversations were held.

Money and Credit.

The following table shows the issues from the Austrian mint and the value of notes now in circulation:—

—		1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Gold	Four-ducats	Florins 1,313,659	Florins 3,196,289	Florins 2,818,311	Florins 3,069,508	Crowns 6,142,144
	Single-ducats	2,229,397	—	—	—	—
	Franz-Josefs	—	—	—	—	—
	Twenty & ten-crown	69,729,370	60,844,640	18,737,890	984,080	530,740
	Levantine thalers	6,455,600 (pieces)	5,440,700 (pieces)	188,300 (pieces)	348,500 (pieces)	—
Silver	Two-gulden	—	—	—	—	—
	Single-gulden	—	—	—	—	—
	Single-crown	1,534,000	1,071,000	2,927,750	7,002,000	46,368,080
	Twenty-kreuzer	—	—	—	—	—
Nickel	Ten-kreuzer	—	—	—	—	—
	Twenty & ten-heller	—	—	—	—	—
Copper	Four-kreuzer	—	—	—	—	—
	One-kreuzer	—	—	—	—	—
	Half-kreuzer	—	—	—	—	—
Bronze	Two and single-heller	508,800	1,042,675	141,105	436,845	428,050
	State notes in circulation (Dec. 31)	138,949,100	119,315,410	118,540,932	124,818,729	224,600,000
Austro-Hungarian bank-notes in circulation		659,726,360	699,907,100	737,475,730	728,981,770	1,494,023,320

The following are statistics for December 31, 1897 and 1898, of the 60 Austrian joint-stock and private banks, in thousands of florins:—

LIABILITIES.

—	Capital Paid-up	Reserve	Bills, &c., in circulation	Credit Accounts current	Mortgages	Total including others
1897 . . .	243,669	87,721	223,902	567,040	808,707	1,991,836
1898 . . .	245,528	89,354	236,283	579,602	889,428	2,100,197

ASSETS.

—	Bank and Credit Notes	Mortgage Loans	Debit Accounts current	Cash in hand	Total, including others
1897 . . .	277,558	810,855	594,290	42,565	1,991,836
1898 . . .	254,957	889,389	624,194	41,117	2,100,192

There are, besides (1894), 2,342 alliance banks in Austria. The following are the savings-bank statistics of Austria:—

—	1897 .	1898 .	1899
No. of banks	515	531	550
Depositors at end of year	2,993,088	3,052,523	3,121,253
Amount deposited at end of year (1,000 florins)	1,717,483	1,759,249	1,801,285

The following are the statistics of the Austrian Post Office savings-banks:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900
No. of banks	5,663	5,768	5,892	5,987
Depositors at end of year	1,275,776	1,356,115	1,455,619	1,527,265
Value of deposits at end of year, in florins	143,401,112	161,460,537	169,151,166	180,010,618

LIECHTENSTEIN.

The Principality of Liechtenstein, lying between the Austrian province of Tyrol and the Rhine, though not incorporated with Austria by any treaty, practically forms a part of the Empire. Reigning Prince, John II., born October 5, 1840; succeeded his father, November 12, 1858. The reigning family originated in the twelfth century, and traces its descent through free barons who in 1608 became princes of Liechtenstein. From time to time various small domains were added to, or separated from, the territory, and in 1719 the principality as it now exists was constituted. The monarchy is hereditary in the male line. The constitution of 1862, modified in 1878 and 1895, provides for a Diet of 15 members appointed for four years (3 by the Prince, and 12 by indirect vote). The capital is Vaduz, but the chief direction of affairs is at Vienna by a Court of Chancellery. The Supreme Court of Appeal is at Innsbruck.

The area is about 65 square miles; population in 1891, 9,434 (4,757 males and 4,677 females); population per square mile, 152. The population is of German origin, and nearly all Catholic. In 1900 the revenue amounted to 768,042 crowns; expenditure, 704,368 crowns. The principality forms part of the Austrian Customs Union, and receives at least 20,000 florins annually as its share of the Customs dues. There is no public debt. The Prince has estates in Austria and elsewhere yielding about 140,000l. sterling per annum. The inhabitants of Liechtenstein pay no direct taxes, nor are they liable to military service. The population is agricultural, the chief products of the country being corn, wine, flax, fruit, and timber.

HUNGARY.

Constitution and Government.

I. CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution of the eastern part of the monarchy, or the kingdom of Hungary, including Hungary Proper and Croatia-Slavonia, dates from the foundation of the kingdom, about 891. The first king, Saint Stephen, was crowned in 1000. The first charter or constitutional code is the 'Bulla Aurea' of King Andrew II., granted in 1222, which defined the form of government as an aristocratic monarchy. The Hungarian Constitution has been repeatedly suspended and partially disregarded, until, at the end of the armed struggle of 1849, it was decreed to be forfeited by the nation. This decree was repealed in 1860; and the present sovereign, on June 8, 1867, swore to maintain the Constitution, and was crowned King of Hungary.

The Hungarian Parliament (Országgyűlés) has legislative authority for Hungary, and for Croatia and Slavonia in matters which concern these provinces in common with Hungary. It consists of an Upper House (Főrendiház) and a Lower House (Képviselőház).

The House of Magnates, reformed by an Act passed in 1885, now includes the archdukes who have attained their majority, those Hungarian princes, counts and barons—if of age and paying at least 3,000 fl. a year land tax—whose families possess the right of hereditary peerage (designated by Act of 1885 or having received it since by a special Act); 42 archbishops, bishops, and other dignitaries of the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches; 12 ecclesiastical and lay representatives of the Protestant Confessions; life peers appointed by the Crown not exceeding 50 in number; life peers elected by the Upper House; 17 members *ex officio*, being State dignitaries and high judges; and lastly, 3 delegates of Croatia-Slavonia. In the session of 1900 the number of archdukes was 17, and there were 225 hereditary peers holding the property qualification; and 76 life peers appointed by the Crown or chosen by the House of Magnates.

The Lower House or House of Representatives of Hungary is composed of representatives of the nation, elected by the vote of all male citizens, of 20 years of age, who pay a small direct tax on house property or land, or on an income varying with occupation; but in all cases low. Certain large classes—professional, scientific, learned, and others—are entitled to vote without other qualifications. There were in 1899 8,023. The number of the electorate was in 1899 in Hungary Proper, 871,134, or 5·25 per cent. of the population. New elections must take place every five years. By the electoral law now in force, the House of Representatives consists of 453 members, of whom 413 are deputies of Hungarian towns and districts, and 40 delegates of Croatia and Slavonia.

Members of the Lower House receive 2,400 florins (200l.) a year, with an allowance of 800 florins (66l. 13s.) for house rent.

The Parliament is summoned annually by the King at Budapest. The language of the Parliament is Hungarian; but the representatives of Croatia and Slavonia may speak their own language.

The executive power of the kingdom is in a responsible ministry, consisting of a presidency and nine departments, namely:—

1. The Presidency of the Council.—Coloman de Széll, appointed February 6, 1899.

1. The Ministry of Finance.—Dr. Ladislaus de Lukács; appointed January 15, 1895.

2. The Ministry of National Defence (Honvédelem).—Baron Géza Fejérváry; appointed October 28, 1884.

3. The Ministry near the King's person (*ad latus*).—Count Emanuel Széchenyi; appointed December 20, 1898.

4. The Ministry of the Interior.—Coloman de Széll; appointed (*ad interim*) February 26, 1899.

5. The Ministry of Education and of Public Worship.—Dr. Julius de Wlassics; appointed January 15, 1895.

6. The Ministry of Justice.—Dr. Alexander Pilsz; appointed February 26, 1899.

7. The Ministry of Industry and Commerce.—Alexander de Hegedüs; appointed February 26, 1899.

8. The Ministry of Agriculture.—Dr. Ignatius de Darányi; appointed November 2, 1895.

9. The Minister for Croatia and Slavonia.—Ervin de Cseh; appointed December 10, 1898.

The Croatian-Slavonian Provincial Diet meeting annually at Zágráb (Agram), consists of 90 members, elected for five years, representing 21 town districts and 69 rural districts, and of personal voters (not more than half). The electors must have a low property qualification, be of certain professions, or pay a small tax. Personal voters are certain ecclesiastical and political dignitaries, and the members of certain noble families (Magnates) possessing the right by inheritance or by royal nomination. They must pay at least 1,000 fl. of land tax.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

In Hungary a distinction is observed between communes which are large or small, or may be townships with regular magistrates, and municipalities, which are regarded as communes of a higher order. The communal electoral right is possessed by every male inhabitant over twenty years of age who for two years has paid the State tax. The representative body is composed half of members elected for six years, and half of persons who pay the highest taxes. The committee consists of members appointed, in the towns for six years, in the rural communes for three years, with officials appointed for life. The counties and cities invested with similar rights are independent municipalities. Each has its council constituted similarly to the representative body of the communes; but members are elected for ten years. All electors for the Parliament are qualified to vote. In Budapest they must be able to read and write. The executive is in the hands of the official body of the municipality, who sit and vote with the council.

In Croatia and Slavonia each county has an assembly similar to the Hungarian local representative bodies. The electoral qualification is the same as for the Diet. The municipalities within the county (except Zágráb and Eszék) send delegates, and the higher county officials also sit and vote. In the rural communes the representative body is the council, elected for three years; in the towns for four years. In the former the executive is in the hands of the magistrates; in the latter, of the municipal council.

Area and Population.

I.—PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The Hungarian dominions, including Croatia and Slavonia, have an area of 322,310 square kilometres, or 125,039 English square miles, with a population at the census of December 31, 1900 of 19,092,292, or 153 per square mile.

At the last four census enumerations the civil population was as follows :—

Year	Population	Absolute increase	Yearly increase per cent.
1869	15,417,327	1,648,814	0.91
1880	15,642,102	224,775	0.13
1890	17,349,398	1,707,196	1.09
1900	19,092,292	1,742,894	—

The following table gives the area and total number of inhabitants, civil and military, of Hungary, after the census returns of December 31, 1880, 1890, and 1900 (preliminary results):—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population, Dec. 31			Population per sq. mile, 1900
		1880	1890	1900	
Hungary Proper	108,258	13,728,622	15,133,494	16,656,904	153
Town of Fiume	8	30,981	29,494	38,139	4,767
Croatia and Slavonia	16,773	1,892,499	2,186,410	2,397,249	149
Hungary	125,039	15,642,102	17,349,398	19,092,292	153
Pop. in active military service	—	97,273	114,393	114,811	—
Total	125,039	15,739,375	17,463,791	19,207,103	153

The ethnical elements of the civil population on the basis of language was as follows in 1880 and 1890 (in Hungary including Croatia and Slavonia):—

—	1880	1890	—	1880	1890
Hungarian (Magyar)	6,445,487	7,426,730	Ruthenian	566,062	583,392
German	1,953,911	2,107,577	Croatian	2,352,339	1,554,000
Slovak	1,864,529	1,910,279	Servian	264,689	1,057,264
Roumanian	2,406,085	2,591,906	Others	—	318,251

The Hungarians in Hungary Proper in 1880 numbered 6,404,070 (46.58 per cent.); in 1890, 7,357,936 (48.53 per cent.); persons speaking the Hungarian language in Hungary Proper, 1890, 8,436,423 (55.74 per cent.).

There were 179,809 foreign residents in Hungary at the end of 1890, of whom 159,637 were Austrian, 6,597 Germans, 5,886 Italians, 1,516 from

Bosnia and Herzegovina, 575 French, 455 Russians, 1,168 Swiss, 381 British, 308 Turks, and 16,886 others.

In Hungary, in 1890, the population according to occupations was as follows :—

Nature of occupation	Earning	Supported		Total
		Family members	Domestic servants	
Intellectual professions	128,663	215,312	76,164	420,139
Servants employed in intellectual professions	36,426	67,903	2,603	106,932
Agriculture, forestry, &c.	4,474,653	6,308,804	121,987	10,905,444
Mining	48,412	85,678	1,996	136,086
Industry	913,010	1,184,907	59,363	2,157,280
Commerce	182,264	235,493	52,889	470,646
Credit	66,787	118,801	10,589	196,177
Traffic	129,362	92,987	21,347	243,696
Living on their revenues or pensions	1,242,284	1,191,413	4,742	2,438,439
Day labourers	114,393	12,508	4,697	131,598
Soldiers, gendarmerie	44,331	50,633	1,628	96,592
Other occupations	9,329	65,099	16,819	91,247
Unknown occupations	—	68,069	1446	69,515
Supported by State or Society	—	—	—	—
Total	7,389,91	9,697,607	376,270	17,463,791

In Hungary in 1890 there were 1,891,072 proprietors of farms, 10,139 tenant farmers, 580,217 farm servants, 334,846 day labourers, 1,619,128 assistant members of households, while 11,686 were employed in other ways in agricultural operations. The total civil population of Hungary in 1890 consisted of: males, supporting, 5,354,341; supported, 3,199,441; females, supporting, 1,921,180; supported, 6,879,436. The town civil population of Hungary in 1890 numbered 2,627,060.

II.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The following table exhibits the number of births, deaths and marriages, with the surplus of births, in the lands of the Hungarian Crown according to the latest official returns :—

Year	Total Births (including Still-births)	Stillborn	Illegitimate (including Still-births)	Marriages	Deaths (including Still-births)	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1895	774,439	17,736	65,980	153,900	556,504	217,935
1896	760,860	17,924	65,412	147,477	548,292	212,568
1897	765,436	17,339	69,451	151,176	546,359	219,077
1898	738,467	15,817	64,661	156,208	540,207	198,260
1899	759,295	16,023	69,006	170,826	530,357	228,938
1900	768,673	15,955	70,921	169,687	531,189	237,484

The percentage of stillborn to total births in Hungary is 2·1 in 1900. The rate of illegitimacy is 9·2 per cent. of the whole.

The following are the emigration statistics of Hungary and immigration of Hungarians into the United States for five years :—

Year	Through German ports (Hamburg, Bremen, Stettin)	Through other European ports	Total	Immigration According to the United States statistics
1895	17,536	8,322	25,858	23,684
1896	14,808	9,841	24,649	25,879
1897	9,676	4,430	14,106	13,791
1898	16,893	6,072	22,965	20,920
1899	32,800	10,594	43,394	—
1900	41,320	13,447	54,767	—

III.—PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following were the civil populations of the principal towns on December 31, 1890, and 1900 :—

	1890	1900		1890	1900
Budapest	505,763	732,322	Miskolcz	32,288	43,096
Szeged	87,410	102,991	Ujpest	23,521	41,858
Szabadka	73,526	82,122	Kassa	32,165	40,102
Debreczen	58,952	75,006	Fiume	30,337	38,955
Pozsony	56,048	65,867	Békeu-Csaba	32,244	37,547
Zágráb (Zagreb)	40,268	61,002	Brassó	32,549	36,646
Hódmező-Vásárhely	55,626	60,883	Makó	32,669	33,722
Kecskemét	49,600	57,812	Sopron	29,543	33,478
Arad	43,682	56,260	Felegyháza	30,444	33,408
Temesvár	43,438	53,033	Nyiregyháza	27,179	33,088
Nagyvárad	40,750	50,177	Kekesichervár	28,942	32,167
Kolozsvár	34,858	49,295	Szentes	30,797	31,308
Pécs	35,449	43,982	Czytyéd	27,727	30,106

Religion.

In Hungary there is perfect equality among all legally recognised religions. These are :—The Roman and Greek Catholic, the Evangelical (Augsburg and Helvetian), the Greek-Oriental, the Gregorian-Armenian, the Unitarian, and the Jewish. Each has the independent administration of its own affairs.

The following figures relate to 1900 for Hungary :—

Priests secular (not including bishops, canons, vicars, provosts, &c.) :—	Members of orders :—
Roman Catholic Church 5,964	Male 2,041
Greek Catholic Church 2,227	Female 4,627
Greek Oriental Church 2,648	Protestant clergy 3,459
	Jewish clergy 1,756

The following table gives the division of the civil population according to religion on the basis of the census of 1890 :—

Religion	Number	per cent. of pop.
Roman Catholics	8,820,770	50·85
Greek Catholics	1,670,682	9·64
Greek Oriental	2,632,332	15·17
Evangelical Augs.	1,204,040	6·94
Evangelical Helv.	2,225,126	12·82
Unitarians	61,645	0·35
Jews	725,222	4·18
Others	9,581	0·05
Total	17,349,398	100·00

Instruction.

Public education in Hungary comprises the following grades :—(1) Infant schools ; (2) elementary schools and repetition courses ; (3) middle or secondary schools, gymnasia and realschools (in Croatia and Slavonia, realschools) ; (4) preparatory and training institutions for infant-school teachers and male and female teachers ; (5) academies (high schools) of law ; (6) institutions for religious education ; (7) universities ; (8) polytechnic (technical high school). The schools for special subjects, such as agricultural, industrial, commercial, mining, and military schools, are for the greater part administered by the competent ministries, while the philanthropic and artistic schools are placed under the authority of the Ministry of Public Instruction.

The progress of elementary education in Hungary between the census of 1869 and that of 1880 and 1890 is shown in the following statement :—

Civil Population	1869	1880	1890
Read and write	3,990,519	5,389,190	7,326,372
Read only	1,344,292	911,557	557,854
Neither read nor write	10,082,516	9,341,355	9,465,172
Total	15,417,327	15,642,102	17,349,398

Compulsory school attendance was established by law in 1868, for children of six to twelve years, and repetition courses for children of twelve to fifteen years ; the industrial law of 1872 requires special courses for apprentices ; and by the law of 1891, children from three to six years of age may be sent to infant schools, unless otherwise provided for.

Every parish or commune is bound to maintain an infant school. There are three grades : (1) regular infants' schools with certificated nurses ; (2) permanent asylums ; (3) summer asylums. There were in 1900 altogether 2,595 infants' schools with 225,575 infants, and 11 training colleges for nurses.

Primary education is of three grades :—(1) Elementary schools connected with a repetition school ; (2) high primary schools for boys and girls separately, with a three years' course for economic or industrial education ; (3) the so-called ' burgher ' schools (Polgari iskolak) for boys and girls separately, with a four years' course. There are also high schools for girls mostly supported by the State.

In the elementary schools the subjects taught are religion, reading, writing, Hungarian and the mother tongue, arithmetic, some branches of natural history and physics, geography, history, drawing, singing, gymnastics, elements of hygiene and horticulture ; to girls, domestic duties.

Every parish or commune is bound to have a school if the number of children of school age is thirty. The number of State and State-aided elementary schools is rapidly increasing. For the support of the elementary

schools every commune can levy an additional tax of 5 per cent. on the direct State taxes. There were in 1899-1900, 18,455 primary schools with 31,213 teachers, and 2,476,260 pupils. The number of the children of school age was 3,255,982, and the number of training colleges 87, with 8,928 pupils. There were besides 144 'humanistic' schools, and 42 prison schools with a total attendance of 13,009.

The gymnasia and realschools (in Croatia and Slavonia, the realgymnasias) supply preparation for the universities and for the technical high school. The curriculum of these extends over eight years. They are maintained by the State, by the larger communes, or (in the case of the confessional schools) by ecclesiastical foundations, eventually with a subvention from the State. There were in 1899-1900, 175 gymnasia, with 3,180 teachers and 55,655 pupils; 41 real schools, with 894 teachers and 12,853 pupils. The number of middle schools supported by private persons is insignificant. The middle school teachers obtain their diploma in training schools connected with the universities.

In Hungary there are three universities maintained by the State, each comprising four faculties, viz., theology, law, medicine, philosophy (the university of Zágráb is without the faculty of medicine); the university of Budapest, with 301 professors, &c., and 5,546 pupils; the university of Kolozsvár (Klausenburg), with 95 professors and 1,210 pupils; the university of Zágráb (Agram), with 66 professors and 670 pupils.

There are also 49 theological colleges, viz., 29 Catholic, 5 Greek Catholic, 4 Greek Oriental, 10 Protestant, and 1 Jewish, with a total of 323 professors and 1,599 students; and 10 law schools with 120 professors and 1,569 students.

The technical high school (polytechnicum) in Budapest with 108 professors and 1,772 students, comprises four faculties, viz., universal technics and chemistry, architectonics, machine-building, and engineering.

There were besides, in 1900, 810 special technical institutes, 61 training in agriculture, 532 in industries of all kinds, 145 in commerce, 45 in art and music, 6 in mining, 16 military institutes, &c., with 110,721 students and 5,067 teachers.

There were of the 532 industrial schools, 463 for apprentices, with 2,807 teachers and 82,974 pupils; of the 145 commercial schools, 88 for apprentices, with 375 teachers and 6,299 pupils.

Of 3,255,982 children of school age, 2,588,362 (79.50 per cent.) attended school; the number at elementary schools was 1,883,467; at repetition schools, 541,524; at higher city schools (polgári iskolák), 51,269. Of the school children (in proper Hungary) 1,293,480 were Magyar (Hungarian). Of the 18,455 schools, 10,348 were Magyar; 3,404 Magyar with another language; 428 German; 531 Slovaks; 2,157 Rumanian; 1,474 Croatian; other languages, 118. The number of teachers was 31,213.

In 1900, 1,896 periodicals of various kinds were published in Hungary, 209 being political papers. Of the whole, 938 were in Hungarian (72.21 per cent. in Hungary proper), 103 in Hungarian with another language, 173 in German, the rest being in Slavonian, Croatian, Ruthenian, &c.

Justice and Crime.

In Hungary the ordinary judicial authorities are:—

The Royal Court (kir. kuria) in Budapest and the Supreme Court of Justice (Table of Septemvirs) in Zágráb (Agram), of the highest instance in all civil and criminal matters; 12 Royal Tables (királyi táblák) of second instance. As courts of first instance, 76 county courts (törvényszékek) with collegiate judgeships; 457 district courts (járásbíróságok) with single judges; 15 jury courts, (sajtóbíróságok) for press offences, besides an army special court.

Convictions	1896	1897	1898	1899
Of crimes	13,283	13,128	14,267	14,682
Of less serious offences	78,963	82,532	84,551	109,138
Of trespasses	378,542	385,194	409,063	423,397
Number of prisoners in penal establishments at end of year:				
Males	4,863	4,780	4,779	5,522
Females	456	458	460	464

There are 11 penal establishments in Hungary for males, and 1 for females.

The data relating to the number of the persons convicted refer until the year 1899 to the judgments of the courts of first instance, while from January 1, 1900, the criminal statistics of Hungary proper having undergone a complete change, since this date the returns refer to the judgments become valid. According to the new returns there have been convicted in Hungary proper for criminal deeds falling under the competence of the county courts and of the district courts (crimes, delicts and some kinds of trespasses), in totality 83,546 persons, for trespasses belonging to the competence of the administrative authorities, 322,789. In Croatia-Slavonia the number of the convicted was before the county courts (crimes and delicts) 2843, before the district courts (trespasses) 40,773.

Pauperism.

In Hungary poor relief is attached to the Ministry of the Interior, but in the main is left to communal administration. In the smaller communes orphans and the indigent are cared for by official guardians and overseers, while in the larger there are poor-houses, the funds being mostly derived from fines and taxes. The number of asylums for paupers and orphans is about 300. The Church and charitable societies also render assistance, and several millions of crowns are annually bestowed in legacies and gifts towards benevolent purposes.

Finance.

The following table shows the expenditure and revenue of Hungary in thousands of crowns:—

	1890	1895	1897	1898	1899	1900
Expenditure:—						
Ordinary	647,592	858,184	910,982	904,740	909,772	957,471
Transitory	79,578	75,388	26,458	23,650	26,188	49,796
Investments	37,258	62,208	140,038	88,837	77,805	64,031
Extraordinary contribution to common expenditure	9,376	13,246	18,784	31,656	13,370	12,223
Total	773,804	1,009,026	1,096,262	1,048,883	1,027,135	1,083,521
Revenue:—						
Ordinary	746,446	954,816	1,022,164	1,018,370	1,007,049	1,042,023
Transitory	87,900	107,404	91,764	34,626	22,614	155,013
Extraordinary						
Total	840,346	1,062,220	1,113,928	1,052,996	1,029,663	1,197,036

The budget estimate for the year 1902 give the sources of revenue and branches of expenditure as follows :—

REVENUE.		Crown	
Ordinary revenue :	Crown	Ministry of Agriculture	Crown
Pensions	218,000	" " Instruction	38,579,910
State debts	2,510,331	and Public Worship	5,358,413
Shares to the restitution of the loans of the various portfolios	201,466	Ministry of Justice	1,797,989
Redistribution of advance of the guaranteed railway interests	331,392	Ministry of National Defence	598,415
Ministry <i>ad latus</i>	2,000	Total of ordinary revenue	1,035,800,808
" of the Interior	7,915,915	Extraordinary revenue	51,069,410
" Finance	698,365,837	Grand total	1,086,870,018
" Commerce	279,920,940		

EXPENDITURE.		Crown	
Ordinary expenditure :	Crown	Minister-Presidency	Crown
Civil list	9,300,000	Ministry <i>ad latus</i>	1,026,720
Cabinet chancery	179,338	" for Croatia	144,632
Parliament	8,533,018	" of the Interior	93,360
Common expenditure	72,640,295	" of Finance	42,783,046
Pensions chargeable on the common exchequer	41,325	" of Commerce	177,342,111
Pensions (Hungary)	20,593,597	" of Agriculture	194,695,480
National debt	260,989,781	" of Instruction and Public Worship	46,156,457
Debts of guaranteed railways now taken over by the State	27,356,467	Ministry of Justice	34,878,386
Guaranteed railway interests	156,896	" of National Defence	36,379,523
Loans chargeable on separate Departments	8,681,409	Total of ordinary expenses	37,791,890
Administration of Croatia	16,540,741	Transitory expenditure	992,204,074
Accountant-General's office	335,640	Investments, total of	34,360,047
Administration of Courts	563,962	Grand total	60,184,962
			1,086,749,083

This shows a surplus of 120,935 crowns. The estimates of the previous year (1901) were:— Revenue, 1,056,582,297 crowns; expenditure, 1,056,556,417 crowns; surplus, 25,880 crowns.

The following table shows the amount of the debt of Hungary in thousands of crowns :—

	1894	1895	1897	1898	1899	1900
Consolidated debt	1,682,718	2,123,166	2,178,066	2,178,066	2,178,066	2,284,580
Annuities	1,856,082	2,136,530	2,117,480	2,168,190	2,184,258	2,174,802
Treasury bonds	26,774	22,526	29,782	25,468	23,253	23,263
Debts of various Ministries	48,168	75,300	130,428	139,760	162,155	168,446
Arrears outstanding	240,488	429,822	500,134	438,166	497,794	535,232
Total	3,860,230	4,787,644	4,965,890	4,889,676	5,045,525	5,186,323

Production and Industry.

I.—AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

The cultivation of the soil is the head of the industries of Hungary, since (if we include the forests) it furnishes employment to 68·00 per cent. of the population; and if family and house servants be included, the proportion rises to 76·41 per cent.

According to an official statement of 1893, the ownership of land in Hungary Proper was as follows :—

Ownership	Acres	Per-centage of total area	Ownership	Acres	Per-centage of total area
State	3,962,673	5·67	Companies	617,501	0·87
Foundation	353,926	0·51	Church	3,228,737	4·62
Railways	59,695	0·09	Educational	189,126	0·27
Fideicommissa	3,331,843	4·76	Private	45,631,540	65·25
Parishes	7,949,974	11·37			
Joint properties (belonging to several owners)	4,606,413	6·59	Total	69,981,428	100·00

Distribution of the landed property in Hungary (including Croatia-Hungary) according to branches of culture was in 1895 :—

Branch of culture	Hectares	Percentage of total area
Arable land	13,394,705	41·43
Gardens	430,934	1·33
Meadows and pastures	7,564,185	23·40
Vineyards	331,751	1·03
Woods	8,987,243	27·80
Reed-bank	84,051	0·25
Infertile area	1,540,351	4·76
Total	32,333,220	100·00

According to the statement of 1895 the number and size of properties (not including the properties consisting only of woods or pastures) in Hungary was :—

	Number	Total area (hectares)	Per cent.
0 — 5 yokes (hold) ¹	1,459,893	1,467,533	6·1
5 — 100 " "	1,311,218	11,574,860	48·5
100 — 1,000 " "	20,797	3,399,401	14·2
Above 1,000 yokes	3,977	7,451,640	31·2
Total	2,795,885	23,893,434	100·0

¹ A cadastral yoke (Hung. "hold") being = 1·42 acre.

According to the agricultural census of 1895, the number of these properties was 2,795,885; the area of properties managed by the owners, 16,725,613 hectares; the area of usufruct properties, 1,202,795; of rented properties, 2,059,193; of mixed properties, 3,905,833; total area of the properties, 23,893,434 hectares.

Distribution of these properties as to the different branches of culture in 1895:—

Branch of culture	Hectares	Percentage of area
Arable land	13,015,293	54.5
Gardens	412,284	1.7
Meadows	3,091,670	12.9
Pastures	2,045,528	8.5
Vineyards	325,997	1.4
Woodlands	4,268,759	17.9
Reed-bank	69,462	0.3
Infertile area	664,439	2.8
Totals	23,893,432	100.0

The following tables show the area in thousands of hectares (2.47 acres) of the leading crops, the total produce in thousands of metric-centners (1.96, or nearly 2 cwts.), and also the produce per hectare in metric-centners.

	1899			1900		
	Area in 1,000 hectares	Produce in 1,000 metric-centners	Produce per hectare in metric-centners	Area in 1,000 hectares	Produce in 1,000 metric-centners	Produce per hectare in metric-centners
Wheat	3,415	40,905	12.00	3,564	41,432	11.62
Barley	1,085	14,005	12.90	1,080	12,362	11.45
Oats	1,063	12,705	11.95	1,082	11,061	10.22
Rye	1,140	12,668	11.11	1,114	10,793	9.69
Pulse	905 ¹	2,216 ²	8.22 ³	893 ¹	3,008 ¹	9.19 ²
Buckwheat	25 ¹	146 ¹	5.52 ³	25 ¹	167 ¹	6.68 ²
Maize	2,497	33,189	13.29	2,588	37,174	14.36
Other Cereals	75 ¹	501 ¹	6.82 ³	71 ¹	572 ¹	8.03 ²
Mixed corn	147	1,591	10.84	141	1,463	10.37
Potatoes	522	38,651	74.11	575	48,622	84.56
Sugar beet	74	16,224	217.95	92	19,857	216.85
Beet, other	160	39,151	244.69	176	43,794	248.80
Vineyards (wine)	255	2,041 ²	8.01 ³	260	1,944 ²	7.47 ³
Tobacco	35	435	12.45	40	599	15.00
Hemp (seed)	64	362	5.61	67	282	4.21
Rape	54	431	7.98	54	251	7.38

¹ Chief and secondary crops altogether, with corresponding area.

² Chief crops only.

³ Hectolitres.

In Hungary (with Croatia) there were (in 1895) 2,308,457 horses, 1,911 mules, 23,858 asses, 6,738,365 cattle, 8,122,682 sheep, 7,330,343 pigs, 308,810 goats, 32,767,085 fowls, and 769,074 beehives. The export of horses, cattle, and sheep far exceeds the imports.

In silk culture 87,825 families were engaged in 1900, compared with 1,059 in 1879. The produce of cocoons was 1,354,120 kilogrammes, the value being 2,517,267 crowns.

In Hungary proper the inhabitants of 12,042 communes were engaged (1900) in rearing bees, which produced 38,508 metric centners of honey, and 2,884 metric centners of wax, of the value of 3,820,217 crowns.

There are 59 agricultural institutions in Hungary with (1900) 2,369 pupils.

The administration of the forests belonging to the State is in the hands of the Ministry of Agriculture. The total area under forest was in Hungary (1900), 9,040,677 hectares, of which 2,414,985 hectares are under oak, 4,731,803 hectares under beech, and 1,893,889 hectares under pine.

The forests are mostly situated in the Carpathians, and between the rivers Drava and Save. In 1899 the Hungarian exports of timber and chief forest products amounted to 12,122,808 metric centners, valued at 86,411 thousand crowns, and the imports to 3,392,454 metric centners, valued at 14,984 thousand crowns.

II.—MINING.

In Hungary were employed in mining and smelting works (1900) 60,185 men, 2,081 women, and 6,002 children, total, 68,268 persons; in salt works, 2,011 men and women, and 201 children, total, 2,212 persons.

The following table shows the value of the mineral and furnace products in thousand crowns:—

Ores, &c	Thousand crowns		Products	Thousand crowns	
	1899	1900		1899	1900
Gold & silver ores	1,434.8	944.5	Gold	10,059.9	10,721.6
Gold, silver, lead and copper containing ores	2,906.7	3,319.2	Silver	2,427.6	2,306.2
Copper ore	34.7	110.4	Pig iron	38,023.2	37,772.6
Lead ore	770.1	762.9	Copper	239.1	260.5
Iron ore	9,847.3	9,002.6	Lead	740.9	836.6
Coal	13,005.0	14,486.8	Coal briquettes	499.2	1,157.8
Lignite	29,300.8	34,331.2	Antimony ore	166.5	188.6
Manganese ore	28.4	31.9	Antimony crude and antimony regulus	687.2	612.8
Various ores	55.2	63.2	Iron pyrites	689.8	727.7
			Various	1,485.5	1,453.5
Total	57,383.0	63,142.7	Total	54,970.9	56,037.9

III.—MANUFACTURES.

In Hungary (including Croatia and Slavonia) in 1890, there were employed in the various manufacturing industries 913,010 persons; or 5.26 per cent. of the population. Of these the most numerous were those working in

clothing, 185,148; in building, 94,212; in wood and timber, 93,625; in iron and metals, 89,385; in food stuffs, 81,277; in animal products, 31,786; in textile industries, 31,349; in leather and skins, 26,080; in machinery, 13,507; in earthenware and glass, 12,196; in coach-building, 10,493; in chemical products, 8,315; in printing, 8,996. Including families and domestic servants the total number of those dependent on the industries was 2,157,280; or 12.43 per cent of the population.

In 1900 there were 99 breweries which brewed 1,448,252 hectolitres of beer; 72,134 distilleries, which produced 1,058,862 hectolitres of alcohol; 20 active sugar factories employing 12,693 workpeople, and yielding 2,504,501 metric-centners of sugar. The number of tobacco manufactories (tobacco manufacturing being a State monopoly) was 21, occupying 18,640 workpeople and producing 494 million cigars and 1,030 million cigarettes. The number of mills (without Croatia and Slavonia) was 20,005, of which 1,843 were steam-mills, 15,417 water-mills, 712 wind-mills, and 2,038 horse-mills. Much industrial work is carried on in the homes of the people.

Commerce.

The special commerce of Hungary for five years was as follows (in thousands of crowns, 1 crown=10d.) :—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Imports . . .	1,096,656	1,107,438	1,194,337	1,198,761	1,110,354
Exports . . .	1,089,403	1,081,960	1,103,789	1,200,500	1,327,484

In 1899 and 1900 the chief imports and exports were (in thousands of crowns):—

Imports	1899	1900	Exports	1899	1900
Cotton goods (tissues)	142,316	124,518	Flour	146,964	156,628
Woolen goods	95,460	81,233	Oxen	86,127	97,361
Silk goods	36,476	28,194	Wheat	70,211	84,646
Wine in casks	28,927	24,124	Pigs	40,730	59,477
Coal	20,732	20,316	Barley	61,063	56,720
Clothes (for men)	18,132	19,424	Rye	28,872	47,807
Various machines	7,697	18,892	Eggs	28,533	34,497
Clothes (for women)	19,309	18,855	Wine in casks		32,336
Shoes and boots	19,785	18,044	Maise	33,506	31,744
Tobacco, raw	18,077	17,889	Oats	29,236	30,465
Sugar refined	23,049	16,983	Horses and foals	30,697	28,608

In Hungary the values are fixed annually by a permanent commission, comprising merchants and a few representatives of industry and agriculture, with the approval of the Ministries of Finance, Commerce, Agriculture, and other authorities. In general, gross values are taken, and they are determined according to the value the goods represent at crossing of the frontier.

Of the imports in 1900, 21.95 per cent. in value were raw material and 78.05 per cent. were manufactured; of the exports 60.78 per cent. in value were raw material and 39.22 per cent. manufactured. The imports into Hungary from Austria were 882,834,033 crowns, or 79.51 per cent.;

the exports to Austria were 949,759,656 crowns or 71.55 per cent. of the whole. The imports from Germany were 54,533,108 crowns; and the exports to Germany were 141,200,927 crowns. The imports from Great Britain (mostly cotton goods and tobacco) were 15,956,251 crowns; and the exports to Great Britain (mostly flour and barley) were 28,031,318 crowns. Other countries having considerable trade with Hungary are Servia, France, Switzerland, Italy, Roumania.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following tabular statement shows the strength of the commercial marine of Hungary, on January 1, 1901 :—

—	Number of vessels	Tonnage	Crews
Sea-going vessels	61	63,002	1,048
Coasting-vessels	154	6,063	538
Fishing vessels, &c.	223	332	640
Total	438	69,397	2,226

Of the total number of vessels 78 of 56,391 tons were steamers, and 360 of 13,006 tons were sailing vessels.

The progress of navigation is shown as follows :—

Year	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1895	15,545	1,489,795	15,502	1,485,673
1896	15,398	1,592,985	15,335	1,586,107
1897	18,700	1,844,385	18,679	1,848,586
1898	19,190	2,016,484	19,174	2,012,945
1899	19,415	2,129,752	19,420	2,128,595
1900	19,223	2,223,302	19,218	2,226,733

At the port of Fiume alone in 1900, 10,739 vessels of 1,681,151 tons entered, and 10,732 vessels of 1,684,329 tons cleared. Of the vessels entered 160 of 253,977 tons, and of those cleared 157 of 250,306 tons, were British.

Internal Communications.

In 1900 the total length of navigable rivers and canals in Hungary was 4,971 kilometres, of which 3,095 kilometres were navigable for steamers.

The river traffic of Hungary during five years was as follows:—

Year	Number of steamboats ¹	Number of passengers carried ²	Goods carried in tons ²
1885	116	2,164,373	2,520,504
1896	120	2,966,202	3,842,679
1897	128	2,461,002	3,265,758
1898	136	2,419,160	3,471,089
1899	134	2,217,876	3,320,164
1900	137	2,075,866	3,398,261

¹ Exclusive the Danube Steam Navigation Company.

² Inclusive the Hungarian traffic of the Danube Steam Navigation Company.

In 1900 the Ferencz canal, connecting the Danube and the Tisza (Theiss), was frequented by 2,340 ships and 994 rafts, the goods carried amounting to 2,778,468 metric centners. In 1900 the canal at the iron gates was frequented by 1,175 ships, the goods carried amounting to 2,865,314 metric centners.

In 1899, the public roads of the Kingdom of Hungary had a length of 57,146 miles.

The following are railway statistics for five years:—

—	1890	1897	1898	1899	1900
Length of lines (constructed) on 31st Dec. —					
State lines (kilometers)	7,536.2	7,651.9	7,651.4	7,650.2	7,662.4
Companies' lines worked by the State	4,658.4	5,261.6	5,645.2	5,968.5	6,490.7
Companies' lines worked by companies	2,686.1	2,838.0	3,072.1	3,312.4	3,955.1
Total length (kilometers)	14,879.7	15,751.5	16,368.7	16,931.1	17,108.2
Capital expenditure (1,000l.)	96,163	103,492	107,306	108,057	112,056
Passengers carried (1,000's)	57,542	56,982	60,312	61,581	64,412
Goods carried (1,000 tons)	34,991	35,724	38,624	39,933	42,577
Receipts (1,000l.)	10,304	10,103	10,576	10,768	11,472
Working expenses (1,000l.)	5,438	5,505	5,730	5,902	6,222

The following are statistics of the Hungarian post-office for three years:—

—	1898	1899	1900
Number of offices	4,766	4,836	4,923
Letters and post-cards (1,000's)	250,802	281,679	319,770
Newspapers (1,000's)	108,752	111,989	115,994
Samples and printed packets (1,000's)	41,096	47,098	51,906
Money and postal orders (1,000's)	18,964	20,005	21,018
" " value (1,000l.)	43,382	44,160	46,794
Parcels and money letters (1,000's)	18,155	18,509	20,016

In 1900 there were in Hungary 3,256 telegraph offices and 22,824 kilometres of telegraph line with 114,831 kilometres of wire. The number of messages

14,370,439¹. In 1900 there were 50 urban telephone systems and 45 inter-urban circuits (joining the capital, and forty-five other towns and neighbourhoods among themselves and to Vienna, besides connecting Budapest directly with Berlin), with altogether 74,093 kilometres of wire, by which 37,301,358 conversations were held.

The united postal and telegraph receipts amounted to 47,103 thousand of crowns, and the expenses to 39,912 thousand of crowns.

¹ Including internal transit service.

Money and Credit.

The coinage of the Hungarian mint in five years was as follows (in thousands of crowns):—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns
Gold:					
20-crown . . .	20,454	72,746	25,628	14,230	8,694
10-crown . . .	318	5,178	2,175	2,308	2,276
Silver:					
Florin . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Crown . . .	4,978	—	—	—	19,200 ¹
Copper . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Nickel . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Bronze . . .	1,128	1,596	313	482	117

¹ Five-crown pieces.

During the period 1867-1900 the total gold coinage amounted to 526,939 thousands of crowns; the silver coinage to 279,800 thousands of crowns; and the fractional coinage (small silver, copper, nickel, and bronze) to 50,040 thousands of crowns.

On December 31, 1900, there were in Hungary 360 joint-stock and private banks with a total nominal capital of 383,788,000 crowns; 731 savings-banks with nominal capital of 167,256,000 crowns; and 1,774 co-operative (alliance) banks. The liabilities and assets of all the banks were as follows (in thousands of crowns):—

LIABILITIES.

—	Paid-up	Reserve	Deposits	Deposits on account current, &c.	Mortgages	Creditors	Total, including others
	1,000 cr.	1,000 cr.	1,000 cr.	1,000 cr.	1,000 cr.	1,000 cr.	1,000 cr.
Joint-stock and private banks	305,498	130,634	416,631	166,681	850,264	273,782	2,757,482
Savings-banks	165,910	131,648	1,332,762	85,863	312,903	30,328	2,288,149
Co-operative (alliance)	138,038	12,711	86,560	—	—	194	302,277
Total . . .	609,446	275,193	1,835,959	252,549	1,173,167	304,304	5,347,908

ASSETS.

—	Bills of exchange	Credit accounts current	Hypothecary loans	Loans for public works	Effects and notes	Debtors	Total, including others
	1,000 cr.	1,000 cr.	1,000 cr.	1,000 cr.	1,000 cr.	1,000 cr.	1,000 cr.
Joint-stock and private banks	441,218	256,637	866,963	427,844	155,092	190,337	2,737,482
Savings banks	681,527	161,846	822,902	137,772	191,472	20,424	2,288,149
Co-operative (alliance)	99,796	—	32,331	—	2,673	715	302,277
Total.	1,222,541	418,483	1,722,196	565,616	349,237	211,476	5,347,908

The following are statistics of the post-office savings-banks :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900
No. of banks	4,125	4,126	4,182	4,205
Depositors at end of year	314,371	337,936	364,775	389,083
Value of deposits at end of year, in crowns	24,370,000	26,447,000	29,476,000	32,674

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Count Franz Deym, accredited November 26, 1888.

Councillor.—Count Albert Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein.

Secretaries.—Count Leopold Berchtold, Count Karl Trauttmansdorff, and Count Ludwig Badeni.

Attaché.—Count Constantin Deym.

Military Attaché.—

Naval Attaché.—Captain T. Schwarz.

Chancellor.—E. Kaspar de Rüti.

Director of the Commercial Department.—F. Stockinger (C.G.).

Consul-General (London).—Baron A. Rothschild (H.C.G.).

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff-Newport, Cork-Queenstown, Dublin, Edinburgh-Leith, Falmouth, Glasgow, Gloucester, Hull, Jersey, Limerick, Liverpool (C.G.), Manchester, Newport-Mon., North Shields-Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth-Southampton, Sheffield, Swansea, Waterford, Weymouth-Portland, etc.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Ambassador.—Rt. Hon. Sir F. R. Plunkett, G.C.B., G.C.M.C. Appointed September 9, 1900.

Secretary.—Ralph Milbanke, C.B.

Military Attaché.—Col. F. M. Wardrop, C.B.

Commercial Attaché.—A. P. Bennett.

There are Consular representatives at Vienna (C.G.), Budapest (C.G.), Fiume, Trieste, Prague, Lissa.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

The Ottoman Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were, by the Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878), handed over to the Austro-Hungarian Government for administration and military occupation. The direction of the administration of the two occupied provinces is exercised by the Bosnian Bureau, entrusted to the common Austro-Hungarian Finance Minister in Vienna in the name of the Emperor-King. The chief authority in the province itself, with its seat in Sarajevo, is the provincial government (Landesregierung), in four departments, for internal affairs, finance, justice, and public works. For administration purposes there are 6 district (Kreis) and 54 county (Bezirk) authorities. These authorities are provided with an advising body, composed of representatives of the populace. For the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1902 the revenue was estimated at 44,846,281 crowns, and expenditure at 44,582,296 crowns.

Bosnia and Herzegovina contain six districts (Kreise), with an area of 23,262 square miles. The Sanjak of Novi-Bazar is occupied by an Austrian military force, though administered civilly by Turkey. In 1895 the population numbered 1,568,092 (828,190 males and 739,902 females). Mohammedans, 548,632; Oriental Orthodox, 673,246; Roman Catholic, 334,142; Evangelical, 3,596; other Christians, 251; Jews, 8,213; other religions, 12.

The nationality is Croato-Servian, only in the greater towns there are Spanish Jews, and here and there gipsies and colonists of different nationality. The most populous towns are the capital, Sarajevo, with 38,083; Mostar, 14,370; Banjaluka, 13,666; and Dolina Tuzla, 10,227.

There are 4 gymnasia, 9 commercial schools, 235 elementary schools, 854 lower Mohammedan schools, 1 Greek-Oriental, and 1 Roman Catholic seminary for priests, 2 training colleges for teachers, and a college for Mohammedan judges. Technical and industrial schools exist in most of the larger towns, and in the village schools the teaching of practical agriculture has been introduced. Education is free, even in the gymnasia, but not compulsory.

There is an upper court of justice in Sarajevo, the 6 district (Kreis) courts and the county (Bezirk) authorities as courts of first instance.

The agricultural population in 1895 numbered 1,385,291 or 88 per cent. of the whole, but agriculture is still in a low state of development, though the soil is very fertile. Forest land occupies 45 per cent. of the whole area. Tobacco, an important crop, is a Government monopoly. In 1900 the tobacco crop amounted to 3,600 tons, for which the growers received 3,300,000 crowns from the Régie. Maize, wheat, barley, oats, rye, millet and buckwheat, potatoes, flax, and hemp, are cultivated. Both provinces have superabundance of fruit. In 1900 about 17,000 tons of dried plums and marmalade were exported, valued at about 210,000l. The vine is grown, but the wine produced is of indifferent quality; the wine exported in 1900 was about the value of 3,300l. Sugar-beet is cultivated, and there is a government sugar factory at Usora, near Doboj. Silk-culture has been introduced. Oak staves were exported in 1900 to the value of 240,000l., but the supply is now exhausted. Cattle-grazing and sheep-farming are important; cattle were exported in 1900 to the value of 210,000l. Hides are not exported, but sheep-skins and goat-skins are sent in large quantities to Great Britain and the United States, as well as to Hungary; lamb-skins are exported to France. In Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1895 there were 233,322 horses, 1,416,394 cattle, 1,447,049 goats, 3,230,720 sheep, and 662,242 swine. Towards the agricultural development of the country Government gives assistance in many ways, by instruction, by

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importing horses, cattle, sheep, and poultry of superior breed, by distributing seeds, and by lending agricultural machinery to farmers.

Minerals are abundant; mining is now carried on (mainly by the Government) for iron and copper, manganese, chromium, quicksilver, and coal. In 1900 the output of coal was 394,516 tons, of iron ore 133,454 tons, of copper ore 3,008 tons, of manganese 7,939 tons. The miners employed numbered 6,534. The output of metals in 1900 consisted of raw iron, 38,960 tons (110,700*l.*); pig-iron, 11,561 tons (52,333*l.*); wrought iron, 10,578 tons (82,422*l.*); cast-iron goods, 1,622 tons (15,355*l.*); copper, 141 tons (9,890*l.*) There are salt-pits at Dolnia Tuzla, and an ammoniac soda factory. In 1900 the output of salt reached 15,791 tons, value 100,116*l.* The petroleum refinery at Bosnian Brod has been amalgamated with the alkali works at Tuzla.

Bosnia and Herzegovina belong to the Austro-Hungarian custom territory, and their trade statistics are included in those of Austria-Hungary.

There were in 1901 628 miles of railway. In July, 1901, a railway of 105 miles from Gabela on the main line in Herzegovina to Cattaro in the south of Dalmatia was opened, with branches to Trebinje on the east and Gravosa on the coast. There are 1,660 miles of telegraph lines, and 3,615 miles of wire. Offices 127; messages (1900), 447,648. The telephone service at Sarajevo had in 1900, 154 miles of line and 1,190 miles of wire.

In 1900 there were transmitted 11,084,575 letters and postcards, and 2,891,320 packets of printed matter, samples, and newspapers.

Military service is compulsory over 20 years of age. The native troops comprise 4 infantry regiments, 4 infantry battalions of reserve, with a total of 6,711 men, on peace footing. The Austro-Hungarian troops of occupation have at present a strength of 20,110 men.

British Consul-General at Sarajevo.—E. B. Freeman.

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BELGIUM.

(ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE.)

Reigning King.

Leopold II., born April 9, 1835, the son of King Leopold I., former Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and of Princess Louise, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe of the French; ascended the throne at the death of his father, Dec. 10, 1865; married, Aug. 22, 1853, to Queen *Marie Henriette*, born Aug. 23, 1836, the daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria.

Children of the King.

I. Princess *Louise*, born Feb. 18, 1858; married, February 4, 1875, to Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born March 28, 1844, eldest son of Prince August, cousin of the reigning duke, and of Princess Clementine of Orléans, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe of the French.

II. Princess *Stéphanie*, born May 21, 1864; married to the late Archduke Diéde Rudolf, only son of the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, May 10, 1881; widow January 30, 1889; married March 22, 1900, to Elemer, Count of Lónyay de Nagy Lónya.

III. Princess *Clémentine*, born July 30, 1872.

Brother and Sister of the King.

I. *Philippe*, Count of Flanders, born March 24, 1837; lieutenant-general in the service of Belgium; married, April 25, 1867, to Princess Marie of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. Offspring of the union are three children living:— 1. Princess Henriette, born November 30, 1870; married February 12, 1896, to Prince Emmanuel of Orléans, Duc de Vendôme. 2. Princess Josephine, born October 18, 1872; married, May 28, 1894, to Prince Charles-Antoine of Hohenzollern. 3. Prince Albert, born April 8, 1875; married, October 2, 1900, to Princess Elisabeth of Bavaria; offspring Prince Leopold, born November 3, 1901.

II. Princess *Charlotte*, born June 7, 1840; married, July 27, 1857, to Archduke Maximilian of Austria, elected Emperor of Mexico July 10, 1863; widow June 19, 1867.

King Leopold II. has a civil list of 3,500,000 francs.

The Kingdom of Belgium formed itself into an independent State in 1830, having previously 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; the prince accepted the dignity July 12, and ascended the throne July 21, 1831. 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 sovereign of the Netherlands, that all the States of Europe recognised the Kingdom of Belgium.

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, which is declared to be the age of majority, the two Chambers meet together for the purpose of nominating a regent during the minority.

According to the law amending the constitution, promulgated 7th September, 1893, the Senate consists of members elected for eight years, partly directly, and partly indirectly. The number of Senators elected directly is proportioned to the population of each province, and 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, except that the minimum age of electors is fixed at thirty years. In the election of members of the Senate chosen directly by the electoral body, the principle of proportional representation of parties was introduced by Law of December 29, 1899. On May 27, 1900, the number of enrolled electors for 152 members of the Chamber out of 411 candidates was 1,472,953, disposing of 2,269,414 votes, of which 2,135,136 were given, and the number

of enrolled electors for 76 Senators out of 117 candidates was 1,243,505, disposing of 2,020,987 votes. Senators elected indirectly are chosen by the provincial councils, two for each province with less than 500,000 inhabitants; three for each with a population up to 1,000,000; and four for each with over 1,000,000. No one, during two years preceding the election, must have been a member of the council appointing him. All senators must be at least forty years of age, and those elected directly must pay not less than 1,200 francs in direct taxes, or own immovable property in Belgium yielding an income of 12,000 francs. In provinces, however, where the number eligible for the Senate would be less than one in 5,000 of population, the list is extended to this proportion by admission of the most highly taxed. Sons of the King, or failing these, Belgian princes of the reigning branch of the Royal Family are by right Senators at the age of eighteen, but have no voice in the deliberations till the age of twenty-five years.

The members of the Chamber of Representatives are all elected directly by the electoral body, but with proportional representation of parties (Law of the December 29, 1899). Their number is proportioned to the population, and cannot exceed one for every 40,000 inhabitants. They sit for four years, one half retiring every two years, except that after a dissolution a general election takes place. Every citizen over twenty-five years of age, domiciled for not less than one year in the same commune, and not legally disqualified, has a vote. Every citizen over thirty-five years of age, married or widower, with legitimate issue, and paying at least 5 francs a year in house tax, has a supplementary vote, as has also every citizen over twenty-five years of age owning immovable property to the value of 2,000 francs, or having a corresponding income from such property, or who for two years has derived at least 100 francs a year from Belgian funds either directly or through the Savings Bank. Two supplementary votes are given to citizens over twenty-five years of age who have received a diploma or certificate of higher instruction, or who fill or have filled offices or engaged in private professional practice, implying at least average higher instruction. No person has more than 3 votes; failure to vote is a misdemeanour, punishable by law. Deputies must be not less than twenty-five years of age, and resident in Belgium. Each deputy has an annual indemnity of 4,000 francs (160*l.*), and a free pass over Government and Companies' railways between his home 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.

The Executive Government consists of eight departments, under the following Ministers:—

President of the Council, Minister of Finance and Public Works.—*M. de Smet de Nayer.* Appointed August 5, 1899.

Minister of Interior and Instruction.—*M. de Trooz.* Appointed August 5, 1899.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—*M. P. de Favereau.* Appointed February 25, 1896.

Minister of Justice.—*M. van den Heuvel.* Appointed August 5, 1899.

Minister of War.—*General Cousebant Alkemade.* Appointed August 5, 1899.

Minister of Agriculture.—*Baron van der Bruggen.* Appointed August 5, 1899.

Minister of Industry, and Labour.—*Baron Surmont de Volsberghe.*

Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs.—*M. Liebaert.*

Besides the above responsible heads of departments, there are a number of 'Ministres d'Etat,' without portfolio, who form a Privy Council called together on special occasions by the sovereign. The acting ministers, as such, do not form part of the Privy Council.

Local Government.

The provinces and communes (2,612 in 1899) of Belgium have a large amount of autonomous government. The provincial and communal electors are the same as those who elect the senators directly. Communal electors must have been domiciled at least three years in the commune, and a supplementary vote is given to owners of real property yielding an income of at least 150 francs. No one has more than 4 votes. In communes with over 20,000 inhabitants there are councillors elected directly, by single vote, by citizens enrolled on the communal electoral lists, and possessing the qualifications requisite for electors to the Councils of Industry and Labour; half the councillors are appointed by the working-men electors, and half by the electors who are industrial heads (chefs d'industrie). In communal elections vote by ballot is suppressed, except when there is merely a single mandate to be conferred. Candidates obtaining an absolute majority are declared elected; others have seats allocated in accordance with the system of "Proportional Representation." In the year 1897-98 there were 1,204,134 provincial and 1,125,448 communal electors. To be eligible to the Provincial or Communal Council, persons must be twenty-five years of age and domiciled in the province or commune. Half the Provincial Council is renewed every four years, and it meets fifteen days each year. There is a permanent deputation of six members elected, which is presided over by the Governor of the province. All provincial and communal interests, including local finances, are under the care of the Council, as far as they are not provided for in the general administration. The Communal

Councils are elected for eight years, half being renewed every four years. In each commune there is a college composed of the burgomaster, president, and a certain number of aldermen, corresponding to the permanent deputation of the Provincial Council, and both are the organs of the central administration.

Area and Population

Belgium has an area of 29,455 square kilometres, or 11,373 English square miles. The following table shows the population in the various census years since 1856, with the absolute increase and the rate per cent. of increase between each of these years:—

Census Years	Population	Total Increase	Increase per cent. per annum	Census Years	Population	Total Increase	Increase per cent. per annum
1856	4,529,461	192,265	.44	1880	5,520,009	183,824	.85
1866	4,827,833	298,372	.65	1890	6,069,321	549,312	.99
1876	5,336,185	508,352	1.05	1900	6,693,810	624,489	—

The kingdom is divided into nine provinces, the area and population of which were as follows at the census of December, 31, 1890, and as estimated on December 31, 1900, with population per square mile at the latter date:—

Provinces	Area : Eng. sq. miles	Population		Population per sq. mile, 1900
		Dec. 31, 1890	Dec. 31, 1900	
Antwerp (Anvers)	1,093	699,919	819,000	749
Brabant	1,268	1,106,158	1,263,807	996
Flanders {	1,249	738,442	805,236	644
	East	1,158	949,526	1,029,971
Hainaut	1,437	1,048,546	1,142,954	795
Liège	1,117	756,734	820,175	734
Limbourg	931	222,814	240,796	258
Luxembourg	1,706	211,711	219,200	128
Namur	1,414	335,471	346,512	245
Total	11,373	6,069,321	6,687,651	588

According to the census returns of 1890 there are 2,485,072 Belgians who speak French only; 2,744,271 who speak Flemish only; 32,206, German only; 700,997, French and Flemish; 58,590, French and German; 7,028, Flemish and German; 36,185 who speak all three languages; and 4,972 who do not speak any of the three.

The census returns for 1890 according to occupation are tabulated as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
Mining and metal industries . . .	277,997	15,266	293,263
Industries connected with vegetable products . . .	226,818	35,442	262,260
Industries connected with animal products . . .	38,806	13,415	52,221
Mixed industries . . .	282,881	190,878	473,759
Commerce . . .	215,559	111,532	327,091
Professions and official occupations . . .	505,847	153,440	659,287
Various occupations and independent . . .	509,261	362,246	871,507
Total . . .	2,057,169	882,219	2,939,388
Without profession or status . . .	1,151,093	2,199,592	3,350,685
Grand total . . .	3,208,262	3,081,811	6,290,073

The difference between the above total and that of the population of 1890 is no doubt accounted for by the fact that many persons are entered under more than one head. It is estimated that about 650,000 people are directly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The following table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages in five years :—

Year	Total Living Births	Still-born	Illegitimate (Living)	Illegitimate per 100 Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1895	183,015	8,627	15,811	8·64	125,148	49,712	57,867
1896	188,533	9,188	16,510	8·75	113,748	52,585	74,785
1897	190,987	8,768	15,885	8·32	113,586	54,198	77,401
1898	190,921	8,891	15,052	7·88	117,457	55,444	73,464
1899	194,268	8,902	14,919	7·68	126,963	55,765	67,305

The number of divorces was in 1895, 492 ; 1896, 548 ; 1897, 625 ; 1898, 747 ; 1899, 563.

The following table shows the immigration and emigration :—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Immigration . . .	24,501	26,878	27,393	26,364	29,231
Emigration . . .	19,762	21,830	22,860	22,957	25,064
Excess of immigration . . .	+ 4,739	+ 5,048	+ 4,533	+ 3,407	+ 4,167

The following are the populations of the most important towns, December 31, 1900 :—

Brussels and suburbs . . .	561,782	Verviers . . .	52,203	Namur . . .	32,223
Antwerp . . .	285,600	Bruges . . .	52,867	Ostend . . .	39,541
Liège . . .	173,708	Louvain . . .	42,308	St. Nicolas . . .	30,464
Ghent . . .	160,949	Seraing . . .	39,623	Alost . . .	30,069
Mechlin . . .	56,013	Tournai . . .	31,069	Mons . . .	25,483
		Courtrai . . .	33,999	Charleroy . . .	24,778

1 The suburbs comprise 8 distinct communes.

Religion.

The Roman Catholic religion is professed by nearly the entire population of Belgium. The Protestants number only 10,000, while the Jews number about 4,000. The State does not interfere in any way with the internal affairs of either Catholic or Protestant Churches. Full religious liberty is granted by the Constitution, and part of the income of the ministers of all denominations is paid from the national treasury. The sums granted in the budget for 1902 are 7,065,500 francs to Roman Catholics; 97,000 francs to Protestants; and 20,500 francs to Jews; besides 57,000 francs for various ecclesiastical expenses. There are few endowments, and the clergy derive their maintenance chiefly from fees and voluntary gifts.

The kingdom is divided into six Roman Catholic dioceses and 185 deaneries; there are 5,972 Catholic churches and chapels of all kinds. In each diocese is an ecclesiastical seminary, and there are besides 10 smaller seminaries. At the census of 1890 there were 1,643 convents in Belgium, of which number 218, with 4,775 inmates, were for men, and 1,425, with 25,323 inmates, for women.

The Protestant Evangelical Church, to which belong the greater number of the Protestants in the kingdom, is under a synod composed of the clergymen of the body, and a representative from each of the congregations.

Instruction.

There are four universities in the kingdom, three of them with four 'facultés,' or branches of study, and one, Louvain, nursery of the clergy, with five; Ghent and Liège are State universities, Brussels and Louvain free. The following table gives the number of students attending the various 'facultés' in each of the four universities in the academical year 1899-1900 :—

Universities	Students of					Total
	Theology	Jurisprudence	Philosophy	Medicine	Sciences	
Brussels . . .	—	203	92	322	172	789
Ghent . . .	—	125	61	159	66	411
Liège . . .	—	185	120	193	595	1,093
Louvain . . .	110	374	239	390	239	1,352

Attached to the universities are various special schools of engineering, arts, manufactures, mining, &c., with a combined attendance of 1,549 students in 1899-1900. Other special schools are 8 commercial high schools which prepare students for commercial and also for consular employment; the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Antwerp, with 1,310 students in 1899; schools of design, 14,886 students; royal conservatoires and other schools of music, 17,439.

The following are the statistics for the end of 1899 of the various classes of public schools:—

—	No.	Pupils	—	No.	Pupils
Royal Atheneums and colleges . . .	85	7,353	Middle-class normal schools	4	125
Middle-class schools (male) . . .	88	16,169	Primary normal schools . . .	53	3,734
Middle-class schools (female) . . .	40	7,169	Primary schools . . .	6,751	785,891
			Infant " . . .	2,198	204,780
			Adult " . . .	2,615	118,239

Besides the above public schools there are many private or free schools—about 80 colleges, 65 middle-class schools for boys, 150 institutions for girls, besides many infant, primary, and adult schools, mostly under ecclesiastical care.

By a law of 1842 each commune was required to have at least one primary school. The Acts now in force are those of 1884 and 1895, by which the cost of primary instruction devolves on the communes, while the State and provinces intervene by way of subsidies. The total sum spent on elementary education in 1898 was 37,175,283 francs by State, provinces, and communes, and including fees, &c.

There were in the school year 1898-99, 57 communal industrial schools, with 17,254 pupils, and 38 communal and 83 free professional and commercial schools and courses with altogether 11,350 pupils.

The proportion of the population above fifteen years who could not read or write at the census of 1890 was 26·9 per cent., and

between seven and fifteen years 26·7 per cent. In the year 1900 there were 59,922 young men called out for military service, and of this number 7,195, or 12·01 per cent. could neither read nor write; in 1890 the corresponding percentage was 15·92.

Justice and Crime.

Judges are appointed for life by the King from lists prepared by the Senate and by the Court. There is one Court of Cassation for the whole kingdom. There are three Courts of Appeal, and there are Assize Courts for criminal cases. The country is divided into 26 judicial arrondissements or districts, in each of which is a Court of first instance. In each canton there is a justice of the peace, a police court, and a judge of the peace; there are 222 such cantons. There are, besides, special military, commercial, and other tribunals. There is trial by jury in all criminal and political cases. The Gendarmerie (2,974) and the Garde Civique are utilised for the maintenance of internal order.

The following table shows the number of criminals sentenced at the Assize Courts and Correctional Tribunals in the years stated:—

—	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
Assize Courts . . .	129	139	109	110	105	89
Correctional Tribunals . . .	47,887	44,769	42,116	44,847	43,364	42,732

The mean number of inmates of the various classes of prisons was:—

—	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
Central prisons . . .	1,098	715	761	735	734	738
Secondary " . . .	3,408	3,721	3,634	3,833	3,738	3,481
Reformatories ¹ . . .	317	258	249	222	240	227

¹ In 1891 the reformatories were classed as charities; since that year the figures show only the number of children in the correctional branch of the State charity schools annexed to the Ghent central prison.

Pauperism.

Apart from private charitable associations, which are numerous, public charity is administered under precise regulations. The only public charity institutions are refuges, *dépôts de mendicité*, or alms-houses, hospitals, and the *bureaux de bienfaisance*, the administrators of which are appointed by the Communal Councils, while the provinces of the State contribute to maintain certain classes of hospitals, refuges, or alms-houses, and asylums. It is the duty of the commune to furnish assistance to its paupers. The charity institutions received in donations and legacies 4,407,009 francs in 1898; 2,091,428 francs in 1899. Outdoor relief is provided under certain conditions. The statistics of the *dépôts de mendicité* for the reception of beggars and vagabonds (adults) were as follows:—

Year	Total Entries	Mean Population	Expenditure	Year	Total Entries	Mean Population	Expenditure
			francs				francs
1894	4,534	4,193	1,136,678	1897	3,381	4,076	1,238,193
1895	4,055	4,529	1,248,886	1898	3,623	4,208	1,224,213
1896	3,516	4,430	1,303,140	1899	3,242	4,248	1,217,207

State Finance.

The ordinary and extraordinary revenue and expenditure of Belgium for the years stated are shown in the following table in thousands of francs:—

Years	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total	Ordinary	Special	Total
	1,000fr.	1,000fr.	1,000fr.	1,000fr.	1,000fr.	1,000fr.
1880	291,921	102,294	394,215	292,009	90,899	382,908
1890	340,526	37,878	378,404	335,231	82,663	417,894
1895	371,829	23,901	395,730	364,819	45,564	410,383
1896	388,658	92,282	480,940	382,554	55,054	437,608
1897	430,839	68,773	499,613	425,068	86,329	511,398
1898	439,282	240,704	679,986	427,181	266,444	693,625
1899	483,372	—	—	570,442	—	—
1900	491,905	—	—	—	—	—

The following table gives the heads of the proposed budget for the year 1902:—

Revenue	Francs	Expenditure	Francs
Property taxes	26,438,000	Interest on public debt and sinking fund	133,781,107
Personal taxes	21,629,000	Civil list and dotations	5,115,276
Trade licences	9,000,000	Ministry of Justice	26,791,400
Mines	1,600,000	„ Foreign Affairs	3,283,988
Customs	43,355,806	Ministry of Interior and Public Instruction	30,160,181
Excise	68,725,640	Ministry of Agriculture	12,412,756
Various receipts	2,902,000	Industry and Labour	16,448,800
Registration, &c.	30,200,000	Ministry of Railways, Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones	160,327,494
Succession	19,720,000	Ministry of War	55,205,371
Stamps	8,000,000	Finance & Public Works	34,498,820
Fines, &c.	913,000	Gendarmerie	7,334,210
Rivers, Canals, &c.	2,105,000	Repayments, &c.	2,078,000
Railways	204,370,000		
Telegraphs	10,000,000		
Post office	15,910,230		
Steam boats	1,510,000		
Domains, forests, &c.	2,985,000		
Various profits (Bank, Moniteur, &c.)	14,999,300		
Repayments	4,677,074		
Total	489,040,050	Total	488,344,403

The following table shows the total amount of the national liabilities of the kingdom in 1901:—

	Francs
Share of the Netherlands debt at 2½ per cent.	219,959,632
Loans at 3 per cent.	2,428,111,982
Annuities (capitalised)	2,826,536
Total	2,650,898,150

Almost the entire debt of Belgium was raised for and devoted to works of public utility, particularly the construction of State railways. There is a sinking fund attached to all descriptions of the debt, with the exception of the 2½ per cent. old debt. The debt charge (including amortisation), amounted to 133,781,107 francs in 1902.

The total debt amounts to about 15*l.* 1*s.* per head of population, and the annual charge to about 15*s.* 8*d.* per head; but the interest is more than covered by the revenue from railways alone. The total exports of home produce in 1900 were 11*l.* 4*s.* per head.

Local Finance.

The provincial budgets for the year 1898 show a total revenue for all the provinces of 18,819,013 francs, and a total expenditure of 15,938,019 francs. The provincial debts in 1899 amounted to 32,207,082 francs.

According to the communal budgets for 1892, the total revenues and expenditures of the communes were:—

	Francs.		Francs.
Ordinary revenue	118,742,538	Ordinary expenditure	117,144,576
Extraordinary revenue	59,278,223	Extraordinary expenditure	62,172,216
Total	178,020,761	Total	179,316,792

Defence.

The maritime frontier of Belgium is 42 miles in length; the Dutch frontier, north and east, 282 miles; the German frontier, in the east, 60 miles; the Luxembourg frontier, in the east, 80 miles; and the French frontier, south and west, 384 miles. The chief military arsenal of the kingdom is Antwerp, where also are the fortified towns of Dendermonde and Diest. There are fortifications at Liège, Huy, and Namur on the Meuse, and at Mons, Tournai, and Ypres on the French frontier, and in 1887 an extensive scheme for the further fortification of the Meuse was resolved upon and is being carried out.

The standing army is formed by conscription, to which every able man who has completed his nineteenth year is liable, and also voluntary enlistment. Substitution is permitted. The annual contingent required is about 13,300 men. The legal period of service is eight years in the army and five in the reserve. Legislation is now in progress for shortening the period of

service and increasing the war strength to 180,000 men. The country is divided into two military circumscriptions or districts; the first comprising the province of Anvers and the two Flanders', and the second the rest of the country. There are military schools of various grades and several establishments for special military education.

The following is the composition of the Belgian army, apart from the general staff and the administrative and sanitary services:—Infantry: 1 regiment of carabineers, of 4 active and three reserve battalions, each of 4 companies and 1 dépôt; 1 regiment of grenadiers, 3 regiments chasseurs-à-pied, 14 regiments of the line, each of these three bodies of 3 active and 2 reserve battalions each of 4 companies and 1 dépôt; a corps of discipline and correction; a school for army cadets. Cavalry: 2 regiments of chasseurs, 4 regiments of lancers, 2 regiments of guides, each of 5 active squadrons and 1 dépôt. There are also three divisions of gendarmerie each of 3 companies, and 1 light squadron. Artillery: A special staff; 2 regiments of field artillery each of 8 mounted batteries, 2 reserve batteries and 1 dépôt battery; 2 regiments of field artillery each of 7 mounted batteries, 2 horse batteries, 3 reserve batteries, and 1 dépôt battery; 3 regiments of fortress artillery, each of 14 active batteries, 2 reserve batteries, and 1 dépôt battery; 1 regiment of fortress artillery of 16 active batteries, 2 reserve batteries, and 1 dépôt battery; 4 special companies—pontoniers, artificers, mechanics, and armourers. Train, consisting of a staff, 7 companies, and 1 dépôt company. Engineers: A special staff; 1 regiment of 3 battalions each of 4 companies of sappers and miners, 1 battalion of reserve of 4 companies and a dépôt; 5 special companies, telegraphists, railway corps, &c. The infantry is armed with the Mauser magazine rifle, and the artillery with Krupp guns. The following is the peace-strength of the Belgian army in 1902:—

	Officers	Rank and File	Total	Horses
Infantry . . .	1,921	27,788	29,709	258
Cavalry . . .	370	5,770	6,140	5,578
Artillery . . .	633	8,682	9,315	2,933
Engineers . . .	152	1,703	1,855	39
Administrative . .	78	963	1,041	—
Gendarmerie . . .	71	2,903	2,974	1,821
Others ¹ . . .	518	—	518	250
Total . . .	3,743	47,809	51,552	10,879

¹ General staff, provincial staff, hospital service, and civil officials.

In time of war the total strength is 143,000 men, and 28,600 horses.

Besides the standing army, there is a 'Garde Civique,' numbering in 1900, 40,443 men, organised as far as possible in the communes, and part of whose duties is to maintain the integrity and independence of the territory; it is only active in communes of over 10,000 inhabitants and in fortified places.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

In each province of Belgium there is an Agricultural Commission appointed by the King; delegates from which, along with specialists, form a supreme

council of agriculture. There are six special services connected with the department of agriculture, dealing with forestry, clearing and planting, irrigation, veterinary affairs, cultivation, and agricultural laboratories.

In Belgium there is a great subdivision of holdings; these increased from 572,550 in 1846, to 910,396 in 1880, and diminished to 829,625 in 1895. In 1895 the holdings of various sizes were as follows:—Less than 1 hectare (2·47 acres) 544,041; from 1 to 5 hectares 190,833; from 5 to 10 hectares 50,065; from 10 to 20 hectares 28,151; from 20 to 50 hectares 12,951; above 50 hectares 3,584.

The area worked by owners diminished by 116,686 hectares between 1880 and 1895. In 1895, 596,333 hectares were worked by owners, and 1,320,358 by farmers.

Of the 2,945,589 hectares which compose the area of Belgium, 65·06 per cent. are under cultivation, and 17·70 per cent. under forest, 5·75 per cent. uncultivated, the rest roads, marshes, rivers, &c. The population connected with agriculture in 1895 numbered 1,204,810, or 18·79 of the whole.

The following figures show the yield of the chief crops for two years. For the area under the various crops there are no more recent statistics than those of 1895:—

Crop	Area cultivated 1895	Yield	
		1893	1899
	Hectares	Hectolitres	Hectolitres
Wheat	180,377	4,210,000	3,816,777
Barley	40,242	1,302,031	1,402,871
Oats	248,693	12,238,231	10,101,950
Rye	283,375	7,296,932	6,543,152
		Quintals	Quintals
Potatoes	184,690	32,161,916	33,246,046
Beet (sugar)	54,099	15,071,981	18,068,318
„ (other)	40,561	16,393,133	17,383,656
Tobacco	2,148	35,270	34,067

In 1899 the yield of hops grown in Belgium was 63,911 quintals.

The average value of the total products of the forests belonging to the State, the communes, public institutions, and private persons, is about 22,000,000 francs.

In 1895 there were 271,527 horses, 1,420,976 horned cattle, 235,722 sheep, and 1,163,133 pigs.

II. MINING AND METALS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

There is a special department for the administration of Industry and Labour. There are a Superior Council of Industry, a Council of Mines, and a Council of Prud'hommes or specialists for advising the State as to the interests of various industries.

The number of quarries in Belgium in 1899 was 1,601, workmen 36,931, value of products 55,448,745 francs. The number of workmen engaged in metallic mines was: in 1898, 1679; in 1899, 1,493. The quantity of iron ore produced in 1898 was 217,370 tons, valued at 1,058,220 francs; in 1899, 201,445 tons, valued at 1,078,100 francs. There were in 1899, 220 coal mines in Belgium, of which 115 were worked. The number of workpeople in 1899 was 125,258, of whom 289 were women, 6,503 boys, working underground. The production of coal, and its value, were as follows:—

	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
Tons (1000)	20,535	20,451	21,252	21,492	22,088	22,072
Value in 1000 frs.	191,292	193,357	202,010	220,672	242,894	274,444

The quantity of iron ore imported in 1895 was 1,857,624 tons; in 1896, 2,069,676 tons, in 1897, 2,544,403; in 1898, 2,252,571 tons; in 1899, 2,621,336 tons, mostly from Luxemburg.

The quantity and value of pig iron and manufactured iron produced were as follows:—

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
Pig iron					
Tons	829,234	959,414	1,035,037	979,755	1,024,576
Value (1,000 fr.)	40,207	50,819	60,720	57,901	74,404
Manufactured iron					
Tons	445,899	449,032	474,819	485,040	475,198
1,000 fr.	55,729	64,004	64,395	65,983	76,437
Steel ingots					
Tons	407,634	598,974	616,541	653,523	731,249
Million fr.	31,018	50,512	55,524	59,385	76,521
Steel rails, &c.					
Tons	367,917	519,311	527,617	567,728	633,950
1,000 fr.	42,419	63,129	69,829	76,610	90,154

In 1899 there were 17 pig-iron works in activity and 1 unemployed; 36 blast furnaces active and 4 inactive; number of workmen, 3,788.

For the manufacture of iron there were 46 works active and 4 inactive; 340 puddling furnaces active and 55 inactive; number of workmen, 15,427. Of steel works there were 15 active and 2 inactive; Martin and other furnaces, 11 active and 4 inactive; Bessemer converters, 25 active and 18 inactive; number of workmen, 7,681.

The value of the zinc produced in 1899 was 74,629 francs, and the workmen numbered 5,772; value of lead, 5,931,000 francs; of silver from lead, 15,381,000 francs; number of workmen, 1,177.

In 1899 there were 123 sugar manufacturing establishments which turned out 244,722 tons of raw sugar, and 25 refineries giving an output of 67,605 tons. There were also 240 distilleries in operation, whose output was 678,460 hectolitres of alcohol at 50° G.-L.

In 1899 there were 381 fishing smacks of 8,826 tons, and 107 other boats engaged in cod and herring fishing, 401 vessels being engaged in deep-sea fishery, and the value of the deep-sea fish caught was 4,537,998 francs.

Commerce.

The value of the general commerce in the year 1899 was, imports 3,654,300,000 francs, and exports 3,351,563,000 francs; in 1900, imports 3,594,425,067 francs, and exports 3,297,509,775 francs. Of the general imports in 1900, those by sea were valued at 1,698,624,895 francs, and by land and river at 1,895,800,172

francs; of the exports, those by sea were valued at 1,406,988,704 francs, by land and river 1,890,521,071 francs. The following table shows the value of the imports for home consumption, the exports of Belgian produce and manufactures, and the transit trade, in millions of francs:—

	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Imports	1,574.5	1,680.4	1,776.7	1,818.0	2,044.7	2,260.2	2,215.7
Exports	1,303.7	1,385.4	1,467.9	1,568.4	1,787.0	1,949.3	1,922.9
Transit	1,120.9	1,219.4	1,252.3	1,268.8	1,232.8	1,402.3	1,374.6

In Belgium a distinction, as regards valuation, is made between imports subject to *ad valorem* duties and other goods imported or exported. For the former, statistics are drawn up according to the values which have served as a basis for the calculation of the duties. For the others a commission of five members availing themselves of Bourse and official quotations, and of information supplied by the Chambers of Commerce, fixes average values—without regard to countries of origin or destination. For imports the official values comprise the first cost and cost of transport to the frontier, but not customs duties or excise; for exports, they consist of the cost at the place of production and the cost of transport to the frontier. The quantities of goods subject to duty are strictly scrutinised; but for goods free of duty, imports and exports, the declarations of the parties interested are generally accepted. When the gross weight is given an official tare is deducted. In the case of goods subject to *ad valorem* duty the administration has a right of pre-emption at the declared value increased by 10 per cent. when the importers disagree with the fiscal authorities and are unwilling to risk a reference of the dispute to experts.

The leading articles of special commerce were as follows in the year 1900:—

Imports	1,000 francs	Exports	1,000 francs
Cereals	297,872	Raw textiles	112,235
Textiles, raw	214,904	Coal	111,796
Resins, bitumen	92,873	Yarns, linen, &c.	79,406
Timber	85,515	Railway carriages	78,601
Crude minerals	77,259	Glass	76,840
Chemicals	72,401	Cereals	65,413
Coal	70,486	Sugar, raw	59,520
Hides, raw	64,696	Machinery	57,711
Machinery	54,861	Zinc	49,617
Caoutchouc	52,057	Hides, raw	47,856
Drugs	47,051	Iron, wrought	75,656
Oil seeds	46,900	Chemicals	44,343
Diamonds	40,256	Diamonds	43,005
Cottons	37,079	Caoutchouc	41,248
Dyes, colours	35,904	Manures	34,183
Coffee	31,587	Crude minerals	33,451
Tallow	30,557	Coke	32,736
Wines	30,251	Woolen yarn	32,536
Yarns, linen, &c.	29,930	Cottons	30,844
Oak and walnut	28,554	Horses	29,361
Copper and nickel	27,536	Dyes and colours	29,172
Cast iron	26,746	Resins, &c.	23,712

The following table shows the respective shares of the leading countries in the special commerce of Belgium in two years:—

	Imports		Exports	
	1899	1900	1899	1900
	1000 francs	1000 francs	1000 francs	1000 francs
France	389,769	375,346	345,805	426,092
United States	280,100	266,674	69,400	76,860
Great Britain	312,000	300,856	360,707	359,054
Netherlands	169,043	196,381	214,842	217,903
Germany	285,429	323,890	485,527	426,564
British India	34,739	39,862	15,329	17,594
Russia	131,900	125,532	43,650	31,483
Rumania	35,296	73,546	8,171	4,434
Argentine Republic	148,223	118,563	19,646	20,939
Sweden and Norway	62,205	58,296	23,764	17,768
Brazil	52,015	40,954	10,990	9,337
Italy	26,419	27,123	39,853	32,121
China	—	5,457	835	17,230
Australia	29,971	37,392	5,517	12,786
Spain	43,056	41,334	35,506	36,666
Chile	30,372	28,980	16,712	7,643
Egypt	2,046	3,435	20,683	14,628
Switzerland	5,162	6,496	41,838	30,634
Congo State	—	46,028	—	11,515

The imports into Great Britain from Belgium, and exports of British produce and manufactures to Belgium, according to the Board of Trade returns, are shown in the subjoined tabular statement for five years:—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into Great Britain	19,221,408	20,885,812	21,534,313	22,861,967	23,502,603
Exports of British produce	7,816,152	8,231,686	8,802,075	9,836,165	10,775,705

The principal imports into Great Britain from Belgium, and exports of British produce to Belgium (Board of Trade returns) were:—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into Great Britain:					
Woollen yarn	1,107,418	959,476	951,473	1,027,309	1,055,943
Silk stuffs & ribbons	1,844,382	1,886,969	1,856,802	1,837,722	1,574,837
Cotton manufactures	1,024,854	1,523,819	1,674,534	1,872,774	1,602,726
Glass manufactures	1,170,255	1,318,231	1,517,459	1,366,710	1,214,693
Linen yarn	626,344	504,650	489,387	769,551	642,616
Flax	1,078,219	1,024,206	833,191	800,909	755,012
Sugar	985,495	967,735	982,400	1,188,910	1,386,717
Iron, steel, and manufactures	917,637	1,040,198	1,534,228	1,392,286	1,540,783
Eggs	694,322	768,077	730,898	759,250	733,453
Poultry, rabbits, &c.	394,497	391,371	356,799	382,461	374,758
Exports to Belgium:					
Cottons	1,278,891	1,398,198	1,557,466	1,669,565	1,991,113
Cotton yarns	330,583	294,126	313,372	235,867	246,619
Woolens	959,443	895,253	982,633	1,018,675	975,047
Machinery	721,081	765,969	828,291	879,965	901,099
Iron	537,754	672,017	541,529	877,315	1,121,775
Ships	—	—	—	292,060	105,185

Of foreign and colonial produce, amounting to 4,070,602*l.* sent from Great Britain to Belgium in 1900, raw cotton was valued at 230,004*l.*, and wool at 1,135,814*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The condition of the merchant marine of Belgium is shown as follows on December 31:—

	1896		1897		1898		1899		1900	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Sailing Vessels	5	917	5	917	6	1,734	6	2,751	4	741
Steamers	54	86,296	56	84,510	60	89,237	67	105,786	69	112,518
Total	59	87,213	61	85,427	66	90,971	73	108,537	73	113,259

The navigation at Belgian ports is shown as follows:—

	1896		1897		1898		1899		1900	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Vessels:										
Entered	7,814	7,483,206	8,241	7,971,950	8,335	8,233,700	8,672	8,632,027	8,619	8,500,772
Cleared	7,812	7,487,976	8,210	7,927,525	8,370	8,283,910	8,581	8,521,331	8,620	8,476,874
Total	15,626	14,971,182	16,451	15,899,475	16,705	16,517,610	17,253	17,153,358	17,239	16,977,646

The vessels entered and cleared in 1900 were as follows:—

Nationality	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Belgium	1,906	1,380,390	1,908	1,384,776
British	4,042	3,804,974	4,019	3,759,418
Danish	237	235,310	242	236,986
Dutch	203	203,777	199	196,121
French	148	148,730	149	149,232
German	1,037	1,679,067	1,035	1,670,504
Japanese	48	197,055	49	201,034
Norwegian	530	319,102	538	330,404
Russian	66	67,113	67	68,540
Swedish	237	193,391	243	203,141
Total (incl. others).	8,619	8,500,772	8,620	8,476,874

Internal Communications.

The length of public roads in Belgium was 5,743 miles in 1900, and of navigable water (rivers and canals) 1,370 miles. There were, in 1898, 70 miles of tramway, over which during the year, 23,324,500 passengers were carried.

The length of railways open in Belgium on December 31, 1900, was: lines worked by the State, 2,503 miles; worked by companies, 330 miles; total 2,833 miles.

The total number of passengers conveyed by the State railways in 1900 was 123,700,046, and by the companies 15,428,041. The gross receipts in 1900 amounted for the State to 209,194,311 francs, of which 68,566,603 francs were for passengers; and for the companies 28,130,076 francs, of which 8,594,147 francs were for passengers; expenses for the State 140,428,195 francs; for the companies 11,828,518 francs. The first cost of the State railways from their origin in 1834 to the end of 1900 amounted to 1,963,623,697 francs; the net receipts from 1835 amounted to 1,660,942,747 francs, and the financial charges to 1,545,414,270 francs. The Great Central of Belgium and the Liège-Luxembourg lines have been bought by the State, and have been worked by it since July 1, 1898.

The work of the Post Office in Belgium for three years was as follows:—

	1897	1898	1899	1900
Private letters	117,848,690	123,040,221	130,202,277	137,617,928
Official letters	23,145,817	23,455,925	24,119,478	25,365,408
Post-cards	49,420,449	53,174,433	57,800,288	65,384,943
Printed matter	96,456,423	107,960,411	114,924,160	123,648,551
Newspapers	110,587,241	122,451,701	127,701,208	134,724,720

On January 1, 1901, there were 1,085 post offices in Belgium. The gross revenue of the Post Office in the year 1900 amounted to 25,242,483 francs, and the expenditure to 13,498,196 francs.

The telegraphs in Belgium carried 14,411,487 despatches, private and official, in the year 1900. In 1900 the total length of public telegraph lines was 3,975 miles, and the length of wires 24,940 miles. There were in

1900, 1,128 telegraph offices. Receipts in 1900, 9,309,440 francs; expenses, 8,596,234 francs.

In 1900 there were 37,285 miles of telephone wire and 14,920 telephone stations; conversations during the year, 39,834,321.

Money and Credit.

The nominal value of money minted and circulated in Belgium from 1832 to 1900 was: gold, 598,642,745 francs; silver, 557,342,747 francs; copper and nickel, 19,546,968 francs; total, 1,175,532,460 francs. No gold has been minted since 1882, and no silver since 1899.

The one bank of emission in Belgium is the National Bank, instituted 1850. By law of March 26, 1900, its constitution was modified, and its duration extended to January 1, 1929. Its capital, entirely paid up, is 50 million francs. It is the cashier of the State, and is authorised to carry on the usual banking operations. Its situation on January 16, 1902, was:—

Active:—		1,000 francs	Passive:—		1,000 francs
Cash		118,535	Capital and reserve		78,617
Portfolio Belgian		352,623	Notes in circulation		624,430
Foreign		164,829	Treasury accounts current		13,902
Advances on public funds		53,567	Private		65,879
Property, Investments, &c.		96,537	Various		4,658

There are 54 joint-stock and private banks, also agricultural banks, credit unions, and popular banks. The following are statistics of the State savings-banks:—

Year	Offices	Depositors	Amount of Deposits at end of Year	Year	Offices	Depositors	Amount of Deposits at end of year
			Francs				Francs
1894	859	1,053,699	390,181,775	1897	899	1,377,643	532,081,819
1895	868	1,145,408	427,317,065	1898	939	1,514,810	564,829,271
1896	881	1,238,601	453,429,304	1899	987	1,642,778	608,440,774

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Franc* Par value 25·22½ to £1 sterling.

Belgium belongs to the Latin Monetary Union.

The weights and measures are those of the metric system.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF BELGIUM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Baron Whettnall, appointed February, 1894.

Councillor of Legation.—Baron A. Grenier.

First Secretary of Legation.—E. van Grootven.

Second Secretary.—F. Nottebohm.

Consul-General in London.—F. H. Lenders.

There are Consular representatives of Belgium in the following towns:—

Aberdeen, Belfast, Berwick, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Devon, Dublin, Dundee, Falmouth, Glasgow, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Portsmouth, Queenstown, Sheffield, Southampton, and other places.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BELGIUM.

Envoy and Minister.—Edmund C. H. Phipps, C.B., appointed September 9, 1900.

Secretary.—James B. Whitehead.

There is a Consul-General at Antwerp, and Vice-Consuls at Brussels, Ghent, Liège, Ostend, and Spa.

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BHUTAN.

An independent State in the Eastern Himalayas, between 26° 45' and 28° N. latitude, and between 89° and 92° E. longitude, bordered on the north-east and west by Tibet and on the south by British India. Extreme length from east to west 160 miles; extreme breadth 90 miles.

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 since then repeated outrages on British subjects committed by the Bhután hill men have led from time to time to punitive measures, usually ending in the temporary or permanent annexation of various *diwars* or submontane tracts with passes leading to the hills. In November 1864 the eleven western or Bengal *diwars* were thus annexed. The Bhutias at first acquiesced in the annexation, but in January 1865 attacked an English outpost, and it was found necessary to send an expedition into their country. Peace being restored, a treaty was signed (November 1865) by which the rulers of Bhután receive a subsidy of Rs. 50,000, on condition of their good behaviour. This gives the Indian Government an effective control over them, while the occupation of two strong positions at Baxa and Diwángiri, within a few miles of their frontier, serves as a material guarantee against further aggression.

The government of Bhután resembles that of Tibet, the chief authority being nominally divided between the Deb Rájá, or secular head, on the one hand, and the Dharm Rájá, or spiritual head of the State, on the other. Practically, the Deb Rájá is a mere instrument in the hands of powerful barons (*penlops* and *jongpens*), while the Dharm Rájá is only supposed to be concerned with the spiritual welfare of his people. In theory the Deb Rájá is elected by the *penlops* and *jongpens*, but he is usually the nominee of the most powerful chieftain for the time being. The Dharm Rájá is supposed to be the incarnation of his predecessor, and is chosen in infancy. The most powerful chieftains of Bhután are the *penlops* of Tougso, Páro, and Taka, and the *jongpens* of Thimbu, Punakhá, and Angdaphorang.

Area about 16,800 square miles; population about 20,000 in 1864, but now much larger.

The chief towns of Bhután are Punakhá, the capital, a place of great natural strength; Tásichozong, Páro, Angdaphorang, Togsa, Taka, and Biaka.

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, the chief monastery in Bhután, contains 300 priests.

The military resources of the country are insignificant. Beyond the guards for the defence of the various castles, there is nothing like a standing army.

The chief productions of Bhután are rice, Indian corn, millet, two kinds of cloth, musk, ponies, chowries, and silk. Muzzle-loading guns and swords of highly-tempered steel are manufactured.

The trade between British India and Bhután amounted in 1900-01 to Rx. 33,545 for imports into and Rx. 21,474 for exports from India. The trade is with Bengal and Assam, which import horses, cattle, fruits, ghi, wax, and piece goods, and export European and Indian manufactured goods, rice, grain, tobacco, sugar, spices, silk (raw and manufactured), and brass, copper, iron, and other metal goods.

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BOLIVIA.

(REPÚBLICA BOLIVIANA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Constitution of the Republic of Bolivia 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 at the termination of his period of office; while the legislative authority rests with a Congress of two chambers, called the Senate, and the Chamber of Deputies. The suffrage is possessed by all who can read and write. There are 18 Senators elected for six years, and 64 Deputies elected for four years. Senators and Deputies receive a salary of 300 bolivianos per month during the sittings. There are two Vice-Presidents and a ministry, divided into five departments—of Foreign Relations and Worship; Finance and Industry; Government and Colonisation; Justice and Public Instruction; War. After a period of irregular government, a National Convention of 60 members met at Oruro, October 20, 1899, elected a President of the Republic, resolved that the constitution of 1880, though susceptible of change, was still in force, reorganised the administration, and provided ways and means of government. A regular Congress met at La Paz in August, 1900 and 1901.

President of the Republic.—General José Manuel Pando, elected 'Constitutional President' October 23, 1899.

The supreme political, administrative, and military authority in each department is vested in a prefect. The Republic is divided into 8 departments, 52 provinces, and 363 cantons, administered respectively by prefects, sub-prefects, and corregidores. The capital of each province has its municipal council. The territories in the north-east of the Republic are governed by two officials, called *delegados nacionales*, in accordance with decree of December 2, 1900.

Area and Population.

The area of Bolivia is estimated at 734,390 English square miles, with a population estimated at about 1,800,000. A census was taken

on September 1, 1900, but the results are not yet fully published. The following table gives the estimated area of the departments and territories with the census population of five departments and the estimated population of the others:—

Departments and Territories	Area : English square miles	Population	Pop. per square mile
La Paz ¹	171,130	423,800	2.5
Potosí	52,100	365,500	7.0
Oruro ¹	21,350	86,081	4.0
Chuquisaca, or Sucre ¹	39,890	196,143	4.9
Cochabamba ¹	21,430	326,163	15.2
Beni	100,580	38,700	0.3
Santa-Cruz	87,700	210,800	2.4
Tarija ¹	34,610	77,887	2.2
Madre de Dios (Ter.)	13,400	18,600	1.4
Purus (Ter.)	192,200	45,000	0.2
Total	734,390	1,788,674	2.4

¹ Census population.

The bulk of the population is Indian, many of the tribes being wholly uncivilised. Mestizos are numerous but the pure whites are few. According to the census results, the population of the three departments of Oruro, Tarija, and La Paz contained 46,621 inhabitants described as white, 95,903 Mestizos, 402,694 Indians, and 2,275 negroes.

As a result of the war with Chile, 1879-80, Bolivia mortgaged to that country the Litoral department, area 29,910 square miles, containing the port of Antofagasta. Bolivia demands a sea port, and Chile, which is believed to have extracted nitrate to the value of 700,000,000 bolivianos from the coast provinces, refuses to grant one, offering 6,000,000 bolivianos as compensation, an offer rejected by Bolivia.

The population of La Paz is 57,000; Cochabamba, 21,886; Sucre (the capital), 20,900; Tarija, 6,980; Potosí, 15,900; Oruro, 15,900. The capital has been temporarily changed to La Paz.

Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

The Roman Catholic is the recognised religion of the State; the exercise of other forms of worship is permitted in the settlements. The Church is under an archbishop and 3 bishops.

Primary instruction, free and nominally obligatory, is under the care of the municipalities. In 1899 the municipalities had 366 primary schools, on which they spent 140,000 bolivianos. There were, besides, private primary schools, and industrial schools, the total number of primary schools being 692, with 1,020 teachers and 36,418 pupils. For secondary instruction there were (1899) 8 colleges, 5 clerical institutions, and 4 private lycées with, in all, 115 teachers and 2,321 pupils. For superior instruction there are 6 universities, at 4 of which medical science is taught. In 1895 there were altogether 506 students. In the clerical seminaries 146 students were taught theology. There is also a military school with 60 pupils and 9 professors. The primary schools include

70 schools for the rural Indian population, taught by the parish priests, besides 160 schools at mission stations receiving subventions from Tarija, La Paz, and Potosi, and 10,000 bolivianos from the Government. Three schools of arts and trades have been established under the direction of the Salesian friars. In all the departmental capitals there are public libraries, and at La Paz there is a museum. The public libraries consist of a few volumes of ancient Jesuitical theology, and, though they are improving, they are of no great utility as yet.

The judicial power resides in the Supreme Court, 8 district courts, and the courts of local justices. Within the judicial district of La Paz (city and provinces) there are annually about 3,060 cases of serious crime, including 580 of murder or homicide, 680 of wounding, 480 of robbery or theft, and 120 of abuse of authority by public officers.

Finance.

The revenue of Bolivia is derived mainly from customs duties, spirit duties, silver mining, rubber export, patents, and stamps. The chief branches of expenditure are finance, war, and public works. No full statement of actual receipts and expenditure is ever published. The estimates for the last four years have been as follows (in bolivianos worth from 20d. to 24d.) :—

	Revenue	Expenditure
	Bolivianos	Bolivianos
1898	5,194,593	5,713,897
1899	7,973,190	8,104,200
1900	7,331,400	7,930,188
1901	7,965,350	2,152,359

Of the revenue for 1901 the chief source was customs duties, 6,292,150 bolivianos, small amounts being derived from excise, coinage, rubber licenses, &c. Of the expenditure the chief branches were war, 2,730,123 bolivianos; public works, 1,173,100; debt, 929,658; posts and telegraphs, 439,124.

The external debt, originally 6,500,000 bolivianos, due to Chilean creditors, stood in 1899 at 818,813 bolivianos; to this debt 40 per cent. of the customs collected at Arica is devoted. The internal debt in 1901 amounted to 4,004,020 bolivianos.

The departmental revenues for 1901 were estimated at 2,152,359 bolivianos, and expenditure at 2,178,600. These revenues are mainly from land taxes, excise (coca, tobacco, and spirits), stamps, and national subventions. The expenditure is chiefly on justice, police, public works, instruction, and worship. The municipal revenues amount to 1,550,000 bolivianos.

Defence.

Bolivia has a standing army of 2,560 men, dépôt corps containing 30,000 men, ordinary and extraordinary reserves with 40,000 men, and a territorial guard of 10,000 men. The total fighting force thus amounts to 82,560. In 1892 a conscription law was passed making military service compulsory from 21 to 50 years of age, in the line, the reserve, extraordinary reserve, and territorial guard.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture is in a backward condition. Wheat, maize, barley, beans, potatoes, are produced for local consumption, and coffee is exported to Chile and Argentina. Sugar is grown for the purpose of distillation, but distilled spirit is largely imported from Peru. The production of rubber is increasing, especially in the Acré region, which yields annually about 3,000 tons. The production of coca reaches the value of 3,000,000 bolivianos annually, about three-fourths of the total being from Yunges, in the department of La Paz. Chinchona bark is also exported. Cattle, sheep, and llamas are numerous. The wool produce is woven into coarse cloth for the use of the Indians. Llamas, as well as mules and donkeys, are employed for transport purposes.

The mineral wealth of Bolivia includes silver, copper, tin, lead, zinc, antimony, bismuth, wolfram, gold, and borate of lime. The chief silver mines with their output in 1896-99, as deduced from the reports of the companies, were as follows (the silver, whether in ores or bars, being expressed in standard ounces, '925 fine) :—

Companies, &c.	1896	1897	1898	1899
	Oz. Troy	Oz. Troy	Oz. Troy	Oz. Troy
Huanchaca Co.	3,391,991	5,282,980	4,833,048	6,892,540
Penny Sucesores, Oruro	1,157,490	1,856,927	2,168,653	1,730,474
Comp ^a . Minera, Oruro	1,766,347	1,996,419	1,270,829	858,622
„ Colquechaca Unificada . . .	735,000	1,039,379	567,231	665,640
„ Gallofa, Colquechaca . . .	222,405	130,219	61,875	72,236
„ Consolidada Colquechaca . .	—	—	—	78,988
Royal Silver Mines, Potosi . .	493,892	650,563	376,904	271,893
Comp ^a . Guadalupe	341,722	377,784	259,998	168,798
„ Porco	—	—	23,183	17,187
Sundry companies, &c. . . .	1,004,717	781,069	399,712	399,712
Total	9,113,564	12,625,340	9,961,433	11,155,190

Next in importance is tin, which is produced in large quantities on the border of the table-land extending south from Lake Titicaca. The chief tin-mining centre is in the Huanuni district, but the metal is found almost wherever silver is worked. In 1900 the export of Bolivian barillas (tin) from Antofagasta amounted to 10,080 metric tons, and of bar tin to 1,591 metric tons. Copper of fine quality is found in the Corocoro district, the annual output, in the form of barilla, being about 3,000 tons. Gold is found in small quantities throughout Bolivia, both in rivers and in quartz reefs, but its production is mainly limited to washings by Indians. Several gold mining enterprises have been begun, but there is no information as to results. Large deposits of common salt are found near Lake Poopo and in the south of Bolivia; and mineral oil is also met with.

Commerce.

Bolivia having no seaport, imports and exports pass chiefly through Arica, Mollendo, Antofagasta, and the eastern river-ports Puerto Suarez and Villa Bella. In 1899 a new Bolivian port, named Puerto Alonso, with a custom-house, was opened on the river Acré or Aquiri, a tributary of the Purus which flows into the Amazon. The Argentine route through Salta is now little used. The chief imports are provisions, hardware, wines and spirits,

cotton, woollen, linen and silk goods, and ready-made clothes. The import trade is chiefly in the hands of Germans, but English goods are largely introduced. The chief exports are silver, tin and rubber. The value of imports and exports for five years are given as follows (the boliviano = 21d. in custom house valuation) but, as imports and exports are recorded both in Bolivia and at the customs agencies at the ports, the actual values are about half those stated:—

Years	Imports	Exports*
	Bolivianos	Bolivianos
1896	12,952,483	22,047,330
1897	12,457,242	21,990,455
1898	11,897,245	27,456,677
1899	12,839,962	27,365,747
1900	13,344,116	35,657,690

In 1900 the principal imports were: Cottons, 2,011,494 bolivianos; woollens, 1,549,409; cattle, 1,004,294; provisions, 1,454,406; machinery and hardware, 1,060,177; wines, spirits, &c., 971,628; clothing, 731,053. The exports consisted of minerals to the value of 23,794,268 bolivianos; vegetable produce, 11,249,295; animals and animal produce, 614,127. The chief exports were silver and silver ore, 13,691,268 bolivianos; tin and tin ores, 8,579,539; copper ore, 1,025,030; bismuth, 271,702; lead, antimony, wolfram, gold, and zinc amounting together to 106,467 bolivianos; rubber, 10,403,959; coca, 563,713; coffee, 157,068. Of the imports the value of 3,109,521 bolivianos came from Germany; 2,265,344 from Great Britain; 1,710,306 from Peru; 1,028,715 from Argentina. Of the exports, 44 per cent. go to Great Britain, 35 to Germany, 6 to France. Bolivian official statistics are compiled simply on the basis of quantities on which duties are paid, but extensive shipments of silver produced and coined in the country, and of rubber, take place at the river-ports without the cognisance of the customs authorities.

Communications.

A railway connects the Chilean port of Antofagasta with the Bolivian frontier at Ascotan, and it thence proceeds as far as Uyuni in Bolivian territory; from Uyuni there is a branch to Huanchaca and the extension to Oruro is now complete. Nearly 500 miles of this railway are built in Bolivian territory. Besides this, concessions have been given for other lines which are being studied and will, it is stated, soon begin to be built—namely, from the city of La Paz to the Peruvian frontier, to join the line from Mollendo on the Pacific coast to Puno on Lake Titicaca (now half completed); from the River Paraguay, in the east of Bolivia, to the city of Santa Cruz; from Oruro to Cochabamba; and from Challapata, near Oruro, to Colquechaca. The route for an international railway from Bolivia to the Argentine Republic is now being surveyed. New roads are being constructed in many parts of the country, and 6 bridges (suspension and Eiffel) have been recently built or are purchased to be placed over rivers.

There is a line of telegraph between Puno, on Lake Titicaca, and La Paz, 145 miles, and from La Paz to Oruro, Cochabamba, and Colquechaca, and to Santa Cruz midway between the two oceans; another from Sucre to Colquechaca; another between the capital and Potosi and the Argentine frontier on the one hand and the Pacific coast on the other. The total

length of line is 2,454 miles; 131 telegraph and telephone offices. In 1900 there were 328 post offices; the number of letters, postcards, papers, &c., transmitted in 1900 was: internal, 2,222,176; international, 725,240. Bolivia belongs to the postal union.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

In Bolivia there are 4 commercial banks of issue, the Banco Nacional (paid-up capital 3,000,000 bolivianos), with no official connection with the Government; the Banco Francisco Argandoña, founded in 1893, with paid-up capital of 2,000,000 bolivianos; the El Banco Industrial, founded in 1899, with paid-up capital of 500,000 bolivianos; and the Banco Comercial, founded in 1900, with a capital of 2,000,000 bolivianos. The bank notes in circulation amount to about 7,335,400 bolivianos. There are also three mortgage banks, the Credito Hipotecario de Bolivia founded in 1870; the Banco Hipotecario Garantizador de Valores, founded in 1887; and the Banco Hipotecario Nacional, founded in 1893, each of these three banks having a paid-up capital of 100,000 bolivianos.

The *Boliviano* or *Dollar*, of 100 centavos, was struck on the basis of the 5-franc piece; actual value, 1s. 6d. (October 1901). This coin weighs 25 grammes .900 fine. Other silver coins are 50-, 20-, 10-, and 5-centavo pieces, called respectively the *half-boliviano*, *peseta*, *real*, and *half-real*. No gold pieces have been coined for many years. Notwithstanding the large production of silver there is scarcity of silver coin. In 1900, when the exchange value of the boliviano, according to the value of silver, should have been 19½d., it was actually from 22½d. to 24d., and though coined silver could not be exported to Europe, it found its way to Argentina and Peru, and the scarcity of coin in Bolivia was not relieved. The Potosi mint now coins only half bolivianos and 20-cent pieces, 8 per cent. lighter than the old boliviano. The annual issue of silver coin amounts to about 1,500,000 bolivianos. There are also 5-cent and 10-cent coins of nickel. In 1899 nickel coin was minted in Paris for Bolivia to the nominal value of 400,000 bolivianos.

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 *marc* weight, employed for mineral produce, is equal to 507 lb.

Consular Representative.

OF BOLIVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister—Felix A. Aramayo; appointed 1897.

Secretary.—Jorge E. Zalles.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Colonel Pedro Suarez.

Attaché.—Eduardo Aramayo.

Consul-General in London.—Pedro Suarez.

Great Britain has no representative in Bolivia.

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BRAZIL.

(ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL.)

Constitution and Government.

In 1807 the royal family of Portugal fled to Brazil; in 1815 the colony was declared 'a kingdom'; and the Portuguese Court having returned to Europe in 1821, a national congress assembled at Rio de Janeiro, and on May 13, 1822, Dom Pedro, eldest son of King João VI. of Portugal, was chosen 'Perpetual Defender' of Brazil. He proclaimed the independence of the country on September 7, 1822, and was chosen 'Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender' on October 12 following. In 1831 he abdicated the crown in favour of his only son, Dom Pedro II., who reigned as Emperor until November 15, 1889, when by a revolution he was dethroned, and he¹ and his family exiled, and Brazil declared a Republic under the title of the United States of Brazil.

General Deodoro Fonseca was the first President. On November 23, 1891, he resigned, and Vice-President Peixoto took his place. Dissatisfaction, occasioned principally by military interference in the States, led to a rising in Rio Grande do Sul and to a naval revolt in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro. The rising in the South terminated in August, 1895, and the naval revolt was suppressed in March, 1894.

According to the constitution adopted by the National Congress in February, 1891, the Brazilian nation is constituted as the United States of Brazil. Each of the old Provinces forms a State, administered at its own expense without interference from the Federal Government save for defence, for the maintenance of order, and for the execution of the Federal laws. Fiscal arrangements in such matters as import duties, stamps, rates of postage, and bank-note circulation belong to the Union; but export duties are the property of the various States.

The legislative authority is exercised by the National Congress with the sanction of the President of the Republic. Congress consists of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. It meets annually on the 3rd of May, without being convoked, unless another day be fixed by law, and sits four months, but may be prorogued or convoked extraordinarily. No member of Congress, after his election, can contract with the executive power or accept any commission or paid office, except such as are diplomatic or military or imposed by law. If, in ordinary circumstances, the acceptance of diplomatic or military office would cause the loss of the legislative services of a member, the permission of the Chamber is required. Nor can any member of Congress take part in the administration of any company which receives a subsidy from the

¹ Dom Pedro died in 1891.

Federal Government. Deputies and Senators are paid, and neither can be Ministers of State, and retain at the same time their seats in Congress. Deputies must have been Brazilian citizens for four years. Senators must be over thirty-five years of age and must have been citizens for six years.

The Chamber of Deputies consists of 212 members elected for three years by direct vote (providing for the representation of the minority), in a proportion not greater than one to every 70,000 of population as shown by a decennial census, but so that no State will have less than four representatives. It has the initiative in legislation relating to taxation.

The following table shows the number of Deputies from the different States and from the Federal district :—

Deputies	Deputies	Deputies
Amazonas 4	Alagoas 6	Rio Grande do Sul . . 16
Pará 7	Sergipe 4	Minas Geraes . . . 37
Maranhão 7	Bahia 22	Goyaz 4
Piauí 4	Espírito Santo . . 4	Matto Grosso . . . 4
Ceará 10	Rio de Janeiro . . 17	Federal District . . 10
Rio Grande do Norte . 4	San Paulo 22	
Parahyba 5	Paraná 4	Totals 212
Pernambuco 17	Santa Catharina . . 4	

Senators, 63 in number, are chosen by direct vote, three for each State, and for the Federal district, for nine years, and the Senate is renewed to the extent of one-third every three years. The Vice-President of the Republic is President of the Senate.

The executive authority is exercised by the President of the Republic. He must be a native of Brazil, over thirty-five years of age. His term of office is four years, and he is not eligible for the succeeding term. The President and the Vice-President are elected by the people directly, by an absolute majority of votes. The election is held on the 1st of March in the last year of each presidential period in accordance with forms prescribed by law. No candidate must be related by blood or marriage, in the first or second degree, to the actual president or vice-president, or to either who has ceased to be so within six months.

The President has the nomination and dismissal of ministers, supreme command of the army and navy, and, within certain limits, the power to declare war and make peace. He (with the consent of Congress) appoints the members of the Supreme Federal Tribunal and the diplomatic ministers. No minister can appear in Congress, but must communicate by letter, or in conference with commissions of the Chambers. Ministers are not responsible to Congress or the Tribunals for advice given to the President of the Republic.

The franchise extends to all citizens not under twenty-one years of age, duly enrolled, except beggars, 'illiterates,' soldiers actually serving, and members of monastic orders, &c., under vows of obedience.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Campos Salles; assumed office, November 15, 1898.

Vice-President.—Dr. Rosa e Silva.

There are 6 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. Industry, Communications and Public Works.

In 1885 a bill was passed for the gradual extinction of slavery, and on May 18, 1888, an act was passed repealing all former acts on the subject, and abolishing slavery from the day of the promulgation of the law.

I. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

According to the new Constitution each State must be organised under the republican form of government, and must have its administrative, legislative, and judicial authorities distinct and independent. The governors and members of the legislatures must be elective; the magistrates must not be elective nor removable from office save by judicial sentence. The Federal executive cannot intervene directly in the local government of the States. In cases of obstinate infringement of the Federal Constitution by State authorities the only resource of the central power is an appeal to the Supreme Tribunal of Federal District. The Federal District is administered by a council elected by the citizens of the District, the municipal executive authority being exercised by a Prefect appointed for four years by the President of the Republic. There are in Brazil 892 municipalities and 1,886 parishes.

Area and Population.

The Bureau of Statistics has published returns from the census of 1890, showing the population of the States and the Federal District.

States	Area : sq. miles.	Population, 1890			
		Males	Females	Total	Per sq. mile
Alagoas	22,580	250,480	260,960	511,440	22.1
Amazonas	732,250	80,921	66,994	147,915	0.2
Bahia	164,600	960,270	959,532	1,919,802	11.0
Ceará	40,240	394,909	410,778	805,687	20.0
Espírito Santo	17,310	69,813	66,184	135,997	7.2
Goyaz	28,470	112,583	114,989	227,572	0.7
Maranhão	177,520	212,586	218,268	430,854	2.4
Matto Grosso	532,550	47,196	45,631	92,827	0.2
Minas Geraes	221,890	1,627,461	1,556,638	3,184,099	14.3
Pará	443,790	166,357	162,098	328,455	0.7
Parahyba	28,450	219,833	237,399	457,232	15.7
Paraná	85,430	128,209	121,282	249,491	2.8
Pernambuco	49,500	503,555	526,669	1,030,224	20.7
Piauí	116,490	133,707	133,902	267,609	2.3
Rio de Janeiro	26,630	495,673	481,211	976,884	32.9
Rio Grande do Norte	22,190	139,712	137,561	277,273	12.8
Rio Grande do Sul	91,250	459,118	438,337	897,455	9.8
Santa Catharina	28,620	141,989	141,780	283,769	9.9
San Paulo	112,280	708,011	676,742	1,384,753	12.3
Sergipe	15,090	150,892	160,034	310,926	20.6
Federal District	540	293,657	228,994	522,651	960.5
Aggregate	3,218,130	7,237,932	7,095,983	14,333,915	4.5

A census was taken in 1900, but the result, showing a decrease of population, was considered fallacious and these returns were not adopted.

In 1890 the population of Rio de Janeiro was 522,651 (750,000 in 1900), of Bahia, 174,412; of Pernambuco, 111,556; Belem, 50,064; San Paulo, 64,934; Ceará 40,902; Maranhão, 29,308; Porto Alegre, 52,421; Parahyba, 18,645; Pelotas, 41,591; Ouro Preto, 59,249; Blumenau (in Santa Catharina) about 40,000.

At the census of 1890 there were 6,302,198 whites, 4,638,495 *métis*, 2,097,426 negroes, and 1,295,796 Indians. In the northern provinces the Indian element preponderates, while in Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Minas the negroes are numerous. At the seaports the chief part of the population is of European descent.

The dispute concerning the boundary between Brazil and French Guiana was settled on December 1, 1900, by the award of the Swiss Government, to whom, in accordance with the convention of April, 1897, the question had been referred for arbitration. The boundary follows the river Oyapoc from its mouth to its source, and thence the watershed of the Tumuc Humac mountains to the frontier of Dutch Guiana.

On October 30, 1899, a protocol was signed by representatives of Brazil and Bolivia providing for the demarcation of the boundary between the two republics in the Acre region, between the Madeira and Javary rivers.

The dispute as to the frontier towards British Guiana was in October, 1901, referred to the Italian Government for arbitration.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The returns of births, deaths and marriages are incomplete, and no statistics are available later than 1884.

From 1871 to 1892 860,991 immigrants are stated to have entered the country. The annual rate through Rio, Santos, and Victoria has been: 1892, 86,513; 1893, 84,143; 1894, 63,294; 1895, 164,371; 1896, 157,948; 1897, 112,495; 1898, 53,822. At Rio de Janeiro in 1899 the immigrants numbered 27,650. Of the immigrants in 1898, 33,272 were Italians 11,662 Portuguese, 5,943 Spaniards, 669 Austrians, 477 Germans, 247 French, 137 Russians, 129 Swiss. In Rio Grande do Sul there are, under the administration of the Land and Colonisation Department of the Federal Government, 15 Colonies with a population of 108,000, occupying 562,400 hectares of land, of which 220,050 hectares are under cultivation. In September, 1892, the President sanctioned a law permitting Chinese and Japanese immigration.

Religion.

The established religion under the Empire was the Roman Catholic, but under the Republic the connection between Church and State has been abolished, and absolute equality declared among all forms of religion. The Federal Government continues to provide for the salaries and maintenance of the existing functionaries of the Catholic Church. The population in 1890 contained 14,179,615 Catholics; 143,743 Protestants; 3,300 of other faiths; and 7,257 of no religious profession.

Brazil constitutes an ecclesiastical province, with a metropolitan archbishopric, the seat of which is at Bahia, 11 suffragan bishops, 12 vicars-general, and 2,000 curates. For the private instruction of the clergy there are 11 seminaries.

Instruction.

Public instruction is divided into three distinct forms or classes—namely, primary; secondary, or preparatory; and scientific, or superior. The higher education is controlled by the central Government. There are two schools of medicine, four of law, four military and one naval school, a school of mines, and a polytechnic. Connected with the observatory at Rio is a school for astronomy and engineering. The two establishments for secondary education called jointly the *Gymnasio Nacional* (old Pedro II. college) confer a degree, and are controlled by Federal Government. The States Governments are allowed to found gymnasia with similar organisation and privileges, and to a certain extent control this branch of instruction. All other secondary schools are private. Examinations are always official. Primary instruction in the Federal District is under the charge of the municipality, and in the States under the municipal and State authorities. According to the Constitution education is, at all stages, under lay management,

and primary education is gratuitous. The central department complain that they can get no data from the States on public instruction. It seems that education is nowhere compulsory in Brazil. In 1889 there were, it was officially stated, 7,500 public and private primary schools, attended by 300,000 pupils in all. The number of illiterates is returned at 8,365,997, or 84 per cent. of the population.

Justice and Crime.

There is a supreme tribunal of Justice at Rio de Janeiro; and a court of appeal in the capital of each State. There are courts of first and second instance, both in civil and criminal cases. Judges are appointed for life. There are also municipal magistrates and justices of the peace, who are elected, and whose chief function is to settle cases by arbitration.

Finance.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure from 1893 to 1897 and the estimates for 1898 and 1899 according to the Report of the Finance Minister in 1899.

	Revenue Milreis	Expenditure Milreis
1893	276,445,000	371,000,000
1894	311,085,000	408,858,000
1895	307,689,085	345,882,000
1896	346,061,585	386,476,892
1897	307,492,697	388,845,994
1898	328,594,914	329,398,845
1899	346,164,000	346,000,423

For the three years 1900-1902 the estimated revenue and expenditure were, in thousands of milreis:—

	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Gold	Paper	Gold	Paper
1900	53,975	312,958	36,974	263,162
1901	58,869	286,082	37,510	244,514
1902	42,877	257,361	33,555	224,415

For 1902 the estimated revenue and expenditure were as follows:—

Revenue	1,000 Milreis		Expenditure	1,000 Milreis	
	Gold	Paper		Gold	Paper
Import duties	33,430	130,580	Interior, Justice	—	15,916
Internal rev.	1,000	72,744	Foreign Affairs	889	828
Excise	—	34,870	Marine	—	23,200
Funding bonds	90	7,045	War	—	45,579
Paper redemption	—	2,920	Public Works	10,771	67,177
„ guarantee	8,357	—	Finance	21,895	71,815
Amortisation fund	—	6,000			
Port fund	—	2,330			
Salvage fund	—	72			
Total	42,877	257,361	Total	33,555	224,415

It is intended to apply the estimated surplus to the redemption of the paper currency, the augmentation of the guarantee fund, the reduction of the internal debt, and the improvement of the ports of the Republic.

On January 1, 1901, the debt of the Republic was: External consolidated, 394,686,449 milreis (=44,396,976*l.*); internal consolidated gold, 27,259,000 milreis; total gold debt, 421,945,449 milreis; internal consolidated paper, 548,826,637 milreis; floating, 165,577,335 milreis; paper money, 689,000,000 milreis; total paper debt, 1,398,403,972 milreis. In 1901 the interest on the external debt amounted to 2,233,980*l.*

The rate of interest on the Foreign Debt varies from 4 per cent. to 5 per cent., that on the Internal Funded Debt from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent. The internal debt is chiefly represented by bonds, called *Apólices*, inscribed to the holder, and the payment of its capital and interest, which is provided for by an annual vote of Congress, is under the charge of the sinking fund department (*Caixa da Amortização*), independent of the Government, directed by a committee, presided over by the Minister of Finance, and composed of a general inspector and five large Brazilian bondholders.

For 1897 the revenues of all the States except San Paulo, Sergipe, and Parahyba amounted to 102,286,000 milreis, and their expenditure to 101,977,000 milreis; of the 17 States reported on, the accounts of 2 exactly balanced, those of 3 showed a deficit, and those of 12 a surplus. The revenue of San Paulo amounted to 48,571,165 milreis, and the expenditure to 58,819,895 milreis, the year's deficit being 10,248,730 milreis. At the end of the year the funded and floating debt of the State amounted to 19,889,724 milreis.

The debts of the States in 1898 amounted to 10,135,729*l.* sterling.

Defence.

The active army consists of 40 battalions of infantry, with 1 transport company and 1 depot company; 14 regiments of cavalry, each of 4 squadrons, 6 regiments of horse artillery and 6 battalions of foot artillery; 2 pioneer battalions of engineers. The army consisting nominally of about 28,000 men, contains actually only about 15,000. The gendarmerie numbers 20,000 men. The national guard has been re-organised. Military service is by law compulsory, but conscription has not yet been put in operation.

The Brazilian navy included the old battleships *Riachuelo* and *24 de Maio* (ex-*Aquidaban*), the sister armouredclads, *Marshal Deodoro* and *Marshal Floriano*, built at La Seyne; the coast-defence vessels *Bahia* (1,000 tons), *Alagoas*, *Piauí*, *Rio Grande*, *Maranhão*, *Pernambuco* (the last five being river monitors, 340 to 470 tons); the second-class cruisers *Almirante Tamandare* (4,735 tons) and *Barroso* (3,600 tons); the third-class cruisers, *Andrada* (ex-*Britannia*), and *Benjamin Constant* (2,750 tons), and 12 smaller vessels of the cruising and gunboat classes. The torpedo-flotilla consists of 8 first-class and 6 third-class boats, besides small vedette craft. The torpedo cruisers, *Tamayo*, *Timbira* and *Tupy* (1,030 tons) have been launched at Kiel (1896 and 1898). The cruisers *Abrus* and *Amazonas*, built at Elswick, were sold to the United States at the beginning of the war with Spain, and re-named.

The sea-going turret-ships, *Riachuelo* (5,700 tons displacement), and *24 de Maio* (4,950 tons), were built in England, the former launched in 1883 and completed in 1884, and the latter launched and completed in 1885. Both vessels are protected by a belt of armour (steel-faced) having a maximum thickness of 11 inches, and each has two turrets protected by 10-inch armour. The principal armament consists of four 9.2 in. breech-loading guns carried

in the turrets, and there is an auxiliary armament of six 4.7 in. quick-firers, two 3-pr. and 15 machine guns. The *24 de Maio* has been partly reconstructed at Elswick and has received new guns. The small armour-clads, *Deodoro* and *Floriano* (3,162 tons), were constructed at La Seyne, and are of a type unrepresented in our navy. Their small displacement is combined with heavy armouring (13.7 inches of Harvey steel on the sides), and powerful armament, comprising 2 9.4-inch guns, 2 6-inch howitzers, and 4 4.7 quick-firers. The cruiser *Almirante Tamandare*, built in Brazil in 1890, is a vessel of 4,465 tons and 7,500 nominal horse-power, with a very extensive quick-firing armament. The protected 20-knot cruiser *Barroso* was launched in 1896 at Elswick. This vessel has a large quick-firing armament. Her guns are 50 calibres in length, and so have great range and power, but it is doubtful whether this immense length is any real advantage owing to a risk of drooping at the muzzle.

The naval estimates for 1901-2 provide for 4,000 scamen, 700 firemen under contract, 1,500 apprentices, and 450 marines.

There are five naval arsenals—at Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia and Ladario de Matto Grosso.

Production and Industry.

Brazil is an agricultural country, though only a small fraction of its soil has been brought under culture. Coffee is the chief product cultivated, and after that sugar, tobacco, and cotton, maté (Paraguay tea), india-rubber, timber, cocoa, nuts. The yield of coffee in the Rio de Janeiro district for 1901-1902 is estimated at 12,000,000 bags for export. There are in San Paulo 15,075 coffee plantations, of which 597 have each from 200,000 to 500,000 trees; 999 have each from 100,000 to 200,000; 1,844 have from 50,000 to 100,000, and 11,234 have each 50,000 or fewer. The registered debt on these plantations is computed at 240,000,000 milreis or about 8,000,000*l.* In Minas Geraes there are 2,739 coffee plantations, of which 64 have each more than 500,000 trees, and 844 have each over 100,000. The recent fall in the price of coffee has checked this industry, and the plantation area has ceased to extend. In the Amazon valley rubber production is annually increasing, and in Bahia and elsewhere rubber-trees are being planted. The exports from the Amazon valley in 1900 reached 26,693 tons. In Pernambuco there are 30 sugar factories, in Campos (Rio de Janeiro) 40, in Bahia 12, and in other parts of Brazil 15; the total annual output in the year 1900-01 was 250,000 tons. The cotton yield in Pernambuco 1899-1900 was 289,826 bales. In Rio Grande do Sul the cattle industry is important. The number killed in 1896 was 215,000; in 1897, 320,000; in 1898, 340,000; in 1899, 270,000; in 1900, 232,000. In the same State are prosperous fruit preserving establishments, tanneries and breweries. The production of rum and alcohol is rapidly increasing. In 1900, 15,206 pipes of rum and 8,419 pipes of alcohol were shipped from Pernambuco to other Brazilian ports. Both the forests and mines of Brazil are of value, but little has been done to make use of them. The mines, with certain reservations, belong to the proprietors of the soil. Coal mines are worked in Rio Grande do Sul. In Minas Geraes there are 5 important gold mines worked by English companies and 1 by a French company; their united capital is 1,340,000*l.*, and output about 148,000 ounces a year. Gold is worked also to some extent in Bahia, where silver, lead, zinc, iron, manganese, copper, quicksilver, and other minerals are found. Diamond mining is carried on in Minas Geraes and Bahia, the present production being estimated at about 40,000 carats a year. The Boa Vista Company has been formed to work the diamond mines, as distinguished from

the river beds, on the Santa Maria in Minas Geraes, and suitable machinery is being provided. Vast quantities of iron are known to exist, but they cannot be worked from want of fuel, the coal found in Brazil being mostly of the nature of lignite. Manganese and other ores are largely exported. In 1899 the out-put of manganese ore in Minas Geraes reached 65,000 tons, valued at 66,000*l*. Mining enterprise has been adversely affected by the rise in exchange but operations still proceed. Cotton mills are on the increase; in Brazil there are 155 cotton factories, of which 43 are in the State of Rio de Janeiro, 35 in Minas Geraes, 11 in San Paulo, 15 in Bahia, 14 in Maranhão, 17 in Santa Catarina, 5 in Pernambuco, 4 in Ceara, 2 in Sergipe, and 1 each in Piahy, Rio Grande do Norte, Parahyba, and Espirito Santo. The capital invested in cotton mills and factories amounts to about 100,000,000 milreis, and the persons employed number about 200,000. In 1900 the cotton factories of the city and state of Rio de Janeiro had 10,100 looms and 288,066 spindles. There are important woollen factories for cloths, flannels, rugs, felts, &c., at Rio Janeiro, Nictheroy, Maranhão, Porto Alegre, and Rio Grande do Sul. There are 2 silk mills at Petropolis near Rio. In Rio de Janeiro are also 2 large flour mills (but one of them was recently closed) capable of grinding per annum 60,000 and 40,000 tons respectively, wheat being imported chiefly from the Argentine and Uruguayan Republics. The industries of Brazil have recently been injuriously affected by fluctuations in the rate of exchange and by alterations of the customs duties.

In the southern States of Brazil there are prosperous German and Italian colonies. In Santa Catharina, German colonising companies buy large tracts of land from the State Government and sell small allotments to settlers. The state has 72 miles of railway; several new lines are projected, and roads and mule tracks are rapidly extending. Joinville, Desterro (or Florianopolis), Itajahy, Blumenau, and Brusque, are rising towns, exporting large quantities of agricultural and dairy produce.

Commerce.

The total value of exports from Brazil for the year 1897 is given, exclusive of specie, at 831,806,918 milreis (= 26,752,224*l*. at 7*½*d. to the milreis), and the imports at 671,603,280 milreis (= 21,567,660*l*.). For 1900 the exports were estimated at 84,000,000*l*. and the imports at 20,000,000*l*.

The chief imports into Brazil are cottons, woollens, iron and machinery, coal, flour, cattle and jerked beef, rice, codfish, pork, lard, butter, maize, olive oil, macaroni, tea, candles, salt, petroleum, timber, wines and spirits.

One of the most important exports is coffee, which was shipped abroad from the chief ports to the following amount (bags of 132 lbs.) in four years:—

Ports	1897	1898	1899	1900
	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags
Rio de Janeiro.	4,066,754	3,793,320	3,192,414	2,671,143
Santos . . .	5,621,762	5,745,210	5,535,361	5,849,114
Victoria . . .	372,221	379,911	288,913	217,554
Bahia	292,480	329,725	267,724	186,658
Total . .	10,353,197	10,248,186	9,284,412	8,924,469

Other exports are sugar, of which there were shipped from Pernambuco in 1900, 1,979,900 bags; from Bahia, 42,998; from Maceio 550,430 bags; cotton from Pernambuco in 1900, 89,304,530 lbs.; from Ceara, 2,086,480 lbs.; from Maceio, 2,748,645 lbs.; rubber from Para in 1898, 22,218 tons; in 1899, 25,246 tons; in 1900, 26,881 tons; from Bahia, 100 tons; from Ceara, 435 tons; hides from Bahia in 1900, 290,581; tobacco from Bahia, in 1899, 162,117 bales; in 1900, 305,703 bales; cocoa from Bahia in 1900, 221,974 bags; piassava from Bahia in 1900, 60,683 bales.

In 1900 the total imports at Rio de Janeiro amounted to 9,462,000*l*., of which the value of 3,320,000*l*. came from Great Britain and its dependencies; 1,049,250*l*. from Germany; 807,000*l*. from the United States; and 773,500*l*. from France.

The amount of the commercial intercourse of Brazil with the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade returns, is shown in the subjoined table, for each of the last five years:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Brazil.	4,053,663	3,736,419	4,601,773	3,959,854	3,946,547
Exports of British produce to Brazil.	6,664,004	5,431,234	6,196,286	5,389,540	5,820,353

The chief articles of commerce between the United Kingdom and Brazil in two years were:—

Imports into U. K. from Brazil	1899	1900	Exports from U. K. to Brazil	1899	1900
	£	£		£	£
Caoutchouc . . .	3,089,499	4,322,471	Coal, cinders, &c. . .	620,720	803,837
Raw cotton . . .	97,006	669,595	Cottons and yarn . .	1,774,678	1,646,063
Cotton seeds . . .	53,844	115,491	Jute yarn and goods .	234,436	277,615
Cocoa	70,944	112,476	Woollens	213,368	203,362
Coffee	143,444	90,805	Machinery	398,558	413,484
Sugar	63,849	55,413	Iron work	616,837	534,772
Nuts	104,319	46,412	Telegraph wire, &c. .	33,825	387,984
Manganese ore . .	80,026	192,044	Implements	96,966	108,315
Hides	78,477	61,196	Ships and boats . . .	97,114	263,224

Shipping and Navigation.

At Rio Janeiro in 1900 there entered in the foreign trade 843 vessels of 1,522,754 tons (385 of 791,250 tons British), and cleared 790 of 1,409,122 tons (373 of 742,604 tons British). At the same port there entered also 860 coasting vessels of 445,016 tons, and cleared 917 of 513,859 tons. Of the coasting vessels entered, 760, of 260,338 tons, were Brazilian. At Bahia the number of vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade was 554, of 1,140,978 tons; in the coasting trade, 1,445 Brazilian vessels of 240,386 tons engaged in the coasting trade entered.

The merchant navy in 1900 consisted of 233 steamers of 92,028 tons net, and 358 sailing vessels of 79,807 tons net. In December, 1896, the law requiring that all coasting and river vessels should be Brazilian, after being twice deferred, came into force. In 1897, 212 steamers of 70,680 tons, and 388 sailing vessels of 26,637 tons were employed in the coasting trade.

Internal Communications.

Brazil possessed in December 1899 railways of a total length of 8,718 English miles open for traffic, besides 4,989 miles in process of construction, 4,670 under survey, and 8,440 to be surveyed. Of the lines open in 1896, 1,982 miles were Union lines, 2,430 miles were subventioned lines, 990 miles were non-subventioned lines, and 3,260 miles were lines conceded to or administered by the State. Of those under construction, 3,699 were subventioned, 384 miles were non-subventioned, and 880 miles were worked by States. Most of the railways have been constructed with the guarantee of the interest (mostly 6 and 7 per cent.) on the capital by the Government. The total cost of the Union lines up to end of 1894 has been 257,674,937 milreis, and the deficit paid from National Treasury, 11,118,481 milreis.

The Government has recently bought in several of the guaranteed lines and has acquired leases of others.

The telegraph system of the country is under control of the Government. In 1898 there were 12,630 miles of line, and 25,220 miles of wire. There were 369 telegraph offices. The number of messages was 2,662,711.

The Post Office carried of letters and post cards, 38,085,000; of samples and printed packets 29,250,000, in the year 1899. There were 2,687 post-offices.

Money and Credit.

There is little metallic money in circulation in Brazil; but the amount of paper money in circulation is being gradually reduced. The amount in circulation on June 30, 1901, was 688,608,616 milreis. In 1897 the Bank of the Republic was reorganised with a view to the liquidation of its debt of 194,649,000 milreis to the Treasury. By the transfer of property and securities the debt had by the end of 1897 been reduced to 24,670,150 milreis, and this balance is to be paid without interest within twenty years. The Bank further agrees to advance for agricultural purposes 25,000,000 milreis on hypothecary notes issued by various local banks. The capital of the new bank is 100,000,000 milreis, with reserve funds amounting to 3,762,000 milreis, and undivided profits and other reserves amounting to 38,020,000 milreis on September 30, 1901. The bank crisis of September, 1900, compelled Government to come to the assistance of the Banco da Republica which was authorised to issue, in payment of its creditors, special Government guaranteed obligations, bearing 3 per cent. interest and redeemable at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum. Until these bonds are paid off and the responsibilities of the bank to the Treasury definitively liquidated, the bank remains under Government control.

The monthly rate of exchange for the paper milreis at 90 days' sight in 1900 ranged from 6½d. to 14½d. In June, 1901, the Government proposed to raise the par of exchange to 24d. per milreis and to issue coins of 10 milreis equivalent to the pound sterling.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The *Milreis* of 1,000 *Reis* is of the par value of 2s. 2½d. Paper milreis, from 6d. to 8d.

The 10 milreis piece weighs 8.9648 grammes, .916 fine, and thus contains 8.2178 grammes of fine gold.

The 2 milreis silver piece weighs 25.5 grammes, .916 fine, and therefore contains 23.375 grammes of fine silver.

Professedly the standard of value is gold. Gold and silver coins have almost entirely disappeared, the actual circulating medium being inconvertible paper currency with nickel and bronze coins. English sovereigns are legal tender.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The French metric system, which became compulsory in 1872, was adopted in 1862, and has been used since in all official departments. But the ancient weights and measures are still partly employed. They are:—

The <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	=	1.012 lbs. avoirdupois.
" <i>Arroba</i>	.	.	.	=	32.38 " "
" <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	.	=	129.54 " "
" <i>Alqueire</i> (of Rio)	.	.	.	=	1 imperial bushel.
" <i>Oitava</i>	.	.	.	=	55.34 grains.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF BRAZIL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Dr. Joaquin Nabuco.

Secretary.—J. M. Cardoso de Oliveira.

2nd Secretary.—S. Gurgel do Amaral.

Consul-General in Liverpool.—J. C. da F. Pereira Pinto.

Consul in London.—C. L. Chermont.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Cowes, Dover, Dublin, Dundee, Edinburgh, Falmouth, Glasgow, Hull, Leith, Limerick, Manchester, Milfordhaven, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Southampton.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BRAZIL.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir H. N. Dering, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.B., appointed September 9, 1900.

Secretary.—H. C. Lowther.

There are Consular representatives at Rio de Janeiro (C.G.), Bahia, Pará, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Sul, Santos, Ceará, Maceio, Maranhão, Porto Alegre, Manaus, Curitiba, Paranaguá, Santa Catharina.

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CHILE.

(REPÚBLICA DE CHILE.)

Constitution and Government

THE Republic of Chile threw off allegiance to the Crown of Spain by the declaration of independence of September 18, 1810, finally freeing itself from the yoke of Spain in 1818. The Constitution voted by the representatives of the nation in 1833, with a few subsequent amendments, establishes three powers in the State—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The legislative power is vested in the National Congress, consisting of two assemblies, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of members popularly elected by provinces for the term of six years, in the proportion of one Senator for every three Deputies; while the Chamber of Deputies, composed of members chosen directly by departments for a period of three years, consists of one representative for every 30,000 of the population, or a fraction not less than 15,000; both bodies are chosen by the same electors. Electors must be 21 years of age, and able to read and write. The executive is exercised by the President of the Republic elected for a term of five years, by indirect vote, the people nominating, by ballot, delegates who appoint the President. A retiring President is not re-eligible. In legislation the President has a modified veto; a bill returned to the chambers with the President's objections may, by a two-thirds vote of the members present (a majority of the members being present), be sustained and become law. The day of a Presidential election is June 25 of the last of the five years of a Presidency, and the inauguration takes place on September 18 of the same year.

President of the Republic.—Señor German Riesco, elected June 25, 1901.

Vice-President.—Don Ismael Tocornal.

The salary of the President is fixed at 18,000 pesos, with 12,000 pesos for expenses.

The President is assisted in his executive functions by a Council of State, and a Cabinet or Ministry, divided into seven departments, under six Ministers, viz.:—Of the Interior; of Foreign Affairs, Worship and Colonisation; of Justice and Public Instruction; of Finance; of War and Marine; of Industry and Public Works. The Council of State consists of five members nominated by the President, and six members chosen by the Congress.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For the purposes of local government the Republic is divided into Provinces, presided over by *Intendents*; and the Provinces into Departments, with *Gobernadores* as chief officers. The Departments constitute one or more municipal districts each with a council or municipality of 9 members, inhabitants popularly elected for three years. The police of Santiago and of the capitals of departments is organised and regulated by the President of the Republic at the charge of the national treasury.

Area and Population.

The Republic is divided (according to rearrangement of 1887) into 23 provinces, subdivided into 74 departments and 1 territory. Departments and territories are subdivided into 865 sub-delegations and 3,068 districts.

In 1884 the province of Antofagasta was ceded to Chile by Bolivia, and those of Tarapacá and Tacna by Peru. The cession of Tacna was originally for ten years, at the end of which period a *plébiscite* of the province would decide to which country it should belong. Owing to troubles in Peru the decision was deferred; a convention for the purpose of carrying out the *plébiscite*, signed at Santiago April 16, 1898, was, two years later, rejected by the Chilean Congress. Boundary disputes with the Argentine Republic have been referred to the decision of the British Government and the Tribunal of Arbitration is now (February, 1902) sitting.

The following are the area and population of the provinces and territories, according to the censuses of November 26, 1885, and November 28, 1895, with the population of the provincial capitals, 1895:—

Provinces and Territories	Area Sq. Miles	Population 1885 Census	Population 1895 Census	Pop. per Sq. Mile 1895	Capitals	Pop. of Capitals 1895
Magallanes, ter.	75,292	2,085	5,170	—	Punta Arenas	8,227
Chiloé	9,653	73,420	77,750	8.1	Ancud.	3,182
Llanquihue	15,444	62,809	78,315	5.1	Puerto-Montt	3,480
Valdivia	8,315	50,938	60,687	7.3	Valdivia	8,060
Arauco	4,248	73,658	59,237	13.9	Lebu	2,784
Cautín	3,126	33,291	78,221	25.1	Temuco	7,078
Malleco	2,857	59,492	96,022	34.3	Angol	7,056
Bio-Bio	4,158	101,768	88,749	21.3	Angeles	7,368
Concepción	3,535	182,459	188,190	56.1	Concepción	39,837
Nuble	3,556	149,371	152,935	43.0	Chillan	28,738
Maule	2,931	124,145	119,791	40.8	Cauquenes	8,374
Linares	3,589	110,652	161,858	29.2	Linares	7,331
Talca	3,678	133,472	128,961	35.0	Talca	33,232
Curicó	2,913	100,002	103,242	35.4	Curicó	12,669
Colchagua	3,795	155,687	157,566	41.5	San Fernando	7,447
O'Higgins	2,524	87,641	85,277	33.7	Rancagua	6,665
Santiago	5,223	829,753	415,686	79.5	Santiago	256,413
Valparaíso	1,659	203,320	220,756	134.9	Valparaíso	122,447
Aconcagua	6,226	144,125	113,165	19.3	San Felipe	11,313
Coquimbo	12,873	176,344	160,898	12.4	Serena	15,712
Atacama	28,380	76,566	59,713	2.1	Copiapó	9,301
Antofagasta	47,932	21,213	44,685	0.9	Antofagasta	13,530
Tarapacá	19,306	45,086	89,751	4.6	Iquique	33,031
Tacna	8,688	29,523	24,160	2.8	Tacna	9,418
Grand Total	279,901	1,527,329	2,712,145	9.6		

In 1885 there were in Chile 1,263,645 males and 1,263,675 females. At the census of 1895 the foreign population amounted to 72,812 persons, of

whom 42,105 were European, comprising 7,049 Germans, 1,490 Austro-Hungarians, 8,296 Spaniards, 7,809 French, 6,241 British, 7,537 Italian, 1,570 Swiss, and 2,063 of other European nationalities. The foreigners of American nationality numbered 29,687, of whom 7,531 were Argentine, 6,654 Bolivian, 13,695 Peruvian, and 1,807 of other nationalities. Natives of Africa, Asia, and Oceania numbered 1,020.

The total urban population in 1895 was 1,240,353, and the rural 1,471,792.

The estimated population of Chile on December 31, 1900, was 3,128,095. At the same date the population of the principal towns was estimated as follows:—Santiago, 291,725; Valparaíso, 135,674; Concepción, 49,766; Talca, 40,987; Chillan, 34,994; Iquique, 42,440; Antofagasta, 19,482; Serena, 17,137; Talcahuano, 15,376; Curicó, 14,577.

The registration of births, marriages, and deaths in Chile began in 1885. The official figures for 5 years are:—

Year	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births
1896	106,638	16,972	90,590	16,048
1897	109,057	13,454	88,456	20,601
1898	104,536	13,921	83,919	20,617
1899	106,787	13,503	86,278	20,509
1900	110,697	13,331	106,812	3,885

Immigration is small, but is encouraged by the Government. The number of immigrants (agricultural and industrial) who, by the Colonisation Agency in Europe, entered Chili in 1895, was 1,402; in 1896, 2,102. The latter number included 261 British, 400 German, 402 French, 365 Spanish, 274 Italian, 179 Dutch, 106 Belgian. In 1897 the total number was 870: in 1898, 564; in 1899, 548; in 1900, 1,031.

Religion.

The Roman Catholic religion is maintained by the State, but according to the Constitution all religions are respected and protected. There is one archbishop, three bishops, and two vicars. For 1900 the amount of subsidies to the clergy and for building and other purposes was 942,508 pesos. Civil marriage is the only form acknowledged by law.

Instruction.

Education is gratuitous and at the cost of the State, but is not compulsory. Professional and secondary instruction is provided in the Universities (one belonging to the State, the other private) and the National Institute of Santiago, and in the lyceums and colleges established in the capitals of provinces, and in some departments. In the State University the branches included are law, physical and mathematical sciences, medicine, and fine arts; in the private university, law and mathematics. In 1900 there were 438 students of law, 90 of mathematics, 194 of medicine, 48 of pharmacy, 35 of dentistry. In the same year at the National Institute and the *lycees* of the Republic there were 7,912 matriculated students. There are 3 lyceums for girls in Santiago maintained by Government and others in Valparaíso, Iquique, Copiapo, Serena, Chillan, and Concepción. There are, besides, provincial colleges, normal, agricultural, and other special schools. At the seats of the bishops there are seminaries under ecclesiastics where instruction is given similar to that in the Government colleges. There were in 1900, 1,547

public primary schools, with 114,410 pupils, and 2,692 teachers. The cost of maintaining these schools during the year 1900 was 2,652,351 pesos. There were also 907 private schools, with an attendance of 56,599. The National Library contains over 100,000 volumes of printed books, and 6,000 manuscripts. Other educational institutions are the Paedagogic Institute, the National Conservatory of Music, the National Observatory, School of Arts and Trades, Institute for Deaf Mutes, School for the Blind, and public museums.

Justice and Crime.

There are, in addition to a High Court of Justice in the capital, six Courts of Appeal, Courts of First Instance in the departmental capitals, and subordinate courts in the districts. In 1900, 921 children (856 boys and 65 girls) were sent to the 3 correctional schools; 84,163 offenders (27,844 men and 6,319 women) were sent to prison; 2,323 criminals (2,162 men and 161 women) were sent to houses of correction (presidios); and 154 men were sent to the 2 penitentiaries.

Finance.

The public revenue is mainly derived from customs duties, while the chief branches of expenditure are for the national debt and public works and salaries.

According to official statement, the ordinary income and expenditure of Chile have been (13½ pesos = £1):—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Pesos	Pesos
1896	81,328,638	83,610,839
1897	85,439,021	84,614,284
1898	88,472,693	87,726,307
1899	94,791,398	93,431,380
1900	103,965,030	104,730,054

For 1902 the estimated revenue and expenditure were:—

Revenue from	Pesos	Expenditure on	Pesos
Nitrate duties	48,000,000	Finance	19,625,458
Iodine	400,000	War	13,033,481
Import	26,000,000	Marine	11,120,326
Posts and telegraphs	1,400,000	Interior	11,585,827
Customs storage	800,000	Railways	19,875,624
Treasury receipts	4,000,000	Instruction	8,966,645
Railways	15,900,000	Justice	5,370,468
Stamps	500,000	Public works	1,698,500
Various	850,000	Various	4,554,171
Total	96,950,000	Total	96,860,000

On December 31, 1900, the public debt of Chile was:—

External 17,230,680L.	= 229,742,400 pesos
Internal (including municipal)	75,826,488 „

The interest on the external debt is at 4½, 5, and a small portion at 6 per cent., and the total charge amounts to about 1,298,788L. (17,317,178 pesos).

The estimated revenue of all the municipalities of Chile for the year 1900 was 9,060,240 pesos, and the expenditure 8,805,124 pesos.

In 1898 the real property belonging to the State was valued at 626,363,137 pesos.

The following statement shows approximately, according to data collected by the Statistical Bureau in the three years 1893-96, the value of the real property in Chile owned by corporations and private persons:—

	Urban	Rural	Total
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Municipal	19,929,526	107,792	20,037,318
Charitable	6,123,487	3,810,008	9,933,495
Ecclesiastical (untaxed)	11,266,449	680,085	11,946,534
„ (taxed)	11,672,108	2,285,566	13,957,674
Private	633,204,303	752,921,385	1,386,125,688
	682,195,873	759,804,836	1,442,000,709

If to the value of private properties be added the sum of 50,000,000 pesos, the estimated aggregate value of properties under 2,000 pesos, the value in private ownership amounts to 1,436,125,688 pesos. Of this about 200,236,400 pesos (or one-seventh) is mortgaged, viz.: 160,236,400 pesos to land banks and about 40,000,000 pesos to private persons.

Defence

By law of September 5, 1900, military service is obligatory. Every Chilean capable of bearing arms, from 20 to 45 years of age, is liable to serve; in the first year for nine months with the colours; in the following nine years in the first reserve; and afterwards, till the completion of his forty-fifth year, in the second reserve. In 1901 the total number enrolled as liable to serve was 400,397, of whom 41,114 were in the twenty-first year of their age. The active army in 1901 was limited to the number of 17,385 men, of whom 11,500 formed the contingent of recruits, and 5,885 were instructors, &c. The number of officers comprised 10 generals, 18 colonels, 44 lieutenants, and 806 inferior officers.

The Chilean fleet consists of 5 armouredclads, including the old *Huascar*, 2 second-class and 2 third-class cruisers, 11 gun-vessels and gunboats, 4 destroyers, launched at Birkenhead in 1896, and all of more than 30 knots, and 15 first-class and 4 second-class torpedo boats. The following are the principal vessels. Abrev.: c.b., central battery; b., barbette; a.c., armoured cruiser; cr. cruiser.

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Extreme Armouring, Inches	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated Horse-Power	Nominal Speed
c.b.	Alm. Cochrane	1874	3,550	9	6 8-in.; 4 6-pr. Q.F.; 4 3-pr. Q.F.	3	4,000	13.0
b.	Capitan Prat	1890	6,906	12	6 9.4-in.; 8 4 7-in.; & 20 small Q.F.	4	12,000	18.3
a.c.	Esmeralda	1896	7,030	6	28-in.; 12 6-in. Q.F.; 4 4 7-in. Q.F.; 8 3-in. Q.F.; & many smaller Q.F.	3	18,000	23.0
a.c.	O'Higgins	1896	8,500	7	4 8-in.; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 10 3-in. Q.F.; 10 6-pr. Q.F.	3	16,000	21.2
cr.	Blanco Encalada	1893	4,420	—	2 8-in.; 10 6-in.; & smaller Q.F.	5	14,500	22.0
cr.	Ministro Zenteno	1896	8,600	—	8 6-in. Q.F.; 14 smaller Q.F.	3	—	20.0
cr.	Pres. Errazuriz	1890	2,080	—	4 6-in. Q.F.; & 7 smaller Q.F.	3	5,400	19.0

The *Esmeralda* is a remarkable vessel, said to make 21 knots easily at sea. In type she resembles somewhat the Russian *Rossia*, the guns being unprotected—save by shields. The *Blanco Encalada* is swift and heavily armed, but unarmoured. Her speed and gunnery trials were very successful. With natural draught she attained 21.75 knots, and with forced draught 22.78 knots. The armoured cruiser *O'Higgins*, named after the famous Chilean admiral, was also built at Elswick, and is a remarkably fine vessel, powerfully armed, of high speed, and protected by a steel belt of from 7 in. to 5 in.; 6 in. on the barbettes and gun casemates, 9 in. on the conning tower, and a 2 in. deck. The 8 in. guns are carried in separate barbets, French fashion. Six of the 6 in. guns are in casemates. The third-class training cruiser *General Baquedano* (2,350 tons) has no fighting value. It is reported that several ships are to be laid up for economical reasons, but the possibility of trouble with Argentina may prevent this.

Industry.

About 1½ million of the population are engaged in agriculture. Chile produces annually large quantities of cereals, besides excellent wine, fruit, and vegetables. About 10,000 acres are under vines, giving employment to about 50,000 people. In the year 1900 the exports of wheat amounted to 9,440 metric tons, and of barley to 24,063 metric tons. Over 500,000 head of cattle and 2,000,000 sheep, goats, &c. are annually reared in the country. In 1900, 2,300 tons of common wool and 1,480 tons of merino wool were exported. The wealth of the country, however, consists chiefly in its minerals, especially in the northern provinces of Atacama and Tarapaca. The chief metallic product is copper, of which, in 1899, 19,020 metric tons, and in 1900, 25,178 metric tons, were exported, besides 35,854 tons of copper ore in 1899, and 20,210 in 1900. Other metals worked are gold, of which, in 1899, 1,625,330 grammes were produced, and in 1900, 1,871,130 grammes; silver, in 1899, 75,503,518 grammes; in 1900, 45,438,178 grammes. In 1900 there were exported 25,715 tons of manganese ore; 34,435 tons of guano; 13,175 tons of borate of lime; 325,042 tons of coal; 26 tons of cobalt; 15 tons of zinc (auriferous and argentiferous), besides nickel and tin in small quantities.

The nitrate fields of Chile are estimated to cover 89,177 hectares, and to

contain 2,316 millions of metric quintals of the nitrate of commerce. The total produce is stated to have been 550,000 tons in 1884; 420,000 in 1885; 443,000 in 1886; 702,000 in 1887; 773,000 in 1888; 903,000 in 1889; 1,009,000 in 1890; and 877,000 in 1891; 804,842 in 1892; 938,871 in 1893; 1,082,285 in 1894; 1,220,000 in 1895; 1,092,000 in 1896; 1,064,075 in 1897; 1,254,000 in 1898; 1,360,000 tons in 1899; 1,490,000 tons in 1900; 1,263,000 tons in 1901. The number of workpeople employed in extracting nitrate in 1900 was 19,672. In the same year there were 24 establishments for the production of iodine, of which, in the year, the output was 1,935 metric quintals, or about 191 tons. A large amount of British capital has been employed in developing the nitrate industry of Chile.

In the Department of Valparaíso in 1895 there were 417 industrial establishments which in that year consumed raw material valued at 20,057,573 pesos, and employed 12,616 operatives with 162 steam-engines of altogether 1,766 horse-power. The most important of these establishments were sugar refineries, gas-works, breweries, mineral and aerated water factories, carriage and cart works, saw-mills, and works for machine-making.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the imports and exports (including re-exports) of Chile (special trade, including bullion and specie) for 1896 in pesos of 38d., for 1897-1900 in pesos of 18d.:—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Imports	74,082,805	138,210,918	192,262,058	106,260,358	128,538,142
Exports	74,359,414	136,631,220	168,069,431	163,106,133	167,674,635

The following table shows the principal imports and exports for two years:—

Imports	1899	1900	Exports	1899	1900
	Pesos	Pesos		Pesos	Pesos
Coal	12,469,478	13,494,960	Nitre	96,650,282	109,945,156
Cottons	5,489,806	6,047,201	Iodine	4,198,427	4,043,172
Chintzes	2,043,512	2,911,745	Copper	15,613,238	19,834,365
Kerseymeres	1,889,778	2,973,401	Copper ore	3,585,443	2,021,267
Flannels	1,576,622	2,757,798	Manganese ore	1,227,922	761,406
Sacks	3,316,249	2,983,084	Coal	4,839,900	3,900,460
Oils	3,067,684	3,489,856	Borate	2,242,618	1,317,676
Sugar	5,409,397	6,518,105	Gold	2,461,234	2,806,698
Coffee	2,397,677	1,862,725	Silver	3,775,175	2,499,116
Rice	1,676,830	1,474,869	Guano	939,280	1,377,400
Drugs	1,536,377	2,192,365	Barley	2,430,028	1,472,061
Cattle	1,811,840	2,290,074	Wheat	4,581,268	944,075
Iron	1,631,017	2,484,562	Leather	2,449,052	2,348,053
Paper	2,162,397	2,068,667	Wool	2,128,737	1,465,883

Of the exports in 1900, mineral products reached the value of 151,626,206 pesos; agricultural products, 14,794,822 pesos; and re-exported merchandise, 1,343,607 pesos.

Of the nitrate exported about 39 per cent. goes to Germany, 17·3 to France, 13·3 to the United States, 11·2 to Great Britain, and 10·9 per cent. to Belgium.

The trade of the leading ports was as follows for two years (pesos of 18d.) :

	Imports 1899	Imports 1900	Exports 1899	Exports 1900
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Valparaiso . .	66,968,613	79,109,629	17,397,090	12,792,527
Iquique . .	10,704,569	12,658,826	71,366,043	83,268,831
Pisagua . .	1,323,698	1,183,310	14,654,644	12,273,668
Talcahuano . .	13,305,219	16,581,448	6,047,286	2,087,129
Coquimbo . .	2,821,358	4,116,092	8,830,265	10,438,466
Antofagasta . .	3,530,678	4,677,621	8,626,203	9,062,943
Coronel . .	1,837,031	2,477,234	10,732,239	9,297,967
Taital . .	1,150,278	1,475,539	7,302,906	7,487,342
Valdivia . .	1,305,619	2,479,083	2,472,485	2,200,620

For the years stated the foreign trade of Chile (pesos of 18d.) was distributed as follows:—

Countries	Imports from (1899)	Imports from (1900)	Exports to (1899)	Exports to (1900)
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Great Britain . .	44,338,050	42,481,942	110,528,378	123,236,317
Germany . .	29,748,898	34,321,877	20,921,999	20,227,090
United States . .	8,197,569	12,098,808	7,349,858	6,387,345
France . .	5,525,162	9,289,642	9,334,281	7,970,126
Peru . .	5,185,194	6,715,492	4,248,312	1,675,203
Argentine Republic	2,186,487	2,538,413	304,882	389,263
Brazil . .	1,777,489	1,540,170	186,280	149,163
Italy . .	1,536,532	2,232,361	869,949	10,022
Uruguay . .	1,335,600	2,011,058	829,082	518,552

The commercial intercourse between Chile and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement in each of the last five years, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Chile . .	3,606,357	3,191,683	3,633,552	4,221,590	4,828,371
Exports of British produce to Chile	2,553,267	2,226,478	1,696,505	2,244,661	3,254,749

The chief imports into, and domestic exports from the United Kingdom from and to Chile in two years, were as follows (but of the metal imports here given large quantities are really from Bolivia):—

Imports	1899	1900	Exports	1899	1900
	£	£		£	£
Nitrate . .	1,000,230	1,147,669	Cottons . .	713,314	1,147,326
Copper . .	818,754	1,097,347	Woollens . .	234,274	412,658
Regulus, &c.	162,448	319,790	Iron . .	267,803	437,075
Copper ore . .	463,020	415,724	Coal . .	222,352	281,866
Silver ore . .	209,589	208,273	Machinery . .	102,248	134,205
Tin . .	118,062	159,746	New ships . .	119,665	160,094
Tin ore . .	181,909	312,248	Apparel . .	27,346	43,798
Wool . .	413,820	387,021	Hardware . .	16,218	32,680

Shipping and Navigation.

The commercial navy of Chile consisted, on January 1, 1901, of 136 vessels of 68,101 tons, of which 55 of 32,873 tons were steamers. In 1899 there entered the ports of the Republic, in the foreign and coasting trade, 7,267 vessels of 10,016,704 tons, and cleared 7,154 of 9,738,769 tons. In 1900 the port of Valparaiso was visited (in the direct trade) by 472 vessels of 845,638 tons, of which 249 of 455,525 tons were British. 111 of 231,435 tons German, and 65 of 92,630 tons Chilean. In the coasting trade 541 vessels of 541,246 tons entered, 131 of 163,556 tons being British, 402 of 328,321 tons Chilean, and 16 of 40,371 tons German. The Chilean "South American Steamboat Company," with 12 steamers for general navigation and 7 for river navigation, receives an annual subvention of 146,000 pesos; an English Steamboat Company receives 75,000 pesos a year. There is regular steam communication between the ports of Chile, Peru, Central America, and San Francisco, as well as with European ports.

Communications.

In 1900 there were in Chile 14,428 miles of public road, 7,980 miles of vicinal road, and 970 miles of navigable river.

Chile was the first State in South America in the construction of railways. In 1900 the total length of lines open for traffic was 2,880 English miles, of which 1,355 belonged to the State. The cost of the State lines to the end of 1900 was 86,463,437 pesos. The revenue of the State railways in 1900 was 14,944,872 pesos, and the expenses 15,917,434 pesos. The number of passengers in the year was 6,565,254; and 2,229,172 metric tons of goods were carried. Of the Trans-Andine railway from Santa Rosa to Mendoza, 18 miles of the Chilean section and 88 of the Argentine section are open, 46 miles of line being still required to unite the sections. In 1900 there were 115 miles of tramway in the principal towns.

The post-office in 1900 despatched 13,925,466 letters and post-cards, 18,118,329 printed packets, and 1,243,639 other packets; total, 32,287,334. There were 751 post-offices. Postal revenue, 1900, 1,136,887 pesos; expenditure 1,178,322 pesos.

The length of telegraph lines at the end of 1900 was 14,592 miles, of which 11,882 miles belonged to the State. By means of the State lines in 1900, 1,286,936 messages were sent. The Chile Telephone Company has 5,804 miles of telephone line, and the National Telephone Company 6,120 miles.

Money and Credit.

Chile has no State bank. The number of joint-stock banks of issue was 23 in December 1900. Their joint capital amounted to 40,689,665 pesos, and their registered issue to 12,733,160 pesos on July 6, 1898. The banks are required to guarantee their note issue by depositing gold, Government notes, or securities in the Treasury, and the amount so deposited is stated to be 6,064,291 pesos on December 31, 1900. There are also a number of land banks which issue scrip payable to bearer and bearing interest, and lend money secured as a first charge on landed property and repayable at fixed periods.

The conversion law of February 11, 1895, provided that the redemption of the paper currency should be effected from June 1 of that year, at the rate of 18d. per peso, and authorised the issue of the coinage described below. The nominal value of the coinage of Chile during the last four years is given as follows:—

Years	Gold	Silver	Total
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
1895	23,086,180	6,115,372	29,201,552
1896	14,667,925	1,857,197	16,525,122
1897	59,900	36,785	96,685
1898	4,885,525	—	4,885,525
	42,699,530	8,009,354	50,708,884

In July 1898, owing to financial troubles, the President was authorised to issue paper money to the amount of 50,000,000 pesos, to lend to the banks 20,000,000 pesos at 4 per cent., and in order to withdraw the paper issue at the end of four years, to raise a loan of 4,000,000. In November, 1901, the Government proposed to prolong the period for conversion by two years.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

According to the Act of 1895, the coinage of Chile is as follows:—Gold coins are 20, 10, 5 peso pieces, called respectively *Condor*, *Doblon*, and *Escudo*. The 10-peso gold piece weighs 5.99103 grammes .916 fine and therefore contains 5.49178 grammes of fine gold. Silver coins are the *peso*, weighing 20 grammes, .835 fine, and the fifth, tenth, and twentieth of a peso. Bronze coins (95 of copper to 5 of nickel) are the *centavo* and 2-centavo pieces. The monetary unit is the twentieth part of a condor or the (uncoined) gold peso.

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.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF CHILE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Domingo Gana.

First Secretaries.—Victor Eastman and Carlos Silva.

Second Secretaries.—Enrique Antunez and Carlos Sanchez.

Consul in London.—A. Torres.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Bristol, Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Leith, Liverpool (C.G.), Manchester, Newcastle, Sheffield, Southampton and many other places.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHILE.

Envoy and Minister.—Gerard Lowther, appointed August 14, 1901.

There are Consular representatives at Coquimbo (C.), Valparaiso (C.G.), Antofagasta (V.C.), Arica (V.C.), Caldera, Coronel, Iquique (C.), Lota, Pisagua (V.C.), Punta Arenas (V.C.), Talcahuano (V.C.), Tocopilla, Tomé, Fraiguen.

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CHINA.

(CHUNG KWOH, 'THE MIDDLE KINGDOM.')

Reigning Emperor.

Tsai'ien Kuang-sü, born August 2, 1872; the son of Prince *Ch'un*, seventh brother of the Emperor Hien-Fêng; succeeded to the throne by proclamation, at the death of Emperor T'ung-chi, January 22, 1875; he was married February 26, 1889.

The present sovereign, reigning under the style of Kwangsü, is the ninth Emperor of China of the Manchu dynasty of Ts'ing, which overthrew the native dynasty of Ming, in the year 1644. There exists no law of hereditary succession to the throne, but it is left to each sovereign to appoint his successor from among the members of his family of a younger generation than his own. The late Emperor, dying suddenly in the eighteenth year of his age, did not designate a successor, and it was in consequence of arrangements directed by the Empress Dowager, Tzu-Hsi (born November 17, 1834), widow of the Emperor Hien-Fêng, predecessor and father of T'ung-chi, in concert with Prince Ch'un, that the infant son of the latter was made the nominal occupant of the throne. Having become of age the young Emperor nominally assumed government in March 1887. In February 1889 he undertook the full control, but on September 22, 1898, an Imperial edict was issued announcing that the Emperor had resigned power to the Empress Dowager, who has since retained the direction of affairs. On January 24, 1900, it was declared by decree that Kuk Wei (whose official name is *Pu Tsing*), son of the Prince of Tuan, was successor to T'ung-Chi.

Government.

The laws of the Empire are laid down in the *Ta-ts'ing-hwei-tien*, or 'Collected Regulations of the Ts'ing dynasty,' which prescribe the government of the State to be based upon the government of the family.

The supreme direction of the Empire is vested in the *Chün Chi Ch'u*, the Privy Council, or Grand Council. The administration is under the supreme direction of the *Nei-ko* or Cabinet, comprising four members, two of Manchu and two of Chinese origin, besides two assistants from the *Han-lin*, or Great College, who have to see that nothing is done contrary to the civil and religious laws of the Empire, contained in the *Ta-ts'ing-hwei-tien* and in the sacred books of Confucius. These members are denominated '*Ta-hsiao-shih*,' or Ministers of State. Under their orders are the *Ch'i-pu*, or seven boards of government, each of which is presided over by a Manchu and a Chinese. These boards are:—(1) the board of civil appointments, which takes cognisance of the conduct and administration of all civil officers; (2) the board of revenues, regulating all financial affairs; (3) the board of rites and ceremonies, which enforces the laws and customs to be observed by the people; (4) the military board; (5) the board of public works; (6) the high tribunal of criminal jurisdiction; and (7) the admiralty board at Tientsin, established in 1885.

Independent of the Government, and theoretically above the central administration, is the *Tu-ch'a-yuen*, or board of public censors. It consists of from 40 to 50 members, under two presidents, the one of Manchu and the other of Chinese birth. By the ancient custom of the Empire, all the members of this board are privileged to present any remonstrance to the

sovereign. One censor must be present at the meetings of each of the Government boards.

The *Tsungli Yamén*, or Foreign Office, created by a decree of January 19, 1861, was in July, 1902, superseded by the formation of a new Foreign Office called the *Wai-wu-pu*, with Prince Ching as President and four secretaries, and with precedence before all other boards.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the 18 provinces is ruled by a Governor or Governor-General, who is responsible to the Emperor for the entire administration, political, judicial, military, and fiscal. He is assisted by a council and various other officials, such as the Treasurer, the sub-Commissioner, and the Literary Chancellor. Each province is sub-divided into departments ruled by prefects, and each department into districts, each with a district ruler. Two or more departments are sometimes united into a *tan*, the ruler of which is called a *taulai*. Each town and village has also its governing body, and among the various rulers there is regular gradation of rank, each being responsible to his immediate superior. Political office in the general administration of the Empire is less sought after than the position of viceroy or governor in the provinces, where the opportunities of acquiring wealth, not from official salaries but from gifts, &c., are abundant.

Area and Population.

Hitherto the population of China, it is believed, has been much over-estimated; a recent estimate of the population of China Proper will be found below. The following table gives a statement of the area and population of the whole of the Chinese Empire according to the latest estimates:—

	Area	Population
	Eng. sq. miles	
China Proper	1,353,350	383,000,000
Dependencies:—		
Manchuria	362,310	7,500,000
Mongolia	1,288,000	2,000,000
Tibet	651,500	6,000,000
Jungaria	147,950	600,000
East Turkestan	431,800	580,000
Total	4,234,910	399,680,000

According to official data referring to 1842 the population of the 18 provinces of China Proper and Formosa was 413,000,000; other estimates gave 350,000,000. In the following table the areas assigned to the provinces are mainly from estimates by Col. G. F. Browne, military attaché in China; to the provinces with an asterisk are given the populations from Chinese official data for 1882; those with a † have the population of 1879; Fukien is estimated on the basis of the census of 1844.

Provinces	Area: English square miles	Population	Population per square mile
Chili †	57,800	17,937,000	310
Shantung *	55,500	36,247,835	653
Shansi *	66,700	12,211,453	183
Honan *	61,300	22,115,827	360
Kiangsu *	36,900	20,905,171	566
Nganhwei	53,000	20,596,288	388
Kiangsi †	67,500	24,534,118	363
Chéhkiang *	34,700	11,588,692	334
Fukien	41,300	22,190,556	537
Hupei *	65,900	34,244,685	518
Hunan *	74,400	21,002,604	282
Shensi †	74,000	8,432,193	114
Kansu †	131,000	9,285,377	71
Szechuen *	160,800	67,712,897	421
Kwangtung with Hainan *	79,456	29,706,249	374
Kwangsi †	80,100	5,151,327	64
Kweichau †	58,000	7,669,181	132
Yunnan †	155,000	11,721,576	76
Total	1,353,350	383,253,029	283

The Island of Formosa was ceded to Japan in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of peace ratified and exchanged at Chefoo on the 8th of May, 1895. The formal transfer of the Island was effected on the 2nd of June, 1895.

In November, 1897, the Germans seized the Port of Kiau-Chau, on the east coast of Shantung, and in January, 1898, obtained from the Chinese a 99 years' lease of the town, harbour, and district. By agreement with the Chinese Government, dated March 27, 1898, Russia is in possession of Port Arthur and Talienwan and their adjacent territories and waters, on lease for the term of 25 years, which may be extended by agreement. Within the territories and waters leased Russia has sole military and naval control, and may build forts and barracks as she desires. To the north is a neutral zone where Chinese troops shall not be quartered except with the consent of Russia. The territory acquired here by Russia has been formed into the Russian province of Kwang Tung. In 1900, in consequence of the "Boxer" uprising, Russia occupied Manchuria, but now according to the draft convention of October, 1901, agrees to the retrocession of the country, the gradual withdrawal of Russian troops, the settlement of questions respecting the number and the stations of Chinese troops, and the construction, repair and upkeep of railways within the country. For such period as Russia may hold Port Arthur, Great Britain is, by agreement with China, April 2, 1898, to hold Wei-Hai-Wei, in the province of Shantung. For defensive purposes Great Britain has, in addition, obtained a 99 years' lease of territory on the mainland opposite the island of Hong Kong. To compensate for these advantages given to the Russians, British, and Germans, the Chinese Government granted to the French in April, 1898, a 99 years' lease of the Bay of Kwang-Chau-Wan, on the coast of the Lien-Chau peninsula, opposite the Island of Hainan. In November, 1899, China conceded to France 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.

According to a return of the Imperial Customs authorities, the total number of foreigners resident in the open ports of China was 16,811 at the end of 1900. Among them were 5,471 British, 2,900 Japanese, 1,908 Americans, 1,941 Russians, 1,343 Germans, 1,175 Portuguese, 1,054 French, 221 Spaniards, all other nationalities being represented by very few members. About one-half of the total number of foreigners resided at Shanghai.

Religion.

Three religions are acknowledged by the Chinese as indigenous and adopted, viz. Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism.

The Emperor is considered the sole high priest of the Empire, and can alone, with his immediate representatives and ministers, perform the great religious ceremonies. No ecclesiastical hierarchy is maintained at the public expense, nor any priesthood attached to the Confucian religion. The Confucian is the State religion, if the respect paid to the memory of the great teacher can be called religion at all. But distinct and totally separate from the stated periodic observances of respect offered to the memory of Confucius as the Holy Man of old, and totally unconnected therewith, there is the distinct worship of Heaven (t'ien), in which the Emperor, as the 'sole high priest,' worships and sacrifices to 'Heaven' every year at the time of the winter solstice, at the Altar of Heaven, in Peking. With the exception of the practice of ancestral worship, which is everywhere observed throughout the Empire, and was fully commended by Confucius, Confucianism has little outward ceremonial. The study and contemplation and attempted performance of the moral precepts of the ancients constitute the duties of a Confucianist. 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. Large numbers of the Chinese in Middle and Southern China profess and practise all three religions. The bulk of the people, however, are Buddhist. There are probably about 30 million Mahometans, chiefly in the north-east and south-west. Roman Catholicism has long had a footing in China, and is estimated to have about 1,000,000 adherents, with 25 bishoprics besides those of Manchuria, Tibet, Mongolia, and Corea. Other Christian societies have stations in many parts of the country, the number of Protestant adherents being estimated at 50,000. Most of the aboriginal hill-tribes are still nature-worshippers, and ethnically are distinct from the prevailing Mongoloid population.

Instruction.

Education of a certain type is very general, but still there are vast masses of adult countrymen in China who can neither read nor write. There is a special literary class who alone know the literature of their country, to the study of which they devote their lives. There are boarding schools and day schools for boys and young men, the latter being held in the entrance halls of temples and in the spare chambers of guilds, and in all the important cities there are colleges for training candidates for degrees. Examinations, mainly confined to moral philosophy and literature, are held in the prefectorial cities of each province twice in three years for the lower degree necessary as a passport to the public service, but of the six or seven

thousand candidates who come forward, not more than sixty can be admitted to the degree by the Literary Chancellor. For the higher degree, examinations are held in each provincial capital once in three years, and the successful candidates are subjected to a third and a fourth examination, those who finally emerge being divided into four classes to wait for appointments to offices of different grades. There are, however, other means (e.g. military service) by which such appointments may be obtained. In 1887, for the first time, mathematics were admitted with the Chinese classics among the subjects of examination, and schools for the propagation of Western science and literature are now on the increase. The 'Tung Wên Kwan,' or College of Foreign Knowledge, at Peking, is a Government institution, where the English, French, German, Japanese, and Russian languages, and mathematics, chemistry, physiology, &c., are taught by European, Japanese, and American professors, while the Chinese education of the pupils is entrusted to Chinese teachers. In 1899 a school was established in Peking to teach the Russian language to Chinese youths, who will act as interpreters, &c., in connection with the railway in Manchuria. There are, besides, numerous Catholic and Protestant mission schools and colleges at Shanghai and other ports, where the English language and lower branches of Western science are taught. The Chinese Government has of late years established naval and military colleges and torpedo schools with foreign instructors in connection with the different arsenals at Tientsin, Nanking, Shanghai, and Foochow, and, in January, 1902, an Order by the Emperor was published instructing Admiral Yeh to organise the Naval College at Chi-fu, and to engage Lord Charles Beresford to act as naval instructor under him. Ten Chinese newspapers are published at Shanghai, and the success they have achieved has led to the establishment of others at some of the other treaty ports.

Finances.

No general statement of the revenue and expenditure of China is made public, and such estimates as have been formed by Europeans are founded on financial reports of provincial governors published in the *Peking Gazette*. Except the foreign maritime and a few native customs, the entire revenue is collected by provincial agents. The Board of Revenue at Peking issues annually to each of the provincial governors a statement of the amount required from his province for the following year, and when to this amount is added the sum necessary for local administration, civil and military, the revenue to be provided by each collector is ascertained. The amount actually levied, however, greatly exceeds this, and the surplus, which may amount to 50 or 70 per cent. of the total, disappears in the form of costs, or in presents to official superiors, or remains in the hands of the collectors. The following estimate, taken from a report by Consul Jamieson of Shanghai, is based on figures for the three years preceding the Japanese war, and shows the sums accounted for by the provincial authorities:—

Sources of Revenue	Amount
	Taels
Land tax, paid in silver	25,085,000
Land tax, paid in grain	6,562,000
Salt duty and likin	18,859,000
Likin on merchandise	12,952,000
Foreign maritime customs (1898)	21,989,000
Native custom-houses	1,090,000
Duty and likin on native opium	2,229,000
Miscellaneous duties	5,550,000
Total	88,979,000

Branches of Expenditure	Amount
	Taels
Remittances:	
Metropolitan administration, Manchu garrisons and the Imperial Household	19,478,000
Board of Admiralty (Peiyang Squadron)	5,000,000
Southern naval squadrons	5,000,000
Ports, guns, and coast defence	8,000,000
Defence of Manchuria	1,848,000
Kansuh and Central Asia	4,800,000
Aids to Yunnan and Kweichow	1,655,000
Interest and repayment of foreign loans	2,500,000
Railway construction	500,000
Public works, river embankments, sea wall, &c.	1,500,000
Customs administration including maintenance of lighthouses, beacons, and revenue cruisers	2,478,000
Administration of 18 provinces, including cost of troops	36,220,000
Total	88,979,000

To meet the expenditure on interest and redemption of the new debt, the Government has required viceroys and governors of provinces to increase their annual remittances by 18,700,000 taels during the years 1902-1910.

The land tax varies in different provinces from 10d. or 1s. to 6s. 6d. or more per acre. The rate of incidence is theoretically fixed, but under other names additional taxes are imposed on land. Salt is a Government monopoly, all producers being required to sell to Government agents, who, at a price which covers the duty, re-sell to merchants provided with 'salt warrants.' Likin is a tax imposed on merchandise in course of transportation, payable at appointed barriers; with it is now united a producers' tax.

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 Imperial Customs Department, the head of which is a foreigner (British), under whom is a large staff of European, American, and Chinese subordinates the department being organised somewhat similarly to the English Civil Service. It has an agency in London.

The receipts amounted to 7,872,257 haikwan taels, or 2,361,677l. (ex. 6s.), in 1864, and have risen to 22,579,366 haikwan taels (including 3,919,759 taels, opium likin), or 3,763,227l. (ex. 3s. 4d.), in 1896; to 22,742,104 haikwan taels (including 3,947,607 taels, opium likin), or 3,387,626l. (ex. 2s. 11½d.), in 1897; to 22,503,397 haikwan taels (including 3,983,182 taels, opium likin), or 3,246,584l. (ex. 2s. 10½d.), in 1898; 26,661,460 haikwan taels (including 4,748,243 taels, opium likin), or 4,013,105l. (ex. 3s. 0½d.), in 1899; 22,873,986 haikwan taels (including 3,961,423 taels, opium likin), or 3,550,233l. (ex. 3s. 1½d.), in 1900.

The supervision and collection of the general likin of the ports of Su-Chau and Kiu-Kiang, and of the districts of Shanghai and East Che-Kiang, and of the salt likin of Ichang, the Hupeh district, and the Anhui district, were entrusted on March 2, 1898, to the Inspector-General of the Imperial Maritime Customs. The total revenue to be derived therefrom was estimated at 5,000,000 haikwan taels (1,100,000l.).

Debts contracted by China since the beginning of 1894 are stated in the subjoined table. They are all secured on the Imperial Maritime Customs, except the loan of 1899, a railway loan with railway security:—

Years	Amount	Interest	Years	Amount	Interest
	£			£	
1894	1,635,000	7 per cent.	1896	16,000,000	5 per cent.
1895	3,000,000	6 " "	1898	16,000,000	4 " "
1895	1,000,000	6 " "	1899	2,300,000	5 " "
1895	15,820,000	4 " "	1901	64,000,000	4 " "

On May 29, 1901, China agreed to pay to the Powers¹ an indemnity amounting to 450,000,000 taels (64,000,000£.) for injuries inflicted by the 'Boxers.' This indemnity is to constitute a gold debt repayable in 39 annual instalments, due on January 1 of each year up to 1941; interest at 4 per cent., amounting to 18,829,500 taels (2,560,000£.) per annum, will be payable half-yearly. The securities for the debt are the Imperial Maritime Customs otherwise unappropriated, increased to 5 per cent. *ad valorem* (to be converted into specific duties), the native customs (transit *likin* within 16 miles of port) administered by the Maritime Customs, and the salt gabelle otherwise unappropriated. The proceeds of the assigned revenues are to be paid monthly to a commission in Shanghai. The annual charge on all debts secured on the Customs and *likin* will now amount to about 5,770,000£.

Defence.

The army of China comprises:—

1. *The Eight Banners*, nominally containing about 300,000 men, descendants of the Manchu conquerors and their allies. The number maintained on a war footing is from 80,000 to 100,000. The whole force is subdivided into three groups, consisting respectively of Manchus, Mongols, and Chinese, and forms a sort of hereditary profession within which intermarriage is compulsory. About 37,000 are stationed in garrisons in Manchuria; the Imperial Guard at Peking contains from 4,000 to 6,000.

2. *The Ying Ping*, or National Army, called also the Green Flags and the Five Camps (five being the unit of subdivision). This army consists of 18 corps, one for each province, under the Governor or Governor-General. The nominal strength is from 540,000 to 660,000 men, of whom about 200,000 are available for war, never more than one-third being called out. The most important contingent is the Tientsin Army Corps, nominally 100,000 strong, really about 35,000, with modern organisation, drill, and arms, employed in garrison duty at Tientsin, and at Taku and other forts.

Besides these forces there are mercenary troops, raised in emergencies, and Mongolian and other irregular cavalry, nominally 200,000 strong, really about 20,000, but of no military value. The total land army on peace footing is put at 300,000 men, and on war footing at about 1,000,000, but the army, as a whole, has no unity or cohesion; there is no proper discipline, the drill is mere physical exercise, the weapons are long since obsolete, and there is no transport, commissariat, or medical service.

The Chinese navy, during the war with Japan, disappointed those who regarded it as an effective fighting force. At the opening of hostilities, on July

¹ The Powers are Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Russia, and the United States.

25th, 1894, when the *Kowshing* transport was sunk, an engagement took place between the Japanese cruiser *Yoshino* and the *Tsi-Yuen*, with other vessels, and the small Chinese cruiser *Kuang-Yi* was driven ashore and destroyed. In the battle of the Yalu (September 17th), or in immediate consequence of that action, the barquette armour-clad *King Yuen*, 2,850 tons, and the cruisers *Chih Yuen*, 2,300 tons, *Chao Yung*, 1,350 tons, *Yang Wei*, 1,350 tons, and *Kuang Ki*, 1,030 tons, were sunk or burned. Subsequently at Wei Hai Wei the barquette ship *Ting Yuen* and the cruiser *Ching Yuen* were sunk, and the armour-clads, *Chen Yuen* and *Ping Yuen*, were captured. The Chinese fleet is organized in district squadrons, which are severally raised and maintained by the provincial viceroys. At the conclusion of the war the *Chen-Hai* and the *Kang Chi* alone remained to China of her effective Pei Yang squadron. Some swift vessels have since been added to the fleet. Among these are the cruisers *Hai Chi* and *Hai Tien* (4,300 tons) launched in the Tyne in 1897 and 1898. They have 6 in. armoured shields and a 5 in. deck, and they carry 28 in., 10 4 7 in., and 12 3 pr. Armstrong quick-firers. The speed is 24 knots. The small cruisers *Hai-Yung*, *Hai Shen*, and *Hai Shew*, 2,950 tons, have been launched at Stettin (1897). Four destroyers, built at Elbing, have been captured, and distributed to England, France, Germany and Russia. A French engineer, M. Doyère, has reorganised the arsenal of Fuchau, and a torpedo gun vessel (817 tons) and a 20 5 knot torpedo boat are in hand there. The Chinese bluejacket is as good as any in the world; hence the value to Japan of an alliance with China, allowing her to officer the Chinese navy.

Production and Industry.

China is essentially an agricultural country, and the land is all freehold, held by families on the payment of an annual tax. Lands and houses are registered, and when a sale takes place the purchaser, on informing the district ruler, receives, besides the document given by the seller, an official statement of the transfer, for which he pays at the rate of 6 per cent. of the purchase money. Land, however, cannot be sold until all the near kindred have successively refused to purchase. The holdings are in general small; the farm animals are oxen and buffaloes; the implements used are primitive; irrigation is common. Horticulture is a favourite pursuit, and fruit trees are grown in great variety. Wheat, barley, maize, and millet and other cereals with pease and beans, are chiefly cultivated in the north, and rice in the south. Sugar, indigo, and cotton are cultivated in the south provinces. Opium has become a crop of increasing importance. Tea is cultivated exclusively in the west and south, in Fu-Chien, Hùpei, Hù-Nan, Chiang-hai, Cheh-Chiang, An-hui, Kuangtung, and Szechuen. The culture of silk is equally important with that of tea. The mulberry tree grows everywhere, but the best and the most silk comes from Kuangtung, Szechuen, Cheh-Chiang and Kiang-su. An important feature in the development of the Chinese industries is the erection of cotton mills in Shanghai, and of filatures for winding silk from cocoons in Shanghai, Canton and elsewhere. In Shanghai there are 26 filatures, with 8,500 basins, which can reel off 12,000 piculs of silk in a year. Two native cotton mills were started in 1890, and recently four foreign mill companies have been successfully floated. In 1898 the number of spindles erected in Shanghai was 313,000. An impetus was given to the manufacture of arms and ammunition by the prohibition of their importation in the treaty of September 7, 1901. In the Yangtze valley

especially all the arsenals are busy, 2,000 men being employed at Hankau and 2,500 at Shanghai in making field-guns, rifles, ammunition, smokeless powder, and shells.

All the 18 provinces contain coal, and China may be regarded as one of the first coal countries of the world. The coal mines at Kai-p'ing, Northern Chihli, under foreign supervision, have been very productive; those of Fang-shan-hsien supply Peking with anthracite fuel. In Shantung the coal-field of Poshan is at present the most productive, but at Changkiu-hsien, Ichou-fu, and I-hsien there are also promising coal-fields. Coal is found also in Kansu. In Eastern Shansi there is a field of anthracite of an area of about 13,500 square miles, and in Western Shansi a field of bituminous coal of nearly equal importance. A British syndicate has obtained a concession for the working of the mines in Shansi. In South-Eastern Hunan the coal area covers about 21,700 square miles, containing both anthracite and bituminous coal, and in some places the production is already considerable. In Central and Northern Sze-Chuen coal is abundant, and the coal traffic is stated to be enormous.

Iron ores are abundant in the anthracite field of Shansi, where the iron industry is ancient, and iron (found in conjunction with coal) is worked in Manchuria. Copper ore is plentiful in Yunnan, where the copper-mining industry has long existed, and near the city of Mengtse tin, lead, and silver are found. In Szechuen a mining concession has been granted to an English company, and six similar concessions are said to have been granted to the French.

Commerce.

The commercial intercourse of China is mainly with the United Kingdom and the British colonies. The following table shows the value of the foreign trade of China for five years in haikwan taels:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899 ¹	1900 ¹
Imports . . .	202,589,924	202,828,625	209,578,334	264,748,456	211,076,422
Exports . . .	131,081,421	163,501,358	159,037,149	195,784,832	158,996,752

¹ These values are the actual market prices of the goods (imports and exports) in the ports of China; but for the purposes of comparison it is the value of the imports at the moment of landing, and of the exports at the moment of shipping, that should be taken. For this purpose from the imports there have to be deducted the costs incurred after landing, namely, the expenses of landing, storing, and selling, and the duty paid; and to the exports there have to be added the importer's commission, the expenses of packing, storing, and shipping, and the export duty. So dealt with, the value of the imports in 1899 comes to 253,953,853 haikwan taels, and that of the exports to 217,610,004 haikwan taels; and the value of the imports in 1900 comes to 185,870,551 haikwan taels, and that of the exports to 176,680,221 haikwan taels.

During 1900 the principal countries participated in the trade of China as shown in the following table:—

—	Imports from (value in haikwan taels)	Exports to (value in haikwan taels)	Total Trade (value in haikwan taels)
Great Britain . . .	45,467,409	9,356,428	54,823,837
Hong Kong . . .	93,546,617	63,961,634	157,808,251
India . . .	16,816,029	2,865,345	19,681,374
United States of America	16,724,493	14,751,631	31,476,124
Continent of Europe (without Russia) . . .	10,273,405	24,976,619	35,250,024
Japan . . .	25,752,694 ¹	16,938,053 ¹	42,690,747
Russia (in Europe and Asia) . . .	4,373,463	12,374,115	16,747,578

¹ Including Imports from Formosa, etc., haikwan taels 3,747,047
 „ Exports to „ „ „ 782,701

The imports into China from Hong Kong come originally from, and the exports from China to that colony are further carried on to, Great Britain, Germany, France, America, Australia, India, the Straits, and other countries.

The figures given above include the statistics of imports and exports at the treaty ports for the whole year; and also the like statistics of the junk trade of Hong Kong and Macao with the south of China (by the Kaulun and Lappa custom houses).

The chief imports and exports are as follows (1900):—

Imports	Haikwan taels	Exports	Haikwan taels
Opium . . .	31,030,811	Tea . . .	25,444,801
Cotton goods . . .	75,606,360	Silk, raw & manuf'd	49,443,869
Raw cotton . . .	1,832,966	Sugar . . .	2,983,990
Woollen goods . . .	3,422,645	Straw braid . . .	4,371,157
Metals . . .	9,178,452	Hides, cow & buffalo	4,147,532
Coal . . .	6,388,415	Paper . . .	2,506,323
Oil, kerosene . . .	13,955,582	Clothing . . .	2,039,743
Rice . . .	11,376,675	Chinaaware, pottery .	1,627,368
Sugar . . .	6,423,793	Raw cotton . . .	9,860,969
Fish, &c. . .	3,391,338	Beans, bean cake . .	5,468,086

Of the tea in 1900, 135,139 piculs (each 133½ lbs.) went to Great Britain, 665,267 piculs to Russia, 255,156 piculs to the United States, 119,328 piculs to Hong Kong, 45,584 piculs to Australia, out of a total of 1,384,324 piculs. The total export of tea has been as follows to foreign countries in piculs:—1885, 2,128,751; 1895, 1,865,680; 1897, 1,532,158; 1898, 1,538,600; 1899, 1,630,795; 1900, 1,384,324.

China has besides an extensive coasting trade, largely carried on by British and other foreign as well as Chinese vessels.

Great Britain has, in virtue of various treaties with the Chinese Government, the right of access to certain ports of the Empire. The following is a

list of 34 of these treaty ports, with their estimated Chinese population and value of their direct foreign imports and exports for 1900 :—

Names of Ports	Provinces	Population	Imports	Exports
			Haikwan taels	Haikwan taels
Newchwang	Shanghai	45,000	2,082,420	3,910,412
Tientsin	Chihli	700,000	5,768,418	1,024,643
Chifu	Shantung	40,000	4,737,954	2,018,266
Kiauchau	"	—	158,598	32,282
Chung-king	Szechuan	300,000	—	—
Ichang	Hupeh	35,000	—	—
Shasi	"	73,000	—	—
Hankau	"	850,000	802,168	6,158,837
Yochau	Hunan	20,000	—	—
Kiukiang	Kiangsi	82,000	9,350	—
Wuhu	Anhui	92,230	87,974	17,938
Chinkiang	Kiangsu	140,000	1,148,341	926,245
Nanking	"	300,000	15,000	—
Shanghai	"	620,000	125,990,094	78,189,268
Suchau	"	500,000	1,771	—
Ningpo	Chékiang	255,000	947,673	—
Hangchow	"	700,000	—	—
Wenchau	"	80,000	16,726	—
Santiao	Fukien	8,000	—	—
Fuchau	"	650,000	4,828,133	5,860,592
Amoy	"	96,000	11,076,220	1,442,844
Swatow	Kwangtung	38,000	12,525,066	5,418,631
Canton	"	800,000	13,691,180	18,892,379
Wuchau	Kwangsi	52,000	4,489,466	1,874,568
Sanshui	Kwangtung	5,000	1,438,028	725,127
Kongmun and Kumehuk	"	—	1,619,462	166,777
Kaulun	"	—	20,768,638	20,857,760
Lappa	"	—	3,943,202	5,640,729
Klungchau	"	35,000	2,106,150	1,631,941
Pakhoi	"	20,000	2,042,920	1,793,903
Lungchau	Kwanai	20,000	123,324	9,186
Mengtaz	Yunnan	12,000	2,963,242	2,439,688
Saemao	"	15,000	150,195	35,316
Yatung	Tibet	—	—	—

The value of the total imports into the United Kingdom from China and of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom to China (including Hong Kong and Macao), in each of the last five years, were, according to the Board of Trade returns :—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Imports into Great Britain	£ 3,788,606	£ 3,905,220	£ 3,400,525	£ 3,958,902	£ 3,429,314
Exports of British produce	£ 8,540,543	£ 7,117,896	£ 7,264,886	£ 9,729,702	£ 8,339,493

From China, exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao, the imports into the United Kingdom amounted in 1899 to 3,069,452L.; in 1900, to 2,359,821L.; to China, exclusive of these ports, the exports of British produce amounted in 1899 to 7,040,460L.; in 1900 to 5,574,147L.

In 1890 and in the last five years the quantities and value of the imports of tea into the United Kingdom from China, including Hong Kong and Macao, were :—

Year	Quantities	Value	Year	Quantities	Value
	lbs.	£		lbs.	£
1890	73,743,124	2,813,060	1898	27,077,759	943,619
1895	40,083,864	1,430,658	1899	34,814,281	1,044,711
1897	28,760,297	987,314	1900	21,315,538	688,432

Other important articles of import into, and of export from, Great Britain from and to China in 1900 were :—

Imports	£	Exports	£
Raw silk	738,988	Cottons	5,150,818
Hemp	440,988	Iron, wrought, &c. . .	773,199
Skins and furs	377,634	Woollens	547,451
Straw plaiting	224,177	Machinery	263,510
Bristles	135,290	Coal	187,858
Hair	131,796	Cotton yarn	84,605

Shipping and Navigation.

During the year 1900, 69,230 vessels, of 40,807,242 tons (57,576 being steamers of 39,555,768 tons), entered and cleared Chinese ports. Of these 22,818, of 23,052,459 tons, were British; 34,129, of 7,864,217 tons, Chinese; 3,527 of 4,032,147 tons, German; 4,917, of 3,871,559 tons, Japanese; 1,311 of 474,479 tons, American; 978, of 664,987 tons, French.

Internal Communications.

China is traversed in all directions by numerous roads, and, though none are paved or metalled, and all are badly kept, a vast internal trade is carried on partly over them, but chiefly by means of numerous canals and navigable rivers. In February, 1898, the Chinese Government agreed that all internal waterways should be open both to foreign and native steamers.

In the north of China a considerable extent of railway (mostly in British hands) has been constructed and is open for traffic. From Peking to Tientsin, a distance of 80 miles, the line is open, and thence to Tang-ku on the coast, a distance of 27 miles. From Tang-ku it runs through the coal district to Shan-hai-kuan 147 miles, and thence along the coast, 113 miles, to Chen-Chou at the head of the Gulf of Liao-Tung. As the railway approaches Chen-Chou, two lines branch off, one of 7 miles from Kao Chiao to Tien Chiao Chang on the coast; the other runs 30 miles inland from Nu Err Ho to the Nan Pao coal mines. The total length of line open from Peking to Chen-Chou, including the two branches, is 404 miles. The line is continued round the head of the Liao Tung Gulf to Niuchuang, and connected with the railway from Port Arthur to Kharvin. Another prolongation of the British line is being laid from Chen Chou to Hsin Min Tun, 106 miles to the north-east, and about 40 miles west of Mukden. The Russian railway through Northern Manchuria to Vladivostok with a length of 950 miles has been completed, and the branch through Southern Manchuria from Kharvin to Port Arthur, 650 miles, is in working order. Towards the south-west, Peking is connected with Pao-ting-fu, the capital of the province of Chihli, by a line 88 miles in length, from which, at Liu Li Ho, a branch runs to the Chou Kow Tien coal

fields, ten miles distant. The Pao-Ting-Fu line, constructed with British capital, was, in January, 1900, transferred to a Belgian syndicate, and is being extended to Hankau on the Yangtze river. The works have been completed southwards for 62 miles from Pao-ting-fu, and northwards from Hankau for 127 miles. The German system in Shantung is being pushed forward. The line from Tsintau on the coast near Kiau-Chau has been constructed to Kaomi, a length of 68 miles, and is expected to be open in May, 1902, as far as Weihsien, whence the surveys have been executed towards Tsinan for a length of 25 miles. The system will be triangular, running from Tsinan to Yenchau, and thence north-eastwards back to Kiau-Chau. In Hunan a railway is being constructed by American, English and German engineers from the coal region near Pinghsiang to Yochau on the Yangtze river, and this line will connect with the projected American line from Hankau to Canton. Concessions for British railways from Shanghai to Suchau, Chin-Kiang, and Nanking, and to Hangchau and Ningpo, were granted in 1897, but the lines are not yet begun. The Shanghai-Wusung railway of 12 miles has been open for traffic since August, 1898. Other lines (British) are to connect Chingtu in the province of Szechuen with Wuchau and with Canton. Concessions have been granted for French lines from Lao-Kai to Yuunnan-fu, from Lang-son to Long-chau, and from Nan-ning-fu to Pakhoi.

The imperial Chinese telegraphs are being rapidly extended all over the Empire. There is a line between Peking and Tientsin, one which connects the capital with the principal places in Manchuria up to the Russian frontier on the Amur and the Ussuri; while Newchwang, Chifu, Shanghai, Yangchow, Suchau, all the seven treaty ports on the Yangtze, Canton, Wuchau, Lungchau, and all the principal cities in the Empire are now connected with each other and with the capital. The line from Canton, westerly has penetrated to Yunnan-fu, the capital of Yunnan province, and beyond it to Manwyne, near the borders of Burmah. Shanghai is also in communication with Fuchau, Amoy, Kashing, Shaoshing, Ningpo, &c. Lines have been constructed between Fuchau and Canton, and between Taku, Port Arthur, and Soul, the capital of Korea; and the line along the Yangtze Valley has been extended to Chungking in Szechuen province. The telegraph lines have a length of nearly 14,000 miles, with 250 telegraph offices. There is direct overland communication between Peking and Europe.

The postal work of the Empire is carried on, under the Minister of War, by means of post-carts and runners. In the eighteen provinces are 8,000 offices for post-carts, and scattered over the whole of the Chinese territories are 2,040 offices for runners. There are also numerous private postal couriers, and during the winter a service between the office of the Foreign Customs at Peking and the outports. The Chinese Imperial Post Office was opened on February 2, 1897, the management being confided to the Inspector General of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The sole official coinage and the monetary unit of China is the copper cash, of which about 1,600—1,700 = 1 haikwan tael, and about 22 = 1 penny. The copper cash, however has risen in value; the copper money purchasable for

a tael of silver cost the Government for metal alone 1·354 tael in 1898, and this appreciation of copper has not only restricted coinage, but has led to the melting down of copper coin. The silver sycee is the usual medium of exchange. Large payments are made by weight of silver bullion, the standard being the *Liang* or tael, which varies at different places. The haikwan (or customs) tael, being one tael weight of pure silver, was equal in October, 1898, to 2s. 10½d., or 6·93 haikwan taels to a pound sterling.

By an Imperial decree, issued during 1890, the silver dollar coined at the new Canton mint is made current all over the Empire. It is of the same value as the Mexican and United States silver dollars, and as the Japanese silver yen. Foreign coins are looked upon but as bullion, and usually taken by weight, except at the treaty ports.

WEIGHT.

10 Sze . . .	= 1 Hu.
10 Hu . . .	= 1 Hao.
10 Hao . . .	= 1 Li (nominal cash).
10 Li . . .	= 1 Fun (Candaren).
10 Fun . . .	= 1 Tsien (Mace).
10 Tsien . . .	= 1 Liang (Tael) = 1½ oz. avoirdupois by treaty.
16 Liang . . .	= 1 Kin (Catty) = 1½ lbs. " "
100 Kin . . .	= 1 Tan (Picul) = 133½ lbs. " "

CAPACITY.

10 Ko . . .	= 1 Sheng.
10 Sheng . . .	= 1 Tou (holding from 6½ to 10 Kin of rice and measuring from 1·13 to 1·63 gallon). Commodities, even liquids, such as oil, spirits, &c., are commonly bought and sold by weight.

LENGTH.

10 Fun . . .	= 1 Tsun (inch).
10 Tsun . . .	= 1 Chih (foot) = 14·1 English inches by treaty.
10 Chih . . .	= 1 Chang = 2 fathoms.
1 Li . . .	= approximately 3 cables.

In the tariff settled by treaty between Great Britain and China, the *Chih* of 14½ English inches has been adopted as the legal standard. The standards of weight and length vary all over the Empire, the *Chih*, for example, ranging from 9 to 16 English inches, and the *Chang* (= 10 *Chih*) in proportion; but at the treaty ports the use of the foreign treaty standard of *Chih* and *Chang* is becoming common.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF CHINA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir Chihchôn Lofengluh.
Councillor of Legation.—Sir Halliday Macartney, K.C.M.G.
Chinese Secretary.—Tseng-Chao-Kuring.
Secretary-Interpreter.—Ivan Chên.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHINA.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir E. M. Satow, K.C.M.G. Appointed October 26, 1900.

Secretary.—W. B. Townley.

Military Attaché.—Col. G. F. Browne, D.S.O.

Chinese Secretary.—H. Cockburn, C.B.

Commercial Attaché.—J. W. Jamieson.

There are British Consular representatives at Peking, Amoy, Canton (C.G.), Chefoo, Chinkiang, Chung-king, Foo-chau, Hangchau, Hankau (C.G.), Ichang, Kiukiang, Kiungchau, Newchwang, Nanking, Ningpo, Pagoda Island (V.C.), Pakhoi, Samshui, Shanghai, (C.G.), Shashi, Suchau, Ssumao, Swatau, Teng-Yueh, Tien-tsin (C.G.), Wenchau, Wuchau, Wuhu, Yochau.

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COLOMBIA.

(LA REPÚBLICA DE COLOMBIA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Colombia gained its independence of Spain in 1819, and was officially constituted December 27, 1819. This vast Republic split up into Venezuela, Ecuador, and the Republic of New Granada, February 29, 1832. The Constitution of April 1, 1858, changed the Republic into a confederation of eight States, under the name of Confederation Granadina. On September 20, 1861, the convention of Bogotá brought out the confederation under the new name of United States of New Granada, with nine States. On May 8, 1863, an improved Constitution was formed, and the States reverted to the old name Colombia—United States of Colombia. The revolution of 1885 brought about another change, and the National Council of Bogotá, composed of three delegates from each State, promulgated the Constitution of August 4, 1886. The sovereignty of the nine States was abolished, and they became simple departments, with governors appointed by the President of the Republic, though they have retained some of their old rights, such as the management of their own finances.

The legislative power rests with a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate, numbering 27 members, is composed of representatives of the nine departments, each deputed three senators; the House of Representatives, numbering 66 (subject to change) members, is elected for four years by universal suffrage, each department forming a constituency and returning one member for 50,000 inhabitants.

The President is chosen by electoral colleges, holds office for six years, and exercises his executive functions through six ministers, or secretaries, responsible to Congress. Congress elects, for a term of two years, a substitute, who, failing the president and vice-president during a presidential term, fills the vacancy.

President of the Republic.—J. M. Marroquin; in charge of the executive power since July 31, 1900.

The ministries are those of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, Public Instruction, and the Treasury.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is variously estimated at from 455,000 to 505,000 square miles. According to a census taken in 1870, the population at that date was 2,951,323, and an official estimate of 1881 gives it as follows:—

Departments	Area : English square miles	Population 1881	Density per square mile	Capital	Population 1886
Antioquia. .	22,316	470,000	21	Medellin . .	40,000
Bolivar . .	21,345	280,000	13	Cartagena . .	20,000
Boyacá . .	33,351	702,000	21	Tunja . . .	8,000
Cauca . . .	257,462	621,000	2.4	Popayan . .	10,000
Cundinamarca	79,810	569,000	7	Bogotá . .	120,000
Magdalena .	24,440	90,000	3.7	Santa Marta.	6,000
Panama . .	31,571	285,000	9	Panama . .	30,000
Santander .	16,409	555,600	35	Bucaramanga	20,000
Tolima . .	18,069	306,000	17	Ibagué . .	12,000
Total . .	504,773	3,878,600	7.7		

This includes 220,000 uncivilised Indians, and the population, 80,000, of the extensive territories attached to each State. In 1895 the population was estimated at about 4,000,000, including uncivilised Indians to the number of about 150,000.

The capital, Bogotá, lies 9,000 feet above the sea. The chief commercial towns are Barranquilla (population 40,000) on a cañon of the Magdalena and connected with the coast by 20 miles of railway; Cartagena (20,000); Medellín (40,000), in an important mining region; Bucaramanga (20,000); Cúcuta (10,000), the last two being large coffee centres in Santander.

The frontier line with Venezuela was settled by the award given by the Queen Regent of Spain, March 16, 1891. The boundary line with Brazil is still undefined. That with Peru and Ecuador is to be submitted to the decision of the Queen Regent of Spain according to the convention of December 15, 1894. Boundary disputes with Costa Rica were decided by the President of the French Republic as arbitrator, September 11, 1900.

Religion and Instruction.

The religion of the nation is Roman Catholicism, other forms of religion being permitted, so long as their exercise is 'not contrary to Christian morals nor to the law.' There is a Ministry of Public Instruction which has the supreme direction of education throughout the Republic. Nearly all the schools for secondary education, maintained or assisted by the nation, are entrusted to religious corporations of the Catholic Church. There are in the capital a Faculty of letters and philosophy with three establishments and 1,215 students; a Faculty of jurisprudence and political sciences with 93 students; one of medicine and natural sciences with 215 students, and one of mathematics and engineering with 35 students. For the working class there are a national institute, a school of arts and trades, and a similar school or workshop directed by the Salesian Fathers. In 1897 there were in the 9 departments of the Republic 2,026 colleges and primary schools with 143,076 pupils; their cost for the year was 2,400,247. There are no statistics of private schools. Primary education is gratuitous but not compulsory. The Republic possesses a national library, museum, and observatory.

Finance.

For the two years 1895-96 the revenue amounted to 36,717,748 pesos; for 1897-98 to 37,461,000 pesos; expenditure, 1897-98, 41,429,180 pesos.

The following are the official estimates (in paper pesos) of revenue and expenditure for the biennial periods indicated:—

	1895-96	1897-98	1899-1900	1901-02
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Revenue	26,226,300	34,361,000	29,918,640	28,983,640
Expenditure	35,773,882	35,771,013	29,918,640	40,427,575

The revenue is mainly derived from customs duties, estimated for 1901-2 at 21,453,640 pesos. Both import and export duties are levied, the latter falling heavily on the staple products of the country, coffee, hides, skins, rubber, gold, silver, and cattle. The slaughtering of cattle and the sale of meat are government monopolies. The annual revenue from the Panama railway is 225,000 pesos gold, but in 1880 the amount up to March 27, 1908, was received in anticipation. The largest items of expenditure are war, 13,317,088 pesos; justice, 4,571,892; debt, 3,773,500; finance, 4,336,238.

The internal debt on June 30, 1899, was: consolidated, 5,633,716 pesos; floating, 5,725,358 pesos; total, 11,359,074 pesos. The annual interest on the consolidated debt amounts to 353,300 pesos. The floating debt should be paid off by means of sinking funds assigned by Congress for the purpose in 1886. The fund, consisting chiefly of revenues from the custom-house and the rent of the emerald mines, at present amounts to 1,738,000 pesos per annum.

The external debt, mostly due to British creditors, in 1896 amounted, with arrears, to 3,514,442*l*. An agreement for a settlement was arrived at by the Colombian Government and the bondholders in January, 1897, new bonds being issued for 2,700,000*l*. at 1½ per cent. interest, increasing by ½ per cent. every three years till the rate is 3 per cent. This arrangement was satisfactorily carried out till August 31, 1899, when the insurrection, which is still going on, broke out. In the middle of 1901 the interest arrears amounted to 101,250*l*. and the total external debt to 2,801,250*l*.

The total revenues and expenditures of the 9 departments of the Republic for 1899 and 1900 were estimated at 16,986,756 and 17,346,040 paper pesos, respectively. The departmental revenues are derived largely from monopolies, notably in Panama, where monopolies in tobacco, salt, opium, ice, and gambling are sold annually to the highest bidder.

Defence.

The strength of the national army is determined by Act of Congress each session. The peace footing was fixed at 1,000 in 1898. In case of war the Executive can raise the army to the strength which circumstances may require. Every able-bodied Colombian is liable to military service.

There is one river gunboat and two other small vessels.

Production.

Columbia is rich in minerals, and gold is found in all the departments. From Antioquia alone gold valued at 40,000*l.* is exported annually. The gold mines at Cara in Darien, the only mines in full activity in 1897, average '94 oz. of gold per ton of ore. The average annual output of gold and silver is about 823,000*l.* in value. The number of mines of all sorts on which the legal imposts were paid in 1891 was 4,961, nearly all of which were gold mines either alluvial or in veins. The mines (mostly gold and silver) are in Antioquia, Cauca, Bolivar, Tolima, Panama, and Magdalena. Other minerals, more or less worked, are copper, platinum, lead, mercury, cinnabar (14 mines), manganese (7 mines), emeralds (32 mines). The emerald mines of Muzo and Coscuez belong to the Government, but up to 1901 were leased to a French company; they yielded over 20,000*l.* worth of stones per annum, but, in consequence of the civil war, operations are suspended. The Pradera iron works north-east of Bogotá have a capacity of 30 tons of pig iron daily, and manufacture wrought iron, rails, sugar mills, castings, &c. In the immediate neighbourhood of the works are coal, iron, limestone, sand, manganese, and fireclay deposits, which render the locality highly favourable for the development of metallurgical industries. The salt mines at Zipaquirá, north of Bogotá, are a government monopoly and a great source of revenue, supplying nearly the whole of Colombia with salt. In several of the departments there are extensive deposits of coal and petroleum. The government has undertaken the working of the coal mines at San Jorge, which had been abandoned. On the coasts there are valuable pearl fisheries which the Government desires to concede for a term of years.

Only a small section of the country is under cultivation. Much of the soil is fertile, but of no present value, from want of means of communication and transport. From 1889 to 1897 about 250,000 hectares of timber-bearing public land were conceded, for terms of 4 years, in plots of 5,000 hectares to private persons. Coffee cultivation is extending rapidly; cocoa, tobacco, sugar, vegetable ivory, and dyewoods are produced, besides wheat, maize, plantains, &c. The rubber tree grows wild, and is tapped, but is not cultivated. Tolu balsam is cultivated, and copaiba trees are tapped but are not cultivated. In Colombia the number of cattle is estimated at 3,465,060, besides 3,487,000 goats, sheep, and swine. There is a considerable export trade in cattle. There are heavy export duties on all the products of the country.

Commerce.

The value of the foreign commerce of Colombia for the years named has been as follows (in gold):—

	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Imports	10,711,207	11,528,365	16,947,135	19,722,098	11,083,028
Exports	15,962,019	15,088,406	18,597,352	18,541,084	19,157,788

The civil war which began in 1899, and is still raging, has been detrimental to the commerce of the country. For 1899 and 1900 the only trade statistics accessible are those for the port of Barranquilla. In 1900 the declared value of the imports was 407,973*l.*, and of the exports 683,300*l.* The quantities of the chief imports and the values of the chief exports are given as follows:—

Imports		1899	1900	Exports.		1899	1900
					£	£	
Cottons	Bales	24,892	9,769	Coffee	508,820	270,876	
Prints	"	2,739	1,468	Copaiba balsam	707,190	6	
Cloth	"	3,999	2,351	Tolu	5,547	4,030	
Flour	Bags	60,949	24,339	Dividivi	1,550	2,271	
Rice	"	18,388	15,058	Gold bars and dust	360,962	99,266	
Petroleum	Cases	42,312	55,833	Silver ore and bars	106,133	49,149	
Brandy	"	14,266	336	Precious stones	41,885	7,885	
Ale	"	13,240	1,593	Hides	99,119	59,451	
Wine: Barrels and Cases		31,297	2,915	Cattle	89,890	84,092	
Wire fencing	Rolls	26,633	550	Tobacco	47,494	58,204	
Salt	Bags	42,742	69,248	Rubber	34,665	14,063	

Of the exports about 27 per cent. in value go to the United States; 25 per cent. to Great Britain; 17 per cent. to France; 16 per cent. to Germany.

There is an important transit trade, passing through the two ports of Panama and of Colon. In 1900 the weight of goods transported westwards by rail was 153,758 tons, of which 60,518 tons was from New York; 54,905 tons from Europe, and the remainder was in local traffic. The weight carried eastwards was 203,619 tons, of which 118,670 tons was to New York; 77,219 tons to Europe, and the rest was in local traffic.

The following table gives the total value of the imports into the United Kingdom from Colombia, and of the exports of British home produce to Colombia, according to the Board of Trade returns, in each of the last five years:—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into United Kingdom	569,232	556,560	635,488	574,021	282,906
Exports of British Produce	1,344,541	1,191,023	789,692	668,986	344,893

Of the imports into the United Kingdom from Colombia, the most important articles in 1900 were silver ore, of the value of 1,909*l.* (43,010*l.* in 1899); coffee, of the value of 174,564*l.*; caoutchouc, 5,753*l.* At the head of the articles of British home produce exported to Colombia in 1900 were manufactured cotton goods, of the value of 203,044*l.* The other principal articles exported from Great Britain to Colombia were linen manufactures, of the value of 21,956*l.*; woollens, of the value of 16,631*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 13,009*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, 6,680*l.*; sacks, 13,809*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

In 1898 the merchant shipping of Colombia consisted of 1 steamer of 457 tons and 7 sailing vessels of 1,770 tons. In 1898 there entered at Barranquilla and Sabanilla 266 vessels of 441,673 tons (127 of 225,708 tons British), and cleared 263 of 442,777 tons (128 of 227,519 tons British). At Panama, Colon, Santa Maria, and Cartagena in 1897 there entered 923 vessels of 1,213,110 tons, and cleared 919 of 1,210,629 tons. The ports of Colombia are in regular communication with those of European and American countries by means of 10 lines of mail steamers, 5 of which are British and the others German, French, Spanish, Dutch, and Italian.

The total length of railways open in Colombia in 1901 was 400 miles

belonging to 9 companies and 2 States. There are besides about 76 miles unfinished, and extensions of existing lines are projected to a length of about 330 miles. The roads of Colombia are simple mule tracks, but the Government is employing soldiers to improve the main roads. Much of the inland traffic is by river, and the work of clearing and canalising the lower and upper Magdalena is being carried on. That river is navigable for 900 miles; steamers ascend to La Dorada, 592 miles from Barranquilla. Tributaries supply 215 miles more of navigable water, and on these rivers 42 steamers, with a total tonnage of 7,331 regularly ply.

In the two years 1896-97 the Post Office carried 2,794,069 letters and post-cards, 1,233,313 printed papers, and 161,217 other packets; total 4,188,599 packets.

There were 8,600 miles of telegraph in 1898, with 448 stations; between January 1, 1896, and June 30, 1898, 1,388,388 telegrams were transmitted and received, and 9,887 cablegrams. Receipts for telegrams 303,570 pesos paper; for cablegrams, 99,923 pesos paper.

Under the superintendence of M. de Lesseps, a company was formed in 1881 for the construction of a ship canal, 46 miles in length, across the Isthmus of Panama, mainly following the line of the railway. The capital received up to June 30, 1886, amounted to 772,545,412 francs; and it was expected that before the undertaking was completed this would have to be nearly doubled. The company, being unable to proceed, was compelled to go into liquidation and suspend payment and all operations on the canal (from March 15, 1889). In March 1893 a further extension was granted for the organisation of a new company to take over the business; in 1894 a new company was formed, which obtained a concession for 10 years, extended in 1900 by 6 years, so as to terminate in April 1910. By that time the canal, according to the annual report of 1899, might be completed at a cost of 512,000,000 francs (20,480,000*l.*) On January 4, 1902, the Board of the company offered to sell to the United States all their rights and property for 40,000,000 dollars. In view of this offer the United States Isthmian Canal Commission has recommended the Panama route, estimating that the work can be finished in 10 years at a cost of 45,000,000 dollars less than a canal by the Nicaragua route. The matter is now before the United States Legislature. The treaty between Great Britain and the United States signed November 18, and ratified by the United States Senate December 16, 1901, provides for the neutralization of the inter-oceanic canal by whatever route it may be constructed, and for its use on equal terms by vessels of all nations.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

In 1894 a law was passed providing for the redemption of the paper currency, the free coinage of gold, and the coinage of small silver pieces for the Government in European mints. This scheme, however, has come to nothing, and the forced paper currency amounted in August, 1901, to 350,000,000 pesos, gold being at a premium of 2,500 per cent.

The gold *peso*, or dollar, of 10 reals is of the nominal value of 4*s.*, or 5 *fr.*; fineness .835. At Panama and Colon, where paper has not yet been introduced, the sol or Peruvian dollar is the legal tender.

Coining money:—

Nickel.—2½-cent, 5-cent, common in every-day use.

Silver.—The *peso*, 10-, 20-, 50-, and 80-cent. pieces. ½-real, 1 real, 2 real, not coined at present.

All the foreign coins have long since disappeared, and any that arrive are bought up at the ports at a high premium.

The metric system was introduced into the Republic in 1857. In custom-house business the kilogramme, equal to 2,204 avoirdupois pounds, is the standard. In ordinary commerce the arroba, of 25 Colombian pounds, or 12½ kilos; the quintal, of 100 Colombian pounds, or 50 kilos; and the carga, of 250 Colombian pounds, or 125 kilos, are generally used. The Colombian libra is equal to 1·102 pound avoirdupois. The Colombian vara, or 80 cm., is the measure of length used for retailing purposes, but in liquid measure the French litre is the legal standard.

Diplomatic and Commercial Representatives.

1. OF COLOMBIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister and Envoy.—Dr. Ignacio Gutierrez-Ponce.

Secretary of Legation.—Filemón Buitrago.

Attaché.—J. M. Roldan.

Consul-General in London.—G. R. Calderon.

There are consuls or vice-consuls at Grimsby, Liverpool, Nottingham, Southampton, Birmingham, Cardiff, Dover, Dundee, Glasgow, and Manchester.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COLOMBIA.

Minister and Consul-General.—George Earle Welby. Appointed November 23, 1898.

Consul at Panama.—Claude C. Mallet.

Vice-Consuls at Barranquilla, Bogota, Carthagena, Colon, Honda, Medellin, and Santa Martha.

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CONGO INDEPENDENT STATE.

Constitution and Government.

THE Congo Independent State has succeeded to the Congo International Association, founded in 1883 by Leopold II., King of the Belgians. That Association, having obtained the recognition of its sovereignty by treaties in 1884 and 1885, with most of the European nations and the United States of America, adhered, February 26, 1885, to the resolutions of the Congress of Berlin. These resolutions, collected in a "General Act," establish freedom of trade in the basin of the Congo, and declare absolutely free the navigation of the Congo, its tributaries, and the lakes and canals connected with it; they lay down rules for the protection of the natives and the suppression of the slave trade, and impose on the powers which signed the Act the obligation to accept the mediation of one or more friendly governments should any serious dispute occur concerning the territories of the conventional basin of the Congo. An International Conference at Brussels in 1890 authorised the Government of the Independent State to levy certain duties on imports.

The State was placed under the sovereignty of Leopold II., King of the Belgians, on the basis of personal union with Belgium, but it has declared itself perpetually neutral in accordance with the provision of Chapter III. of the General Act of Berlin. By a will dated August 2, 1889, the King has bequeathed to Belgium all his sovereign rights in the State. On July 31, 1890, the territories of the State were declared inalienable, and a Convention of July 3, 1890, between Belgium and the Independent State, reserved to the former the right of annexing the latter after a period of ten years. This right is continued under an Act of August 10, 1901. See under *Finance*.

The Central Government at Brussels consists of the King of the Belgians, and, under his orders, a Secretary of State, who is chief of the departments of Foreign Affairs, Finance, and the Interior. A Governor-General represents the King at Boma and administers the territories of the State in accordance with the King's orders.

The precise boundaries of the Independent State were defined by the neutrality declarations of August, 1885, and December, 1894, after treaties with Germany, November 8, 1884; Great Britain, December 16, 1884; the

Netherlands, December 27, 1884; France, February 5, 1885; Portugal, February 14, 1885, and May, 1891; and by treaties concluded with Great Britain, May 12, 1894, and France, August 4, 1894. The State includes a small region on the north bank of the river from its mouth to Manyanga; French territory intervening between this last station and the mouth of the Ubangi, whence the State extends northwards to the Ubangi River and the Bomu River, north-east to the watershed of the Congo basin, eastwards to 30° E. long., and Lake Tanganika, south-east to Lake Bangweolo and southern watershed of the Congo basin to Lake Dilolo, south-west to the course of the Kassai river, thence to 7° S., the river Kwilu, 8° S., the river Kwango, and the parallel of Nokki.

The territory is divided into fourteen administrative districts:—Banana, Boma, Matadi, the Falls, Stanley Pool, Kwango Oriental, Lake Leopold II., Bangala, Equator, Ubangi, Welle, Stanley Falls, Aruwimi, Lualaba-Kasai. At the head of each district there is a commissioner. In 1901 there were, altogether, 204 posts and stations at which 1,007 European Government agents officiated.

Area and Population.

The area of the Independent State is estimated at 900,000 square miles, with a population of 30,000,000 of Bantu origin. The European population in January, 1901, numbered 2,204. Of these, 1,187 were Belgian, 115 English, 91 Portuguese, 107 Swedish, 19 Norwegian, 58 French, 30 American, 170 Italian, 43 Danish, 114 Dutch, 62 German, 11 Spanish, 9 Austrian, 19 Swiss, and 14 Russian.

The native languages comprise many dialects, every tribe having its own. Kiswahili is the language spoken by the natives who have been under Arab influence, and this is used by the missionaries. The religion of the natives consists of a gross fetichism, but mission work is actively carried on. There are 76 mission stations, with 300 missionaries, of whom 180 are Catholic and 120 Protestant. In education they co-operate with the Government, which has formed 3 agricultural colonies where children are collected and taught.

Finance, Defence.

For 1900 the revenue was estimated at 26,256,500 francs; expenditure, 27,731,254 francs; for 1901, revenue, 30,751,054 francs; expenditure, 31,256,054 francs. For 1902 the revenue and expenditure were estimated as follows:—

Revenue.	Francs	Expenditure.	Francs.
Customs	6,055,000	Admin. in Europe . .	647,460
Transport, &c. . .	4,160,000	Admin. in Africa . .	3,630,545
State domain, &c. .	15,452,000	Public Force	7,865,132
Portfolio	1,793,000	Marine	2,118,036
Direct taxes . . .	580,000	Transports	2,300,000
Various	759,000	Public Works	1,137,755
		Agriculture	1,466,462
		Domain	5,752,905
		Various	3,630,705
		Extraordinary	3,856,494
Total	28,709,000	Total	32,405,492

The debt of the Congo State, contracted at various dates, is given as follows: Under decree of February 7, 1888, authorising the issue of bonds amounting to a nominal capital of 150,000,000 francs, the amount of 70,000,000 francs was issued; under decrees of October 17, 1896, and June 14, 1898, 14,000,000 francs (nominal capital) was issued at 4 per cent. interest; under convention of July 3, 1890, Belgium advanced 25,000,000 francs to the Congo State, interest to be at 3 per cent. after January 3, 1901, should the Congo State not have been annexed to Belgium by that date; under convention of June 10, 1895, Belgium advanced a further sum amounting to 8,804,415 francs on the same terms; on July 5, 1887, bonds were created and delivered to the members and subscribers of the late "Comité d'Etudes du Haut Congo," amounting to 422,220 francs, yielding interest at 2½ per cent. from January 1, 1900. Under an Act of August 10, 1901, Belgium renounces for the present the repayment of its advances and the payment of interest thereon; but reserves the right to annex the Congo State, whose financial obligations to Belgium will revive only when the latter State renounces the right to annex the former.

In October, 1901, a loan of 50,000,000 francs, at 4 per cent. interest, was issued for the purpose of public works, including railways.

There is an armed force of native Africans, divided into 23 companies, commanded by 116 European officers and 348 sergeants. The effective strength for 1901 was fixed at 12,800 men. There are 4 camps of instruction.

Production, Commerce, Shipping.

The lands within the State are divided for the purposes of occupation, into three classes: those which are occupied by natives, and on which they have the right of occupation; registered lands, constituting private estates of non-natives; and crown lands, comprising all vacant lands. For private estates there is a system of registration, under the superintendence of the "Conservateur des Titres Fonciers," who is also chief of the Cadastral service.

The chief products are rubber, ivory, palm-nuts, and palm-oil. Coffee grows freely, and the cultivation of cocoa is successful. Tobacco is grown in all native villages, and is beginning to be exported. Plantations of Havana and Sumatra tobacco have been established by the Government.

The commerce of the State has expanded rapidly. The special exports in 1887 amounted to 1,980,440 francs. The development in the last five years was as follows:—

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Special	General	Special	General
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
1896	15,227,776	16,040,371	12,389,600	15,091,138
1897	22,181,462	23,427,198	15,146,976	17,457,090
1898	23,084,447	25,185,139	22,163,482	25,396,706
1899	22,325,847	27,102,581	36,067,959	39,138,283
1900	24,724,109	31,803,214	47,377,401	51,775,978

In the special trade of 1900 the chief imports and exports were:—

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	Francs		Francs
Arms, ammunition, &c.	761,804	Rubber.	39,874,005
Steamers and machinery.	1,783,302	Ivory . . .	5,253,300
Other machinery . .	1,939,653	Palm nuts . .	1,318,810
Metals and their manuf.	1,355,148	Palm-oil . .	813,300
Drinks	1,803,125	Hides . . .	2,811
Food substances . .	4,316,158	Timber . . .	39,886
Tissues and clothing .	6,673,563	Tobacco . .	8,239
		Coffee . . .	27,825

Of the special imports the value of 17,270,483 francs came from Belgium; 2,959,590 francs from Great Britain; 1,302,336 francs from Germany, and 1,507,490 francs from Holland. Of the special exports the value of 42,694,998 francs went to Belgium; 270,090 francs to Great Britain; 1,565,352 francs to neighbouring Portuguese possessions, and 2,604,617 francs to Holland.

According to the Board of Trade Returns the imports into the United Kingdom from the Congo State in 1900 amounted to the value of 17,619l. (rubber, 6,612l.); and the exports of British produce and manufactures to the Congo State, to 151,653l. (cottons, 108,940l.).

At the ports of Boma and Banana in 1900 of sea-going vessels there entered 230 of 465,674 tons, and cleared 227 of 458,562 tons. Of the tonnage entered 273,059 was Belgian, 81,842 British, and 62,394 German; of the tonnage cleared, 270,111 was Belgian, 80,330 British, and 62,394 German. In the coasting trade there entered 408 vessels of 18,232 tons, and cleared 428 of 18,746 tons. There is regular steam communication (fortnightly) with Antwerp and frequent steam communication with Liverpool, Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Lisbon.

Internal Communications.

The Congo is navigable for about 100 miles from its mouth to Matadi, and on this section 7 steamers belonging to the State ply. Above this, for over 200 miles, are numerous rapids, which render the river unnavigable as far as Stanley Pool (Leopoldville). Above the Pool there are about 1,000 miles of navigable water, as far as Stanley Falls, while several of the great tributaries are navigable over a considerable extent of their course.

A railway of about 250 miles in length, running at an average distance of 20 miles south of the river, connects Matadi with Stanley Pool. This railway is now open for traffic in its whole length. A local railway under construction in Mayumbe is open for traffic for a length of 20 miles. Under a 99 years' concession to a Belgian company, about 900 miles of railways are about to be constructed from the Congo at Stanleyville and Nyangwe to Lake Albert Nyanza and Lake Tanganyika. From Leopoldville a public transport service on the Upper Congo has been organised by the Government, 28 steamers being employed for this purpose.

In 1900 there were in the State 20 post offices. In 1900 in the internal service 138,788 letters, papers, &c., were transmitted; and in the external, 358,451. The State is included in the Postal Union. Telegraph lines connect Boma and Leopoldville, 280 miles; Leopoldville and the Equator, 464 miles; Lisala and Umangi, 14 miles; and there are 37 miles of telegraph line in Mayumbe: total length, 795 miles.

The legal money is as in Belgium.

Consul-General in London for the Congo Independent State.—J. Houdret.
British Consul—Roger Casement (at Kinchassa).
British Vice-Consul at Boma.—

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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 part from 1824 to 1829 of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a Constitution first promulgated in 1870, but modified very frequently since that date. Practically there was no constitution, but only dictatorships, between 1870 and 1882. The legislative power is vested in a Chamber of Representatives—one representative to every 8,000 inhabitants—chosen in electoral assemblies, the members of which are returned by the suffrage of all who are able to support themselves. There were 537 electors in 1889, and 26 deputies (32 in 1895). The members of the Chamber are elected for the term of four years, one-half retiring every two years. The executive authority is in the hands of a president, elected, in the same manner as the Congress, for the term of four years.

President of the Republic.—Rafael Iglesias, re-elected November 1897.

Vice-President.—Dem. Iglesias Llorente.

The administration normally is carried on, under the President, by four ministers—viz. of the Interior; of Foreign Affairs, Education, Justice, and Worship; of Finance and Commerce; and of War and Marine.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 23,000 English square miles, divided into five provinces, San José, Alajuela, Heredia, Cartago, and Guanacaste; and two comarcas, Puntarenas, part of the Pacific coast-line, and Limon, the whole of the Caribbean coast. The boundary disputes with Colombia and Nicaragua have been settled. According to the census of February 18, 1892, the population was 243,205 (122,480 males and 120,725 females), besides 19,456 (estimated) unenumerated, and about 3,500 aborigines. There were 6,289 foreigners, of whom 831 were from Spain; 622 from Italy; 342 from Germany; 246 from England; 204 from the United States; and 634 were British subjects from the West Indies. The enumerated population gives on an average 10·5 inhabitants to the square mile. In December, 1899, the population was put at 309,683. The official returns of births and deaths showed: For 1897, births 12,969, deaths 6,538; 1898, births 11,232, deaths 6,858; 1899, births 10,691, deaths 7,652; 1900, births 10,695, deaths 6,275; but these returns are very defective. The average immigration since 1894 is stated to be about 1,000 annually. The population of European descent, many of them pure Spanish blood, dwell mostly around the capital, the city of San José (25,000), and in the towns of Alajuela, Cartago, Heredia (6,047), Guanacaste, Puntarenas, and Limon (4000). The government encourages immigration by the sale of land on easy terms.

For the purpose of public health the country has been divided into 21 districts, superintended by medical men paid by the national Treasury.

Religion and Instruction.

The Roman Catholic is the religion of the State, but there is entire religious liberty under the Constitution. In 1892 there were in the Republic 2,245 Protestants, 35 Jews, and 224 Buddhists, &c. Education is compulsory and free. In 1897 there were 327 primary schools, with 21,913 pupils in attendance, besides five establishments for higher education. In 1899, 751,042 pesos were devoted to education. Public instruction in all its branches is rigidly enforced.

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.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for five years have been (from 1896-97 to 1899-1900 in paper pesos of variable value; for 1900-01, in gold colones, worth about ls. 9d.):—

—	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Colones
Revenue . .	7,435,611	8,424,104	8,413,199	8,228,292	8,700,833
Expenditure	6,697,327	8,313,454	8,069,748	7,448,120	9,319,192

The revenue is chiefly derived from customs, 3,077,300 pesos, and excise, 2,296,000 pesos; while the expenditure is chiefly for the various departments of Government, 3,326,000 pesos; internal debt, 1,754,000 pesos; expenditure from the proceeds of coffee duty, 831,210 pesos; and Costa Rica Railway dividend, 145,000 pesos.

The foreign debt of the Republic outstanding in 1887 was 2,691,300*l.*, and the arrears of interest amounted to 2,119,512*l.* In 1888 an arrangement was made with the creditors, but in 1895 the Government again went into default, and in March, 1897 a new arrangement was agreed to. The interest on 525,000*l.* of the capital is reduced to 3 per cent., and that on 1,475,000*l.* to 2½ per cent. Amortization at the rate of 10,000*l.* annually will begin in 1917. The unpaid interest coupons, January, 1895, to April, 1897, will be cancelled on the payment by Costa Rica at once of 31,562*l.*, and of 100,000*l.* by annual instalments of 5,000*l.* The total foreign debt in 1901 stood at 2,080,000. The internal debt in 1900 amounted to 6,916,072 pesos, of which 6,067,898 pesos consists of floating debt.

Defence.

Costa Rica has an army of 600 men and 12,000 militia, but on a war footing can command 34,000 militia, as every male between 18 and 50 may be required to serve. The Republic has also one torpedo boat, and a gunboat.

Industry and Commerce.

Almost anything can be grown in Costa Rica, but the principal agricultural products are coffee and bananas. In 1899, 35,486,000 lbs. of coffee, valued at 760,038*l.*, and 3,420,166 bunches of bananas, valued at 270,878*l.*, were exported. The export duty on coffee was abolished by decree of April 20, 1901. Maize, rice, and potatoes are commonly cultivated, and cocoa culture is extending. In 1892 the live stock consisted of 345,665 cattle, 77,043 horses, and 2,765 sheep, valued at, in all, 5,827,606 pesos. In 1897 the estimated value was 12,695,065 pesos. Several districts are auriferous, and mining is carried on, but the machinery and plant are of small capacity. From three mines worked with American capital the gold exports in 1900 were valued at 32,000*l.*

The following is the value in gold pesos of the imports and exports (1 gold peso = 4 sh.):—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Imports . .	4,748,818	5,460,944	4,258,896	4,136,706	6,084,895
Exports . .	5,979,727	5,474,774	5,659,219	4,929,954	6,321,192

The most important exports are coffee, valued at 3,800,190 pesos; bananas, 1,354,390 pesos; cedar, 340,165 pesos; gold and silver, 500,000 pesos; skins, 103,330 pesos; rubber, 98,070 pesos in 1900. The coffee exports are to Great Britain, the United States, and the continent of Europe. Of the imports in 1900, 46·2 per cent. were from the United States, 27·3 per cent. from Great Britain, and 13·6 per cent. from Germany.

According to the Board of Trade Returns, the trade of the United Kingdom with Costa Rica has been:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Costa Rica	317,514	333,310	575,610	245,390	342,934
Exports of produce of U.K. to Costa Rica	217,173	197,692	133,175	135,256	232,415

The chief article imported from Costa Rica in 1900 was coffee, value 339,203*l.* The chief domestic exports to Costa Rica in 1900 were cottons, value 69,167*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 35,329*l.*; machinery, 16,483*l.*; woollens and worsteds, 18,211*l.*; railway carriages, 15,305*l.*; sacks, 13,431*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

In 1900 Costa Rica had 3 merchant steamers of 783 tons and 2 sailing vessels of 541 tons.

In 1900 there entered and cleared at the ports of Limon and Punta Arenas 605 vessels of 689,460 tons. Limon is visited regularly by 5 lines of steamers (besides banana steamers) connecting it with ports of Europe and America; Punta Arenas, by 3 lines—American, British, and Chilean.

The railway system of Costa Rica extends from Limon, on the Atlantic coast, inland to Alajuela, with branches, 137 miles. From San José to Tivives, where port works will be erected, a line, 59 miles in length, is being built, which will open communication between the east and west coasts. In May, 1900, there remained 21 miles to be constructed. Other railways are projected. At San José there is an electric tramway of 3½ miles.

In 1899 there were 85 post offices. Letters, &c., despatched (1899): internal, 1,772,914; external, 637,163.

There are (1899) telegraph wires of a total length of 880 English miles, with 52 telegraph offices. The number of messages in 1899 was 342,572. The telephone lines had a length of 200 miles.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

There are two banks in Costa Rica, the Anglo-Costa Rican Bank, and the Bank of Costa Rica, with a capital of 1,200,000 pesos, and 2,000,000 pesos respectively. The paper in circulation in 1900 amounted to 3,000,000 pesos, exchangeable for gold. The metallic money in circulation consists of 5,000,000 of gold colones and about 1,000,000 colones in national silver coin.

On October 26, 1896, an Act was passed for the adoption of a gold standard, at the ratio of 1 to 26½, the monetary unit to be the gold *colon*, weighing 778 grammes, 900 fine. On July 16, 1900, the new coinage was put in circulation, all obligations contracted in national money being payable in the new coinage at the rate of one colon to the silver peso. The new silver coinage consists of fractions of the colon, viz., 50, 25, 10, and 5-cent pieces 750 fine silver, which are legal tender up to 10 colons, copper being legal tender up to 1 colon. Foreign gold is legal, but not foreign silver.

October 22, 1885, to Princess Marie d'Orléans, eldest daughter of the Duc de Chartres, born January 13, 1865; offspring, Prince Aage, born June 10, 1887; Prince Axel, born August 12, 1888; Prince Erik, born November 8, 1890; Prince Viggo, born December 25, 1893; Princess Margrethe, born September 17, 1895.

Brothers and Sister of the King.

I. Princess *Frederica*, born October 9, 1811; married, October 30, 1834, to Duke Alexander of Anhalt-Bernburg; widow August 19, 1863.

II. Prince *Julius*, born October 14, 1824; general in the Danish army.

III. Prince *Hans*, born December 5, 1825; general in the Danish army.

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 IX. has a civil list of 500,000 rigsdalers settled upon him by vote of the Rigsdag, approved December 17, 1863. The heir apparent of the crown has, in addition, an allowance of 60,000 rigsdalers, settled by law of March 20, 1868.

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

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Denmark is embodied in the charter of June 5, 1849, which was modified in some important respects in 1855 and 1863, but again restored, with various alterations, by a statute which obtained the royal sanction on

The metric system is now in use; the following are the old weights and measures:—

The <i>Libra</i>	=1.014 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	=101.40 lbs. „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	=25.35 „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	=1½ imperial bushel.

The old weights and measures of Spain are in general use, but the introduction of the French metric system is legally established.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF COSTA RICA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—M. Peralta (residing in Paris).

Consul-General in London.—John A. Le Lacheur.

There are Consular Representatives at Birmingham, Cardiff, Falmouth, Gibraltar, Glasgow, Hull, Kingston (Jamaica), Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, Southampton, Swansea.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COSTA RICA.

Minister and Consul-General.—G. F. B. Jenner, resident at Guatemala.

Consul.—F. N. Cox.

There are Vice-Consuls at Port Limon and Puntarenas.

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DENMARK.

(KONGERIGET DANMARK.)

Reigning King.

Christian IX., born April 8, 1818, the fourth son of the late Duke Wilhelm of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and of Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel. Appointed to the succession of the crown of Denmark by the treaty of London of May 8, 1852, and by the Danish law of succession of July 31, 1853. Succeeded to the throne on the death of King Frederik VII., November 15, 1863. Married, May 26, 1842, to Queen *Louise*, born September 7, 1817, died September 29, 1898, the daughter of Landgrave Wilhelm of Hesse-Cassel.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Frederik*, heir apparent, born June 3, 1843; married July 28, 1869, to Princess *Lowisa*, daughter of King Carl XV. of Sweden and Norway. Offspring of the union are:—1. Prince Christian, born September 26, 1870; married April 26, 1898, to Princess Alexandra of Mecklenburg; offspring, Prince Christian Frederick, born March 11, 1899; Prince Knud, born July 27, 1900. 2. Prince Karl, born August 3, 1872; married July 22, 1896, to Princess Maud Alexandra of Great Britain. 3. Princess Lowisa, born February 17, 1875; married, May 5, 1896, to Prince Friedrich Georg Wilhelm Bruno of Schaumburg-Lippe. 4. Prince Harald, born October 8, 1876. 5. Princess Ingeborg, born August 2, 1878; married August 27, 1897, to Prince Charles of Sweden. 6. Princess Thyra, born March 14, 1880. 7. Prince Gustav, born March 4, 1887. 8. Princess Dagmar, born May 23, 1890.

II. Princess *Alexandra*, born December 1, 1844; married, March 10, 1863, to Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, who succeeded to the British Crown as King Edward VII. January 22, 1901.

III. Prince *Wilhelm*, born December 24, 1845; elected King of the Hellenes, under the title of *Georgios I.*, by the Greek National Assembly, March 31, 1863; married, October 27, 1867, to Olga Constantinowna, Grand Duchess of Russia.

IV. Princess *Maria Dagmar* (Empress *Maria Feodorovna*), born November 26, 1847; married, November 9, 1866, to Alexander III., Emperor of Russia; widow, November 1, 1894.

V. Princess *Thyra*, born September 29, 1853; married, December 21, 1878, to Prince Ernest August, Duke of Cumberland.

VI. Prince *Waldemar*, born October 27, 1858; married,

July 28, 1866. According to this charter, the executive power is in the king and his responsible ministers, and the right of making and amending laws in the Rigsdag, or Diet, acting in conjunction with the sovereign. The king must be a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, which is declared to be the religion of the State. The Rigsdag comprises the Landsting and the Folkething, the former being a Senate or Upper House, and the latter a House of Commons. The Landsting consists of 66 members. Of these, 12 are nominated for life by the Crown, from among actual or former representatives of the Kingdom, and the rest are elected indirectly by the people for the terms of eight years. The choice of the latter 54 members of the Upper House is given to electoral bodies composed partly of the largest taxpayers in the country districts, partly of deputies of the largest taxpayers in the cities, and partly of deputies from the totality of citizens possessing the franchise. Eligible to the Landsting is every citizen who has passed his twenty-fifth year and is a resident of the district. The Folkething, or Lower House of Parliament, consists of 114 members, returned in direct election, by universal suffrage, for the term of three years. According to the Constitution there should be one member for every 16,000 inhabitants. The franchise belongs to every male citizen who has reached his thirtieth year, who is not in the actual receipt of public charity, or who, if he has at any former time been in receipt of it, has repaid the sums so received, who is not in private service without having his own household, and who has resided at least one year in the electoral circle on the lists of which his name is inscribed. Eligible for the Folkething are all men of good reputation past the age of twenty-five. Both the members of the Landsting and of the Folkething receive payment for their services at the rate of 3 rixdalers (6s. 8d.) per day during the actual session, and are reimbursed for travelling expenses to and from the capital.

The Rigsdag must meet every year on the first Monday in October. To the Folkething 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 the assistant judges of the Rigsret, who, together with the ordinary members of the Høiesteret, form the highest tribunal of the Kingdom (Rigsret), and can alone try parliamentary impeachments. The ministers have free access to both of the legislative assemblies, but can only vote in that chamber of which they are members.

The executive (appointed July 23, 1901), acting under the king as president, and called the State Council—Statsraadet—consists of the following eight departments:—

1. The Presidency of the Council and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—*Professor Deuntzer.*

2. Ministry of the Interior.—M. Enevold *Sörensen*.
3. Ministry of Justice.—M. *Alberti*.
4. Ministry of Finance.—M. C. *Hage*.
5. Ministry of War.—Colonel W. H. O. *Madsen*.
6. Ministry of Marine.—Rear-Admiral *Jöhncke*.
7. Ministry of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—M. J. C. *Christensen*.

8. Ministry of Agriculture.—M. Ole *Hansen*.
The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their acts, and if impeached, and found guilty, cannot be pardoned without the consent of the Folkething.

Denmark is divided into 18 counties (Amter), each of which is administered by a Governor (Amtmand), and the counties into Hundreds (Herreder), each with a portion of the Peace (Herredsfoged or Birkedommer). In the towns there is a Mayor, appointed by the government, with or without aldermen. The Hundreds are divided into parishes of which there are, in all, about 1,070. Copenhagen forms a district by itself, and has its own form of administration.

The chief of the dependencies of the Crown of Denmark, Iceland, has its own constitution and administration, under a charter which came into force August 1, 1874. By the terms of this charter, the legislative power is vested in the Althing, consisting of 36 members, 30 elected by popular suffrage, and 6 nominated by the king. A minister for Iceland, nominated by the king, is at the head of the administration; while the highest local authority is vested in the governor, who resides at Reikjavik. Besides him there are two Amtmands for the western and the northern districts of Iceland.

Area and Population

The following table gives the area and population of Denmark, according to the last decennial census, taken February 1, 1901:—

Divisions	Area English sq. m.	Population 1901	Population per sq. m.
City of Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn) without suburbs	21	378,235	17,909
Islands in the Baltic	5,062	1,007,513	199
Peninsula of Jutland	9,765	1,063,792	109
Faeroe Islands (17 inhabited)	512	15,230	30
Total	15,360	2,464,770	160

The population (excluding the Faeroes) consisted of 1,193,448 males and 1,256,092 females. The total population at the census of 1890 was 2,172,380, showing an increase during those 11 years of 12½ per cent., or 1·1 per cent. per annum. In Denmark proper the town population has increased from 722,244 in 1890 to 936,565 in 1901, or at the rate of 29·7 per cent.; while the rural population has increased from 1,450,136 in 1890 to 1,512,975 in 1901, or at the rate of 4·3 per cent. The population is almost entirely Scandinavian; in 1890, of the inhabitants of Denmark proper,

96·67 per cent. were born in Denmark, 0·06 per cent. were born in the Colonies, 0·16 per cent. in Norway, 1·56 per cent. in Sweden, 0·96 per cent. in Sleswig, 0·47 per cent. in other parts of Germany, and 0·12 per cent. in other foreign countries. The foreign-born population was thus 3·27 per cent. of the whole.

According to occupation the population of Denmark in 1890 was classified thus:—

Royal Family	16	Day labourers and no fixed occupation	207,595
Immaterial production	135,790	Pensioners	57,999
Railways, posts, &c.	26,644	Capitalists	34,974
Agriculture	882,336	Blind, deaf, &c.	3,753
Industry	534,428	Public paupers	39,014
Commerce	172,929	In prisons	1,822
Land transport	16,086		
Navigation	26,082	Total	2,172,380
Fishing	32,912		

The population of the capital, Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn), in 1901, was 378,235, or with suburbs, 476,806; Aarhus, 51,814; Odense, 40,138; Aalborg, 31,457; Horsens, 22,243; Randers, 20,057.

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in five years:—

Years	Total Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1896	70,271	1,721	16,823	36,090	34,181
1897	69,522	1,800	17,488	38,712	30,810
1898	71,677	1,830	17,872	36,669	35,008
1899	71,351	1,770	17,914	41,473	29,878
1900	72,141	1,747	18,499	40,924	31,217

Of the births 10 per cent. were illegitimate. In 1900 there were 391 divorces.

Emigrants, chiefly to the United States, 2,876 in 1896; 2,260 in 1897; 2,340 in 1898; 2,799 in 1899; 3,570 in 1900.

Religion.

The established religion of Denmark is the Lutheran, which was introduced as early as 1536, the Church revenue being at that time seized by the Crown, to be delivered up to the university and other religious and educational establishments. The affairs of the National Church are under the superintendence of seven bishops. The bishops have no political character. Complete religious toleration is extended to every sect, and no civil disabilities attach to Dissenters.

According to the census of 1890, there were only 33,851 persons, or 1·5 per cent. of the population, not belonging to the National Church. Of this number 10,624 belonged to other Lutheran denominations, 4,080 were Jews, 4,556 Anabaptists, 3,647 Roman Catholics, 2,609 Irvingites, 2,301 Methodists, 1,252 belonged to the German or French Reformed Church, 1,281 other Christians, 941 Mormons, and 2,560 of no confession.

Instruction.

Elementary education has been widely diffused in Denmark since the beginning of this century, and in 1814 it was made compulsory. The school age is from 7 to 14. The public schools, maintained by communal rates, are free. Of elementary schools there are about 2,940 (28 in Copenhagen, 132 in

other towns, and 2,780 in rural districts), with 307,633 pupils. For higher instruction there are: a veterinary and agricultural college at Copenhagen (founded 1892) with 37 professors and teachers and about 300 pupils in 1901; 21 agricultural or horticultural schools; 67 *folkehøjskoler* or popular high schools; 31 Latin schools (14 Government, 17 private); a college of pharmacy (founded 1892) with 7 teachers and 57 students; a Royal academy of arts (founded 1754) with 7 teachers and 200 pupils; a Polytechnic Institution (founded 1829) with 23 professors and teachers and about 450 students; 99 *realskoler* or technical and commercial schools. The higher schools in 1898 had an attendance of about 56,460 pupils. The *folkehøjskoler* are all private, but to them and the agricultural schools the state annually makes a grant of about 300,000 kroner. To 72 of the *realskoler* grants are made amounting annually to about 110,000 kroner, exclusive of the cost of apparatus, inspection, &c. The University of Copenhagen founded in 1479, has 5 faculties, to all of which, except theology, women are admitted on equal terms with men. It has 85 professors and teachers and about 400 matriculated students.

Justice and Crime.

The lowest courts of justice in Denmark are those of the hundred or district magistrates (*herredsfogder* and *birkedommere*) and town judges (*byfogder*). From these courts an appeal lies to the superior court, or court of second instance, in Viborg with 9 judges, and in Copenhagen with 17 judges. The Copenhagen superior court, however, is identical with that of the civic magistrates. The supreme court (*Højesteret*) or court of final appeal, with a chief justice, 12 puisne judges, and 11 special judges sits in Copenhagen. Judges under 65 years of age can be removed only by judicial sentence.

In 1899, 3,021 men and 872 women were convicted of crimes and delicts; 39,128 persons were convicted of minor offences. On March 31, 1899, 629 men and 104 women were in the penitentiaries of Denmark.

Finance.

By the terms of the Constitution of Denmark the annual financial budget, called the 'Finantslovforslag,' must be laid on the table of the Folkething at the beginning of each session. As to the annual financial accounts, called 'Statsregnskab,' the Constitutional Charter prescribes them to be examined by four paid revisers, two of whom are elected by the Folkething and two by the Landsting. Their report is submitted to both Chambers, which, after due consideration, pass their resolution generally to the effect that they have no remarks to make on the balance-sheet.

The following shows the actual revenue and expenditure for the five years ending March 31 (18.16 kroner = 1l.):—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Kroner	Kroner
1897	65,235,336	65,957,594
1898	138,681,496	134,740,065
1899	71,193,060	76,259,212
1900	72,561,487	77,509,052
1901	78,959,357	78,883,529

The estimated revenue for 1901-1902 was 71,512,513 kroner,

and expenditure 72,077,975 kroner. The following is an abstract of the budget for 1902-1903:—

Revenue	Kroner	Expenditure	Kroner
Balance of domain revenues . . .	927,892	Civil list and appanages . . .	1,203,200
Interest on State assets . . .	3,239,923	Rigsdag and Council of State . . .	532,032
Direct taxes . . .	10,886,300	Interest and expenses on State debt . . .	7,041,384
Indirect taxes, mainly customs and excise. . .	51,405,630	Pensions, including military invalids . . .	3,377,130
Posts and Telegraphs . . .	136,908	Ministry of Foreign Affairs . . .	739,300
Balance of lotteries . . .	1,090,000	Ministry of Agriculture . . .	2,844,977
Separate revenues . . .	549,377	Ministry of Interior . . .	6,035,954
Revenue from employment of property and funding of debt . . .	4,636,468	Ministry of Justice . . .	4,950,168
		Ministry of Public Worship & Instruction . . .	6,970,705
		Ministry of War . . .	10,226,370
		Ministry of Marine . . .	6,742,685
		Ministry of Finance . . .	4,164,676
		Iceland . . .	77,164
		Extraordinary State expenditure . . .	3,836,304
		Improvement of State property and reduction of debt . . .	13,646,159
Total revenue . . .	72,871,598	Total expenditure . . .	72,388,208

An important feature in the administration of the finances of the kingdom is the maintenance of a reserve fund of a comparatively large amount. In 1867 it was 116,246,060 kroner; in 1877, 38,365,915 kroner; in 1887, 17,820,879 kroner. On March, 31, 1901, it stood at 17,891,915 kroner. The object of the reserve fund is to provide means at the disposal of the Government in the event of sudden occurrences.

The public debt of Denmark has been incurred in part by large annual deficits in former years, before the establishment of parliamentary government, and in part by railway undertakings and the construction of harbours, lighthouses, and other works of public importance. The following table gives the national liabilities at different periods, from 1880 to 1901:—

Year ending March 31	Capital of Debt	Year ending March 31	Capital of Debt
	Kroner		Kroner
1880 . . .	173,833,612	1899 . . .	206,619,568
1890 . . .	188,148,541	1900 . . .	207,419,912
1898 . . .	208,193,351	1901 . . .	217,294,224

The debt is divided into an internal and a foreign. The total foreign debt amounted in 1901 to 149,012,250 kroner. The debt is mostly at 3 per cent.

The interest of the debt for 1900-1901 was set down as 7,037,843 kroner; after deducting productive investments, &c., the charge per head of population would be about 2s. 9d. The investments of the State on March 31, 1901, including the reserve fund, but excluding the State railways (valued at 247,492,711 kroner) and the domains amounted to 81,751,648 kroner.

The revenue and expenditure, and the property and debt of Copenhagen in 1900, and of the provincial towns and places and rural communes in 1899, were as follows:—

	Revenue	Expenditure	Property	Debt
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Copenhagen (1900) . .	23,647,206	19,363,676	66,936,304	59,255,344
Provincial Towns (1899)	18,264,393	14,582,386	61,439,805	36,750,368
" Places "	3,600,570	3,132,596	7,477,508	5,556,737
Rural Communes "	23,023,172	20,669,605	48,357,907	19,466,375

Defence.

The army of Denmark consists of all the able-bodied young men of the kingdom who have reached the age of 22 years. They are liable to service for eight years in the regular army and its reserve, constituting the first line, and for eight years subsequent in the extra reserve. The drilling is divided into two periods: the first lasts six months for the infantry; three months for the field artillery and the engineers; eight months for the cavalry; and four months for the siege artillery and the technic corps. The second period of drill, which is for only a portion of the recruits of each branch of arms, notably those who have profited the least by the first course, lasts eight months for the infantry, eleven months for the cavalry, and one year for the artillery and the engineers. Besides, every corps has to drill each year during twenty-five to thirty days. The kingdom is divided into two divisions or commands, the eastern and the western, the former subdivided into two and the latter into three brigades, and each brigade into two regiments of three battalions. Every brigade furnishes the contingent of a brigade of infantry and one regiment of cavalry.

The forces of the kingdom comprise 31 battalions of infantry of the line with 11 of reserve; 5 regiments of cavalry, each with 3 squadrons active and a dépôt; 2 regiments of field artillery, in 12 batteries, and 4 of reserve, and 1 regiment of 3 battalions with 12 companies of fortress artillery, and 6 companies of reserve; and 1 regiment of engineers. The strength of the army (1901) is 824 officers and 8,945 men; the war strength is 1,448 officers and 60,138 men. The war strength of Citizen Corps of Copenhagen and Bornholm Island (included in the war strength of the army) is 115 officers and 4,400 men.

The Danish fleet is maintained for purposes of coast-defence. It comprises 5 coast-defence armoured ships (named in italics below): the turret-ship *Helgoland*; the barbette ship, *Iver Hvitfeldt*; the torpedo ship, *Tordenskjold*; 6 third-class cruisers and gun vessels, 7 gunboats, and a flotilla of 14 first-class and 20 second-class torpedo boats. The following are the armoured vessels of the fleet. Those in italics are purely for coast defence duty; *b.* broadside, *c. b.* central battery, *t.* turret, *bar.* barbette, *Q.F.* quick-firing.

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement	Extreme thickness of Armour in inches.	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated Horse-power	Nominal Speed: Knots
<i>t.</i>	<i>Lindormen</i>	1869	2,100	5	2 13-ton; 4 3in.	—	1,500	12.0
<i>t.</i>	<i>Gorm</i>	1870	2,400	7	2 18-ton; 4 2½in. Q.F.	—	1,070	12.2
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Odin</i>	1872	3,230	8	4 18-ton; 4 3½in. Q.F.	—	2,300	12.4
<i>t.</i>	<i>Helgoland</i>	1878	5,370	12	1 136-ton; 4 22-ton; 4 5in.; 1 2 ½in. Q.F.	4	4,000	13.4
<i>a. c.</i>	<i>Tordenskjold</i>	1880	2,530	8	1 52-ton; 4 5in.	—	2,600	13.2
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Iver Hvitfeldt</i>	1886	3,450	11½	2 28-ton; 4 5in.; 2 2½in. Q.F.	4	5,100	15.6
<i>t.</i>	<i>Skjold</i>	1896	2,160	9	1 26-ton; 3 4½in. Q.F.	—	2,200	13.0
<i>t.</i>	<i>Herluf Trolle</i>	1899	3,470	9	2 26 tons.	—	—	—
<i>t.</i>	<i>New Ship</i>	1900	5,317	9	4 26 tons.	—	—	—

The *Tordenskjold* is a remarkable ship having no side-armour, but carrying in an armoured barbette the heaviest gun in the Danish Navy. The deck-protected cruisers *Geiser*, *Hekla*, and *Heimdal* (1,210 tons), *Fyen* (2,740 tons), and *Valkyrien* (3,020 tons) have been built, like most other Danish vessels, at Copenhagen. These are the most important and recent of the cruising vessels. The armoured ship, the *Herluf Trolle*, of 3,470 tons, was launched in 1899 at Copenhagen.

Production and Industry.

The soil of Denmark is greatly subdivided, owing partly to the state of the law, which interdicts the union of small farms into larger estates, but encourages, in various ways, the parcelling out of landed property, and leaves the tenant entire control of his land so long as the rent is paid.

Of the total area of Denmark 80 per cent. is productive; about one sixth of the unproductive area is peat bogs. Of the productive area 6 per cent. is forest, and of the remainder less than one half is arable, and the remainder pasture and meadows. The total area under crops in 1896 was 2,583,095 hectares. The area under the chief crops in 1896, and the production in 1893-1900, were as follows:—

Crops	Area	Production			
	1896	1893	1899	1900	
	Hectares	Hectol.	Hectol.	Hectol.	
Wheat	34,389	1,054,000	1,285,000	1,270,000	
Barley	279,638	7,705,000	7,645,000	8,044,000	
Oats	439,312	14,620,000	13,060,000	14,210,000	
Rye	290,581	5,684,000	6,471,000	7,033,000	
Mixed grain	119,702	4,037,000	3,825,000	4,060,000	
Potatoes	52,381	5,838,000	6,643,000	8,222,000	
Beetroot, &c.	87,201	46,770,000	46,399,000	57,329,000	

On July 15, 1898, there were in Denmark proper 449,264 horses, 1,743,440 head of cattle, 1,074,413 sheep, 31,803 goats, and 1,178,514 swine, (In 1881 there were 1,470,078 cattle, and in 1871, 1,238,898.)

In 1900 there were exported 20,543 horses, 40,578 head of cattle, 2,095 sheep and lambs.

In 1900 there were in Denmark 52 distilleries (Copenhagen 11), whose output of brandy reduced to 8° amounted to 7,479,845 gallons (35,179,743 potter). In 1900 there were produced 21,879,576 gallons of excisable beer and 32,569,828 gallons (small) beer, not excisable.

In the same year 49,678 tons of beet sugar were produced at 7 sugar factories, and 18,254 tons of margarine and oleomargarine were manufactured at 18 factories.

In the Danish fisheries the total value of the fish caught in 1896 was 6,611,849 kroner; in 1897, 6,415,148 kroner; in 1898, 6,120,448 kroner; in 1899, 7,455,871 kroner.

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):—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	Kroner	Kroner		Kroner	Kroner
1895	364,039,120	268,894,032	1898	462,219,000	326,261,000
1896	383,936,695	283,878,946	1899	492,079,000	364,521,000
1897	416,797,703	328,121,076	1900	526,803,000	393,570,000

The exports of home produce in five years were, in kroners:—1896, 218,600,000; 1897, 243,500,000; 1898, 238,525,000; 1899, 270,129,000; 1900, 281,919,000.

In 1900 the general imports and exports, and the special imports and exports (imports for consumption and exports of Danish produce or manufacture) were as follows:—

1900	Imports, (General)	Imports, (Special)	Exports, (General)	Exports, (Special)
	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner
Foods substances	153,700	96,200	292,100	235,500
Personal and domestic	88,900	81,300	13,800	4,500
Fuel	48,600	43,100	4,500	—
Fodder, manure, seeds	77,100	71,300	7,600	2,000
Raw products	158,500	124,300	75,600	39,900
Total	526,800	416,200	393,600	281,900

The principal articles of import and export, with their respective values, were as follows:—

	Imports, 1899	Imports, 1900	Exports, 1899 (General)	Exports, 1900- (General)	Exports, 1899 (Home produce)	Exports, 1900 (Home produce)
	1000 Kroner	1000 Kroner	1000 Kroner	1000 Kroner	1000 Kroner	1000 Kroner
Colonial goods	39,853	44,534	12,808	14,085	917	1,002
Beverages	7,446	7,655	3,722	3,448	747	674
Textile manufactures	55,221	58,372	7,255	6,306	785	759
Metals and hardware	47,224	47,061	11,380	12,079	3,405	3,970
Wood & manufacture	25,345	25,626	2,105	2,162	561	499
Coal	55,346	47,302	3,797	4,470	5	1
Animals	2,229	2,513	19,449	21,852	19,445	21,818
Pork, butter, eggs, lard	38,342	52,037	212,632	231,228	190,103	197,927
Cereals	73,509	66,873	16,172	13,339	9,148	8,701

The following table shows the distribution of Danish foreign trade:—

Countries	Imports, 1899	Imports, 1900	Exports, 1899 (General)	Exports, 1900 (General)
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Germany	144,253,000	153,568,000	66,673,000	67,765,000
United Kingdom	100,519,000	108,093,000	216,415,000	233,467,000
Sweden and Norway	59,117,000	60,503,000	46,121,000	50,222,000
United States	78,146,000	77,839,000	6,852,000	6,909,000
Rest of America	5,697,000	5,121,000	2,000	32,000
Russia	36,780,000	49,051,000	16,209,000	23,010,000
Holland	10,696,000	12,476,000	472,000	646,000
Belgium	8,423,000	7,559,000	1,173,000	1,041,000
France	11,147,000	14,854,000	1,403,000	1,524,000
Danish Colonies	3,459,000	3,760,000	3,713,000	4,186,000

The values of imports, whether subject to duty or duty-free, and of exports, always duty-free, are determined by the Statistical Bureau in communication with commercial firms, who state the average values of the various articles of merchandise. The quantities are verified by the Customs authorities. The prime origin and ultimate destination of goods are not recorded. The general trade comprehends all imports and exports; the special trade only imports for consumption, and exports of home produce. Usually the Customs authorities easily ascertain whether imports and exports belong to the general or the special trade, but sometimes the amount of imports for home consumption is determined merely by the excess of imports over exports.

The value of the imports into the United Kingdom from Denmark (including Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, and Greenland), and of the domestic exports from the United Kingdom to Denmark, is shown in the subjoined table in each of the last five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns:—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into Gt. Britain	10,540,598	10,968,397	11,703,384	12,432,977	13,187,757
Exports of British produce	2,865,635	3,085,195	3,337,743	3,961,807	4,256,536

The imports of butter into Great Britain from Denmark rose from 767,190*l.* in 1870 to 8,029,625*l.* in 1900. In 1900 the imports of live animals from Denmark amounted to the value of 56,245*l.*, comprising 38,425*l.* for sheep and 17,820*l.* for horses. The import of eggs has risen from 67,654*l.* in 1878 to 923,551*l.* in 1900. The import of bacon in 1900 was 3,058,782*l.* Other imports in 1900 were: beef (fresh), 149,198*l.*; pork (fresh and salted), 113,925*l.*; hides, 80,362*l.*; fish, 173,248*l.*; fish oil, 83,778*l.* Of British exports to Denmark in 1900, cotton manufactures and yarn amounted to 456,060*l.*, coal to 1,681,728*l.*, iron, wrought and unwrought, to 513,757*l.*, sugar, 85,714*l.*, and woollens, including yarn, 315,750*l.*; new ships, 58,917*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

On December 31, 1900, Denmark and colonies possessed 3,773 vessels (of 4 tons and upwards) of 408,440 registered tons in her merchant marine, of which 521 of 250,137 tons were steamers. In 1900, 33,389 vessels of 2,913,849 tons cargo entered the Danish ports, and 34,313 vessels of 844,567 tons cargo cleared, besides 33,650 coasting vessels entered, and 33,667 cleared.

Internal Communications.

Denmark proper (exclusive of Copenhagen) has 4,213 miles of road, besides 22,012 miles of by-ways. There are (1901) railways of a total length of 1,810 English miles open for traffic in the kingdom. Of this total, about 1,108 English miles belong to the State, the total cost of which up to March 31, 1901, was 247,492,711 kroner.

The Post Office in the year 1900 carried 95,791,494 letters and post-cards, and 87,321,089 samples and printed matter. There are 876 post-offices. The State telegraphs in 1900 carried 2,317,979 messages, of which 649,341 were internal, 1,504,211 international, 164,427 official or meteorological. The length of State telegraph lines at the end of 1900 was 2,413 English miles, and the length of wire 8,601 English miles; number of offices 170. At the same date the railway and private telegraphs had 315 offices. There are besides, exclusively for the telephone traffic, 1,351 English miles of lines, and 2,620 English miles of double wire plus 595 English miles of single wire; number of State telephone offices, 53.

Money and Credit.

On July 31, 1901 the accounts of the National Bank balanced at 143,315,790 kroner. The assets included 59,033,441 kroner in bullion and specie. The liabilities included 99,000,000 kroner note issue, 27,000,000 kroner of capital, and 3,000,000 kroner reserve fund. In Denmark there are 80 other banks for commercial, agricultural, industrial, and other purposes. On March 31, 1900, there were 535 savings banks, with 1,150,233 depositors, and deposits amounting to 662,064,334 kroner, or 576 kroner to each account.

The nominal value of the coin minted (including recoinage of worn pieces) in Denmark since 1873 is given as follows:—

Years ending March 31	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
1873-96 . . .	38,312,740	20,554,549	1,122,250	59,989,539
1897 . . .	—	130,618	—	130,618
1898 . . .	996,440	575,773	99,285	1,671,498
1899 . . .	—	810,954	130,256	941,210
1900 . . .	4,040,560	—	—	4,040,560
Total . . .	43,349,740	22,071,894	1,351,791	66,773,425

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The monetary unit, the *Krone* of 100 *öre*, is of the value of 1*s.* 1*d.*, or about 18 kroner to the pound sterling.

Gold coins are 20 and 10-kroner pieces. The 20-kroner piece weighs 8.960572 grammes .900 fine, and thus contains 8.0645 grammes of fine gold.

The 2-kroner silver piece, or *Rigsdaler*, weighs 15 grammes .800 fine, and thus contains 12 grammes of fine silver.

The standard of value is gold. Silver is legal tender up to 20 kroner.

The *Pund* = 100 *Kvint* = 1000 *Ort* = 1.1023 lb. avoirdupois. The *Centner* = 100 *Pund* = 110.23 lb. avoirdupois.

<i>Tønde</i> grain . . .	= 3.827 bush.	<i>Alen</i> (= 2 <i>Fod</i>) . . .	= 0.6864 yard.
" oil . . .	= 28.9189 gal.	<i>Kubik fod</i> . . .	= 1.0918 c. ft.
" butter . . .	= 246.9179 lbs. av.	<i>Tøndeland</i> . . .	= 1.36 acre.
" coal . . .	= 4.6775 bush.	<i>Register-Ton</i> for	
<i>Pot</i> . . .	= 0.2126 gal.	sailing ships . . .	= 1 ton reg.
<i>Viertel</i> . . .	= 1.7011 "	<i>Register-Ton</i> for	
<i>Ship Last</i> . . .	= 2 tons.	steamers . . .	= 0.89

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1. OF DENMARK IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—F. de Bille, accredited 1890.

Secretary of Legation.—Henrik Castenskjold.

Attaché.—Christian August Gosch.

Honorary Attaché.—Forben Bille.

Consul-General in London.—E. A. Delcomyn.

There are Consuls at Belfast, Bristol, Edinburgh (C.G.), Hull (C.G.), Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Sheffield, Southampton, Swansea, Yarmouth.

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN DENMARK.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir W. E. Goschen, K.C.M.G., appointed April 6, 1900.

Secretary.—Arthur Herbert.

There are Consuls at Copenhagen, Reikjavik (Iceland), St. Thomas (West Indies), Thorshavn (Faroe Islands).

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of Denmark consist of territories in Europe and America. Their area and population in October, 1890 (for the W. Indies, February, 1901), and the value of their imports into and exports from Denmark alone in 1900, according to Danish returns, were:—

Colonies	Area English sq. m.	Population	Imports, 1900	Exports, 1900
Iceland	39,756	70,927	Kroner 2,386,000	Kroner 2,993,000
Greenland	46,740	10,516	831,000	340,000
West Indies	138	30,504	86,000	59,000
Total	86,634	111,947	3,303,000	3,392,000

According to a British consular report the imports into Iceland in 1900 were of the value of 459,513*l.*, and the exports from Iceland 426,862*l.* Chief imports, cereals, groceries, textiles; chief exports, fish, sheep, wool, mutton, ponies. The trade is mostly with Denmark and Great Britain. The trade of Greenland is a State monopoly.

The West Indian Islands, St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, are inhabited mostly by free negroes engaged in the cultivation of the sugar-cane; but the trade with Denmark, formerly considerable, has fallen off in recent years. The imports from the Danish West Indies into the United Kingdom amounted to 51*l.* in 1900; and the exports of British produce to these islands to 88,312*l.* The chief article of import into Great Britain from these islands formerly was sugar; while the British exports were mainly cotton goods and coal. On January 24, 1902, a treaty was signed for the sale of the Danish West Indian Islands to the United States. The sale price is not made known but is believed to be about 5,000,000 dollars. The treaty was ratified by the American Senate, February 17, 1902.

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ECUADOR.

(REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR.)

Constitution and Government.

The Republic of Ecuador was constituted May 11, 1830, in consequence of a civil war which separated the members of the original Republic of Colombia, founded by Simon Bolivar, by uniting the Presidency of Quito to the Vice-Royalty of New Grenada, and the Captaincy-General of Venezuela, when they threw off the Spanish yoke. By its Constitution, dating 1884, with modifications in 1887 and 1897, the executive is vested in a President, elected for the term of four years, while the legislative power is given to a Congress of two Houses; the first consisting of two senators for each province (chosen for two years), and the second of deputies, on the basis of one deputy for every 15,000 inhabitants, chosen for two years; both elected by adults who can read and write. The Congress meets on the 10th of June of every other year at Quito, the capital, without being summoned by the Government. The election of the President takes place in a direct manner by the people, and that of the Vice-President, whose term of office is also four years, by the same procedure, but two years after that of the President, so that he is a member of two distinct administrations. The Vice-President in certain cases may be called upon to occupy the Presidential chair. He also discharges the duties of President of the Council State.

President of the Republic.—General Leonidas Plaza, for the term 1901-1905.

Vice-President.—Freile Zaldumbide.

The President, who receives a salary of 12,000 sucres a year, theoretically exercises his functions through a Cabinet of five ministers, who, together with himself, may be impeached by Congress, and who, with other seven members, form a Council of State. Each minister receives a salary of 2,880 sucres a year. The President has the power of veto, but if Congress insist on a vetoed bill becoming law, he has no alternative but to give his assent to it. He may summon an Extraordinary Congress for a specified purpose, but he cannot dissolve the Chambers or shorten their sittings. By the terms of the Constitution privileges of rank and race are not allowed to exist within the Republic, but most of the Indians are virtually in bondage. By an edict of 1896, the Indians are exempted from paying tribute, and are admitted to citizenship.

The Provinces are administered by Governors, appointed by the Government; their subdivisions, or cantons, by political chiefs; and the parishes by political lieutenants. The Galapagos Archipelago is under a local administrator.

Area and Population.

The area of Ecuador is about 116,000 square miles, divided into sixteen provinces and one territory, with about 1,205,600 inhabitants, or if uncivilised Indians be included, about 1,400,000. The bulk of the population is Indian; inhabitants of pure European blood are few; those of mixed blood are estimated at about 400,000. Included in the above statement are the Galapagos or Tortoise Islands, with an area of 2,400 square miles, and a population of about 400. A Boundary Treaty which was concluded between Peru and Ecuador on the 2nd of May, 1890, and sanctioned by the Ecuadorian Congress, was subjected to amendment by Peru in 1893, and in 1894 was revoked by the Ecuadorian Congress. Ecuador is also involved in a dispute with the Republic of Colombia respecting certain territories on the left bank of the river Napo.

The population of the Republic is distributed as follows:—

Provinces	Pop.	Provinces	Pop.	Provinces	Pop.
Carchi	36,000	Azuay	132,400	Manabi	64,100
Imbabura	68,000	Loja	67,000	Esmeraldas	14,600
Pichincha	205,000	Bolivar	43,000	Oriente	12,600
Leon	109,600	Rios	32,800	Galapagos	400
Tungurahua	103,100	Oro	32,600		
Chimborazo	122,300	Guayas	98,100		
Cañar	64,000				1,205,600

The chief towns are the capital, Quito (40,000), Guayaquil (51,000), Cuenca (30,000), Riobamba (18,000), Ambato, Loja, and Latacunga (each about 10,000).

Religion and Instruction.

The religion of the Republic, according to the Constitution, is the Roman Catholic. Its income, in substitution for tithes, is annually provided for in the estimates. Primary education is gratuitous and obligatory. There is a University in Quito with 32 professors and 216 students, and University bodies in Cuenca and Guayaquil. There are 9 schools for higher education, 35 secondary, and 1,088 primary schools; the total number of teachers is 1,498, and of pupils 68,380. There are commercial and technical schools in Quito and Guayaquil, and, in 1900, English began to be taught in the normal schools, about a dozen American teachers being employed.

Justice and Crime.

The appellate courts are the Supreme Court in Quito, and six superior courts at different centres. The inferior courts deal with criminal, civil, and commercial cases. In the Republic there are 33 cantonal and 359 parochial justices, and 85 solicitors admitted to practice. There are consular courts in Quito, in Guayaquil, and Cuenca.

In the one penitentiary of the Republic, which is in Quito, there were on October 9, 1893, 140 men and 18 women convicted of serious crimes.

Finance.

Of the total revenue about 70 per cent. is derived from customs duties; 15 per cent. from taxes on cocoa, real estate, white rum, and tobacco; 6 per cent. from salt and gunpowder monopolies, and the remainder mostly from excise, rents of State property, and the postal department. For 1898 the revenue was stated to amount to 7,805,191 sucres (of 24d.) and the expenditure to 5,407,888 sucres. For 1899, the revenue was 7,625,830 sucres, and the expenditure (administrative) 6,662,945 sucres. To this expenditure, however, has to be added the sum of 2,254,715 sucres, paid under special assignments

to railways, wharves, debt, and other purposes, so that the total expenditure amounted to 8,897,659 sucres, showing a deficit of 1,271,829 sucres, which was met by loans. For 1900 the revenue was estimated at 8,268,100 sucres, and the expenditure at 8,967,783 sucres. Of the revenue, 6,476,100 sucres was from customs, and 610,000 sucres from salt, spirits, tobacco, and gunpowder. Of the expenditure 2,129,705 sucres was, for finance, 2,045,949 sucres for public works, 1,729,412 sucres for war and marine, 1,071,713 sucres for public instruction.

The foreign liabilities of the Republic began with a debt of 1,824,000*l.*, which amount formed the part of the debt assigned to Ecuador on its secession from Colombia in 1830. In 1854 an arrangement was made with the bondholders, under which this debt was recognised by Ecuador, but in 1867 service of this debt ceased. The arrears of interest amounted in 1891 to 428,640*l.* In July, 1892, the capital of the foreign debt was reduced to 750,000*l.*, and an arrangement was made for the payment of interest and for amortization. In 1895 another arrangement was made, but, on March 14, 1896, the President (then Supreme Chief) decreed the suspension of payments to the bondholders until a still more advantageous arrangement should be concluded. In 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900 contracts were made for the purchase of the foreign debt by the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company. [Details are given in the Reports of the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, 1899, 1900 and 1901.] The new consolidated debt formed under these contracts, originally amounting to 690,160*l.*, had in July, 1901, been reduced to 671,000*l.* The internal debt amounted to 4,580,000 sucres at the end of 1896, but has been largely increased since that date.

Defence.

The Ecuadorian army numbers 3,341 officers and men. This force is composed of 1 brigade of fortress and 1 of field artillery, 4 battalions of infantry, 2 columns of light infantry, and a regiment of cavalry. The national guard is said to consist of 30,000 men.

The navy consists of a torpedo launch, and a transport, which vessels are manned by about 128 men.

Commerce.

The staple produce of Ecuador is cocoa, which is grown in Los Rios and other provinces near the coast. The total number of cocoa trees in Ecuador being estimated at 47,200,000. The total production of cocoa in 1900 was 18,820,000 kilogrammes. Coffee is also grown, the exports in 1900 having amounted to 2,300,000 kilogrammes. Sugar in 1900 was exported to the extent of 1,733,500 kilogrammes. The export of ivory nuts reached 19,620,800 kilogrammes in the same year. Cotton, Peruvian bark, orchilla, and sarsaparilla are also produced. The rubber industry is also important, and as the accessible supply from wild trees is being rapidly exhausted, attention is now turned to the planting of trees. The quantity exported in 1900 was put at 501,600 kilogrammes. Ecuador is eminently auriferous. At Zaruma, in the province of Oro, quartz crushings yield from 1 oz. to 4 oz. per ton; at Esmeraldas an American company extracts gold by hydraulic methods from gravel beds to the value of about 14 cents per cubic yard; in many auriferous streams the Indians, by washings find considerable quantities of gold; and at Pillzhum in Cañar rich silver ore is found. In the Esmeraldas washings, platinum is found in variable quantities. Petroleum is abundant but is hardly worked. The country is known to

he also rich in copper, iron, lead and coal; and sulphur is stated to have been discovered in the Pichincha district.

The commercial statistics of Ecuador are published irregularly. For the year 1898 the imports were stated to amount to 9,869,795 sucres (of about 24d.); for 1900, to 13,431,179 sucres. The exports in 1898 were put at 14,285,669 sucres; for 1899, at 16,772,960; for 1900, at 15,419,222. The imports are chiefly cotton and woollen goods, machinery and ironwork, flour and provisions, wood, and oil. The principal exports in 1900 were cocoa, 10,700,581 sucres; ivory nuts, 1,400,793 sucres; rubber, 1,076,068 sucres; silver bullion and coin, 349,876 sucres; straw hats, 321,367 sucres; sugar, coffee, gold, fruits and other articles being exported to smaller amounts. Of the imports in 1900, 29 per cent. in value were from Great Britain, 25 per cent. from the United States, 19 per cent. from Germany, 9 per cent. from France. Of the exports (chiefly cocoa), 35 per cent. in value went to France, 20 per cent. to the United States, 17 per cent. to Germany, and 15 per cent. to Great Britain.

The total value of the imports from Ecuador into Great Britain, and of the exports of British produce to Ecuador, was as follows in each of the last five years, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Imports into Great Britain	£ 153,812	£ 92,412	£ 267,164	£ 175,501	£ 152,677
Exports of British produce to Ecuador	372,167	418,049	323,452	403,425	336,579

The chief articles of import from Ecuador into Great Britain consist of cocoa, of the value of 171,221*l.* in 1898; 154,957*l.* in 1899; 115,111*l.* in 1900. coffee, 2,094*l.* in 1899; 15,040*l.* in 1900; caoutchouc, 59,406*l.* in 1898; 10,489*l.* in 1899; 11,460*l.* in 1900. Of the exports of British produce to Ecuador, cotton goods, to the value of 176,030*l.*; woollens, 53,303*l.*; and iron, wrought and unwrought, 37,078*l.*, and empty sacks, 10,427*l.*, formed the principal articles in 1900.

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1900 there entered at the ports of Ecuador 862 vessels of 55,358 tons, and cleared 850 of 50,651 tons.

These figures are exclusive of small coasting and river craft of from 10 to 100 tons entered and cleared at Guayaquil.

In August, 1901, the Government announced the purpose of making the Galapagos Islands a 'free port' for the storage of coal, &c., for the convenience of the chief naval powers, or even to lease portions of the territory suitable for their requirements.

Internal Communications.

The roads of the country are mostly bridle-roads only, and often impassable for half the year. The one highway is from Quito towards Guayaquil, for a distance of 115 miles, but the work of thus connecting the capital and the port has long been discontinued. There is river communication throughout the principal agricultural districts on the low grounds to the west of the

Cordillera by the rivers Guayas, Daule, and Vinces (navigable for 200 miles by river steamers in the rainy season), and other small affluents thereof. Navigation of these inland waters is carried on by about 17 American and Ecuadorian-built side-wheel and screw steamers, and a large fleet of canoes and other small craft.

A railway is open from Duran (opposite Guayaquil) to Chimbo, 65 miles. This line has been transferred by the Government to the Ecuadorian Association, which has undertaken to extend it to Quito. The gauge of the existing line is to be widened and the railway practically reconstructed. In 1901 about 20 miles of the extension had been completed, and progress had been made with the remaining sections, while docks, wharves, and other facilities for traffic at Guayaquil and Duran had been completed. From Duran to Quito the distance is about 280 miles, the intervening country being largely devoted to cocoa, coffee, sugar and other tropical cultures.

The total length of telegraphs is about 1,242 miles, Quito being connected with Guayaquil and the coast, with the Republic of Colombia, and by cable with the rest of the world. There are about 60 telegraph stations. A telephonic system with 400 subscribers is established at Guayaquil.

The inland correspondence amounts to about 820,000 letters yearly, and the foreign correspondence to 1,809,000 letters and 6,347,000 newspapers and packets.

Money and Credit.

Ecuador having no mint, the coin of the country is minted in England, the United States, and Peru. The silver coinage in three years 1895–1897, amounted to 1,895,558 sucres.

The amount of silver coin in circulation is estimated at about 3,000,000 sucres or 300,000*l.*, of which about two-thirds are in the hands of the two banks at Guayaquil. The amount of new gold coin provided in 1900 under the coinage law of 1898 was stated to be 100,000 condors, or 1,000,000 sucres, equivalent to 100,000*l.* sterling.

There are two banks authorised to issue notes for circulation, viz., the Banco del Ecuador, capital 2,000,000 sucres, and the Banco Comercial y Agrícola, capital 500,000 sucres. The authorised issue of notes depends on the stock of silver in the vaults of the bank, and the banks are bound by law to hold one-third of the value of their circulation in coin, silver or gold. On December 31, 1898, the notes of the Bank of Ecuador in circulation amounted to 2,138,170 sucres, and the gold and silver reserve to 1,955,424 sucres; the notes of the Banco Comercial y Agrícola amounted to 3,522,242 sucres, and metallic reserve to 1,495,251 sucres, of which 600,000 sucres was in gold. By the banking law of 1897 the banks are required to hold at least half their metallic reserve in gold (1*l.* = 10 sucres); the Bank of Ecuador has accumulated about 45,000*l.* in gold, and the Commercial and Agricultural Bank about 110,000*l.*

Other banks are the Banco Hipotecario with a capital of 2,000,000 sucres, and the Banco Territorial.

Money, Weights and Measures.

A law passed in 1898, providing for the establishment of a gold standard, came into force on November, 4, 1900. The new coinage consists of: the gold condor of 10 sucres weighing 8.136 grams, and containing 7.3224 grams of fine gold (equivalent to the English sovereign), the silver sucre and its sub-divisions, and nickel and copper pieces. The sucre is so called from the likeness of Marshal Sucre (a former President) imprinted on the coin.

By a law of December 6, 1856, the French metrical system of weights and measures was made the legal standard of the Republic; but is not adopted by commerce.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1. OF ECUADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—C. Nevares (London).

There are Consular Representatives at Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool (C.G.), Manchester, Southampton, and Falmouth.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ECUADOR.

Minister.—W. N. Beauclerk.

Consul at Guayaquil.—A. Cartwright.

Consul at Quito.—L. Soderstrom.

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FRANCE.

Constitution and Government.

I. 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 a 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 Chamber, 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 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.—M. Émile Loubet; born, December 31, 1838; elected President, February 18, 1899.

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:—

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior.—M. Waldeck-Rousseau.

Minister of Finance.—M. Caillaux.
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—M. Delcassé.
Minister of War.—General André.
Minister of Marine.—M. de Lanessan.
Minister of Colonies.—M. Decrais.
Minister of Public Instruction and Worship.—M. Georges Leygues.
Minister of Justice.—M. Monis.
Minister of Commerce, Industry and Posts and Telegraphs.—M. Millerand.
Minister of Agriculture.—M. Jean Dupuy.
Minister of Public Works.—M. Pierre Baudin.

The following is a list of the Sovereigns and Governments of France, from the accession of the House of Bourbon :—

<i>House of Bourbon.</i>		<i>Second Republic.</i>	
Henri IV.	1589-1610	Provisional Government,	
Louis XIII., 'le Juste'	1610-1643	Feb.—Dec.	1848
Louis XIV., 'le Grand'	1643-1715	Louis Napoléon	1848-1852
Louis XV.	1715-1774		
Louis XVI. (+ 1793)	1774-1792	<i>Empire restored.</i>	
		Napoléon III. (died 1873)	1852-1870
<i>First Republic.</i>		<i>Third Republic.</i>	
Convention	1792-1795	Government of National	
Directoire	1795-1799	Defence	1870-1871
Consulate	1799-1804	Louis A. Thiers, President	1871-1873
		Marshal MacMahon	1873-1879
<i>Empire.</i>		F. J. P. Jules Grévy	1879-1887
Napoléon I. (+ 1821)	1804-1814	F. Sadi Carnot	1887-1894
<i>House of Bourbon restored.</i>		Casimir Perier	
Louis XVIII.	1814-1824	(June—Jan.)	1894-1895
Charles X. (+ 1836)	1824-1830	Félix Faure	1895-1899
<i>House of Bourbon-Orléans.</i>		Émile Loubet	1899
Louis Philippe (+ 1850)	1830-1848		

The Chamber of Deputies is elected for four years, by universal 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*, and in 1889 the uni-nominal vote was reintroduced. In 1889 it

was enacted that each candidate is bound to make, within the fortnight which precedes the elections, a declaration as to his being a candidate for a given constituency, and for one constituency only—all votes which eventually may be given for him in other constituencies being reckoned as void. Multiple elections and elections of persons previously condemned by the law courts are thus rendered impossible. The Chamber verifies the powers of its members. In each constituency the votes are cast up and the Deputy proclaimed elected by a commission of Councillors-General appointed by the prefect of the department.

The Chamber is now composed of 584 Deputies; each 'arrondissement' elects one Deputy, and if its population is in excess of 100,000, it is divided into two or more constituencies. There were 10,231,532 inscribed electors in 1898, and 7,657,429 voted.

The Senate is composed of 300 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 Senators, 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.

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 President and the Ministers may be impeached by the

Departments	Area : Engl. sq. miles	Population		Population per square mile, 1901
		March, 1896	March, 1901	
Ain	2,239	349,420	349,205	155.9
Aisne	2,839	539,312	534,204	188.1
Allier	2,822	423,052	421,074	149.2
Alpes (Basses-)	2,685	116,028	112,763	42.0
Alpes (Hautes-)	2,158	111,334	106,857	49.5
Alpes-Maritimes	1,482	288,192	320,822	216.5
Arliche	2,136	360,599	349,961	163.8
Ardennes	2,020	318,611	314,056	155.4
Ariège	1,890	212,028	202,284	107.0
Aube	2,317	250,907	245,596	106.0
Aude	2,438	308,718	311,386	127.3
Aveyron	3,376	386,393	377,559	111.8
Bouches-du-Rhône	1,971	679,646	737,112	374.0
Calvados	2,132	414,669	407,639	191.2
Cantal	2,217	224,717	218,941	98.7
Charente	2,294	352,829	344,376	150.1
Charente-Inférieure	2,635	450,014	446,294	169.3
Cher	2,780	347,393	342,889	123.3
Corrèze	2,265	310,514	304,718	134.5
Corse	3,377	276,222	276,829	82.0
Côte-d'Or	3,383	366,054	358,708	106.0
Côtes-du-Nord	2,659	602,657	597,032	224.5
Creuse	2,150	258,900	259,138	120.5
Dordogne	3,546	461,860	448,545	126.5
Doubs	2,018	300,698	296,957	147.1
Drôme	2,518	300,213	294,704	117.0
Eure	2,300	339,132	331,184	144.0
Eure-et-Loir	2,268	277,523	272,624	120.2
Finistère	2,595	728,590	763,193	294.1
Gard	2,253	413,841	418,470	185.7
Garonne (Haute-)	2,429	451,203	439,769	181.1
Gers	2,425	246,647	236,204	97.3
Gironde	3,761	808,853	820,781	218.2
Hérault	2,393	468,336	488,285	204.5
Ille-et-Vilaine	2,597	617,440	611,477	235.4
Indre	2,624	286,693	286,961	109.3
Indre-et-Loire	2,361	335,311	334,073	141.5
Isère	3,201	565,562	563,813	176.1
Jura	1,928	264,446	259,212	129.2
Landes	3,599	292,844	291,657	81.0
Loir-et-Cher	2,452	277,091	274,836	112.1
Loire	1,838	624,056	644,532	350.6
Loire (Haute-)	1,916	310,112	306,671	160.1
Loire-Inférieure	2,654	643,967	656,998	247.5
Loiret	2,614	368,770	363,812	139.1
Lot	2,012	238,313	223,736	111.2
Lot-et-Garonne	2,067	284,612	276,607	133.8
Lozère	1,996	127,804	124,049	62.1
Maine-et-Loire	2,749	513,030	513,208	186.6
Manche	2,289	496,602	488,361	213.4

Departments	Area : English sq. miles	Population		Population per sq. mile, 1901
		March, 1896	March, 1901	
Marne	3,159	438,774	432,850	137.0
Marne (Haute-)	2,402	231,303	224,888	93.6
Mayenne	1,996	319,905	311,207	155.9
Meurthe-et-Moselle	2,025	466,979	484,002	239.0
Meuse	2,405	288,876	283,136	117.7
Morbihan	2,625	546,943	557,934	212.5
Nièvre	2,632	329,929	319,506	121.4
Nord	2,193	1,807,030	1,877,647	856.2
Oise	2,261	403,809	405,642	179.4
Orne	2,354	336,814	325,445	138.2
Pas-de-Calais	2,551	900,384	949,968	372.4
Puy-de-Dôme	3,070	541,669	529,181	172.3
Pyrénées (Basses-)	2,943	421,955	423,164	143.8
Pyrénées (Hautes-)	1,749	216,296	212,173	121.2
Pyrénées-Orientales	1,592	206,553	209,447	131.5
Rhin (Haut-) (Belfort)	235	88,169	91,765	390.5
Rhône	1,077	836,463	835,157	782.5
Saône (Haute-)	2,062	271,765	265,179	128.6
Saône-et-Loire	3,302	619,036	616,389	186.6
Sarthe	2,396	424,590	422,944	176.5
Savoie	2,224	255,809	249,460	112.1
Savoie (Haute-)	1,667	262,142	259,595	155.7
Seine	183.6	3,310,208	3,599,870	19,607.1
Seine-Inférieure	2,330	827,713	843,928	360.8
Seine-et-Marne	2,215	357,590	355,638	160.5
Seine-et-Oise	2,164	667,542	700,405	323.7
Sèvres (Deux)	2,317	344,693	339,340	146.4
Somme	2,379	540,415	534,101	224.5
Tarn	2,217	334,372	326,396	147.2
Tarn-et-Garonne	1,436	199,783	194,458	135.4
Var	2,349	308,374	325,490	138.6
Vaucluse	1,370	235,033	235,457	173.3
Vendée	2,588	441,639	439,637	170.0
Vienne	2,691	336,063	333,896	124.1
Vienne (Haute-)	2,130	366,972	374,212	175.7
Vosges	2,266	419,675	419,784	185.2
Yonne	2,868	330,996	316,047	110.2
Total	204,092	38,228,969	38,595,500	189.0

If to the numbers for 1901 the French soldiers in China and the French sailors outside of France be added, the total rises to 38,641,333, showing an increase of 412,364 over the population in 1896.

Notwithstanding a moderate death-rate, the population of France increases more slowly than that of most States of Western Europe, owing to the low rate of births. Between the years 1811 and 1820 the average annual surplus of births over deaths was 5.7 per thousand of population; between 1851 and 1860 it was 2.9; and between 1881 and 1885 it was 1.6. The average number of births per marriage was (1881-85) about 3; in 1891 it was 2.1.

Chamber of high treason, in which case the Senate acts as a High Court of Justice. The same function is vested in the Senate for all other cases of high treason.

Senators and Deputies are paid 9,000 francs (£360) a year, and the Presidents of the two Chambers receive, in addition, 72,000 francs (£2,840) 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 600,000 francs, with a further allowance of 600,000 francs for his expenses.

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 de 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 86 departments, or 87 if the 'territory of Belfort' (a remnant of the department of Haut-Rhin) be considered as a separate department. 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 Prefectorial 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 are 36,175 communes, and new ones cannot be created otherwise than by law. Most of them (31,610) have less than 1,500 inhabitants, and 18,054 have even less than 500; while 117 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 4 years by Frenchmen after 21 years and 6 months' residence; but each act of the Council must receive the approval of the Prefect, while many must be submitted to the Council

General, or even to the President of the Republic, before becoming lawful. Even the Commune's quota of direct taxation is settled by persons (*répartiteurs*) chosen by the Prefect from among the lists of candidates drawn up by the Municipal Council.

Each Municipal Council elects a Mayor, who is both the representative of the commune and the agent of the central government. He is the head of the local police and, with his assistants, acts under the orders of the Prefect.

In Paris the Municipal Council is composed of 80 members; each of the 20 *arrondissements* into which the city is subdivided has its own Mayor. The place of the Mayor of Paris is taken by the Prefect of the Seine, and, in part, by the Prefect of Police. Lyons has an elected Mayor, but the control of the police is vested in the Prefect of the department of the Rhone.

The next unit is the *canton* (2,899 in France), 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, but is not an administrative unit.

The district, or *arrondissement* (362 in France), has an elected *conseil d'arrondissement*, with as many members as there are cantons, its chief function being to allot among the communes their respective parts in the direct taxes assigned to each *arrondissement* by the Council General. That body stands under the control of the Sub-prefect. A varying number of *arrondissements* form a department, which has its *conseil général* renewed by universal suffrage to the extent of one-half every three years (one Councillor for each *canton*). These *conseils* deliberate upon all economical affairs of the department, the repartition of the direct taxes among the *arrondissements*, the roads, normal schools, and undertakings for the relief of the poor. Their decisions are controlled by the Prefect, and may be annulled by the President of the Republic.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The area of France has changed but little since the treaties of 1815. In 1860, after the Italian War, it was increased by the annexation of Savoie and Nice from Italy; and by the treaty of May 10, 1871, France lost the entire department of the Bas-Rhin, two *arrondissements*, with a fraction of a third, of the Haut-Rhin, and the greater portion of the department of Moselle, making altogether an area of 5,590 square miles and 1,600,000 inhabitants, part of whom emigrated into France during the next few years.

The legal population of France at the census of March 29, 1896, was 38,517,332; at the census of March 24, 1901, it was 38,961,945. The population present at the date of the census of 1896 was 38,228,969; at that of 1901 it was 38,641,333. The following table gives for the 87 departments, the population actually present at the date of each enumeration:—

The changes of area and population since 1801 (date of the first census taken) are seen from 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 on the present territory of France, and are thus comparable with the data for the censuses posterior to the loss of Alsace and Lorraine.

Dates	Area : sq. miles	Population	Inhabitants per sq. mile	Annual Increase per 10,000 inhabita.
1801	204,765	27,349,003 [26,930,756]	134 [132]	—
1821	—	30,461,875 [29,871,176]	149 [146]	57 [55]
1841	—	34,230,178 [33,400,864]	167 [164]	62 [58]
1861	209,625	37,386,313 [35,844,902]	178 [176]	37 [36]
1866	—	38,067,064 [36,495,489]	182 [179]	40 [36]
1872	204,092	36,102,921	177	—961 [—171]
1876	—	36,905,788	181	54
1881	—	37,672,048	184	41
1886	—	38,218,903	187	29
1891	—	38,342,948	187.8	6.5
1896	—	38,517,975	188.7	4.5
1901	—	38,961,945	190.9	—

¹ Decrease.

The foreigners (natives of Europe) residing in France in 1896 numbered 1,027,491, and constituted 2.66 per cent. of the aggregate population. The numbers in 1891 were :—

Belgians	465,860	Russians	14,357
Italians	286,042	Austro-Hungarian	11,909
Germans	83,333	Miscellaneous	36,922
Swiss	83,117		
Spaniards	77,736	Total (1891)	1,130,211
English	39,687	" (1896)	1,027,491
Luxembourgeois	31,248	" (1901)	1,037,778

Of the total in 1891, 420,842 were born in France. The number of French citizens abroad in 1891 was 517,000.

According to the results of the census of 1891, the actual population, according to occupations was as follows :—

Occupations	Employers, &c.	Employees, Clerks, Overseers, &c.	Workmen	Dependents in Household	Domestic Servants	Total
Agriculture	3,570,616	75,400	2,890,183	10,216,749	683,540	17,435,988
Industry	3,021,659	207,222	3,319,217	4,814,985	169,477	9,532,560
Transport	62,501	138,767	245,979	730,040	22,106	1,199,333
Commerce	879,969	378,318	480,344	1,983,441	239,424	3,961,496
Public Force	558,186	781	2,908	141,611	12,138	715,624
Administration	202,205	7,626	30,348	426,816	32,526	699,611
Professional	420,133	75,024	29,319	449,500	137,397	1,114,873
Private Fortune	956,729	15,021	106,961	781,115	212,834	2,169,750
Total	7,871,398	899,099	7,104,859	19,544,257	1,692,482	36,829,135
Unclassed	—	—	—	—	—	1,304,250
Total population (exclusive of infants, certain schools, &c.)						38,133,385

According to a statement by M. Victor Turquan the number of paid officials, clerks, workmen, &c. (exclusive of the army and navy), employed in France and Algeria in 1896 was 384,038, and their payment amounted to 585,362,930 francs. The number includes 44,863 clergymen, 121,712 teachers, and 6,560 judges, magistrates, &c. The number of unpaid functionaries (mayors, councillors, &c.) is put at 462,500.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Year	Marriages	Living Births	Illegitimate Children	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths	Still-born
1896	290,171	865,586	76,278	771,886	—93,700	42,054
1897	291,462	859,107	75,989	751,019	108,088	42,249
1898	287,179	843,933	74,586	810,073	33,860	39,805
1899	295,752	847,627	74,970	816,233	31,394	39,860
1900	299,084	827,297	73,121	853,285	—25,988	39,246

Since 1871 the number of deaths in France has exceeded the number of births in 5 years. In 1890, the excess of deaths was 38,445; in 1891, 10,505; in 1892, 20,041; in 1895, 17,813; in 1900, 25,988, this result in 1900 being due both to decrease in the number of births and to increase in the number of deaths. In 1899 there was an excess of deaths in 43 departments; in 1900, in 55. The birth-rate (including still-births) for all France in 1899 was 23.0 per 1,000 living; in 1900, 22.4; the death-rate in 1899 was 22.0 per 1,000; in 1900, 23.1. The birth-rate (living births) in 1900 was highest in Finistère, 31.6; Pas de Calais, 31.0; Nord, 28.0; Seine-Inférieure, 27.6; Morbihan, 26.7; Côtes-du-Nord, 26.2; Haut-Rhin (Bel-fort), 25.1; and it was lowest in Gers, 13.3; Lot-et-Garonne, 14.1; Yonne, 14.5; Lot, 15.4; Tarn-et-Garonne, 15.5; Haute-Garonne, 15.8. Of the living births 422,056 were male and 405,241 female, or 1,041 male births for every 1,000 female births.

The number of divorces was 7,051 in 1896, 7,460 in 1897, 7,238 in 1898, 7,179 in 1899, 7,157 in 1900, the aggregate number of 94,426 divorces having been registered since the new law was voted in 1884.

Emigration.

In the years 1857-91, there were 285,873 French emigrants, of whom 59,304 went to the United States. In 1892, 5,528, and in 1893, 5,300 persons emigrated from France, chiefly to the United States and to the Argentine Republic. Recent statistics are not published.

The total number of emigrants from French ports in 1890 was 72,512; 1891, 57,815; 1892, 39,146; 1893, 34,215.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following, according to the census of 1901, are the towns with a population over 30,000 :—

Paris	2,660,559	Grenoble	68,052	Clichy	38,537
Marseille	494,769	Orléans	67,539	Angoulême	36,955
Lyon	453,145	Tours	64,448	Neuilly	36,437
Bordeaux	257,471	Le Mans	62,948	Perpignan	35,757
Lille	215,431	St. Denis	59,884	Rochefort	35,528
Toulouse	147,696	Calais	59,793	St. Ouen	35,351
St. Etienne	146,671	Besançon	55,266	Montluçon	35,095
Le Havre	129,014	Versailles	54,081	Douai	34,918
Nantes	128,349	Levallois-Perret	54,065	Pau	34,692
Nice	125,099	Troyes	53,159	St. Nazaire	34,671
Roubaix	124,660	Beziers	52,077	Roanne	34,568
Rouen	115,914	Clermont-Ferrand	52,017	Cannes	34,151
Reims	107,773	St. Quentin	50,150	Cette	33,065
Nancy	102,463	Boulogne	49,083	Belfort	32,112
Toulon	101,172	Boulogne-sur-	47,168	Périgueux	31,399
Amiens	90,038	Seine	46,209	Montreuil	31,331
Limoges	83,569	Avignon	46,138	La Rochelle	31,318
Angers	82,966	Bourges	44,524	Aubervilliers	31,125
Brest	81,948	Caen	44,082	Valenciennes	31,007
Nîmes	80,355	Lorient	42,952	Montauban	30,603
Tourcoing	78,468	Cherbourg	40,329	Asnières	30,589
Montpellier	76,364	Dunkerque	39,565	Le Creusot	30,541
Rennes	74,006	Poitiers		Vincennes	30,336
Dijon	70,428				

The following table shows for 1891 and 1896 the distribution of the town population (present, not legal) among towns and cities of various sizes :

		Population	
		1891	1896
Paris		2,424,705	2,511,629
Towns with 100,001—467,000		2,143,380	2,385,238
" " 30,001—100,000		2,361,244	2,421,820
" " 20,001—30,000		1,220,019	1,369,349
" " 10,001—20,000		1,799,443	1,868,882
" " over 10,000		9,948,791	10,536,918
" " 5,001—10,000		2,269,247	2,311,817
" " over 5,000		12,218,038	12,848,235

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. In 1891 the total agglomerated population was 23,191,218 (60·5 per cent.); scattered, 14,061,625 (36·6 per cent.); separate, 1,091,349 (2·9 per cent.); total, 38,343,192. 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. In 1891 the total urban population was 14,311,292 (37·4 per cent.); the rural, 24,031,900 (62·6 per cent.). In 1896, of the 36,170 communes 28,005 had each a population under 1,000; 5,443 had a population from 1,000 to 2,000; 2,134 from 2,000 to 5,000; 337 from 5,000 to 10,000; 134 from 10,000 to 20,000; and 117 over 20,000.

Religion.

There has been no religious census in France since 1872. All religions are equal by law, and any sect which numbers 100,000 adherents is entitled to a grant; but at present only the Roman Catholics, Protestants, and Jews have State allowances. For three years these grants were estimated as follows :—

	1900	1901	1902
	Francs	Francs	Francs
Administration, &c.	259,425	255,000	291,000
Roman Catholic worship.	41,025,923	40,965,923	40,990,923
Protestant worship.	1,495,100	1,495,100	1,495,100
Jewish worship	206,530	206,530	206,530
Total	42,986,978	42,922,553	42,983,553

There are 17 archbishops and 67 bishops; the number of Catholic ecclesiastical officials paid by the State in 1902, was 42,416. At the end of 1892, the secular clergy, including teachers, numbered 55,600, and there were 8,358 pupils in ecclesiastical seminaries. The value of the total gifts and legacies made to the Church during the present century up to 1882 is 23,976,733 francs. The Protestants of the Augsburg Confession, or Lutherans, are, in their religious affairs, governed by a General Consistory; while the members of the Reformed Church, or Calvinists, are under a Council of Administration, the seat of which is at Paris. In 1902 there were 638 pastors of the Reformed Church, and 62 Lutheran, while the Jewish rabbis and assistants numbered 57. In the Protestant Theological Facultés of Paris and Montauban there were 142 students in 1901.

The religious associations law, passed July 1, 1901, requires religious establishments to be authorised by the State. According to published statistics there were in France and Algeria, on January 1, 1901, 3,216 recognised establishments for men, 2,748 being for educational work, the whole comprising 30,136 members. For women there were 2,870 recognised establishments and 13,428 not recognised; total for women, 16,298, with 129,492 members. Up to October 10, 1901, 615 associations (64 for men

of higher primary instruction. In 1899, 95·2 per cent. of the conscripts could read; in 1898, 92·8 per cent. of the women married signed the marriage register.

In 1900 there were granted 4,611 elementary licenses (brevets) to school-masters and 12,510 to school-mistresses; 1,124 higher licenses to masters, and 2,554 to mistresses; in 1897 1,463 certificates of pedagogic efficiency to masters, and 1,792 to mistresses.

The number of pupil-teachers in primary normal schools (exclusive of Fontenay and St. Cloud) in 1897 was 3,865 men and 3,871 women.

The cost of public primary instruction was: in 1877 for France, 89½ million francs (of which 22 millions from the State); in 1897 for France and Algeria, 200 millions (of which 190 millions from the State). In the budget of 1902, the cost to the State is put at 158 millions. The cost of private instruction is not known.

Secondary Instruction: Boys.—Secondary instruction is supplied by the State and by the communes in the colleges, by associations and by private individuals in free establishments. It is regulated chiefly by the law of March 15, 1850. It was the subject of an extended inquiry made in 1899 by a commission of the Chamber of Deputies under the presidency of M. Ribot. The general results of this investigation were as follows:—

Public Institutions	1876		1901	
	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils
<i>Lycées</i> (1876 and 1899) .	81	40,995	110	51,997
Communal colleges .	252	38,236	238	33,372

In the *lycées* in 1879 there were 23,183 boarders and day-boarders, and 21,870 day-pupils. In 1898 the numbers were, respectively, 19,796 and 32,576. Since 1887 the number of boarders has decreased, while that of day-pupils has increased. In the colleges there were in 1901 12,321 boarders and day-boarders, and 21,051 day-pupils. Both classes of pupils have decreased in numbers since 1879. In the *lycées* 45 per cent. of the boys received classical instruction, 31 per cent. modern, and 24 per cent. were in the elementary or primary classes. In the colleges the proportions were, respectively, 29, 41, and 30 per cent.

Private Institutions	1876		1899	
	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils
Lay	494	31,249	201	10,182
Clerical	309	46,816	441	68,825

It is chiefly in the institutions directed by the religious congregations that the progress has been great. Of the 67,643 pupils in the clerical institutions, 10,677 were in 44 institutions which existed in 1887, but were then classed among primary schools. Of the 77,370 pupils in private institutions, 1,676 followed courses of public instruction, and were included in the total number of pupils in *lycées* or colleges. In 1898 there were 5,403 boarders

and day-boarders, and 4,388 day-pupils in the private lay institutions; in the clerical there were respectively 44,971 and 23,068.

Besides, there were 140 small seminaries under the authority of bishops, intended primarily for the preparation of pupils for the ecclesiastical career. They contained 22,497 pupils (almost all boarders), of whom 20,000 received classical instruction.

In short, the *lycées*, colleges, private institutions, and small seminaries had altogether 185,510 pupils.

The bachelor's degree is the ordinary sanction of a course of secondary instruction. In 1897-98 the faculties of letters admitted 4,974 bachelors in classics and 384 in modern instruction; the faculties of sciences, 1,062 and 1,123.

Girls.—Public secondary instruction for girls was organised by the law of December 21, 1880. It is given in *lycées*, in colleges, and in courses of secondary instruction, and it extends over six years. The normal school of Sèvres prepares teachers. For female, as for male teachers, there are competitive examinations for certificates. The following table shows the condition of the institutions for girls on December 30, 1887, and on November 5, 1899:—

Institutions	1887		1901	
	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils
<i>Lycées</i>	20	3,430	41	9,806
Colleges	23	2,678	29	4,396
Secondary courses . . .	69	4,395	54	4,880
Total	—	10,403	—	19,012

In 1901 the *lycées* had 2,143 boarders and day-boarders, and the colleges 1,126, the rest of the pupils being either under guardians or without supervision. There are no officially classed free institutions for the secondary instruction of girls, but, in fact, in several towns courses for this purpose are maintained; in Paris there is the association for such instruction at the Sorbonne.

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 1892, in virtue of the law of July 10, 1890.

Since 1870 a great extension has been given to higher instruction. The budget expenditure, which in 1870 amounted to 5,852,000 francs, had risen to 15,000,000 in 1900. Buildings have been erected on which the State and the communes have expended more than 100 millions of francs, among them being at Paris the enlarged schools of Medicine and Law, the

and 551 for women), comprising 9,872 establishments (2,007 for men and 7,865 for women) had applied for authorisation. Up to the end of the year no decision as to the applications had been announced.

Instruction.

Instruction in France is regulated mainly by the laws of March 18, 1850; June 14, 1854; July 12, 1875; August 9, 1879; February 27 and December 21, 1880; June 16, 1881; March 20, 1882; October 30, 1886; and July 10, 1896. The Minister of Instruction, seconded by the Government educational bureaus and inspectors-general, directs public and controls private schools. The Superior Council of 58 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 under a Rector, and each provided with academy inspectors (one for each department) besides primary inspectors of schools (usually one for each *arrondissement*). Each department has a council for educational matters, the *préfet* being president, and this body has large powers with respect to the inspection, management, and maintenance of schools.

The law of June 28, 1833, was the first organic law of primary instruction; it obliged each commune to maintain at least one primary school, and each department one primary normal school, while, by means of school fees and the communal, departmental and State budgets, it provided the necessary resources. The law of March 15, 1850, which in certain respects impaired public instruction, rendered obligatory the maintenance of a school for girls in towns of more than 800 inhabitants; the law of April 10, 1867, extended this obligation to communes of more than 500 inhabitants.

Since 1878 primary instruction has been entirely reorganised and great progress has been made. The law of June 1, 1878, gave the impetus to the erection of schools, for which there was spent in 20 years by the communes, the departments, and the State, not less than 850 millions of francs. 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; two higher normal schools of primary instruction have been established, one at Fontenay-aux-Roses for school-mistresses, the other at St. Cloud 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 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* for *salles d'asile*; it fixed the programmes of instruction, and established freedom of private schools under the supervision of the school authorities. The laws of July 19, 1889, and July 25, 1893, determined the payment of the teachers, who are nominated by the *préfet* on the recommendation of the Academy inspector under the authority of the minister, and who (except in towns of more than 150,000 inhabitants) are paid directly by the State, which itself receives the eight 'additional centimes' for primary instruction, formerly collected on behalf of the communes and departments. The following table shows the condition of primary instruction in 1876-77 and in 1899-1900 (in the figures of 1876-77 Algeria is not included; it has been included since 1887-88):—

Description of Schools	Schools		Teachers		Pupils	
	1876-77	1899-1900	1876-97	'99-1900	1876-77	1899-1900
<i>Infant schools:</i>						
Public { Lay . . .	581	2,073	765	4,792	80,676	388,007
{ Cleric . .	2,204	507	3,336	777	339,434	70,271
Private { Lay . . .	257	176	411	245	15,053	7,749
{ Cleric . .	1,105	3,140	1,711	4,117	96,914	281,090
Total . . .	4,147	5,896	6,223	9,831	532,077	747,108
<i>Primary schools:</i>						
Public { Boys and						
{ Mixed .	39,764	44,517	46,400	56,848	2,197,652	2,310,929
{ Girls . .	19,257	23,189	33,663	50,788	1,625,696	1,847,983
Private { Boys and						
{ Mixed .	2,657	4,309	5,317	9,969	203,230	455,339
{ Girls . .	9,869	12,568	25,329	36,934	690,357	915,981
Total . . .	71,547	84,585	110,709	156,625	4,716,935	5,530,232
Lay { Public . . .	45,816	63,238	53,240	100,305	2,337,193	3,832,984
{ Private . .	5,841	2,694	10,785	6,756	311,369	120,758
Cleric { Public . .	13,205	4,410	26,823	7,443	1,628,289	325,928
{ Private . .	6,685	14,223	19,861	42,232	440,084	1,250,562
Total . . .	71,547	84,585	110,709	156,625	4,716,935	5,530,232

1 Of which 24,276 were for boys and 20,241 mixed.

Of the 5,530,232 pupils enrolled in the primary schools, 2,766,268 were boys, and 2,763,964 were girls. The number of pupils enrolled in the schools, public or private, is greater than the number attending them, since children changing their schools in the course of the year are enrolled several times. Of 1,000 pupils enrolled during the whole year, it was computed that in the public schools there were enrolled in December 875, of whom 786 were present, and in the private schools 911, of whom 851 were present.

Since the year 1888-89, when there were 5,623,401 pupils, there has been a yearly decrease in the total number of pupils of the primary schools, although not in 1897-98 and 1898-99; the principal cause of this decrease seems to be the diminution of births. The decrease affected only the public schools: 4,492,894 pupils in 1888-89, 4,158,912 in 1899-1900; the number of pupils in the private clerical schools was 1,012,381 in 1888-89 and 1,250,562 in 1899-1900. In the infant schools the number is increasing: 707,522 in 1888-89 and 747,108 in 1899-1900.

Courses of instruction for adults, conducted in the evening by teachers in their schools or by associations in various places, in 1897-98 numbered 30,368, and the number of adult pupils was estimated at 483,000 (378,000 men and 105,000 women). Besides, there were many popular lectures.

Pupils on leaving primary schools can obtain a certificate; in 1900, 197,136 pupils obtained the certificate of primary instruction, and 2,144 that

school of Pharmacy, and the Sorbonne, while other works have been carried out at Lyon, Montpellier, Lille, Bordeaux, &c. The number of chairs has been increased; thus, the Paris Faculty of Letters which in 1870 had 11 chairs, in 1893 had 21, besides 7 complimentary courses and 12 lectureships. The range of instruction has been widened and diversified. In 1870 there were not quite 9,500 students in the faculties and higher schools: in 1899 there were 28,254.

The faculties are of five kinds: 2 faculties of Protestant Theology (Paris and Montauban) with 66 and 73 matriculated students, respectively; 13 faculties of Law (Paris, Aix Bordeaux, Caen, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Montpellier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, Toulouse), and the school in Algiers, which have from 2,775 (Paris) to 161 (Grenoble) matriculated students; 7 faculties of Medicine (Paris, Montpellier, Nancy); 4 mixed faculties (Bordeaux, Lille, Lyon, Toulouse), with from 2,650 to 237 matriculated students; 15 faculties of Sciences (Paris, Besançon, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Marseille, Montpellier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, Toulouse), and the school at Algiers, having from 1,278 to 38 students; 15 faculties of letters (at the towns last named) and the school at Algiers, having from 1,387 to 47 students; 7 higher schools and mixed faculties; 16 schools with full functions and preparatory schools of medicine and pharmacy. The following statement shows the number of students by faculties or schools on January 15, 1901:—

	Students at	
	State Institutions.	Private Institutions.
Protestant Theology.	142	—
Law	10,152	996
Medicine	8,627	138
Sciences	3,910	158
Letters	8,723	181
Pharmacy	3,347	14
	29,901	1,487
	31,388	

In 1899 the total number of students was 28,254 of whom 26,060 were French, 1,399 foreigners, and 817 were women (559 French, and 258 foreign). The numbers comprise not only matriculated students (among whom are students by correspondence), but also non-matriculated students.

There are free faculties: at Paris (the Catholic Institute of Paris comprising law and advanced scientific and literary studies); Angers (law, sciences, letters); Lille (theology, law, medicine and pharmacy, sciences, letters); Lyon (theology, law, sciences, letters), Marseille (law), Nantes (law), Toulouse (the Catholic Institute with theological, literary, and scientific instruction). These faculties had 1,658 students in January, 1899.

The State faculties confer the degrees of bachelor, of licentiate, and of doctor. Admission to degrees (agregations) is by special competitions which lead to the title of *professeur* in secondary and in higher instruction.

In 1897-98 there were presented: in Protestant theology, 20 diplomas of bachelor and 3 of licentiate; in law, 255 certificates of capacity, 1,440 diplomas of bachelor, 1,184 of licentiate, 251 of doctor; in medicine, 1,099 of doctor, 67 of health officer, 35 of dental surgeon, and 242 midwife certificates; in pharmacy, 611 diplomas, and 247 herbalist licenses (brevets); in sciences, 2,185 diplomas of bachelor, 261 of licentiate (licencié), and 39 of doctor; in letters, 5,358 of bachelor, 411 of licentiate, and 23 of doctor. State universities also grant diplomas of doctor.

The other higher institutions dependent on the Ministry of Public Instruction are the Collège de France, which has 42 courses of study bearing on various subjects, literature and language, mathematical, natural, mental, and social science; 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; the École des Chartes; the École des Langues Orientales Vivantes; the École du Louvre, devoted to art and archæology; the École des Beaux-Arts, and the Conservatoire de Musique et de Déclamation; the Observatoire of Paris; and the French Schools at Athens and Rome.

Institutions of higher or technical instruction dependent on other ministries are: the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers at Paris (with 20 evening courses on the applied sciences and social economy), the École des Hautes Études Commerciales, 12 higher schools of commerce with about 600 pupils, dependent on the Ministry of Commerce; the National Agronomic Institute at Paris, the veterinary school at Alfort, national agricultural schools at Grignon, Nantes, Montpellier, &c., dependent on the Ministry of Agriculture; the École Polytechnique, the École Supérieure de Guerre, the military school at St. Cyr, the École de Cavalerie at Saumur, and other schools dependent on the Ministry of War; the Naval School at Brest dependent on the Ministry of Marine; the School of Mines at Paris, the School of Bridges and Roads at Paris, with other schools dependent on the Ministry of Public Works; the School of Mines at St. Etienne; the École Coloniale at Paris, dependent on the Ministry of the Colonies. There are, besides, free catholic faculties at Paris, Lille, Angers, and at Paris a great institution for free higher instruction, the École libre des sciences politiques.

Technical schools of a somewhat lower grade are very numerous, including 35 schools of industries, with 5,550 pupils (dependent on the Ministry of Commerce); 13 municipal professional schools in Paris, with 1,385 pupils: and about 370 private schools, with 92,000 pupils.

Justice and Crime.

The Courts of First Instance in France are those of the Justices of Peace who try civil cases and act also as judges of Police Courts, where all petty offences are disposed of. In criminal cases the Police Correctional Courts pronounce upon all graver cases of misdemeanour (*délits*), including cases involving imprisonment up to 5 years. They have no jury, and consist of 3 judges belonging to the civil tribunals. In all general cases, the preliminary inquiry is made in secrecy by an examining magistrate (*juge d'instruction*), who, acting under the public ministry (*Procureur*), may dismiss the case or send it for trial. The Court of Assises is assisted by 12

jurors, who decide by simple majority on the fact with respect to crimes involving a severe penalty. The highest courts are the 26 Courts of Appeal, composed each of one President and 4 Councillors for all criminal cases which have been tried without a jury, and by one Court of Cassation which sits at Paris, and is composed of a First President, 3 Presidents of Sections, and 45 Councillors, for all criminal cases tried by jury.

For civil cases there is, under the Justice of Peace, in each *arrondissement*, a civil tribunal of first instance, then the Appeal Courts and Courts of Cassation. For commercial cases there are Tribunals of Commerce and Councils of experts (*prud'hommes*).

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 agencies for the prosecution of misdemeanours and crimes in 1897 appeared as follows:—Gendarmes, 21,021; commissaires de police, 1,131; agents de police, 15,369; gardes champêtres, 32,301; private sworn 'gardes,' 43,366; forest gardes, 7,367; fishery police, 4,519; customs officials, 21,367.

The following table shows the number of persons convicted before the various courts in five years:—

Year	Assize Courts	Correctional Tribunals	Police Courts
1891	2,933	216,908	447,203
1892	2,945	230,060	436,601
1894	2,795	225,466	448,474
1895	2,372	221,234	398,723
1897	2,378	225,213	436,734

The French penal institutions consist, first, of Houses of Arrest (3,094 *chambres de sûreté* and 35 *dépôts de sûreté*). Next come 380 Departmental Prisons, also styled *maisons d'arrêt, de justice* and *de correction*, where both persons awaiting trial and those condemned to less than one year's imprisonment are kept, as also a number of boys and girls transferred from, or going to be transferred to, reformatories. The reformatories are 11 for boys and 3 for girls, belonging to the State, and 12 for boys and 7 for girls rented to private persons and institutions. 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 12 for men and 3 for women. To the same category belong 2 agricultural penitentiaries for men in Corsica.

All persons condemned to hard labour and many condemned to 'reclusion' are sent to New Caledonia or Guiana (military and *récidivistes*); the *dépôt de forçats* of St. Martin-de-Ré is a *dépôt* for transferred hard-labour convicts. The prison population in France on December 31, 1897, consisted of 8,434 men and 1,008 women condemned to lengthened imprisonment, 15,636 men and 2,790 women condemned to short imprisonment; 4,901 boys and 1,016 girls in reformatories, 45 prisoners in houses of arrest, and 287 in the *dépôt* for hard labour prisoners; total 34,117 prisoners. There are about 13,000 in New Caledonia and Guiana.

Pauperism.

There is no Government system of poor relief in France. The poor are assisted partly through public '*bureaux de bienfaisance*' and partly by private and ecclesiastical charity. They are partly under the care of the communes and partly of the departments, both of which contribute, and ultimately under the supervision of Government. The funds of the '*bureaux de bienfaisance*' are partly derived from endowments, partly from communal contributions, and partly from public and private charity. In 1898 there were 15,827 of such bureaux, with a total revenue of 43,993,647 francs, the expenditure amounting to 43,446,771 francs; the persons assisted during the year comprised 1,366,556 French, and 50,045 foreigners. Public assistance is also rendered to poor or destitute children. At the end of 1898 the institutions for this purpose contained 2,304 children, and maintained in the country 105,683; their expenditure during the year 1897 amounted to 27,563,694 francs. In 1898 the hospitals for the sick, infirm, aged, or infants, numbered 1,749; their total staff 35,377, and the inmates at the end of the year, 58,119. The hospitals had an income of 145,949,625 francs during the year, and expended 139,037,082 francs. In addition, the sum of 14,412,485 francs were expended in providing medical assistance to patients at their own homes. The asylums for imbeciles at the end of 1898 contained 64,313 inmates, 21,747 having entered and 21,018 having left or died during the year. Of 24,452,422 francs devoted by the departments to asylums for imbeciles, 7,932,867 francs were contributed by the communes; 81,503 francs by hospitals; 1,715,582 francs by families; and 14,722,470 francs by departments.

Finance.

I. STATE FINANCE.

The ordinary revenue of France is derived chiefly from direct and indirect taxation and from State factories and monopolies. About 15 per cent. of the revenue is from direct taxes, of which the more important are the real property tax (*contribution foncière*) levied on lands and on buildings; trade licences, and a variety of taxes, including taxes on property in mortmain, on royalties from mines, on carriages and horses, verification of weights and measures, the military tax, and the tax on velocipedes. About 59 per cent. of the revenue is from indirect taxes, of which the most important are those on registration (of changes in the ownership of property, obligations, &c.), stamps, customs; the State monopolies and domains yield about 20 per cent. of the revenue. For departmental and communal purposes 'additional centimes' are levied in association with both branches of the land tax and with the personal and property tax, doors and windows tax, trade licences, and taxes on carriages, horses, velocipedes.

The following tables show the budget estimates of the revenue and expenditure for 1902 and the estimates adopted for 1901:—

Sources of revenue.	1901	1902
	Francs	Francs
Direct contributions	483,069,335	487,904,853
Taxes assimilated to direct contributions	39,527,279	41,680,439
Total, direct and assimilated.	522,596,614	529,585,292
Registration	553,244,978	584,666,800
Stamps	173,563,400	171,246,900
Tax on bourse operations	6,883,500	6,809,000
Tax on income from personality	74,707,666	79,493,000
Customs	438,374,800	445,266,300
Indirect contributions	649,022,550	666,594,600
Sugar	199,800,000	185,622,000
Total, indirect	2,095,596,894	2,139,698,600
Tobacco monopoly	413,261,000	414,898,000
Matches, gunpowder	43,200,000	43,066,100
Posts, telegraphs, telephones	255,278,400	269,438,190
Various (mint, railways, &c.)	17,261,930	18,105,990
Total monopolies	729,001,330	745,508,280
Domains and forests	55,485,300	52,311,630
Various receipts	71,893,808	56,784,340
Receipts <i>d'ordre</i>	77,829,108	71,499,550
Revenue collected in Algeria	2,199,808	1,846,390
Total general budget	3,554,602,862	3,597,164,082

Branches of expenditure.	1901	1902
	Francs	Francs
Finance:		
Public debt	1,245,644,464	1,243,425,746
President, Chamber, Senate	13,287,100	13,459,100
General Service	19,593,880	19,642,560
Régie, tax collection, &c.	209,409,966	213,387,332
Repayments, &c.	32,313,000	32,313,000
Justice	35,253,133	35,274,883
Foreign Affairs	16,382,710	16,382,710
Interior	79,092,225	79,349,286
Worship	42,922,553	42,963,553
War:		
French troops	632,400,171	641,248,850
Colonial troops	—	26,329,000
Extraordinary	60,708,150	49,122,150
Marine	327,692,530	312,097,951
Instruction	206,966,468	209,093,756

Branches of expenditure	1901	1902
	Francs	Francs
Fine Arts	14,901,240	14,938,540
Commerce and Industry	36,663,891	40,333,817
Posts and Telegraphs:		
General service	2,432,989	2,538,201
Working expenses	196,977,439	202,922,498
Repayments, &c.	6,467,000	6,467,000
Colonies	111,866,511	120,598,455
Agriculture	44,797,262	45,169,201
Public Works	218,581,515	229,994,610
Total	3,554,354,212	3,597,072,199

On December 7, 1901, the Finance minister presented an amended budget, estimating the revenue for 1902 at 3,604,561,268 francs, and the expenditure at 3,604,415,197 francs. The principal changes in the new bill, as compared with that summarised above are an increase of 4,000,000 francs from direct taxes, of 25,000,000 francs from customs (on wheat, oats, and barley), of 1,500,000 francs from indirect contributions, of 1,000,000 francs from matches, and of 2,971,600 francs from State domains, while the sum of 44,000,000 francs is to be raised by the issue of short-dated bonds. On the other hand the revenue from registration is reduced by 6,867,800 francs, the alcohol excise by 50,000,000 francs, the petroleum duty by 1,600,000 francs, the sugar tax by 10,000,000 francs, various indirect contributions by 2,971,600 francs, and the repayment of guarantees amounting to 2,000,000 francs disappears from the estimates. There are various modifications of less importance, and the net result of the rectification of the budget is an increase of 7,397,186 francs in the receipts. The increase in the estimated expenditure is caused chiefly by the addition of 18,000,000 francs to the guaranteed interest payable to railway companies, and of 2,578,722 francs to the cost of the army, reductions being made in various departments so that the net additional expenditure amounts to 7,842,993 francs.

The following figures, published in April, 1901, do not include the 'budget sur ressources spéciales,' and represent the actual verified revenue (inclusive of loans) and expenditure for 12 years:—

Years	Revenue			Total Expenditure
	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total	
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
1888	3,107,534,722	160,256,078	3,267,790,800	3,220,594,184
1889	3,108,072,541	163,253,131	3,271,325,672	3,247,131,879
1890	3,229,372,253	146,389,175	3,375,761,428	3,287,908,973
1891	3,364,014,678	—	3,364,014,678	3,258,171,024
1892	3,370,415,415	—	3,370,415,415	3,380,355,174
1893	3,366,409,499	—	3,366,409,499	3,450,920,595
1894	3,458,320,575	—	3,458,320,575	3,479,975,191
1895	3,416,117,018	—	3,416,117,018	3,434,020,477
1896	3,436,128,381	—	3,436,128,381	3,444,855,511
1897	3,528,077,949	—	3,528,077,949	3,523,516,590
1898	3,619,946,888	—	3,619,946,888	3,527,535,605
1899	3,656,814,463	—	3,656,814,463	3,589,420,965
Total	40,661,224,332	469,898,384	41,131,122,766	40,844,406,168

The accounts of revenue and expenditure are examined by an administrative tribunal (*Cour des Comptes*).

Since 1869 the ordinary budget has more than doubled, but outside the ordinary budgets are 'comptes spéciaux,' or budgets for special purposes, such as the expedition to China in 1900. The extra-budgetary expenditure on railways in the 25 years, ending 1899, amounted to 1,315 million francs, or an average of 52,600,000 francs a year. To the budget of 1902 is annexed a statement, showing the deficits of the ordinary budgets from the period anterior to 1814 down to the end of 1899, as follows:—

Period	Government	Deficit
		Francs
Before 1814	Napoleon I. and previously	99,678,480
1815 to 1829	Louis XVIII. and Charles X.	269,801,915
1830 „ 1847	Louis Philippe	519,067,077
1848 „ 1851	The Second Republic	29,399,140
1852 „ 1869	Napoleon III.	93,921,998
	Total	1,011,868,611
1870 „ 1899	The Third Republic, surplus	21,936,277
	Total deficits	989,932,334

These figures, however, do not represent the actual deficits arising from the difference between the ordinary revenue and the total expenditure, nor even those arising from the differences between the total revenue and total expenditure. Moreover, almost uninterruptedly, so as to make it the rule and not the exception, the budgets voted by the representatives of the nation have shown a small surplus, while the 'compte définitif,' published a number of years afterwards, has exhibited a large deficit.

The following table shows the progress during the century of the French national debt and its yearly charge:—

Date	Period	Nominal Capital	Interest
		Millions of Francs	Millions of Francs
Sept. 23, 1800	First Republic	714	36
Jan. 1, 1815	Napoleon I.	1,272	64
Aug. 1, 1830	Louis XVIII. and Charles X.	4,426	199
Feb. 24, 1848	Louis Philippe	5,913	244
Jan. 1, 1852	Second Republic	5,516	239
Jan. 1, 1871	Napoleon III.	12,454	386
Jan. 1, 1889	Third Republic	21,251	739
Jan. 1, 1899	„	29,948	1,256
Jan. 1, 1900	„	30,109	1,245

On January 1, 1901, the debt of France stood approximately as follows:—

	Francs
Rentes, 3 and 3½ per cent.	22,001,445,642
Rentes, 3 per cent., redeemable by annuities	3,811,918,500
Morgan Loan annuity	179,454,766
Railway annuities and guarantees	2,085,724,767
Debts for roads and school buildings	536,442,132
Short-dated Treasury bills	151,020,000
Various debts	184,960,215
Floating debt	1,145,666,600
Total	30,096,632,622

The following table shows the interest and annuities to be paid under the various heads of the public debt, according to the budget estimates for 1902:—

	Francs
Consolidated debt	675,643,059
Redeemable debt: interest and amortisation	324,387,377
Floating debt	243,395,310
Total	1,243,425,746

To defray the cost of the recent China expedition and the indemnities due to the victims of the Boxer insurrection, 3 per cent. bonds were issued in December, 1901, to an amount sufficient to produce a capital of 265,000,000 francs.

The total debt amounts to not less than 1,203,865,300*l.* sterling, and the interest and annuities to 49,737,000*l.*, or the capital is about 31*l.* 4*s.* per head, and the charge about 1*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* per head of population.

II. LOCAL FINANCE.

For 1897 the revenue of the departments of France amounted to 285,879,062 francs, and the expenditure to 288,703,089 francs. The departmental debt stood at 423,716,228 francs. For 1900 the ordinary revenue of the communes amounted to 794,120,672 francs, and expenditure to 761,164,105 francs, while the debt on December 31, 1899, amounted to 3,881,352,204 francs. For the year 1901 the estimated total revenue of the City of Paris amounted to 348,338,216 francs, and the expenditure to the same amount. Of the receipts, 166 million francs were derived from the octroi. Of the expenditure 113 million francs were for municipal debt charges. The debt of Paris in 1899 amounted to 2,387,216,295 francs.

The capitalised value of private property has been the subject of many calculations, which, however, differ too greatly to be considered as reliable. The best estimates, by M. de Foville, put down the aggregate private fortunes at: land, 3,000,000,000*l.*; buildings, 2,000,000,000*l.*; specie, 200,000,000*l.*; convertible securities, 2,800,000,000*l.*; agricultural implements and live stock, 400,000,000*l.*; other personal property, 680,000,000*l.*; total private wealth, 8,080,000,000*l.* M. Leroy Beaulieu estimates that the total yearly income of the nation reaches about 1,000,000,000*l.*, of which three-fifths is the product of personal labour.

Defence.

I. LAND DEFENCES.

France has a coast line of 1,760 miles, 1,304 on the Atlantic and 456 on the Mediterranean. Its land frontier extends over 1,575 miles, of which 1,156 miles are along the Belgian, German, Swiss, and Italian frontiers, and 419 along the Spanish frontier.

The fortified places are specially administered by a 'service des fortifications.' Paris, which is considered as the centre of defence, is surrounded by a wall which has 97 bastions, 17 old forts, and 38 new advance forts or batteries, the whole forming two entrenched camps at St. Denis and Versailles.

The following are the strong places on the various frontiers:—
On the German frontier: first class fortresses, Belfort, Verdun, Briangon; second class, Langres; third class, Toul, Auxonne; and 9 fourth-class places. Belgian frontier: first class, Lille, Dunkirk, Arras, Douai; second class, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Givet, St. Omer, Mézières, Sedan, Longuy, Soissons; third class, Gravelines, Condé, Landrécies, Rocroi, Montmédy, Péronne; and 6 fourth-class places. Italian frontier: first class, Lyon, Grenoble, Besançon; and 11 detached forts. Mediterranean coast, first class, Toulon (naval harbour); second class, Antibes; and 21 fourth-class forts. Spanish frontier: first class, Perpignan, Bayonne; third class, St. Jean Pied-de-Port; and 10 fourth-class forts. Atlantic coast: first class, Rochefort, Lorient, Brest; second class, Oléron, La Rochelle, Belle Isle; third class, Ile de Ré, Fort Louis; and 17 fourth-class forts. The Channel coast: first class, Cherbourg; second class, St. Malo, le Havre; and 16 fourth-class forts.

II. ARMY.

The military forces of France are organised on the basis of laws voted by the National Assembly in 1872, supplemented by further organisation laws, passed in 1873, 1875, 1882, 1887, 1889, 1890, and 1892. These laws enact universal liability to arms. Substitution and enlistment for money are forbidden, and it is ordered that every Frenchman not declared unfit for military service may be called up, from the age of twenty to that of forty-five years, to enter the active army or the reserves. By the law of 1882, supplemented by those of 1889 and 1892, the yearly contingent must serve 3 years in the Active Army, 10 in the Reserve of the Active Army, 6 in the Territorial Army, and 6 in the Territorial Reserve. The Active Army is composed of all the young men, not otherwise exempted, who have reached the age of twenty, and the Reserves of those who have passed through the Active Army. Neither the Active Army nor its Reserves are in any way localised, but drawn

from and distributed over the whole of France. On the other hand, the Territorial Army and its Reserves are confined to fixed regions, determined from time to time by administrative enactments.

Students and pupils of certain higher schools, and seminarists, are required to serve only one year, on condition of completing their studies and obtaining a certain rank before the age of twenty-six years. All soldiers in the Active Army who have learnt their duties, and who can read and write, may be sent on furlough, at the end of a year, for an indefinite time.

France (including Algeria) is divided into 20 military regions, of which 17 are subdivided into 8, 2 into 4, and 1 into 9 districts. Each region is occupied by an army corps consisting generally of 2 divisions of infantry, 1 brigade of cavalry, 1 brigade of artillery, 1 battalion of engineers, and 1 squadron of train, beside staff secretaries, artizans, medical officers, and gendarmes. For the military government of Paris, and also of Algeria, special provision is made.

The present organisation of the active French army is as follows:—

INFANTRY.

- 145 divisional regiments of the line, each of 3 battalions of 4 companies, each regiment of 62 officers and 1,591 men.
- 18 regional regiments of the line, each of 4 battalions, each regiment of 51 officers and 1,560 men, located in the various fortresses of France.
- 30 battalions of chasseurs-à-pied, each of 4 or 6 companies, each company having 19 officers and 552 men.
- 4 regiments of zouaves, each of 4 battalions of 4 companies, with 2 dépôt companies, one of which is in France, each regiment of 73 officers and 2,551 men.
- 4 regiments of tirailleurs algériens, each of 4 battalions of 4 companies, with 1 dépôt company, each regiment of 103 officers and 2,632 men.
- 2 régiments étrangers, of 5 battalions of 4 companies, with 2 dépôt companies.
- 5 battalions of African Light Infantry.

CAVALRY.

- 13 regiments of cuirassiers, 31 of dragoons, 21 of chasseurs, 14 of hussars, 6 of Chasseurs d'Afrique, each regiment having 5 squadrons, with 37 officers, 792 men, and 722 horses.
- 3 regiments of Spahis, one having 8, and two 5 squadrons; 1 regiment of Tunisian Spahis.
- 8 companies of 'cavaliers de remonte,' 299 men each.

ARTILLERY.

- 40 regiments of field artillery, comprising 428 mounted batteries, 52 horse batteries, 16 mountain batteries, and 4 mounted and 8 mountain batteries in Algeria and Tunis.
- 16 battalions of foot artillery, each of 6 batteries.
- 4 batteries of foot artillery for service in Africa.

ENGINEERS.

6 regiments of sappers and miners, of which 5 contain each 3 battalions and 1 company of sapper-conductors, and the other 4 battalions and 1 company of sapper-conductors.
1 regiment of railway sappers.

TRAIN.

20 squadrons of train, 12 of 4, 8 of 3 companies, 12 companies being in Algeria.

According to the budget for 1902, the peace strength of the army in France (including vacancies, furloughs, &c.) is composed of 510,305 men (of whom 26,762 are officers); in Algeria, 58,979 men (2,335 officers); in Tunis, 20,160 men (745 officers); total, 589,444 men (29,842 officers). The total number of horses is put at 142,847. The various subdivisions of the army and their relative strength are seen from the following table, the number of men including that of the officers, the number of officers being given separately in brackets:—

	France		Algeria		Tunis		Total	
	Men (Officers)	Horses	Men (Officers)	Horses	Men (Officers)	Horses	Men (Officers)	Horses
General Staff . .	4,421 (3,719)	3,902	385 (291)	809	115 (90)	94	4,921 (4,100)	4,305
Military Schools .	3,673 (391)	2,398	—	—	—	—	3,673 (391)	2,398
Unclassed amidst the troops . .	1,995 (1,745)	196	728 (540)	808	152 (117)	71	2,875 (2,402)	575
Army Corps:								
Infantry . .	316,947 (12,149)	7,088	40,946 (1,015)	700	14,428 (377)	167	372,321 (13,541)	7,955
Administrative .	10,027 (—)	—	3,537 (—)	—	616 (—)	—	14,180 (—)	—
Cavalry . .	59,988 (3,461)	59,070	7,677 (367)	7,682	1,849 (86)	1,785	69,514 (3,914)	68,537
Artillery . .	69,497 (3,725)	36,577	2,529 (61)	1,430	1,710 (50)	381	73,736 (3,836)	38,888
Engineers . .	11,693 (504)	1,103	1,076 (22)	311	435 (8)	144	13,204 (534)	1,558
Train . .	7,469 (360)	4,253	2,101 (39)	1,901	712 (13)	728	10,282 (412)	6,882
Total Army Corps	475,621 (20,199)	108,091	57,866 (1,504)	12,024	19,750 (534)	3,765	558,237 (22,237)	123,820
Total Active Army	485,710 (26,054)	114,587	58,979 (2,335)	12,641	20,017 (741)	3,870	564,706 (29,130)	131,098
Gendarmerie . .	21,602 (625)	10,808	—	—	143 (4)	101	21,745 (629)	10,909
Garde Républicaine	2,993 (83)	840	—	—	—	—	2,993 (83)	840
Grand Total . .	510,305 (26,762)	126,235	58,979 (2,335)	12,641	20,160 (745)	3,971	589,444 (29,842)	142,847

¹ In Algeria are 4 companies of gendarmerie provided for in the special Algerian budget.

NAVY.

Deducting vacancies, sick and absent, the total effective for 1902 is 520,280 for the Active Army, and 24,487 for the Gendarmerie and Garde Républicaine.

The number of men liable to military service is estimated as follows:—active army and its reserve, 2,350,000; territorial army, 900,000; territorial reserve, 1,100,000; total, 4,350,000 men, of whom about 2,500,000 would be available.

The French navy is under the supreme direction of the Minister of Marine, who is assisted by a Chief of the Staff. The functions of the last-named officer, who is a vice-admiral, were enlarged in 1898. Under the Minister he has charge of all the work of the department having reference to the building, maintenance, commissioning, and mobilization of the fleet, and particularly of all that concerns preparations for war. He is chief of the Military Cabinet, while the Civil Cabinet, devoted to administrative work, is directly under the Minister. There are two sub-chiefs of the staff, of whom one is in charge of various sections, and the other of the work of the Military Cabinet. The central administration also embraces the directorates of *personnel*, *matériel*, and artillery, the inspectorate of works, the finance department, the services of submarine defences, hydrography, and other special branches. In addition to these are the Superior Council of the Navy, and the committee of inspectors-general, with a series of particular inspectorates, the council of works, and a number of special and permanent technical and professional 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, at each of which the Government has important shipbuilding establishments. At the head of each arrondissement is a vice-admiral, with the title of Maritime Prefect, who is responsible for the port administration and the coast defences, mobile and fixed. The chief torpedo-stations are Dunkirk, Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, Rochefort, Toulon, Corsica, Bizerta (Tunis), Algiers and Bona. The naval forces afloat are the Mediterranean squadron, the northern squadron in the Channel, and the divisions of the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Far East, Cochin China, and the Indian Ocean; and there are ships on local stations. In 1898 the principal squadrons were reorganised, the most modern battleships being collected in the Mediterranean, with the recent coast defence ships, while the older battleships were sent into the Channel.

Since 1872, when the votes were 121,484,000 francs, there has been, with fluctuations, a progressive increase in the naval expenditure of France. In 1900 the credit voted was 12,507,661*l.*, for 1901 13,107,697*l.* The following was the establishment for 1898:—1,733 officers (including 15 vice-admirals, 30 rear-admirals, 125 captains, 215 commanders, 758 lieutenants, 420 sub-lieutenants, and 170 midshipmen). The warrant officers, petty officers, and seamen numbered 40,589.

The French navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. By the channel of the 'Inscription Maritime,' which was introduced by Colbert, and on the lists of which are the names of all male individuals of the 'maritime population'—that is, men and youths devoted to a seafaring life, from the 18th to the 50th year of age—France is provided with a reserve of 114,000 men, of whom about 25,500 are serving with the fleet. The time of service in the navy for the 'Inscrits' is the same as that

in the army, with similar conditions as to reserve duties, furloughs, and leave of absence for lengthened periods. It is enacted by the law of 1872 that a certain number of young men liable to service in the Active Army may select instead the naval service, if recognised fit for the duties, even if not enrolled in the 'Inscription Maritime.' The 'Inscription' will furnish at least 50,000 men more than the navy would require upon mobilization.

A summary of French ships is as follows:—

	Launched March 1, 1902	Building	Projected
Battleships, 1st class	5	2	?
„ 2nd class	7	—	—
„ 3rd class	13	—	—
Armoured cruisers	17	4	?
Coast defence ships	18	—	—
Battleships, 4th class	1	—	—
Protected cruisers	40	—	—
Torpedo gun-boats	15	—	—
Destroyers	15	15	8
Torpedo boats, 1st class	40	8	—
„ „ 2nd and 3rd class ¹	122	10	—
Submarines	14	20	?

¹ About 100 others of no value.

A few obsolete vessels are excluded from this list, but as a rule the French either reconstruct or destroy all their ships directly they grow obsolete.

The tables which follow of the French armour-clad fleet and first-class cruisers are arranged chronologically, like the similar tables for the British navy. The ships named in italics in the first list are coast-defence vessels. The numbers following the names of the others indicate the classes to which they have been assigned in the foregoing statement of strength. Abbreviations: *b.*, broadside; *c. b.*, central battery; *t.*, turret; *bar.*, barbette; *Q.F.*, quick-firing.

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement Tons	Extreme Armouring Inches	Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Friedland</i> (4)	1878	8,852	9	8 10-in.; 8 5-in. 29 small Q.F., &c.	4	4,500	13.0
<i>t.</i>	<i>Tonnerre</i> .	1876	5,765	13	2 10-in.; 10 small Q.F., &c.	2	3,900	12.9
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Redoutable</i> (3)	1876	9,288	14	8 10-in.; 6 5-in.; 35 small Q.F., &c.	4	6,200	14.8
<i>t.</i>	<i>Tempête</i> .	1876	4,793	13	2 10-in.; 6 small Q.F., &c.	2	2,000	12.0
<i>t.</i>	<i>Fulminant</i> .	1877	5,871	13	2 10-in.; 12 small Q.F., &c.	2	4,000	13.0
<i>t.</i>	<i>Vengeur</i> .	1878	4,635	13	2 13-in.; 8 small Q.F., &c.	2	2,000	10.9

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement Tons	Extreme Armouring Inches	Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Amiral Duperre</i> (4)	1879	11,032	22	2 13-in.; 1 5.5-in. Q.F.; 4 6-in. Q.F.; 14 4-in. Q.F.	4	7,000	15.0
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Dévastation</i> (3)	1879	10,535	15	4 10-in.; 2 9-in.; 10 4-in. Q.F.	5	8,300	15.0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Tonnant</i> .	1880	5,010	18	2 13-in.; 8 small Q.F., &c.	—	2,000	11.0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Terrible</i> .	1881	7,455	20	2 16-in.; 4 4-in. Q.F.; 23 small Q.F., &c.	6	6,500	14.5
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Courbet</i> (3)	1882	10,637	15	4 10-in.; 3 9-in.; 1 6-in.; 10 4-in.; 20 small Q.F., &c.	5	8,000	15.0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Vauban</i> (4)	1882	6,112	10	4 9-in.; 1 7-in.; 6 5-in.; 19 small Q.F., &c.	2	4,500	14.3
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Duguesclin</i> (4)	1883	6,112	10	4 9-in.; 1 7-in.; 6 5-in.; 16 small Q.F., &c.	2	3,300	14.0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Amiral Baudin</i> (3)	1883	11,723	22	2 14-in.; 8 6-in. Q.F.; 10 5-in. Q.F.; 33 small Q.F., &c.	6	8,300	15.0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Indomptable</i> .	1883	7,513	20	2 10-in.; 6 3-in. Q.F.; 12 small Q.F., &c.	4	6,500	14.5
<i>t.</i>	<i>Furieux</i> .	1883	5,025	20	2 13-in.; 14 small Q.F., &c.	2	4,600	14.0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Caiman</i> .	1885	7,520	20	2 10-in.; 6 3-in. Q.F.; 12 small Q.F., &c.	4	6,500	15.0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Requin</i> .	1885	7,698	20	Ditto, ditto	4	6,500	15.0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Formidable</i> (3)	1885	11,972	22	2 14-in.; 8 6-in. Q.F.; 10 5-in. Q.F.; 32 small Q.F., &c.	6	9,600	15.0
<i>t.</i>	<i>Hoche</i> (3)	1886	10,823	18	2 13-in.; 2 10-in.; 12 5-in. Q.F.; 29 small Q.F., &c.	5	11,000	17.0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Neptune</i> (3)	1887	10,810	18	4 13-in.; 16 5-in. Q.F.; 26 small Q.F., &c.	5	11,000	16.5
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Marceau</i> (3)	1887	10,679	18	4 13-in.; 17 5-in. Q.F.; 25 small Q.F., &c.	4	11,000	16.5
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Magenta</i> (3)	1890	10,680	18	4 13-in.; 16 5-in. Q.F.; 34 small Q.F., &c.	3	11,000	16.0
<i>t.</i>	<i>Brennus</i> (2)	1891	11,215	17½	3 13-in.; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 31 small Q.F., &c.	4	13,500	17.5
	<i>Bouvines</i> (3)	1892	6,505	18	2 12-in.; 8 4-in. Q.F.; 14 small Q.F., &c.	2	8,000	17.0
	<i>Valmy</i> (3)	1892	6,487	18	2 13-in.; 4 4-in. Q.F.; 14 small Q.F., &c.	2	8,000	17.0
	<i>Jemmapes</i> (3)	1892	6,485	18	2 13-in.; 4 4-in. Q.F.; 14 small Q.F., &c.	2	8,000	16.5
	<i>Charles Martel</i> (2)	1893	11,693	18	2 12-in.; 2 10-in.; 8 5-in. Q.F.; 26 small Q.F., &c.	6	13,500	18.0
	<i>Jauréguiberry</i> (2)	1893	11,637	18	2 12-in.; 2 10-in.; 8 5-in. Q.F.; 28 small Q.F., &c.	6	13,270	18.0
	<i>Trehouart</i> (3)	1893	6,524	18	2 12-in.; 8 4-in. Q.F.; 16 small Q.F., &c.	2	8,000	17.0
	<i>Carnot</i> (2)	1894	11,818	18	2 12-in.; 2 10-in.; 8 5-in. Q.F.; 30 small Q.F., &c.	4	13,270	18.0
	<i>Massena</i> (2)	1895	11,735	18	2 12-in.; 2 10-in.; 8 5-in. Q.F.; 8 4-in. Q.F.; 24 small Q.F., &c.	6	11,000	18.0
	<i>Charlemagne</i> (1)	1895	11,097	15½	4 12-in.; 10 5-in. Q.F.; 8 4-in. Q.F.; 34 small Q.F., &c.	4	14,000	18.0
	<i>Bouvet</i> (2)	1896	12,012	18	2 12-in.; 2 10-in.; 8 5-in. Q.F.; 8 4-in. Q.F.; 32 small Q.F., &c.	4	11,000	18.0
	<i>Saint Louis</i> (1)	1896	11,097	15½	4 12-in.; 10 5-in. Q.F.; 8 4-in. 34 small Q.F., &c.	4	14,000	18.0
	<i>Gaulois</i> (1)	1896	11,097	15½	4 12-in.; 10 5-in. Q.F.; 8 4-in. 34 small Q.F., &c.	4	14,500	18.0
	<i>Iéna</i> (1)	1898	12,052	13½	4 12-in.; 8 6-in. Q.F.; 8 3-in. 34 smaller.	4	15,500	18.0
	<i>Suffren</i> (1)	1899	12,052	13½	Ditto, ditto	4	15,500	18.0

New armament.

Description	No. 10.	Launched	Displacement, Tons.	Extreme Armouring Inches	Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed
<i>1. 3-bar.</i>	Henri IV. (2)	1899	6,889	12	2 10.8-in.; 7 5.5-in. Q.F.; 10 small Q.F., &c.	12	7,000	15.0
Armoured gun-boats	Republique . . .	—	15,000	12	4 12-in.; 18 6.4-in. Q.F., many smaller	4	—	18.5
	Patrie . . .	1884	1,122	8	1 9.5-in.; 5 small Q.F., &c.	1	1,500	12.0
	Fusée . . .	1885	1,107	8	Ditto, ditto	1	1,500	12.0
	Flamme . . .	1885	1,693	8	1 10.8-in.; 3 4-in. Q.F.; 6 small Q.F., &c.	—	1,600	13.0
	Acheron . . .	1886	1,112	8	1 9.5-in.; 5 small Q.F., &c.	1	1,500	12.0
	Mitraille	1887	1,088	8	1 10.8-in.; 2 4-in. Q.F.; 7 small Q.F., &c.	—	1,600	13.0
	Cocyle . . .	1887	1,088	8	1 10.8-in.; 2 4-in. Q.F.; 7 small Q.F., &c.	—	1,500	12.0
	Grenade . . .	1888	1,073	8	1 9.5-in.; 5 small Q.F., &c.	—	1,500	13.0
	Phlegton . . .	1890	1,767	8	1 10.8-in.; 1 5.5-in. Q.F.; 7 small Q.F., &c.	—	1,600	13.0
	Sigs . . .	1891	1,767	8	1 10.8-in.; 1 5.5-in. Q.F.; 7 small Q.F., &c.	—	1,600	13.0

The first-class cruisers in the following list are all deck-protected. The ships named in italics are also armoured.

Class	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed
Armoured	Tage . . .	1896	7,589	8 6.4-in. Q.F.; 8 5.5-in. Q.F.; 22 small Q.F., &c.	7	12,410	19.0
	Cécille . . .	1887	5,839	8 6.4-in. Q.F.; 10 5.5-in. Q.F.; 24 small Q.F., &c.	4	10,200	19.0
	Dupuy de Lôme . . .	1890	6,305	2 7.6-in.; 6 6.5-in. Q.F.; 20 small Q.F., &c.	4	14,000	20.0
	Latouche-Tréville . . .	1892	4,681	2 7.6-in.; 6 5.5-in. Q.F.; 14 small Q.F., &c.	4	8,300	18.2
	Charner . . .	1893	4,716	2 7.6-in.; 6 5.5-in. Q.F.; 16 small Q.F., &c.	4	8,300	18.2
	Bruis . . .	1894	4,679	Ditto, ditto	4	8,700	19.0
	Chaney . . .	1894	4,855	Ditto, ditto	4	8,300	19.0
	Pothuau . . .	1895	5,275	2 7.6-in.; 10 5.5-in. Q.F.; 18 small Q.F., &c.	4	10,000	19.0
	Foudre . . .	1895	6,090	8 4-in. Q.F.; 8 small Q.F., &c.	—	11,500	18.5
	D'Entrecasteaux . . .	1896	8,114	2 9.5-in.; 12 5.5-in. Q.F.; 12 small Q.F., &c.	6	13,500	19.0
Armoured	Guichen . . .	1897	8,277	2 6.4-in. Q.F.; 6 5.5-in. Q.F.; 10 small Q.F., &c.	—	24,000	23.0
	Chateaurenault . . .	1898	8,018	Ditto, ditto	—	23,000	23.0
	Jeanne d'Arc . . .	1899	11,270	2 7.6-in.; 12 5.5-in. Q.F.; 26 small Q.F., &c.	2	28,000	23.0
	Montcalm . . .	1899	9,517	2 7.6-in.; 8 6.4-in. Q.F.; 4 4-in. 24 smaller	2	20,000	21.0
	Dupetit-Thouars . . .	1900	9,517	Ditto, ditto	2	20,000	21.0
	Guydon . . .	1900	9,517	Ditto, ditto	2	20,000	21.0
	Gloire . . .	1901	10,000	Ditto, ditto	2	20,000	21.0
	Condé . . .	1901	10,000	Ditto, ditto	2	20,000	21.0

* Torpedo dépôt ship.

Class	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons.	Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed
Armoured	<i>Marseillaise</i> . . .	—	10,014	2 7.6-in. Q.F.; 8 6.4-in. Q.F.; 6 4-in. Q.F.; 24 smaller	2	20,500	21.0
	<i>Amiral Aube</i> . . .	—	10,000	2 7.6-in.; 8 6.4-in. Q.F.; 4 4-in. 24 smaller	2	20,000	21.0
	<i>Sully</i> . . .	—	10,000	2 7.6-in.; 8 6.4-in. Q.F.; 4 4-in. 24 smaller	2	20,000	21.0
	<i>Desaix</i> . . .	—	7,700	10 6.4-in. Q.F.; 16 smaller	2	17,100	21.0
	<i>Kléber</i> . . .	—	7,700	Ditto, ditto	2	17,100	21.0
	<i>Dupleix</i> . . .	—	7,700	Ditto, ditto	2	17,100	21.0
	<i>Jurien de la Gravière</i> . . .	1900	5,500	8 6.4-in. Q.F.; 12 1.8-in. Q.F.	2	17,000	23
	<i>Leon Gambetta</i> . . .	—	12,416	4 7.6-in. Q.F.; 16 6.4-in. Q.F.	5	24,000	21
	<i>Jules Ferry</i> . . .	—	12,416	4 7.6-in. Q.F.; 16 6.4-in. Q.F.	5	24,000	21
	<i>Victor Hugo</i> . . .	—	12,416	4 7.6-in. Q.F.; 16 6.4-in. Q.F.	5	24,000	21

French battleships are of many designs. The characteristic old one, the *Marceau* type, is high of freeboard, completely belted at the water-line, but otherwise unprotected save for the barbettes. This type carries a huge Q.F. battery, with the four big guns disposed single in the well-known lozenge fashion. The *Brennus*, which follows, is of a totally different design, with guns fore and aft in turrets, and all the Q.F. guns protected by armour amidships. Four small coast defence ships of the *Jémappes* type follows this idea, minus the armour amidships; but the large ships following, *Charles Martel* to the *Masséna* and the *Bourvet*, reverted to the lozenge disposition of big guns, combined with small turrets for the quick-firers. In the three ships of the *Charlemagne* type and the *Jena* all this is abandoned for the big guns in pairs fore and aft, with the quick-firers in a battery, high up and unprotected underneath. With the *Suffren* comes another change—a much more British style of armouring, that is to say no unprotected spots below the guns. The *Republique* type represents this improved.

The armoured cruisers up to the *Leon Gambetta*, in which all guns are paired, are distinguished by every gun being by itself, usually in a small turret. In most of them protection to the bases of the guns is sacrificed for a high command, but in later vessels this idea is not pressed so far. All are relatively longer and narrower than British vessels.

The submarine is a great feature of the French navy. There are two types—the submarine proper, which navigates best below water, and the submersible, which does better above. Despite glowing newspaper accounts the measure of success achieved is yet very limited so far as practical work is concerned. However, a very large number of them are being built. A species of armoured torpedo boat is also finding much favour in France.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

Of the total area of France (52,921,578 hectares) 8,397,131 hectares are under forests and 36,977,098 hectares under all kinds of crops, fallow, and grasses. The following tables show the area (1 hectare = 2.47 acres) under the leading crops and the production (1 hectolitre of cereals = 2.75 bushels; of liquid = 22 gallons) for four years:—

In 1899 there were produced also: gold, 270 kilogrammes; silver, 82,105 kilogrammes; lead, 15,981 tons; zinc 39,274 tons; copper, 6,640 tons; nickel, 1,740 tons; aluminium, 763 tons; antimony (regulus &c.), 1,499 tons; and salt, 1,193,532 tons. In 1899 the output of quarries (for building stone, slate, cement, phosphates, &c.), amounted to the value of 243,428,986 francs.

III. MANUFACTURES.

The number of industrial establishments (grouped according to their various classes) using steam or hydraulic power in 1898-99, and the horse-power used by each group are given as follows:—

Nature of Industry	Number	Horse-power	Nature of Industry	Number	Horse-power
Agriculture, &c.	14,941	103,551	Wood	8,737	95,097
Mines	327	168,411	Metallurgy	132	96,521
Quarries	319	9,178	Iron, steel, &c.	6,116	193,000
Alimentary	40,088	416,813	Jewellery	88	1,690
Chemical	3,478	122,901	Precious stones	32	444
Paper, &c.	746	74,967	Stone polishing	271	5,068
Books	584	8,483	Building	2,546	138,756
Textile	5,920	346,976	Fuel	1,802	47,766
Clothing	1,535	14,346	Hair, feathers, &c.	72	780
Leather, hides	1,214	20,017			

Textile Industries.—In 1896 the numbers of factories for silk, cotton, woollen, and other manufactures were: silk, for unwinding cocoons, 221 with 10,468 pans; carding and combing, 37 with 692 machines; throwing, 708 with 1,624,530 spindles, &c.; for spinning, 19 with 150,000 spindles; for weaving, 745 with 28,270 power looms and 39,165 hand-loom; cotton, for carding, &c., 46 with 186 machines; for spinning 275 with 4,024,811 spindles; wool, for carding 229 with 351 machines; for spinning, 837 with 3,173,274 spindles; for carpet weaving, 82 with 5,593 looms; for other woollen goods, 1,043 with 11,714 power looms and 16,604 hand looms; for various manufactures of cotton, flax or hemp, 2,112 factories, and for mixed tissues, 990 factories; for spinning hemp, flax, or jute, &c., 103 factories.

The values of the yearly imports and exports of woollens and silks in millions of francs are seen from the subjoined table:—

Years	Woollens				Silks	
	Imports		Exports		Imports	Exports
	Yarn	Cloth	Yarn	Cloth	Tissues	Tissues
1896	15.4	45.1	29.6	294.1	50.3	270.8
1897	10.8	40.0	24.1	265.5	52.0	247.0
1898	10.0	38.3	22.5	222.8	50.9	270.9
1899	9.9	40.7	37.1	264.0	65.4	278.3
1900	7.8	42.0	34.6	227.2	62.0	258.1

Sugar.—In 1900-01 there were 334 sugar works, employing regularly 42,276 men, 3,844 women, and 2,477 children, with occasionally about 8,370 other workpeople. The yield of sugar during the last 12 years (expressed in thousands of kilogrammes of refined sugar) was:—

Years	Tons	Years	Tons	Years	Tons	Years	Tons
1889-90	700,409	1892-93	523,366	1895-96	593,647	1898-99	737,902
1890-91	616,890	1893-94	587,419	1896-97	668,517	1899-1900	869,201
1891-92	578,110	1894-95	704,434	1897-98	730,067	1900-01	1,040,294

In 1898, 2,412,460 hectolitres of alcohol were produced; in 1899, 2,599,558 hectolitres; in 1900, 2,656,268 hectolitres.

IV. FISHERIES.

In 1898 the number of boats engaged in the French home fishing was 27,230 of 166,293 tons; the boats engaged in the cod fisheries numbered 483 of 40,282 tons. The total number of men employed was 165,228, of whom 9,991 were in the cod fisheries, and 155,237 in the home fisheries; of the latter, 97,720 were employed in boats, and 57,517 on foot. In 1898 the total value of the cod fisheries was 15,075,368 francs; of the home fisheries (exclusive of oysters, 87,116,546 francs.

In 1900 there were 583 vessels of 22,468 tons with crews numbering 7,294 men engaged in herring fishing. The total catch amounted to 376,316 metric quintals. In 1900, 1,118 fishing vessels with 14,325 men imported 639,010 metric quintals of cod, 17,963 metric quintals of oil, and 27,202 metric quintals of fish products. The exports of dried cod in 1900 amounted to 225,774 metric quintals. The *primes* given for the equipment of vessels and for imports and exports of fish amounted in 1900 to 5,538,929 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 *Commission Permanente des Valeurs* annually determines the values (called actual values) which represent the average prices of the different articles in the Customs list during the year. The values fixed at the end of one year and applied to that year retrospectively, are applied also during the following year, at the end of which the provisional results thus obtained are revised according to new values definitely fixed by the Commission. Thus each year there are published first the provisional and later the definitive commercial statistics. The customs entries show the country of origin of imports and that of ultimate destination of exports. For four years the actual values, and for 1901 the provisional values, were:—

Years	General Commerce		Special Commerce	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Million francs	Million francs	Million francs	Million francs
Average 1891-95	5,148.0	4,464.4	4,075.9	3,343.8
1897	5,137.5	4,803.1	3,976.0	3,598.0
1898	5,582.6	4,673.5	4,472.5	3,510.9
1899	5,848.0	5,533.5	4,518.3	4,152.6
1900	5,988.6	5,521.6	4,697.8	4,108.7
1901	—	—	4,714.5	4,166.2

Crops	1897	1898	1899	1900
Corn Crops:	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares
Wheat	6,583,776	6,943,711	6,940,210	6,864,070
Barley	807,911	814,468	806,270	737,193
Oats	8,990,565	8,887,505	8,939,500	8,941,430
Rye	1,431,754	1,474,915	1,488,900	1,419,780
Buckwheat	552,299	569,783	585,960	602,581
Maize	584,959	561,669	561,042	541,191
Mixed Corn	239,725	238,960	234,050	200,560
Green and other Crops:				
Potatoes	1,543,464	1,542,967	1,564,720	1,509,898
Beetroot, sugar	209,715	262,251	270,861	329,617
" other	439,139	436,130	446,770	492,013
Colza	53,342	50,279	51,535	38,715
Flax	24,474	19,271	17,694	21,260
Hemp	32,843	29,250	29,032	26,790
Vineyards	1,623,507	1,649,493	1,631,760	1,609,353
Tobacco	16,831	16,892	16,637	17,673
Clover	1,119,385	1,134,615	1,102,710	1,022,422
Meadows and Permanent Pasture	5,601,156	5,612,838	5,639,900	5,566,258

The annual production of wine and cider appears as follows:—

Year	Hectares under Vines	Wine, thousands of hectolitres	Wine Import, hectolitres	Wine Export, hectolitres	Cider produced 1000's of hectolitres
1875	2,246,963	82,727	272,730	3,717,590	—
1885	1,990,586	28,536	8,183,666	2,602,773	19,955
1890	1,816,544	27,416	10,830,462	2,162,129	11,095
1894	1,766,841	39,437	4,492,000	1,721,000	15,541
1895	1,747,002	26,918	6,356,000	1,696,000	25,587
1896	1,728,433	44,044	8,818,716	1,783,000	8,074
1897	1,688,931	31,943	7,529,000	1,774,862	6,789
1898	1,706,513	31,730	8,603,444	1,603,956	10,637
1899	1,631,760	46,810	8,465,829	1,679,370	20,835
1900	1,609,353	68,515	5,216,554	1,864,061	29,409
1901 ¹	1,735,345	57,964	3,149,000	1,654,000	12,734

¹ Ten months.

The value of the crop of chestnuts, walnuts, olives, cider-apples, plums, and mulberry leaves in 1899 was estimated at 214,921,140 francs; in 1900, 229,475,369 francs. In Alpes-Maritimes, Var, and Corsica, the orange and lemon crop was estimated at 1,092,435 francs in 1900.

On December 31, 1900, the numbers of farm animals were: Horses, 2,903,063; mules, 205,002; asses, 356,239; cattle, 14,520,832; sheep, 20,179,561; pigs, 6,740,405; goats, 1,557,925.

Silk culture, with Government encouragement (*primes*), is carried on in 27 departments of France—most extensively in Gard, Drôme, Ardèche, and Vaucluse. In 1900, 136,214 persons were employed in this industry; the production of cocoons was 9,150,404 kilogrammes; 107,098 kilogrammes of cocoons were exported, valued at 1,167,357 francs, and 4,086,630 kilogrammes of raw silk, valued at 139,523,661 francs. In 1900 the *primes* granted for sericulture amounted to 5,569,187 francs.

II. MINING AND METALS.

In France there were in 1899, 529 mines (out of 1,440 conceded mines) in work, with 156,504 workers. The annual yield was estimated at 39,884,702 tons, valued at 460,366,671 francs, as against 347,115,810 francs in 1894.

The following are statistics of the leading mineral and metal products:—

Year	Coal and lignite	Iron Ore	Pig Iron	Finished Iron	Steel
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1895	28,019,893	3,679,767	2,003,860	756,793	714,523
1896	29,189,900	3,409,372	2,340,000	829,000	917,500
1897	30,797,900	4,582,000	2,484,200	784,600	1,325,213
1898	32,356,104	4,731,000	2,525,075	766,410	1,433,717
1899	32,862,712	4,985,702	2,578,000	834,000	1,240,000

In 1898 steel rails, &c., were turned out to the amount of 1,174,075; in 1899, 1,253,701 tons.

The chief subdivisions of the special trade were:—

	Imports (1,000,000 francs)					Exports (1,000,000 francs)				
	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Food products	1,029	1,506	951	819	802	721	663	676	760	776
Raw	2,319	2,348	2,839	3,035	3,124	944	932	1,210	1,094	1,091
Manufactured goods	608	618	728	844	789	1,933	1,916	2,267	2,455	2,297
Total	3,956	4,472	4,518	4,698	4,715	3,598	3,510	4,153	4,109	4,166

The chief articles of import and export (special trade) were in millions of francs:—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Imports:—					
Wine	293	280.3	309.9	267.4	155.3
Wool	365	343.7	387.1	467.4	426.4
Cereals	123	247.4	632.0	143.9	127.3
Raw silk	180	266.4	233.9	370.6	248.0
Raw cotton	167	205.7	166.2	177.6	248.0
Timber and wood	150	154.6	147.3	157.0	177.0
Hides and furs	111	116.5	129.7	139.6	161.0
Oil seeds	148	135.6	137.8	166.1	188.6
Coffee	175	105.4	107.2	89.6	91.8
Coal and coke	174	189.5	207.2	258.2	406.9
Ores	51	62.7	70.8	87.9	80.5
Cattle	58	41.1	40.8	32.1	26.4
Sugar, colonial	44	32.1	29.9	32.3	28.0
Textiles, woollen	45	40.0	38.3	40.7	42.0
" silks	50	52.0	50.9	65.4	62.0
" cotton	38	36.3	37.6	43.8	48.4
Flax	62	51.4	52.0	56.1	82.6
Exports:—					
Textiles, woollen	294	265.5	222.8	264.0	227.2
" silk	247	270.9	250.6	278.3	258.1
" cotton	131	119.3	128.7	174.3	174.4
Wine	242	232.5	218.3	210.2	227.9
Raw silk and yarn	93	117.7	118.9	179.9	135.7
Raw wool and yarn	145	172.2	185.7	271.7	201.7
Small ware	161	160.3	140.4	183.7	185.0
Leather goods	82	69.4	73.9	75.9	70.8
Leather	83	102.8	109.2	130.4	114.3
Linen and clothes	99	95.4	91.8	142.1	136.1
Metal goods and tools	85	79.5	79.1	91.5	87.2
Cheese and butter	82	86.0	80.9	76.2	73.8
Spirits	49	51.9	48.0	47.6	52.8
Sugar, refined	40	45.4	38.0	46.2	57.7
Skins and furs	62	77.1	87.4	122.1	109.7
Chemical produce	63	75.4	75.3	83.7	88.3

The chief imports for home use and exports of home goods are to and from the following countries, in millions of francs:—

	1897	1898	1899	1900		1897	1898	1899	1900
Imports from:					Exports to:				
United Kingdom	485	505	591	675	United Kingdom	1,132	1,022	1,239	1,228
Belgium	288	315	332	422	Belgium	513	549	606	598
Spain	247	325	239	220	Germany	380	394	437	465
United States	438	623	427	510	United States	242	210	255	255
Germany	309	335	360	427	Switzerland	191	202	216	211
Italy	132	138	159	149	Italy	151	143	192	156
British India	122	191	179	154	Spain	99	82	148	135
Argentine Republic	211	251	292	285	Algeria	216	225	260	259
Russia	236	282	179	231	Brazil	61	55	67	38
Algeria	238	225	272	166	Argentine Republic	51	49	53	50

According to value of the general imports and exports, their distribution appears from the following, in millions of francs:—

	1897	1898	1899	1900
Imports:—				
By sea: French ships	1,614	1,579	1,767	1,673
" Foreign	2,083	2,463	2,333	2,405
Total by sea	3,697	4,042	4,100	4,078
" land	1,440	1,540	1,748	1,911
Exports:—				
By sea: French ships	1,642	1,596	1,894	1,822
" Foreign	1,628	1,470	1,725	1,809
Total by sea	3,270	3,066	3,619	3,631
" land	1,533	1,607	1,915	1,890

The share of the principal French ports in the general trade (1900) was as follows—imports and exports combined—in millions of francs:—

Marseilles	2,072	Bordeaux	672	Calais	247
Havre	1,978	Boulogne	430	Belfort, P.C.	221
Paris	876	Dieppe	371	Jeumont	219
Dunkerque	773	Rouen	261	Tourcoing	204

The imports and exports (special trade) of gold and silver coin and bullion and of bronze coin were as follows in 1900:—

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Imports	459,110,799	145,839,396	62,460	605,012,655
Exports	125,567,614	206,785,529	334,780	332,687,923

The transit trade in 1900 reached the value of 958 million francs.

The subjoined statement shows, according to the Board of Trade returns, the value of the imports into the United Kingdom from France, and of the domestic exports from the United Kingdom to France, in the years indicated:—

—	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Imports into U.K. from France	£ 47,470,583	£ 50,104,973	£ 53,346,882	£ 51,396,793	£ 53,000,788	£ 53,618,656
Exports of British produce to France	13,870,902	14,151,512	13,818,812	13,706,346	15,283,079	19,977,912

The total exports to France from the United Kingdom amounted to 20,637,528*l.* in 1896; 19,517,711*l.* in 1897; 20,513,958*l.* in 1898; 22,277,012*l.* in 1899; 25,877,453*l.* in 1900.

The following table gives the declared value, in pounds sterling, of the eight staple articles imported into the United Kingdom from France in each of the last four years:—

Staple Imports into U. K.	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£
Silk manufactures . . .	12,480,421	12,447,849	11,805,255	10,469,347
Woollen „ . . .	6,159,977	5,542,154	5,478,632	4,787,396
Butter . . .	2,330,576	2,183,845	1,908,848	1,785,604
Wine . . .	3,751,763	3,599,768	2,963,757	2,741,517
Sugar . . .	3,235,437	2,416,508	3,079,709	5,275,343
Leather and manufactures	1,715,220	1,715,623	2,054,377	1,953,723
Lace . . .	901,881	901,385	909,922	1,075,115
Eggs . . .	1,022,869	817,336	867,875	867,532
Brandy . . .	1,300,182	1,080,544	1,090,577	1,152,045

These nine articles constitute about two-thirds of the total imports from France into the United Kingdom. The total quantity of wine imported into the United Kingdom from France in 1900 was 5,382,704 gallons, being 32 per cent. of the total quantity of wine imported into the United Kingdom, while the value was 53 per cent. of the value of the total imports of wine.

The following table exhibits the value of the principal articles of British produce exported from the United Kingdom to France in each of the last four years:—

Staple Exports from U. K.	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£
Woollen manufactures and yarn	2,068,359	1,876,269	1,861,292	1,665,423
Metals (chiefly iron and copper)	977,907	1,062,814	1,790,922	1,802,341
Coals	2,363,721	2,641,463	3,448,508	6,993,387
Cotton manufactures and yarn	875,544	657,670	647,501	851,129
Machinery . . .	1,288,452	1,337,818	1,376,204	1,753,157
Chemicals . . .	670,401	564,049	585,909	644,031

Shipping and Navigation.

On December 31, 1899, the French mercantile navy consisted of 14,262 sailing vessels, of 450,636 tons, with crews 68,031, and 1,227 steamers of 507,120 tons, and crews numbering 13,701. Of the sailing vessels 150 of 14,507 tons were engaged in the European seas, and 264 of 213,078 tons in ocean navigation; of the steamers 237 of 197,067 tons were engaged in

European seas, and 173 of 274,861 tons in ocean navigation. The rest were employed in the coasting trade, in port service, or in the fisheries. Of the sailing vessels and steamers 13,579 were not over 50 tons. Government assistance (*primes*) is given for the construction, equipment, and navigation of vessels, amounting to 20,000,000 francs annually.

The following table shows the navigation at French ports in 1898 and 1899:

Entered	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
1898						
<i>French</i> :—						
Coasting trade	55,866	6,242,597	17,695	1,053,110	73,561	7,295,707
Foreign trade ¹	7,611	4,482,828	922	128,733	8,533	4,611,561
Total French	63,477	10,725,425	18,617	1,181,843	82,094	11,907,268
Foreign vessels	18,605	11,520,883	2,360	429,800	20,965	11,950,683
Total	82,082	22,246,308	20,977	1,611,643	103,059	23,857,951
1899						
<i>French</i> :—						
Coasting trade	54,470	6,240,725	17,184	959,101	71,654	7,199,827
Foreign trade ¹	7,828	4,797,944	833	169,884	8,661	4,967,828
Total French	62,298	11,038,670	18,017	1,128,985	80,315	12,167,655
Foreign vessels	18,636	12,289,521	2,419	454,330	21,055	12,743,851
Total	80,934	23,328,191	20,436	1,583,315	101,370	24,911,506
Cleared						
1898						
<i>French</i> :—						
Coasting trade	55,866	6,242,597	17,695	1,053,110	73,561	7,295,707
Foreign trade ¹	7,661	4,270,735	1,363	654,530	9,024	4,925,265
Total French	63,527	10,513,332	19,058	1,707,640	82,585	12,220,972
Foreign vessels	13,422	6,502,027	7,869	5,574,316	21,291	12,076,343
Total	76,949	16,015,359	26,927	7,281,956	103,876	24,297,315
1899						
<i>French</i> :—						
Coasting trade	54,470	6,240,726	17,184	959,101	71,654	7,199,827
Foreign trade ¹	7,527	4,425,880	1,375	743,569	8,902	5,169,449
Total French	61,997	10,666,606	18,559	1,702,670	80,556	12,369,276
Foreign vessels	13,765	7,657,023	7,543	5,154,661	21,308	12,811,684
Total	75,762	18,323,629	26,102	6,857,331	101,864	25,180,960

¹ Inclusive of colonies and maritime fishing.

Internal Communication.

I. RIVERS, RAILWAYS, ETC.

In 1900 there were in France 38,263 kilometres of national roads.

Navigable rivers (1900), 8,832 kilometres; actually navigated, 6,636 kilometres; canals, 4,930 kilometres; actually navigated, 4,851 kilometres; rivers navigable for rafts, 2,925 kilometres.

The traffic on the rivers and canals, expressed in millions of metric tons carried one kilometre, has been :—

Year	Canals	Rivers	Total
1896	2,466	1,725	4,191
1897	2,540	1,826	4,366
1898	2,596	1,981	4,577
1899	2,573	1,916	4,489
1900	2,689	1,986	4,675

By a law of 1842, the construction of railways was left mainly to companies, superintended, and if necessary assisted, by the State; which now constructs lines which the companies work, and works on its own account one important State system. There are lines of local interest subventioned by the State or by the departments. The concessions granted to the six great companies expire at various dates from 1950 to 1960; the periods of State guarantee of four of them terminate at the end of 1914, and of the others in 1934 and 1935. In 1830 there were in France 24 miles of railway; in 1860, 4,000 miles; in 1890, 20,666 miles; in 1900, 23,760 miles, including 1,700 miles belonging to the State. There are, besides, 2,970 miles of railway of local interest.

The length of line of general interest open for traffic, cost of construction, receipts, and working expenses have been :—

Year	Length Miles	Construction Cost	Receipts	Expenses	Passengers	Goods Carried
		£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	1,000's	1,000 tons
1895	22,505	620,840	50,542	27,362	348,852	100,834
1896	23,018	628,480	51,906	27,464	363,009	104,046
1897	23,152	635,920	53,514	27,871	374,755	108,399
1898	23,324	643,960	55,081	28,296	385,873	114,437
1899	23,453	648,760	56,855	29,175	401,794	120,380
1900	23,710	—	60,103	—	—	—

On December 31, 1900, the length of tramways worked was 2,319 miles.

II. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

In 1899, France had 9,830 post-offices and Algeria, 590. The postal receipts for France alone in 1899 amounted to 256,943,270 francs;

in Algeria, to 4,988,426 francs; the expenditure (posts and telegraphs) in France, to 188,540,607 francs; in Algeria, 6,082,601 francs. The number of letters, &c., carried in France and Algeria in 1899 was :—

	Internal	International and Transit	Total
	(1,000's)	(1,000's)	(1,000's)
Letters	846,561	167,190	1,013,751
Registered letters, &c.	48,518	2,806	51,324
Post-cards	55,149	7,545	62,694
Printed matter, samples, &c.	1,218,893	183,213	1,402,106
Total	2,189,121	360,754	2,529,875

The total length of the telegraphic lines on January 1, 1900, was 90,170 miles, with 330,100 miles of wire. There were 12,786 telegraph offices, and in 1899 there were despatched 48,144,151 telegrams, of which 39,071,518 were internal, 6,379,182 international, 1,122,180 in transit, and 1,571,271 were official. There are 237 miles of pneumatic tubes in Paris.

In 1899 there were in France 959 urban telephone systems with 10,410 miles of line and 150,510 miles of wire; number of conversations in 1899, 164,912,842. There were 1,838 inter-urban circuits with 15,384 miles of line, and 44,034 miles of wire; conversations in 1899, 4,774,824; in 1900, 5,953,543.

Money and Credit.

The total value of the coin minted in France from the commencement of the existing mints to the end of 1900, has been : Gold (1803-1900), 9,595,521,900 francs; silver, 5-franc pieces (1795-1878), 5,060,606,240 francs; fractional silver (1803-1900), 558,809,365 francs; bronze (1852-1900), 70,952,748 francs. Total, 15,285,890,253 francs. Gold coin has been demonetised or re-coined to the amount of 254,690,310 francs; silver 5-franc pieces, to the amount of 81,568,995 francs; and fractional silver to the amount of 222,210,304; the total coinage left in circulation thus amounts to 14,727,420,644 francs.

The nominal value of the money coined in France during five years has been :—

Year	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
1897	221,379,540	44,000	1,400,000	222,823,540
1898	177,326,540	40,000,000	1,000,000	218,326,540
1899	53,985,030	27,000,000	800,000	81,785,030
1900	30,048,830	5,696,480	874,227	36,619,537
1901	74,879,110	12,400,000	600,000	87,879,110
	557,619,050	85,140,480	4,674,227	647,433,757

The statistics of private banking are too unsatisfactory to be given.

The private savings-banks numbered 547 (with 1,244 branch offices) on December 31, 1899; the number of depositors was 6,998,213, to the value of 3,407,310,726 francs, thus giving an average of 486 francs for each account. The postal savings-banks, introduced in 1881, had December 31, 1900, 3,564,464 accounts, to the value of 1,010,263,193 francs, thus showing an average of 283 francs per account.

The Bank of France, founded in 1806, has the monopoly of emitting bank notes. Its capital is estimated at 182,500,000 francs.

The situation of the bank on December 26, 1901, was:—

Cash:	1,000 francs	1,000 francs
Gold	2,463,680	
Silver	1,101,867	
		3,565,547
Portfolio		793,618
Advances		773,828
Securities and real property		245,942
Capital and reserves		225,015
Notes in circulation		4,072,206
Accounts current		924,528

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Franc* of 100 *centimes* is of the value of 9½d. or 25·225 francs to the pound sterling.

Gold coins in common use are 20 and 10 franc pieces. The 20 franc gold piece weighs 6·4516 grammes '900 fine, and thus contains 5·80645 grammes of fine gold. Silver coins are 5, 2, 1, and half franc pieces and 20-centime pieces. The 5-franc silver piece weighs 25 grammes '900 fine, and thus contains 22·5 grammes of fine silver. The franc piece weighs 5 grammes '835 fine, and contains 4·175 grammes of fine silver. Bronze coins are 10 and 5 centime pieces.

There is a double standard of value, gold and silver, the ratio being theoretically 15½ to 1. Of silver coins, however, only 5-franc pieces are legal tender, and of these the free coinage has been suspended since 1876.

The present monetary convention between France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece is tacitly continued from year to year, but may be denounced by any of the contracting States, and, if denounced, will expire at the end of the year, which commences on January 1, following the denunciation. According to its terms, the five contracting States have their gold and silver coins respectively of the same fineness, weight, diameter, and current value, and the allowance for wear and tear in each case is the same. The coinage of 5-franc pieces, both gold and silver, is temporarily suspended, and the issue of subsidiary silver is, with certain exceptions for special reasons, limited to 7 francs per head of the population of each State (but 6 francs for Greece). Each Government, in its public offices, accepts payments in the silver 5-franc pieces of each of the others, and in subsidiary silver to the amount of 100 francs for each payment. Each State engages to exchange the excess of its issues over its receipts of subsidiary silver for gold or 5-franc silver pieces, and at the termination of the convention each is bound to resume also its 5-franc silver pieces, and to pay in gold a sum equal to the nominal value of the coin resumed. [But see also under Italy.] The following are the total issues of the five States, authorized by the convention of 1897:—France,

394 millions of francs; Italy, 232·4; Belgium, 46·8; Switzerland, 28; Greece, 15.

The monetary system of the Union has been adopted, either wholly or partially, in Spain, Rumania, Bulgaria, Servia, Russia, Finland, and many of the South American States.

Gramme	= 15·43 gr. tr.	Mètre	. . = 39·37 inches.
Kilogramme	= 2·205 lbs. av.	Kilomètre	. . = '621 mile.
Quintal Métrique	= 220½ „ „	Mètre Cube	} . = 35·31 cubic ft.
Tonneau	= 2,205 lbs.	Stère	. . = 2·47 acres.
Litre, Liquid	= 1·76 pint.	Hectare	. . = 2·47 acres.
Hectolitre { Liquid	= 22 gallons.	Kilomètre Carré	= '386 sq. mile.
{ Dry	= 2·75 bushels.		

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF FRANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—M. Paul Cambon.

Minister.—M. L. Geoffroy.

Secretaries.—M. E. Daeschner, Viscomte de Manneville, M. de Seynes, and M. A. de Fleuriat.

Attachés.—P. de Barante and the Count de Montholon.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. d'Amade.

Naval Attaché.—Commandant Shilling.

Secretary-Archivist.—J. Knecht.

There are French Consuls at—London (C.G.), Cardiff, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester (V.C.), Newcastle, Southampton (V.C.), and other places.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN FRANCE.

Ambassador.—Right Hon. Sir. E. J. Monson, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Secretary.—Hon. M. Herbert, C.B.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. Hon. E. Montagu Stuart-Wortley.

Naval Attaché.—Commander Douglas A. Gamble, R.N.

Commercial Attaché.—H. Austin Lee, C.B.

There are British Consuls at Paris (C. G.), Ajaccio, Bordeaux, Brest, Calais, Cherbourg, Dunkirk, Havre (C.G.), La Rochelle, Marseilles, Nice, Rouen.

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ANDORRA.

The republic of Andorra, which is under the joint suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel, has an area of 175 square miles and a population of about 6,000. It is governed by a council of twenty-four members elected for four years by the heads of families in each parish. The council elect a first and second syndic to preside; the executive power is vested in the first syndic, while the judicial power is exercised by a civil judge and two magistrates (*triquiers*). France and the Bishop of Urgel appoint each a magistrate and a civil judge alternately. A permanent delegate, the Prefect of the Pyrénées Orientales, moreover, has charge of the interests of France in the republic.

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Colonies and Dependencies.

The colonies and dependencies of France (including Algeria and Tunis) have an area roughly estimated at about 3,981,000 square miles with a population of about 51,600,000. Algeria, however, is not regarded as a colony but as a part of France, and Tunis is attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The administration of the colonies is directed or controlled by the Ministry of the Colonies which was organised as a separate department in 1894. Most of them enjoy some measure of self-government and have elective councils to assist the governor. The older colonies have also direct representation in the French legislature, Réunion, Martinique and Guadeloupe sending each a senator and two deputies; French India, a senator and a deputy; Senegal, Guiana, and Cochinchina 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. Few of the colonies have a revenue sufficient for the cost of administration. In the budget of 1902 the expenditure of France directly on the colonial service was estimated at 120,598,455 francs (exclusive of a large expenditure on Algeria), while for the same year the amount to be paid into the French treasury on account of various colonial services was put at 15,212,947 francs, of which 10,941,794 francs was from Indo-China for recoupment of military expenditure. Of the estimated expenditure of the Ministry of the Colonies, 3,166,750 francs was for services to the colonies in common; 8,999,000 francs for subventions to colonies; 99,541,905 francs for military services, and 8,890,800 for penitentiary services. The French Ministries of War and Marine have also to bear heavy colonial expenses not included in the budget relating to the colonies.

There is little French emigration to the French colonies. In 1900 the total number to whom free passages were given was 593; in 1901, 629. In

1901, the number comprised 361 men, 154 women, and 114 children, their collective capital being to the amount of 721,000 francs, an amount which, if distributed over the 361 men, would credit each with about 2,000 francs (80¢) of capital.

The area and population of the possessions of France are estimated as follows, the Central Africa statistics being necessarily rough estimates:—

	Year of Acquisition	Area in Square Miles	Population
<i>In Asia:—</i>			
India	1679	196	275,100
Annam	1884	52,100	6,394,250
Cambodia	1862	37,400	1,500,000
Cochin-China	1861	22,000	2,323,500
Tonking and Laos	1884-93	144,400	7,507,000
Total of Asia		256,096	17,999,850
<i>In Africa:—</i>			
Algeria	1830	184,474	4,774,040
Tunis	1881	51,000	1,900,000
Western Sahara	—	1,544,000	2,550,000
Senegal	1637-1880	200,000	3,500,000
Military Territories	1893	700,000	4,000,000
French Guinea	1843	95,000	2,200,000
Ivory Coast	1843	125,000	2,500,000
Dahomey	1893	60,000	1,000,000
Congo	1884	450,000	8,000,000
Somali Coast and Dependencies	1864	45,000	200,000
Réunion	1649	970	173,200
Comoro Isles	1886	620	53,000
Mayotte	1843	140	11,640
Madagascar and Islands	1643-1896	227,940	2,262,000
Total of Africa		3,684,144	33,123,880
<i>In America:—</i>			
Guiana	1626	30,500	30,300
Guadeloupe and Dependencies	1634	688	172,100
Martinique	1635	380	189,600
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1635	93	6,350
Total of America		31,661	398,350
<i>In Oceania:—</i>			
New Caledonia and Dependencies	1854-87	7,700	53,000
Establishments in Oceania	1841-81	1,520	31,000
Total of Oceania	—	9,220	84,000
Grand Total	—	3,981,121	51,606,080

The following table shows the value of the imports into and the exports from the various dependencies of France (except Algiers and Tunis) in 1899 and 1900:—

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Colonies	Imports (1899)	Imports (1900)	Exports (1899)	Exports (1900)
	France	France	France	France
Senegal	50,059,884	46,805,147	23,548,425	32,932,142
Guinea	15,441,710	14,275,452	9,461,496	9,779,772
Ivory Coast	6,389,886	9,080,873	5,803,255	8,074,589
Dahomey	12,348,971	15,221,419	12,720,190	12,755,894
Congo	6,690,263	10,554,863	6,625,041	7,589,515
Somali Coast	3,933,310	5,929,107	2,745,215	—
Madagascar	27,916,614	30,895,897	8,046,408	10,633,310
Mayotte	561,621	—	1,309,933	—
Réunion	20,956,343	22,025,000	15,357,475	17,450,000
India	4,811,004	4,037,937	9,283,350	10,722,234
Cochin-China	66,234,008	121,675,000	111,004,950	107,356,000
Annam	4,173,567	68,800,000	20,364,847	40,025,000
Tonking	45,016,918	12,162,000	8,913,197	8,869,000
N. Caledonia	10,958,198	3,521,526	3,329,433	3,597,358
Tahiti	2,861,433	9,326,037	15,418,467	13,467,453
St. Pierre and Miquelon	12,895,329	24,929,348	26,603,147	27,160,890
Martinique	27,004,526	—	18,707,558	—
Guadeloupe	19,155,751	—	6,844,076	—
Guiana	12,099,731	9,725,000	—	6,350,000
Total	349,539,017	408,964,006 ¹	312,410,954	316,707,657 ²

¹ Exclusive of Madagascar and Guadeloupe.

² Exclusive of Somali Coast, Madagascar, and Guadeloupe.

The special trade of France with French possessions, according to French statistics, in the last two years was as follows (in thousands of francs):—

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	1899	1900	1899	1900
	1,000 francs	1,000 francs	1,000 francs	1,000 francs
Algeria	271,468	165,891	260,422	259,355
Tunis	32,849	25,098	35,682	34,733
Senegal	22,196	30,801	25,590	19,447
West Africa	8,682	8,429	10,699	11,194
Madagascar, &c.	4,336	4,855	28,799	41,333
Réunion	14,473	13,658	14,134	11,367
French India	957	5,526	8,074	3,671
Indo-China	30,880	34,336	46,071	48,793
Oceania	18,930	5,551	6,982	8,457
French Guiana	298	262	9,509	7,187
Martinique	20,742	20,618	17,623	15,209
Guadeloupe	13,286	9,715	11,032	10,559
St. Pierre and Miquelon	31,737	38,855	5,794	6,428
Total	471,034	363,595	475,411	477,733

The imports from French colonies and dependencies (inclusive of Algeria and Tunis) into Great Britain in 1899 amounted to 1,609,504£; and in 1900 to 1,601,301£; the exports of British produce and manufactures from Great Britain to these colonies amounted in 1899 to 1,632,916£; and in 1900 to 1,839,490£.

ASIA.

FRENCH INDIA.

The French possessions in India, as established by the treaties of 1814 and 1815, consist of five separate towns, which cover an aggregate of 50,803 hectares (about 196 square miles), and had in 1901 the following estimated populations:—

* Pondichery	47,972	Nédoukadou	23,600	La Grande Aldée	16,452
* Karikal	18,038	* Shandernagar	22,663	* Mahé	9,236
Oulgaret	57,477	Bahour	31,571	* Yanam	4,759
Villenour	43,326				

Total, 275,094.

Of this total less than 1,000 are Europeans. The colonies are divided into five *dependances*, the chief towns of which are marked with an asterisk in the above table, and ten communes, having municipal institutions. There is also an elective general council. The Governor of the colony resides at Pondichery. The colony is represented by one senator and one deputy. There were in 1897 271 schools with 516 teachers and 16,163 pupils (4,286 being girls). Local revenue and expenditure (budget of 1901) 1,255,000 rupees; expenditure of France (budget of 1902), 473,009 francs (including direct subventions amounting to 389,000 francs); debt (annuity) 48,955 rupees or 78,955 francs. At Pondichery there are 4 cotton and jute steam mills, 3 of which have, in all, 690 looms and 48,632 spindles, employing 2,628 persons. There are also at work a few oil presses for earth nuts. The chief exports from Pondichery are oil seeds. At the ports of Pondichery and Karikal in 1900 the imports amounted to 4,037,937 francs, and the exports to 10,722,234 francs. At these two ports in 1900, 373 vessels of 478,846 tons entered and 351 of 478,554 tons cleared.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

Under this designation the French dependencies of Cochin-China, Tonking, Annam, and Cambodia have, to a certain extent, been incorporated. Their united area is about 363,000 square miles. They are under the authority of a Governor-General and are administered by a Resident Superior, except Cochin-China, which has a Lieutenant-Governor. The military forces in Indo-China consist of 8,860 European troops, and 14,935 native soldiers under French officers and non-commissioned officers. In 1900 free passages were granted to 238, in 1901 to 237 French emigrants to Indo-China. 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 1902 the local revenue was estimated at 27,142,000 piastres, and the expenditure at 27,128,000 piastres. Expenditure of France (budget of 1902) 33,574,923 francs.

Up to the year 1900 the only railways open for traffic in Indo-China were the line from Saigon to Mytho (51 miles) on the Mekong delta, and the line to the north of the Red River delta in Tonking connecting Phulung-thuong with Langson (64 miles.) In 1898, however, loans for the construction of a network of railways were authorised, and since then the work of construction has steadily advanced. In 1900 the extensions of the Tonking line northwards to the frontier of Kwang-si and southwards to Gia-lam on the Red River, opposite Hanoi, were completed. In 1901 the lines under construction were those from Haiphong, on the coast to Hanoi and Viètri

(98 miles), and from Hanoi to Ninh-Binh (73 miles), both nearly completed. A line from Saigon to Tanlinh (82 miles) had been begun. The approval of the French Government had been asked for lines from Viétri to Laokai (140 miles), from Ninh-Binh to Vinh (133 miles) and from Tourane to Hué (65 miles). Under consideration were lines from Panlinh to Lang-Biang and Khanhhoa (290 miles), from Hué to Kwang-tri (53 miles), and from Laokai to Yunnansen (285 miles).

The Bank of Indo-China, with an authorised capital of 24 million francs, has till 1920 the privilege not only of making advances on security, but also of engaging in financial, industrial, or commercial enterprise in Indo-China and New Caledonia.

In 1887 the French possessions in Indo-China, including Annam, Tonking, and Cambodia, were united into a Customs Union. In 1900 the imports amounted to the value of 185,850,000 francs, and the exports to 155,650,000 francs. In 1900 the territory of Kwang Chi Wan on the coast of China, leased from China in 1898, was placed under the authority of the Governor-General of Indo-China. The territory has been divided into 3 administrative circumscriptions, but the Chinese communal organisation is maintained. Official buildings, a post office, roads, &c., are being constructed.

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. Prince Buu Lam was proclaimed King on January 31, 1889, under the title of Thanh Thai. The ports of Turane, Qui-Nhon, and Xuan Day are opened to European commerce, and the customs revenue conceded to France; French troops occupy part of the citadel (called Mang-Ca) of Hué, the capital (population 30,000). Annamite functionaries, under the control of the French government, administer all the internal affairs of Annam. The area of the protectorate is about 52,100 square miles, with a population estimated in 1898 at 6,394,250, of whom 6,390,000 were natives, 4,000 Chinese, and 250 European. The population is Annamite in the towns and along the coast, and consists of various tribes of Mois in the hilly tracts. There are 420,000 Roman Catholics. There are 5 secondary schools with 23 teachers and 596 pupils. The productions are rice, maize and other cereals, the areca nut, mulberry, cinnamon, tobacco, sugar, betel, manioc, bamboo, excellent timber, also caoutchouc, cardamoms, coffee, dye, and medicinal plants. Raw silk is produced, amounting annually to about 300,000 kilogrammes, one-third of which is exported, and the remainder used in native manufactures. There are about 215,000 head of cattle in Annam and cattle rearing is of some importance. There are iron, copper, zinc, and gold in the province of Quang-nam; the mines are worked by natives. At Tourane coal mines are worked. At Nho-Lam 120 primitive furnaces turn out 120 lbs. of iron a day in bars. The chief imports are cotton-yarn, cottons, tea, petroleum, paper goods, and tobacco; chief exports, sugar and cinnamon. Local budget of 1901, revenue and expenditure each 2,081,416 piastres.

CAMBODIA.

Area, 37,400 square miles; population about 1,500,000, consisting of several indigenous races, 40,000 Malays, 250,000 Chinese and Annamites, and about 350 Europeans. The country is under King Norodom, who recognised the French protectorate in 1863, and it is divided into 57 provinces. The two chief towns are Pnom-Penh (population 50,000), the capital of the

territory, and Kampot, a seaport but not accessible for sea-going vessels. In 1897 there were 193 pupils attending the one elementary school in the Protectorate. At Pnom-Penh a higher school has 276 pupils. The budget for 1901 was fixed at 1,951,487 piastres, including a sum of 525,000 piastres allowed for the civil list of the king and princes. The chief culture is rice, betel, tobacco, indigo, sugar tree, and silk tree, pepper, maize, cinnamon, coffee. In 1900 pepper was grown by 61 villages with 4,779 planters, who owned 885,846 bearing and taxed plants, besides 1,330,060 young untaxed plants, the production for the year being 750,000 kilogrammes. There are important factories at Khsach-Kandal, near Pnom-Penh, for the shelling of cotton seeds. The external trade is carried on mostly through Saigon in Cochin-China. The imports comprise salt, wine, textiles, arms; the exports comprise salt fish, cotton, tobacco, rice. The trade statistics are included in those of Indo-China.

COCHIN-CHINA.

The area of French Cochin-China is estimated at 22,000 square miles. The whole is divided into 21 provinces. The towns of Saigon and Cholon have been formed into municipalities. The colony is represented by one deputy. The total population in 1898 was returned at 2,323,499, consisting of 4,451 Europeans, 2,054,831 Annamites, 183,659 Cambodians, 6,374 Mois, 2,656 Chams, 65,801 Chinese, 1,477 Indians, 4,130 Malays, 46 Tagals, and 74 foreigners. There were in 1897 376 schools, with 804 teachers, and 18,760 pupils. The Catholic population numbered 73,234 and the Buddhists, 1,688,270. Besides French troops maintained by France, there are in Cochin-China 2,405 native soldiers maintained on the budget of Indo-China. Concessions of land to 355 Europeans embrace about 153,600 acres. Of the whole area only about one-fifth is under cultivation. The registered area of the rice-fields is 2,910,033 acres (1900). The chief crop is rice—681,000 tons in 1899; 607,800 tons in 1900, exported mostly to China, the Phillipine Islands, and Europe. There are 9 rice-mills in Saigon and Cholon, turning out each from 450 to 900 tons a day. In these towns are also 2 saw-mills, 2 soap factories, and a varnish factory. Cotton, silk, hides, fish, pepper, cardamoms and copra are also articles of export. Imports of merchandise in 1900, 121,675,000 francs, chiefly tissues, metals, metal implements, wines, &c. The value imported from France and French colonies was 41,800,000 francs. Exports in 1900, 107,350,000 francs, of which the value of 25,450,000 francs went to France and French colonies. The chief exports are rice (1900), 607,800 tons valued at 89,225,000 francs; fish, value 8,975,000 francs; colonial produce, 5,700,000 francs. In Cochin-China coffee-culture is advancing; the number of coffee-plants on June 30, 1899, was 429,228, of which 73,069 belonged to natives, and 356,159 to Europeans. The yield in 1899 was estimated at 240 tons. At Saigon in 1900, 573 vessels of 770,422 tons cleared; among these the Messagerie vessels are included. Of the total 118 of 168,145 tons were British. (For railways see Indo-China.) There are 2,276 miles of telegraph line with 3,840 miles of wire and 85 telegraph offices. Telegrams (1896) 321,536. There are 95 post offices. At Saigon there are 5 banks or bank-agencies. In the local budget of 1901 the annual revenue and expenditure balanced at 4,204,244 piastres.

TONKING.

This territory, annexed to France in 1884, has an area of 46,400 square miles, and is divided into fourteen provinces, with 8,000 villages and a population estimated at over 7,000,000 natives, 53,000 Chinese, and 3,900 Europeans. There are 400,000 Roman Catholics. 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, an agglomeration of many villages, with a population of 150,000. In 1899, 38 schools had 1,800 pupils. The chief crop is rice, exported mostly to Hong-Kong. Other products are sugar-cane, silk, cardamoms, cotton, coffee, various fruit trees, and tobacco. About 500,000 kilogrammes of raw silk are produced annually, of which 300,000 kilogrammes are used in native weaving and the remainder exported. At Haiphong is a cotton mill with 16,000 spindles employing 600 hands. At Hanoi there is another with 10,000 spindles. There are copper and iron mines of good quality. Coal is worked at Hongay, the out-put in 1899 having been 276,000 tons. The chief industries are silk, cotton, sugar, pepper, and oils. Chief imports are metals and metal tools and machinery, yarn and tissues, beverages; chief exports rice (168,600 tons from Haiphong in 1900) and animal products. Imports in 1900 valued at 63,800,000 francs (28,750,000 francs from France and French Colonies); exports, 40,025,000 francs (4,225,000 francs to France and French colonies). The transit trade to and from Lung-hau and Mengtze is small. (For railways see Indo-China.) In Annam and Tonking in 1896 there were 79 post offices. The local budget of Tonking, 1901, balanced at 4,197,950 piastres.

The Laos territory, under French protectorate since 1893, is estimated to contain 98,000 square miles, and about 470,000 inhabitants. The capital, Luang Prabang, has about 40,000 inhabitants. The soil is fertile, producing rice, cotton, indigo, tobacco and fruits, and bearing teak forests, from which the logs are now floated down the Mekong to Saigon. Gold, tin, lead and precious stones are found, and concessions have been granted to several French mining companies. But for commercial purposes the country is almost inaccessible. It can be entered only by the Me-kong, which is barred at Khone by rapids. A railway, four miles in length, has been constructed across that island, and by means of it several steam launches have been transported to the upper waters, where they now ply. A telegraph line connects Hué in Annam with the towns on the Me-Kong, and these with Saigon. The cost of the Laos administration is borne by Cochinchina (to the extent of six-thirteenths), Tonkin and Annam (five-thirteenths), and Cambodia (two-thirteenths). The Laos local revenue and expenditure for 1901 balanced at 758,660 piastres.

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AFRICA.

ALGERIA.
(L'ALGÉRIE.)
Government.

A civil Governor-General, in constant communication with the different French ministries, is the central administrative authority of Algeria, except for finance, customs, worship, justice, and instruction, which are under competent ministers. A small extent of territory in the Sahara is still administered by the military authorities, but under the direction of the Governor.

Governor-General of Algeria.—M. Paul Revoil; appointed 1901, formerly French minister in Morocco.

The French Chambers have alone the right of legislating for Algeria, while such matters as do not come within the legislative power are regulated by decree of the President of the Republic. The Governor-General is assisted by a council, whose function is purely consultative. A Superior Council, meeting once a year, to which delegates are sent by each of the departmental general councils, is charged with the duty of discussing and voting the colonial budget. Each department sends one senator and two deputies to the National Assembly.

Area and Population.

The southern boundary of Algeria is not very well defined, large portions of the Sahara being claimed both by the French Government and the nomad tribes who inhabit it and hold themselves unconquered. The colony is divided officially into three departments, consisting as a whole

of the 'Territoire civil,' and a 'Territoire de commandement.' The following table gives the area of each of the three departments of Algeria, according to the census of March 24, 1901:—

Departments	Area, sq. miles	Population			Pop. per sq. mile
		Civil Territory	Military Territory	Total	
Algiers . . .	65,929	1,413,508	217,968	1,631,476	24.7
Oran . . .	44,616	955,537	147,571	1,103,108	24.7
Constantine . .	73,929	1,818,127	221,331	2,039,458	27.6
Total . . .	184,474	4,186,172	586,870	4,774,042	25.9

The total population in 1891 was 4,124,732, in 1896, 4,429,421. In 1896, there were 318,137 French, 446,343 belonged to other foreign nations, and the remainder were natives. The non-European population consists mainly of Kabyles or Berbers (estimated at 75 per cent.) and Arabs (15 per cent.), the remainder being Moors, Jews, Turks, Coulouglis, negroes, and Mozabides. In 1891, 3,301,795 persons (1896, 3,454,594) were dependent on agriculture, 494,435 on trade, industries and carriage by sea and land, 56,075 on the public service, 33,893 on liberal professions, 72,759 lived on their means, 56,374 were without profession or means, and 94,319 were of unknown or unclassified occupation.

The following statistics of movement of population are given for 1899, but, as regards the Mussulman population, the numbers are only approximate:—

—	Marriages	Divorces	Living births	Deaths
European . . .	4,211	120	16,982	13,437
Jewish . . .	451	25	2,509	1,494
Mussulman . . .	38,154	12,364	113,185	75,626
Total, 1899 . .	42,816	12,509	132,676	90,557
„ 1898 . . .	36,484	12,028	121,267	87,671
„ 1897 . . .	37,140	12,405	130,741	78,951

The Algerian Sahara contains about 123,500 square miles with a population of about 50,000.

The population of the city of Algiers in 1899 was 96,784; Oran, 85,081; Constantine, 51,997; Bône, 34,498; Tlemçen, 34,866; Ghardaia, 30,324; Tizi-Ouzou, 27,466; Mustapha, 30,771; Blidah, 27,772.

Religion and Instruction.

The native population is entirely Mussulman, the Jews being now regarded as French citizens. The grants for religious purposes provided for in the budget of 1900 were: to Catholics 829,700 francs, Protestants 97,600 francs, Jews 28,970 francs, Mussulmans 307,430 francs; total 1,263,700 francs.

At Algiers (city) there is an institution for higher instruction consisting

of Faculties of Law and Sciences and a higher school of Letters. The total number of students in 1899 was 522, of whom 264 were in the Faculty of Law. At Algiers (city), Constantine, and Oran are *lycées* with altogether 2,000 pupils in the whole of Algiers are 9 communal colleges, with 3,863 pupils; at Oran; a college for girls has 194 pupils. There are higher Mussulman schools at Algiers, Tlemçen, and Constantine, where pupils are prepared for native employments. Primary schools are either French, French-Arab, or Arab. In 1899 the total number was 1,194, with 108,805 pupils (65,214 boys and 43,591 girls). The nationality of the pupils in 1899 was 47,007 French, 9,240 Jews, 23,123 Mussulman, 29,435 foreign. These numbers are exclusive of 146 infant schools with 25,342 children in 1899. For 1902 the Government expenditure on instruction in Algeria was 6,786,913 francs.

Crime.

There is an Appeal Court at Algiers, and in the arrondissements are 16 courts of first instance. There are also commercial courts and justices of the peace with extensive powers. Criminal justice is organised as in France.

Before the Assize Courts in 1897, 539 persons were convicted of crime; before the correctional tribunals, 18,663; before the police courts, 67,000. The penitentiaries on December 31, 1897, contained 6,493 prisoners, of whom 1,747 were condemned to lengthened imprisonment. Mussulman justice is administered to natives by the *Cadis* in the first instance with an appeal to French courts. For the year 1900 the expenditure on Mussulman justice was estimated at 124,050 francs, including 86,500 francs payment of 60 *cadis*; these native magistrates receive premiums for knowledge of French. For the maintenance of order there are 1,271 *gendarmes*, 74 police commissaires, 814 police agents, 329 *maires*, 2,603 police officials of various kinds, and 1,061 custom-house officers.

Finance.

The receipts of the Government are derived chiefly from direct taxes, customs, and monopolies. The natives pay only direct 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 estimated revenue and expenditure for 1902 were:—

Revenue		Expenditure	
	Francs.		Francs.
Direct Taxes . . .	13,066,907	Administration . .	7,200,134
Registration, Stamps, &c.	8,396,200	Finance . . .	8,282,664
Customs . . .	14,627,180	Justice . . .	2,728,850
Monopolies . . .	5,179,300	Instruction, Worship .	8,451,913
Domains and Forests .	3,723,820	Public Works . . .	8,450,750
Various . . .	8,273,905	Agriculture, Forests .	4,813,774
Receipts <i>d'ordre</i> . .	3,203,635	Commerce, Posts . .	6,528,025
		Colonisation, Poor Relief, &c. . .	7,928,552
Total . . .	56,470,947	Total . . .	54,384,662

Of the 352 communes of Algeria the estimated revenue for 1900 was 26,567,267 francs, and the expenditure, 23,210,977 francs; at the end of 1899 the communal debt amounted to 69,811,978 francs.

Defence.

The military force in Algeria constitutes the 19th Army Corps. It consists of the following troops:—3 regiments of zouaves, 3 regiments of tirailleurs, 2 foreign legions, 3 battalions of light infantry, 3 discipline companies, 5 regiments of chasseurs d'Afrique, 3 regiments of Spahis, 3 companies of remount cavalry, 12 batteries of artillery, 3 companies of engineers, 9 companies of train, and 1 staff and recruiting section. There is also a territorial army reserve, consisting of 10 battalions of zouaves, 3 squadrons of cavalry, and 10 batteries of artillery. Another body of troops is being formed for the defence of the extreme south. The infantry will be called *tirailleurs sahariens*, and the cavalry *spahis sahariens*. The budget estimates for 1901 provide that the Algerian military force consist of 57,292 men (including 2,255 officers) and 13,434 horses. [See under FRANCE.]

Industry.

A great part of the land of Algeria is held undivided by Arab tribes by the tenure called 'arch' or 'sabaga'. Freehold property, 'melk,' is not common. Most of the State lands have, under various systems, been appropriated to colonists. The population engaged in agriculture in 1897 was 3,644,614, 207,310 being Europeans. About 20,000,000 hectares are occupied by the agricultural population. The principal crops and the area cultivated in the year 1899-1900 are shown in the following table:—

Crops	Acres	Tons	Crops	Acres	Tons
Wheat, hard	2,767,630	734,943	Beans . .	80,180	16,534
„ soft .	525,920	163,777	Oats . .	231,800	97,836
Barley .	3,635,995	1,189,557	Dari . .	70,335	20,790

In 1900 there were 144,643 hectares under vines, which yielded 5,444,179 hectolitres of wine; in 1901, 151,877 hectares yielded 5,563,032 hectolitres of wine. There are about 30,000 vine-planters, of whom about 17,000 are European. Tobacco is grown on 7,000 hectares, yielding 49,207 quintals. Silk culture is carried on extensively, the weight of cocoons produced in 1899 having been 116,500 quintals.

The State cork forests extend over 281,400 hectares; in 1900, 90,000 cwt. of cork were cut. Other products are olives (6,500,000 grafted trees), dates, flax, colza and other oil seeds, alfa, and ramie.

There are 3,247,692 hectares under forest, nearly one-fourth being in remote districts and unworked. Of the remainder 1,759,495 hectares belong to the State, 76,919 hectares to communes, and 468,395 hectares to private persons. Of the forest area much is so only in name, and the value of the total produce is small. In 1899 there were in Algeria 204,761 horses, 145,666 mules, 263,208 asses, 200,886 camels, 1,045,102 cattle, 7,523,763 sheep, 3,751,534 goats, and 88,085 pigs. Of the animal stock about 93 per cent. belong to natives.

In 1899, 23 mines (out of 55 concessions) were worked for iron, zinc, silver, lead, mercury, copper, antimony, and coal. The quantity of iron ore extracted (1899) was 173,749 metric tons, valued at 1,287,069 francs; of lead and silver ore 389 tons, valued at 52,412 francs; of zinc ore, 42,970 tons, valued at 2,512,895 francs; of antimony ore, 200 tons, valued at 52,000 francs. Mineral out-put not included in the concessions amounted

to 377,192 tons of iron ore valued at 3,374,562 francs, and 17,378 tons of rock-salt valued at 336,500 francs. Petroleum has been found in Oran, and fresh phosphate beds in various parts of the country. The production of phosphate of lime in 1899 was 281,816 tons, mostly from Tebessa. The industry is largely in the hands of English firms.

Other industries are pottery, ship-building, leather-dressing, weaving, and the making of esparto goods.

Commerce.

The commerce of Algeria, like that of France, is divided into general (total imports and exports), and special (imports for home use and exports of home produce). The former was as follows, 1900 (in francs):—

General Commerce.	Imports from	Exports to
France	259,355,000	173,467,000
Foreign countries and French colonies	64,463,000	68,850,000
Total	323,818,000	242,317,000

The total special commerce was as follows for five years (in francs):—

Years	Total		Foreign Countries and French Colonies	
	Imports	Exports	Imports from	Exports to
1896	269,237,968	231,074,677	51,436,012	34,233,031
1897	264,968,392	276,808,518	48,793,070	38,868,388
1898	290,059,706	265,543,209	64,524,317	41,091,913
1899	309,947,382	325,407,699	49,525,789	53,940,079
1900	313,330,000	229,364,000	53,975,336	55,896,653

The special trade of Algeria with various countries in 1900 was:—

—	Imports from	Exports to	—	Imports from	Exports to
	Francs	Francs		Francs	Francs
France	259,355,000	173,467,000	Russia	1,288,926	2,151,791
Belgium	721,814	7,819,097	Tunis	4,888,956	4,556,323
Great Britain	10,221,263	12,279,465	Morocco	11,379,576	242,076
Spain	4,435,224	3,209,454	United States	4,088,476	1,660,575
Italy	2,271,300	4,298,229	Brazil	5,332,282	—
Austria	2,337,363	1,205,949	Germany	1,142,398	6,082,666

The principal imports from foreign countries in 1900 were: cattle, 10,088,651 francs; coal, 6,169,497 francs; coffee, 5,417,373 francs; timber, 4,792,396 francs; tobacco, 2,029,329 francs; machinery, 1,753,355 francs; ships and boats, 1,709,500 francs; hides, 1,622,540 francs. The chief exports to foreign countries were: alfa, 7,049,536 francs; tobacco, 6,825,031 francs; iron ore, 4,702,042 francs; hides, 4,926,920 francs; cork, 3,786,227 francs; vegetable fibres, 2,360,992 francs; cereals, 1,780,367 francs. The trade of Algeria with France is, as shown above, much greater than with foreign countries. In 1900 France imported from Algeria wines valued at 50,433,000 francs; cereals, 37,844,000 francs; sheep,

19,194,000 francs; wool, 11,486,000 francs; and exported to Algeria, tissues valued at 35,467,000 francs; skins and furs, 17,281,000 francs; clothing, 16,600,000 francs; machinery, 9,663,000 francs. The subjoined statement shows the commerce of Algeria with Great Britain and Ireland in each of the last five years.

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into United Kingdom from Algeria	531,523	671,014	675,906	737,023	632,602
Exports of British produce to Algeria	257,501	273,304	300,749	361,282	571,197

The most important articles of import into Great Britain in 1900 were: esparto and other fibres, for making paper, of the value of 335,691*l.*; iron ore, 118,602*l.*; phosphates, 118,392*l.* The British exports to Algeria consist principally of coal, 487,840*l.*; cotton fabrics of the value of 14,646*l.*; and machinery, 34,886*l.*; chemicals, 17,300*l.*, in 1900.

Shipping and Communications.

In 1900, 3,480 vessels of 2,544,340 tons, entered Algerian ports from abroad, and 3,485, of 2,553,139 tons, cleared; of the vessels entered, 2,095 of 1,579,433 tons, and of those cleared, 2,056 of 1,542,420 tons belonged to France. In the coasting trade (1899) 9,635 vessels of 1,782,531 tons entered, and the same cleared. On January 1, 1900, the mercantile marine of Algiers consisted of 745 vessels of 19,564 tons.

Algiers is now the most important coaling station in the Mediterranean.

In 1900 there were 1,815 miles of national roads in Algeria.

In 1901 there were 1,818 English miles of railway open for traffic; exclusive of 325 miles on Tunisian territory. There were also 99 miles of tramway.

The postal revenue for 1899 was 4,988,426 francs, and the postal and telegraph expenditure 6,082,601 francs. There were 590 post offices. Other postal statistics are included in those of France.

The telegraph of Algeria consisted in 1899 of 6,193 miles of line and 16,840 miles of wire, with 488 offices. Messages (1899), 2,145,990, of which 1,900,486 were internal, 59,440 international, and 186,264 official.

The Bank of Algeria, whose privilege has been extended to the end of 1912 or of 1920, at the will of the Government, is a bank of issue, but its note circulation must not in any case exceed 150,000,000 francs. It has undertaken to pay annually to the Government from 1900 to 1905, the sum of 200,000 francs; from 1906 to 1912, 250,000 francs; from 1912 to 1920 (if then in existence) 300,000 francs.

British Consul-General for Algeria.—Captain F. Hay Newton.

Vice-Consul at Algiers.—F. E. Drummond Hay.

Vice-Consuls at Arzeu, Bône, Oran, and Philippeville.

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FRENCH CONGO.

The French Congo extends along the Atlantic coast between the German Kamerun colony and the territories of the Congo Free State, with the exception of the Spanish territory on the coast from the Mouni river on 1° N. lat. to the German Kamerun, and inland to the meridian of 11° 20' E. of Greenwich, and the Kabiinda 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 frontier towards the Congo Free State was settled by the conventions of 1885 and 1887; towards the Kamerun by that of December, 1885; towards the Portuguese possessions by that of May, 1886, and towards the Nile by the convention with Great Britain, March 21, 1899. The area is about 450,000 square miles containing a population of from 8 to 15 millions of negro and other races. The territories generally are administered by a Commissioner-General, but the northern regions of the Congo and Ubanghi, where effective military occupation is necessary, are organised as a circumscription under the name of the Military Territory of the Countries and Protectorate of the Shari. This military territory comprises the basins of the Kémo and Shari rivers, with exception of Bagirmi, Wadai, Kanem, and some other districts already provided for, and it is administered by a military commissioner who acts under the orders of the Commissioner-General of the French Congo. The colony has also an Administrative Council. The capital, Libreville, has about 3000 inhabitants; other towns are Loango, Franceville, and Brazzaville. In the colony there are 45 schools for boys and 11 for girls, with about 2,654 pupils (482 being girls). There is considerable shipping at Loango, but Libreville is not accessible for large vessels. The annual expenditure of France on the colony (budget of 1902) was 500,000 francs. The local budget of 1900 balanced at 3,834,060 francs. In 1900 a loan of 2,000,000 francs was authorised for public works (telegraphs, roads, waterworks, &c.). The natives cultivate manioc. Europeans successfully grow coffee, vanilla, and cocoa. The forests contain valuable woods, and rubber is collected. The mineral resources of the territory include gold, copper, and iron. In 1900 the imports amounted to the value of 10,550,000 francs (4,875,000 francs from France and French colonies). In 1900 the exports amounted to 7,550,000 francs (2,600,000 francs to France and French colonies). The exports in 1900 comprised rubber, 3,018,000 francs; ivory, 2,927,700 francs; various woods, 1,150,000 francs; besides palm oil, palm kernels, coffee, cocoa, kola nuts, piassava and other produce. In 1900 there entered the ports 99 vessels of 137,698 tons (47 of 58,991 tons French). The development of the resources of the country is hindered by the want of means of communication, but a railway to connect Libreville and the Congo is in project. The Central African telegraph line connects Brazzaville with Loango, and is in communication with the English Atlantic cable. A line is being laid to connect Brazzaville with Stanley Pool in the Congo State, and ultimately with the German East African telegraph system at Lake Tanganyika.

By the Franco-German Agreement of February, 1896, the region to the east of the Shari, which includes Bagirmi, was reserved to the French sphere of influence. The Sultanate comprises the low-lying marshy region between Lake Chad, the Lower Shari river, and the Sokoro hills west of Lake Fitri, and has an area of about 20,000 square miles, or 65,650 including the southern lands inhabited by tributary pagan peoples. The Barmaghé, as the natives of Bagirmi call themselves, are all Mohammedan Negroes, who numbered 1,500,000 about the middle of the century. Since then they have been greatly reduced by wars, famines and epidemics. In 1897 a treaty was made on behalf of the French Government with the Sultan of Bagirmi, and a French Resident was appointed to Massenia, the capital of the region. Soon afterwards the resident was expelled and the Sultan driven from power by Rabah who had usurped authority in Bornu and extended his ravages to Bagirmi, but in February, 1900, Rabah being attacked by a French force, was defeated and slain, and, before the end of May, the disturbance was completely quelled.

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Gold Coast Territories. See FRENCH WEST AFRICA, p. 598.

MADAGASCAR.

Government.

The assertion of the claim of France over Madagascar dates from the year 1642, when a concession of the island was granted to a trading company by the French King. This grant and similar concessions subsequently made, as well as decrees proclaiming French sovereignty and the appointment of viceroys over the island, were entirely ineffective and, except on some parts of the coast, nothing was done in the way of exploration. In the year 1810 Radama I. succeeded in reducing a large part of the island to the sway of the sovereigns of the Hova, the most advanced, though probably not the most numerous, of the various Malagasy races, and in 1820 he was recognised by the English as King of Madagascar. His widow, Queen Ranavalona I., obtained the sovereign power in 1829, and until her death, in 1861, intercourse with foreigners was discouraged. She was succeeded by Radama II., in 1861, and he by his wife Rasoherina, in 1863, on whose death, in 1868, Ranavalona II. obtained the throne. The recently deposed sovereign, Ranavalona III. (born 1861), succeeded in 1883. The French having claimed a portion of the north-west coast as ceded 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 being surrendered to France. A French Resident-General was received at the capital, and the foreign relations of the country were claimed to be regulated by France. By the Anglo-French agreement of

August 5, 1890, the protectorate of France over Madagascar was recognised by Great Britain; but the Native Government steadily refused to recognise any protectorate. In May, 1895, a French expedition was despatched to enforce the claims of France, and on October 1, the capital having been occupied, a treaty was signed whereby the Queen recognised and accepted the protectorate. By a unilateral convention made in January, 1896, Madagascar became a French possession, and by law promulgated August 6, 1896, the island and its dependencies were declared a French colony.

On February 27, 1897, the Queen was deposed by the Resident-General, and on March 11 she and her family were deported to the island of Réunion; whence, in March, 1899, she was transferred to Algiers.

Governor-General.—General Gallieni.

An Administrative Council has been established at Antananarivo. The island is partly under civil and partly under military administration. In 19 provinces or districts there are civil administrators; in 8 military territories or circles military officers direct affairs, while in 6 mixed territories the officials are either civil or military. Natives are employed to a large extent both in the civil and military administration.

Area and Population.

Madagascar, the third largest island in the world (reckoning Australia as a continent), is situated on the south-eastern side of Africa, from which it is separated by the Mozambique Channel, the least distance between island and continent being 230 miles; total length, 975 miles; breadth at the broadest point, 358 miles.

The area of the island, with its adjacent islands, is estimated at 227,750 square miles. The population, according to the enumeration of December, 1900, amounts to 2,244,372, of whom 2,242,443 are natives, 488 Asiatic and African, 1,193 French, 374 English, 33 German, and 341 of other European nationalities. In 1900, free passages were granted to 122 French emigrants to Madagascar; in 1901, to 157. The civil officials number 760, the officers in the army 598, and the troops 12,151. The female population seems in excess of the male. Hindu, Chinese and other Asiatics carry on small retail trade. The most intelligent and enterprising tribe is the Hova, whose language, allied to the Malayan and Oceanic tongues, is understood over a large part of the island. The people are divided into a great many clans, who seldom intermarry. The Hovas are estimated to number 850,000; the other races, more or less mixed, are the Sakalavas in the west, the Betsiléos, Bâra, and other tribes in the south and south-west, the Betsimisáraka, in the east and north-east, the Antankaras in the north and north-west. In the coast towns are many Arab traders, and there are besides many negroes from Africa introduced as slaves. The slave trade was nominally abolished in 1877, and steps are now being taken by the French Government for the effectual suppression of slavery throughout the island; 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 Antananarivo to 30 francs. The capital, Antananarivo, in the interior, has a population of about 50,000. The principal port is Tamatave, on the east coast, with a population of 15,000. Majunga, the chief port on the north-west coast, has about 6,000 inhabitants.

In 1896 Diégo-Suarez (a French colony from 1885), the island of Nosy

Bé (area, 130 sq. m.) on the west coast, and the island of Ste. Marie on the east coast (area, 64 sq. m.) 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 vast majority of professing Christians were connected with churches formed by the London Missionary Society, but Anglican, Friends', Norwegian and American Lutheran, and Roman Catholic missions were also at work. The Christian population was estimated at 450,000 Protestants, and 50,000 Roman Catholics. Hospitals, colleges, orphanages, and about 1,800 schools, with 170,000 children, were connected with the various missions. Since the establishment of French rule, much has been done to break down the influence of Protestant missions in the island. Though decrees have been issued proclaiming religious liberty, the Catholic propaganda has nevertheless been pushed in such a manner that many native Protestants have been constrained to call themselves Catholic. The form of tenure of the real property of the missions required the adherence of Malagasy Christians of the same profession as the holders of the property, and many British mission churches were lost in 1897, through the failure of this condition. Many of these have, however, since been restored to the Protestant congregations. The outlying tribes are still mostly heathen.

The school system which has been organised provides for primary schools for boys and for girls in Antananarivo and in rural circumscriptions, the teachers being mostly native. There are also 2 regional schools for agriculture and industries, 3 normal schools, a school of practical agriculture, a professional school with 7 European teachers, and a school of medicine with 6 teachers and 102 students. There are many Protestant and Catholic mission schools carrying on successful work.

A code of laws was printed in 1881. For the administration of French justice there are a *parquet* consisting of a *procureur-général* and other officials, a court of appeal, six courts of first instance in the principal towns. For native justice there are a court of appeal and tribunals in the provinces and circles.

Finance.

The local revenue of Madagascar is derived chiefly from direct taxation (including a personal tax and taxes on land and houses), from customs and other indirect taxes, from colonial lands, from posts and telegraphs, markets, and miscellaneous sources, and from subventions granted by France. The chief branches of expenditure are general administration, public works, the post office, and the public debt. In the financial year 1900 (ending June 30, 1901) the ordinary revenue amounted to 19,400,000 francs, and the ordinary expenditure to 17,100,000. The expenditure of France on Madagascar (including a subvention of 700,000 francs) in 1902 was estimated at 31,340,003 francs.

The debt of the colony consists of the converted Malagasy loan (1885) and a loan of 60,000,000 francs.

Defence.

According to the budget of France for 1902, the troops in Madagascar (including the forces at Diego Suarez) consist of 50 European officers, 8,763 European non-commissioned officers and men, and 8,235 native and African

troops; total, 17,048 men. The expenditure on this force for the year was put at 12,142,120 francs. The police, gendarmerie, and militia are maintained on the local budget.

Production and Industry.

Of minerals, gold, copper, iron, lead (galena), sulphur, graphite, and a lignite have been found. It seems probable that many parts of the island are very rich in valuable ores. Many mining concessions have been granted, and 300 claims, embracing about 1,425,000 acres, have been pegged out, but very few of these claims are worked. The value of the exports of gold were: 1898, 13,541*l.*; 1899, 42,833*l.*; 1900, 120,366*l.* The quantity exported in 1900 was 1,114,504 grammes (35,831 oz.) Cattle breeding and agriculture are the chief occupations of the people; rice, manioc, sugar, coffee, cotton, cacao, vanilla, tobacco, and sweet potatoes being cultivated. The forests abound with many valuable woods, while tropical and sub-tropical products are plentiful. Regulations have been made for the exploitation of forest products. Concessions of land not exceeding 100 hectares are being made to French subjects free, while foreigners have to buy them. The principal article at present produced in the island is caoutchouc, which is exported to London, Hamburg, and Marseilles. Silk and cotton weaving are carried on, and the manufacture of textures from the raphia palm fibre, and of metal work. At present, however, no machinery is used for the making of textile fabrics. All are literally *manu*-factures, and carried on by the simple spindle and loom in use from a very remote period.

Commerce.

The trade of Madagascar has been as follows in five years:—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Imports	13,987,931	18,358,918	21,627,817	27,916,614	39,895,897
Exports	3,605,952	4,342,432	4,974,549	8,046,408	10,623,810

The chief articles of import and export in 1900 were to the following values:—

Imports	1900	Exports	1900
	Francs		Francs
Tissues	12,285,905	Gold and gold dust	3,600,000
Beverages	6,104,864	Raphia	2,025,000
Flour, &c.	3,742,145	Caoutchouc	1,825,000
Metal work	3,428,345	Cattle	1,150,000
Stones, earthen	2,200,140	Hides	500,000
Wood work	1,676,584	Wax	500,000
Colonial products	1,536,910	Vanilla	225,000
Metals	1,113,802	Cape pease	200,000

Of the imports in 1900, 84 per cent. in value were from France, 3 per cent. from the United Kingdom, and 1 per cent. from Germany. Of the

exports, 67 per cent. were to France, 12 per cent. to Germany, and 3 per cent. to the United Kingdom.

The imports from Madagascar into the United Kingdom, and the exports of home produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom to Madagascar in 5 years, according to the Board of Trade returns, were as follows:—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K.	92,535	67,859	30,880	31,059	36,779
Exports from U. K.	146,966	158,610	34,604	37,641	57,816

The chief imports from Madagascar were: rubber, 55,006*l.* in 1895, 13,916*l.* in 1900; hemp and other fibres, 37,680*l.* in 1895, 15,328*l.* in 1900. The chief exports to Madagascar were: cottons, 45,872*l.* in 1895, 7,454*l.* in 1900; coal, 165*l.* in 1895, 24,396*l.* in 1900; iron goods, 13,707*l.* in 1900.

The French trade with Madagascar is fostered by protective legislation. Most of the trade is by the ports of Tamatave and Majunga.

Shipping and Communications.

Tamatave, the principal seaport of the island, has a commodious harbour, safe during seven or eight months of the year, visited regularly by the steamers of three French shipping companies. In 1900, 12,823 vessels of 2,018,951 tons entered and cleared the ports of Madagascar. Of the tonnage, 1,823,136 was French. There are as yet but few roads in Madagascar in the European sense of the word, and not many wheeled vehicles are employed. Almost all passengers and goods are carried on the shoulders of bearers, except where the rivers or coast lagoons allow the use of canoes; but waggon roads have been made from Tamatave to Antananarivo, from Antananarivo to Majunga, and between most of the chief military posts. In 1899 the sum of 3,126,405 francs was spent on road-making. The canalisation of the lagoons on the east coast has been commenced. A short railway has been constructed from Tamatave to Ivondro, and will ultimately be extended so as, with the canal between the Ivondro and the Jaroka, to connect Tamatave with the capital.

There is postal communication throughout the island. An electric telegraph, 180 miles in length, connects Tamatave and the capital, and another connects the capital with Majunga which, by a cable laid in 1895, is in communication with Mozambique and the Eastern Telegraph Company. Telegraph lines connect Antananarivo and Fianarantsoa in the interior, with Manazary on the east coast, passing Vatomandry and Mahanoro. The line, with a length of 2,610 miles, now extends to Fort Dauphin in the south and to Diégo Suarez in the north.

Money and Banks.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris has agencies at Antananarivo and Tamatave; there is also a private bank, the Banque Grenard, which draws on the Crédit Lyonnais.

The only legal coin is the silver 5-franc piece, with its silver sub-divisions as well as copper coins of 5 and 10 centimes, but the Italian 5-lire piece and Belgian, Greek, and other coins of equal value are also in circulation.

For smaller sums the coin used to be cut up into fractional parts, and weighed as required; but this is now an illegal practice. The Government has withdrawn this cut money at the rate of 30 grammes of silver for 5 francs, and has replaced it by fractional silver and copper coin.

Consular and other Representatives.

OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MADAGASCAR.

Consul at Tamatave.—Anatole Sauzier.

Consul at Antananarivo.—T. P. Porter.

Vice-Consul at Majunga.—Stratton C. Knott.

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MAYOTTE AND THE COMORO ISLANDS.

These islands were in 1896 placed under the governor of Réunion, who appoints an administrator for Mayotte, a Resident for Grande Comore, and another resident for Moheli and Anjouan.

The island of Mayotte (140 square miles) has a population (1898) of 11,640 inhabitants. There is an increasing emigration to Zanzibar and Madagascar. In 1897 there were 4 schools with 5 teachers and 84 pupils. The chief production is cane-sugar; there are 7 sugar works and 3 distilleries of rum. Vanilla cultivation has recently much extended. Coffee, tea, cocoa, and rubber cultures are being tried. In the year 1900, the imports amounted to 561,620 francs (292,967 francs from France and French colonies); and the exports to 1,309,932 francs. Sugar was exported to the value of 1,008,296 francs, and vanilla to the value of 155,670 francs. Local budget (1900), revenue and expenditure, 293,807 francs. In consequence of the cyclone of February, 1898, the French Treasury lent the colony 500,000 francs, repayable in 20 years without interest. Expenditure of France (budget of 1902), 20,000 francs. The Glorieuse Archipelago (with 14 inhabitants) belongs to Mayotte.

The Comoro Islands, situated half-way between Madagascar and the African coast, consist of Grande Comore, Moheli, Anjouan, and a number of smaller islands, with an area of about 620 square miles. Sugar and vanilla are successfully cultivated, and the culture of coffee and of cloves is being tried. Each of the islands has its own budget, the total being about 259,711 francs. They receive no subvention. Grande Comore has a debt of about 950,000 francs. They now possess an important coal dépôt. They were taken under French protection in 1886. The population is estimated at 47,000, chiefly Mussulmans.

RÉUNION.

Réunion, about 420 miles east of Madagascar, has belonged to France since 1764. 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 965 square miles and population (1897) of 173,192 (15,219 British Indians, 4,496 natives of Madagascar, 9,848 Africans, 836 Chinese). The chief towns are: St. Denis, with 32,850 inhabitants in 1899; St. Pierre, 27,900; St. Paul, 20,000; St. Louis, 13,300. The towns are under the French municipal law. The military force consists of about 800 French soldiers. In 1897 there were 148 schools with 356 teachers and 14,034 pupils. The chief port, Pointe-des-Galets, is connected by a railway of 83 miles with St. Benoit and St. Pierre. In 1887 this railway was taken over by the State. The chief productions are sugar (33,669 tons exported in 1900), coffee, cacao, vanilla, spices. In 1898 the live stock on the island was 2,345 horses, 2,950 mules, 3,495 oxen, 8,350 sheep, and 5,400 goats. Imports in 1900, 22,025,000 francs; exports, 17,450,000 francs. The chief imports were rice, grain, &c.; the chief exports were sugar (10,125,000 francs), vanilla (3,275,000 francs). Of the

imports the value of 16,450,000 francs came from France and French colonies; of the exports the value of 15,836,000 francs went to France and French colonies. Shipping entered (1900), 138 vessels of 189,625 tons. The local budget for 1901 showed income and expenditure, 5,033,700 francs. Expenditure of France (budget 1902) 4,661,851 francs (including subvention of 2,452,000 francs for the railway and harbour).

St. Paul and Amsterdam, small islands in the Indian Ocean, belong to France.

Kerguelen, a desolate island, about 50 S. lat. and 70 E. long. was annexed by France in 1893.

FRENCH SOMALI COAST.

The Somali Coast Protectorate, including the colony of Obock, extends from Cape Dumeira on the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb to Cape Gumarle south of Tajura Bay. The territory has a length of about 125 miles, with a breadth of about 40 miles, and contains about 22,000 inhabitants. It is administered by a Governor with a General Council. The port of Obock was acquired for France in 1855, but it was not till 1881 that its active occupation began. In 1883 Sagallo was ceded to France; in 1884, Tajurah; in 1888, Ambado; in 1887 the territory was delimited by agreement with Great Britain; in 1888 a port was created at Jibutit, now the seat of government. The colony of Obock and the neighbouring protected districts are administered by a governor. Jibutit has about 15,000 inhabitants, of whom 2,500 are European. The natives are either of the Danakil or the Galla race. The expenditure of France on the Somali coast (budget of 1902) is 200,000 francs. The local budget for 1900 balanced at 581,000 francs. The country has scarcely any industries, but with the coast fisheries and inland trade there is considerable traffic. In the year 1900 the imports at Jiboutit amounted to the value of 5,929,107 francs, and the exports to 693,013 francs. The chief imports were food-stuffs, tobacco, beverages, cottons, and silk goods; the chief exports were ivory, sheep skins, gold, civet, coffee, and gum. The direct trade is mostly with France, but there is considerable traffic with other countries by way of Zailah and Aden, and the Jibutit-Harar railway, of which 100 miles is now open for traffic, will facilitate trade with Abyssinia. The railway company has organised a caravan service from its present terminus to Guildessa, the first Abyssinian custom house, and to Harar. The vessels of 3 French and 2 English shipping companies visit Jibutit, which is also in communication with Aden by means of many boats for local traffic.

Besides these territories on the Gulf of Aden, France claims on the Red Sea coast, 840 miles north of Obock, the Bay of Adulis, which, though not occupied, is stated to have been ceded by Tigre to the second French Empire.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA AND THE SAHARA

By a decree, dated October 17, 1899, the French possessions in West Africa were placed under a new organization. The Middle Niger region, including the greater part of the area within the bend of the river, was put under a separate military administration, while the western portion of the old Sudan province was united with Senegal under the administration of a civil governor. French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, and Dahomey have also been largely extended by the addition of Sudan territories.

A convention between the United Kingdom and France, signed June 14, 1898, and ratified June 13, 1899, provides for the delimitation of their respective possessions and spheres of influence west and east of the River Niger. (For boundaries see STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1901, page 598.) The British

government undertakes to lease 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.

The boundary between the French Sahara and the Spanish territory of the Rio de Oro and Adrar on the coast was determined by a convention signed June 17, 1900. The western side of Cape Blanco is given to Spain and the eastern with the Bay to France, the boundary running inland along the parallel of 21° 20' N. lat. till it meets the meridian of 13° W. of Greenwich, whence it proceeds northwards in such a course as to leave Adrar Temur and the salt deposits of Idjil to France.

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 (inclusive of the Libyan Desert), and the State of Wadai. The latter is a semi-civilised state, with dependencies covering 170,000 square miles with a population of two millions. The French Sahara may be roughly estimated at about 1½ million square miles.

In the budget of 1902 the military forces in West Africa were stated to consist of 31 European officers, 3,043 European non-commissioned officers and men, and 6,836 native troops; total, 9,910 men. In the Chad territory 140 European and 722 native troops; total, 862 men. The expenditure of France on West Africa (budget of 1892) amounted to 15,574,173 francs; on the Chad territory, 1,793,621 francs, chiefly military expenditure.

The colony of Senegal occupies the coast region between the Sahara and the River Gambia, and under the arrangement which came into force in January 1900, extends inland for about 900 miles to the boundary of the military territories within the bend of the Niger. Formerly it had an area of about 80,000 square miles, and a population of about 1,180,000. Now the area covers about 200,000 square miles, with a population of about 3,200,000. The four communes of St. Louis (population, 20,200), Dakar (12,000), Goree (2,000), and Rufisque (8,000) are directly under the governor; 9 circles with a population of 61,000 are under other administrators; countries directly under French protection have about 1,000,000 inhabitants; and self-governing states which have accepted the French protectorate have a population of 80,000. The territories which have been added to the government of Senegal comprise 11 circles, viz., Kayes, Bafoulabé, Kita, Satadugu, Bammuko, Segu, Jenné, Niore, Gumba, Sokolo, and Buguni. The whole is administered directly or indirectly by a civil governor. The colony is represented in the French parliament by one deputy. In 1900 the military force contained 2,600 men (1,180 native). Dakar is fortified. In 1897 the 4 chief towns had 9 schools with 67 teachers and 1,986 pupils (568 being girls). There are also agricultural and horticultural schools. The local budget of Senegal for 1901 balanced at 4,644,730 francs. The natives cultivate millet, maize, rice; other products are gums, castor-beans, earth-nuts (140,000 tons in 1900), coco-nuts, rubber, and kola. The domestic animals comprise about 90,000 cattle, 50,000 sheep, 40,000 goats, and 3,000 camels. Gold, silver, copper, and quicksilver are found in some localities. The native industries comprise weaving, pottery, brick-making, and jewellery. The imports in 1900 amounted to the value of

46,805,000 francs, and the exports to 42,925,000 francs. The chief exports were earth-nuts, gums, and rubber. In 1900, 352 vessels of 460,227 tons visited the ports. In 1900 there were in Senegal 520 miles of railway, 1,300 miles of telegraph and 40 miles of telephone line. The chief line connects Dakar, St. Louis and Rufisque (163 miles); that from Kayes to Bafoulabé (82 miles) is being extended to Bamukoko and Tulinmandio on the Niger. There is a river service from St. Louis into the interior as far as Kayes in the rainy season. Dakar is in regular communication with French ports.

The Military Territories in West Africa are now three in number. The first lies round Timbuktu (population 12,000) and the northern bend of the Niger, with residences at Dori, Macini, and Yatenga. The second is further south, about the head-waters of the Niger, with residences at Moasi and Gurunsi. The third (formed in 1900) has its head-quarters at Zinder on the Niger, with other ports at Say, Koni, and Maradi, and is intended to connect the Niger with the Chad region. French military expeditions entered the Sudan in 1860, 1878, and 1879; the conquest of the region began in 1880 and continued till in 1894 Timbuktu was occupied; and French possession was acknowledged and defined by the convention with Great Britain, signed June 14, 1898. The products are chiefly gum and rubber from the bend of the Niger. The natives cultivate millet, rice, wheat, and earth-nuts.

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 Dinguiray, Siguiri, Kurussa, Kankan, Kissidougou, and Beyla. The area is about 95,000 square miles, and the population is estimated at about 2,200,000. The country is administered by a governor; the whole is divided into administrative circles, the Futa Jallon having in 1902 been divided into 4 circles, each under an administration under the commandant of the region. The centres of population are Konakry, the capital, on the Isle of Tombo, Boké, Ubréka, and Timbo. In 1897 there were 7 schools with 11 teachers and 426 pupils (85 being girls). The products are rice, millet, earth-nuts, gum, rubber. Futa Jallon contains cattle in abundance; gold is found in some places. In 1900 the imports amounted to 14,275,452 francs (1,350,000 francs from France); and the exports, to 9,779,772 francs (1,250,000 francs to France). The cotton goods imported were of the value of 5,325,000 francs. The chief exports were rubber, 7,322,000 francs; cattle, 1,000,500 francs; and palm kernels, 477,000 francs. In 1899, 5,072 vessels of 312,391 tons entered and 5,002 of 308,523 tons cleared the ports of French Guinea. The local budget for 1901 balanced at 6,895,000 francs. A wharf for the loading and unloading of large vessels is about to be built at Konakry, and the construction of a railway from Konakry to the Niger has been begun, a loan of 4,000,000 francs having been authorised for railways in March, 1901. Konakry is visited regularly by the steamers of two French, two English companies, and a German company.

The Ivory Coast lies between Liberia and the British Gold Coast Colony, and the French possessions, including the kingdom of Kong, extend inland to the military territories of the French Sudan. The French obtained and asserted rights on the coast about 1843, but did not actively and continuously occupy the territory till 1883. The colony, with an area of about 125,000 square miles and a population estimated at 2,500,000, is administered by a governor. The local budget for 1901 balanced at 1,908,000 francs. The seat of administration is now Bingerville, formerly called Adjame. The principal centres of population and of trade are Grand Bassam, the former capital, with

a lagoon forming an excellent harbour of refuge, Assinie, Grand Lahou Elima. In 1897 there were 12 schools with 12 teachers and 394 pupils (all boys). The natives cultivate maize and rice; European coffee culture is successful; coco-nuts and rubber are collected. The wealthy forests inland are now worked; gold is found near Grand Bassam. In 1900 the imports amounted to the value of 9,080,873 francs and the exports to 8,074,589 francs. Of the imports the value of 2,400,000 francs came from France, and of the exports 1,725,000 francs went to France. The chief exports were rubber, 4,725,000 francs; palm oil, 1,475,000 francs; mahogany, 1,200,000 francs. Grand Bassam is in regular communication with French ports. In 1900, 871 vessels of 1,140,307 tons entered, and 865 of 1,126,943 tons cleared.

Dahomey stretches from the coast between German Togoland on the west and the British possessions of Lagos and Nigeria on the east, and extends northwards to the French Military Territories, having been increased in 1900 by the addition of the territories of Say and Nebba or Kwala. 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 Kingdom of Abomey formally existed till 1900, but in that year the King, in consequence of his intrigues and other mischief, was seized, and after a short imprisonment at Porto Novo, exiled to the Congo. The boundaries on the coast were determined by the Anglo-French agreement of 1864, and the Franco-German agreement of 1885. The boundaries inland were fixed by the Anglo-French conventions of 1889 and 1898, and the Franco-German convention of 1897. The colony, which has only about 70 miles of coast, but opens out northwards into a wide hinterland, is administered by a governor with an administrative council. It has an area of 60,000 square miles, and an estimated population of 1,000,000. The seat of government is Porto Novo, which has about 50,000 inhabitants. Other centres of population are Grand Popo, Kotonu, Whydah, Abomey (15,000) 70 miles inland, the capital of the kingdom of Dahomey, Allada (10,000), and Agoue (20,000), Nikki, Say (on the Niger). The natives are of pure Negro stock, and belong to the Fon branch of the Ewe family. They are industrious agriculturists in the coast region, and grow maize, manioc, yams, and potatoes. The forests contain baobab trees and coco-nut and oil palms. At Porto Novo there is an experimental farm. The imports into Dahomey in 1900 amounted to 15,221,419 francs, and the exports from the colony amounted to 12,755,894 francs. Of the imports the value of 3,173,575 francs came from, and of the exports the value of 4,773,275 francs went to, France and French colonies. The chief imports were liquors, cottons, and tobacco; the chief exports were palm kernels, 6,595,800 francs; and palm oil, 5,352,225 francs. In 1900, 415 steamers of 393,401 tons visited the ports of Dahomey. The local budget for 1901 balanced at 2,974,200 francs. There are few roads in the colony. A company with capital fixed at 8,000,000 francs has been formed at Marseilles for railway construction in Dahomey. A telegraph line connects Kotonu with Abomey, the Niger, and the Senegal. French, English, and American coins are in circulation, as well as cowrie shells.

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TUNIS.

(AFRIKIA.)

Bey.

Sidi Ali, son of Bey Sidi Ahsin; born October 5, 1817; succeeded his brother, Sidi Mohamed-es-Sadok, October 28, 1882. The heir presumptive is **Mohamed**, born 1855, son of the reigning bey.

The reigning family of Tunis, occupants of the throne since 1691, descend from Ben Ali Turki, a native of the Isle of Crete, who made himself master of the country, acknowledging, however, the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, in existence since 1575. Sidi Ahsin obtained an imperial firman, dated October 25, 1871, which liberated him from the payment of tribute, but clearly established his position as a vassal of the Sublime Porte.

Government.

After the French invasion of the country in the spring of 1881, the treaty of Kasr-es-Said (May 12, 1881), confirmed by decrees of April 22, 1882, 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 9 heads of departments, 7 of the ministers being French and 2 Arab. The country is divided into 13 districts (contrôles civiles), 2 military circles, and 1 military post; the district governors (contrôleurs) are French; the subordinate officials (Kaidas and Sheiks) are Arab. French tribunals administer justice between subjects of European powers, and also between them and natives; there are Arab courts for cases between natives. 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—S. Pichon.

The army of occupation numbers 19,460 men, including 691 officers (See under *France*.) The cost of maintaining this force is borne by the budget of the Republic. The Tunisian army (which is little more than the Bey's guard) numbers about 600 officers and men. There is a French gendarmerie of about 150; also a rural Tunisian police, and in the larger towns a civil police.

Area and Population.

The present boundaries are: on the north and east the Mediterranean Sea, on the west the Franco-Algerian province of Constantine, and on the south the great desert of the Sahara and the Turkish Pashalik of Tripoli; and, reckoning its average breadth from west to east to be 100 miles, it covers an area of about 51,000 English square miles, including that portion of the Sahara which is to the east of the Beled Djerid, extending towards Gadames. Population estimated at 1,900,000. The majority of the population consists of Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles with about 60,000 Jews. The French population (1901) numbers 23,692, excluding the military. The foreign population on January 1, 1901, was officially returned at 82,667, of whom 67,420 were Italian, 12,056 Anglo-Maltese, and 3,191 of various nationalities.

The capital, the city of Tunis, including suburbs, has a population of 170,000, comprising Moors, Arabs, Negroes, and Jews, with 40,000 Europeans (12,490 French). By means of the canal, which was opened in 1893, Tunis is directly accessible to ocean-going vessels.

The bulk of the population is Mohammedan under the Sheik-al-Islam, and the revenue from the "Habus" lands, like that from the "Wakf" lands in Egypt, is applied to religious, educational, and charitable purposes. There are about 35,000 Roman Catholics, under the ministrations of the Archbishop of Carthage, the Bishops of Bizerta and Sfax, and about 25 other clergymen. The Greek Church (400), the French Protestants, and the English Church are also represented, and there are 23 English Protestant missionaries at work.

Within the Regency in 1900 there were 132 French schools, with 322 teachers, and 16,990 pupils. Of the school children, about one-third are girls. In the Great Mosque at Tunis there is a Mohammedan university. In the city are 113 and in the interior about 500 Mohammedan primary schools, some of them assisted by Government funds. The Alawi college contains a

normal school with, in 1900, 114 pupils, and a primary school with 424 pupils. The Carnot *Lycée* for technical instruction had, in 1909, 642 pupils, mostly French or Jewish. Many private schools have recently sprung up at Tunis and Sfax. The Italian Government and certain Italian societies still maintain Italian schools at Tunis and other large towns.

A department dealing with the arts and antiquities of Tunisia has been formed under French and Tunisian officials, and a national museum has been established near Tunis.

Finance.

The total ordinary revenue for 1901 was estimated at 39,237,154 francs, and the expenditure at 39,122,435 francs; for 1902 the revenue and expenditure, including receipts from loans to be expended on railways, were estimated as follows :—

Revenue		Expenditure	
	Francs		Francs
Direct taxes . . .	7,881,400	Civil list . . .	1,680,000
Customs, &c. . .	9,323,300	Finance, debt . . .	12,365,243
Monopolies . . .	7,768,300	Posts, telegraphs . . .	1,452,805
State domain . . .	1,147,200	Administration . . .	3,734,565
Various . . .	1,035,200	Agriculture, forests . . .	1,058,940
Arrears from 1901 . . .	2,018,157	Instruction . . .	1,069,911
Exceptional : . . .		Public works . . .	4,743,500
Railway loan . . .	14,500,000	Army and various . . .	962,626
Various . . .	10,440,406	Arrears . . .	2,018,157
		Exceptional . . .	24,940,407
Total . . .	54,113,963	Total . . .	54,026,154

In 1884 the Tunisian debt was consolidated into a total of 5,702,000*l*. The loan was emitted as a perpetual 3 per cent. rente of 6,307,520 francs, or 252,300*l*., divided into 315,376 obligations of a nominal capital of 500 francs. In 1901, loans for railway construction were projected as shown in the estimates given above.

Industry.

The chief industry is agriculture. In 1900, 429,238 hectares were under wheat, 430,171 under barley, and 15,322 under oats; 11,522 under maize; and 15,252 under beans. The wheat crop is shipped largely to Marseilles, where it is ground to be shipped back to the Regency; in the year 1900–01, 800,000 metric quintals of wheat, 450,000 of barley, 80,000 of oats, 25,000 of maize, and 30,000 of beans were shipped to France. In the middle region of Tunisia there are about 200,000 hectares devoted to olive growing; the yield in 1900–01 amounted to 339,983 hectolitres of oil. In the south of Tunis there are about 1,350,000 date palms; the annual export of dates is valued at 800,000 francs. The vineyard area was in 1900, 11,374 hectares, of which 9,708 hectares belonged to Europeans, and the yield was 225,000 hectolitres of wine. Other products are almonds, oranges, lemons, shaddock, pistachios, alfa grass, henna, and cork. The cork production in 1900 amounted to 9,930 quintals; in 1901, to 11,882 quintals.

In 1899 there were 7 iron mines in the hands of two companies; these,

however, were not worked. For lead, zinc, &c., 10 mines were worked, about 1,300 men being employed during the year. The output consisted of 2,269 tons of washed galena, 20,029 tons of calcined calamine, 1,050 tons of lead carbonate, 2,351 tons of mixed ores, and 10,787 tons of calamine earths, the total value of the products being 2,141,000 francs. The salt collected in the marshes and lakes amounted to 8,850 tons, valued at 177,000 francs. The quarries yield stone, chalk, gypsum, clay for pottery, marble and other materials to the value of about 1,700,000 francs. Rich deposits of phosphates in the south are actively exploited; the output at Gafsa (150,000 tons in 1900) is brought to the coast by a new railway 200 miles in length.

On December 31, 1896, the farm animals were:—horses, 61,121; asses and mules, 128,908; cattle, 252,220; sheep, 907,642; goats, 612,621; camels, 112,265; swine, 13,403.

The fisheries are mostly in the hands of Italians. They produced in 1900: sardines, 134,350 kilogrammes, value 39,356 francs; anchovies, 28,450 kilogrammes, value 28,120 francs; allaches, 513,840 kilogrammes, value 60,770 francs; other fish, 922,150 kilogrammes, value 630,736 francs; sponges, 85,826 kilogrammes, value 59,809 francs.

Commerce.

The imports and exports in recent years have been to the following amounts (including precious metals):—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Imports . . .	46,444,548	53,820,670	53,521,152	55,778,241	61,514,242
Exports . . .	34,507,552	36,730,871	44,196,837	49,433,460	42,560,191

In 1899 the principal imports and exports were :—

Imports	Francs	Exports	Francs
Cereals and pulse . . .	11,972,482	Olive and other oils, &c.	14,698,887
Tissues . . .	8,222,587	Cereals and pulse . . .	11,307,024
Colonial produce . . .	4,564,628	Ores and metals . . .	4,353,693
Metal goods . . .	4,454,023	Fruits and seeds . . .	1,225,978
Stones and earths . . .	2,621,061	Animals and animal products . . .	3,624,997
Beverages . . .	1,883,584	Fish, &c.	1,686,004
Wood . . .	1,913,220	Sponges, &c.	1,791,323
Animal products . . .	2,776,211	Beverages	1,813,660
Leather and paper goods	2,197,374	Alfa, &c.	1,414,305

The precious metals imported amounted to 9,223,500 francs; and those exported, to 8,018,000 francs. The distribution of the trade in 1898–99 was mainly as follows :—

From or to	Imports (1898)	Imports (1899)	Exports (1898)	Exports (1899)
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
France . . .	29,875,731	34,263,933	24,991,569	26,714,110
Algeria . . .	2,073,656	1,850,758	5,137,120	4,245,394
Great Britain . .	6,566,797	5,756,835	6,182,812	3,095,939
Belgium . . .	2,597,864	1,365,795	929,673	1,369,662
Italy . . .	4,159,152	4,505,064	3,913,014	9,386,418
Malta . . .	1,089,116	294,767	1,109,272	1,842,809
Russia . . .	4,417,842	2,530,356	2,388	40,965

The commercial intercourse between Tunis and the United Kingdom in each of the last five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns, was as follows:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into United Kingdom from Tunis	62,434	61,882	231,064	205,182	202,661
Exports of British produce to Tunis	215,840	208,575	295,138	219,563	255,053

The principal imports into Great Britain in 1900 were: esparto grass and other materials for making paper, of the value of 73,261*l.*; zinc ore, 30,584*l.*; barley, 7,742*l.*; phosphate of lime, 89,263*l.* The principal British exports to Tunis consisted of cotton manufactures, of the value of 180,763*l.*, and coal, 49,585*l.*

In the year 1900 there entered the 16 ports of the Regency 11,751 vessels of 2,520,434 tons; of these vessels 1,955 of 1,320,377 tons were French.

Length of railways, 588 miles, of which 417 miles belong to the State. Short lines (about 16 miles in all) connecting Tunis with Goletta and other suburbs belong to the Italian Rubattino Company.

There are 2,390 miles of telegraphs and 5,330 miles of wire; 110 telegraph offices; messages (1899), 701,690. In 1899 nine urban telephone systems had 130 miles of line and 143 miles of wire; fifteen inter-urban systems had 448 miles of line and 528 miles of wire. The number of conversations during the year was 309,000. There were in 1899, 308 post offices; letters sent, internal service, 5,656,932; external, 11,172,752.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The legal coinage 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 *wh-bas*, 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 *wh-bas*.

Consul-General at Tunis.—Ernest T. L. Berkeley, C.B.; appointed July 1, 1899.

Vice-Consul.—H. B. Johnstone.

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AMERICA.

GUADELOUPE AND DEPENDENCIES.

Guadeloupe, situated in the Lesser Antilles, consists of two islands separated by a narrow channel, that on the west being called Guadeloupe proper or Basse-Terre, and that to the east, Grande-Terre, with a united area of 150,940 hectares (583 sq. m.); it has five dependencies consisting of the smaller islands, Marie Galante, Les Saintes, Désirade, St. Barthélemy, and St. Martin, the total area being 688 square miles. Population (1901) 172,097, including 15,276 coolies. It is under a governor and an elected council, and is represented by a senator and two deputies. The military force consists of about 170 French soldiers. Instruction is given in 1 *lycée* with 268 pupils, a diocesan college for girls with 134 pupils at Pointe-à-Pitre, and 101 elementary schools with 321 teachers and 10,979 pupils. The colony is divided into arrondissements, cantons, and communes; its chief town is Pointe-à-Pitre (16,506) with a fine harbour. The seat of government is

Basse Terre (7,838). Revenue and expenditure balanced at 6,120,581 francs in the local budget of 1900; debt, 1,200,000 francs; expenditure of France (budget of 1902), 1,737,289 francs. Chief cultures: sugar grown on 22,740 hectares in 452 properties employing 24,153 persons; coffee on 5,251 hectares, employing 6,156 persons; cacao, 2,935 hectares. The export of sugar (1899) was 39,390 tons; of coffee 1,587,000 lbs.; of cocoa-beans, 915,530 lbs. For local consumption there are grown bananas, sweet potatoes, manioc, tobacco, indian corn, and vegetables. The forests, covering 100,000 acres of mountainous district, are interspersed with valuable timber, which is little worked. In 1899, 438 vessels of 221,303 tons entered. Guadeloupe is in direct communication with France and England by means of two steam navigation companies. Within the islands traffic is carried on by means of roads and navigable rivers. Silver coin has disappeared from circulation; treasury notes for 2 francs, 1 franc, and 50 centimes are authorised up to a total emission of 800,000 francs.

GUIANA.

The colony of French Guiana is administered by a Governor, assisted by a Privy Council of 7 members. The colony has a Council-General of 16 members and is represented in the French Parliament by one deputy. The boundary dispute with the Brazilian Government was settled by the award of the Swiss Court of Arbitration, December 1, 1900, the boundaries decided on being the river Oyapoc from its mouth to its source, and thence the line of watershed of the Tumuc Humac mountains to the frontier of Dutch Guiana. The area contains about 30,500 square miles, and the total population is estimated at about 30,300, including 4,360 hard labour convicts, 80 discharged convicts, and 2,650 relegués; there are about 1,500 Indians. Cayenne, the chief town and only sea-port, has a population of about 12,300, and the other 13 communes have about 10,300. At Cayenne there are a court of first instance, a superior court, and 4 justices of the peace, one of whom has jurisdiction in other localities. The military force consists of 371 French soldiers. In the colony there are 27 primary schools, with 2,100 pupils, and there is a college at Cayenne. There is little agriculture in the colony; only about 8,800 acres are under cultivation. The crops consist of rice, maize, manioc, cocoa, coffee, sugar-cane, indigo, tobacco. The most important industry is gold-mining; in 1897 the gold exports consisted of 74,646 ounces; in 1898, 48,600 ounces; in 1899, 81,715 oz. Silver, iron, and phosphates are also worked. In 1900 the imports amounted to the value of 9,725,000 francs; the exports, to 6,350,000 francs. Of the imports, the value of 7,050,000 francs came from, and of the exports the value of 6,100,000 francs went to, France and French colonies. Rum, cocoa, coffee, phosphates, and various woods are exported; but in 1900 the chief exports were raw gold, 6,000,000 francs; marble and other stones, 185,000 francs; rosewood essence, 50,000 francs; and gum, 15,000 francs. In 1899, 183 vessels of 38,872 tons entered and cleared at Cayenne. There are roads connecting the capital with various centres of population in the interior. A concession has been granted for the construction of a railway from Cayenne to the Arataie Creek (60 miles), and ultimately to the frontiers of Brazil and Dutch Guiana (250 miles in all). Since 1855 Guiana has had a penal settlement for habitual criminals and convicts sentenced to hard labour. In the local budget for 1901 the revenue and expenditure balanced at 2,692,818 francs. The expenditure of France (budget of 1902) was 7,086,000 francs, of which 5,887,930 francs was for the penal establishment.

MARTINIQUE.

The colony is under a Governor, a General Council, and elective municipal councils. It is represented by a senator and two deputies. Area 381 square miles, divided into 32 communes; population in 1894, 189,599 (91,923 males and 97,676 females), with floating population of 1,907; only 1,307 were born in France. In 1899 the colony contained 4,665 Indian, 5,371 African, and 432 Chinese immigrants. The military force consists of 1,180 French soldiers. There is a law school (at Fort-de-France) with 86 students; 3 secondary schools, with 745 pupils; a normal school; 152 primary schools, with 11,988 pupils; also 75 private schools. Chief commercial towns, St. Pierre (25,792 inhabitants) and Fort-de-France (17,274). Sugar, coffee, cacao, tobacco, cotton, are the chief culture, besides 15,067 hectares under the food-producing crops. In 1899 there were 20 sugar works and 118 rum distilleries. In 1900 the imports amounted to 24,929,348 francs (10,760,063 francs from France, 1,706,338 francs from French colonies, and 12,462,947 francs from foreign countries), and the exports to 27,160,890 francs (24,738,693 francs to France, 996,295 francs to French colonies, and 1,425,902 francs to foreign countries). Tonnage entered in 1899, 315,509; cleared, 313,840. The island is visited regularly by the steamers of French, British, and American companies. For local traffic there are subsidised mail coaches; and subsidised steamers ply on the coast. The colony is in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world by the cables of two telegraph companies. The local budget for 1900 balanced at 5,729,793 francs; expenditure of France (budget of 1902), 3,135,516 francs; debt (annuity), 95,000 francs, and a loan of 1,460,000 francs repayable in 20 years from 1899.

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 1892, 5,700; area of Miquelon group, 83 sq. miles; population, 550; total area, 93 sq. miles; population, 6,250 (720 English). According to the census of November, 1897, the total population was 6,352. There is a Governor with a Council-General, and municipal councils. Chief town, St. Pierre. There is a public primary lay school (founded 1899) with 37 pupils, a higher class school for girls with 124 pupils, and an 'ouvroir,' or workroom for training girls, with 34 pupils. Primary instruction is free. There are 3 communal schools for boys, and 3 for girls with (in all) 24 teachers and 871 pupils. There are, besides, infant schools, 'salles d'asile,' frequented by 289 children.

The islands, being mostly barren rock, are unsuited for agriculture. The chief industry is cod-fishing. In 1900 there were 196 local smacks engaged, their total tonnage being 9,662 tons, and their crews numbering 3,376. The imports in 1900 amounted to the value of 9,326,037 francs, 4,381,469 francs representing French, and 4,944,568 francs other merchandise. The exports amounted to 13,467,453 francs, of which 12,253,997 francs represented the products of the colony (cod, dried and fresh, cod-liver oil, &c.). St. Pierre is in regular steam communication with Boston, Halifax and St. John (Newfoundland); since 1880 it has been connected by telegraph cable with Europe and the American continent. Local budget for 1901, 691,011 francs; expenditure of France (budget 1902), 251,988 francs.

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AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.**NEW CALEDONIA AND DEPENDENCIES.**

New Caledonia is administered by a Governor who in the exercise of military authority has a military colleague, and in the discharge of civil functions acts in accord with a privy council and is assisted by a director of the interior, by the head of the judicial service, and by the director of the penal settlement. The colony has also an elective Council-General. The island and its dependencies are divided into 3 territories: Nouméa, the capital, has a municipality; other centres of population are locally administered by commissions. The colony contains a penal settlement and the convicts form a large proportion of the European population. In 1898 the population consisted of: colonists, 5,585; officials, 1,762; soldiers, 1,714; convicts undergoing sentence, 7,477; liberated convicts, 2,515; total European, 19,053; Asiatic, 1,829; native, 31,874; total population, 52,756. Nouméa had 6,968 inhabitants of whom 4,010 were free. In 1900, free passages were granted to 238 French emigrants to New Caledonia; in 1901, to 191. In 1900 there were 3,522 hard labour convicts, 4,585 discharged convicts, 2,570 *relegués*, and 10 *deportés*. Primary instruction is provided in public and also in private elementary schools, the latter being assisted by the municipalities. There is a college at Nouméa for higher and also for professional and technical instruction. An agricultural school has been established at Yahoué. The expenditure of France on the colony in the budget of 1902 was 5,792,957 francs, of which 3,003,870 was for the penal establishment. The local budget for 1901 amounted to 4,414,727 francs. 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 400 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, maize, tobacco, sugar, grapes, manioc, pine-apples; efforts are being made for the production of wheat, rubber, and silk. There are about 130,000 cattle and sheep. Agricultural labour is supplied by convicts, freed convicts, Kanaques and imported New Hebrides islanders. Coal and other minerals are worked. In 1899 the mineral out-put comprised nickel ore, 74,614 tons valued at 3,950,000 francs; cobalt ore, 3,294 tons valued at 355,000 francs; chromate iron, 12,634 tons, valued at 644,000 francs; copper ore, 6,349 tons, valued at 488,000 francs. In 1899 the imports amounted to 10,958,198 francs, of which 6,275,796 francs came from

France, 369,403 francs from French colonies, and 4,312,999 francs from other countries. The exports amounted to 8,913,197 francs, of which 3,480,392 francs went to France; 748 francs went to French colonies; and 5,432,057 to other countries. The largest imports were farinaceous foods (1,543,923 francs), and beverages (2,223,114 francs); the largest exports were minerals (7,081,093 francs), and tinned meats (801,579 francs) contracted for by the French war office. In 1899, 127 vessels of 177,657 tons entered and 120 of 154,483 tons cleared at the port of Nouméa. A railway from Nouméa to Bourail (90 miles) is under construction.

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. The island is assigned as a place of detention for habitual criminals.
 2. The Wallis Archipelago, north-east of Fiji, with an area of 40 square miles and about 4,500 inhabitants. The islands were placed under the French protectorate in 1887. There is a French Resident, and the archipelago is in regular communication with Nouméa.
 3. The Loyalty Islands, 60 miles east of New Caledonia, consisting of 3 large and many small islands with a total area of about 800 square miles and 14,800 inhabitants. The chief culture in the islands is that of bananas; the chief export, sandal-wood.
 4. The Huon Islands, 170 miles north-west of New Caledonia, almost barren.
 5. Futuna and Alafi, south of the Wallis Islands, with about 1,500 inhabitants were annexed by France in 1888.
- The New Hebrides, in accordance with the Anglo-French convention of October 29, 1887, are, for the protection of life and property, under the authority of a mixed commission of French and English naval officers on Pacific stations. An Order in Council of March 15, 1893, provides for the administration of justice, civil and criminal, as regards British subjects. Two French trading and mining companies are at work in the islands.

British Consul at Nouméa.—John G. Haggard.

FRENCH ESTABLISHMENTS IN OCEANIA.

These, scattered over a wide area in the Western Pacific, are administered by a governor with a privy council, and an elective Council-General of 11 members. They consist of the Society Islands, the most important of which are Tahiti and Moorea; the Leeward (Iles sous le Vent) Islands, comprising Raiatea, Tahaa, Huahine, and Bora Bora; the Tubuai and Raiavavae groups; the island of Rapa; the Tuamotu Islands; the Gambier Islands; the Marquesas Islands. Their total area is about 1,520 square miles and their population about 29,000.

The most important of these establishments is Tahiti with an area of 600 square miles and a population of 10,750 in 1900. The natives are Polynesians. The chief town is Papeete with 4,282 inhabitants of whom 2,490 are French. A higher primary school, with a normal school, has been established at Papeete, and there are 6 primary schools, each with about 100 pupils, in various islands, besides 4 Catholic and 2 Protestant mission schools. The expenditure of France for Tahiti (budget of 1902) amounts to 798,352 francs. The local budget for 1900 balanced at 1,237,456 francs. The island is mountainous with a fertile coast-land bearing coco-nut, banana, and orange trees, sugar-cane and vanilla. Cotton, coffee, and tobacco are now little cultivated. The chief industries are the preparation of copra, sugar,

and rum. In 1900 the imports amounted to 3,521,526 francs; the exports to 3,597,858 francs. The chief imports were food-stuffs and cottons; the chief exports, copra (1,221,480 francs), mother-o'-pearl (1,108,058 francs), vanilla (811,338 francs). Of the imports the value of 1,651,736 francs came from the United States; 578,576 francs (including Government stores) from France and French colonies; 317,080 francs from Great Britain; 664,482 francs from New Zealand. Of the exports the value of 1,525,667 francs went to the United States; 341,117 francs to New Zealand; 832,789 francs to Great Britain; 534,222 francs to France and French colonies. In 1900 the total shipping entered at Papeete consisted of 40 vessels of 29,343 tons and cleared 42 of 28,436 tons. Moorea has an area of 50 square miles and a population of 1,596. Raiatea and Tahaa have about 2,300 inhabitants; Huahine, 1,300; Bora Bora, 800. The Tubuai and Raiavavae Islands are all small; their total area is about 100 square miles, and population about 1,700. The island of Rapa contains about 15 square miles with 192 inhabitants. The Tuamotu Islands have a population of about 5,000. The Gambier Islands with an area of about 6 square miles have 580 inhabitants. The Marquesas Islands have an area of 480 square miles with 4,280 inhabitants. Their chief products are oranges, copra, and mother-o'-pearl.

British Consul at Tahiti.—Robert T. Simons.

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GERMAN EMPIRE.

(DEUTSCHES REICH.)

Reigning Emperor and King.

Wilhelm II., German Emperor, and King of Prussia, born January 27, 1859, became German Emperor June 15, 1888 (see Prussia).

Heir Apparent.

Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born May 6, 1882, eldest son of the Emperor-King (see Prussia).

The present German Empire is essentially different from the Holy Roman Empire which came to an end in 1806. But though Austria, the most important factor in the earlier empire, is not a member of the present, a brief historical summary, including both, is for convenience inserted here. The imperial throne, after the extinction of the Carolingian line, was filled by election, though with a tendency towards the hereditary principle of succession. At first the Emperor was chosen by the vote of all the Princes and Peers of the Reich; but the mode came to be changed in the fourteenth century, when a limited number of Princes, fixed at seven for a time, and afterwards enlarged to eight (nine from 1692 to 1777), assumed the privilege of disposing of the crown, and, their right being acknowledged, were called Electors. With the overthrow of the old Empire by the Emperor Napoleon, in 1806, the Electoral dignity virtually ceased, although the title of Elector was retained sixty years longer by the sovereigns of Hesse-Cassel, the last of them dethroned in 1866 by Prussia. The election of Wilhelm I., King of Prussia, as the German Emperor (1871) was by vote of the Reichstag of the North German Confederation, on the initiative of all the reigning Princes of Germany. The imperial dignity is hereditary in the House of Hohenzollern, and follows the law of primogeniture.

Since Charlemagne was crowned 'Kaiser' at Rome, on Christmas Day in the year 800, there have been the following Emperors:—

<i>House of Charlemagne.</i>		
Karl I., 'Der Grosse'	800-814	Karl II., 'Der Kahle' 876-877
Ludwig I., 'Der Fromme'	814-840	Karl, 'Der Dicke' 881-887
Ludwig II., 'Der Deutsche'	843-876	Arnulf 887-899
		Ludwig III., 'Das Kind' 900-911

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

House of Franconia.

Konrad I. 911-918

House of Saxony.

Heinrich I., 'Der Vogelsteller' 919-936
 Otto I., 'Der Grosse' 936-973
 Otto II. 973-983
 Otto III. 983-1002
 Heinrich II. 1002-1024

House of Franconia.

Konrad II., 'Der Salier' 1024-1039
 Heinrich III. 1039-1056
 Heinrich IV. 1056-1106
 Heinrich V. 1106-1125

House of Saxony.

Lothar II., 'Der Sachse' 1125-1137

House of Hohenstaufen.

Konrad III. 1138-1152
 Friedrich I., 'Barbarossa' 1152-1190
 Heinrich VI. 1190-1197
 Philipp 1198-1208
 Otto IV., 'von Wittelsbach' 1208-1212
 Friedrich II. 1212-1250
 Konrad IV. 1250-1254

First Interregnum.

Wilhelm of Holland 1254-1256
 Richard of Cornwall 1256-1272

House of Habsburg.

Rudolf I. 1273-1291

House of Nassau.

Adolf 1292-1298

House of Habsburg.

Albrecht I. 1298-1308

Houses of Luxemburg and Bavaria.

Heinrich VII. 1308-1313
 Ludwig IV., 'Der Baier' 1313-1347
 Karl IV. 1348-1378

Second Interregnum.

Wenceslaus of Bohemia 1378-1400
 Ruprecht 'Von der Pfalz' 1400-1410
 Sigmund of Brandenburg 1410-1437

House of Habsburg.

Albrecht II. 1438-1439
 Friedrich III. 1440-1493
 Maximilian I. 1493-1519
 Karl V. 1519-1556
 Ferdinand I. 1556-1564
 Maximilian II. 1564-1576
 Rudolf II. 1576-1612
 Matthias 1612-1619
 Ferdinand II. 1619-1637
 Ferdinand III. 1637-1657
 Leopold I. 1657-1705
 Joseph I. 1705-1711
 Karl VI. 1711-1740

House of Bavaria.

Karl VII. 1742-1745

House of Habsburg-Lorraine.

Franz I. 1745-1765
 Joseph II. 1765-1790
 Leopold II. 1790-1792
 Franz II. 1792-1806

Third Interregnum.

Confederation of the Rhine 1806-1815
 German 'Bund' 1815-1866
 North German Confederation 1866-1871

House of Hohenzollern.

Wilhelm I., 'Der Grosse' 1871-1888
 Friedrich 1888 (March-June)
 Wilhelm II. 1888 (June)

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of the Empire bears date April 16, 1871. By its terms, all the States of Germany 'form an eternal union for the protection of the realm and the care of the welfare of the German people.' The supreme direction of the military and political affairs of the Empire is vested in the King of Prussia, who, in this capacity, bears the title of *Deutscher Kaiser*. According to Art. 11 of the Constitution, 'the Emperor represents the Empire internationally,' and can declare war if

defensive, and make peace, as well as enter into treaties with other nations, and appoint and receive ambassadors. But when treaties relate to matters regulated by imperial legislation, and when war is not merely defensive, the Kaiser must have the consent of the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, in which body, together with the Reichstag, or Diet of the Realm, are vested the legislative functions of the Empire. The Emperor has no veto on laws passed by these bodies. The Bundesrath represents the individual States of Germany, and the Reichstag the German nation. The 58 members of the Bundesrath are appointed by the Governments of the individual States for each session, while the members of the Reichstag, 397 in number (about one for every 131,604 inhabitants), are elected by universal suffrage and ballot, for the term of five years. By the law of March 19, 1888, which came into force in 1890, the duration of the legislative period is five years. The various States of Germany are represented as follows in the Bundesrath and the Reichstag:—

States of the Empire	Number of Members in Bundesrath	Number of Deputies in Reichstag
Kingdom of Prussia	17	236
„ „ Bavaria	6	48
„ „ Saxony	4	23
„ „ Württemberg	4	17
Grand-Duchy of Baden	3	14
„ „ Hesse	3	9
„ „ Mecklenburg-Schwerin	2	6
„ „ Saxe-Weimar	1	3
„ „ Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1	1
„ „ Oldenburg	1	3
Duchy of Brunswick	2	3
„ „ Saxe-Meiningen	1	2
„ „ Saxe-Altenburg	1	1
„ „ Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1	2
„ „ Anhalt	1	2
Principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	1	1
„ „ Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1	1
„ „ Waldeck	1	1
„ „ Reuss Aelterer Linie	1	1
„ „ Reuss Jüngerer Linie	1	1
„ „ Schaumburg-Lippe	1	1
„ „ Lippe	1	1
Free town of Lübeck	1	1
„ „ „ Bremen	1	1
„ „ „ Hamburg	1	3
Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine	—	15
Total	58	397

Alsace-Lorraine is represented in the Bundesrath by four commissioners (*Kommissäre*) without votes, who are nominated by the Statthalter.

The total number of electors to the Reichstag inscribed on the lists was 10,628,292, or 21·5 per cent. of the population of 1890, at the general election of 1893, while the number of actual voters was 7,702,265 at the same election, or 72·5 per cent. of the total electors. In 252 districts Protestantism is predominant, and in the remainder Roman Catholicism claims the majority. Of electoral districts with 60,000 of a population and under, there were 4 in 1893; between 60,000 and 80,000, 27; between 80,000 and 100,000, 72; between 100,000 and 120,000, 116; between 120,000 and 140,000, 91; between 140,000 and 160,000, 41; and above 160,000, 46. Of electoral districts with 12,000 voters or less, there were 3 in 1893; 12,000–16,000, 21; 16,000–20,000, 51; 20,000–24,000, 114; 24,000–28,000, 93; 28,000–32,000, 49; above 32,000 voters 66.

Both the Bundesrath and the Reichstag meet in annual session, convoked by the Emperor. The Emperor has the right to prorogue and dissolve, after a vote by the Bundesrath, the Reichstag. Without consent of the Reichstag the prorogation may not exceed thirty days; while in case of dissolution new elections must take place within sixty days, and a new session must open within ninety days. All laws for the Empire must receive the votes of an absolute majority of the Bundesrath and the Reichstag. The Bundesrath is presided over by the Reichskanzler, or Chancellor of the Empire, and the President of the Reichstag is elected by the deputies.

The laws of the Empire, passed by the Bundesrath and the Reichstag, to take effect must be promulgated by the Emperor, and the promulgation, like all other official acts of the Emperor, requires the counter-signature of the Chancellor of the Empire. All the members of the Bundesrath have the right to be present at the deliberations of the Reichstag.

The following are the imperial authorities or Secretaries of State: they do not form a Ministry or Cabinet, but act independently of each other, under the general supervision of the Chancellor.

1. *Chancellor of the Empire*.—Graf von Bülow.
2. *Ministry for Foreign Affairs*.—Baron von Richthofen.
3. *Imperial Home Office* and ‘*Representative of the Chancellor*.’—Dr. Graf von Posadowsky-Wehner.
4. *Imperial Admiralty*.—Herr von Tirpitz. *Admiral Commanding-in-Chief*.—von Knorr.
5. *Imperial Ministry of Justice*.—Herr Nieberding.
6. *Imperial Treasury*.—Dr. Freiherr von Thielmann.

And, in addition, the following presidents of imperial bureaux:—

7. *Imperial Post-Office*.—Herr Kraetke.
8. *Imperial Railways*.—Dr. Schulze.
9. *Imperial Exchequer*.—Herr Magdeburg.
10. *Imperial Invalid Fund*.—Dr. Rösing.
11. *Imperial Bank*.—President, Dr. Koch.
12. *Imperial Debt Commission*.—President, von Hoffmann.

Acting under the direction of the Chancellor of the Empire, the Bundesrath represents also a supreme administrative and consultative board, and as such has twelve standing committees—namely, for army and fortifications; for naval matters; tariff, excise, and taxes; trade and commerce; railways, posts,

and telegraphs; civil and criminal law; financial accounts; foreign affairs; for Alsace-Lorraine; for the Constitution; for the Standing orders; and for railway tariffs. Each committee consists of representatives of at least four States of the Empire; but the foreign affairs committee includes only the representatives of Bavaria, Saxony, Württemberg, and two other representatives to be elected every year.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The following table gives the area and population of the twenty-five States of Germany in the order of their magnitude, and of the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, as returned at the three census-periods of Dec. 1, 1890, Dec. 2, 1895, and Dec. 1, 1900:—

States of the Empire	Area English sq. miles	Population Dec. 1, 1890	Population Dec. 2, 1895	Population Dec. 1, 1900	Pop. per sq. mile 1900
Prussia	134,603	29,957,367	31,855,123	34,472,509	256·1
Bavaria	29,282	5,594,982	5,818,544	6,176,057	210·7
Württemberg	7,528	2,036,522	2,081,151	2,169,480	288·2
Baden	5,821	1,657,867	1,725,464	1,867,944	320·9
Saxony	5,787	3,502,684	3,787,688	4,202,216	743·4
Mecklenburg-Schw.	5,135	578,342	597,436	607,770	118·3
Hesse	2,965	992,883	1,039,020	1,119,893	377·7
Oldenburg	2,479	354,968	373,739	399,180	161·0
Brunswick	1,424	403,778	434,213	464,333	326·0
Saxe-Weimar	1,388	326,091	339,217	362,873	260·8
Mecklenburg-Str.	1,181	97,978	101,540	102,602	90·7
Saxe-Meiningen	953	223,832	234,005	250,731	263·0
Anhalt	906	271,963	293,298	316,085	348·8
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	755	206,513	216,603	229,550	304·0
Saxe-Altenburg	511	170,864	180,313	194,914	380·1
Lippe	469	128,495	134,854	138,952	296·8
Waldeck	433	57,281	57,766	57,918	133·9
Schwarzburg-Rud.	363	85,863	88,685	93,059	255·2
Schwarzburg-Sond.	333	75,510	78,074	80,898	242·3
Reuss Junr. Branch	319	119,811	132,130	139,210	435·7
Schaumburg-Lippe	131	39,163	41,224	43,132	329·3
Reuss Elder Branch	122	62,754	67,468	68,396	559·7
Hamburg	158	622,530	681,632	768,349	4,862·9
Lübeck	115	76,485	83,324	96,775	841·5
Bremen	99	180,443	196,404	224,882	2,269·6
Alsace-Lorraine	5,600	1,603,506	1,640,986	1,719,470	306·7
Total	208,830	49,428,470	52,279,901	56,367,178	269·9

The total in 1900 consisted of 27,737,247 males and 28,629,931 females.

The population of the lands now included in 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	3,220,083	0·97	1885	1,621,643	0·7
1871	970,171	0·61	1890	2,570,680	1·07
1875	1,668,568	1	1895	2,851,431	1·12
1880	2,506,701	1·14	1900	4,087,277	—

The increase of population during 1895-1900 was greatest in Lübeck, Bremen, Hamburg, Saxony, Prussia and Baden; and least in Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Waldeck.

The number of inhabited houses in 1890 was 5,790,689, and of households 10,617,923 (in 1895, 11,256,450). Of the total population in 1895, 49·9 per cent., in 1890 47·0 per cent. lived in towns of 2,000 inhabitants and above. Of every 100 inhabitants there lived in—

—	No. of Towns	1885	No. of Towns	1890	No. of Towns	1895
Large towns ¹	21	9·5	26	12·1	28	13·9
Medium „	116	8·9	135	9·8	150	10·7
Small „	683	12·9	733	13·1	796	13·5
Country „	1,951	12·4	1,997	12·0	2,068	11·8
Other places	—	56·3	—	53·0	—	50·1

¹ For the official signification of these names see p. 620.

Of the total population in 1895, 25,661,250 were males and 26,618,651 were females. In 1890 boys under 10 years of age numbered 5,993,681; girls, 5,966,226; men over 80 years of age numbered 90,161; women, 119,289.

With respect to conjugal condition, the following was the distribution in 1890:—

—	Males	Females	Total
Unmarried	15,058,108	14,591,560	29,649,668
Married	8,372,486	8,398,607	16,771,093
Widowed	774,967	2,157,870	2,932,837
Divorced and separated	25,271	49,601	74,872

According to the occupation-census of June 14, 1895, the population of Germany was divided as in the table below. Of the total, 22,913,683 were actually engaged in the various occupations.

Place	Agriculture, Cattle rearing, &c.	Forestry, Hunting, Fishing	Mining, Metal Works, and other Industries	Commerce and Trade	Domestic and other Service	Professions	Without Profession or Occupation	Total
Prussia	11,113,794	261,302	12,196,352	3,585,430	658,896	1,671,827	2,002,714	31,490,315
Bavaria	2,601,712	45,953	1,793,541	564,585	45,329	294,748	433,308	5,779,176
Saxony	540,830	24,469	2,178,273	525,637	45,655	202,065	236,333	3,753,262
Württemberg	919,082	14,494	723,828	164,815	12,153	110,731	125,559	2,070,662
Baden	715,864	13,323	598,153	171,112	13,682	94,319	112,785	1,719,238
Hesse	366,619	5,300	394,284	123,412	16,396	66,972	59,154	1,032,147
Meckl.-Schwerin	283,269	12,330	156,107	58,536	10,244	33,952	46,021	606,459
Saxe-Weimar	124,894	3,846	131,971	32,293	3,807	19,473	22,871	339,155
Meckl.-Strelitz	47,794	1,833	28,352	10,170	2,737	5,828	6,663	103,377
Oldenburg	168,820	2,066	118,738	39,852	3,921	16,129	19,488	369,014
Brunswick	118,336	7,075	197,695	52,641	4,675	24,897	30,412	435,731
Saxe-Meiningen	68,269	4,961	115,570	20,103	2,752	11,675	9,612	232,942
Saxe-Altenburg	47,463	1,484	91,518	18,143	2,708	7,821	9,559	178,666
S.-Coburg-Gotha	62,243	3,843	103,412	21,919	2,646	10,970	12,651	217,684
Anhalt	73,690	2,633	138,043	37,326	3,898	13,967	22,766	292,329
Sch.-Rudolstadt	25,465	1,828	39,304	7,059	1,174	4,422	4,288	77,600
Schw.-Sondersh. . . .	27,580	1,358	44,638	7,262	960	4,344	3,333	89,475
Waldeck	30,604	666	17,741	4,876	451	3,615	3,235	61,088
Reuss-Greiz	9,574	643	45,121	8,464	466	2,136	2,243	60,647
Reuss-Schleiz	23,922	1,950	76,339	14,103	1,295	5,734	5,885	129,228
Schaaumb.-Lippe	11,901	1,128	19,037	3,452	575	2,643	2,530	41,266
Lippe	45,210	643	57,761	8,584	837	4,941	5,568	123,544
Lübeck	8,643	730	32,808	23,503	3,394	5,924	7,793	82,815
Bremen	11,333	296	89,544	58,267	2,486	14,974	14,496	191,396
Hamburg	22,592	1,850	265,441	230,844	21,807	50,008	51,617	663,959
Alsace-Lorraine	599,234	16,840	605,600	156,458	17,862	150,899	76,185	1,623,079
Total Empire	18,068,663	432,644	20,253,241	5,966,846	886,807	2,835,014	3,327,069	51,770,284

The bulk of the German population is (on the basis of language) Teutonic; but in Prussia, chiefly in the eastern provinces, there were in December, 1890, 2,922,475 Slavs (Poles, Masurians, and Cassubians), 117,637 Lithuanians, 65,254 Wends, 74,069 Moravians and Czechs; while throughout Prussia were 138,134 Danes, 40,124 Dutch, 10,972 Walloons, and 34,725 English, French, Swedish, &c. The total non-Germanic population was 3,403,390, or nearly 7 per cent. of the whole population.

On December 2, 1895, Germany contained 486,190 persons born elsewhere, the birthplaces of whom were as follows:—

Belgium	8,947	Switzerland	44,875
Denmark	28,146	Other European countries	3,316
France	19,619		
Great Britain and Ireland	15,290	Total Europe	465,986
Italy	22,693	United States	15,788
Luxemburg	11,755	Other States	4,416
Netherlands	50,743		
Austria-Hungary	222,952	Total extra-European	20,204
Russia and Finland	28,559		
Sweden	8,937	Total foreign residents	486,190
Norway	2,154		

In 1890 the number of foreign residents was 500,595.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The following table shows the movement of the population of the Empire during five years:—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1895	414,218	1,941,644	64,366	176,271	1,215,854	725,790
1896	432,107	1,979,747	64,998	185,359	1,163,964	815,783
1897	447,770	1,991,126	64,436	184,034	1,206,492	784,634
1898	458,877	2,029,891	65,160	185,220	1,183,020	846,871
1899	471,519	2,045,286	64,982	183,504	1,250,179	795,107

Of the children born in 1899, 1,052,278 were boys, and 993,006 girls.

The following table shows the annual number of German emigrants for five years:—

Year	Total	Destination					
		European Countries	United States	Brazil	Other American Countries	Africa	Asia
1896	33,824	—	29,007	1,001	2,152	1,346	144
1897	24,631	—	20,346	936	1,765	1,115	145
1898	22,221	—	17,272	785	1,802	1,092	223
1899	24,323	1,632	19,200	877	1,009	548	178
1900	22,309	1,388	19,703	364	474	183	1

¹ In 1898 from French ports there sailed 1,384, in 1899 654 German emigrants whose destination cannot be shown.

² Of whom 1,608 to Great Britain.

³ Of whom 1,388 to Great Britain.

The great majority of the emigrants sail from German ports and Antwerp. In 1896-1900, 5,351 embarked at Rotterdam or Amsterdam; and in 1896-1900, 5,445 at French ports, notably Havre. The emigrants of 1900 by way of German ports and other than German ports, comprised 11,114 males and 9,257 females. The number of families was 2,440, including 8,387 persons. During the 30 years from 1871 to 1900 the total emigration to the United States and other transmarine countries numbered 2,498,266, of whom nearly nine-tenths to the United States.

Of the emigrants in 1900 the principal States sent as follows:—

Prussia	12,471	Saxony	876	Oldenburg	255
Bavaria	2,074	Hesse	216	Bremen	348
Württemberg	1,160	Meckl.-Schwerin	168	Alsace-Lorraine	492
Baden	708	Hamburg	956		

In 1900, 16,690 Germans and 160,129 emigrants other than Germans embarked at German ports; total from German ports, 176,819. The corresponding total for the first 10 months of 1901 was 175,000.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

German towns are officially distinguished as large towns (with 100,000 inhabitants and upwards); medium towns (20,000-100,000 inhabitants); small towns (5,000-20,000 inhabitants), and country towns (2,000-5,000 inhabitants). In 1900, only 1 town had over 1,000,000 inhabitants; 8 others over 250,000; 24 others over 100,000; 40 between 50,000 and 100,000; and 135 between 20,000 and 50,000. According to the preliminary results of the census of December 1, 1900, the population of the principal towns at that date was:—

Town	State	Pop.	Town	State	Pop.
Berlin . .	Prussia .	1,888,326	Stuttgart .	Württem- berg .	176,318
Hamburg .	Hamburg	705,738	Bremen .	Bremen .	163,418
Munich . .	Bavaria .	499,959	Altona . .	Prussia .	161,507
Leipzig . .	Saxony .	455,089	Elberfeld .	" .	156,937
Breslau . .	Prussia .	422,738	Halle-on-Saal	" .	156,611
Dresden . .	Saxony .	395,349	Strassburg .	Alsace- Lorraine	150,268
Cologne . .	Prussia .	372,229	Dortmund .	Prussia .	142,418
Frankfurt-on- Main . .	" .	288,489	Barmen . .	" .	141,947
Nuremberg .	Bavaria .	261,022	Danzig . .	" .	140,539
Hanover . .	Prussia .	235,666	Mannheim .	Baden .	140,384
Magdeburg .	" .	229,663	Aachen . .	Prussia .	135,235
Düsseldorf .	" .	213,767	Brunswick .	Brunswick	128,177
Stettin . .	" .	210,680	Essen . .	Prussia .	118,863
Chemnitz . .	Saxony .	206,584	Posen . .	" .	117,014
Charlotten- burg . .	Prussia .	189,290	Kiel . .	" .	107,938
Königsberg .	" .	187,897	Krefeld . .	" .	106,928
			Kassel . .	" .	106,001

Religion.

The Constitution provides for entire liberty of conscience and for complete social equality among all religious confessions. The relation between Church and State varies in different parts of the Empire. The order of the Jesuits is interdicted in all parts of Germany, and all convents and religious orders, except those engaged in nursing the sick and purely contemplative orders, have been suppressed. There are five Roman Catholic archbishops, and twenty bishoprics. The 'Old Catholics' have a bishop at Bonn.

The following are the results of three complete religious censuses:—

Creed	1871	Per Ct. of Pop.	1880	Per Ct. of Pop.	1890	Per Ct. of Pop.
Protestants .	25,581,685	62·3	28,331,152	62·6	31,026,810	62·8
Roman Catholics	14,869,292	36·2	16,232,651	35·9	17,674,921	35·8
Other Christians	82,158	0·2	78,031	0·2	145,540	·29
Jews . . .	512,153	1·3	561,612	1·2	567,884	1·1
Others and un- classified .	13,504	0·03	30,615	·07	13,315	·03

Adherents of the Greek Church are included in 'Roman Catholics.'

Roman Catholics are (1890) in the majority in only three of the German States, and form more than 20 per cent. of the population in only four others, as follows:—

A. States with 20 per Cent. of Roman Catholics.					
States	Prot. p. Ct.	Rom. Cath. p. Ct.	Other Chris- tians	Jews p. Ct.	Others p. Ct.
Oldenburg .	77·31	21·91	·34	·44	·006
Württemberg .	69·10	29·94	·33	·62	·009
Hesse . . .	67·09	29·58	·74	2·57	·019
Prussia . .	64·20	34·22	·32	1·24	·016
B. Predominantly Roman Catholic.					
Alsace-Lorraine	21·05	76·53	·23	2·16	·025
Bavaria . .	28·10	70·83	·10	·96	·009
Baden . . .	36·11	62·02	·24	1·61	·017

In all the other States the Roman Catholics form less than 4·6 per cent. of the population. (For further particulars, see the various States.)

Instruction.

Education is general and compulsory throughout Germany. The laws of Prussia, which provide for the establishment of elementary schools (*Volksschulen*), supported from the local rates, in every town and village, and compel all parents to send their children to these or other schools, have been adopted, with slight modifications, in all the States of the Empire. The school age is from six to fourteen. The system of secondary education is also practically homogeneous. Above the elementary schools rank the middle schools of the towns, the *Bürgerschulen* and *Höhere Bürgerschulen*, which fit their pupils for business life. Children of the working classes may continue their education at the *Fortbildungs Schulen* or continuation schools, which are open in

the evening or other convenient time. The *Gymnasias* are the most fully developed classical schools, preparing pupils in a nine years' course for the universities and the learned professions. The *Progymnasias* differ from these only in not having the highest classes. In the *Realgymnasias*, Latin, but not Greek, is taught, and what are usually termed 'modern subjects' have more time devoted to them. *Realprogymnasias* have a similar course, but have no class corresponding to the highest class in the preceding. In the *Oberrealschulen* and *Realschulen* Latin is wholly displaced in favour of modern languages. In 1897, 1,048 secondary schools (including 56 private schools), also 181 public *Lehrer-Seminare* and 32 public *Fachschulen*: total 1,261 institutions, possessed the right of granting certificates to pupils, entitling them to serve in the army as one-year volunteers. The teachers in German schools are required to hold a Government certificate, and to have undergone a year's probation. Higher schools for girls are called *Höhere Töchterschulen*. Besides these there are numerous *Gewerbeschulen* or technical schools, *Polytechnica*, normal schools, seminaries, and the universities. The total number of children of school age in 1890 was 8,694,887.

No official statistics of the number of schools, pupils, teachers, &c., are issued for the entire Empire; but particulars on these heads will be found under some of the separate States. The number of elementary schools was estimated in 1891 at 56,560, of pupils attending them 7,925,000, and of teachers 120,030. The immediate expenditure on elementary schools was about 242,400,000 marks, of which 69,305,000 marks came from State funds. [Brachelli, *Statistische Skizze des Deutschen Reichs*, 7th ed.] In 1897 the number of secondary schools was as follows:—

Gymnasia	439	Realschulen	198
Progymnasia	92	Höhere Bürgerschulen	2
Realgymnasia	128	Other public schools	32
Realprogymnasia	93	Private schools	56
Oberrealschulen	40		

Among the more important special and technical schools in 1891 were 9 technical high-schools and polytechnics; 31 middle schools of agriculture; 15 schools of mining; 15 schools of architecture and building; 9 academies of forestry; 23 schools of art and art-industry (*Kunst und Kunstgewerbe-Schulen*); and 7 public music-schools. There are also numerous smaller as well as private agricultural, music, &c., schools, and a large number of artisans' or trade schools. There is a naval academy and school at Kiel, and military academies at Berlin and Munich; besides 47 schools of navigation, 9 military schools, and 9 cadet institutions.

It appears, from statistical returns relating to the formation of the united German army, that of all recruits of the year 1896-97 only 0.11 per cent. could neither read nor write. In East and West Prussia and in Posen the percentage ranged from 0.49 to 0.67; in all the other States the number was less than 0.29 per cent. In Alsace-Lorraine it was only 0.23 per cent. in 1890-91, and 0.10 in 1896-97.

There are 21 universities in the German Empire, besides the Lycæum

Hosianum at Braunsberg (14 teachers and about forty students), which has only faculties of theology (Roman Catholic) and philosophy.

The following table gives the number of teachers for the winter half-year, 1900-1901, and the number of students for the summer half-year 1901.

Universities	Professors and Teachers	Students				
		Theology	Jurisprudence	Medicine	Philosophy	Total
Berlin	448	287	1,610	1,066	2,468	5,431
Bonn	163	366	651	278	945	2,240
Breslau	172	397	523	259	591	1,770
Erlangen	69	175	276	329	197	977
Freiburg	124	236	659	480	391	1,766
Giessen	84	60	256	215	285	916
Göttingen	128	120	416	189	634	1,409
Greifswald	96	153	223	238	206	820
Halle	151	371	417	192	733	1,713
Heidelberg	151	48	471	293	652	1,464
Jena	103	40	227	162	343	772
Kiel	110	53	304	431	252	1,040
Königsberg	128	100	285	226	312	923
Leipzig	223	263	1,108	539	1,587	3,517
Marburg	98	118	371	244	498	1,231
München	205	173	1,694	1,351	1,276	4,494
Münster	52	331	—	—	460	791
Rostock	57	32	97	125	280	549
Strassburg	135	74	330	283	431	1,118
Tübingen	102	504	488	259	238	1,489
Würzburg	91	103	268	474	263	1,108

There are besides a number of non-matriculated students—the majority, 5,092, at the University of Berlin.

In four universities, namely, Freiburg, München, Münster, and Würzburg, the faculties of theology are Roman Catholic; three are mixed, both Protestant and Roman Catholic—Bonn, Breslau, and Tübingen; and the remaining fourteen are Protestant.

Justice and Crime.

In terms of Judicature Acts in 1877 and 1879 a uniform system of law courts was adopted throughout the Empire not later than January 1, 1879, though, with the exception of the *Reichsgericht*, all courts are directly subject to the Government of the special State in which they exercise jurisdiction, and not to the Imperial Government. The appointment of the judges is also a State and not an Imperial function. The Empire enjoys uniform codes of commercial and criminal law, and the civil code of August 18, 1896, will come into force on January 1, 1900.

The lowest courts of first instance are the *Amtsgerichte*, each with a single judge, competent to try petty civil and criminal cases. There was on January 1,

1901, 1,932 Amtsgerichte in the Empire, or one for every 27,060 inhabitants. The *Landgerichte* exercise a revising jurisdiction over the *Amtsgerichte*, and also a more extensive original jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases, divorce cases, &c. In the criminal chamber five judges sit, and a majority of four votes is required for a conviction. Jury courts (*Schwurgerichte*) are also held periodically, in which three judges preside; the jury are twelve in number. There are 173 *Landgerichte* in the Empire, or one for every 302,196 of the population. The first court of second instance is the *Oberlandesgericht*. In its criminal senate, which also has an original jurisdiction in serious cases, the number of the judges is seven. There are twenty-eight such courts in the Empire. The total number of judges on the bench in all the courts above mentioned is 8,072. In Bavaria alone there is an *Oberste Landesgericht*, with 22 judges, with a revising jurisdiction over the Bavarian *Oberlandesgerichte*. The supreme court is the *Reichsgericht*, which sits at Leipzig. The judges, 92 in number, are appointed by the Emperor on the advice of the Bundesrath. The court exercises an appellate jurisdiction over all inferior courts, and also an original jurisdiction in cases of treason. It has four criminal and six civil senates.

The following table shows the number of criminal cases tried before the courts of first instance, with the number and sex of convicted persons, and the number of the latter per 10,000 of the civil population over twelve years of age:—

Year	Cases tried		Persons convicted		Total	Conviction per 10,000 inhabitants
	Amtsger.	Landger.	Males	Females		
1895	1,141,998	89,551	377,214	76,997	454,211	124.9
1896	1,182,739	90,310	382,432	74,567	456,999	124.4
1897	1,171,024	90,473	387,054	76,531	463,585	124.0
1898	1,164,651	94,151	399,839	77,968	477,807	125.7
1899	1,144,350	93,203	403,316	74,823	478,139	123.6

Of the persons convicted in 1899, 47,512 were under eighteen years of age; and 195,215 had been previously convicted.

Pauperism.

The relief of the poor is not an imperial function; but all the States except two have adopted the law of settlement passed by the Reichstag in June, 1870. Bavaria and Alsace-Lorraine have independent poor-law legislation. According to the law of 1870 each commune (*Gemeinde*) or poor-law-district (*Armenverband*) is bound to provide for its own poor, much as is the case in English parishes; and a settlement for purposes of poor-relief is generally obtained by a residence of two years in any one commune. Paupers who from any cause have no local settlement are looked after by the Government of the State to which they belong, and are called *Landarmen*, or national paupers. By an imperial law passed in 1874, any German entitled to poor-relief may apply for it to the commune in which he happens at the time to be, but that commune is empowered to recover expenses from the commune in which the pauper has a settlement. Statistics of poor-relief have not been published since 1885.

As preventive measures under this head must be mentioned the imperial laws introducing the compulsory insurance of workmen against sickness (1883 and 1892) and insurance against accidents by employers (1884-1887) and the compulsory insurance of workmen by the workmen themselves against old age and infirmity (1889).

Finance.

The common expenditure of the Empire is defrayed from the revenues arising from customs, certain branches of the excise, and the profits of the posts, telegraphs, and State railways. The individual States are assessed to make up any deficit in proportion to population.

The following tables exhibit the revenue and expenditure (in thousands of marks) for six years, beginning 1 April, the figures for the last three years being taken from the budget estimates (20 marks = £1):—

REVENUE				EXPENDITURE		
Years beginning 1 April	Ordinary	Extraord. (loans, &c.)	Total	Ordinary	Extraord. (military, &c.)	Total
	1,000 M.	1,000 M.	1,000 M.	1,000 M.	1,000 M.	1,000 M.
1896	1,635,400	19,770	1,655,170	1,467,468	161,474	1,628,942
1897	1,691,732	41,217	1,732,949	1,544,716	201,370	1,746,086
1898	1,815,292	41,435	1,856,727	1,632,112	223,396	1,855,508
1899	1,897,273	75,842	1,973,115	1,687,701	272,890	1,960,591
1900	1,950,048	236,347	2,186,395	1,783,753	433,369	2,217,122
1901	2,105,326	206,654	2,311,980	1,914,923	429,663	2,344,586

For 1902 the receipts and expenditure are estimated to balance at 2,349,742,456 marks. The receipts include a loan of 35,000,000 marks, and an increase of 24,000,000 marks in the matricular contributions.

The amounts raised by customs, excise, and stamps were as follows (in thousands of marks):—

—	1897	1898	1899	Estimated 1900	Estimated 1901
Customs and excise	733,416	781,813	784,330	789,725	810,331
Stamps	59,064	65,471	67,993	66,483	114,020
Total	792,480	847,284	852,323	856,208	924,351

The sums paid in lieu of customs and excise by the parts of the Empire not included in the Zollgebiet are included in the above figures. The share of this direct imperial taxation is about 10s. 6d. per head.

The chief branches of Imperial expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary in 5 years (estimates for the last two years) have been in 1,000 marks:—

Years beginning 1 April	Army	Navy	Assignments ¹	Debt
1897	1,000 marks 614,820	1,000 marks 114,026	1,000 marks 433,115	1,000 marks 72,432
1898	632,712	131,251	467,586	72,288
1899	644,717	153,909	476,875	75,519
1900	670,410	162,521	514,940	77,701
1901	673,656	207,484	570,933	88,543

¹ These assignments (*Ueberweisungen*) are repayments to the various States of the surplus of the revenue from customs, tobacco, stamp and spirit duties, over 130,000,000 marks.

The following table gives the estimated total revenue and expenditure, including supplements for the financial year ending March 31, 1902:—

Expenditure	1,000 Marks	Revenue	1,000 Marks
Reichstag	756	Customs and Excise	
Chancellery	233	Duties	810,331
Foreign Office	13,311	Stamps	114,020
Home Office	54,575	Posts and Telegraphs	420,163
Imperial Army	559,628	Printing Office	7,777
„ Navy	79,896	Railways	93,676
Ministry of Justice	2,133	Imperial Bank	14,714
Imperial Treasury	578,196	Various departmental	
Railways	394	receipts	26,465
Debt of Empire	88,543	Interest of Invalid	
Audit Office	915	Fund	30,449
Pension Fund	70,995	Interest of Imperial	
Invalid Fund	30,450	Funds	—
Posts & Telegraphs	364,269	Various	390
Printing Office	5,614	Extraordinary re-	
Railways	65,015	ceipts	206,654
Total ordinary recur-	1,914,923	Federal contribu-	570,933
ring expenditure		tions	
Total non-recur-		Other contributions	16,498
ring and extra-	429,663		
ordinary expen-			
diture			
Grand total	2,344,586 ¹	Grand total	2,311,980 ²

¹ (At 20 marks to £1) = 117,279,300*l*.

² = 115,599,000*l*.

The Federal contributions (*Matricular Beiträge*) are assessed according to population, at a rate per head fixed annually in the Imperial budget. For 1902 they were estimated as follows:—

	1,000 M.		1,000 M.		1,000 M.
Prussia	349,735	Brunswick	4,708	Rense Younger Branch	1,408
Bavaria	61,935	Saxe-Meiningen	2,543	Schaumburg-Lippe	437
Saxony	42,672	Saxe-Altenburg	1,971	Lippe	1,409
Württemberg	21,851	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	2,327	Lübeck	986
Baden	18,944	Anhalt	3,206	Bremen	2,287
Hesse	11,368	Schwarzburg-Sonders-		Hamburg	7,815
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	6,146	hausen	816	Alsace-Lorraine	17,467
Saxe-Weimar	3,671	Schwarzburg-Rudolst'dt	938		
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1,937	Waldeck	585		
Oldenburg	4,941	Rense Elder Branch	690		
				Total	550,933

At the end of March 1900 the total funded debt amounted to 2,298,500,000 marks. Of this amount, 1,240,000,000 bears interest at 3½ per cent., and 1,058,500,000 at 3 per cent. Besides the funded there exists an unfunded debt, represented by 'Reichs-Kassenscheine,' or imperial treasure bills, outstanding on March 31, 1900, to the amount of 120,000,000 marks.

As a set off against the debt of the Empire there exists a variety of invested funds. The fund for invalids (March, 1899) consisted of 383,106,600 marks. The war treasure fund, 120,000,000 marks, is not invested, but preserved in gold at Spandau.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

Germany has a total frontier length of 4,570 miles. On the north it is bounded by the North Sea (293 miles), Denmark (47 miles), and the Baltic (927 miles); on the south well-defined mountain-ranges and the Lake of Constance separate it from Austria (1,403 miles) and Switzerland (256 miles). On the remaining sides, however, the boundaries are chiefly conventional, except in the south-west, where the Vosges Mountains separate Germany and France. On the east Germany is bounded by Russia for 843 miles; on the west by France (242 miles), Luxemburg (111 miles), Belgium (70 miles), and Holland (377 miles).

Some of the coast defences and batteries have been placed under the jurisdiction of the admiralty. The Empire is at present divided into ten 'fortress districts' (*Festungs-Inspectionen*), each including a certain area with fortified places. The following is a list of these districts, and the names of the fortresses in each, the fortified places of the first class, serving as camps, being distinguished by italics, while those specially designed for railway protection or obstruction are marked by asterisks (*), and coast fortresses by a dagger (†):—

1. KÖNIGSBERG: *Königsberg*, Danzig,† Pillau,† Memel,† Boyen. 2. POSEN: *Posen*, Glogau,* *Neisse*, Glatz. 3. BERLIN: *Spandau*, *Magdeburg*, Torgau,* *Kustrin*. 4. MAINZ: *Mainz*, *Ulm*, *Rastatt*. 5. METZ: *Metz*, Diedenhofen,* *Bitsch*.* 6. COLOGNE (Köln): *Cologne*, *Koblenz*, *Wesel*.* *Saarlouis*.* 7. KIEL: *Kiel*, Friedrichsort,† Cuxhaven,† Geestemünde,† Wilhelmshaven,† Swinemünde.† 8. THORN: Thorn, Graulenz, Vistula Passages (*Weichselübergänge*), Dirschau. 9. STRASSBURG: *Strassburg*: New Breisach. 10. MUNICH (München): *Ingolstadt*, *Germersheim*.*

It will be seen that the Empire has 17 fortified places of the first class, serving as fortified camps, and 19 other fortresses.

These fortresses are all connected with each other by means of underground telegraphs, while strategical railway lines lead from the principal military centres towards the frontiers.

II. ARMY.

The 63rd Article of the Constitution of 1871 enacts that 'the whole of the land forces of the Empire shall form a united army in war and peace, under the orders of the Kaiser.' The Prussian War Office discharges also the functions of an Imperial War Office, but Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg have War Ministers of their own. The military budgets of the two last named are, however, prepared in Berlin, and Bavaria is obliged to vote military supplies in a fixed proportion to the other budgets. The Sovereigns of these three Kingdoms have the right to select the lower grades of officers, and the King of Bavaria, by a convention signed November 23, 1870, reserved to himself the special privilege of superintending the general administration of the Bavarian contingent to the German army. But the approval of the Kaiser must be obtained to all appointments, and nothing affecting the superior direction of the troops of any State of the Empire can be done without his consent. All German troops are bound by the Constitution to obey unconditionally the orders of the Kaiser, and must swear accordingly the oath of fidelity. But this oath to the Kaiser is not imposed upon the Bavarian troops in time of peace. Art. 65 of the Constitution gives the Emperor the right of ordering the erection of fortresses in any part of the Empire; and Art. 68 invests him with the power, in case of threatened disturbance of order, to declare any country or district in a state of siege. The constitution of the army is regulated by various military laws passed between 1867 and 1893; the Prussian military legislation before 1871 being extended to the Empire.

By the Constitution of April 16, 1871, it is enacted that 'every German is liable to service—and no substitution is allowed.' Every German capable of bearing arms has to be in the standing army (or navy) for six years (seven years for the cavalry and field horse-artillery) as a rule from the finished twentieth till the commencing twenty-seventh year of his age, though liability to service begins on the completion of the seventeenth year. Of the six years, two must be spent in active service (three for the cavalry and field horse-artillery), and the remaining four in the army of reserve. After quitting the army of reserve, the conscript has to form part of the Landwehr for another five years in the first class or 'ban' (four years for the cavalry and field horse-artillery), and seven years in the second 'ban.'

About 400,000 young men reach the age of twenty every year, and when the numbers of those morally or physically unfit to serve, of volunteers, and of emigrants, are deducted, about 360,000 are left liable for service. Of these, however, owing to the legal limitation of the peace strength, only a certain number (chosen by lot) join the army, the remainder are drafted into the *Ersatztruppen*, a kind of reserve, where the period of service is twelve years.

Men in the *Ersatztruppen* are liable to three periods of drill (of ten, six, and four weeks respectively); but as financial considerations allow of only a certain number being so drilled, many receive no military training at all. At the end of twelve years the trained members of the *Ersatz* pass into the first ban of the *Landsturm*, the untrained into the second ban. By the Army Act, which came into force on October 1, 1893, the annual levies were increased by about 60,000 men, and the period of service under arms of the infantry was reduced from 3 to 2 years, that of the cavalry and horse artillery being 3 years as before.

One-year volunteers, of whom about 8,000 join annually, serve at their own charges, and are not reckoned in the legal peace strength. Non-commissioned officers are generally appointed from men desiring to make the army their profession.

All able-bodied men between the age of seventeen and forty-five, who are neither in the standing army nor the reserves, must belong to the *Landsturm*, which is only called out in the event of an invasion of Germany. The *Landsturm* is divided into two classes or 'bans'; to the first ban belong those between the ages of seventeen and thirty-nine; to the second those between thirty-nine and forty-five.

The following table shows the strength and organisation of the imperial army on the peace footing in 1901:—

Peace Footing.	Officers	Rank and File	Horses
Infantry, 216 regiments . . .	12,073	367,478	—
Rifles, 18 battalions . . .	388	11,182	—
Machine-gun divisions, 5 . .	15	335	215
Bezirkskommandos, 293 . . .	917	5,782	—
Surgeons, Paymasters, &c. . .	—	2,565	—
Total Infantry	13,393	387,342	215
Cavalry, 93 regiments . . .	2,433	66,849	65,789
„ special services (including officers) . .	—	825	—
Field Artillery, 94 regiments . .	3,060	65,260	33,383
„ special services (including officers) . .	—	996	—
Foot Artillery, 18 regiments . .	895	22,977	43
Foot Artillery special services (including officers) . .	—	137	—
Pioneers, 26 battalions . . .	595	15,419	—
Special Pioneer services . . .	—	103	—
3 railway regiments, 1 railway battalion, 2 balloon detachments, 2 railway companies, &c.	251	6,417	—
Special services	—	49	—
Train, 23 battalions	331	8,238	5,055
Special train services	—	74	—
Special formations	558	4,957	—
Non-regimental officers, &c. . .	2,629	380	—
Total	24,145	580,023	104,485

By the law of March 25, 1899, to continue in force to March 31, 1902, the peace strength of the imperial army is 494,351 men, besides officers, surgeons, paymasters, &c.

No official returns of the war-strength of the German army are published; but it is estimated that in the last extremity Germany on her present organisation would have a war-strength of over 3,000,000 trained men.

The mass of soldiers thus raised is divided into companies, battalions, regiments, and corps d'armée. The strength of an ordinary battalion in peace is 544 men, raised in war to 1,002 by calling in part of the reserves; it is divided into four companies, each of which in war consists of 250 men. Exceptions to this general rule are the battalions of the guards and the regiments in garrison in the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, the strength of which on the peace footing is 686 men. During peace each regiment of infantry consists of three battalions, each brigade of two regiments; each infantry division of two brigades, to which, under the command of the divisional general, four squadrons of cavalry, four batteries of artillery, each of six guns, and either a battalion of riflemen or a battalion of pioneers are attached. Each field-artillery regiment is divided into three detachments, each of two, three or four batteries. In all there are 494 field batteries, of which 47 are mounted. Each battery numbers, as a rule, in peace four, in war six, fully mounted guns. The corps d'armée is considered a unit which is independent in itself, and includes not only troops of all three arms, but a portion of all the stores and appliances which are required by a whole army. Each corps d'armée consists of two divisions of infantry, a cavalry division of four regiments, with two horse-artillery batteries attached, besides the two cavalry regiments attached to the infantry divisions, and a reserve of artillery of six field batteries and one mounted battery. There is, moreover, attached to each corps d'armée one battalion of pioneers and one of train.

The corps d'armée, with the exception of the corps of the guards, are locally distributed through the Empire. There are (besides the Prussian corps of the guards) 22 army corps districts, which are named after Prussian provinces, and after States of the Empire. They are:—1, East Prussia; 2, Pomerania; 3, Brandenburg; 4, Saxony; 5, Posen; 6, Silesia; 7, Westphalia; 8, Rhineland; 9, Schleswig-Holstein; 10, Hanover; 11, Hesse-Nassau; 12 and 19, Saxony; 13, Württemberg; 14, Baden; 15, Alsace; 16, Lorraine; 17, West Prussia; 18, Hesse-Nassau and the Grand Duchy of Hesse; and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Royal Bavarian Army Corps. Three of these army corps were added in 1899; so that the total war-forces would embrace 23 corps, the guards corps forming the 23rd.

III. NAVY.

After the war of 1870-71 the German navy was re-organised, and a *Flottengründungsplan* laid down. By a cabinet order of March 30, 1889, the administration was wholly re-organised. The chief command was separated from the administration, and vested in a naval officer, while the administration was transferred to the *Reichsmarinencamt*, having at its head, under the chancellor, the naval secretary of state. The first of these officials deals generally with the movements of the fleet, and with questions relating to coast defence, training, the efficiency of the *personnel*, &c.; while the imperial arsenals and dockyards, matters more especially concerning the *matériel*, clothing, victualling, &c., fall to the department of the secretary

of state. The ships of the German navy are divided between the Baltic and North Sea stations. The chief naval establishments are at Kiel on the Baltic and Wilhelmshaven on the North Sea, and the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, across the Schleswig-Holstein neck from Kiel to the Elbe, which was opened in the month of June, 1895, facilitates the transference of forces from one base to the other.

In the year 1888-89 a programme was laid down for practically a new fleet, but provision was not made for all the ships, and changes were introduced into the programme. At the close of 1897 great attention was directed to the proposals of the German Government for a very considerable increase of strength. The Admiralty had arrived at a tactical composition for the fleet which was declared to be final, so that when the new ships had been built no others should be laid down, except such as would be required to replace vessels which became obsolete. The strength thus arrived at was as follows—exclusive of torpedo boats, training ships, special service vessels, and gunboats—17 battleships, the eight armoured coast-defence of the *Siegfried* class, nine large, and twenty-six small cruisers, with the addition of two battleships and three large and four small cruisers as a reserve. The scheme received the sanction of the Reichstag; the law bears the date of April 10th, 1898. In order that this strength may be attained, seven battleships and two large and seven small cruisers must be laid down before the close of 1904-5. For each class of vessel an extreme age has been fixed, at which they will be added to the reserve, and others be laid down in their places. The total expenditure involved by the shipbuilding and other estimates presented is nearly 50,000,000*l.* The grants for the year 1900 were 7,476,287*l.*; the estimates for the year 1901, under the programme, come to 9,629,670*l.* In the year 1900 new proposals were made by the German Government for a larger increase of the fleet. The new programme received partly the sanction of the Reichstag. By the new law, bearing the date of June 14, 1900, the number of ships, completed till 1916, shall amount—exclusive of torpedo boats, training ships, special service vessels, and gunboats—to 34 battleships, 11 large and 34 small cruisers, with the addition of 4 battleships and 3 large and 4 small cruisers as a reserve.

The *personnel* for 1901-1902 consisted of 1,284 officers, 164 surgeons, 119 paymasters, 1,280 warrant officers, 27,024 petty officers and seamen, and 1,300 boys.

In the following tabular statement of the strength of the German fleet, only vessels built, building, and provided for are included. Three other battleships should be begun shortly. Old and non-effective vessels and transports are omitted. The 'coast defence ships' are small ironclads and armoured gun-vessels. A number of police-gunboats are omitted.

	Launched, February, 1902.	Building (others provided for).
Battleships, 1st class	10	2
Battleships, 2nd class	5	—
Armoured cruisers	2	1
Old battleships	8	1
Coast defence ships	19	—
Protected cruisers	16	2
Torpedo gunboats	7	—
Destroyers	27	16
Torpedo-boats, 1st class	47	—
„ 2nd class	96	—

The table which follows of the German armour-clad fleet is arranged in a manner similar to that adopted in the case of the British and French navies. The ships named in italics are classed as coast defence vessels in the foregoing statement of strength. The numbers following the names of the others indicate the several classes to which they have been assigned.

Name	Launched	Displacement	Extreme Armouring	Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse Power	Nominal Speed
		Tons	Inches				
König Wilhelm.	1868	9,603	12	18 in. Q.F.; 6.5 in.	5	8,000	14.7
Kaiser . . .	1874	7,550	10	8 10.2 in.; 1 8.2 in.; 7 5.9 in.	5	8,000	13.7
Deutschland . . .	1874	7,550	10	do. do.	5	8,000	13.7
Sachsen . . .	1877	7,280	16	6 10.2 in.; 8 4.1 in. Q.F.	4	5,600	14.0
Bayern . . .	1878	7,280	16	do. do.	4	5,600	13.5
Württemberg . . .	1878	7,280	16	do. do.	4	5,600	13.5
Baden . . .	1880	7,280	16	do. do.	4	5,600	13.5
Oldenburg . . .	1884	5,120	12	8 9.4 in.; 3 4 in. Q.F.	4	3,900	13.5
Siegfried . . .	1889	3,440	9 1/2	3 9.4 in.; 6 3.4 Q.F.	4	4,800	16.0
Beowulf . . .	1890	3,440	9 1/2	do. do.	4	4,800	16.0
Brandenburg . . .	1891	9,840	15 1/2	6 11 in.; 6 4.1 Q.F.; 8 3.4 Q.F.	7	9,500	16.0
Prithiof . . .	1891	3,440	9 1/2	3 9.4 in.; 6 3.4 Q.F.	4	4,800	16.0
Kurfürst Friedrich Wilhelm . . .	1891	9,840	15 1/2	6 11 in.; 6 4.1 Q.F.; 8 3.4 Q.F.	7	9,500	16.0
Weissenburg . . .	1891	9,840	15 1/2	do. do.	7	9,500	16.0
Worth . . .	1892	9,840	15 1/2	do. do.	7	9,500	16.0
Hildebrand . . .	1892	3,440	9 1/2	3 9.4 in.; 6 3.4 Q.F.	4	4,800	16.0
Heimdal . . .	1892	3,440	9 1/2	do. do.	4	4,800	16.0
Hagen . . .	1893	3,440	9 1/2	do. do.	4	4,800	16.0
Odin . . .	1894	3,474	9 1/2	do. do.	4	4,800	16.0
Aegir . . .	1895	3,074	9 1/2	do. do.	4	4,800	16.0
Kaiser Friedrich III. . .	1896	11,180	11 1/2	4 9.4 in.; 18.6 in. Q.F.; 32 smaller Q.F.	6	13,000	18.0
Kaiser Wilhelm II. . .	1897	11,180	11 1/2	do. do.	6	13,000	18.0
Fürst Bismark . . .	1897	10,650	8	4 9.4 in.; 12.6 in. Q.; 10 3.4 in. Q.; 18 small.	6	14,000	19.0
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse . . .	1899	11,180	11 1/2	4 9.4 in.; 18.6 in. Q.; 12 3.4 in. Q.; 18 small.	6	13,000	18.0
Kaiser Barbarossa . . .	1899	11,180	11 1/2	do. do.	6	13,000	18.0
Kaiser Karl der Grosse . . .	1900	11,180	11 1/2	do. do.	6	13,000	18.0
Prinz Heinrich . . .	1900	8,868	6	2 9.4 in.; 10.6 in. Q.F.	4	15,000	20
Newship "B" . . .	—	8,868	6	4 8 in. Q.F. do.	4	15,000	20
Wittelsbach . . .	1900	12,000	—	4 9.4 in.; 18.6 in. Q.F.; 12 3.4 in. Q.F.; and many smaller.	6	13,000	18.0
Mecklenburg . . .	1901	12,000	10	do. do.	—	—	—
Zähringen . . .	1901	12,000	—	do. do.	—	—	—
Wettin . . .	1901	12,000	—	do. do.	—	—	—
Schwaben . . .	1901	12,000	—	do. do.	—	—	—
"H." & "J." . .	—	—	—	4 11 inch, 18 6.7 inch.	—	—	—
Basilisk, Biene, Ca- milleon, Crocodil, Hummel, Mücke, Natter, Salamander, Skorpion, Vi- per, Wespe—11 ar- mour'd gunboats	1876 to 1881	1,080	8	1 11.8 in. (35-ton)	1	700	9.0

Class.	Protected Cruisers	Launched.	Displacement.	Dock Armour.	Principal Armament.	Torpedo Tubes.	Indicated Horse Power	Trial Speed.
	Name		Tons.	Inches		Sub- merged Above Water		Knots
3	Irene . . .	1887	4400	3	4 6 in. Q.; 8 3.4 in. Q.	1	3	19
	Prinzess Wilhelm . . .	1892	6300	3	12 6 in. Q.; 8 3.4 in. Q.	—	5	20.7
	Kaiserin Augusta . . .	1893	4108	3	10 4 in. Q.	—	2	20
	Gefion . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Freya . . .	1897	5650	4	2 8.2 in. Q.; 8 6 in. Q.	3	—	18.5
	Hertha . . .	—	—	—	10 3.4 in. Q.	—	—	—
	Victoria Luise . . .	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	18.5
	Vineta . . .	1898	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hansa . . .	1898	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gazelle . . .	1898	2650	2	10 4 in. Q.	1	2	19.5
	Niobe . . .	1900	—	—	—	—	6000	—
	Nymph . . .	1899	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Ariadne . . .	1900	—	—	do.	1	2	21
	Amazona . . .	1900	—	—	—	—	7000	—
	Medusa . . .	1900	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Thetis . . .	1901	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Others . . .	—	2715	2	do.	—	—	24

Water-tube boilers in the German Navy are as follows:—Belleville in *Hertha*, Niclausse in *Freya* and *Gazelle*; Dürr in *Vict. Luise*. All other ships launched since 1896 have Thornycroft, as have also *Odin* and *Aegir*. The *Baden* class have mostly the Dürr.

The *Kaiser* class are the most heavily armed ships afloat, but the quick-firers are very liable to be put out of action. The *Fürst Bismark* is usually called an armoured cruiser, but is really a second-class battleship, little inferior to the *Kaiser Friedrich III*. The *Wittelsbach* and other new 12,000 tons ships are great improvements on the *Kaiser Friedrich III*, the Q.F. guns being mostly in armoured batteries amidships, well protected, and must therefore be regarded as first-class ships, despite the absence of armour-piercing guns of large calibre. The *Brandenburg* class carry 4 11 inch of 40 calibres, the other two 11 inch (carried amidships) are of 35 calibres only and weak guns. Their arc of fire is very restricted. It is probable that these guns will be removed and an armoured battery of 6-inch Q.F. substituted, which would be an improvement. The *Siegfried* and *Odin* types are coast defence ships that call for little notice. They are large targets and not very powerfully armed. The *Hagen* has lately been lengthened in order to allow of more coal being carried, and all her sisters will be similarly treated. The *Baden* class have been reconstructed, but the old guns are retained, it having been found impossible to substitute modern pieces.

Of the cruisers the *Hertha* class have their guns protected by armour, and beyond being large targets are fine vessels. Little or no wood is used in them. The earlier cruisers are of obsolete type, and the *Gefion's* armour deck is partial only. The *Gazelle* is a small vessel of useful type. The *Prinz Heinrich* is an armoured cruiser, with her Q.F. guns massed amidship and protected by 4-6 inches of Krupp armour. A sister is building. These should be very useful ships. She is rated as a 3rd class battleship in the tabular statement, as she can well be used as such. A Chinese destroyer captured at Taku is now in the German fleet.

The characteristic feature of German vessels is the fashion in which guns are mounted in every available place. The officers and men are smart and

efficient. Save with very practised hands German Q. F. guns fire much more slowly than English, or French or Russian pieces, owing to the Krupp breech system which does not lend itself so easily to rapid fire as do the Elswick or Canet systems. The heavy "energy of fire" tables of German ships which have of late been so much in evidence mean, therefore, even less than these tables usually do. Though she has fewer 6-in. Q. F., the British *Majestic* could probably fire more rounds in a given period than the *Kaiser Friedrich der Dritte*. German gunnery is good. Naval tactics are of a military kind in the German fleet. With torpedo craft some absolutely remarkable evolutions are often made. These excite great admiration, and though there is a disposition to regard them as lacking in practical utility, it is an open question whether this view is just. The Germans are probably in advance of all other nations in torpedo-boat work.

A 6.7-inch quick-firer was in 1901 adopted as the secondary armament of new ships.

Germany subsidises, as auxiliary merchant cruisers, seven vessels with a nominal speed of from 19½ to 20 knots or more, viz. the *Fürst Bismarck* (10,500 tons), and the *Augusta Victoria* (9,500 tons), belonging to the Hamburg-American Steam Ship Company, and the North-German Lloyd steamers *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* and *Kaiser Friedrich III.* (20,000 tons), and the *Spree*, *Havel*, and *Lahn* (7,700 to 8,900 tons). These are to be severally armed, in case of war, with 8.5.9 in., 4.4.9 in., 2.3.1 in. Q. F., and 2.2.2 in. Q. F. Krupp guns.

The German navy is manned by the obligatory service of the maritime population (*seemännische Bevölkerung*)—sailors, fishermen, ships' carpenters, and others; and also of the semi-maritime population—that is, of those who have smaller experience of the sea. All these are freed on this account from service in the army. Great inducements are held out for able seamen to volunteer in the navy, and the number of these in recent years has been very large. The total seafaring population of Germany is estimated at 80,000, of whom 48,000 are serving in the merchant navy at home, and about 6,000 in foreign navies.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

In Prussia, by a series of ordinances from 1807 to 1850, complete free trade in land has been established, and all personal and material burdens removed that would stand in the way of this. With the exception of the Mecklenburgs, similar legislation has been applied to the land in other parts of Germany. Generally speaking, small estates and peasant proprietorship prevail in the West German States, while large estates prevail in the north-east. In Prussia, large estates, with an area of 250 acres and more, prevail in Pomerania, Posen, East and West Prussia; while the districts of Koblenz, Wiesbaden, Treves, Baden, and Württemberg are parcelled out into small estates.

Of the whole area of Germany, in 1883, 92 per cent. was classed as productive, and only 8 per cent. as unproductive. According to the latest returns (1893), 91 per cent. is productive and 9 per cent. unproductive. The extension of the unproductive area is, however, only apparent, the waste lands in one portion now classed as such having formerly been included with the

permanent pasture. The subdivision of the soil, according to the latest official returns (1893), was as follows (in hectares; 1 hectare = 2.47 acres):—Arable land, vineyards, and other cultivated lands, 26,375,791; grass, meadows, permanent pasture, 8,788,806; woods and forests, 13,956,827; all other, 4,927,201.

On June 14, 1895, the total number of agricultural enclosures (including arable land, meadows, cultivated pastures, orchards, and vineyards) each cultivated by one household, was as follows:—

Under 1 Hectare	Between 1 and 10 Hectares	Between 10 and 100 Hectares	Above 100 Hectares	Total
2,529,132	2,329,367	674,757	25,061	5,558,317

Their total area was 43,284,742 hectares.

These farms supported 18,068,663 persons, of whom 8,156,045 were actually working upon them.

The areas under the principal crops, in hectares, were as follows:—

—	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01
Wheat . . .	1,920,666	1,969,311	2,016,490	2,049,160
Rye . . .	5,966,776	5,945,191	5,871,068	5,954,973
Barley (Summer) . . .	1,643,871	1,635,325	1,640,868	1,670,033
Oats . . .	3,999,052	3,996,521	3,999,744	4,122,818
Buckwheat . . .	146,411	140,389	—	—
Potatoes . . .	3,067,762	3,080,588	3,131,463	3,218,777
Hay . . .	5,911,962	5,915,475	5,887,572	5,912,122
Beetroot (sugar) . . .	442,504	436,565	—	—
„ (fodder) . . .	465,523	471,244	—	—
Vines . . .	117,042	117,279	117,284	119,249
Tobacco . . .	21,567	17,652	14,615	—
Hops . . .	39,525	38,740	36,143	37,191

The total yield of their products in the years indicated, in metric tons (1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs. or 984 an English ton), or hectolitres (hectolitre = 2.75 bushels), and in tons or hectolitres per hectare, was as follows:—

—	1897-98		1898-99		1899-1900		1900-1901	
	Tons	Per Hect.	Tons	Per Hect.	Tons	Per Hect.	Tons	Per Hect.
Wheat . . .	3,263,235	1.70	3,607,610	1.84	3,847,447	1.91	3,841,165	1.87
Rye . . .	8,170,511	1.37	9,032,175	1.52	8,675,792	1.48	8,550,659	1.44
Barley . . .	2,584,439	1.56	2,829,112	1.73	2,983,876	1.82	3,002,182	1.80
Oats . . .	5,718,644	1.43	6,754,120	1.69	6,882,687	1.72	7,091,930	1.72
Potatoes . . .	33,776,060	11.01	36,720,609	11.92	38,486,202	12.29	40,585,317	12.61
Hay . . .	25,303,197	4.28	25,909,781	4.38	23,767,790	4.04	23,116,276	3.91

The estimates of crops published in former years were those of parish

officers; those now given are supplied by the agricultural experts who prepare monthly forecasts of the crops.

The number of provisional domestic animals in Germany on December 1, 1900, was:—

States	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Goats (1892)
Prussia . . .	2,913,003	10,865,296	6,989,430	10,954,002	1,998,692
Bavaria . . .	384,869	3,550,089	748,470	1,736,761	271,053
Saxony . . .	166,713	687,587	74,518	576,825	139,720
Alsace-Lorraine	142,787	501,804	83,085	440,936	60,836
Württemberg .	112,129	1,017,683	315,965	512,485	82,233
Baden . . .	75,395	651,664	67,828	497,917	109,505
Other States .	389,203	1,726,983	1,392,847	2,039,510	544,387
Total, 1900 .	4,184,099	19,001,106	9,672,143	16,758,436	3,206,726
Total, 1897 .	4,038,485	18,490,772	10,866,772	14,274,557	—

II. FORESTRY.

Forestry in Germany is an industry of great importance, conducted under the care of the State on scientific methods. About 34,473,000 acres or 25·8 per cent. of the area of the empire, were estimated to be occupied by forests in 1893. In South and Central Germany from 30 to 38 per cent. of the surface is covered with forests; and in parts of Prussia 23·5 per cent. From forests and domains alone Prussia receives a revenue of about 4 millions sterling.

III. MINING.

The great bulk of the minerals raised in Germany is produced in Prussia where the chief mining districts are Westphalia, Rhenish Prussia, and Silesia, for coal and iron, the Harz for silver and copper, and Silesia for zinc. Saxony has coal, iron, and silver mines; Lorraine rich coal and iron ore fields; and the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg rich iron ore fields.

The annual quantities of the principal minerals raised in five years are shown in the following table, the returns for 1900 being provisional only:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Coal . . .	85,690,200	91,055,000	96,309,700	101,639,800	109,271,700
Lignite . .	26,780,900	29,419,500	31,648,900	34,204,700	40,279,300
Iron Ore . .	14,162,300	15,466,000	15,901,300	17,989,600	18,964,400
Zinc ore . .	729,900	663,900	641,700	664,500	639,200
Lead ore . .	157,500	150,200	149,300	144,400	148,200
Copper ore .	717,300	700,600	702,800	733,600	747,800
Rock Salt .	758,900	763,400	807,800	861,100	927,800
Potassic salt	1,780,600	1,946,200	2,208,900	2,493,100	3,052,900
Other products	283,600	288,400	302,600	334,500	401,800

The total value of the minerals raised in Germany and Luxemburg in 1899 was 1,052 million marks; in 1900, 1,262 million marks.

The following table shows particulars of the production of the foundries in Germany and Luxemburg in 1899 and the number of foundries engaged principally or partly with each metal in 1899:—

—	Quantity in metric tons 1899	Value in 1,000 marks 1899	Foundries engaged 1899		Average No. Hands 1899
			Chiefly	Partly	
Pig iron . . .	8,143,132	455,875	107	1	36,334
Zinc . . .	153,155	72,951	28	3	10,631
Lead . . .	129,225	37,260	13	11	2,682
Copper . . .	34,634	50,076	9	7	4,677
Silver . . .	468	37,832	7	14	2,491
Tin . . .	1,481	3,483	2	—	53
Sulphur and sulph. acid . . .	834,329	23,092	59	21	3,683

In addition to the above, about 2,605 kilograms of gold, valued at 7,259,000 marks, were produced. Nickel, bismuth, vitriol, and other chemical manufactures were produced to a total weight of 37,900 tons, and to a total value of 13,215,000 marks.

The total value of the productions of the foundries of all kinds in 1899 was 701,043,000 marks. The total quantity of finished iron produced in Germany and Luxemburg in 1899 was 9,309,402 metric tons, and its value 1,355,995,000 marks. In 1899 there were in Germany and Luxemburg 1,623 works producing finished iron, including steel-works. Over 286,597 men are employed in connection with the various stages of iron (including pig iron), besides 40,917 iron-miners. In connection with coal and lignite mining alone the average number of hands engaged was 423,320 in 1899.

IV. FISHERIES.

The German fisheries are not important. In 1895 the persons engaged in fishing numbered 32,199, of whom 12,224 were employed in sea and shore fishing, and 19,975 on inland waters. In 1901 (January 1) 541 boats (35,951 tons gross tonnage), with an aggregate crew of 3,847, were engaged in deep-sea fishing in the North Sea for fresh fish and herrings. The Baltic fisheries are more developed. In 1900 fresh fish to the value of 4,250,000 marks were exported, while the imports of fresh fish were valued at 25,867,000 marks, of salted herrings at 38,016,000 marks, of other salted, preserved, and dried fish at 8,476,000 marks.

V. MANUFACTURES.

The chief seats of the German iron manufacture are in Prussia, Alsace-Lorraine, Bavaria, and Saxony. Steel is made in Rhenish Prussia. Saxony is the leading State in the production of textiles, but Westphalia and Silesia also produce linen; Alsace-Lorraine, Württemberg, and Baden produce cotton goods. Woollens are manufactured in several Prussian provinces; silk in Rhenish Prussia, Alsace, and Baden. Beetroot sugar is an important manufacture in Prussia, Brunswick, and Anhalt; glass, porcelain, and earthenware in Silesia, Thuringia, and Saxony; clocks and wooden ware in Württemberg and Bavaria; and beer in Bavaria and Prussia.

The following table shows the number of persons engaged in the principal manufactures in the larger States according to the census of occupation in 1895. Additional information should be looked for under the various States:—

—	Iron Manu- facture	Machi- nery, In- struments	Textile	Paper	Leather and India- rubber	Wooden ware
Prussia . . .	334,079	329,404	441,885	72,250	86,692	322,989
Bavaria . . .	49,448	49,591	75,222	14,031	14,060	76,415
Württemberg . .	21,584	29,355	39,968	8,280	7,723	30,537
Saxony . . .	44,364	72,304	267,441	31,211	12,772	56,212
Baden . . .	14,358	24,137	29,303	9,278	7,144	21,541
Alsace-Lorraine	13,350	18,228	73,684	2,997	4,094	16,324
German Empire	524,707	582,672	993,257	152,909	160,343	598,496

The following are the statistics of the beetroot sugar manufacture in the Zollgebiet :—

Years beginning 1 August	Number of Factories	Beetroot used in Metric Tons	Production in Metric Tons		No. of Kgs. Beetroot to produce 1 Kg. of Sugar
			Raw Sugar	Molasses	
1895	397	11,672,816	1,537,522	328,463	7.63
1896	399	13,721,601	1,738,885	342,322	7.90
1897	402	13,697,892	1,755,229	344,480	7.80
1898	402	12,150,642	1,627,072	305,869	7.48
1899	399	12,439,301	1,691,258	307,133	7.37

The total amount of refined sugar produced in 1899-1900, was 1,215,205 tons; 1898-9, 1,185,922 tons; in 1897-8, 1,207,350 tons; in 1895-96, 1,084,395 tons.

In 1899-1900 there were 26 manufactories of sugar from starch, which yielded 8,681 tons of dry sugar, 35,902 tons of syrup, and 4,976 tons of colour.

The following table shows the quantity of beer brewed within the customs district at various periods. The Beer-excite district (*Brandeuergebiet*) includes all the States of the Zollgebiet, with the exception of Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, and Alsace-Lorraine, in each of which the excise is separately collected. The amounts are given in thousands of hectolitres (1 hectolitre = 22 gallons) :—

Years beginning 1 April	Beer Excise Dist.	Bavaria	Württem- berg	Baden	Alsace- Lorraine	Total
1895	37,733	16,034	3,885	1,914	997	60,563
1896	38,357	16,198	3,795	2,192	937	61,479
1897	41,436	16,982	4,100	2,741	964	66,423
1898	42,269	17,455	4,069	2,947	1,058	67,798
1899	43,209	17,739	4,128	3,095	1,128	69,299

The total number of active breweries in the Beer-excite district was in 1899-1900, 7,083; 1898-99, 7,312; in 1897-98, 7,542. The amount brewed per head of the population in 1899-1900 was in litres (1 litre = 1.76 imperial pint) :—the Excise district 99, Bavaria 292, Württemberg 193, Baden 170, Alsace-Lorraine 66. The average consumption per head of the population of the entire Zollgebiet for the years 1899-1900, was 125 litres or 27 gallons. In 1899-1900, there were 59,024 distilleries in operation, which produced 3,667,820 hectolitres of alcohol.

Commerce.

The commerce of the Empire is under the administration and guidance of special laws and rules, emanating from the Zollverein, or Customs League, which, since October 15, 1888, embraces practically the whole of the states of Germany, the towns of Hamburg and Bremen, with one or two other small places, having been then incorporated. Included in the Zollgebiet are also the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and the Austrian communes of Jungholz and Mittelberg. A few districts in Prussia (2,648 inhabitants), in Baden (3,825 inhabitants), in Bremen (1,148 inhabitants), in Hamburg (7,567 inhabitants in 1900), remain still unincorporated. Population of the entire Zollgebiet in 1900, 56,589,925.

The following table shows (in thousands of marks) the special trade for six years :—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
1896	4,537,951	3,753,822	1899	5,783,628	4,368,409
1897	4,861,644	3,786,241	1900	6,042,992	4,752,601
1898	5,439,676	4,010,505	1901	5,967,017	4,759,407

The following are the principal details of the special commerce for 1899 and 1900 (20 marks = £1) :—

—	Imports in 1,000 marks (1899)	Imports in 1,000 marks (1900)	Exports in 1,000 marks (1899)	Exports in 1,000 marks (1900)
Living animals . . .	186,450	178,443	19,714	21,114
Animal products . . .	191,166	211,063	40,634	41,547
Articles of consumption . .	1,541,984	1,584,429	459,079	496,467
Seeds and plants . . .	68,574	66,925	42,571	43,268
Fuel . . .	160,679	222,157	235,861	286,216
Fats and oils . . .	306,240	359,958	34,656	36,630
Raw & manufactured materials :				
Chemicals, drugs, &c. . .	316,265	331,365	409,869	397,617
Stone, clay, and glass . . .	77,863	90,715	169,560	201,635
Metals and metal wares . .	713,027	768,216	745,517	783,282
Wooden wares . . .	384,657	337,275	148,612	169,582
Paper goods . . .	27,303	31,290	104,442	131,350
Leather, &c. . .	251,125	281,544	270,817	266,293
Textiles . . .	1,273,185	1,273,311	1,034,616	1,098,750
Caoutchouc, &c. . .	91,280	86,368	78,472	64,775
Railway carriages, &c. . .	109,257	9,615	290,986	37,855
Machinery, instruments, &c. .	—	138,313	—	344,294
Hardware, &c. . .	26,676	27,713	122,260	163,305
Literature, art, &c. . .	45,050	44,292	140,307	157,875
Various . . .	—	—	1,313	10,746
Total . . .	5,783,628	6,042,992	4,368,409	4,752,601

In Germany, the average value of each article is fixed annually, under the direction of the Imperial Statistical Office, by a commission of experts, who receive information from Chambers of Commerce and other sources. There are separate valuations for imports and exports. The price fixed is that of the goods at the moment of crossing the frontier. For imports the price does not include Customs duties, cost of transport, insurance, warehousing, &c., incurred after the frontier is passed. For exports, the price includes all charges within the territory, but drawbacks and bounties are not taken into account. The quantities are determined according to obligatory declarations, and, for imports, the fiscal authorities may actually weigh the goods. For packages, an official tare is deducted. The countries whence goods are imported, and the ultimate destination of exports are registered.

Customs duties are levied on imports, and taxes upon spirits, beer (malt), salt, sugar manufactured from beetroot, and tobacco, &c. Since 1879 Germany has been protectionist in her commercial policy. Of the total imports in 1900, the value of 2,961,207,000 marks was subject to duty, and 3,081,785,000 marks duty-free. The duties levied amounted to 521,113,000 marks, or 17·6 per cent. of the value of the imports subject to duty.

The imports and exports of gold and silver (included in the above) amounted to 280,984,000 and 160,621,000 marks for 1899; 257,962,000 and 140,718,000 marks for 1900.

Some of the leading imports and exports under the above heads were, in thousands of marks value, as follows in 1900:—

	1,000 Marks		1,000 Marks		1,000 Marks
Imports		Imports		Imports	
Horses . . .	77,556	Barley . . .	92,444	Cotton (raw) . .	840,785
Swine . . .	5,088	Coffee (raw) . .	155,828	Wool . . .	261,643
Wheat . . .	171,117	Petroleum . . .	77,240	Woolen yarn . .	110,575
Rye . . .	96,049	Raw hides . . .	168,932	Raw silk . . .	108,244
Exports		Exports		Exports	
Hops . . .	25,286	Paper . . .	74,128	Woolen fabrics (unprinted) .	166,389
Sugar . . .	216,338	Leather goods . .	72,793	Hosiery . . .	97,238
Coal and coke .	272,707	Cotton cloth (coarse) .	68,715	Haberdashery . .	131,668
Aniline dyes . .	77,289	Mixed silk and cotton cloth . .	110,410		
Wooden goods .	84,677				

The special commerce of the Deutsche Zollgebiet was divided as follows in 1899 and 1900:—

Countries	Imports from (1899)	Imports from (1900)	Exports to (1899)	Exports to (1900)
	1,000 Marks	1,000 Marks	1,000 Marks	1,000 Marks
German Free Ports, &c. .	19,938	20,650	80,198	80,848
Great Britain . . .	777,769	841,574	852,858	913,775
Austria-Hungary . . .	730,364	724,332	466,010	510,730
Russia . . .	715,900	729,510	437,297	359,033
Switzerland . . .	176,307	170,505	284,666	292,054
Belgium . . .	246,085	220,507	207,073	253,105
Netherlands . . .	203,772	215,379	327,711	395,868
France, Algeria and Tunis .	308,175	314,509	217,435	278,508
Italy . . .	196,956	186,363	115,965	127,311
Norway and Sweden . .	128,993	125,488	213,172	208,903
Denmark . . .	77,526	71,450	125,761	125,516
Spain . . .	69,548	82,432	44,019	54,329

Countries	Imports from (1899)	Imports from (1900)	Exports to (1899)	Exports to (1900)
	1,000 Marks	1,000 Marks	1,000 Marks	1,000 Marks
Balkan Peninsula (including Greece, Montenegro, Turkey in Asia, & Africa)	73,523	85,925	84,151	79,803
Portugal . . .	15,920	17,573	18,876	20,666
British India . . .	230,480	224,714	65,255	69,948
Rest of Asia . . .	113,540	145,319	116,180	160,950
Africa (except Algeria, Tunis, and Turkey in Africa) .	159,353	138,052	69,069	72,267
North and Central America	952,907	1,068,950	427,648	493,374
South America and West Indies . . .	461,094	529,463	174,304	205,092
Australia . . .	122,947	125,351	39,991	50,048
Other countries . . .	3,012	4,946	656	473
Total . . .	5,783,628	6,042,992	4,368,409	4,752,601

The following table shows the amount of the commercial intercourse between Germany and the United Kingdom in five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns:—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Germany into U. K. . .	27,585,236	26,189,469	28,534,159	30,123,058	31,181,667
Exports of British produce to Germany . .	22,244,405	21,602,426	22,525,987	25,996,127	27,999,712

Including foreign and colonial produce, the total exports from the United Kingdom to Germany in 1900 amounted to 38,542,790£.

The following tables give the declared value of the principal articles imported into the United Kingdom from, and exported from the United Kingdom to Germany in five years:—

Staple Imports into U.K. from Germany	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Sugar . . .	9,294,601	8,064,369	9,538,224	9,903,853	9,164,573
Glass and manufactures .	763,082	825,226	898,005	1,001,294	1,078,648
Eggs . . .	782,121	813,022	788,844	966,641	1,017,119
Cottons and yarn . . .	868,199	750,053	805,155	820,551	981,462
Woolens and yarn . . .	1,591,602	1,459,946	1,496,665	1,404,930	1,312,671
Iron and steel manuf. . .	650,068	771,411	830,231	912,025	1,098,997
Wheat and flour . . .	417,722	510,276	354,033	177,965	615,499
Musical instruments . .	697,286	700,810	677,216	677,651	660,777
Toys . . .	578,630	601,223	613,211	648,477	644,690
Zinc and manufacture . .	469,160	372,400	382,726	499,728	461,023
Wood and manufacture . .	1,193,530	1,369,040	1,271,210	1,290,892	1,470,839

Principal articles of British Produce exported to Germany	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Cottons and yarn	3,853,936	3,649,122	3,615,677	3,664,385	3,843,917
Woolens and yarn	4,649,176	3,882,016	3,787,122	4,135,439	3,743,842
Alpaca, &c., yarn	914,428	1,018,017	1,109,207	1,168,625	1,022,259
Wool	933,866	733,974	938,508	1,131,439	742,634
Iron	1,706,697	1,785,976	1,774,008	2,761,444	2,937,055
Herrings	793,064	881,100	1,233,872	1,526,562	1,651,441
Machinery	1,787,968	1,809,871	2,091,486	2,188,323	2,040,797
Coals, cinders, &c.	1,784,921	2,021,444	1,979,531	2,343,932	4,267,172
New ships, &c.	—	—	—	827,565	1,592,865

Ships were not recorded as exports prior to 1899. Other exports of British produce to Germany in 1900 were linen goods and yarn, 510,907*l.*; manure, 256,089*l.*; oils, 229,546*l.*; chemicals, 282,928*l.*; leather, 413,776*l.*; copper, 350,443*l.*

Great Britain exported to Germany foreign and colonial cotton valued at 431,606*l.*; wool at 2,201,576*l.*; caoutchouc, 933,796*l.*; coffee, 554,162*l.*; skins and furs, 970,521*l.* in 1900.

The ports of Hamburg and Bremen are the chief gates of commercial intercourse of Germany with the United Kingdom.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following was the distribution of the mercantile navy of Germany (only ships of more than 17·65 tons gross-tonnage) on January 1 of the last three years :—

—	Baltic Ports		North Sea Ports		Total Shipping	
	Number	Net tonnage	Number	Net tonnage	Number	Net tonnage
1899 :—						
Sailing vessels	431	48,861	2,059	552,300	2,490	601,161
Steamers	427	170,857	796	867,534	1,223	1,038,391
Totals	858	219,718	2,855	1,419,834	3,713	1,639,552
1900 :—						
Sailing vessels	400	38,721	2,066	548,918	2,466	587,639
Steamers	440	180,029	853	970,130	1,293	1,150,159
Totals	840	218,750	2,919	1,519,048	3,759	1,737,798
1901 :—						
Sailing vessels	391	31,454	2,102	562,316	2,493	593,770
Steamers	452	192,315	938	1,155,560	1,390	1,347,875
Totals	843	223,769	3,040	1,717,876	3,883	1,941,645

Of the total shipping in 1900, 2,074 of 270,304; in 1901, 2,082 of 274,323

tons belonged to Prussian ports. The total number of sailors required for manning the ships of the merchant navy in 1901 was 50,558.

The size of the various ships in 1901 was as follows :—

—	Under 100 Tons gross	100-500 Tons gross	500-1,000 Tons gross	1,000-2,000 Tons gross	2,000 Tons gross and over
Sailing vessels	1,833	309	108	187	56
Steamers	160	357	256	248	369

Of the sailing vessels 673 were totally of iron or steel; of the steamers 1,381 were of iron or steel.

The following table shows the shipping (foreign and coasting) of the German Empire, in which each vessel, if it entered several ports on a single voyage, is counted only once :—

—	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	Number	Net tonnage	Number	Net tonnage	Number	Net tonnage
1897 :—						
Entered	66,383	15,305,328	10,734	1,184,642	77,117	16,489,970
Cleared	56,580	11,046,178	21,154	5,580,450	77,734	16,626,628
1898 :—						
Entered	74,954	16,484,043	11,660	1,220,781	86,614	17,704,824
Cleared	64,187	12,010,004	23,450	5,802,756	87,637	17,812,760
1899 :—						
Entered	77,414	16,786,697	11,232	1,203,354	88,646	17,990,051
Cleared	65,839	12,323,746	23,490	5,702,625	89,329	18,026,371

The number and tonnage of foreign shipping of the German Empire entered and cleared as compared with national shipping were as follows in 1899 :—

Foreign ships	Entered				Cleared			
	With Cargoes		In Ballast		With Cargoes		In Ballast	
	No.	Net tonnage	No.	Net tonnage	No.	Net tonnage	No.	Net tonnage
British	5,034	4,197,777	189	155,500	2,995	1,091,666	2,212	2,332,852
Danish	4,810	843,529	1,225	81,591	4,363	669,480	1,679	258,267
Swedish	4,142	910,678	216	47,852	2,812	679,065	1,536	281,957
Dutch	2,241	281,718	549	32,847	1,747	230,174	1,016	84,018
Norwegian	1,462	661,639	97	48,902	814	316,556	725	985,745
Russian	616	220,101	35	17,399	398	155,565	253	87,979
Total, including other foreign	18,515	7,329,148	2,327	406,439	13,278	4,175,665	7,506	3,541,946
German ships	58,899	9,457,549	8,905	796,915	52,561	8,148,081	15,984	2,160,679

The total shipping at the seven principal ports of Germany was as follows in 1899:—

—	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	Number	Net tonnage	Number	Net tonnage	Number	Net tonnage
Hamburg: ¹ —						
Entered	11,152	7,361,590	2,230	514,174	13,382	7,875,764
Cleared	11,237	6,536,501	2,218	2,442,516	14,455	7,979,017
Stettin:—						
Entered	4,449	1,428,494	119	38,789	4,568	1,467,283
Cleared	3,374	897,817	1,018	571,505	4,392	1,469,322
Bremen: ² —						
Entered	3,683	1,958,096	171	110,358	3,854	2,068,454
Cleared	2,991	1,684,485	1,191	439,785	4,182	2,124,270
Kiel:—						
Entered	3,071	507,885	106	18,831	3,177	526,216
Cleared	2,179	364,516	816	140,768	2,995	505,284
Lübeck: ³ —						
Entered	2,759	531,013	103	13,616	2,862	543,629
Cleared	2,191	387,657	681	157,863	2,872	545,520
Neufahrwasser (Danzig):—						
Entered	1,556	553,180	279	115,165	1,835	668,345
Cleared	1,530	507,590	325	169,205	1,855	676,795
Königsberg:—						
Entered	1,419	323,866	34	10,223	1,453	334,089
Cleared	1,457	366,821	136	33,879	1,593	400,700

¹ Including Cuxhaven.

² Including Bremerhaven and Vegesack.

³ Including Travemünde.

The vessels engaged in the coasting trade and inland navigation (not included in the above tables) on January 1, 1898, numbered 22,564, of which 21,945 had an aggregate burden of 3,370,447 tons.

Internal Communications.

I. RAILWAYS.

The great majority of the German railways are now owned by the Imperial or State Governments. Out of 31,492 English miles of railway completed and open for traffic (1899), only 3,060 miles belonged to private companies, and of these 194 were worked by Government. Narrow-gauge lines measured 1,064 miles (Government lines 483 miles) in 1899.

The mileage and financial condition of German railways (including narrow-gauge lines) are shown as follows, for five years ending 1899:—

Years	Total Length, in English miles	Total Capital, in 1,000 marks	Expenditure (1,000 marks)	Receipts (1,000 marks)	Percentage on Capital of Surplus
1895	28,882	11,481,738	856,722	1,504,375	5.64
1896	29,461	11,680,193	889,053	1,595,242	6.05
1897	30,093	11,935,490	957,674	1,684,730	6.09
1898	30,950	12,224,549	1,123,413	1,849,094	5.94
1899	31,492	12,497,138	1,202,642	1,954,963	6.02

Total length of German railways, including narrow-gauge lines in English miles on April 15, 1900, 31,652; April 15, 1901, 32,205. Certain lines not open to public traffic are not included in the above figures. The statistics include the traffic on 6 narrow-gauge lines, which are worked in connection with the normal gauge lines.

In 1899 322,544,620 metric tons of goods, including live cattle, were carried by German railways, and paid 1,221,313,738 marks. The number of passengers conveyed in 1899 was 812,535,769,¹ yielding 513,088,652 marks.

¹ Besides 171,412 soldiers not paid for.

II. CANALS AND NAVIGATIONS.

At the end of 1900 the canals and inland navigations of Germany were as follows:—

Nature of Waterway	Length navigable for vessels of draught					Total length
	5ft. 9in.	4ft. 11in.	3ft. 3in.	2ft. 6in.	Under 2ft. 6in.	
	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles
Navigable rivers	986	1,494	2,433	238	629	5,780
Canalised rivers	126	208	983	104	31	1,452
Canals	210	170	981	30	120	1,511
Kaiser Wilhelm Canal	61	—	—	—	—	61
Totals	1,383	1,872	4,397	372	780	8,804

The Kaiser Wilhelm canal, connecting the North Sea and the Baltic, was begun June 3, 1887, and opened for traffic June 19, 1895. Its breadth at the bottom is 72 ft., and at the surface 213 ft.; depth 29 ft. 6 in. The cost of construction was estimated at 7,800,000l. In 1900, 29,571 vessels of 4,282,258 tons passed through the canal; the dues collected in the year amounted to 2,133,155 marks. A canal connecting the North Sea and the Baltic by the rivers Elbe and Trave was opened on June 16, 1900.

III. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The postal and telegraphic services in Bavaria and Württemberg are retained in the hands of their respective Governments; but all other parts of the Empire are united to form an imperial postal district (*Reichspostgebiet*). The following table shows the number of employes and offices of the post and telegraph services for the year 1900:—

	Employees	No. of Post Offices	No. of Boxes	No. of Telegraph Offices
Reichspostgebiet	194,256	32,135	100,422	20,783
Bavaria	19,193	4,067	14,860	2,771
Württemberg	7,857	1,040	4,777	917
Total in Empire	221,306	37,242	120,059	24,471

The amount of business transacted by the post-offices is illustrated by the following statistics of articles transmitted by post, and the value of post-office orders, in marks, for the year 1900 :—

	Reichspostgebiet	Bavaria	Württemberg	Total
Letters	1,608,666,862	173,754,930	64,622,168	1,847,043,960
Post Cards	926,544,518	59,969,440	33,825,402	1,020,339,360
Printed matter	855,972,346	72,827,286	40,694,888	969,494,520
Business papers	4,765,862	199,320	118,248	5,083,430
Samples	56,298,366	4,800,480	1,524,224	62,623,070
Journals	1,161,782,015	213,480,659	56,443,415	1,431,706,089
Total, including other despatches	4,747,898,964	538,378,655	203,589,316	5,489,866,935
Money sent (marks)	25,633,627,933	2,625,235,945	1,117,623,098	29,376,486,976

The financial condition of the united postal and telegraphic and telephonic services in 1900 was as follows :—

	Reichspostgebiet	Bavaria	Württemberg	Empire
Receipts	394,542,596	36,277,340	16,221,888	447,041,824
Expenditure	382,760,515	32,181,410	14,212,148	429,154,073
Surplus	11,782,081	4,095,930	2,009,740	17,887,751

The following are the telegraph statistics for the year 1900 :—

	Telegraph Lines, kilometer	Telegraph Wires, kilometer	Inland Telegrams	Foreign Telegrams
Reichspostgebiet	106,723	414,992	29,801,309	11,460,473
Bavaria	16,624	45,923	2,589,877	688,864
Württemberg	4,968	11,952	1,237,333	230,939
Total in Empire	128,315	472,867	33,628,519	12,380,276

In the German Empire (including Bavaria and Württemberg) in 1900, 15,533 towns with telephonic communication had 289,647 systems with 49,295 miles of line and 517,350 miles of wire; the number of conversations was 597,423,041. There were also 2,797 interurban telephone circuits with 19,920 miles of line and 187,890 miles of wire, by means of which 93,533,314 conversations were held.

Money and Credit.

The following table shows the value (in thousands of marks) of the money coined since the foundation of the present Empire :—

Year	Gold	Silver	Nickel	Copper	Total
1896	105,602.8	11,421.7	1,522.1	443.2	118,989.8
1897	126,662.4	—	1,479.4	206.5	128,348.3
1898	179,307.1	15,565.6	2,857.5	350.3	198,080.5
1899	141,296.0	18,261.8	3,085.0	395.9	163,038.7
1900	145,715.9	23,773.7	8,045.3	1,006.9	178,541.8
Total (since 1872)	3,701,171.4	565,176.9	69,602.1	15,404.6	4,351,355.0
Withdrawn	39,198.8	28,747.1	1,052.4	1.0	68,999.3
Surplus	3,661,972.6	536,429.8	68,549.7	15,403.6	4,282,355.7

The total value of thalers in circulation is estimated (1894) at about 400,000,000 marks.

The following table shows the average financial condition of the note-issuing banks (*Notenbanken*), in thousands of marks :—

Year	Bks.	LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
		Capital	Reserve Fund	Notes in Circulation	Total including other Liabilities	Coin & Bullion	Notes of State & other Banks	Bills	Total including other Assets
1896	8	219,672	46,347	1,261,611	2,107,634	971,640	49,929	862,518	2,108,847
1897	8	219,672	46,648	1,266,370	2,104,279	952,563	49,621	865,608	2,105,825
1898	8	219,672	47,059	1,306,827	2,158,182	932,791	51,231	938,029	2,159,948
1899	8	219,672	47,589	1,322,203	2,238,636	911,528	50,808	1,049,428	2,240,795
1900	8	219,672	48,329	1,313,855	2,237,017	899,630	51,931	1,036,961	2,239,564

'Reichskassenscheine,' small paper notes for 5, 20, and 50 marks, were in circulation at the end of March 1897 to the value of 120,000,000 marks. These are not legal tender.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Mark*, of 100 *Pfennige* is of the value of 11½d., or 20.43 marks to the pound sterling. The *Thaler* is 3 marks. Gold coins are 20, 10, and 5-mark pieces, called respectively *doppel-krone*, *krone*, and *halb-krone*. The 20-mark piece weighs 7.96495 grammes .900 fine, and consequently contains 7.16846 grammes of fine gold. Silver coins are 5, 2, and 1-mark pieces, and 50 and 20-pfennige. The mark weighs 5.5 grammes .900 fine, and thus contains 5 grammes of fine silver. Nickel coins are 10 and 5-pfennige pieces. There are bronze coins of smaller denominations.

The standard of value is gold, but old thalers are still legal tender. Other silver is legal tender only up to 20 marks.

The metrical system of weights and measures came into force in Germany on January 1, 1872.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF GERMANY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Count Paul Wolff Metternich; accredited Nov. 14, 1901.

Councillor and First Secretary.—Baron von Eckhardstein.

Second Secretary.—Baron von Werthern.

Third Secretary.—Herr R. Scheller-Steinwartz.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Körper.

Military Attaché.—Major Count von Bredow.

Attaches.—Count W. von Oberndorff and Prince Lynar.

Agricultural Attaché.—Dr. H. Gerlich.

Technical Attaché.—H. Muthesius.

Director of Chancery.—Herr C. Lentze.

Chancellors.—F. R. Moebius, F. Spies, and V. von Bojanowsky.

Germany has also Consular representatives at the following places:—
Aberdeen, Belfast, Bradford, Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Glasgow, Hull, Leith,
Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Peterhead, Plymouth, South-
ampton, Sunderland.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GERMANY.

Ambassador.—Right Hon. Sir F. C. Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
appointed October 24, 1895.

Secretary.—G. W. Buchanan, C.O.V., C.B.

Military Attaché.—Col. W. Waters, C.O.V.

Naval Attaché.—Captain A. W. Ewart, R.N.

Commercial Attaché.—W. S. Harris-Gastrell.

Consul-General.—Dr. Paul Schwabach.

There are also British Consular representatives at the following places:—
Cologne, Danzig, Düsseldorf (C.G.), Frankfurt-on-Main (C.G.), Hamburg
(C.G.), Stettin, Mannheim, Bremen, Bremerhaven, Kiel, Leipsic (C.G.)
Lubeck, Breslau, Harburg, Wismar, Husum, Swinemünde, Königsberg,
Memel, Cuxhaven.

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Colonies and Dependencies.

The following is a list of the various Colonies and regions at present (1899) under the protection or influence of Germany, the estimates given being necessarily vague:—

—	Date of Acquisition	Method of Government.	Estimated Area Sq. Miles.	Estimated Population
<i>In Africa:—</i>				
Togoland	1884	Imperial Commissioner	33,700	2,500,000
Kamerun	1884	Imperial Governor	191,130	3,500,000
German South-West Africa	1884-90	Imperial Commissioner	322,450	200,000
German East Africa	1885-90	Imperial Governor	384,180	8,000,000
Total African Possessions	1884-90		931,460	14,200,000
<i>In Asia:—</i>				
Kiauchau Bay	1897	Imperial Governor	200 ¹	60,000 ¹
<i>In the Pacific:—</i>				
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land	1885-86	Imperial Commissioner	70,000	110,000
Bismarck Archipelago	1885		20,000	188,000
Solomon Islands.	1886	Imperial Commissioner	4,200	45,000
Marshall Islands, etc.	1886		150	13,000
Caroline Islands.	1899	Deputy Commissioners	560	40,000
Palaoa (Pelew Islands)	1899			
Marianne Islands	1899	Deputy Commissioners	250	2,000
Samoan Islands:—				
Savali	1899	Civil Governor	660	12,500
Upolu	1899		340	16,600
Total Pacific Possessions	1884-99		96,160	427,000
Total Foreign Dependencies	1884-99		1,027,820	14,687,000

¹ Exclusive of the Bay with an area of about 200 square miles, and the neutral zone with an area of about 2,500 square miles, and population of 1,200,000.

Togoland.

Togoland, with Little Popo and Porto Seguro, situated on the Slave Coast, in Upper Guinea, between the Gold Coast Colony on the west and the French Colony of Dahomey on the east, has an estimated area of 33,000 square miles, and an estimated population of 2,500,000; European population, June 30, 1900, 135, of whom 127 were German. It extends from long. 1° 14' E. to long. 1° 38' E. The length of coast line is about 32 miles, but inland the territory, which lies between the rivers Volta and Mona, widens to three or four times that breadth. By agreement with France, July 23, 1897, the boundary on the east from near the coast is the middle of the river Mona, as far as 7° N. Lat.; on the north the boundary is the 11th degree N. Lat. and the White Volta to the 10th degree N. Lat. By the Anglo-German convention of November 14, 1899, the neutral zone of Salaga in the Hinterland of German Togoland and of the English Gold Coast Colony is divided so that the boundary between German and English territory will be formed by the Daka river as far as the point where that river cuts the 9th degree of latitude, and thence by a line running northwards to be demarcated by a mixed commission. The territories of Mamprusi and Gambaga are to fall to England's share, and those of Yendi and Chakosi to Germany. Togoland

was declared a German protectorate in 1884, and is placed under an imperial commissioner, assisted by a secretary, an inspector of customs, and a local council of representatives of the merchants. Lome, the chief port, is regarded as the capital; Little Popo, Porto Seguro, and Bagida are also on the coast. The government stations are Misahohe with Kpandou, Kete Kratschi with Bismarckburg, Sansanne-Mangu, Bassari, Atakpame, Sokodé. Togo, which has given name to the region, is situated on Lake Togo, and is said to have 8,000 inhabitants. The military force consists of 7 Germans and 150 natives. At Sebbi-vi there is a Government school with 50 pupils, and the four missionary societies at work in the colony have schools largely attended by native children, at the chief centres of population. The climate at the coast is unhealthy for Europeans. Inland the country is hilly with streams and water-courses. There are long stretches of forest and brushwood, and dry plains alternate with cultivable land. Maize, yams, tapioca, ginger, and bananas are cultivated to some extent by the natives, most of whom are Ewe negroes; and cocoa, oil-palms, caoutchouc, and dye-woods grow in the forests; but the country is still entirely unexploited, and the main commerce is the barter trade for palm oil, palm kernels, and gum, carried on by a few factories on the coast. There are now considerable plantations of palms, and coffee culture is being tried. In 1898 there had been planted 89,400 coco-nut palms, 98,000 coffee bushes, and 20,900 gum trees. In the Lome and Little Popo districts are several herds of cattle; throughout the colony sheep, goats, poultry, and pigs of a small breed are found, but nowhere in large numbers; in some districts horses of small size are bred. Native industries are weaving, pottery, smith-work, straw-plaiting, wood-cutting. Revenue and expenditure, 1902-3, 1,650,000 marks, including imperial contribution of 1,015,000 marks. Total imports (1900), 3,516,800 marks; exports, 3,058,900 marks. The exports comprised palm kernels, 1,422,800 marks; palm oil, 1,015,000 marks; rubber, 521,400 marks. The chief imports were textiles, 1,038,300 marks; spirits, tobacco, wood, iron, and colonial produce. In the year 1898-99, 95 vessels of 110,241 tons (47 German, 27 English, and 17 French vessels), entered the ports. The chief post offices are at Little Popo and Lome, which are connected by telegraph not only with one another but also with the British Gold Coast Colony on the west and French Dahome on the east, and are thus in communication with Europe by two cables.

Kamerun.

The Kamerun region, with a coast line of 199 miles on the Bight of Biafra, between the Campo River and the Rio del Rey, is bounded on the north-east by a treaty-line running north-east to about 30 miles east of Yola on the Upper Benue, whence a further line of demarcation has been drawn to the southern shore of Lake Chad. On the south the boundary line runs inland due east from the mouth of the Campo River to about the meridian of long. 15° E., which may be regarded as the eastern or inland limit of the protectorate. The area is estimated at 191,130 square miles; the population at 3,500,000. The native population consists of Bantu negroes near the coast, and Sudan negroes inland. In 1900 (June) there were 528 whites, of whom 432 German and 36 English. It became a German protectorate in 1884, and is placed under an imperial governor, assisted by a chancellor, two secretaries, and a local council of three representative merchants. The military force consists of 95 Germans and 900 natives. There are two Government schools with 200 pupils. Four missionary societies, with schools attended by about 5,000 pupils, are at work in the colony. The soil in the coast region, volcanic in its nature, is fertile, and numerous valuable African vegetable productions grow in profusion. Plantations of cacao, coffee,

and tobacco have been formed; there is an extensive botanic garden at Victoria-Kamerun, and experiments are being made towards the cultivation of cloves, caoutchouc, vanilla, ginger, pepper; numerous factories carry on an active trade in ivory and palm-oil. For the development of the colony a region containing about 34,000 square miles has been conceded to the North-Western Kamerun Company, which has received a charter authorising it to acquire property, make roads, railways, and canals, and provide steamship lines or other means of communication. The company can promote immigration and prosecute agricultural, mining, industrial, or mercantile enterprises. On January 1, 1888, an import duty was imposed on European goods, and from this the revenue is mainly derived. The revenue and expenditure for 1902-3 were put at 4,236,600 marks, of which 2,205,100 marks was supplied by Imperial contribution. The chief town is Kamerun. Buëa, Victoria, Bibundi, Batanga, and Campo are other important trading stations, and Aqatown and Bell-town are the principal native settlements. Gold and iron have been found within the territory. In 1898-99, 66 vessels of 81,891 tons (24 of 34,889 tons German, 34 of 45,356 tons, British), entered the ports of Kamerun.

In the year 1899 the imports amounted to 11,133,200 marks; the exports to 4,840,800 marks. The chief exports were: palm kernels, 1,266,000 marks; rubber, 1,898,000 marks; palm oil, 850,000 marks; ivory, 604,000 marks; cocoa, 192,000 marks. The chief imports were textiles, 2,804,000 marks, spirits, salt, iron wares, and colonial produce. Kamerun is connected by telegraph cable with Bonny in Southern Nigeria.

German South-West Africa.

This region extends along the coast for about 930 miles, exclusive of Walvisch Bay, which is British. The Orange River forms the south boundary to long. 20° E.; the east boundary goes north along the 20° till it meets the 22nd parallel of S. lat.; it then turns east till it meets long. 21° E., which it follows north to the 18th parallel; it then goes east to the Chobe River, which it follows to the Zambesi. The northern boundary is formed by the Cunene River as far as the Humbé cataracts; then east to the Cubango and the Katima rapids of the Zambesi. The total area is estimated at 322,450 square miles and the population at 200,000, belonging to the Hottentot and Bushman, the Bantu and the Damara races, among whom there are two evangelical missionary societies at work. The European population is 3,388, January 1, 1900, of whom 2,104 German. The military force consists of 761 officers and men, all European, but natives also are employed. Instruction is given in Government schools and in those of several Protestant and Catholic missions. The whole southern part and much of the east is barren and desert. The coast lands are held by the 'Deutsche Kolonial Gesellschaft für Südwest Africa,' which has given the special names of Deutsch-Namaland to the southern part of its territories, and Deutsch-Damaraland to the northern. An Anglo-German company has obtained from the German Government (1892) a concession of the northern part of the territory. In 1900 provision was made for advancing money to German settlers in sums of 3,000 or 4,000 marks free of interest. The chief stations are Windhoek, Gobabis, Otjimbingue, Tsoakhaubmund, Keetmanshoop, Gibeon. The two chief harbours in German possession are Sandwich Harbour, which is being gradually sanded up, and Angra Pequena, or Lüderitz Bay. A new harbour is being constructed at Swakopmund, whence a railway and telegraph line to Windhoek are nearly completed. The seat of administration is at Great Windhoek, about 180 miles inland from Walvisch Bay. There are also Government stations at the chief centres

of population. There is little agriculture. The chief industry is pastoral; in Damaraland the natives possess vast herds of cattle, while sheep, introduced from Cape Colony, and goats of native breed are also reared. Copper has been found between the Swakop and Knisib rivers, and is to be worked by a Johannesburg syndicate, which will also exploit the asbestos and graphite which have been discovered in the same region. Gold has been found, but not in sufficient quantity for working, and traces of other minerals have been observed. The revenue and expenditure for 1902-3 were put at 9,458,900 marks, including 7,634,900 marks of Imperial contribution. Imports, in 1899, 8,941,000 marks; exports, 1,399,478 marks. The chief imports are provisions, iron wares, and textiles; and exports, living animals, guano, wax, feathers, and other animal products. Of the imports the value of 7,670,000 marks came from Germany.

German East Africa.

The German sphere of influence in East Africa, with a coast line of about 620 miles, and an estimated area of 384,000 square miles, is bounded on the north by a treaty line, defined in 1886 and 1890, running north-west from the Umbe River, by the north of Kilima-Njaro, to the east shore of the Victoria Nyanza, and to the W. of this lake, following the parallel of 1° S. lat., to the boundary of the Congo State, making a loop, however, so as to pass S. of Mount Mfumbiro. On the West it is bounded by Lake Tanganyika, and on the S. by a line (defined 1890) joining the S. end of that lake with the N. end of Lake Nyassa and running to the N. of the Stevenson Road, and by the Rovuma River. The narrow strip of territory on the coast was leased by the Sultan of Zanzibar to the Germans for fifty years, from April 1888, with its harbours and customs, but the Sultan's rights were acquired by Germany in 1890 for a payment of 4,000,000 marks. The German Empire is represented in the Protectorate by an Imperial governor. The colony is divided into 9 districts, each with a district administrator and a council of from 3 to 5 members, the administrator being president. The members are appointed by the Governor; they may be German or not, but one must represent native interests; local finance and other matters are submitted to these councils. The native population is estimated at 8,000,000, consisting mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race, with a strong Asiatic element near the coast. In November, 1901, a decree was issued for the mitigation and ultimate abolition of slavery. The European population in June 1900 numbered 1,139 (872 German). The military force consists of 176 Germans and 1,692 coloured men, while the police numbers 20 Germans and 570 coloured men (Askaris). There are seven Protestant and three Catholic missionary societies at work, and the natives are taught in 40 State schools. The country near the coast contains forests of mangrove, coco-palm, baobab, tamarind, &c., while in the higher regions the acacia, cotton-tree, sycamore, banyan, and other trees abound. In the more settled regions agriculture is pursued; there are large banana plantations belonging to the natives who also cultivate pulse and maize. Near the coast there are German plantations of coco-palms, coffee (on the higher lands), vanilla, tobacco, caoutchouc, cacao. Fibre plants of several species are successfully cultivated. Belonging to the Government are several experimental stations for tropical culture and cattle-rearing. The most common domestic animal among the natives is the goat, but sheep, pigs, and cattle are also reared. Donkeys, mules, and camels have been introduced with partial success. Minerals known to exist within the Protectorate are coal, iron, lead, copper, mica, and salt; gold has also been observed, and garnets have been found in large quantities. Mining regulations are in force throughout the colony. The resources of the region

are still undeveloped, but commercial enterprise is being encouraged by the Government which grants subsidies for railways and steamers. The chief seaports are Dar-es-Salaam (population 13,000), Bagamoyo (13,000), Saadani, Pangani, Kilwa (10,000), Lindi, Mikindani, and Tanga (5,000), but few of these are accessible to ocean-going vessels. Wide, well-kept roads (on some of which rest-houses and stores are provided) run all through the colony. A railway from Tanga is open for traffic to Muhesa and Karagwe (54 miles), and will be extended to Mombo (28 miles). Surveys are being made for a railway from Dar-es-Salaam to Norogo, and a telegraph line is being laid from Dar-es-Salaam to Kilossa. There are in the coast towns 9 telegraph stations and a line connects with Zanzibar. The revenue and expenditure for the year 1902-3 were put at 9,601,496 marks (including Imperial contribution of 6,415,200 marks). In 1900 the value of the imports was 11,430,500 marks, and exports 4,293,600 marks. The chief exports were rubber, 1,058,700 marks; cereals, 373,375 marks; coffee, 274,800 marks. The chief imports were provisions, 776,600 marks; textiles, 3,649,700 marks; hardware and iron, 1,897,300 marks; rice, 1,353,200 marks.

Karagwe, one of the large Central African States formed after the dissolution of the former Empire of Kitwara, lies mainly within the German Sphere of Influence as delimited northwards by the Anglo-German Agreement of July 1, 1890. The capital, standing on two trade routes to the interior, may be expected to assume greater importance when reached by the railway now under construction.

British Vice-Consul at Dar-es-Salaam.—H. C. C. Dundas.

Kiau-Chau.

Kiau-Chau, on the east coast of the Chinese province of Shan-tung, was seized by Germany in November, 1897; the town, harbour, and district were by treaty transferred to Germany on a 99 years' lease, March 6, 1898; and the district was declared a Protectorate of the German Empire, April 27, 1898. The administration is entrusted to the navy department, and a naval officer has been placed at its head, with the title of governor.

The area of the Protectorate is about 200 square miles, exclusive of the bay (about 200 square miles). There are in the district 33 townships, and a population of about 60,000. Surrounding the district and bay is a neutral zone, whose outer limit is 30 miles from highwater mark on the coast of the bay its area being about 2,500 square miles, and population about 1,200,000. For the year 1902-3 the sum required for administrative expenses was 12,528,000 marks, of which 12,168,000 marks was supplied by Imperial subvention. The garrison consists of German marines and marine artillery, about 2,352 in all. There are judicial officers for European residents, with an appeal to the German consular court at Shanghai; Chinese residents are subject to this jurisdiction only in specified cases.

At present, Chinese owners are forbidden to sell land to any but the Government, whose purpose is stated to be to resell to European settlers, with a view to the formation of a European commercial, self-governing municipality, with an improved harbour and other facilities for shipping. The Bay is being deepened, and a mole two miles in length is being built. The extensive coal-fields of Weihsen and Pashan are less than 100 miles distant; these, by agreement, are to be worked with German capital; and concessions have by the treaty been granted for the construction of railways, which will run from Tsintau (on the side of the Gulf opposite Kiau-Chau) to Tsinan, thence southwards to Yenchau, whence it will return north-east.

wards to Kiau-Chau. In September, 1901, the railway was open to a length of about 68 miles from Tointan, and in May, 1902, will be open to Wei-hsien.

The German Government, while reserving its liberty of action, has expressed its intention of making Kiau-Chau a free port.

In the Pacific.

1. *Kaiser Wilhelm's Land*.—Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, the northern section of south-east New Guinea, was declared a German protectorate in 1884. Including Long Island, Dampier Island, and some other small islands, it has an estimated area of 70,000 square miles, and a population of about 110,000. In 1898 (December 31) the European population of the Protectorate numbered 58, of whom 53 were German. Three Protestant and two Catholic missionary societies are at work. The development of the Protectorate has been entrusted to the German New Guinea Company, which has extended its operations also to other German possessions in this ocean. The administration was transferred from the New Guinea Company to the Imperial Government on April 1, 1899. Areca and sago palms, bamboos, ebony, and other woods are among the natural riches of the protectorate. There are plantations of cotton and tobacco, and care is bestowed on the maintenance of the coco-palms (over 36,000 trees); coffee is also cultivated. The natives barter copra, mother-of-pearl, and trepang. Horses, cattle, and goats flourish on the island, which seems less adapted for sheep. Gold has recently been found in the Bismarck Mountains. Imports in the year 1899–1900, valued 377,682 marks (foodstuffs, 109,624 marks); exports, 212,117 marks tobacco, 119,360 marks; copra, 65,000 marks. Three steamers and several sailing ships are engaged in the trade of the New Guinea Company. The chief harbours are Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Berlinhafen, Konstantinhafen. The seat of Government is Herbertshöhe in the Bismarck Archipelago and Stephansort. Estimated revenue and expenditure of German New Guinea for the year 1902–3, 822,000 marks, including 722,000 marks of Imperial subvention.

2. *Bismarck Archipelago*.—In November 1884 a German Protectorate was declared over the New Britain Archipelago and several adjacent groups of islands, which were then renamed together the Bismarck Archipelago. The chief islands of this archipelago are Neu Pommern (formerly New Britain), Neu Mecklenburg (New Ireland), Neu Lauenburg (Duke of York Islands), and New Hannover, Admiralty, Anchorite, Commerson, Hermit, and other islands. There were in 1899, 200 European inhabitants (96 German, 34 English), 64 Chinese, and 68 Samoan and Fijian. Wesleyan and Catholic missions are at work. The New Guinea Company has a trading station at Matupi. Imports in 1899–1900, 1,240,925 marks (foodstuffs, 243,769 marks); exports, 907,282 marks (copra, 651,141 marks; trepang, 110,634 marks). In 1899 the archipelago was visited by 132 merchant vessels of 37,448 tons.

3. *Solomon Islands*.—Germany owns part of this group, including the islands of Bougainville and Buka, but Choiseul, Isabel or Mahaga, and various smaller islands to the east of Bougainville were transferred to Great Britain November 14, 1899. Sandal wood and tortoiseshell are the chief commercial products. The German islands are placed under the officials of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land.

4. *Marshall Islands*.—The Marshall Islands, consisting of two chains or rows of lagoon islands, known respectively as Ratak (with thirteen islands) and Ralik (with eleven islands), have belonged to Germany since 1885. European population 55 (48 German). Other population, 15,000. The chief island and seat of the German Imperial Commissioner is Jaluit. The most

populous island is Majeru with 2,600 inhabitants; several of the islands are uninhabited. Protestant (American) and Catholic missions are at work. There are plantations of coco-palm. Imports in 1899–1900, 454,300 marks; exports, 509,200 marks. The chief export is copra. The port of Jaluit was visited by 24 merchant vessels.

5. *The Caroline, Pelew (or Palao), and Marianne (or Ladrone) Islands*.—By treaty of February 12, 1899, ratified by Spain and Germany in June, these islands, with the exception of Guam (the largest of the Marianne Islands), which had been ceded to the United States in 1898, passed on October 1, 1899, from Spanish to German possession. The purchase price paid by Germany was 16,750,000 marks (about 837,500*l.*). For administrative purposes the islands are divided into three groups: the Eastern Carolines, with Ponapé as the seat of Government; the Western Carolines and the Pelew Islands, with Yap as administrative centre; and the Marianne Islands, where the Island of Saipan will be the seat of government. All the three groups for the present form part of the German New Guinea Protectorate. The estimated expenditure on these possessions for the year 1902–3 is 338,100 marks, of which 305,000 marks is contributed by the Imperial Government.

All these islands lie to the north of German New Guinea, and to the west of the German Marshall Islands. The Carolines consist of about 500 coral islets, Ponapé having about 2,000 inhabitants, Yap 3,000, and Kusaí 400. The population is mainly of Malay origin, with some Chinese and Japanese, and about 900 whites. The chief export is copra. The Pelew (Palao) Islands, to the west of the Carolines, are about 26 in number, mostly coral, many of them uninhabited; the largest is Babelthup, which contains the bulk of the population. Copra, tortoise-shell, and mother-o'-pearl are exported. The German Marianne Islands, to the north of Pelew, are small and sparsely peopled, their northern group being actively volcanic and uninhabited. Copra is exported in considerable quantities.

6. *Samoan Islands*.—Among German dependencies are included Savaii and Upolu, the largest of the Samoan or Navigator Islands. The whole group had formed the subject of a conference at Berlin in 1889, when an Act was signed by the representatives of Great Britain, Germany, and the United States, guaranteeing the neutrality and independence of the islands, and recognising the right of the natives to elect their King and to follow their own laws and customs. To the three signatory powers there were reserved equal rights of residence, trade, and personal protection. This arrangement continued in force till 1898, when King Malietoa Laupepa died, and disturbances arose regarding the succession. A joint commission which was appointed recommended, among other measures, the abolition of the kingship. The result was that, by the Anglo-German Agreement of November 14, 1899, accepted and ratified by the United States in January, 1900, Great Britain renounced all rights over the islands in favour of Germany as regards Savaii and Upolu, and in favour of the United States as regards Tutuila and other islands.

Savaii has a length of about 47 miles and an area of about 660 square miles; Upolu has about the same length with an area of 340 square miles. Both islands are mountainous, fertile, and well watered. Several adjacent islets, exceedingly fertile and populous, are included in the German dependency. The port of Apia is in Upolu. The inhabitants of the islands are Polynesians, nominally Christian (Protestant, Catholic, and Mormon), but native superstitions are prevalent. There are about 200 white inhabitants, 300 half-castes, and 30,000 natives. The revenue and expenditure for 1902–3 were estimated at 441,400 marks, including 170,000 marks of Imperial subvention. Trade is in the hands of German, British and

American firms. In 1899 the imports amounted to 109,173*l*, and the exports to 91,645*l*. The imports are chiefly haberdashery, kerosene, provisions, &c. The chief exports are copra and cocoa beans. In 1900, 69 vessels of 84,488 tons entered the port of Apia.

English and American gold and silver coin have hitherto formed the currency.

British Vice-consul at Apia.—T. Trood.

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STATES OF GERMANY.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

(REICHSLAND ELSSASS-LOTHRINGEN.)

Constitution.

The fundamental laws under which the Reichsland, or Imperial Land, of Alsace-Lorraine is governed were voted by the German Reichstag June 9, 1871, June 20, 1872, June 25, 1873, May 2, 1877, July 4, 1879, September 28, 1885, and December 11, 1889. By the law of June 9, 1871, it is enacted, 'The provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, ceded by France in the peace preliminaries of February 26, 1871, under limits definitely fixed in the Treaty of Peace of May 10, 1871, shall be for ever united with the German Empire.' The Constitution of the German Empire was introduced in Alsace-Lorraine on January 1, 1874.

The administration of Alsace-Lorraine is under a Governor-General, bearing the title of 'Statthalter.'

Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine.—Prince *Hohenlohe-Langenburg*, appointed October 30, 1894.

According to the constitutional law of July 4, 1879, the Emperor appoints the Statthalter, who exercises power as the representative of the Imperial Government, having his residence at Strassburg. A Ministry composed of four departments, with a responsible Secretary of State at its head, acts under the Statthalter, who also is assisted by a Council of State, comprising the Statthalter as President, the Secretary of State at the head of the Ministry, the chief provincial officials, and eight to twelve other members appointed by the Emperor, of whom three are presented by the Landesausschuss, or Provincial Committee. This Committee, which attends to local legislation, consists of 58 members.

Area and Population.

The Reichsland has an area of 14,513 square kilometers or 5,604 English square miles. It is administratively divided into three Bezirke, or districts, called Ober-Elsass, Unter-Elsass, and Lothringen, which are sub-divided, Ober-Elsass into 6, Unter-Elsass into 8, and Lothringen into 9 circles. The following table shows the area, population, and the inhabitants per square mile of each of the districts and of the whole:—

Districts	Area, English square miles	Population		Pop. per sq. mile. 1900
		1895	1900	
Ober-Elsass .	1,354	477,477	495,209	365.7
Unter-Elsass .	1,847	638,624	659,432	357.0
Lothringen .	2,403	524,885	564,829	235.0
Total .	5,604	1,640,986	1,719,470	306.8

The population on December 1, 1900, consisted of 880,437 males, and 839,033 females.

The annual increase of population from 1885 to 1890 and from 1890 to 1895 was at the rate of 0.5 per cent.; that from 1895 to 1900, 0.9 per cent. According to an official estimate (1890), 210,000 are of French origin (Sprachstamme), and 1,431,000 of German origin. Foreigners numbered 48,507 in 1895, a larger number in proportion to population than any of the other States of the Empire. The garrison (1900) consisted of 78,858 men. In 1900, 48.1 per cent. of the population resided in towns of 2,000 inhabitants and upwards; 51.9 per cent. in rural communes. The three largest towns are Strassburg (151,041 inhabitants in 1900), the capital of Alsace-Lorraine; Mülhausen (89,118 inhabitants), in Ober-Elsass; and Metz (58,462 inhabitants), in Lothringen. Marriages, 1900, 13,034; births, 53,338; deaths, 38,184; surplus of births, 15,154. Of the births, 1,635 (3.06 per cent.) were still-born, and 3,998 (7.49 per cent.) were illegitimate. The emigration via German and Dutch ports to extra-European countries was as follows in eight years:—

1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
794	245	250	268	198	135	171	255

Religion, Instruction, Justice and Crime.

At the census of December 2, 1895, there were in the Reichsland 1,246,791 Catholics, 356,458 Protestants, 4,367 members of other Christian sects, 32,859 Jews; other religions, 15, and 496 unclassified. (See also *German Empire*.)

In 1900 the Reichsland contained a university (at Strassburg, see *German Empire*), 17 Gymnasien, 6 Progymnasien, 3 higher Realschulen, 10 Realschulen (4 united with gymnasia), 1 agricultural school, 8 seminaries, 5 preparatory schools for teachers, 69 higher girls' schools, 2,827 elementary schools, 87 private elementary schools, 449 infant schools, 31 intermediate schools, 4 institutions for the deaf and dumb, 2 for the blind, 12 for idiots.

Alsace-Lorraine has an Oberlandesgericht at Colmar, and six Landgerichte. In 1899, 12,018 persons, i.e. 97.5 per 10,000 inhabitants above the age of 12 years, were convicted of crime.

Finance.

The budget estimates of public revenue of Alsace-Lorraine in the year ending March 31, 1902, amounted to 62,761,799 marks, and the estimates of expenditure to 62,214,913 marks. There was also an extraordinary revenue of 4,452,464 marks, and an expenditure of 4,969,350 marks. More than half of the total revenue is derived from customs and indirect taxes, while one of the largest branches of expenditure is for public instruction.

Alsace-Lorraine has a debt consisting of 3 per cent. rentes in circulation to the amount of 698,094 marks, equivalent, if capitalised, to a debt of 28,545,300 marks.

Production and Industry.

On June 14, 1895, the number of separate farms was as follows:—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Above 100 Hectares	Total
98,666	119,955	12,919	407	231,947

Their total area was 899,342 hectares.

These farms supported a population of 592,506, of whom 303,968 were actively engaged in agriculture. Alsace-Lorraine yields the usual cereals, the area under each of the principal crops and the yield in 1900 having been as follows (1 hectare = 2.47 acres; 1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs.):—

Crops, 1900	Area	Yield
	Hectares	Metric Tons
Wheat	156,030	228,529
Rye	47,144	68,674
Summer Barley	53,482	92,518
Potatoes	90,816	1,135,474
Oats	111,197	155,301
Hay	187,107	630,715

Of the 1,702 communes, 1,018 have vineyards. In 1900 there area was 30,956 hectares, which yielded 1,076,175 hectolitres of wine, valued at 1,614,262*l*. In 1899, 1,138 hectares were planted with tobacco, and yielded 2,897 metric tons of dried tobacco.

The cotton manufacture in Alsace-Lorraine is the most important in Germany; woollens are produced on a smaller scale. In 1899 minerals to the value of 30,482,497 marks, exclusive of gypsum and limestone, were raised in the Reichsland.

There were in 1900 (March 31), 1,100 miles of railway in Alsace-Lorraine, of which 1,016 miles belonged to the State.

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ANHALT.

(HERZOGTHUM ANHALT.)

Reigning Duke.

Friedrich, born April 29, 1831, the son of Duke Leopold of Anhalt and of Princess Friederike of Prussia. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, May 22, 1871; married, April 22, 1854, to Princess *Antoinette* of Saxe-Altenburg, born April 17, 1838. *Children of the Duke*.—I. Prince *Friedrich*, born August 19, 1856; married, July 2, 1889, to Princess Mary of Baden. II. Princess *Elisabeth*, born September 7, 1857; married, April 17, 1877, to the Hereditary Grand-duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. III. Prince *Eduard*, born April 18, 1861; married, February 6, 1895, to Princess Louise of Saxe-Altenburg; offspring, Princess *Mary*, born June 10, 1898; Prince *Joachim Ernst*, born January 11, 1901. IV. Prince *Aribert*, born June 18, 1864; married, July 6, 1891, to Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein; the marriage was dissolved July 10, 1900. V. Princess *Alexandra*, born April 4, 1868, married, January 25, 1897, to the Prince Sizzo of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. *Grandchild of the Duke*.—Princess *Antoinette*, born March 3, 1885, daughter of the late Prince *Leopold*, the Duke's eldest son, and Elizabeth, daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse.

The Dukes of Anhalt trace their origin to Bernhard, son of the celebrated Albert the Bear, Margrave of Brandenburg, who died in 1211. The family, in the course of time, split into numerous branches, now reduced to the present line. At the establishment of the Germanic Confederation, in 1815, there were three reigning Dukes of Anhalt—namely, of Anhalt-Cöthen, Anhalt-Bernburg, and Anhalt-Dessau. The first of these lines became extinct in 1847, and the second on August 19, 1863, leaving the former house of Anhalt-Dessau the sole heir of the family territory. In 1806 the Princes of Anhalt took the title of Dukes, on joining the Confederation of the Rhine. The Duke of Anhalt separated his property from that of the State by decree of June 28, 1869. The entailed property belonging to the ducal family is the sole resource of the Duke. Part of it, called 'the select entail,' yielding about 600,000 marks, cannot be sold by the Duke without the approbation of the Diet. To the entailed property belong very large private estates in Prussia and Hungary, embracing an area of 280 square miles.

Constitution.

The Duchy has a Constitution, proclaimed September 17, 1859, and modified by decrees of September 17, 1863, and February 13, 1872, followed by others in 1873, 1874, 1876, 1887, 1890, and 1895. The legislative power is vested in a Diet composed of 36 members, of whom two are appointed by the Duke, eight are representatives of landowners who pay the highest taxes, two of the highest taxed inhabitants belonging to the mercantile and industrial classes, fourteen of the other inhabitants of towns, and ten of the rural districts, the representatives being chosen for 6 years by indirect vote. The executive power is entirely in the hands of the Duke, who governs through a Minister of State.

Area and Population.

The Duchy comprises an area of 906 English square miles, with a population of 316,027 (155,162 males and 160,865 females) at the census of December 1900. In 1880 the population was 232,592; in 1890 it was 271,963;

in 1895, 293,298. Marriages (1899) 2,790; births, 10,813; deaths, 6,292; surplus of births, 4,521. Among the births are 344 (3·2 per cent.) still-born, and 1,013 (9·4 per cent.) illegitimate.

The following are the emigration statistics:—

1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
211	106	82	74	49	64	43	33

The capital, Dessau, had 50,851 inhabitants in 1900; Bernburg, 34,427; Cöthen, 22,092; Zerbst, 17,094. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants belong to the Reformed Protestant Church, there being (1895) 8,639 Catholics and 1,611 Jews.

In the Duchy in 1899 there were 2,607 persons convicted of crime.

Finance and Agriculture.

The budget estimates for the financial year 1901–1902 stated the income and expenditure of the State at 16,150,000 marks for the Duchy and 12,380,300 for the Empire; total, 28,530,300 marks. The public debt amounted, on June 30, 1900, to 1,267,500 marks, and the State property to 9,211,839 marks.

In 1895 the number of agricultural tenements, each cultivated by one household, was 32,280 (22,192 under 1 hectare, 7,530 of 1–10 hectares, 2,393 of 10–100 hectares, and 165 over 100 hectares). Their total area was 204,443 hectares.

These farms supported a population of 71,168, of whom 39,835 were actively engaged in agriculture.

The areas in hectares (2·47 acres) under the chief crops and the yield in metric tons (2,204 lbs.) in 1900 were as follows:—

Crops	Hectares	Tons	Crops	Hectares	Tons
Rye	28,578	46,885	Potatoes	19,017	294,596
Wheat	12,972	36,168	Oats	15,464	36,718
Summer Barley	16,849	43,465	Hay	16,211	62,389

There are 178 miles of railway, of which 166 miles belong to the State.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Rt. Hon. Sir F. C. Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

BADEN.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM BADEN.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich I., born September 9, 1826, second son of Grand-duke Leopold I. and of Grand-duchess Sophie Princess of Sweden. Regent, April 24, 1852; took the title of Grand-duke September 5, 1856. Married, September 20, 1856, to Grand-duchess *Luise*, born December 3, 1838, the daughter of Wilhelm I., Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia. *Offspring*.—I.

Friedrich, born July 9, 1857; married, September 20, 1885, to Hilda, daughter of the Grand-duke of Luxemburg, Duke of Nassau. II. *Victoria*, born August 7, 1862; married, September 20, 1881, to Crown Prince Gustaf of Sweden.

Brother and Sister of the Grand-duke.

I. *Princess Alexandrine*, born December 6, 1820; married, May 3, 1842, to the late Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. II. *Prince Karl*, born March 9, 1832; married, May 17, 1871, to Rosalie von Beust, created Countess von Rhena, born June 10, 1845.

The Grand-dukes of Baden are descendants of the Dukes of Zähringen, who flourished in the 11th and 12th centuries. Till the end of last century, Baden was a Margraviate divided into two or more lines; since then it has been united, and in the changes which preceded and followed the dissolution of the former German Empire its territory received various additions, and its ruler took the title of Elector in 1803, and of Grand-duke in 1806. Baden was a member of the Confederation of the Rhine, and, from 1815 to 1866, of the German Confederation. In 1866 Baden sided with Austria, but soon made peace with Prussia. The predecessors of the present Grand-duke during the last two centuries are as follows:—

Karl Wilhelm . 1709-1738 | Karl . 1811-1818 | Leopold . 1830-1852
Karl Friedrich . 1738-1811 | Ludwig 1818-1830 | Ludwig II.¹ 1852-1856

The Grand-duke is in the receipt of a civil list of 1,855,699 marks, which includes the allowances made to the princes and princesses.

Constitution.

The Constitution of Baden vests the executive power in the Grand-duke, the legislative authority is shared by him with a representative assembly (Landtag), composed of two Chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the reigning family who are of age; the heads of the mediatised families; eight members elected by the territorial nobility; the Roman Catholic Archbishop; the prelate of the Protestant Church; two deputies of Universities; and eight members nominated by the Grand-duke. The Second Chamber is composed of 63 representatives of the people, 20 of whom are elected by towns, and 43 by rural districts. Every citizen not convicted of crime, nor receiving parish relief, has a vote in the elections. The elections are indirect: the citizens nominating the Wahlmänner, or deputy-electors, and the latter the representatives. The members of the Second Chamber are elected for four years, one-half of the number retiring at the end of every two years. The Chambers must be called together at least once every two years. Members of both Chambers whose seats are not hereditary, receive an allowance of 12 marks a day and travelling expenses.

The executive is composed of four departments—the Ministers of the Interior, of the Grand-ducal House and of Foreign Affairs, of Finance, and of Justice, Ecclesiastical Affairs and Instruction. The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their actions.

For general administrative purposes the Grand-duchy contains 53 'Amtsbezirke,' superintended by four general commissioners (Landes-Kommissäre). For purposes of local government it is divided into 11 circles (Kreise), and 1,608 communes (Gemeinden), 119 communal cities, and 1,489 parishes.

¹ Under the regency of his brother, the reigning Grand-duke.

Area and Population.

The following table shows the area and population (preliminary census results for 1900) of the whole, and of the four commissioners' districts:—

District	Area : Square miles	Population		Pop. per square mile 1900
		1895	1900	
Konstanz . .	1,610	285,459	297,188	184·6
Freiburg . .	1,830	480,664	510,254	278·8
Karlsruhe . .	993	472,061	516,907	520·6
Mannheim . .	1,390	487,280	542,235	390·1
Total . .	5,823	1,725,464	1,866,584	320·6

Adding the part of the Lake of Constance next to Baden the area is 5,893 square miles.

Between 1895 and 1900 the increase was 141,120, or at the rate of 1·585 per cent. per annum. Of the population in 1900, 50·5 per cent. lived in communities with 2,000 inhabitants and upwards, 49·5 per cent. in smaller communities; 925,670 were males, and 940,914 females—i.e. 101·65 females per 100 males.

The population of the principal towns at the census of December 1, 1900, was:—

Mannheim . 140,384	Konstanz . 21,345	Bruchsal 13,567
Karlsruhe . 97,164	Baden . 15,731	Durlach 11,353
Freiburg . 61,506	Rastatt . 13,940	Weinheim 11,168
Pforzheim . 43,376	Offenburg . 13,669	Lörrach 10,347
Heidelberg . 40,119	Lahr . 13,576	

The number of marriages in Baden in 1900 was 15,491, births, 65,261, deaths, 43,277, excess of births over deaths, 21,984. Included in the births were 1,779, or 2·73 per cent., still-born, and 5,045, or 7·99 per cent., illegitimate children.

Emigration from Baden is given as follows:—

1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
2,000	3,500	1,700	1,300	1,000	800	708

Religion and Instruction.

Nearly two-thirds of the population are Catholic, somewhat more than one-third Protestant. At the census of 1895 there were 1,057,417 Catholics, 637,604 Protestants, 4,380 of other Christian sects, 25,903 Jews, and 160 others.

The Grand-duke is Protestant, and head of the Evangelical or Protestant Church, which is governed by a synod (with 56 members), and whose affairs are administered by a board (Oberkirchenrath). The Roman Catholic Church has an Archbishop (at Freiburg). The Protestant Church has 361 parishes, the Roman Catholic Church 781; the former are divided among 25 deaneries, the latter among 35. The contributions of the State to the Roman Catholic Church amounted, in 1901, to 450,416 marks (besides 90,813 marks dotation of the archbishopric); to the Protestant Church, 436,661 marks; given in both cases, mainly in support of the poorer clergy. There are a certain number of 'Old Catholic' parishes, to which the State contributes yearly 34,400 marks. The Jews have 15 rabbinate, and receive (1901) 20,000 marks towards the support of the poorer clergy.

Instruction is general and compulsory. The elementary schools are maintained by the communes (expenditure on material) and by the State (personal expenditure), and administered by local authorities under the inspection of Government. The following table shows the public schools in Baden for 1899-1900:—

	Number	Teaching Staff	Students & Pupils
Universities (summer session 1900)	2	254	3,489
Technical Academy (summer session 1900)	1	101	1,262
Academy of Arts	1	12	106
Gymnasias and Progymnasias	16	355	4,682
Realgymnasias, Realschulen, and other Middle Schools (Lohere Bürgerschulen)	39	607	8,793
Higher Schools for Girls	7	177	2,700
Elementary Schools	1,610	5,925	314,025
Normal Schools	7	78	770
Technical, Agricultural, and other special schools	180	546	12,999
Total	1,863	8,055	348,826

Besides 37 private middle schools, with 407 teachers and 3,134 pupils, 7 private elementary schools, with 50 teachers and 830 pupils, 37 special schools of the 'badischen Frauenvereins,' with 136 teachers and 3,674 pupils, and 33 private special schools, with 165 teachers and 2,803 pupils.

In 1900 there were 15,194 convictions of crime in the Grand Duchy.

Finance

The Budget is voted for a period of two years. The sources of ordinary and extraordinary revenue and branches of expenditure were estimated for 1901 as follows:—

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Revenue	Marks	Expenditure	Marks
Direct taxes	15,789,733	General debt { interest and amortisation	—
Indirect taxes	14,213,722	Railway debt {	20,582,557
Domains (Crown land) and saltworks	10,811,191	Civil list and appanages	1,855,699
Justice and Police	5,216,512	Ministry of State	174,610
Railways (net)	14,622,150	" " Foreign Affairs	601,968
Ministry of Justice	5,066,907	" " Justice, Workship, and Education	20,136,203
" " Interior	3,873,880	Ministry of Interior	17,764,277
" " Finance	4,323,951	" " Finance	2,288,953
Chamber of Accounts	432	Chamber of Accounts	105,130
Share in Customs of the German Empire	16,988,032	Charges of collection of revenue	13,822,617
		Pensions	5,390,560
		Contribution to German Empire	18,727,711
Total revenue	90,906,510	Total expenditure	101,450,285

The deficit is compensated by surplus of former years (Amortisations-Kasse).

The direct taxes are a land tax, house tax, trade tax, rent tax, and income tax; the indirect taxes are chiefly excise on wine, beer, and meat, registry, duties on succession.

Baden has no public debt, except the railway debt, amounting at the beginning of 1901 to 355,737,314 marks.

Production and Industry.

Of the area 57.1 per cent. is under cultivation, 37.7 per cent. forests, 5.2 per cent. uncultivated (houses, roads, water, &c.). Arable land occupies 568,740 hectares, vineyards 19,960, chestnut plantations 550, meadows 209,560, pastures 54,750, and forests 567,757 hectares (of which 99,766 belong to the State, 264,323 to the communes, 20,281 to other bodies, and 183,387 to private persons).

The total number of agricultural tenements, each cultivated by one household, was in the year 1895 as follows:—

Under 1 Hectare	Between 1 and 10 Hectares	Between 10 and 100 Hectares	Above 100 Hectares	Total
83,485	140,146	12,411	117	236,159

Their total area was 1,011,755 hectares. The agriculture supported in 1895 709,854 persons, of whom 364,237 were actually engaged therein. The acres in hectares (2.47 acres) and yield in metric tons (2,204 lbs.) in 1900 were:

Crops		Area	Yield	Crops		Area	Yield
		Hectares	Tons			Hectares	Tons
Wheat	.	38,930	60,880	Potatoes	.	87,990	1,069,210
Rye	.	45,740	72,060	Hay	.	328,300	1,413,200
Summer barley	.	56,860	87,010	Tobacco	.	6,710	13,350
Oats	.	68,700	113,640	Hops	.	2,040	1,460
Spelt	.	54,710	102,340				

In the same year 17,780 hectares yielded 619,950 hectolitres (of 22 gallons) of wine, valued at 1,239,310*l.*; beetroot, turnips, hemp, and chicory are also grown. The mineral produce consists almost solely of salt and building-stone.

The principal manufactures are silk ribbons, felt and straw hats, brushes, leather, paper and cardboard, clocks, musical instruments, machinery, chemicals, and cigars.

Communications.

Mannheim is situated at the head of regular navigation on the Rhine, and has a large river port; 1899, arrival 4,026,985 tons, departure 686,789 tons. At the end of 1899 the total length of railways in Baden was 1,088 miles, of which 854 miles belonged to the State of Baden, besides 67 miles of railway on neighbouring territories. The State operates its own railways and most of the private railways in the country. The whole length of these railways is 969 miles, which had (in 1899) an income of 70,658,903 marks, and an expenditure of 46,002,247 marks, leaving a surplus of 24,656,656 marks. The net revenue of the railways belonging to the State serves especially to cover the interest and sinking fund of the railway debt. The capital invested by the State in railways is 511 million marks.

British Chargé d'Affaires at Karlsruhe.—Hon. Alan Johnstone, C.V.O., (Darmstadt).

Consul.—Paul Ladenburg (Mannheim).

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BAVARIA.

(KÖNIGREICH BAYERN.)

Reigning King.

Otto Wilhelm Luitpold, born April 27, 1848; succeeded his brother, Ludwig II., on June 13, 1886.

Regent.

Prince Luitpold. (See below.)

Uncle and Cousins of the King.

Prince Luitpold, born March 12, 1821; appointed Regent June 13, 1886; married, April 15, 1844, to Archduchess Augusta of Austria, Princess of Tuscany, who died April 26, 1864. Offspring of the union are four children:—

1. Prince Ludwig, born January 7, 1845; married, February 20, 1868, to Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria-Este, of the branch of Modena, born July 2, 1849, of which marriage there are ten children:—1. Prince

Rupprecht, born May 18, 1869; married July 10, 1900, to Marie Gabriele, daughter of Duke Karl in Bavaria; offspring: Prince Luitpold, born May 8, 1901. 2. Princess Adelgunda, born October 17, 1870. 3. Princess Marie, born July 6, 1872; married May 31, 1897, to Prince Ferdinand of Bourbon. 4. Prince Karl, born April 1, 1874. 5. Prince Franz, born October 10, 1875. 6. Princess Mathilde, born August 17, 1877; married May 1, 1900, to Prince Ludwig of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. 7. Princess Hildegard, born March 5, 1881. 8. Princess Wiltrud, born November 10, 1884. 9. Princess Helmutrud, born March 22, 1886. 10. Princess Gundelinde, born August 26, 1891.

II. Prince Leopold, born February 9, 1846; married April 20, 1873, to Archduchess Gisela of Austria-Hungary, eldest daughter of the Emperor-King Franz Joseph I. Offspring of the union are:—1. Princess Elizabeth, born January 8, 1874; married December 3, 1893, to Baron Seefried. 2. Princess Auguste, born April 28, 1875; married November 15, 1893, to Archduke Joseph Augustus of Austria. 3. Prince George, born April 2, 1880. 4. Prince Konrad, born November 22, 1883.

III. Theresa, born November 12, 1850; abbess of the chapter royal of St. Anne at Munich.

IV. Arnulf, born July 6, 1852; married April 12, 1882, to Princess Theresia of Liechtenstein. Offspring, Prince Heinrich, born June 24, 1884.

The late Prince Adalbert, brother of Prince Luitpold, married to Princess Amelia, Infanta of Spain, left the following issue:—1. Prince Ludwig Ferdinand, born October 22, 1859; married April 2, 1883, to Maria della Paz, Infanta of Spain; offspring, Prince Ferdinand, born May 10, 1884; Prince Adalbert, born June 3, 1886; Princess Maria del Pilar, born March 13, 1891. 2. Prince Alfons, born January 24, 1862; married April 15, 1891, to Princess Louise of Orleans, daughter of the Duke of Alençon. 3. Princess Isabella, born August 31, 1863; married April 14, 1883, to Prince Tommaso of Savoy, Duke of Genoa. 4. Princess Elvira, born November 22, 1868; married December 28, 1891, to Count Rodolph of Wrba and Freudenthal. 5. Princess Klara, born October 11, 1874; abbess of the chapter royal of St. Anne at Würzburg.

The members of the royal house of Bavaria are 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.

The civil list of the King, and allowances to other members of the royal family, are fixed at present at 5,403,160 marks.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Bavaria dates from May 26, 1818; but since that time various modifications have been introduced. The Crown is hereditary in the male line. To the king belongs the sole executive power; but his ministers are responsible for all his acts. The legislative functions are exercised jointly by the king and Parliament, the latter consisting of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House—Chamber of 'Reichsräthe,' or councillors of the realm—formed in 1898 of 13 princes of the royal family, 3 crown dignitaries, the 2 archbishops, the heads of 19 old noble families, and 25 other hereditary 'Reichsräthe'; to which are added a Roman Catholic bishop and the president of the Protestant Oberconsistorialrath, and 17 life-members appointed by the Crown. The number of life-members so appointed must not exceed one-third of the hereditary councillors. The Lower House,

or Chamber of Representatives, consists of deputies, chosen indirectly, the people returning 'Wahlmänner,' or electors, 1 for every 500 of the population, who nominate the deputies. To be a deputy, it is necessary to be a Bavarian citizen and to pay direct State taxes and to be past thirty; to be on the electoral lists, it is required to be twenty-five years of age, and to have paid for six months previously direct taxation. The representation of the country is calculated at the rate of one deputy to 31,500 souls of the whole population. The Lower House is composed of 159 representatives, who, with the exception of those resident in Munich, receive 10 marks a day during the session, and travel free over the railways.

The executive is carried on, in the name of the king, by a 'Staatsrath,' or Council of State, consisting of six members, besides the Ministers and one prince of the blood-royal; and by the Ministry of State, divided into six departments, namely, of the Royal House and of Foreign Affairs, of Justice, of the Interior, of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, of Finance, and of War.

Area and Population.

The kingdom has an area of 75,870 square kilometres, or 29,286 English square miles. The following table exhibits the area and population of the whole, and of each of the eight *Regierungsbezirke* or government districts, into which it is divided for administrative purposes:—

Regierungsbezirke	Area, Eng. sq. miles	Population		Pop. per sq. mile, 1900
		1895	1900	
Upper Bavaria (Oberbayern)	6,456	1,186,950	1,323,447	205.0
Lower Bavaria (Niederbayern)	4,152	673,523	678,584	163.4
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz)	2,288	765,991	831,533	364.5
Upper Palatinate (Oberpfalz)	3,728	546,402	553,857	149.1
Upper Franconia (Oberfranken)	2,702	586,061	607,903	224.9
Middle Franconia (Mittelfranken)	2,925	737,613	815,556	278.8
Lower Franconia (Unterfranken)	3,243	632,588	650,758	200.6
Suabia (Schwaben)	3,792	689,416	713,515	188.1
Total	29,286	5,818,544	6,175,153	210.8

To the area has to be added 257 square miles for water. The population in 1900 consisted of 3,027,093 males and 3,148,060 females.

In 1866 Bavaria was compelled to cede nearly 300 square miles to Prussia. The increase of the population since 1880 has been as follows:—

Year	Population	Population per sq. mile	Annual Increase per cent.
1880	5,284,778	180.4	1.04
1885	5,420,199	185.1	0.51
1890	5,594,982	191.0	0.63
1895	5,818,544	198.7	0.78
1900	6,175,153	210.8	—

The urban and rural population was thus distributed at the censuses of 1890 and 1895:—

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.
1890	244	7,777	234	1,842,719	32.9	7,787	3,752,263	67.1
1895	245	7,774	251	2,068,026	35.5	7,768	3,750,518	64.5

In 1895 the urban population was thus distributed:—

—	No.	Population 1895	—	No.	Population 1895
Large towns ¹ .	2	606,785	Small towns	41	387,127
Medium „	14	520,505	Country „	188	408,608

¹ See p. 620 for official signification of these terms.

In 1895 the population included 2,846,687 males and 2,971,857 females; i.e., 104.4 females per 100 males. With respect to conjugal condition, the following was the distribution in 1895:—

—	Males	Females	Total
Unmarried	1,790,035	1,779,606	3,569,641
Married	954,945	952,411	1,907,356
Widowed	100,172	237,266	337,438
Divorced and separated	1,535	2,574	4,109

For the division of the population according to occupation see *German Empire*. In 1895 the number of foreigners in Bavaria (exclusive of other Germans) was 80,399.

The following table shows the annual movement of the population in five years:—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1895	43,273	215,763	6,908	29,790	152,721	63,042
1896	45,258	222,533	6,881	31,754	142,939	79,594
1897	46,481	222,991	6,784	31,082	151,409	71,582
1898	43,464	225,952	6,673	30,754	149,351	76,601
1899	50,783	230,969	6,805	31,267	154,165	76,804

In 1899 of the total births, 2.9 per cent. were still-births, and 13.5 per cent. were illegitimate.

There is a large emigration from Bavaria. The emigration via German ports and Antwerp was as follows in the undernoted years:—

1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
8,541	3,989	4,111	3,418	2,638	2,124	2,140	2,074

The population of the principal towns of the kingdom was as follows at the census of December 1, 1900 :—

Towns	Dec. 1, 1900	Towns	Dec. 1, 1900
Munich (München)	499,932	Bamberg	41,820
Nuremberg (Nürnberg)	261,022	Hof	32,782
Augsburg	89,109	Pirmasens	30,194
Würzburg	75,497	Bayreuth	29,384
Ludwigshafen	61,905	Erlangen	22,953
Fürth	54,820	Ingoldstat	22,206
Kaiserslautern	48,306	Aschaffenburg	22,181
Ratisbon (Regensburg)	45,426	Amberg	22,096

Religion.

Rather more than seven-tenths of the population of Bavaria are Roman Catholics. At the census of December 1890 there were 3,959,077 Roman Catholics, 1,571,683 Protestants, and 53,885 Jews.

The religious division of the population in each of the eight provinces of the kingdom was as follows on December 2, 1895 :—

Provinces	Roman Catholics	Protestants	Jews
Upper Bavaria	1,102,394	74,499	7,411
Lower Bavaria	667,633	5,450	240
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz)	333,260	418,015	10,423
Upper Palatinate	499,965	44,726	1,486
Upper Franconia	247,433	334,817	3,516
Middle Franconia	171,457	551,691	12,291
Lower Franconia	504,020	113,894	14,157
Swabia	586,461	97,041	4,226
Total	4,112,623	1,640,133	53,750

Besides the above there are included in other Christian sects 2,955 Old Catholics, 3,249 Mennonites, 2,215 Reformed, 83 Anglican, 304 Greek Catholics, 40 Irvingites, 98 Anabaptists, 851 Methodists, 1,169 Free Christians, and 408 without declaration.

As regards ecclesiastical administration, the kingdom is divided into 2 Roman Catholic archbishoprics, those of Munich and Bamberg; 6 bishoprics; 212 deaneries; and 2,927 parishes. The Protestant Church is under a General Consistory—'Ober-Consistorium'—and three provincial consistories, 80 deaneries, and 1,083 parishes. Among the Roman Catholics there is one clergyman to 464 souls; among the Protestants, one to 1,013. Of the three universities of the kingdom, two, at Munich and Würzburg, are Roman Catholic, and one, at Erlangen, Protestant.

Instruction.

(For Universities, see under *Germany*.) Elementary schools—'Volksschulen'—exist in all parishes, and school attendance is compulsory for all children from six till the age of fourteen. In 1898 there were 5,173 Catholic schools, 1,925 Protestant, 145 mixed, and 86 Jewish. In 1898 there were 443 agricultural schools, with 7,818 pupils, besides 16 winter schools, with 589 pupils.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

Bavaria is the only German State which has established an *Oberstes Landgericht*, or appeal-court intervening between the *Oberlandesgerichte* and the *Reichsgericht*. This court, which has its seat at Munich, has a bench of 18 judges. Subject to its jurisdiction are 5 *Oberlandesgerichte* and 28 *Landgerichte*. In 1899, 68,980 criminals were convicted in Bavaria.

In 1897 the number of poor receiving relief was 190,468, the sum expended on them being 8,316,927 marks. Of the total number 112,776 were permanent paupers.

Finance.

The Bavarian budget is voted for a period of two years. The estimates for each of the years 1898 and 1899 provided for revenue and expenditure of 379,358,055 marks. The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were estimated as follows for each of the financial years 1900 and 1901 according to the finance law :—

Sources of Revenue	Marks	Branches of Expenditure	Marks
Direct taxes	36,689,000	Public debt	49,394,200
Stamps, fines, &c.	27,448,200	Civil list and appanages	5,402,683
Indirect taxes	49,265,950	Diet	618,240
State railways, post, telegraphs, mines, &c.	214,974,767	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	673,418
State domains	34,206,000	Justice	20,154,473
Various	11,193,342	Interior	28,811,460
Imperial repayments	59,193,009	Finance	4,986,990
Balance from former financial period	49,721	Worship and Education	30,473,116
		Pensions and allowances	17,911,848
		Contribution to Imperial expenditure	69,061,704
		Administration	200,944,749
		Reserve fund	4,487,108
Total gross revenue	432,919,989	Total expenditure	432,919,989

The direct taxes are a trade-tax, house-tax, land-tax, and taxes on income from various sources.

The debt of Bavaria amounted, September 30, 1899, to 1,460,173,215 marks. Of this amount 1,115,394,800 marks is railway debt. The greater number of the railways in Bavaria are the property of the State. The annual receipts from the railways have exceeded the charges for the railway debt in the year 1895 about 3,331,255; in 1896, 11,893,741; in 1897, 13,882,044 marks.

Army.

The Bavarian army forms an integral part of the Imperial army having, in peace, its own administration. The military supplies, though voted by the Bavarian Parliament, must bear a fixed proportion to the amount voted for the rest of Germany by the Reichstag. The Bavarian troops form the 1st and 2nd Bavarian army-corps, not numbered consecutively with the other German army-corps; and there are certain differences in the matter of uniform permitted to the Bavarian troops. The administration of the

fortresses in Bavaria is also in the hands of the Bavarian Government during peace.

The contribution of Bavaria to the Imperial army in 1901 was as follows in officers and men:—

	Officers	Men		Officers	Men
Infantry	1,372	41,722	Pioneers	57	1,532
Jäger	36	1,224	Train	57	1,391
Landwehr	76	618	Staff and Special	404	1,156
Cavalry	266	7,370			
Artillery	443	9,719	Total	2,711	64,732

The number of horses was 10,732.

Production and Industry.

Of the total area of Bavaria, nearly one-half is under cultivation, one-sixth under grass, and one-third under forests. The number of separate farms in 1882 and 1895 was as follows:—

	Under 1 Hect.	1-10 Hect.	10-100 Hect.	100 Hect. & over	Total
1882	174,056	374,907	131,964	594	681,521
1895	156,971	372,683	133,510	621	663,785

In 1895 their total area was 5,945,736 hectares.

These farms supported in 1895 a population of 2,585,858, of whom 1,331,105 were actually engaged in agriculture. The areas (in hectares) under the chief crops, and the yield in metric tons, in 1900, were as follows:—

	Area, hectares	Tons		Area, hectares	Tons
Wheat	314,080	456,152	Oats	481,058	759,245
Rye	557,442	791,706	Potatoes	335,402	4,101,958
Summer-barley	360,435	578,920	Hay	1,291,354	6,214,795

Vines occupied 22,341 hectares in 1900, and produced 532,140 hectolitres of wine, valued at 1,330,350*l.*; 2,540 hectares (1898) were planted with tobacco, yielding 4,666 metric tons of dried leaf. In 1900, 23,635 hectares were under hops, and yielded 11,291 metric tons.

The total value of the leading mining products of Bavaria in 1896 was 9,385,797 marks.

The brewing of beer is a highly important industry in Bavaria. The quantity manufactured in 1899 was 17,739,000 hectolitres. In 1900, 4,722 distilleries produced 186,323 hectolitres of alcohol.

In 1899 Bavaria had 4,062 miles of railway, of which 3,487 miles belonged to the State.

British Minister Resident.—Victor A. W. Drummond, C.B., appointed 1885.

Consul.—J. Krapp.

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BREMEN.

(FREIE STADT BREMEN.)

Constitution.

The State and Free City of Bremen form a republic, governed, under a Constitution proclaimed March 5, 1849, and revised February 21, 1854, November 17, 1875, December 1, 1878, May 27, 1879, and January 1, 1894, by a Senate of sixteen members, chosen for life, forming the executive, and the 'Bürgerschaft' (or Convent of Burgesses) of 150 members, invested with the power of legislation. The Convent is elected for six years by the votes of all the citizens, divided into classes. The citizens who have studied at a university return 14 members; the merchants 40 members; the mechanics and manufacturers 20 members, and the other tax-paying inhabitants of the Free City the rest. The Convent and Senate elect the sixteen members of the Senate, ten of whom at least must be lawyers. Two burgomasters, the first elected for four years, and the second for the same period, direct the affairs of the Senate, through a Ministry divided into twelve departments—namely, Foreign Affairs, Church and Education, Justice, Finance, Police, Medical and Sanitary Administration, Military Affairs, Commerce and Shipping, Ports and Railways, Public Works, Industry, and Poor Laws. All the ministers are senators.

Area and Population.

The State embraces an area of 99 English square miles or 63,340 acres. The population in 1880 was 156,723; on December 1, 1890, 180,443; on December 2, 1895, 196,404; on December 1, 1900, 224,832. The average annual rate of increase of population from 1855 to 1900 was 3.40 per cent. Of the total population in 1900, 111,014 were males, 113,868 females. Marriages, 1900, 2,086, births, 7,046—206 (2.9 per cent.) still-born; 511 (7.3 per cent.) illegitimate; deaths, 4,015; surplus, 3,031.

Bremen, with Bremerhaven, is one of the chief outlets of German emigration. From Bremen itself the emigration was in 1894, 589; in 1895, 679; in 1896, 645; in 1897, 506; in 1898, 335; in 1899, 371; in 1900, 317. The German emigration from Bremen was in 1894, 17,269; in 1895, 15,160; in 1896, 12,548; in 1897, 9,559; in 1898, 8,326; in 1899, 8,880; and in 1900, 9,073. The total emigration (including foreigners) from Bremen was in 1895, 59,048; in 1896, 53,986; in 1897, 38,930; in 1898, 56,218; in 1899, 86,072; in 1900, 95,967.

Religion, Justice, and Crime.

On Dec. 2, 1895, Bremen contained 184,200 Protestants (94.2 per cent.), 3,800 Roman Catholics (4.5 per cent.), 1,510 other Christians, 1,100 Jews.

Bremen contains two Amtsgerichte and a Landgericht, whence appeals lie to the 'Hanseatische Oberlandesgericht' at Hamburg. In 1899, 3,833 persons were convicted of crime—i.e. 178.2 per 10,000 inhabitants.

Finance.

In 1900-01 the revenue was 27,425,754 marks, and expenditure 37,110,646 marks. More than one-third of the revenue is raised from direct taxes, one-half of which is income-tax. The chief branch of expenditure is for interest and reduction of the public debt. The debt, reduced to 3 per cent. interest, amounted, in 1901, to 180,474,467 marks. The whole of the debt was incurred for constructing railways, harbours, and other public works.

Commerce and Shipping.

Next to that of Hamburg, the port of Bremen is the largest for the international trade of Germany. About 78 per cent. of the commerce of Bremen is in 1900 carried on under the German, and about 11 per cent. under the British flag. The aggregate value of the imports in 1900 was 1,100,696,150 marks, of which 48,227,646 marks were from Great Britain; and of exports, 1,051,784,900 marks, of which 63,916,397 marks went to Great Britain.

For shipping entered and cleared, see under 'German Empire.' The number of merchant vessels belonging to the State of Bremen on December 31, 1900, was 571, of 533,269 tons net register, the number including 312 steamers of an aggregate burthen of 375,483 tons. Bremen has several important shipping companies, the chief of which are the 'North German Lloyd' with, on December 31, 1900, 192 sea-going ships of 269,900 register tons, 59 of which are Atlantic steamers of 215,173 tons; the 'Hansa' Company, with 38 steamers of 75,332 tons; the 'Neptune' Company with 46 steamers of 17,835 tons; the 'Argo' Company with 26 steamers of 22,931 tons.

British Consul-General.—Sir William Ward (Hamburg).

British Vice-Consuls at Bremen, Brake, and Bremerhaven.

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BRUNSWICK.

(BRAUNSCHWEIG.)

Regent.

Prince Albrecht, born May 8, 1837; son of the late Prince Albrecht of Prussia, brother of the first German Emperor Wilhelm I., and Marianne, daughter of the late William I., King of the Netherlands, Field-Marshal in the German army. Married, April 19, 1873, to Princess Maria, (died October 8, 1898), daughter of Duke Ernst of Saxe-Altenburg. Unanimously elected regent of the Duchy by the Diet, October 21, 1885; assumed the reins of government November 2, 1885. The children of the regent are: 1, Prince Friedrich Heinrich, born July 15, 1874; 2, Prince Joachim Albrecht, born September 27, 1876; 3, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, born July 12, 1880.

The last Duke of Brunswick was Wilhelm I., born April 25, 1806, the second son of Duke Friedrich Wilhelm and of Princess Marie of Baden; ascended the throne April 25, 1831, and died October 18, 1884.

The heir to Brunswick is the Duke of Cumberland, excluded owing to his refusal to give up claim to the throne of Hanover. The Duke of Cambridge, the

nearer agnate heir, is not accepted owing to his refusal to give up his English appointments and residence.

The ducal house of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, extinct on the death of Wilhelm I., was long one of the most ancient and illustrious of the Germanic Confederation. Its ancestor, Henry the Lion, possessed, in the twelfth century, the united duchies of Bavaria and Saxony, with other territories in the North of Germany; but having refused to aid the Emperor Friedrich Barbarossa in his wars with the Pope, he was, by a decree of the Diet, deprived of the whole of his territories with the sole exception of his allodial domains, the principalities of Brunswick and Lüneburg. These possessions were, on the death of Ernest the Confessor, divided between the two sons of the latter, who became the founders of the lines of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Elder Line, and Brunswick-Lüneburg, Younger Line, the former of which was represented in the ducal house of Brunswick, while the latter is merged in the royal family of Great Britain.

The Brunswick regency law of February 16, 1879, enacts that in case the legitimate heir to the Brunswick throne be absent or prevented from assuming the government, a Council of Regency, consisting of the Ministers of State and the Presidents of the Landtag and of the Supreme Court, should carry on the government; while the German Emperor should assume command of the military forces in the Duchy. If the rightful heir, after the space of a year, is unable to claim the throne, the Brunswick Landtag shall elect a regent from the non-reigning members of German reigning families.

The late Duke of Brunswick was one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, having been in possession of the principality of Oels, in Silesia, now belonging to the Prussian Crown, and vast private estates and domains in the same district and adjoining, bequeathed to the King of Saxony.

Constitution.

The Constitution of Brunswick bears date October 12, 1832, but was modified by the fundamental laws of May 9, 1890, Nos. 31 and 32. The legislative power is vested in one Chamber, consisting of forty-eight members. Of these are elected fifteen by the inhabitants of towns, fifteen by those of rural districts, two by the Protestant clergy, four by the landlords, three by the industrial classes, four by the scientific professionals, five by those who are highest taxed for income. The Chamber meets, according to the law of 1888, every two years, and the deputies hold their mandate for four years. The executive is represented by a responsible Staatsministerium, or Ministry of State, consisting at present of three departments, namely—of State, Foreign Affairs and Finance, of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, and of the Interior.

Area and Population.

The Duchy has an area of 1,424 English square miles, with a population of 464,333 (230,288 males and 234,045 females), according to the census of December 1, 1900. In 1895 the population was 434,213. The increase was at the rate of 1.40 per cent. per annum in the five years 1890-95, and 1.39 in 1895-1900. Marriages, 1900, 4,066; births, 15,642; deaths, 9,295; surplus, 5,848. Included in the births are 509 (3.25 per cent.) still-born, and 1,563 (9.99 per cent.) illegitimate children. Emigrants 1894, 195; 1895, 198; 1896, 157; 1897, 137; 1898, 123; 1899, 112; 1900, 68. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants of the Duchy are members of the Lutheran Church, there being only 24,175 Catholics in 1900.

The capital, Brunswick (Braunschweig), had 128,226 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1900.

In 1899 there were 3,929 convictions of criminal offences.

Finance.

The budget is voted by the Chamber for the period of two years, but each year separate. It is in two parts; the first, Staatshaushalts-Etat, comprehends the particular expenditure of the State, the other, Kloster-und-Studienfonds-Etat, principally the expenditure for schools, arts and sciences. For the year from April 1, 1901, to April 1, 1902, the budget of the Staatshaushalts is fixed at 16,346,800 marks revenue and 16,874,300 marks expenditure. The revenue and expenditure of the Kloster-und-Studienfonds-Etat are put at 2,670,000 marks. Not included in the budget estimates is the civil list of the Duke—1,125,000 marks. The public debt of the Duchy, exclusive of a premium-loan repayable by 1,219,740 marks yearly till 1924, at the commencement of 1901 was 28,727,393 marks, four-fifths of which were contracted for railways. The property of the State consists chiefly of domains and forests and of active funds amounting to about 40,900,000 marks in 1901, besides an annuity of 2,625,000 marks till 1982, stipulated at the sale of the railways of the State.

Production and Industry.

Brunswick numbered on June 14, 1895, 58,091 agricultural enclosures each under one household, having a population of 118,338, of whom 56,390 were actively engaged on the farms. Of these farms, 38,901 were less than 1 hectare, 13,929 ranged from 1 to less than 10 hectares, 5,080 from 10 to less than 100 hectares, and 181 had an area each of 100 hectares and upwards. Their total area was 253,571 hectares.

The chief crops are wheat (33,523 hectares in 1900), rye (28,948), barley (7,502), oats (33,645), and beetroot (28,132). The produce in 1900 was:—wheat, 81,103 tons; rye, 50,509; barley, 15,250; oats, 81,985; beetroot, 846,524 (beet sugar 100,207 tons).

In 1899 minerals, including salt, were raised to the value of 12,723,915 marks.

There were 994 miles of railway in 1900.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Right Hon. Sir F. C. Layard, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Consul-General.—Sir William Ward (Hamburg).

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HAMBURG.**(FREIE UND HANSE-STADT HAMBURG.)
Constitution.**

The State and Free City of Hamburg is a republic. The present Constitution was published on September 28, 1860, and came into force on January 1, 1861; a revision was published on October 13, 1879. According to the terms of this fundamental law, the government—Staatsgewalt—is entrusted, in common, to two Chambers of Representatives, the Senate and the Bürgerschaft, or House of Burgesses. The Senate, which exercises chiefly, but not entirely, the executive power, is composed of eighteen members, one half of whose number must have studied law or finance, while seven out of the remaining nine must belong to the class of merchants. The members of the Senate are elected for life by the House of Burgesses; but a senator is at liberty to retire at the end of six years. A first and second

burgomaster, chosen annually in secret ballot, preside over the meetings of the Senate. No burgomaster can be in office longer than two years; and no member of the Senate is allowed to hold any other public office whatever. The House of Burgesses consists of 160 members, 80 of whom are elected in secret ballot by the votes of all tax-paying citizens. Of the remaining 80 members, 40 are chosen, also by ballot, by the owners of house-property in the city, while the other 40 are chosen, also by ballot, by the members of various guilds, corporations, and courts of justice. All the members of the House of Burgesses are chosen for six years, in such a manner that every three years new elections take place for one-half the number. The House of Burgesses is represented, in permanence, by a Bürger-Ausschuss, or Committee of the House, consisting of 20 deputies, of whom no more than five are allowed to be members of the legal profession. It is the special duty of the Committee to watch the proceedings of the Senate and the general execution of the articles of the Constitution, including the laws voted by the House of Burgesses. In all matters of legislation, except taxation, the Senate has a veto; and, in case of a constitutional conflict, recourse is had to an assembly of arbitrators, chosen in equal parts from the Senate and the House of Burgesses; also to the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Empire (Reichsgericht) at Leipzig.

The jurisdiction of the Free Port was, on January 1, 1882, restricted to the city and port by the inclusion of the Lower Elbe in the Zollverein, and on October 15, 1888, the whole of the city, except the actual port and the warehouses connected with it (population 1,680 in 1900), was incorporated in the Zollverein. The alterations in the port necessitated by this step have involved an expenditure of six millions sterling, to which the Imperial Government contributes two millions.

Area and Population.

The State embraces a territory of 152 English square miles, with a population on December 1, 1880, of 453,869; December 1, 1885, of 478,600; on December 1, 1890, 499,520; on December 1, 1895, 681,632; on December 1, 1900, 768,349. Included in the census returns were three battalions of soldiers, forming the garrison of Hamburg. The State consists of two divisions, the population of each of which was as follows on December 1, 1900:—City of Hamburg, 705,738; Landgebiet (4 Landherrenschaften), 62,611. Of the population in 1900, 375,811 were males and 392,528 females, i.e. 104.4 females per 100 males. There were 14,509 foreigners—3,595 Austrians, 2,099 Swedish and Norwegians, 2,424 Danes, 1,520 British, 3,240 other Europeans, 1,631 non-Europeans, and 288 unclassified—resident in Hamburg in 1895.

The following table shows the number of emigrants via Hamburg for five years:—

Year	From Hamburg itself	Other Germans	Foreigners	Total	Bound for the United States	For other Destinations
1896	1,472	10,852	40,424	52,748	43,820	8,928
1897	1,281	7,521	26,247	35,049	25,075	9,974
1898	1,274	6,896	31,712	39,882	30,658	9,224
1899	1,575	9,085	53,554	64,214	43,013	21,201
1900	842	6,775	73,241	80,858	59,926	20,932

Marriages (1900), 6,442; births, 22,980 (762, or 3·32 per cent. still-born, 2,813, or 12·24 per cent., illegitimate); deaths, 18,989; surplus of births, 8,991.

Religion, Justice, Crime, and Agriculture.

On December 2, 1895, Hamburg contained 633,949 Protestants (93·16 per cent.), 24,518 Roman Catholics (3·80 per cent.), 3,248 other Christians, 17,308 Jews (2·54 per cent.), and 2,609 unclassified.

The State contains three Amtsgerichte, a Landgericht, and the "Hanseatische Oberlandesgericht," or court of appeal for the Hanse Towns and the Principality of Lübeck (Oldenburg). In 1899, 8,782 persons, i.e. 152·6 per 10,000 inhabitants above twelve years, were convicted of crime.

The number of separate agricultural holdings in the rural districts ("Landgebiet") of Hamburg on June 14, 1895, was as follows:—

Under 1 Hect.	1-10 Hect.	10-100 Hect.	Above 100 Hect.	Total
5,454	1,263	607	12	7,336

The population actively engaged in agriculture (as principal profession) was 7,618, and together with the domestics and dependants, 16,197.

Finance.

For 1901 the revenue was estimated at 95,692,669 marks, and expenditure 95,692,669 marks. The largest source of income is direct taxes, amounting to more than one-third the whole revenue, and next to that the proceeds of domains, quays, railways, &c. The largest item in the expenditure is for the debt, 15,805,600 marks in 1901; for education the expenditure amounts to 30 marks per head of population.

The public debt of Hamburg on January 1, 1901, amounted to 422,282,081 marks, and was incurred chiefly for the construction of public works.

Commerce and Shipping.

Hamburg is the principal seaport in Germany. The following table exhibits the imports and exports by sea during five years:—

Year	Imports by Sea		Exports by Sea	
	Weight in 100 Kilogrammes	Value in 1,000 Marks	Weight in 100 Kilogrammes	Value in 1,000 Marks
1896	71,038,625	1,713,071	32,406,655	1,439,210
1897	80,666,618	1,790,833	36,837,637	1,435,214
1898	88,951,783	2,014,870	39,625,533	1,493,361
1899	91,780,734	1,984,451	41,547,919	1,606,319
1900	98,506,150	2,280,802	45,815,530	1,811,033

The import and export of the precious metals are not included in the above figures. The total value of the imports in 1900 was 47,209,150 marks, and of the exports 19,198,120 marks. The marine trade of Hamburg in 1900 in millions of kilogrammes was:—

Country	Imports	Exports	Country	Imports	Exports
Great Britain .	3,642·7	1,089·6	United States .	2,147·7	797·0
France . . .	118·0	49·7	Brazil . . .	144·6	113·7
Holland . . .	71·8	64·3	Other American Ports .	1,177·3	421·2
German Ports .	231·4	513·4	Total for America .	3,469·6	1,331·9
North Europe .	445·9	670·3	Asia . . .	609·4	303·3
Other European Ports .	969·8	283·3	Africa . . .	252·3	172·6
Total for Europe	5,479·6	2,670·6	Australia .	39·7	103·1

The total number of vessels which entered and cleared at Hamburg during each of five years was as follows:—

Year	Entered		Cleared		Total	
	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons
1896	10,477	6,445,167	10,371	6,300,458	20,848	12,745,625
1897	11,173	6,708,070	11,293	6,851,987	22,466	13,560,057
1898	12,523	7,354,118	12,532	7,393,333	25,055	14,747,451
1899	13,312	7,765,950	13,336	7,779,707	26,698	15,575,657
1900	13,102	8,037,514	13,109	8,050,159	26,211	16,087,673

The following is the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared with cargoes only:—

Year	Entered		Cleared		Total	
	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons
1896	8,459	5,944,028	7,452	4,320,147	15,911	10,264,175
1897	8,728	6,170,675	8,200	4,616,303	16,928	10,786,978
1898	9,361	6,777,367	9,397	5,037,354	18,758	11,814,721
1899	9,851	7,180,255	10,096	5,373,072	19,947	12,553,327
1900	9,774	7,348,630	9,546	5,551,773	19,320	12,900,403

The number and tonnage of British vessels that entered and cleared at Hamburg were as follows:—

Year	Entered				Cleared			
	With Cargoes		In Ballast		With Cargoes		In Ballast	
	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons
1896	3,271	2,582,849	152	151,679	2,054	1,429,832	1,321	1,220,717
1897	3,256	2,817,504	137	153,917	2,091	1,549,979	1,435	1,477,535
1898	3,428	2,958,383	119	112,361	2,129	1,580,905	1,406	1,476,877
1899	3,361	2,898,923	125	85,334	2,154	1,531,511	1,326	1,426,878
1900	3,326	2,662,781	116	116,907	2,144	1,455,154	1,297	1,324,018

The total number of sea-going vessels (exclusive of fishing vessels), above 17·65 registered tons, which belonged to the port of Hamburg, was as follows on December 31 of the years 1896-1900:—

Year	Sailing Vessels		Steamers		Total		No. of Crews
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	
1896	290	197,144	377	482,917	667	680,061	15,431
1897	294	200,441	377	514,949	671	715,390	15,752
1898	291	216,148	392	542,198	683	758,346	15,590
1899	279	218,683	439	637,853	718	856,536	17,425
1900	306	242,576	487	745,993	793	988,569	20,128

¹ Since March 1, 1895, the tonnage of sea-going vessels is calculated on the same basis as the British mode of measurement, which (especially for steam-vessels), puts the net tonnage at a little lower figure.

On December 31, 1900, of sea-fishery vessels over 17·65 registered tons, Hamburg had 139 sailing vessels of 4,353 tons, and 10 steamers of 335 tons; total, 149 vessels of 4,688 tons, with 518 men.

In 1899 there were 29 miles of railway.

British Consul-General.—Sir William Ward.

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HESSE.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM HESSEN.)

Reigning Grand-Duke.—Ernst Ludwig, born November 25, 1868; the son of Grand-duke Ludwig IV. and of Princess Alice, second daughter of Queen Victoria, of Great Britain and Ireland; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, March 13, 1892. Married, April 19, 1894, to Princess Victoria, born November 25, 1876, the daughter of Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; offspring, Elizabeth, born March 11, 1895. The marriage was dissolved December 21, 1901.

Sisters of the Grand-duke.—Victoria, born April 5, 1863; married to Prince Ludwig of Battenberg, April 30, 1884. II. *Elizabeth*, born November 1, 1864; married to the Grand-duke Sergius Alexandrovitch of Russia, June 15, 1884. III. *Irene*, born July 11, 1866, married to Prince Heinrich of Prussia, May 24, 1888. IV. *Aliz*, born June 6, 1872; married (as Alexandra Feodorovna) to Nicholas II. Emperor of Russia, November 26, 1894.

Children of Prince Alexander, uncle of the late Grand-duke Ludwig IV. died Dec. 15, 1888) and Princess Julia von Battenberg, born Nov. 12, 1825 (died Sept. 18, 1895). are ¹:—1. Marie, born July 15, 1852; married April 29, 1871, to Count Gustaf von Erbach-Schönberg. 2. Ludwig, born May 24, 1854, commander in the British navy; married to Princess Victoria of Hesse,

¹ Alexander, Prince of Bulgaria, 1879-86, afterwards Count Hartenau, died Nov. 16, 1893 and Henry, married to Princess Beatrice of Great Britain, died January 20, 1896.

April 30, 1884; offspring, Alice, born February 25, 1885; Louise, born July 13, 1889; George, born Nov. 6, 1892; Ludwig, born June 25, 1900. 3. Franz Josef, born September 24, 1861; married to Princess Anna of Montenegro, May 18, 1897.

The former Landgraves of Hesse had the title of Grand-duke given them by Napoleon I., in 1806, together with a considerable increase of territory. At the Congress of Vienna this grant was confirmed, after some negotiations. The reigning family are not possessed of much private property, but dependent almost entirely upon the grant of the civil list, amounting to 1,285,000.

Constitution.

The Constitution bears date December 17, 1820; but was modified in 1856, 1862, 1872, and 1900. The legislative power is vested in two Chambers, the first composed of the princes of the reigning family, the heads of a number of noble houses, the Roman Catholic bishop, the chief Protestant superintendent, the Chancellor of the University, two members elected by the noble landowners, and a number (twelve) of life-members, nominated by the Grand-duke; while the second consists of ten deputies of the eight larger towns, and forty representatives of the smaller towns and rural districts. Electors (Urwähler) are Hessians above twenty-five years of age who pay direct taxes. Elections are indirect: the electors nominate the deputy-electors (Wahlmänner), and the latter choose the representatives. The members of the Second Chamber are elected for six years, one-half of the number retiring every three years. The Chambers must be called together every year. Members of both Chambers whose seats are not hereditary, and who do not reside at the seat of the Legislature, receive an allowance of 9s. a day and travelling expenses.

The executive is represented by a ministry of State, divided into three departments, namely, of the Interior; of Justice; and of Finance. The minister of state is also minister of the Grand-ducal House and Foreign Affairs, and head of the department of the Interior.

For administrative purposes, the Grand-duchy is divided into three ovinces, eighteen circles (Kreise), and 991 communes (Gemeinden).

Area and Population.

The area and population were as follows on December 1, 1890, 1895, and 1900:—

Provinces	Sq. Miles	Population			Pop. per sq. mile, 1900
		1890	1895	1900	
Upper Hesse (Oberhessen)	1,269	265,912	271,524	282,047	222·3
Rhenish Hesse (Rhein Hessen)	531	307,329	322,934	348,334	656·0
Starkenburg	1,166	419,642	444,562	489,512	419·8
Total	2,966	992,883	1,039,020	1,119,893	377·6

There were 558,240 males and 561,653 females in 1900—i.e. 100·6 females per 100 males. Increase from 1895 to 1900 was at the rate of 1·56 per cent. per annum. There were 19,671 marriages in Hesse in 1900, 36,848 births and 22,100 deaths, leaving a surplus of 14,748 births. Among the

births 1,241, or 3·37 per cent. were stillborn, and 2,978, or 8·08 per cent., illegitimate children. Emigrants: 558 in 1896, 468 in 1897, 316 in 1898, 833 in 1899, and 216 in 1900.

Of the population in 1895, 46·3 per cent. lived in communes with 2,000 inhabitants and upwards; 53·7 per cent. in smaller communes.

The largest towns of the Grand-duchy are Mayence or Mainz, with 84,251; Darmstadt, the capital, 72,381 (including Bessungen); Offenbach, 50,468; Worms, 40,705 (including Hochheim, Neuhausen und Pflligheim), Giessen, 25,491 inhabitants, at the census of December 1, 1900.

Religion and Instruction.

Somewhat more than two-thirds of the population are Protestant; nearly three-tenths Catholic. At the census of 1900 there were 746,167 Protestants, 341,604 Catholics, 7,368 of other Christian sects, 24,486 Jews, and 268 unclassified, or of no religion. The Grand-duke is Protestant and head of the Evangelical or Protestant Church, which is governed by a synod (with 56 members), and whose affairs are administered by a consistory (Oberconsistorium). The Roman Catholic Church has a Bishop (at Mainz). The Protestant Church has 416 parishes, the Roman Catholic Church 159; the former are divided among 23 deaneries, the latter among 19. The contributions of the State to the Protestant Church amounted in 1900 to 310,000 marks; to the Roman Catholic Church, 171,623 marks. The Jews have 8 rabbinate.

Instruction is compulsory in Hesse. The elementary schools are maintained by the communes, but with contributions by the State. There are 983 public elementary schools with (1901) 2,741 teachers, attended by 165,809 pupils; 34 advanced elementary schools (erweiterte Volksschulen), of which 28 are higher schools (höhere Bürgerschulen) with (1900) 102 teachers and 1,712 pupils, and 6 other middle schools with (1901) 101 teachers and 3,505 pupils. The children who leave the elementary schools proceed to the continuation schools (Fortbildungsschulen). In 1900-1901 the number of these schools was 902; of the pupils, 23,219. Hesse has 29 Gymnasias, Realgymnasias, Progymnasias, Oberrealschulen, and Realschulen, with (1900) a total attendance of 9,127; 5 higher girls' schools with (1900) 2,223, and 48 private schools with (1901) 4,043 pupils. In addition, there are a University at Giessen with 916 matriculated students and 34 listeners, and a Technical High School (Technische Hochschule) at Darmstadt, with 1,379 students and 174 "hospitants," in 1901. Besides, there are many industrial, technical, agricultural and other special institutes.

In 1899 there were 8,115 persons convicted of criminal offences in the Grand-Duchy.

Finance.

The estimated revenue and expenditure for 1901-2 were:—

REVENUE.	Marks	EXPENDITURE.	Marks
Grand-ducal domains	5,684,630	Grand-ducal domains	5,254,842
State domains	13,489,283	State domains	3,229,969
Lottery	13,876,900	Lottery	12,657,800
Direct taxes	9,950,186	Collection of taxes	1,340,779
Indirect taxes	2,857,550	Diet and State Ministry	556,010
Interior	4,634,086	Interior	18,128,147
Justice	1,501,875	Justice	4,574,435
Finance and debt	6,832,277	Finance	2,245,711
Annuities	429,326	Debt	12,083,479
From Imperial customs	11,878,121	Annuities	3,350,400
Surplus, 1900-1901	16,953,228	Contribution to Empire	11,999,554
		Reserve, &c.	7,236,336
Total	82,667,462	Total	82,667,462

The direct taxes are a land (and house-) tax, trade-tax, rent-tax and income-tax; the indirect taxes are chiefly a stamp-tax and fees, dog-tax, duties on successions, &c.

The public debt amounted to 298,376,700 marks in 1901, of which nearly the whole is railway debt.

Production and Industry.

Of the area, 64·1 per cent. is under cultivation; 31·2 per cent. forests; 4·7 per cent. uncultivated (houses, roads, water, &c.). Arable land occupies 381,143 hectares; meadows and pastures, 100,528; vineyards, 13,155; and forests, 240,700 hectares; of the latter, 68,738 belong to the State, 89,932 to the communes, 1,713 to other bodies, and 80,317 to private persons.

The number of agricultural enclosures, each under one household, was (1895) 133,840, with a population of 366,619, of whom 165,880 were actively engaged on the farms. Of these farms 59,043 were less than 1 hectare each; 65,419 ranged from 1 to less than 10 hectares, and 9,255 from 10 to less than 100 hectares, while there were 123 having a surface of 100 hectares and upwards. Their total area was 570,616 hectares. The areas and yield of the chief crops in 1900 were as follows (1 hectare = 2·47 acres: 1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs.):—

Crops, 1900	Area	Yield	Crops	Area	Yield
	Hectares	Tons		Hectares	Tons
Rye . . .	67,808	132,712	Potatoes	66,214	880,779
Wheat . . .	30,090	62,348	Oats . . .	49,016	103,354
Summer-barley . . .	57,369	135,558	Hay . . .	94,868	432,991

In 1900, 33,019 hectares were under beetroot and turnips; 12,459 hectares were under vines, yielding 336,859 hectolitres of wine.

The number of domestic animals in Hesse on December 1, 1900, was:—Horses, 59,091; cattle, 330,679; sheep, 82,360; swine, 312,899; goats, 124,790.

Minerals to the value of 1,896,875 marks, and salt of 523,874 marks were raised in 1899. The principal manufactures are leather, cloth, paper, chemicals, furniture, wagons, railway cars and carriages, machinery, musical instruments, tobacco and cigars, sparkling-wine.

Hesse has 716 miles of railway, all, except 46 miles, the property of the States of Hesse, Prussia and Baden.

British Charge d'Affaires.—Hon. Alan Johnstone, C.V.O.

Consul-General.—Sir Francis Oppenheimer (Frankfort-on-Main).

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LIPPE.

(FÜRSTENTHUM LIPPE.)

Reigning Prince.

Karl Alexander, born January 16, 1831, son of Prince Leopold and of Princess Emile of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, Prince Woldemar, March 20, 1895. *Regent*—**Count Ernst**, born June 9, 1842, son of Count Julius of Lippe-Biesterfeld, and Adelaide, Countess of Castell-Castell; married September 16, 1869, to Caroline, Countess of Wartensleben; offspring: Adelaide, born June 22, 1870, married April 25, 1889, to Prince Frederick of Saxe-Meiningen; Leopold, born May 30, 1871; married August 16, 1901, to Princess Bertha of Hessen Philippsthal-Barchfeld; Bernard, born August 28, 1872; Julius and Carolä, born September 2, 1873; Mathilde, born March 27, 1875. The Regent has three brothers.

The house of Lippe is the eldest branch of the ancient family of Lippe, from which proceeded in the seventeenth century the still flourishing collateral lineages of Lippe-Biesterfeld, Lippe-Weissenfeld, Schaumburg-Lippe, &c. For the expenses of the court, &c., are allotted the revenues arising from the Domanium (farms, forests, &c.), which, according to the covenant of June 24, 1868, are indivisible and inalienable entail estate of the Prince's house, the usufruct and administration of which belong to the reigning Prince. By the law of March 24, 1898, the Regent draws all the revenues from the domanium, and therefrom make annual payments to the Landkasse and for the maintenance of the Prince.

Constitution.

A charter of rights was granted to Lippe by decree of July 6, 1836, partly replaced by the electoral law of June 3, 1876, according to which the Diet is composed of twenty-one members, who are elected in three divisions determined by the scale of the rates. The discussions are public. To the Chamber belongs the right of taking part in legislation and the levying of taxes; otherwise its functions are consultative. A minister presides over the government.

Area and Population.

Area, 469 square miles; population, 1890, 128,495; 1895, 134,854; December 1, 1900, 139,238 (67,113 males and 72,125 females). Marriages, 1900, 1,249; births, 4,968; deaths, 2,515; surplus, 2,453; of the births 174 (3.2 per cent.) were stillborn, and 227 (4.2 per cent.) illegitimate.

The emigration statistics are as follows:—

1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
245	55	21	15	8

The capital, Detmold, has 11,971 inhabitants (1900). Except 4,332 Catholics and 989 Jews (1890), the people are Protestants.

Finance and Industry.

For 1901-1902 the revenue was estimated at 2,894,635 marks, and expenditure at 2,890,947 marks. Public debt in 1901, 1,287,998 marks.

In 1895 the separate farms were as follows:—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Over 100 Hectares	Total
16,109	7,327	1,586	37	25,059

Their total area was 99,813 hectares. These farms supported a population of 44,758, of whom 20,877 were actively engaged in agriculture. The chief crops in 1900 were rye, 13,839 hectares, yielding 24,124 tons, and oats, 12,620 hectares, yielding 24,349 tons. Railways, 52 miles.

British Consul-General.—Sir William Ward (Hamburg).

LÜBECK.

(FREIE UND HANSE-STADT LUBECK.)

Constitution.

The free city and State of Lübeck form a Republic, governed according to a Constitution proclaimed December 30, 1848, revised December 29, 1851, and April 7, 1875. The main features of this charter are two representative bodies—first, the Senate, exercising the executive, and, secondly, the Bürgerschaft, or House of Burgesses, exercising, together with the Senate, the legislative authority. The Senate is composed of fourteen members, elected for life, and presided over by one burgomaster, who holds office for two years. There are 120 members in the House of Burgesses, chosen by all citizens of the town. A committee of thirty burgesses, presided over by a chairman elected for one year, has the duty of representing the legislative assembly in the intervals of the ordinary sessions, and of carrying on all active business. The government is in the hands of the Senate, but the House of Burgesses has the right of initiative in all measures relative to the public expenditure, foreign treaties, and general legislation. To the passing of every new law the sanction of the Senate and the House of Burgesses is required.

Area and Population.

The State comprises a territory of 115 English square miles, of which the population in 1890 was 76,485; in 1895, 83,324; on December 1, 1900, 96,775 (47,784 males and 48,991 females). The city proper had 39,743, and the rural districts, composed of scattered portions of territory surrounded by Prussia, Oldenburg, and Mecklenburg, 12,415 inhabitants in 1871; in 1890 the city had increased to 63,590, in 1895 to 69,874, and in 1900 to 82,098. In the five years 1895-1900 the population increased by 17.49 per cent.

In the State of Lübeck the movement of population during five years was as follows:—

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus of Births	Emigration
1896	665	2,847	1,446	1,401	109
1897	684	2,734	1,621	1,113	63
1898	762	2,920	1,503	1,417	73
1899	802	2,870	1,827	1,043	87
1900	828	3,070	1,831	1,239	85

In 1900 there were 271 illegitimate births, or 8·8 per cent. of the total births, and 96 still-births, or 3·1 per cent.

Religion, Instruction, Justice, and Pauperism.

On December 1, 1900, Protestants numbered 93,671 (96·9 per cent.), Roman Catholics 2,176 (2·2 per cent.), other Christians 227, Jews 670, and 'unclassified' 31 (0·9 per cent.). Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14. In the city and suburbs there are (1901) 21 elementary schools (10 for each sex), with 8,873 pupils; for boys 1 gymnasium (611 pupils), 1 real school (394 pupils), 2 private higher schools (603 pupils), and 4 public middle schools (1,790 pupils); for girls there are 1 public high school (348 pupils), 3 private high schools and 1 private middle school (706 pupils). There are also a public technical school for apprentices, one architectural school, one naval school, and 2 private commercial schools. Four daily newspapers, one weekly and one bi-weekly periodical, are published in the city. Lübeck contains an Amtsgericht and a Landgericht, whence the appeal lies to the 'Hanseatisches Oberlandesgericht' at Hamburg. The police force number 112 men, and in 1901-02 cost 329,097 marks. In 1896, 609; 1897, 831; 1898, 898; 1899, 875 criminals were convicted. In 1899-1900, 1,398 persons received poor-relief from the City 'Armen-Anstalt,' which spent, in 1899-1900, 146,504 marks out of a revenue of 144,700 marks.

Finance.

The estimated revenue for the year 1901-1902 amounted to 6,390,997 marks, and the expenditure to 6,390,997 marks. About one-ninth of the revenue is derived from public domains, chiefly forests; one-fourth from interest; and one-half from direct taxation. Of the expenditure, one-fifth is for the interest and reduction of the public debt, the latter amounting, in 1901, to 32,053,521 marks.

Commerce and Shipping.

The total commerce of Lübeck was as follows:—

Year	Imports in 1,000 kilogrammes	Value in 1,000 marks	Exports in 1,000 kilogrammes	Value in 1,000 marks
1875	517,978	225,600	307,546	179,000
1885	679,067	249,900	458,594	201,900
1895	912,851	299,500	604,727	244,400
1898	1,160,676	326,800	755,140	284,000
1899	1,308,046	369,700	779,703	302,500
1900	1,231,381	337,900	762,656	280,200

Imports by sea in 1900, 86,800,000 marks; exports, 152,700,000 marks.

The chief articles of commerce are timber, corn, coal and coke, iron, wine, and colonial produce. The bulk of the direct trade of Lübeck is carried on with Denmark, Great Britain, Russia, and Sweden and Norway. (For the shipping statistics see under Germany.) The number of vessels arriving under the British flag in 1900 was 15 of 8,690 registered tons. The number of vessels belonging to the port of Lübeck at the end of 1900 was 26, with an aggregate tonnage of 8,841 all together steamers.

In 1900, the State contained 34 miles of railway, of which 27 miles belonged to private companies.

British Vice-Consul.—H. L. Behncke.

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MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich Franz IV., born April 9, 1882; son of Friedrich Franz III. and Anastasia Michailowna, daughter of the Grand-duke Michael Nikola-jewitsch of Russia; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, April 10, 1897. Sisters of the Grand-duke are: 1. *Alexandrine*, born December 24, 1879; married April 26, 1898, to Prince Christian, eldest son of Frederik, Crown-prince of Denmark. 2. *Cecile*, born September 20, 1886.

Uncles and Aunts of the Grand-duke.—1. *Paul Friedrich*, born September 19, 1852; married May 5, 1881, to the Princess Marie of Windisch-Grätz. Offspring: 1. *Paul Friedrich*, born May 12, 1882. 2. *Marie Antoinette*, born May 28, 1884. 3. *Heinrich Borwin*, born December 16, 1885. Duke Paul in 1884 renounced all hereditary rights to the Grand-duchy for himself and his descendants; he himself became a Roman Catholic. II. *Marie*, born May 14, 1854; married August 28, 1874, to Grand-duke Vladimir, second son of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia. III. *Johann Albrecht*, born December 8, 1857; married, November 6, 1886, to Princess Elisabeth, daughter of the late Karl Alexander, Grand-duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. IV. *Elisabeth*, born August 10, 1869; married, October 24, 1896, to Friedrich August, Grand-duke of Oldenburg. V. *Adolf Friedrich*, born October 10, 1873. VI. *Heinrich*, born April 19, 1876; married February 7, 1901, to Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, with the title 'Prince of the Netherlands.'

The Grand-ducal house of Mecklenburg is the only reigning family in Western Europe of Slavonic origin, and claims to be the oldest sovereign house in the Western world. In their full title, the Grand-dukes style themselves Princes of the Wends. The genealogical table of the reigning Grand-dukes begins with Niklot, who died 1160, and comprises 25 generations. The title of Grand-duke was assumed in 1815.

Constitution.

The political institutions of the Grand-duchy are of an entirely feudal character. The fundamental laws are embodied in the 'Union' of 1523, the 'Reversales' of 1572 and 1621, and the charters of 1755 and 1817. Part of the legislative power (only in the Domain has the Grand-duke the whole legislative power) is in the hands of the Diet—'Landtag.' There is only one Diet for both Grand-duchies, and it assembles every year

for a few weeks; when it is not in actual session it is represented by a committee of nine members—'Engerer Ausschuss.' Seats and votes in the Diet belong to the Ritterschaft—that is, the proprietors of Rittergüter, or Knights' Estates—and to the Landschaft, consisting of the burgomasters of 42 towns of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and 7 towns of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The Ritterschaft has nearly 800 members, but only a few of them take seats in the Diet. The Domain has not a representation of its own. The only elected representatives of the people are the 6 deputies returned to the German Reichstag.

The executive is represented by a ministry divided into four departments, appointed by, and responsible to, the Grand-duke alone.

Area and Population.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin is situated on the north-east coast of the Empire. The total area is 5,135 English square miles. There is no other administrative division than that springing from the ownership of the soil, in which respect the country is divided as follows, with population in 1900:—Grand-ducal Domains, 192,103; Knights' Estates (Rittergüter), 117,496; Convent Estates (Klostergüter), 7,994; Towns and Town Estates, 290,242. Total, 607,835. In 1895, 597,436. Of the total population in 1900 93,380 lived in medium towns, 46,664 in small towns, and 135,153 in country towns. The rural population was thus 332,638. The chief towns (1900) were Rostock (54,713 inhabitants), Schwerin (38,667 inhabitants), the capital, Wismar (19,758 inhabitants), Güstrow (16,736 inhabitants), and Parchim (10,170 inhabitants). In 1900 the population included 300,419 males and 307,416 females, i.e. 102·3 females per 100 males. In 1895 there were 1,572 foreigners.

Nearly one-half of the people are engaged in agriculture and cattle rearing (see under *German Empire*). Marriages, 1899, 4,850; total births, 17,883; stillborn, 549 (3·1 per cent.); illegitimate, 2,194 (12·3 per cent.); total deaths, 11,793; surplus of births, 6,090.

The numbers of emigrants, via German and Dutch ports and Antwerp, for eight years were as follows:—

1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
1,046	396	354	345	217	153	231	168

Religion and Instruction.

Nearly all the inhabitants are Protestants. In 1890 there were: Roman Catholics, 5,034; Jews, 2,182; other Christians, 905. The State Church is Protestant. There are 477 Protestant churches and 360 clergymen. The parishes are generally well endowed with landed property.

There are 1,244 elementary schools in the Grand-duchy, with 94,576 pupils; Gymnasien, 7 with 1,447 pupils; Realgymnasien, 6 with 1,050 pupils; Realprogymnasien, 3 with 219 pupils; Realschulen, 3 with 261 pupils; other higher schools, 68 with 4,244 pupils; normal schools, 2 with 336 pupils; navigation schools, 2 with 73 pupils; agricultural school, 1 with 15 pupils; architectural schools, 2 with 210 pupils in the summer session and with 364 pupils in the winter session, institutions for the deaf and dumb, 2 with 74 pupils; institution for the blind, 1 with 61 pupils; schools for artisans, 48 with 5,772 pupils. There are besides several middle and special schools. There is a university at Rostock (see *German Empire*).

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

The Grand-duchy contains 43 Amtsgerichte, 3 Landgerichte, and 1 Oberlandesgericht at Rostock, which is also the supreme court for Mecklenburg-Strelitz. There are also certain special military and ecclesiastical tribunals. In 1899, 4,267 criminals were convicted. On October 9, 1900, 406 persons were in prison—345 men, 44 women, and 14 children.

The Grand-duchy is divided into 1,733 poor-law districts. As to the number of paupers and the amount expended for their support there are no recent statistics.

Finance.

There exists no general budget for the Grand-duchy. There are three systems of finance, entirely distinct. 1. That of the Grand-duke, estimated for July 1, 1901-02, at 22,625,000 marks. 2. The financial administration of the States, the resources of which are very small. 3. The common budget of the Grand-duke and States, the receipts and expenditure of which balance at 4,167,000 marks (for July 1, 1901-02). On July 1, 1901, the public debt was estimated at 111,618,000 marks. The interest of the railway debt (8,891,700 marks), and of the consolidated loan of 1886, amounting to 12,000,000 marks, is covered by the annuity of 960,000 marks paid by the State railways, and the remaining debt is more than covered by the State funds.

Production.

On June 14, 1895, the number of agricultural tenements, each cultivated by one household, was as follows:—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Over 100 Hectares	Total
65,531	21,633	8,604	1,301	97,069

These farms had an aggregate area of 1,143,618 hectares, and supported 280,822 persons, of whom 122,175 were actively engaged upon them.

The areas in hectares under the principal crops were as follows in 1900:—Wheat, 52,208; rye, 161,895; barley, 23,344; oats, 115,450; potatoes, 55,449; hay, 116,832. In 1900 the yield was (in metric tons of 2,204 lbs.):—wheat, 121,769; rye, 293,068; barley, 50,813; oats, 226,631; potatoes, 775,345; hay, 466,182.

In 1901 the railways measured 740 miles.

Consul-General.—Sir William Ward (Hamburg).

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

((GROSSHERZOGTHUM MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.))

Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich Wilhelm I., born October 17, 1819; the son of Grand-duke Georg and of Princess Marie of Hesse-Cassel; succeeded to the throne at the

death of his father, September 6, 1860; married June 28, 1843, to *Augusta*, born July 19, 1822, the daughter of the late Duke Adolphus of Cambridge. Offspring: *Adolf Friedrich*, born July 22, 1848; married April 17, 1877, to Princess Elizabeth of Anhalt, born September 7, 1857, of which union there is offspring: *Mary Augusta*, born May 8, 1878; married June 22, 1899, to *Georga Jametel*; *Jutta*, born January 24, 1880; married July 27, 1899, under the name of *Militza*, to Prince Danilo of Montenegro; *Adolf Friedrich*, born June 17, 1882; and *Karl Borwin*, born October 10, 1888.

The reigning house of Mecklenburg-Strelitz was founded, in 1701, by Duke Adolf Friedrich, youngest son of Duke Adolf Friedrich I. of Mecklenburg. There being no law of primogeniture at the time, the Diet was unable to prevent the division of the country, which was protested against by subsequent Dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The Grand-duke is, however, one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, more than one-half of the country being his private property.

Constitution and Finance.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz has, in common with Mecklenburg-Schwerin, a Diet consisting of landowners and town magistrates. The country is divided into two provinces: Stargard, which alone participates in the Constitution, and Ratzeburg, whose special Constitution, framed in 1869, has never been put in force. Of the 48 burgomasters and nearly 800 members of the Ritterschaft (see *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*), 7 burgomasters and over 60 proprietors of Rittergüter belong to Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

The executive is entirely in the hands of the Grand-duke, and is exercised by him through his Government, at the head of which is a 'Minister of State.' Accounts of public income and expenditure are never made known, and the whole State revenue forms the civil list of the Grand-duke; the debt is estimated at 6,000,000 marks.

Area, Population, &c.

The area of the country is 2,929 square kilometres, or 1,131 English square miles, the ownership of which territory is divided between the sovereign, the feudal proprietors, and the corporations of certain towns, in the following manner:—527 square miles belong to the Grand-duke; 353 to the titled and untitled nobles; and 117 to the town corporations.

The population on Dec. 1, 1890, was 97,978; on Dec. 3, 1895, 101,540; on December 1, 1900, 102,628 (50,030 males and 51,758 females). Marriages, 1899, 808; births, 3,103; deaths, 2,324; surplus of births, 779. Among the births were 100 (3·2 per cent.) still-born, and 391 (12·6 per cent.) illegitimate children.

The emigration statistics for eight years are as follows:—

1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
175	45	44	32	16	19	21	12

With the exception of 654 Catholics and 489 Jews (1890), the people are Protestants. The capital, Neu Strelitz, had 11,344 inhabitants in 1900. In 1899, 622 persons were convicted.

Fully one-half of the population are engaged in agriculture, cattle-rearing, &c., and only 38·4 per cent. live in towns with 2,000 inhabitants or upwards. In 1895 the agricultural tenements were divided as follows:—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Over 100 Hectares	Total
13,844	2,430	1,416	231	17,921

Their total area was 208,140 hectares. These farms supported 47,264 persons, of whom 20,251 were actively engaged upon them. In 1900 the areas under the chief crops were, in hectares: rye, 25,038; wheat, 13,086; summer barley, 4,665; potatoes, 9,623; oats, 20,932; hay, 20,735. The yield was as follows, in tons: rye, 38,480; wheat, 27,128; barley, 8,770; potatoes, 133,471; oats, 36,631; hay, 92,478.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz has 154 English miles of railway.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Rt. Hon. Sir F. C. Lascelles, G.C.B. G.C.M.G.

Consul-General.—Sir William Ward (Hamburg).

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OLDENBURG.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM OLDENBURG.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich August, Grand-duke of Oldenburg, born November 16, 1852; the son of Grand-duke Peter and of Princess Elizabeth of Saxe-Altenburg; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, June 13, 1900; married (1), February 18, 1878, to Princess Elizabeth (died August 28, 1895) daughter of Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia; (2), October 24, 1896, to Princess Elizabeth of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; issue of first marriage, a daughter, *Sophia*, born February 2, 1879; of the second, a son, *Nicolaus*, born August 10, 1897; and a daughter, *Ingeborg Alix*, born July 20, 1901. *Brother of the reigning Grand-Duke*.—Prince *Georg*, born June 27, 1855.

The ancient house of Oldenburg, which has given sovereigns to Denmark, Scandinavia, and Russia, is said to be descended from Wittekind, the celebrated leader of the heathen Saxons against Charlemagne. In the fifteenth century a scion of the House of Oldenburg, Count Christian VIII., was elected King of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The main line became extinct with Count Anton Günther, in 1687, whereupon the territory of the family fell to the King of Denmark, who made it over to Grand-duke Paul of Russia, in 1773, in exchange for pretended claims upon Schleswig-Holstein. The Grand-duke then (1773) gave Oldenburg to his cousin, Prince Friedrich August of Holstein-Gottorp, with whose descendants it remained till December 1810, when Napoleon incorporated it with the Kingdom of Westphalia. But the Congress of Vienna not only gave the country back to its former sovereign, but, at the urgent demand of Czar Alexander I., added to it a territory of

nearly 400 square miles, with 50,000 inhabitants, bestowing at the same time upon the Prince the title of Grand-duke. Part of the new territory consisted of the Principality of Birkenfeld, on the left bank of the Rhine, close to the French frontier, and some three hundred miles distant from Oldenburg. The other part consists of the Principality of Lübeck. The Grand-duke has a civil list of 400,000 marks, or 20,000*l.*, and the revenue from the crown lands (Krongut) is estimated at 255,000 marks, or 12,750*l.*; he draws also a considerable revenue from private estates of the family in Holstein.

Constitution and Revenue.

A Constitution was given to the Grand-duchy on February 18, 1849, revised by a decree of November 22, 1852. The legislative power is exercised by a Landtag, or Diet, elected for three years, by the vote of all citizens paying taxes and not condemned for felony by a court of justice. The mode of election is indirect. One delegate (*Wahlmann*) for every 500 inhabitants is chosen by the first electors; and these delegates, grouped in nine districts, elect 37 deputies, or one for every 10,000 inhabitants. The executive is vested, under the Grand-duke, in a responsible ministry of three departments. The Principalities of Lübeck and Birkenfeld have also provincial councils (*Provinzialräthe*), both of 15 members, summoned twice a year by the provincial government.

The budgets are voted for three years at a time, and are divided into the budget of the Grand-duchy and the budgets of the Duchy of Oldenburg and the Principalities of Lübeck and Birkenfeld. The estimated revenue and expenditure of the Duchy and Principalities for the last three years were:—

	1899	1900	1901
	Marks	Marks	Marks
Revenue . . .	8,133,681	9,832,077	8,352,471
Expenditure . .	8,265,605	9,218,953	9,161,642

The debt of the Grand duchy amounted, at the beginning of 1900, to 57,450,913 marks.

Area and Population.

Oldenburg embraces an area of 2,479 English square miles. The population of the chief divisions was in 1900:—Duchy of Oldenburg, 318,434; Principality of Lübeck, 37,340; Principality of Birkenfeld, 43,409. Total, 399,183 (198,307 males and 200,876 females).

The growth of the population since 1867, when the Duchy attained its present limits, is as follows:—1867, 315,995; 1871, 312,728; 1875, 319,314; 1880, 337,478; 1885, 341,525; 1890, 354,968; 1895, 373,739.

In 1900 only 28.1 per cent. of the population lived in towns with 2,000 inhabitants or upwards. Oldenburg, the capital, had 26,635 inhabitants in 1900.

In 1900 there were 3,422 marriages, 14,312 births, 8,281 deaths; surplus of births, 6,031. Of the births 493 (3.4 per cent.) were still-born, and 789 (5.5 per cent.) illegitimate. The overseas emigration statistics for eight years are as follows:—

1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
1,123	680	526	340	271	205	269	255

Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

In 1900 Oldenburg contained 309,513 Protestants (77.6 per cent.), 86,920 Roman Catholics (21.8); other religions, 1,402 (0.4); 1,348 Jews (0.4). The State Church (Protestant) is under the Ministry for Ecclesiastical Affairs.

The following table shows the school statistics of Oldenburg in 1900:—

	No.	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils
Gymnasia	5	75	913
Realschulen	2	35	764
Höhere Bürgerschulen	2	14	326
Höhere Töchterschulen	3	30	419
Bürgerschulen	13	82	2,268
Volksschulen (Elementary)	603	1,114	64,335
Seminaries (Protest. and Cath.)	2	15	193
Agricultural	5	13	208
Navigation	1	7	30
Technical	2	16	263
Deaf and Dumb	1	3	35

Oldenburg contains an Oberlandesgericht and a Landgericht. The Amtsgerichte of Lübeck and Birkenfeld are under the jurisdiction of the Landgerichte at Lübeck and Saarbrücken respectively. In 1898, 2,528 persons were convicted of crime. Recent statistics on pauperism are not available.

Production.

Of the total area in 1900, 182,187 hectares were uncultivated; about half the population are engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing, &c. In 1895 the number of agricultural holdings was 59,106; of these, 24,326 were less than 1 hectare, 26,632 were from 1 to 10 hectares, 8,079 from 10 to 100 hectares, 69 over 100 hectares. Their total area was 495,002 hectares. The farms supported 136,846 persons, of whom 60,391 were actually engaged in agriculture. In 1900 the area (in hectares) under rye was 68,350; under wheat, 6,469; barley, 6,347; potatoes, 15,169; oats, 33,739; hay, 80,728. The yield was (in metric tons) in 1900: rye, 1,047,903; wheat, 153,928; barley, 141,545; potatoes, 1,783,250; oats, 627,255; hay, 2,766,835.

Oldenburg had 343 miles of railway on January 1, 1900, which are all under the direction of the State.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir F. C. Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Consul-General.—Sir William Ward (Hamburg).

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PRUSSIA.

(KÖNIGREICH PREUSSEN.)

Reigning King.

Wilhelm II., born Jan. 27, 1859, eldest son of Friedrich III., German Emperor and King of Prussia—who was eldest son of Wilhelm I., and was born Oct. 18, 1831, married, Jan. 25, 1858, to Victoria (Empress and Queen Friedrich), Princess Royal of Great Britain, succeeded his father March 9, 1888, and died June 15, 1888, when he was succeeded by his son, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, under the title of Wilhelm II. The Emperor married, Feb. 27, 1881, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born Oct. 22, 1858, daughter of the late Duke Friedrich of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg.

Children of the King.

1. Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born May 6, 1882, Crown Prince of the German Empire and of Prussia; 2. Prince *Wilhelm Eitel-Friedrich*, born July 7, 1883; 3. Prince *Adalbert*, born July 14, 1884; 4. Prince *August Wilhelm*, born Jan. 29, 1887; 5. Prince *Oscar*, born July 27, 1888; 6. Prince *Joachim*, born Dec. 17, 1890; 7. Princess *Viktoria Luise*, born Sept. 13, 1892.

Brother and Sisters of the King.

1. Princess *Charlotte*, born July 24, 1860; married, Feb. 18, 1878, to Prince Bernhard, eldest son of Duke George II. of Saxe-Meiningen. 2. Prince *Heinrich*, born Aug. 14, 1862; married, May 24, 1888, to Princess Irene, daughter of the late Grand-duke Ludwig IV. of Hesse; offspring of the union are three sons, Waldemar, born March 20, 1889; Sigismund, born Nov. 27, 1896, and Heinrich, born January 9, 1900. 3. Princess *Victoria*, born April 12, 1866; married, Nov. 19, 1890, to Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe. 4. Princess *Sophie*, born June 14, 1870; married, Oct. 27, 1889, to Crown-Prince Konstantin of Greece, Duke of Sparta. 5. Princess *Margarethe*, born April 22, 1872, married, Jan. 25, 1893, to Prince Friedrich Karl Ludwig of Hesse.

Aunt of the King.

Princess *Luise*, born Dec. 3, 1838; married, Sept. 20, 1856, to Grand-duke Friedrich of Baden.

The Kings of Prussia trace their origin to Count Thassilo, of Zollern, one of the generals of Charlemagne. His successor, Count Friedrich I., built the family castle of Hohenzollern, near the Danube, in the year 980. A subsequent Zollern, or Hohen-

zollern, Friedrich III., was elevated to the rank of a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire in 1273, and received the Burggraviate of Nuremberg in fief; and his great-grandson, Friedrich VI., was invested by Kaiser Sigmund, in 1415, with the province of Brandenburg, and obtained the rank of Elector in 1417. A century after, in 1511, the Teutonic Knights, owners of the large province of Prussia, on the Baltic, elected Margrave Albrecht, a younger son of the family of Hohenzollern, to the post of Grand-Master, and he, after a while, declared himself hereditary prince. The early extinction of the male line of Albrecht brought the province of Prussia by marriage to the Electors of Brandenburg, who, by early adopting Protestantism, acquired a very important position as leaders of the new faith in Northern Germany. In the seventeenth century, the Hohenzollern territories became greatly enlarged by Friedrich Wilhelm, 'the Great Elector,' under whose fostering care arose the first standing army in Central Europe. The Great Elector, after a reign extending from 1640 to 1688, left a country of one and a half million inhabitants, a vast treasure, and 38,000 well-drilled troops to his son, Friedrich I., who put the kingly crown on his head at Königsberg on January 18, 1701. The first King of Prussia made few efforts to increase the territory left him by the Great Elector; but his successor, Friedrich Wilhelm I., acquired a treasure of nine millions of thalers, or nearly a million and a half sterling, bought family domains to the amount of five million thalers, and raised the annual income of the country to six millions, three-fourths of which sum, however, had to be spent on the army. After adding part of Pomerania to the possessions of the house, he left his son and successor, Friedrich II., called 'the Great,' a State of 47,770 square miles, with two and a half million inhabitants. Friedrich II. added Silesia, an area of 14,200 square miles, with one and a quarter million of souls; and this, and the large territory gained in the first partition of Poland, increased Prussia to 74,340 square miles, with more than five and a half millions of inhabitants. Under the reign of Friedrich's successor, Friedrich Wilhelm II., the State was enlarged by the acquisition of the principalities of Anspach and Bairuth, as well as the vast territory acquired in another partition of Poland, which raised its area to the extent of nearly 100,000 square miles, with about nine millions of souls. Under Friedrich Wilhelm III., nearly one-half of this State and population was taken by Napoleon; but the Congress of Vienna not only restored the loss, but added part of the Kingdom of Saxony, the Rhineland, and Swedish Pomerania, moulding Prussia into two separate pieces of territory, of a total area of

106,820 square miles. This was shaped into a compact State of 134,463 square miles, with a population of 22,769,436, by the war of 1866.

Up to within a recent period, the Kings of Prussia enjoyed the whole income of the State domains, amounting to about a million sterling per annum. By a decree of Jan. 17, 1820, King Friedrich Wilhelm III. fixed the Kron-dotations at the total sum of 2,573,098½ thalers, which was sanctioned on Jan. 31, 1850, by Art. 59 of the Constitution; remaining, as before, dependent on the revenue derived from domains and forests. The amount of the civil list was fixed by Art. 59 of the Constitution of Jan. 31, 1850; but by law of April 30, 1859, it was raised 500,000 thalers, by law of Jan. 27, 1868, 1,000,000 thalers, and by law of Feb. 20, 1889, a further 3,500,000 marks. At present the total 'Kron-dotations Rente,' as far as it figures in the budgets, amounts to 15,719,296 marks, or 770,554*l*. The reigning house is also in possession of a vast amount of private property, comprising castles, forests, and great landed estates in various parts of the kingdom, known as 'Fideikommiss-und-Schatullgüter,' the revenue from which mainly serves to defray the expenditure of the court and the members of the royal family.

The Royal Fideikommiss was last regulated by Cabinet Order of Aug. 30, 1843. Besides this the Royal Crown treasure, founded by King Friedrich Wilhelm III., consists of a capital of 6 millions, which has since considerably increased, and also the family Fideikommiss, likewise founded by King Friedrich Wilhelm III., for the benefit of princes born afterwards. It comprises the domains of Flatow, Krojanke, and Frauendorf, as well as the Fideikommiss founded by the late Prince Karl (Glienicke). Finally, the Royal House is also entitled to the House Fideikommiss of the Hohenzollern princes.

Dating from King Friedrich I. of Prussia (Elector Friedrich III. of Brandenburg), there have been the following

SOVEREIGNS OF THE HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN.

Friedrich I.	1701	Friedrich Wilhelm III.	1797
Friedrich Wilhelm I.	1713	Friedrich Wilhelm IV.	1840
Friedrich II. called 'the Great'	1740	Wilhelm I.	1861
Friedrich Wilhelm II.	1786	Friedrich III. (Mar. 9-June 15)	1888
		Wilhelm II.	1888

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Prussia was drawn up by the Government of King Friedrich Wilhelm IV., with the co-operation of a Constituent Assembly, sitting August-December 1849, and was proclaimed Jan. 31, 1850; but subsequently modified by royal decrees of April 30, 1851; May 21 and June 5, 1852; May 7 and 24, 1853; June 10, 1854; May 30, 1855; April 14 and 30, 1856; May 18, 1857; May 17, 1867; March 27, 1872; April 5, 1873; June 18, 1875; Feb. 19, 1879; and May 27, 1888. These fundamental laws vest the executive and part of the legislative authority in a king, who attains his majority upon

accomplishing his eighteenth year. The crown is hereditary in the male line, according to primogeniture. In the exercise of the government, the king is assisted by a council of ministers, appointed by royal decree. The legislative authority the king shares with a representative assembly, the Landtag, composed of two Chambers, the first called the 'Herrenhaus,' or House of Lords, and the second the 'Abgeordnetenhaus,' or Chamber of Deputies. The assent of the king and both Chambers is requisite for all laws. Financial projects and estimates must first be submitted to the Abgeordnetenhaus, and be either accepted or rejected *en bloc* by the Herrenhaus. The right of proposing laws is vested in the Government and in each of the Chambers.

The Herrenhaus, according to the original draft of the Constitution, was to consist of adult princes of the royal family, and of the heads of Prussian houses deriving directly from the former Empire, as well as of those heads of families that, by royal ordinance, should be appointed to seats and votes in the Chamber, according to the rights of primogeniture and lineal descent. Besides these hereditary members, there were to be ninety deputies directly elected by electoral districts, consisting of a number of electors who pay the highest taxes to the State; and, in addition, other thirty members elected by the members of the municipal councils of large towns. This original composition of the 'House of Lords' was greatly modified by the royal decree of Oct. 12, 1854, which brought into life the Herrenhaus in its present form. It is composed of, first, the princes of the royal family who are of age, including the scions of the formerly sovereign families of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; secondly, the chiefs of the mediatised princely houses, recognised by the Congress of Vienna, to the number of sixteen in Prussia; thirdly, the heads of the territorial nobility formed by the king, and numbering some fifty members; fourthly, a number of life-peers, chosen by the king from among the rich landowners, great manufacturers, and 'national celebrities'; fifthly, eight titled noblemen elected in the eight older provinces of Prussia by the resident landowners of all degrees; sixthly, the representatives of the universities, the heads of 'chapters,' and the burgomasters of towns with above fifty thousand inhabitants; and seventhly, an unlimited number of members nominated by the king for life, or for a more or less restricted period.

The Abgeordnetenhaus consists of 433 members—352 for the old kingdom, 80 added in 1867 to represent the newly-annexed provinces, and 1 in 1876 for Lauenburg; the proportion to the population is now (1895) 1 to every 73,569. Every Prussian who has attained his twenty-fifth year, and is qualified to vote for the municipal elections of his place of domicile, is eligible to vote as indirect elector. Persons who are entitled to vote for municipal elections in several parishes can only exercise the right of indirect elector, or 'Urwähler,' in one. One direct elector, or 'Wahlmann,' is elected from every complete number of 250 souls. The indirect electors are divided into three classes, according to the respective amount of direct taxes paid by each; arranged in such manner that each category pays one-third of the whole amount of direct taxes levied on the whole. The first category consist of all electors who pay the highest taxes to the amount of one-third of the whole; the second, of those who pay the next highest amount down to the limits of the second third; the third of all the lowest taxed, who, together, complete

the last class. Direct electors may be nominated in each division of the circle from the number of persons entitled to vote indirectly, without regard to special divisions. The representatives are chosen by the direct electors. The legislative period of the Abgeordnetenhaus is limited to five years. Every Prussian is eligible to be a member of the second Chamber who has completed his thirtieth year, who has not forfeited the enjoyment of full civic rights through a judicial sentence, and who has paid taxes during three years to the State. The Chamber must be re-elected within six months of the expiration of their legislative period, or after being dissolved. In either case former members are re-eligible. The Landtag is to be regularly convoked by the king during the month of November; and in extraordinary session, as often as circumstances may require. The opening and closing of the Landtag must take place by the king in person, or by a minister appointed by him. Both Chambers are to be convoked, opened, adjourned, and prorogued simultaneously. Each Chamber has to prove the qualification of its members, and to decide thereon. Both Chambers regulate their order of business and discipline, and elect their own presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries. Functionaries do not require leave of absence to sit in the Chamber. When a member accepts paid functions, or a higher office connected with increased salary, he vacates his seat and vote in the Chamber, and can only recover the same by a new election. No one can be a member of both Chambers. The sittings of both Chambers are public. Each Chamber, at the proposition of the president or of ten members, may proceed to secret deliberation. Neither Chamber can adopt a resolution when the legal majority of its members is not present. Each Chamber has a right to present addresses to the king. No one can deliver a petition or address to the Chambers, or to either of them, in person. Each Chamber can refer documents addressed to it to the ministers, and demand explanations relative to complaints contained therein. Each Chamber has the right to appoint commissions of investigation of facts for its own information. The members of both Chambers are held to be representatives of the whole population. They vote according to their free conviction, and are not bound by prescriptions or instructions. They cannot be called to account, either for their votes or for opinions uttered by them in the Chambers. No member of the Chambers can, without its assent, be submitted to examination or arrest for any proceeding entailing penalties, unless seized in the act, or within twenty-four hours of the same. All criminal proceedings against members of the Chambers, and all examination and civil arrest, must be suspended during the session, should the Chamber whom it may concern so demand. Members of the Abgeordnetenhaus receive and must accept travelling expenses and diet money from the State, according to a scale fixed by law, amounting to 15 marks, or 15 shillings, per day.

The executive government is carried on by a Staatsministerium, or Ministry of State, the members of which are appointed by the king, and hold office at his pleasure. The Staatsministerium is divided into nine departments, as follows:—

1. *President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of State, and Imperial Chancellor*—Graf von Bülow.

2. *Minister of State, and Minister of Finance*—Freiherr von Rheinbaben, born 1855; appointed May, 1901. (Minister since 1895.)

3. *Minister of Public Works*.—Herr von Thielen, born 1831; appointed June 22, 1891.

4. *Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, Instruction, and Medical Affairs*.—Dr. Studt, born 1838; appointed September, 1899.

5. *Minister of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests*.—Herr von Podbielski, born February 26, 1844; appointed May 1901.

6. *Minister of Justice*.—Dr. Schönstedt, born January 6, 1833; appointed September, 1899.

7. *Minister for Interior*.—Freiherr von Hammerstein, born 1842; appointed May 1901.

8. *Minister of Commerce*.—Herr Möller; appointed 1901.

9. *Minister of War*.—General von Gossler, born September 29, 1841; appointed August 14, 1896.

Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior.—Dr. Graf von Posadowsky-Wehner, born 1845; appointed Minister September 1, 1893. *State Secretary of the Foreign Office*.—Graf von Bülow, born 1849; Minister since October 28, 1897. *Imperial State Secretary of the Naval Office*.—Tirpitz, born 1849; Minister since March 29, 1898.

The salary of the President of the Council is 54,000 marks, and that of each of the other ministers 36,000 marks.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the provinces of the Kingdom is placed under the superintendence of an 'Oberpräsident,' or governor, who has a salary of 21,000 marks. Each province has also a superior court of justice, a director of indirect taxes, and a consistory, all appointed by the king. The provinces are subdivided into Regierungsbezirke, or counties, and these again into 'Kreise' or circles, and the latter into Amtsbezirke or Bürgermeistereien, these again into towns and Gemeinden or Gutsbezirke. Each county has a president and an administrative board or council; and the further subdivisions have also their local authorities. The councils and principal functionaries of the towns and communes (Gemeinden) are all elective, the system of voting being that of the three-class franchise, which secures the predominance of the wealthier electors. The principal officials must, moreover, be confirmed by the Government. The local councils deal with such matters as primary instruction, poor-relief, road-making, police, and local finance.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The following table exhibits the area and population of the whole and of each of the 14 provinces on December 2, 1895, and on December 1, 1900.

Provinces	Area: Eng. Sq. Miles	Population		Pop. per Square Mile, 1900
		1895	1900	
East Prussia (Ostpreussen)	14,282	2,006,689	1,996,626	139.8
West Prussia (Westpreussen)	9,854	1,494,385	1,563,658	158.6
Berlin	25	1,677,304	1,888,848	75,365.0
Brandenburg	15,381	2,821,695	3,108,554	202.0
Pomerania (Pommern)	11,628	1,574,147	1,634,832	140.6
Posen	11,184	1,828,633	1,887,275	168.7
Silesia (Schlesien)	15,566	4,415,309	4,668,857	299.9
Saxony (Sachsen)	9,750	2,698,549	2,832,616	290.5
Schleswig-Holstein ¹	7,337	1,286,416	1,387,968	189.1
Hanover (Hannover)	14,869	2,422,020	2,590,939	174.2
Westphalia (Westfalen)	7,803	2,701,420	3,187,777	408.8
Hesse-Nassau	6,060	1,756,802	1,897,981	313.1
Rhine (Rheinland)	10,423	5,106,002	5,759,798	552.5
Hohenzollern	441	65,752	66,780	151.4
Total	134,603	31,855,123	34,472,509	256.1

¹ Including Heligoland.

In 1900 the population consisted of 16,971,452 males and 17,501,084 females, i.e., 103.12 females per 100 males.

At the close of the reign of Friedrich I., first King of Prussia, the Kingdom had an area of about 43,400 square miles, and a population of 1,731,000. The following table illustrates the development of Prussia since 1867:—

Year	Area in Sq. Miles	Population	Average per Sq. Mile	Percentage of Annual Increase
1867	134,046	24,021,440 ¹	179.2	—
1871	134,046	24,689,252	184.2	0.69
1875	134,179	25,742,404	191.8	1.05
1880	134,468	27,279,111	202.9	1.17
1885	134,505	28,318,470	210.5	0.75
1890	134,537	29,957,367	222.7	1.13
1895	134,603	31,855,123	236.7	1.24
1900	134,603	34,472,509 ²	256.1	1.59

¹ Including 35,356 Prussian Garrison Troops in France.² Provisional figures.

The population living in towns and that not in towns in 1895 and 1900 were as follows:—

	1895 ¹	1900 ²	Annual increase per cent. 1895-1900.
Town population	13,254,125	14,844,321	2.29
Country population	18,600,998	19,624,086	1.08

¹ On the same areas as in 1900.² Provisional figures.

The urban and rural population were distributed as follows in 1885, 1890, 1895, and 1900:—

Census	No. of Towns	Nos. Rural Communes ¹	Towns and Communes, with 2,000 Inhabitants and upwards			Communes, &c., with less than 2,000 Inhabitants		
			No.	Pop.	Per Ct.	No.	Pop.	Per Ct.
1885	1,287	53,999	1,645	12,754,674	45.0	58,641	15,563,796	55.0
1890	1,283	53,640	1,726	14,529,596	48.5	53,177	15,425,683	51.5
1895	1,266	52,518	1,840	16,384,323	51.4	51,944	15,470,800	48.6
1900	1,266	52,122	1,972	19,152,756	55.6	51,416	15,315,551	44.4

¹ Including 16,713 separate 'Gutsbezirke' in 1885; 16,559 in 1890; 16,143 in 1895; 15,958 in 1900.

The urban population was thus distributed in 1900:—

—	No.	Pop. 1900	—	No.	Pop. 1900
Large towns ¹	22	5,830,683	Small towns	318	2,907,598
Medium „	113	4,075,690	Country „	515	1,622,830
				298	407,420

¹ See under *German Empire* for the official signification of these terms.

With respect to conjugal condition the following was the distribution in 1895:—

—	Males	Females	Total
Unmarried	9,730,803	9,357,651	19,088,454
Married	5,429,929	5,445,398	10,875,327
Widowed	466,060	1,371,008	1,837,068
Divorced or separated	18,647	35,627	54,274

The division of the population according to occupation is shown in the section relating to the *German Empire*.

In 1895 the number of foreigners (exclusive of other Germans) resident in Prussia was 205,818, of whom 63,289 were Austrians and Hungarians, 47,715 Dutch, 18,998 Russians, 24,339 Danes, 6,301 Swedes and Norwegians, 8,120 British, 6,564 Belgians, 7,327 Americans (United States), 10,062 Swiss, and 2,127 French.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The following table shows the movement of the population for the five years.

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Still-born	Illegitimate	Total Deaths incl. Still- born	Surplus of Births
1895	253,729	1,208,215	40,288	93,482	729,917	478,298
1896	264,822	1,226,107	40,823	97,305	707,500	518,607
1897	274,693	1,234,177	40,317	96,849	723,185	510,992
1898	280,394	1,260,297	40,937	97,802	705,955	554,342
1899	287,408	1,265,923	40,469	95,526	761,050	504,873

In 1899 3·20 per cent. of the total births were still-born, and 7·55 per cent. illegitimate.

The emigration from Prussia by German ports, Dutch ports, and Antwerp was in 1896, 19,459; in 1897, 13,497; in 1898, 12,161; in 1899, 13,747; in 1900, 12,471. The following table indicates the emigrants from each province in 1900:—

Brandenburg (with Berlin) .	1,548	Hesse-Nassau	605
Posen	2,293	Westphalia	557
Hanover	1,784	Silesia	585
West Prussia	1,449	East Prussia	494
Schleswig-Holstein	990	Saxony	463
Rhine	853	Hohenzollern	14
Pomerania	836		

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following table gives the population of the principal towns according to the provisional census returns of 1900:—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Berlin	1,888,326	Schoeneberg	96,059
Breslau	422,738	Duisburg	92,729
Cologne (Köln)	372,229	Rixdorf	90,421
Frankfort-on-Main	288,489	Wiesbaden	86,086
Hanover	235,666	Erfurt	85,190
Magdeburg	229,663	Görlitz	80,932
Düsseldorf	213,767	Bochum	65,554
Stettin	210,680	Spandau	65,014
Charlottenburg	189,290	Münster	63,776
Königsberg	187,897	Bielefeld	63,044
Altona	161,507	Frankfort-on-Oder	61,835
Elberfeld	156,937	Potsdam	59,814
Halle-on-Saale	156,611	Remscheid	58,108
Dortmund	142,418	München Gladbach	58,014
Barmen	141,947	Königshütte	57,875
Danzig	140,539	Liegnitz	54,839
Aachen	135,235	Elbing	52,510
Köln	118,863	Gleiwitz	52,372
Posen	117,014	Bromberg	52,154
Kiel	107,938	Osnabrück	51,574
Krefeld	106,928	Beuthen	51,409
Kassel	106,001		

Religion.

Absolute religious liberty is guaranteed by the Constitution. Nearly two-thirds of the population are Protestants, and rather over one-third Roman Catholics. In 1900, the numbers were: Protestants, 21,817,577; Roman Catholics, 12,113,670; other Christians, 139,127; Jews, 392,322; unknown, 9,813. The numbers of the different creeds by provinces at the census of 1895 were as follows:—

Provinces	Protestants	Catholics	Other Christians	Jews	Others and un- known
East Prussia	1,724,374	266,641	1,220	14,364	90
West Prussia	715,581	758,168	310	20,238	63
City of Berlin	1,426,591	155,363	7,824	86,152	1,374
Brandenburg	2,681,637	118,265	2,725	18,394	674
Pomerania	1,530,003	31,739	679	11,661	65
Posen	561,201	1,227,197	221	40,019	20
Silesia	1,980,552	2,384,754	2,232	47,593	178
Saxony	2,498,748	187,559	4,081	7,850	311
Schleswig-Holstein	1,257,454	24,184	517	3,702	559
Hanover	2,094,604	311,457	602	15,065	292
Westphalia	1,298,852	1,378,676	4,394	19,359	139
Hesse-Nassau	1,224,021	482,752	3,709	45,725	595
Rhine	1,434,715	3,610,142	11,278	49,018	849
Hohenzollern	2,566	62,608	2	576	—
Total 1895	20,430,899	10,999,505	39,794	379,716	5,209
Per cent.	64·14	34·53	0·12	1·19	0·02
Total 1890	19,294,180	10,252,807	31,545	372,058	4,691
Per cent.	64·41	34·23	0·10	1·24	0·02

The Evangelical or Protestant Church is the State Church, and since 1817 has 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 appointed by Government, one for each province. 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. In the Upper Rhenish ecclesiastical province it is fixed by a concordat between the Government and Pope Pius VII. In every part of the Monarchy the Crown has reserved to itself a control over the election of bishops and priests. The higher Catholic clergy are paid by the State, the Prince Bishop of Breslau receiving 34,000 marks a year, and the other bishops about 22,700 marks. The incomes of the parochial clergy mostly arise from endowments. In the budget of 1896-97 the sum of 3,016,161 marks is set down as direct expenditure in Evangelical Churches, and 2,599,631 marks for the Catholic Church.

Instruction.

Education in Prussia is general and compulsory. Every town, or community in town or country, must maintain a school supported by local rates, supplemented by the State, and administered by the local authorities, who are elected by the citizens, and called aldermen or town councillors. All parents are compelled to have their children properly taught

or to send them to one of these elementary schools, in which all fees are now abolished. No compulsion exists in reference to a higher educational institution than elementary schools, but parents who send more than one child to any school supported by the community have, in many cases, a reduction made in the charge, and a limited number of pupils whose parents cannot afford to pay the full rate either enjoy this reduction or are admitted entirely free, at the discretion of the authorities.¹ The school age is from 6 to 14 years, and the number of children of that age in 1896 was returned at 5,654,918.

The following table gives the educational statistics of Prussia:—

	No.	Teaching Staff	Students or Pupils
Universities (1900) *	11	1,503	21,821
Gymnasias & Progymnasias (1899-1900)*	341	5,277	102,917
Realgymnasias, Realprogymnasias, and Higher Realschulen (1899-1900)*	135	1,977	72,450
Realschulen (1899-1900)*	132	1,347	33,527
Public elementary schools (1896)	36,138	82,182	5,236,826
Private " " "	404		17,876
Middle schools (public) " "	604	5,645	143,097
" " (private) " "	1,099		82,400
Public normal schools (1897)	126	929	11,782

* Summer half year.

The number of elementary schools in Prussia in 1822 was 20,440; in 1843, 23,646; in 1864, 25,056; in 1878, 32,613; in 1891, 34,742; and in 1896, 36,138.

There are also 4 technical high schools (Berlin, Hanover, Aachen, Danzig), 2 forestry schools (Eberswalde, Münden), 2 technical mining schools (Berlin, Clausthal), 2 agricultural high schools (Berlin, Poppelsdorf), agricultural institutes connected with universities, 2 veterinary high schools (Berlin, Hanover), a great number of other schools for various aspects of agriculture, besides other special schools and State establishments for art and music.

The Universities, all the high schools, some of the Gymnasias, Realgymnasias, and similar schools, as also all the normal schools, are maintained and administered by the Government, while all the other scholastic institutions are supported by the community, under control of the Government. (For number of professors, teachers, and students at each of the Universities of Prussia, see under German Empire.)

The whole of the educational establishments in Prussia are under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, but there is a local supervision for every province. The administration of each of these, as far as regards the *Regierungs-Bezirke*, is vested in a President, who is the head of the Civil Government (*Regierung*); while the management of the higher (secondary) schools and the normal schools belongs to the Provincial Schul-Collegium, under the supervision of the Oberpräsident, who is the head

¹ The system of secondary education common to Prussia and the rest of Germany is described on p. 547.

of the Civil Government of the province. As a general rule, the administration of school funds provided by the State is under the control of the Civil Government, which likewise takes upon itself nearly the whole management of the lower and elementary schools, while the Schul-Collegium is responsible for the higher schools and the normal schools, for the general system of instruction and discipline therein, the proper selection of school books, the examination and appointment of masters, and the examination of those who leave school for the Universities.

According to the Constitution of 1850, all persons are at liberty to teach, or to form establishments for instruction, provided they can produce to the authorities the prescribed proofs of their moral, scientific, and technical qualifications. Both private and public establishments for education are placed under the superintendence of the Minister of Public Instruction, while all public teachers are considered, directly or indirectly, State servants.

In the budget of 1901-2 the sum of 127,475,401 marks was set down for ordinary expenditure on public instruction; 5,041,965 marks for ordinary expenditure on science and art; 8,773,582 marks for ordinary expenditure on technical instruction.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

Prussia contains 15 Oberlandesgerichte (see *German Empire*, p. 540). The Oberlandesgericht at Berlin is called the *Kammergericht*, and serves as an ultimate appeal court for summary convictions; though for all cases the court of final instance is the Reichsgericht at Leipzig. The prosecution in all criminal cases is conducted by *Staatsanwälte*, or public prosecutors, paid by the State. In 1899 there were 290,204 criminal convictions in Prussia. The following table shows the number of convictions for the different provinces:—

Provinces	Criminals Convicted	Provinces	Criminals Convicted
East Prussia . .	21,841	Schleswig-Holstein	9,326
West Prussia . .	16,645	Hanover . . .	17,809
Berlin (City) . .	21,397	Westphalia . .	19,997
Brandenburg . .	24,726	Hesse-Nassau . .	12,268
Pomerania . . .	13,604	Rhineland . . .	42,453
Posen	19,194	Hohenzollern . .	299
Silesia	47,014		
Saxony	23,622	Total	290,204

Finance.

The following table gives the revenue and expenditure for six years. The Prussian financial year ends on March 31 following the year indicated in the table (20 marks = £1):—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Marks	Marks		Marks	Marks
1886	2,260,564,261	2,116,885,753	1888	2,340,662,404	2,340,071,718
1890	2,325,727,438	2,173,707,046	1899	2,476,030,243	2,474,061,871
1897	2,465,668,909	2,382,083,900	1900	2,472,266,033	2,472,266,033

In the budget estimates for the year ending March 31, 1902, the sources of revenue and expenditure were given as follows:—

REVENUE.	Marks	EXPENDITURE.	Marks
Ministry of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests:—		A. Working Expenses:—	
Domains and forests	99,135,424	Ministry of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests	46,653,470
Total	99,135,424	" " Finance	181,609,300
Ministry of Finance:—		" " Commerce & Industry:—	
Direct taxes	213,166,300	Administration of mines, &c.	158,522,060
Indirect taxes	87,601,000	Ministry of Public Works:—	
Lottery	88,262,500	Administration of railways	875,678,380
Marine Bank	1,743,900	Total working expenditure	1,212,463,200
Mint	554,500	B. Charges on Consolidated Fund:—	
Total Ministry of Finance	391,331,200	Addition to 'Kronotation' of the King	5,000,000
Ministry of Commerce & Industry:—		Interest of public debt, inclusive railway debt	232,045,947
Produce of mines, iron furnaces, and salt works	192,316,080	Sinking fund of debt	39,616,814
Ministry of Public Works:—		Annuities, management, &c.	1,423,230
Administration of railways	1,442,025,359	Chamber of Lords	213,915
Dotations, and Finance Administration:—		" " Deputies	1,675,315
Dotations	254,786	Contribution to imperial funds	348,368,038
General Finance Administration	390,784,779	Appanages, annuities, indemnities, &c.	66,822,136
Total Dotations, &c.	391,039,565	Total charges on Consolidated Fund	701,165,597
State Administration:—		C. Administrative Expenditure:—	
Ministry of State	7,565,299	Ministry of State	10,441,403
Foreign Office	4,600	" " Foreign Affairs	553,800
Ministry of Finance	1,971,426	" " Finance	104,794,968
" " Public Works	9,120,900	" " Public Works	31,852,958
" " Commerce and Industry	5,903,919	" " Commerce and Industry	13,334,541
" " Justice	81,782,400	" " Justice	115,304,200
" " the Interior	17,777,830	" " the Interior	72,000,358
" " Agriculture, &c.	4,947,445	" " Agriculture, Domains, and Forests	24,220,282
" " Public Worship and Instruction	5,128,759	" " Public Worship and Instruction	145,152,437
" " War	306	" " War	139,058
Total State Administration	134,166,978	Total administrative expenditure	517,864,005
Total estimated revenue	2,649,014,606	Total ordinary expenditure	2,431,482,802
		Extraordinary expenditure	217,531,304
		Total expenditure	2,649,014,606

The total expenditure amounts to 76·5 marks per head of population. The direct taxes amount almost to 5·5 marks per head. Since April 1, 1895, only the income tax, a new supplementary tax (Vermögenssteuer), and the tax "vom Gewerbebetriebe im Umherziehen" are direct State-taxes; the land-tax, the house-tax, and the trading-tax are received by the communes.

The expenditure for the army and navy is not entered in the budget of Prussia, but forms part of the budget of the Empire.

The public debt of the Kingdom, inclusive of the provinces annexed in 1866, was, according to the budget of 1901, as follows:—

	Amount	Sinking Fund
	Marks	Marks
National debt bearing interest:—		
Consolidated debt at 3½ per cent.	3,586,330,250	—
" " " 3½ per cent.	1,914,100,650	—
" " " 3 per cent.	977,397,400	—
State railway debt	119,845,259	3,134,095
Debt of provinces annexed in 1866	5,128,907	46,537
Total national debt	6,602,802,466	3,180,633

The charges for interest, amortisation, and management of the debt amounted to 272,947,506 marks in the financial year 1901.

The debt amounts to 191 marks per head of population, and the annual charge to 8 marks per head. In 1890 the total value of incomes was estimated by Dr. Soetheer at 10,000 million marks, or 500,000,000 sterling, and the average per head at 342 marks, or 177·2s.

Army.

The military organisation of the Kingdom, dating from the year 1814, is based on the principle that every man, capable of bearing arms, shall receive military instruction and enter the army for a certain number of years. The conditions of service have been already described under *German Empire*.

The peace strength of the Prussian contingent of the Imperial army was given as follows in the budget estimates of 1901-1902:—

Prussian contingent	Officers, Surgeons, &c.	Farriers, &c.	Men	Horses
Infantry	10,256	951	283,712	—
Riflemen, machine-gun division, &c.	351	28	9,095	215
Bezirks-Kommandos	735	2	4,435	—
Cavalry	2,082	482	52,526	51,695
Artillery (field and fortress)	3,360	591	69,277	26,226
Engineers	738	64	17,375	—
Military Train, &c.	2,943	81	9,735	3,949
Total	20,467	2,199	446,155	82,085

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The number of farms in Prussia on June 5, 1882, and on June 14, 1895, was as follows:—

—	Under 1 hectare	1-10 hectares	10-100 hectares	Over 100 hectares	Total
1882-	1,456,724	1,178,625	884,408	20,439	3,040,196
1895	1,649,134	1,236,393	402,209	20,390	3,308,126

The total area of the farms in 1882 was 26,581,300 hectares; in 1895, 28,479,739 hectares.

These farms supported, 1895, a population of 10,948,476, of whom 4,633,055 were actively engaged in agriculture. The areas under the chief crops, the yield in metric tons, and the yield per hectare in 1900, were as follows (1 hectare = 2.47 acres; 1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs.):—

—	Area	Yield	Yield per hectare
	Hectares	Tons	Tons
Wheat	1,209,621	2,390,577	1.98
Rye	4,547,316	6,370,989	1.40
Summer barley	889,365	1,649,982	1.86
Oats	2,706,020	4,631,648	1.71
Potatoes	2,208,506	27,564,406	12.48
Hay (meadow)	3,235,981	10,934,739	3.38

The largest wheat-crops are grown in Saxony, Silesia, Hanover and Rhineland; rye is a common crop all over the Kingdom; barley is produced in greatest quantities in Saxony and Silesia; and oats in Silesia, East Prussia, Hanover, Rhineland, and other northern provinces. Silesia, Brandenburg, and Posen produce the most potatoes. In 1900, vineyards on 18,312 hectares yielded 366,894 hectolitres of wine valued at 767,235*l*. On December 1, 1900, Prussia contained 3,672,619 owners of live stock which consisted of 2,913,003 horses, 4,702 mules and asses, 10,865,296 cattle, 6,989,430 sheep, 10,954,002 swine, 1,998,692 goats, 38,427,895 fowl, and 1,519,182 bee hives. The fruit trees numbered 90,220,375.

In 1899-1900 Prussia contained 308 establishments engaged in the manufacture of beet-root sugar, which consumed 9,767,741 metric tons of beet-root in the production of 1,339,270 metric tons of raw sugar, and 246,075 metric tons of molasses. In 1898-99 there were 5,103 breweries in action in Prussia, which brewed 31,375,000 hectolitres of beer, or 92 litres per head of the population.

In 1899-1900 there were 6,331 distilleries in operation, which produced 3,672,676 hectolitres of alcohol.

II. MINERALS.

The mineral riches of Prussia are very considerable. The coal-mines especially have developed greatly during the last half-century. The coal raised in Prussia amounts to over 90 per cent. of the total coal produced in Germany, and is found mostly in Silesia, Westphalia, and the Rhine Province; lignite being mainly worked in Saxony. The output of coal increased from 17,571,581 tons in 1848 to 101,966,158 tons in 1900, and the output of lignite in the same time from 8,118,568 tons to 34,007,542 tons.

Considerable quantities of iron are also raised in Prussia, chiefly in the Rhine Province, Westphalia, Silesia, Hanover, and Hesse-Nassau. The following table shows the quantities (in metric tons) and the values (in marks) of the coal and iron ore raised, and of the pig-iron produced in 1899-1900:—

—	1899		1900	
	Tons	Marks	Tons	Marks
Coal	94,740,829	717,137,810	101,966,158	878,251,112
Lignite	28,418,598	63,506,047	34,007,542	80,257,926
Iron ore	4,295,575	35,123,570	4,268,068	37,686,380
Pig iron	5,644,614	333,208,762	5,781,892	332,267,776

Prussia yields about one-half (155,760 tons) of the world's annual production of zinc; and copper (32,181 tons) and lead (115,105 tons) are also found. The total value of the mining products in 1900 was 1,096,087,900 marks, and of the smelting products 584,513,724 marks.

Commerce.

The trade of Prussia forms an important part of the general trade of the German customs district (Zollgebiet), which now includes the whole of the Empire, with exception of few districts in Baden and of small parts of the ports of Hamburg, Cuxhaven, Bremerhaven, and Geestemünde. This is carried on through the various ports of the Baltic and North Seas, through many navigable rivers and canals, and an extensive network of roads, railways, telegraphs and telephones. There are 88 chambers and corporations of commerce in the large towns of the Kingdom. The most important commercial towns are Berlin, Königsberg, Danzig, Stettin, Posen, Breslau, Magdeburg, Altona, Hanover, Frankfurt-on-Main, Cologne, Elberfeld, and Barmen. There are no separate statistics for the trade of Prussia; it is included in that of Germany.

Internal Communications.

The railway system of Prussia is extensive and complete. On April 15, 1901, the length of the system open for traffic was as follows: Owned or administered by the State, 19,088 miles; owned and administered by private companies, 1,436 miles; total, 20,524 miles. There were, besides, 110 miles of narrow gauge railway belonging to the State, and 214 miles belonging to private persons.

The whole of the railways of Prussia will in time become national property. As will be seen from the budget statement, a very large revenue is derived by the State from the railways.

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REUSS, Elder Branch.

(FÜRSTENTHUM REUSS—ÄLTERE LINIE.)

Reigning Prince.

Heinrich XXII., born March 28, 1846; the son of Prince Heinrich XX. and of Princess Caroline of Hesse-Homburg; succeeded his father Nov. 8, 1859; married, Oct. 8, 1872, to Princess Ida of Schaumburg-Lippe, born July 28, 1852; died September 26, 1891.—Offspring:—I. **Heinrich XXIV.**, born March 20, 1878. II. **Emma**, born Jan. 17, 1881. III. **Marie**, born March 26, 1882. IV. **Karoline**, born July 13, 1884. V. **Hermine**, born Dec. 17, 1887. VI. **Ida**, born Sept. 4, 1891.

The princely family of Reuss traces its descent to the old prefects of Weida, who were imperial functionaries and afterwards free lords. All the heads of the house, ever since the commencement of the eleventh century, have been called Heinrich. In the year 1701 it was settled, in a family council, that the figures should not run higher than a hundred, beginning afterwards again at one. The present sovereign of Reuss-Greiz has no civil list, but a great part of the territory over which he reigns is his private property.

Constitution and Finance.

The Constitution, bearing date March 28, 1867, provides for a legislative body of 12 members, 3 nominated by the sovereign, 2 by the nobility, 3 elected by towns, and 4 by rural districts. The public revenue and expenditure for 1901 were estimated at 1,733,994 marks. There is no public debt.

Area and Population.

Area, 122 square miles; population in 1895, 67,468; on December 1, 1900, 68,896 (32,521 males and 35,875 females). Of the population in 1890, 62,754 were Protestant, and 936 Catholic. The capital, Greiz, has (1900) 22,346 inhabitants. In 1899 there were 550 marriages, 2,673 births, 1,604 deaths; surplus of births, 1,069. Of the births 55 (3.2 per cent.) were still-born, and 219 (8.2 per cent.) illegitimate. Emigrants in 1896, 19; 1897, 29; 1898, 30; 1899, 52; 1900, 108. In 1899 there were 364 criminals convicted.

Agriculture.

On June 14, 1895, there were in the Principality 5,225 farms, as follows: under 1 hectare, 3,159; 1-10 hectares, 1,393; 10-100 hectares, 669; over 100 hectares, 4. Their total area was 29,767 hectares. In 1900 the cultivated area and produce were as follows:—

Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.	Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.
Rye ...	3,549	5,891	Potatoes ..	2,143	27,966
Wheat ...	383	722	Oats ...	2,622	5,165
Summer Barley	1,466	2,712	Hay ...	5,235	19,555

There are 27 miles of railway.

REUSS, Younger Branch.

(FÜRSTENTHUM REUSS—JÜNGERE LINIE.)

Reigning Prince.

Heinrich XIV., born May 28, 1832; the son of Prince Heinrich LXVII. and of Princess Adelaide; succeeded his father July 14, 1867; married (1) Feb. 6, 1858, to Princess *Agnes* of Württemberg, who died July 10, 1886. (2) Morganatically, to *Frederika* von Saalburg. Offspring of first marriage:—I. Prince **Heinrich XXVII.**, born November 10, 1858; married November 11, 1884, to Princess *Elise*, born September 4, 1864, daughter of Prince *Hermann* of Hohenlohe-Langenburg; four children. II. Princess **Elisabeth**, born October 27, 1859; married November 17, 1887, to Prince *Hermann* of Solms-Braunfels; widow, August 30, 1900.

The reigning house forms a younger branch of the Reuss family. As in Reuss-Greiz, a great part of the territory of the Principality is the private property of the reigning family.

All the princes are called Heinrich, and to distinguish them they have numbers attached to their names, beginning and ending in each century. Number I. is given to the first prince of the branch born in the century, and the numbers follow in the order of birth until the century is finished, when they begin again with number I.

Constitution and Finance.

The Principality has a Constitution, proclaimed November 30, 1849, and modified April 14, 1852, and June 20, 1856. Under it restricted legislative rights are granted to a Diet of sixteen members, of whom three are elected by those paying the highest income-tax, and twelve by the inhabitants in general. The head of the collateral Reuss-Kostritz family is hereditarily a member. The Prince has the sole executive and part of the legislative power. In the administration of the State a cabinet of three members acts under his direction. On November 27, 1892, the hereditary prince (Heinrich XXVII.) received authority from the reigning prince to carry on the government in his name.

The annual estimated public income was given as 2,731,403 marks for the financial period 1899-1901, and expenditure the same. There is a public debt (1901) of 1,040,550 marks.

Area and Population.

Area, 319 square miles; population in 1895, 132,130; on December 1, 1900, 138,993 (66,554 males and 72,439 females). Of the total population in 1895 (132,130), 129,382 were Protestant, 2,090 were Catholic, 477 other Christians, and 181 were Jews. The capital, Gera, has (1900) 45,640 inhabitants. In 1899 there were 1,215 marriages, 5,671 births, and 3,434 deaths; surplus of births 2,237. Of the births 219 (3.9 per cent.) were

stillborn, and 641 (11·3 per cent.) illegitimate. Emigrants in 1894, 75; 1895, 94; 1896, 75; 1897, 60; 1898, 50; 1899, 73; 1900, 112. In 1899 there were 1,103 criminal convictions.

Agriculture.

In 1899 there were in the Principality 10,908 farms, as follows:—under 1 hectare, 3,474; 1–10 hectares, 5,113; 10–100 hectares, 1,700; over 100 hectares, 29. Their total area was 75,134 hectares. These farms supported a population of 23,080, of whom 11,666 were actually engaged in agriculture. In 1900 the cultivated area and produce were as follows:—

Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.	Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.
Rye ...	7,588	11,760	Potatoes ...	5,131	62,068
Wheat ...	2,415	4,963	Oats ...	6,982	12,991
Barley ...	3,356	5,839	Hay ...	14,060	49,675

Railways (1900), 58 miles.

British Consul-General.—Freiherr C. C. B. von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

SAXE-ALTENBURG.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-ALTENBURG.)

Reigning Duke.

Ernst, born September 16, 1826; the son of Duke Georg of Saxe-Altenburg and Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, August 3, 1853; married April 28, 1853, to Princess *Agnes*, of Anhalt-Desau, born June 24, 1824; died October 23, 1897. *Brother of the Duke*; Prince *Moritz*, born October 24, 1829; married October 15, 1862, to Princess Augusta of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he has issue three daughters and a son—1. Marie Anna, born March 14, 1864, married April 16, 1882, to Prince George of Schaumburg-Lippe; 2. Elizabeth, born January 25, 1865, married April 27, 1884, to Grand-duke Constantine of Russia; 3. Ernst, born August 31, 1871, married February 17, 1898, to Princess Adelheid of Schaumburg-Lippe; offspring, Princess Charlotte Agnes, born March 4, 1899, Prince Georg-Moritz, born May 13, 1900; 4. Luise, born August 11, 1873, married February 6, 1895, to Prince Edward of Anhalt-Desau.

There was a separate Duchy of Saxe-Altenburg from 1603 till 1672, but its territories were afterwards incorporated with Saxe-Gotha until 1826, when the Duke of Hildburghausen, which had been a separate Duchy since 1680, exchanged Hildburghausen for Altenburg, and became Duke Frederick of Saxe-Altenburg. In 1874 the Duke resigned his right to a civil list, in exchange for a charge upon the State or crown-domains (Domänenfideicommiss).

Constitution and Finance.

The Constitution bears date April 29, 1831, but was altered at subsequent periods. The legislative authority is vested in a Chamber composed of thirty representatives, of whom nine are chosen by the highest taxed inhabitants, nine by the inhabitants of towns, and twelve by those of rural districts. The deputies are elected for three years. The Chamber meets once at least in each financial period.

The executive is divided into four departments, namely—1, of the

Ducal House, Foreign and Home Affairs; 2, of Justice; 3, of the Interior; 4, of Finance. The budget is voted for three years, the estimates for the period 1899–1901, exhibiting an annual revenue and expenditure of 4,571,834 marks. Two thirds of the revenue are derived from the State domains and the remainder from direct taxes. The public debt in July 1901 amounted to 887,450 marks, while the funds of the State (exclusive of reserve funds in the "Landesbank" amounted to 5,002,686 marks.

Area and Population.

Area, 511 square miles; population in 1890, 170,864; in 1895, 180,313; on December 1, 1900, 194,914 (95,796 males and 99,118 females). Of the total in 1900 198,868 were Protestant and 4,723 Catholic. The capital, Altenburg, had in 1900 37,110 inhabitants. Many of the inhabitants of the Duchy are of Slavonic origin. The peasants of the "Ostkreis" (eastern part of the Duchy) are reputed to be more wealthy than those of any other part of Germany, and the rule prevails among them of the youngest son becoming the heir to the landed property of the father. Estates are kept for generations in the same family, and seldom parcelled out. The rural population, however, has been declining in numbers for the last thirty years. In 1899 there were 1,744 marriages, 7,720 births, 4,831 deaths; surplus of births 2,889. Of the births 297 (3·8 per cent.) were stillborn, and 871 (11·3 per cent.) illegitimate. Emigrants in 1895, 59; 1896, 38; 1897, 30; 1898, 24; 1899, 31; 1900, 17. In 1900 there were 997 criminals convicted.

Agriculture.

In 1895 there were 16,180 separate farms in the Duchy, as follows: under 1 hectare, 8,280; 1–10 hectares, 5,309; 10–100 hectares, 2,547; over 100 hectares, 44. Their total area was 111,241 hectares. These farms supported a population of 46,208, of whom 24,883 were actively engaged in agriculture. In 1900 the cultivated area and produce were as follows:—

Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.	Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.
Rye ...	14,029	22,600	Potatoes...	8,972	129,993
Wheat ...	11,175	24,783	Oats ..	15,416	30,934
Summer Barley	7,404	13,538	Hay ..	11,491	53,783

In 1900 there were in the Duchy, 12,299 horses, 69,241 cattle, 9,865 sheep, and 66,914 swine.

There are 107 miles of railway.

British Consul-General.—Freiherr C. C. B. von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

Reference.

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SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-COBURG-GOTHA.)

Duke.

Charles Edward (H.R.H. Duke of Albany), born July 19, 1884, son of the late Leopold Duke of Albany, and Princess Helena of Waldeck and Pyrmont, succeeded his uncle, Alfred, July 30, 1900.

Regent, during the minority of the Duke, H.S.H. the Hereditary Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, born September 13, 1863; married, April 20, 1896, to H.R.H. Princess Alexandra, daughter of H.R.H. the late Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

Heir Presumptive, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, born January 13, 1883, son of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

The immediate ancestor of the reigning family of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha was Duke John Ernst, seventh son of Duke Ernst the Pious, who succeeded his brother Albrecht, Ernst's second son, in 1699, in the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, to which he added Saalfeld. John Ernst's two sons ruled in common, under the title Dukes of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld; but their single successor Ernst Frederick I. (1764-1800) introduced the principle of primogeniture. On the extinction of the line of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg in 1825, Ernst I. received, in 1826, Gotha in exchange for Saalfeld, which was assigned to Saxe-Meiningen, and assumed the title of Ernst I. of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. The family is in possession of a large private fortune, accumulated chiefly by Duke Ernst I., to whom the Congress of Vienna made a present of the Principality of Lichtenberg. This Principality he sold, September 22, 1834, to the King of Prussia, for a sum of two million thalers, and other advantages. The reigning Duke receives 300,000 marks out of the income of the Gotha domains, 100,503 marks is paid into the public exchequer, while the rest is divided between the Duke and the State. The Duke further receives one-half of the excess of revenue over expenditure from the Coburg domains.

Constitution and Finance.

The Staatsgrundgesetz, or fundamental law of the two Duchies, proclaimed May 3, 1852, vests the legislative power in the Duke in conjunction with two separate chambers, one for the Duchy of Coburg and the other for the Duchy of Gotha. For the common affairs of the two Duchies the two Chambers meet in common. The Coburg Chamber consists of eleven, and that for Gotha of nineteen members, chosen in as many electoral divisions, by the indirect vote of all the electors. Every man above the age of twenty-five who pays direct taxes has a vote, and every fully-qualified citizen above thirty may be elected a deputy to the Landtag or Chamber. Deputies resident in Coburg or Gotha receive six marks per diem, the others ten marks per diem and travelling expenses. New elections take place every four years. The two assemblies meet separately, regularly in the first and last years of their duration, otherwise when necessary; the 'United Parliament' meets alternately at the towns of Coburg and of Gotha.

The domain budget is voted for the term of four years for Gotha and of four years for Coburg, and in the financial State-accounts a distinction is made between domain-revenue and State-revenue. The annual domain revenue for Coburg 1901-1903 is estimated at 444,875 marks, and expenditure 260,885 marks; revenue for Gotha 1901-1903, 1,933,900 marks, expenditure 1,179,100 marks. The special State revenue for each year from 1901 to 1903 for Coburg is set down at 1,094,100 marks, and for Gotha at 2,329,980 marks; while the common State-revenue of Coburg and Gotha is set down at 3,097,420 marks, and expenditure 2,757,620 marks. The public debt, in 1901, amounted to

2,569,000 marks for Coburg, and to 2,146,558 marks for Gotha, both being largely covered by real property and stocks.

Area and Population.

The area of the Duchy is 755 English square miles, and the population in 1895 was 216,603; on December 1, 1900, 229,550 (110,923 males and 118,627 females). Of the total in 1895 212,514 were Protestant and 2,956 Catholic; there were also 580 Jews. The chief towns, Gotha and Coburg, have respectively 34,651 and 20,460 inhabitants (1900). In 1899 there were 1,998 marriages, 7,938 births, 4,729 deaths; surplus of births 3,209. Of the births 286 (3.6 per cent.) were stillborn, and 875 (11.0 per cent.) illegitimate. Emigrants, 1895, 102; 1896, 66; 1897, 33; 1898, 44; 1899, 42; 1900, 46. In 1899 there were 1,390 criminals convicted.

Agriculture.

In 1895 there were in the Duchy 29,458 separate farms, as follows: under 1 hectare, 15,230; 1-10 hectares, 11,100; 10-100 hectares, 3,053; over 100 hectares, 75; their total area was 154,805 hectares. These farms supported a population of 60,633, of whom 29,073 were actually engaged in agriculture. In 1900 the cultivated area and produce were as follows:—

Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.	Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.
Rye	11,834	15,397	Potatoes...	11,546	170,546
Wheat	11,240	17,545	Oats	18,172	29,828
Summer Barley..	13,598	22,422	Hay	19,381	91,175

There are 190 miles of railway.

British Minister-Resident.—Viscount Gough.

Consul-General.—Freiherr C. C. B. von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

SAXE-MEININGEN.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-MEININGEN.)

Reigning Duke.

Georg II., born April 2, 1826; the son of Duke Bernhard I. Succeeded, on the abdication of his father, September 20, 1866. Married, (1) May 18, 1850, to Princess Charlotte of Prussia, who died March 30, 1855; (2) October 23, 1858, to Princess Feodora of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, who died February 10, 1872; (3)morganatically, March 18, 1873, to Helene Franz, Baroness von Heldburg. *Offspring* (first marriage):—I. Prince *Bernhard*, born April 1, 1851; married February 18, 1878, to Princess Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late German Emperor Friedrich Wilhelm; offspring of the union is Feodora, born May 12, 1879; married September 24, 1898, to Prince Henry XXX. of Reuss, Younger Branch. II. Princess *Marie Elisabeth*, born September 23, 1853. (Second marriage) III. Prince *Ernst*, born September 27, 1859; married morganatically Sept. 20, 1892, to Katharina Jensen, Baroness von Saalfeld. IV. Prince *Friedrich*, born October 12, 1861; married April 25, 1889, to Adelheid, Countess of Lippe Biesterfeld; offspring three daughters and three sons, Georg, born October 11, 1892; Ernst, born September 23, 1895, and Bernhard, born June 30, 1901.

The line of Saxe-Meiningen was founded by Duke Bernhard, third son of Ernst I. of Saxony, surnamed the Pious, the friend and companion in arms of King Gustaf Adolf of Sweden. The Duchy was only one-third its present size up to the year 1826, when, by the extinction of the ancient family of Saxe-Gotha, the territories of Hildburghausen and Saalfeld fell to the father of the present Duke. The Duke has a civil list of 394,286 marks paid out of the produce of the State domains belonging to the ducal family. Besides these he receives the half of the surplus, which is estimated for the 3 financial years 1897-99 at 410,800 marks.

Constitution and Finance.

The charter of the Duchy bears date August 23, 1829, and is supplemented by the laws of 1870, 1873 and 1896. It provides for a legislative organization, consisting of one Chamber of twenty-four representatives. Four of these are elected by those who pay the highest land and property tax, and four by those who pay income tax on an income of 3,000 marks or more; sixteen by all other inhabitants. The Chamber meets as often as necessary, and in any case for the arrangement of the budget every three years, and new elections take place every six.

The budget for the 3 financial years 1900-1902 states the revenue at 8,744,478 marks, and the expenditure at 7,888,598 marks; 2,852,860 marks of the revenue are drawn from State domains. The chief items of expenditure are Matrikularbeträge (or contributions) for the Empire, the interest of the public debt, the expenses for the administration of the State domains and of the State, and the civil list for the Ducal family. The debt in 1900 amounted to 8,303,512 marks. Most of the debt is covered by productive State capital.

Area and Population.

Area, 953 square miles; population in 1895 was 234,005; on December 1, 1900, 250,683 (123,027 males and 127,656 females). Of the total in 1895 231,969 were Protestants; 3,179 were Catholics; 1,487 were Jews. The capital, Meiningen, had, in 1900, 14,518 inhabitants. In 1899 there were 2,185 marriages; 8,772 births; 4,939 deaths; surplus of births, 3,833. Of the births 281 (3.2 per cent.) were stillborn, and 994 (11.3 per cent.) illegitimate. Emigrants: 1895, 68; 1896, 66; 1897, 34; 1898, 33; 1899, 56; 1900, 49. In 1899 there were 2,164 criminals convicted.

Agriculture.

In 1895 there were in the Duchy 31,907 separate farms, as follows: under 1 hectare, 15,370; 1-10 hectares, 13,469; 10-100 hectares, 3,011; over 100 hectares, 57. Their total area was 166,229 hectares. They supported a population of 67,540, of whom 32,106 were actively engaged in agriculture. In 1900 the cultivated area and produce were as follows:—

Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.	Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.
Rye	17,971	25,578	Potatoes ..	14,108	170,926
Wheat	10,420	17,565	Oats	19,431	33,510
Barley	5,692	10,065	Hay	27,182	134,079

There are 161 miles of railway, and 1,220 miles of high road.

British Consul-General.—Freiherr Chr. K. B. von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

Reference.

Statistik des Herzogthums Sachsen Meiningen. Meiningen, 1882-1900.

SAXE-WEIMAR.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-WEIMAR.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Wilhelm Ernst, born June 10, 1876, son of the late Prince Karl August and Princess Pauline of Saxe-Weimar; succeeded his grandfather, the late Grand-duke Karl Alexander, January 5, 1901.

Aunts of the Grand-duke.

I. Princess Maria, born January 20, 1849; married February 6, 1876, to Prince Heinrich VII., of Reuss-Schleiz-Köstritz.

II. Princess Elisabeth, born February 28, 1854; married Nov. 6, 1886, to Johann, Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Cousin of the Grand-duke.

Prince Eduard, born October 11, 1823, the son of the late Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar; major-general in the British army; married Nov. 27, 1851, to Lady Augusta Catherine, born Jan. 14, 1827, daughter of the fifth Duke of Richmond.

The family of the Grand-duke stands at the head of the Ernestine or elder line of the princely houses of Saxony, which include Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; while the younger, or Albertine line, is represented by the Kings of Saxony. In the event of the Albertine line becoming extinct, the Grand-duke of Weimar would ascend the Saxon throne. Saxe-Weimar was formed into an independent Principality in 1640. After a temporary subdivision the Principality was finally, on the death of the last duke of Eisenach in 1741, united into a compact whole under Ernest Augustus (1728-1748), who introduced the principle of primogeniture. At the Congress of Vienna a considerable increase of territory, together with the title of Grand-duke, was awarded to Duke Karl August, known as a patron of German literature.

The Grand-duke has a large private fortune, part of which he obtained in dowry with his consort, Princess Sophie of the Netherlands. He has also a civil list of 960,000 marks, or 48,000*l.*

Constitution and Finance.

The Constitution of the Grand-duchy was granted May 5, 1816; but slightly altered by the law of October 15, 1850. It was the first liberal Constitution granted in Germany. According to this charter the legislative power is vested in a House of Parliament of one Chamber. It is composed of 33 members, of whom five are chosen by landowners having a yearly income of from 3,000 marks upwards; five by other persons of the same income; and twenty-three by the other inhabitants. The first-mentioned ten deputies are elected directly, the remaining twenty-three indirectly. All citizens over twenty-one years of age have the franchise. The Chamber meets every three years. The executive, acting under the orders of the Grand-duke, but responsible to the representatives of the country, is divided into three departments.

The budget is granted by the Chamber for a period of three years. That from 1902 to 1904 comprises an annual income and an annual expenditure of 11,743,050 marks. The State forests yield a large income, while there is a graduated tax on all incomes, the estimates for which are based on a total

income for the population of 127,244,824 marks in January, 1900. The public debt amounted to 1,967,984 marks on April 27, 1901. The debt is more than covered by real property and stocks.

Area and Population.

The Grand-duchy has an area of 1,388 English square miles, and consists of the three detached districts of Weimar, Eisenach, and Neustadt, to which belong also 24 smaller exclaves. The population in 1890 was 326,091; in 1895, 339,217; 1900, 362,873; on December 1, 1900, 362,018 (176,650 males and 185,368 females). Marriages, 1900, 3,051; births, 12,322; deaths, 6,969; surplus of births, 5,353. Among the births, 384 (3·1 per cent.) were stillborn, and 1,178 (9·5 per cent.) illegitimate.

In 1900, 42·09 per cent. of the population lived in towns with 2,000 inhabitants and upwards, and 57·91 per cent. in rural communes. The town of Weimar, capital and largest town of the Grand-duchy, had 28,489 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1900. The number of emigrants in eight years was as follows:—

1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
104	122	137	120	125	92	20	86

Of the emigrants in 1900, 71 went to the United States.

Religion, Instruction, Justice, and Crime.

In 1895 Saxe-Weimar contained 325,315 Protestants (95·9 per cent.), 12,112 Catholics (3·6 per cent.), 455 other Christians, 1,290 Jews, and 45 others.

The University at Jena (see *Germany*) is common to the four Saxon Duchies. The public schools in the Grand-duchy at the close of 1898-99 were as follows:—

Schools	No.	Teachers	Pupils
Elementary schools	462	947	57,074
Gymnasias	3	52	806
Realgymnasias	2	28	549
Realschulen (5 private) . . .	7	64	767
Normal schools	2	36	234
Drawing schools	2	7	571
Deaf-mute and blind asylum .	1	9	46

Saxe-Weimar contains two Landgerichte, while the district of Neustadt is subject to the jurisdiction of the Landgericht at Gera, common to Saxe-Weimar and the Reuss Principalities. The Oberlandesgericht at Jena is a common court of appeal for the four Saxon Duchies, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, the two Reuss Principalities, and parts of Prussia. In 1899, 2,192 persons were convicted of crime in Saxe-Weimar.

Production.

The number of separate agricultural tenements on June 14, 1895, was as follows:—

Under 1 Hect.	1-10 Hect.	10-100 Hect.	Over 100 Hect.	Total
16,575	19,419	6,073	160	42,227

Their total area was 289,568 hectares. These farms supported a population of 123,011, of whom 56,693 were actively engaged in agriculture. The chief crops in 1900 were as follows:—

Crops	Hectares	1,000 Kilog.	Crops	Hectares	1,000 Kilog.
Wheat	24,709	46,950	Oats	33,825	62,347
Rye	28,425	40,084	Potatoes	23,243	300,800
Barley	25,540	46,520	Hay	30,921	144,737

There were 220 miles of railway in 1899.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Rt. Hon. Sir F. C. Lascelles, G.C.B. G.C.M.G.

Consul-General.—Freiherr C. C. B. von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

SAXONY.

(KÖNIGREICH SACHSEN.)

Reigning King.

Albert, born April 23, 1828; eldest son of King Johann and of Queen Amalie, daughter of King Maximilian I. of Bavaria. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, October 29, 1873. Married June 18, 1853, to Queen Karola, born August 5, 1833, daughter of Prince Gustav of Vasa.

Sister and Brother of the King.

I. Princess *Elisabeth*, born February 4, 1830; married April 22, 1850, to Prince Ferdinand of Sardinia; widow February 10, 1855.

II. Prince *Georg*, Duke of Saxony, born August 8, 1832; married May 11, 1859, to Infanta Maria Anna, born July 21, 1843 (died February 5, 1884), daughter of King Ferdinand of Portugal. Offspring of the union are six children:—1. Princess Mathilde, born March 19, 1863. 2. Prince Friedrich August, born May 25, 1865; married November 21, 1891, to Princess Luise of Tuscany, born September 2, 1870. Offspring: Prince Georg, born January 15, 1893; Prince Friedrich Christian, born December 31, 1893; Prince Ernst Heinrich, born December 9, 1896; Princess Margarethe, born January 24, 1900; Princess Maria Alix, born September 27, 1901. 3. Princess Maria Josefa, born May 31, 1867; married October 2, 1886, to Archduke Otto of Austria. 4. Prince Johann Georg, born July 10, 1869; married April 5, 1894, to Duchess Maria Isabella of Württemberg. 5. Prince Max, born November 17, 1870; became a priest July 26, 1896.

The royal house of Saxony counts amongst the oldest reigning families in Europe. Heinrich of Eilenburg, of the family of Wettin, was Margrave of Meissen 1089-1103; he was succeeded by his son, Heinrich (1103-1123), and Konrad the Great (1123-1156), well known in Saxon history. The house subsequently spread into numerous branches, the elder of which, called the Ernestine line, is represented by the ducal families of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Saxe-Meiningen, and the grand-ducal family of Saxe-Weimar; while the younger, the Albertine line, lives in the rulers of the Kingdom of Saxony. In 1806 the Elector Friedrich August III. (1763-1827), on entering the Confederation of the Rhine, assumed the title of King of Saxony, which was confirmed in 1815. The predecessors of the present King were Friedrich August I. (1806-1827), Anton (1827-1836), Friedrich August II. (1836-1854), Johann (1854-1873).

King Albert has a civil list of 3,142,300 marks per annum. Exclusive

of this sum are the appanages, or dotations of the princes and princesses, amounting annually to (1898-99) 650,039 marks. The formerly royal domains consisting chiefly of extensive forests, became, in 1830, the property of the State.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Saxony dates from September 4, 1831; but has undergone numerous alterations, the last being that of March 28, 1896. The crown is hereditary in the male line; but, at the extinction of the latter, also in the female line. The sovereign comes of age at the completed eighteenth year, and, during his minority, the nearest heir to the throne takes the regency. The legislature is jointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two Chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the blood royal who are of age; one deputy of the (Lutheran) archbishopric of Meissen, the proprietor (or one deputy) of the 'Herrschaft' of Wildenfels, one of the proprietors of mediatised domains, now held by five owners, one deputy of the University of Leipzig, the two proprietors of 'Standesherrschaften,' the Lutheran 'Oberhofprediger' at Dresden, the Dean of the Roman Catholic Chapter of St. Peter at Bautzen in his character as 'Apostolic Vicar' at Dresden, the superintendent at Leipzig, one deputy of the collegiate institution of Wurzen, one of the proprietors of four estates in fee; twelve deputies elected by the owners of other nobiliar estates for life; ten noble proprietors and five other members without restriction nominated by the King for life; and the burgomasters of eight towns. The Lower Chamber is made up of thirty-seven deputies of towns and forty-five representatives of rural communes. The qualification for a seat in the Upper House is the possession of a landed estate worth at least 4,000 marks a year, and the qualification for the right of electing to the same, is the possession of a landed estate worth at least 3,000 marks a year; which qualification, however, is not required by the *ex-officio* deputies of chapters and of the university. Members of the Lower House must be Saxon citizens over thirty, and pay at least 30 marks in direct State taxes; and electors of the 'Wahlmannen,' i.e., direct electors, are all men above twenty-five years of age who pay any direct contribution. The indirect electors are divided into three classes; the first consists of all electors who pay at least 300 marks, the second of those who pay at least 38 marks annual land tax, and the third of all the other electors. The members of both Houses, with the exception of the hereditary and certain of the *ex-officio* members, are each allowed 12 marks per day during the sittings of Parliament, and an allowance for travelling expenses. Both Houses may propose new laws; no taxes can be imposed, levied, or altered without the sanction of both.

The executive is in the King and in the Ministry of State (*Gesamt-Ministerium*), and in the separate Ministries of Justice, of Finance, of the Interior, of War, of Foreign Affairs, and of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Area and Population.

Saxony has an area of 14,992·94 square kilometres, 5,787 English square miles, with a population on December 1, 1900 (preliminary census report), of 4,199,758 (2,042,487 males and 2,157,321 females, i.e. 195·6 females per 100 males). The following table shows the area and population of the whole and of each of the five 'Kreishauptmannschaften,' or chief governmental divisions in 1895 and 1900:—

AREA AND POPULATION

Kreishauptmannschaften	Area, Eng- lish Sq. Miles	Population.		Population per Sq. Mile 1900
		Dec. 1895	Dec. 1900	
Dresden	1,674	1,067,757	1,216,044	726·5
Leipzig	1,378	945,179	1,059,273	768·7
Bautzen	953	385,010	405,092	425·1
Chemnitz	799	734,044	791,296	991·1
Zwickau	983	655,628	727,453	740·0
Total	5,787	3,787,618	4,199,758	725·7

In 1815, when the Kingdom received its present limits, the population was 1,178,802. The growth of the population since 1846 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.
1846	1,836,433	313	1·3	1880	2,972,805	507	1·54
1855	2,039,176	348	1·2	1885	3,182,003	543	1·41
1864	2,337,192	399	1·6	1890	3,502,684	605·3	2·00
1871	2,556,244	436	1·3	1895	3,787,688	654·5	1·63
1875	2,760,586	471	1·99	1900	4,199,758	725·7	—

Of the total population in 1900, 2,100,475 or 50·01 per cent., live in towns and the remainder, 49·99 per cent., in rural communes.

The conjugal condition of the population was as follows in 1895:—

	Males	Females	Total
Children	649,486	662,929	1,312,365
Adults—			
Unmarried	449,539	427,780	877,319
Married	690,562	692,248	1,382,810
Widowed	45,777	159,491	205,268
Divorced or separated . .	3,108	6,818	9,926

The division of the population according to occupation is shown under the German Empire. Besides the German population, Saxony contains (1885) 49,916 Wends, most of them in the district of Bautzen. In 1895 there were (besides other Germans) 82,357 foreigners.

The movement of the population is shown in the following table:—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1895	33,693	151,473	5,313	19,001	90,656	55,524
1896	35,142	157,593	5,376	20,525	85,677	66,540
1897	37,001	159,119	5,456	20,602	92,303	61,360
1898	38,611	162,555	5,593	21,059	92,785	69,770
1899	38,980	164,164	5,585	21,148	99,609	64,555

On May 1, 1900, the factory hands in Saxony were returned at 548,353, of whom 373,198 were males and 175,155 females; 188,647 were engaged in the textile industry, 87,240 in the manufacture of machinery and tools, 58,208 in industries connected with stone and earth, and 34,485 in those connected with paper and leather. The total number of factories and industrial establishments was 19,622, of which 6,803 had steam power. The following shows the mining statistics for five years:—

Year	Coal Mines				Other Mines				Total			
	No. of Mines	Hands	Production in metric tons		Value in 1,000 marks	No. of Mines	Hands	Produce in 1,000 marks	No. of Mines	Hands	Produce in 1,000 marks	
			Coal	Lignite								
1895	149	24,107	4,435,328	1,018,486	43,577	70	5,811	3,252	219	30,318	47,084	
1896	147	24,779	4,536,603	1,035,825	45,778	73	5,334	3,129	220	30,158	49,030	
1897	141	25,029	4,571,685	1,073,239	48,918	66	5,129	2,696	207	30,158	51,514	
1898	134	25,297	4,436,455	1,180,928	50,229	64	4,620	2,635	202	29,917	52,864	
1899	137	25,737	4,446,796	1,292,348	52,916	51	4,199	2,643	188	29,936	55,559	

In 1899 the Saxon iron-foundries produced 338,053 metric tons of finished iron, representing a value of 64,525,627 marks. In 1899-1900, 649 breweries produced 4,763,989 hectolitres of beer; and 571 distilleries consumed 119,382,100 kilogrammes of raw material in the manufacture of spirits, and produced 134,777 hectolitres of pure alcohol.

Communications.

At the end of 1900 the total length of the Saxon State Railways was 1,886 miles, 177 miles being in neighbouring territories; besides, 60 miles of railways belonged to companies but were worked by the State.

British Minister Resident.—Viscount Gough (residing at Dresden).

British Consul-General.—Freiherr C. C. B. von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

Consul at Dresden.—Henry Palmié.

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SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.)

Reigning Prince.

Georg, born October 10, 1846, son of Prince Adolph Georg; succeeded his father May 8, 1893; married, April 16, 1882, to Princess *Marie Anna*, of Saxe-Altenburg, born March 14, 1864.—*Offspring*:—1. Prince *Adolf*, born February 23, 1883. 2. Prince *Moritz*, born March 11, 1884. 3. Prince *Wolrad*, born April 19, 1887. 4. Prince *Stephan*, born June 21, 1891. 5. Prince *Heinrich*, born Sept. 25, 1894. *Mother of the Reigning Prince*.—Princess *Hermine*, born Sept. 29, 1827, daughter of the late Prince George Heinrich of

Waldeck.—*Brothers and Sister of the Reigning Prince*.—1. Princess *Hermine*, born Oct. 5, 1845; married, Feb. 16, 1876, to Maximilian, Duke of Württemberg, who died July 28, 1888. 2. Prince *Hermann*, born May 19, 1848. 3. Prince *Otto*, born Sept. 13, 1854; married (morg.) November 28, 1893, to Anna von Köppen, created Countess von Hagenburg. 4. Prince *Adolf*, born July 20, 1859; married, November 19, 1890, to Princess Victoria of Prussia, daughter of the late Emperor Friedrich. The reigning house of Lippe is descended from a count of the same name who lived in the sixteenth century.

Constitution and Finance.

The Principality has a Constitution, dated November 17, 1868, under which there is a legislative Diet of 15 members, two of whom are appointed by the Prince, one nominated by the nobility, one by the clergy, one by certain functionaries, and the rest elected by the people. To the Prince belongs part of the legislative and all the executive authority.

For the financial year 1901-1902 the revenue was stated at 1,092,542 marks, and the expenditure the same. There was in 1900 a public debt of 256,055 marks.

Area and Population.

Area, 131 square miles; population in 1890, 39,163; in 1895, 41,224; on December 1, 1900, 43,132 (21,449 males and 21,683 females). Marriages, 1899, 352; births, 1,264; deaths, 689; surplus of births, 575. Of the births 35 (2·8 per cent.) were stillborn, and 49 (3·9 per cent.) illegitimate. Emigrants, 1894, 3; 1895, 8; 1896, 3; 1897, 2; 1898, 2; 1899, 11; in 1900, 6. In 1899 there were 124 criminal convictions. Except 785 Catholics and 257 Jews (1900) the inhabitants are Protestant. Buckeburg, the residence town, has 5,625 inhabitants.

Agricultural enclosures (1895), 7,218, with a population of 11,725, of whom 5,180 were actively engaged on the farms. Of these enclosures 4,186 were less than 1 hectare each; 2,399 ranged from 1 to less than 10; 625 from 10 to less than 100 hectares; while only 8 had an area of 100 hectares and upwards. Their total area was 24,016 hectares. In 1900 the area (in hectares) under rye was 5,325; wheat, 2,141; summer barley, 245; potatoes, 1,658; oats 2,510; hay, 4,816. The yield (in metric tons) was: rye, 11,032; wheat, 5,187; summer barley, 472; potatoes, 18,389; oats, 5,145; hay, 18,781.

The State has 24 miles of railway.

British Consul-General.—Sir William Ward (Hamburg).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.

Schaumburg-Lippische Landesanzeigen bezw. Landesverordnungen.

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.)

Reigning Prince.

Günther, born August 21, 1852, succeeded his cousin Prince Georg, Jan. 19, 1890; married December 10, 1891, to Princess Anna Luise of Schönburg-Waldenburg.

The Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt line is a younger branch of the house of Schwarzburg, being descended from Albert VII., 1605, who died in the middle of the seventeenth century. The present sovereign has a civil list of 297,012 marks. The State domains are the property of the reigning family.

The emigration from Saxony, embarking at German and Dutch ports, was as follows:—

1898	1899	1900	1901	1897	1898	1899	1900
3,908	2,018	1,914	1,303	950	1,128	1,057	876

The population of the principal towns, according to the preliminary results of the recent census of 1900, is:—

Leipzig	455,089	Zittau	80,921
Dresden	395,349	Glauchau	25,679
Chemnitz	206,584	Reichenbach	24,498
Plauen	73,891	Bautzen	26,024
Zwickau	55,829	Crimmitschau	22,840
Meissen	31,437	Meerane	23,851
Freiberg	30,175		

Religion.

Although the royal family is of the Roman Catholic confession, the vast majority of the inhabitants of Saxony are Protestants. The distribution of the different creeds was as follows in 1895:—Lutherans, 3,611,670, or 95·35 per cent.; Roman Catholics, 140,285, or 3·70 per cent.; Reformists, 10,538 other Christians, 15,059; Jews, 9,902; unclassified, 234. The heads of the Lutheran Church are the ministers 'in evangelicis.' The chief governing body is the 'Landes-Consistorium' or National Consistory at Dresden; and it also has a representative Synod (*Synode*) with 35 clerical and 42 lay members (1901). Ecclesiastically the Kingdom was divided into 1,023 Lutheran parishes and 88 Roman-Catholic parishes in 1900.

Instruction.

The Kingdom is divided into 31 school-inspection districts. On May 1, 1900, there were in Saxony 2,253 public Protestant and 45 Roman Catholic common schools (*Volkschulen*), 71 private and chapter schools, and 1,971 advanced common schools (*Fortbildungsschulen*), or altogether 4,340 common schools, with a total attendance of 792,186. In addition there were 1 polytechnic at Dresden (in 1900, 1,073 students), 1 mining academy at Freiberg (330 students), 1 forestry academy at Tharandt (89 students), and 1 veterinary high school at Dresden (212 students); further, 17 Gymnasias, 10 Realgymnasias, 34 'Realschulen,' 22 seminaries, and 8 higher girls' schools—altogether 86 educational establishments, with a total attendance of 25,228, exclusive of the University and a large number of industrial, commercial, agricultural, musical, and art institutes.

The University of Leipzig, founded in 1409, and attended in the winter of 1900–1901 by 3,586 students, is one of the largest in Germany.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

Saxony has one 'Oberlandesgericht,' at Dresden, 7 'Landgerichte,' and 107 'Amtsgerichte.' The 'Reichsgericht' has its seat at Leipzig. In 1899, 28,360 persons were convicted of crime.

Recent statistics of pauperism are not available.

Finance.

The financial period extends over a term of two years. In the financial accounts, both the revenue and expenditure are divided into 'ordinary' and 'extraordinary,' the latter representing disbursements for public works. The budget estimate for each of the two years 1900–01 was 92,181,039 marks, and was balanced by the expenditure; there was also for the two years 1900–01 an extraordinary revenue and expenditure of 112,783,186 marks. More than one-half of the total revenue is derived from domains, forests, and State railways. The net revenue from railways alone amounted in 1900 to 33,093,489 marks. The chief branch of expenditure is that of interest and sinking fund of the public debt, amounting to 35,260,516 marks for each of the years 1900 and 1901.

The public debt amounted in 1901 to 877,167,450 marks. The debt was incurred almost entirely for the establishment and purchase of a network of railways and telegraphs, and the promotion of other works of public utility. The total capital invested in State railways at the end of 1900 was 967,206,084 marks.

The total income of all classes of the population was estimated in 1900 at 2,214,073,426 marks.

Production and Industry.

Saxony is, in proportion to its size, the busiest industrial State in the Empire, rivalled only by the leading industrial provinces of Prussia. Textile manufactures form the leading branch of industry, but mining and metal-working are also important.

In 1900, of the total area, 1,027,995 hectares were under cultivation, viz.:—843,759 hectares (82·08 per cent.) arable; 175,396 hectares (17·06 per cent.) meadow; 8,461 hectares (0·82 per cent.) pasture; 379 hectares (0·04 per cent.) vineyard; besides 387,729 hectares (1893) under wood, of which 168,804 belonged (1893) to the State. The number of separate farms on June 5, 1882, and on June 14, 1895, was as follows:—

—	Under 1 Hect.	1-10 Hect.	10-100 Hect.	Over 100 Hect.	Total
1882	94,783	69,171	28,209	758	192,921
1895	96,796	67,685	28,392	754	193,627

In 1895 their total area was 1,344,824 hectares. They supported a population of 517,642, of whom 271,977 were actively engaged in agriculture.

The areas (in hectares) under the chief crops, and the yield per hectare (2·47 acres) in metric tons (of 2,204 lbs.) at the undernoted dates were as follows:—

—	Area		Yield per hectare in metric tons		
	1899	1900	1899	1900	Aver. 1891-00
Wheat	61,173	63,056	1·85	2·14	2·07
Rye	208,137	204,846	1·27	1·30	1·48
Barley	29,594	29,489	1·54	1·75	1·66
Oats	188,345	192,361	1·66	1·73	1·61
Potatoes	124,546	126,138	8·47	11·96	11·13
Hay, &c.	177,366	175,396	3·64	3·57	3·36

Constitution and Finance.

The fundamental law of the Principality is the Constitution of March 21, 1854, modified November 16, 1870. For all legislative measures the Prince has to obtain the consent of a Chamber of Representatives of sixteen members, four of whom are elected by the highest assessed inhabitants, and the rest returned by the general population. The deputies are elected for three years.

There are triennial budgets. For the period 1900-02 the annual public income and expenditure were settled at 3,096,800 marks each. There is a public debt of 4,030,669 marks, one-fourth of which is covered by real property and stocks.

Area and Population.

Area, 363 square miles; population in 1895, 88,685; on December 1, 1900, 93,059 (45,259 males and 47,800 females). The population is Protestant, there being (1895) only 479 Catholics, and 81 Jews. Rudolstadt, the capital, has (1900) 12,405 inhabitants. In 1899 there were 831 marriages, 3,212 births, and 1,831 deaths; surplus of births, 1,381. Of the births, 105 (3·3 per cent.) were stillborn, and 338 (10·5 per cent.) illegitimate. Emigrants in 1896, 31; 1897, 20; 1898, 19; 1899, 22; in 1900, 18 (of whom 17 went to the United States). In 1899 there were 948 convictions for crime.

Agriculture.

On June 14, 1895, there were in the Principality 13,264 farms, as follows: under 1 hectare, 7,072; 1-10 hectares, 5,186; 10-100 hectares, 986; over 100 hectares, 20. Their total area was 72,899 hectares. They supported a population of 27,195, of whom 11,770 were actually engaged in agriculture. In 1900 the cultivated area and the yield were as follows:—

Rye, 6,877 hectares, yielding 11,693 tons; wheat, 3,825 hectares, yielding 10,086 tons; summer barley, 3,455 hectares, yielding 7,511 tons; oats, 5,366 hectares, yielding 11,205 tons; potatoes, 5,954 hectares, yielding 69,945 tons; hay, 7,322 hectares, yielding 36,903 tons.

There are (1899) 53 miles of railway.

British Consul-General.—Dr. P. Schwabach (Berlin).

SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.)

Reigning Prince.

Karl Günther, born August 7, 1830; succeeded his father, Prince Günther Friedrich Karl II., July 17, 1880; married, June 12, 1869, to Princess Marie of Saxe-Altenburg, born June 28, 1845.

Brother and Sister of the Prince.—I. Prince **Leopold**, born July 2, 1832. II. Princess **Marie**, born June 14, 1837.

The princes of the house of Schwarzburg belong to a very ancient and wealthy family. The small territory of the house was left undisturbed at the Congress of Vienna. The civil list of the Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen amounts to 500,000 marks, being nearly one sixth of the revenue of the country.

Constitution and Finance.

The Principality has a Constitution, granted July 8, 1857, under which restricted legislative rights are given to a Diet composed of fifteen members, five of whom are appointed by the Prince, five elected by certain highly-taxed landowners and others, and five elected by the inhabitants in general. The sole executive and part of the legislative power is in the hands of the

Prince, who exercises his authority through a Government divided into five departments.

For the years 1900 to 1903 the annual revenue was estimated to amount to 3,381,833 marks, and the annual expenditure to the same. There is a public debt (January 1, 1901) of 5,713,951 marks.

Area and Population.

The area of the Principality is 332 English square miles; the population in 1895 was 78,074; on December 1, 1900, 80,898 (39,508 males and 41,390 females). In 1890 the population was 75,510, of whom 74,615 were Protestant, 636 Catholic, and 228 Jews. The chief towns, Sondershausen and Arnstadt, have respectively 7,054 (1900) and 14,421 inhabitants. In 1899 there were 691 marriages, 2,645 births, 1,674 deaths; surplus of births, 971. Of the births, 97 (3·7 per cent.) were stillborn, and 236 (8·9 per cent.) illegitimate. Emigrants: 1895, 19; 1896, 11; 1897, 5; 1898, 23; 1899, 21; 1900, 14. In 1899 there were 789 criminals convicted.

Agriculture.

In 1895 there were in the Principality 11,786 separate farms, as follows: under 1 hectare, 5,616; 1-10 hectares, 5,006; 10-100 hectares, 1,128; over 100 hectares, 37. Their total area was 63,747 hectares. They supported a population of 25,064, of whom 11,212 were actually engaged in agriculture. In 1900 the cultivated area and produce were as follows:

Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.	Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.
Rye ...	5,108	8,077	Potatoes ...	4,792	54,720
Wheat ...	6,224	12,114	Oats ...	7,881	15,363
Barley ...	5,663	10,400	Hay ...	3,905	16,786

There are (1899) 68 miles of railway, of which 21 miles are local private lines.

WALDECK.

(FÜRSTENTHUM WALDECK.)

Reigning Prince.

Friedrich, born January 20, 1865; the son of Prince George Victor and Princess Helena of Nassau; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, May 12, 1893; married, August 9, 1895, to Princess Bathildis of Schaumburg-Lippe; offspring: Prince Josias, born May 13, 1896; Prince Max, born September 13, 1898; Princess Helene, born December 22, 1899. Brother and sisters of the reigning prince are:—I. Princess **Pauline**, born October 19, 1855; married, May 7, 1881, to the Hereditary Prince Alexis of Bentheim-Steinfurt. II. Princess **Emma**, born August 2, 1858; married, January 7, 1879, King Willem III. of the Netherlands; widow, November 20, 1890. III. Princess **Helene**, born February 17, 1861; married, April 27, 1882, to Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, son of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain; widow March 28, 1884. IV. Princess **Elizabeth**, born September 6, 1873; married May 3, 1900, to Alexander, hereditary Count of

Erbach-Schönberg. V. Prince *Wolrad-Friedrich* (brother on the father's side), born June 22, 1892.

After the war between Austria and Prussia, at the end of 1866, a 'Treaty of Accession' was signed by the Prince on July 18, 1867, by which he surrendered his chief sovereign rights to King Wilhelm I. for ten years, retaining merely nominal power, and renewed November 24, 1877, till January 1, 1888. A Treaty, made March 2, 1887, continued the arrangement for the future, making it terminable on notice given.

Constitution and Finance.

The charter of the Principality was granted August 17, 1852. It provided for a legislative assembly of forty-one members, but this number is now reduced to fifteen, with authority restricted to purely local affairs. In terms of the 'Treaty of Accession' all public officials are appointed by the King of Prussia, and take the oath of fidelity to him. Prussia also manages the finances of the Principality.

The estimated revenue and expenditure for three years are:—1899, 1,546,586 marks; 1900, 1,545,779 marks; 1901, 1,545,783 marks.

The debt on July 1, 1901, was 1,902,800 marks.

Area and Population.

The Principality has an area of 438 English square miles with a population of 57,918 (27,935 males and 29,983 females) on December 1, 1900.

It is thus divided for administrative purposes into circles:—*Waldeck*: Twiste, population, 16,430; Eisenberge, population, 17,593; Eder, population, 15,259; *Pyrmont*: population, 8,636—total, 57,918 (27,935 males and 29,983 females) in December, 1900 (preliminary census returns).

Marriages, 1899, 418; births, 1,783 (86, or 4·8 per cent., stillborn, and 134, or 7·5 per cent., illegitimate); deaths, 1,156; surplus, 627. Emigrants, 1896, 43; 1897, 11; 1898, 24; 1899, 24; 1900, 19. Criminals convicted in 1899, 174. Except 1,831 Catholics and 637 Jews, the people are Protestants. The residence town, Arolsen, has (1900) 2,734 inhabitants.

On June 14, 1895, the number of separate agricultural tenements was as follows:—

Below 1 Hect.	1-10 Hect.	10-100 Hect.	Over 100 Hect.	Total.
4,185	4,249	1,599	34	10,067

Their total area was 71,195 hectares. They supported 30,299 persons, of whom 11,937 were actively engaged in agriculture. Railways, 22 miles.

British Minister-Resident.—Viscount Gough.

Consul-General.—Sir William Ward (Hamburg).

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WÜRTTEMBERG.

(KÖNIGREICH WÜRTTEMBERG.)

Reigning King.

Wilhelm II., King of Württemberg, born February 25, 1848; son of the late Prince Friedrich of Württemberg (cousin of the late king Karl I.) and of the late Princess Katharine of Württemberg (sister of the late king); ascended the throne on the death of Karl I., October 6, 1891. Married (1), February 15, 1877, to Princess *Marie* of Waldeck-Pyrmont, who died April 30, 1882; issue of this union, Princess *Pauline*, born December 19, 1877, married October 29, 1898, to Prince Friedrich of Wied. (2), April 8, 1886, Princess *Charlotte* of Schaumburg-Lippe.

The former Duchy and Electorate of Württemberg was erected into a Kingdom by the Peace of Pressburg, 1805, and by a decree of January 1, 1806. The civil list of the king amounts to 2,017,189 marks, with additional grants of 100,579 marks for the other members of the royal family.

Constitution and Government.

Württemberg is a constitutional hereditary Monarchy, the Constitution of which bears date September 25, 1819. It vests certain powers in the Landstände, or two 'Estates' of the realm, called together every three years, or oftener if necessary. The Upper Chamber, or House of Standesherren, is composed of the princes of the royal family, of the heads of twenty mediatised houses which were before 1806 endowed with votes in the Imperial Diet, and a number of members nominated by the king hereditarily or for life, which number, however, must not exceed one-third of that of the two other categories (there are now eight, two hereditary). The Second Chamber, or House of Deputies (*Abgeordneten*), consists of thirteen members of the nobility, elected by the Ritterschaft (Equestrian Order) of the Kingdom; six dignitaries of the Evangelical clergy; three dignitaries of the Catholic clergy; the chancellor of the University of Tübingen; seven deputies of towns ('*gute Städte*'), and sixty-three of districts ('*Oberämter*'), elected by all citizens over twenty-five years of age by secret ballot. All the members of the Second Chamber are chosen for six years, and they must be thirty years of age; property qualification is not necessary. The president of the Upper Chamber is appointed by the king, the vice-president is elected by the Chamber from among the hereditary members; the president and vice-president of the Second Chamber are both elected by the deputies. The debates of both Chambers are public. Whenever the Chambers are not sitting they are represented by a committee of twelve persons, consisting of the presidents of both Chambers, two members of the Upper, and eight of the Lower House. A special court of justice, called the *Staats-Gerichtshof*, is appointed guardian of the Constitution. It is com-

posed of a president and twelve members, six of whom, together with the president, are nominated by the king, while the other six are elected by the combined Chambers. Members of both Chambers receive an allowance of 9s. 2d. a day during the session and travelling expenses, but to hereditary members of the Upper Chamber payment is made on application only.

The executive of the Kingdom is a Ministry of State composed of six ministerial departments. The heads of the six departments are the Ministers of Justice; of Foreign Affairs and the Royal House, to whose province belongs also the administration of the State railways, posts, and telegraphs; of the Interior; of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Education; of War; and of Finance. There is also a Privy Council (Geheimer Rat), of which the Ministers and some Councillors (Wirkliche Staatsräte) are members, and which the sovereign has a right to consult on all occasions.

For administrative purposes the country is divided into 4 circles (Kreise), 64 districts (Oberämter), and 1,911 communes (Gemeinden).

Area and Population.

Württemberg has an area of 7,503 English square miles, with a population of 2,169,434 on December 1, 1900.

The following table shows the area and population of the whole and of each of the four 'circles' (Kreise) in 1895 and 1900:—

Kreise	Area in Sq. Miles Dec. 1, 1895	Population		Population per Sq. Mile 1900
		1895	1900	
Neckar	1,281	697,373	745,675	582.1
Black Forest (Schwarzwald)	1,835	488,431	509,258	277.5
Jagst	1,977	398,887	400,005	202.3
Danube (Donau)	2,410	496,460	514,496	213.5
Total	7,503	2,081,151	2,169,434	289.1

The increase of population between 1895 and 1900, amounted on the whole to only 0.81 per cent. per annum. Of the total population in 1900, 774,574, or 35.8 per cent., lived in communes of 8,000 inhabitants and upwards, and 1,391,191, or 64.2 per cent., in rural communes. The population included 1,052,716 males and 1,116,718 females, or 106.8 females for every 100 males. The number of foreigners was 12,661 in 1895.

The movement of the population for five years was:—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1896	15,656	74,964	2,454	7,962	46,443	28,521
1897	15,975	73,800	2,299	7,529	49,657	24,143
1898	15,308	75,591	2,414	7,567	48,881	26,710
1899	16,760	76,193	2,383	7,572	47,597	28,596
1900	17,103	76,637	2,382	7,473	49,119	28,318

The emigration from Württemberg, chiefly to the United States of America, was as follows for eight years:—

1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
5,401	2,343	2,398	2,121	1,401	1,151	1,250	1,160

The population in 1900 of the largest towns was as follows:—

Stuttgart	176,705	Cannstatt	26,497	Gmünd	18,699
Ulm	42,985	Reutlingen	21,494	Tübingen	15,338
Heilbronn	37,891	Göppingen	19,384	Tuttlingen	13,530
Esslingen	27,325	Ludwigsburg	19,436	Ravensburg	13,453

Religion.

Of the population in 1900, 69 per cent. were Protestant and 30 per cent. Catholic. The various creeds were distributed as follows at the census of 1900:—

Kreise	Protestant	Catholic	Other Christians	Jews	Others
Neckar	657,339	76,256	6,189	5,499	392
Black Forest	375,973	129,705	2,263	1,296	21
Jagst	269,942	126,142	863	2,980	28
Danube	194,045	317,773	530	2,084	64
Total	1,497,349	649,876	9,845	11,859	505

The administration of the Evangelical Church is in the hands of a consistorium of one president, nine councillors, and six general superintendents, at Ludwigsburg, Heilbronn, Reutlingen, Tübingen, Hall, and Ulm. In the king is vested, according to the Constitution, the supreme direction as well as the guardianship—'obersthöheitliche Schutz und Aufsichtsrecht'—of the Evangelical Protestant Church. The Roman Catholics, most numerous in the southern part of the Kingdom, comprising the circle of the Danube, are under a bishop, who has his seat at Rottenburg, but who, in all important matters, has to act in conjunction with a Catholic church-council—Kirchenrath—appointed by the Government. The Jews likewise are under a special council (Oberkirchenbehörde), nominated by the king on the proposition of the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Education.

Instruction.

Education is compulsory in Württemberg, and there must be one public school or more in every commune. According to recent official returns, there is not an individual in the kingdom, above the age of ten, unable to read and write. There are 2,340 elementary public schools with 4,890 teachers, attended by 294,644 pupils; 83 Realschulen with 10,139 pupils; 70 grammar schools; 21 classical colleges (gymnasias), of which 4 are training colleges for the Protestant clergy, and 6 lyceums, having together 8,464 scholars. The whole educational system is completed by the University of Tübingen (founded in 1477). There are, besides, the Technical High School (Technische Hochschule) at Stuttgart, and several agricultural and other special institutes. The funds appropriated by the State to educational purposes amounted in 1898-99 to 6.5 million marks, not including the sums bestowed on public schools by the parishes or out of the revenue of foundations.

Crime and Pauperism.

In Württemberg there is one Oberlandesgericht at Stuttgart. In 1899, 16,733 persons were convicted of crimes. In 1892-93, 37,318 persons received public poor relief amounting to 3,544,563 marks.

Finance.

The estimated revenue and expenditure for two years ending March 31, 1901 and 1902, are as follows:—

Sources of Revenue	1901-1902	1902-1903
	Marks	Marks
Forests, Farms, Mines, Metal and Salt Works	11,189,484	11,189,484
Commercial Revenues—Railway: net receipts	16,300,000	16,300,000
Post Office, Telegraph, Steamers	2,982,100	3,800,100
Miscellaneous	605,381	559,275
Direct Taxes—on Lands, Buildings, Trades	10,956,520	11,194,020
Income Tax	7,896,000	8,166,000
Indirect Taxes—Excise	2,698,000	2,698,000
Dog Tax	293,000	293,000
Taxes on Wine and Beer	10,138,120	10,138,120
Fees and Perquisites	3,232,000	3,232,000
Duties on Successions	850,000	850,000
German Empire:—Quotas from Customs, &c.	22,728,290	22,728,290
Total Revenue	89,868,895	91,149,289

Branches of Expenditure	1901-1902	1902-1903
	Marks	Marks
Civil List	2,017,189	2,017,189
Appanages and Dowries	100,579	100,579
National Debt—Interest and Sinking Fund	20,630,905	21,141,683
Annuities and Compensations	524,358	525,815
Pensions—Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military	3,390,700	3,538,300
Others	567,200	577,200
Privy Council	60,240	60,240
Ministry of Justice	6,111,566	6,196,095
Foreign Affairs	177,183	177,183
the Interior	9,737,261	9,748,577
Worship and Education	13,300,785	13,409,987
Finance	4,138,514	4,137,764
Parliament, Expenses of	431,694	431,694
General Purposes Fund	80,000	80,000
German Empire—Matricular contribution to Postage	26,088,290	26,088,290
	630,000	630,000
Total Expenditure	87,986,464	88,855,596

The capital of the public debt was estimated to amount to 495,168,550 marks on April 1, 1902, of which the bulk bears interest at 3½ per cent. The debt of the Kingdom is divided into two portions—namely, the general debt and the railway debt. The latter, forming by far the largest portion of the total, amounted to 461,351,789 marks on April 1, 1902. The total debt

amounts to about 221 marks, or 10l. 16s. 5d. per head of the population, and the charge (interest and sinking fund) for 1901-1902 to 20,630,905 marks, or about 9·53m. per head. The net income of the railways, all expenses deducted, amounts to (1899-1900) 17,407,692 marks, covering 92 per cent. of the interest charge of the whole public debt, and 105 per cent. of the interest charge of the railway debt alone.

Army.

The total strength of the Württemberg corps d'armée (the 13th of Germany) had on the peace footing, 1901, 24,106 men, 4,250 horses, and 142 guns. In 1900 there were 11,091 recruits.

Industry.

Württemberg is primarily an agricultural State, and 2,948,900 acres, or 64 per cent. of the entire area, are under cultivation, and 1,482,240 acres, or 31 per cent., under forest. On June 14, 1895, the total number of agricultural tenements, each cultivated by one household, was as follows:—

Under 1 Hectare	Between 1 and 10 Hectares	Between 10 and 100 Hectares	Above 100 Hectares	Total
106,846	173,422	26,219	156	306,643

Their total area was 1,498,949 hectares. They supported 1,080,032 persons, of whom 429,624 were actively engaged upon them.

The areas under the principal crops (in hectares), and the yield (in metric tons) per hectare in 1899, and the average annual yield for 1888-97 were as follows:—

	1900				1900		
	Hectares	Yield per hect.	Average Yield, 1888-97		Hectares	Yield per hect.	Average Yield, 1888-97
Wheat	31,471	1·46	1·23	Potatoes	95,950	11·81	9·14
Rye	38,956	1·28	1·12	Hay	293,650	4·79	4·14
Barley	99,887	1·48	1·34	Clover, etc.	108,762	5·35	4·31
Oats	146,159	1·45	1·21	Hops	5,065	0·79	0·62
Spelt	171,554	1·24	0·99				

In 1900 vines occupied 16,830 hectares, and yielded 438,044 hectolitres of wine.

In 1899 were produced 4,128,325 hectolitres of beer. The total value of the minerals raised in the kingdom in 1899 was 1,266,372 marks.

In 1900 there were in Württemberg 1,193 miles of railway, of which 1,141 miles belonged to the State, 36 miles to private persons, and 15 miles to the neighbouring State of Baden. The Government owned also 111 miles of railway within neighbouring States.

British Minister.—Victor A. W. Drummond, C.B. (residing at Munich).

Consul at Stuttgart.—Frederick Rose.

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GREECE.

(KINGDOM OF HELLAS.)

Reigning King.

Georgios I., born December 24, 1845, N.S., the second son (Wilhelm) of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg Glücksburg, present King of Denmark; elected King of the Hellenes by the National Assembly at Athens, March 18 (30), 1863; accepted the crown, through his father the King of Denmark, acting as his guardian, June 4, 1863; declared of age by decree of the National Assembly, June 27, 1863; landed in Greece November 2, 1863; married, October 27, 1867, to Queen *Olya*, born August 22 (September 3), 1851, the eldest daughter of Grand-duke Constantine of Russia, brother of the late Emperor Alexander II.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Konstantinos*, Duke of Sparta, heir-apparent, born August 2, 1868; married October 27, 1889, to Princess Sophia, Princess of Prussia, sister of the Emperor William II. Offspring:—1. Prince *Georgios*, born July 19, 1890. 2. Prince *Alexandros*, born August 1, 1893. 3. Princess *Helene*, born May 2, 1896. 4. Prince *Paulos*, born December 14, 1901. II. Prince *Georgios*, born June 24, 1869; High Commissioner in Crete, December 1898. III. Prince *Nicolaos*, born January 21, 1872. IV. Princess *Maria*, born March 3, 1876; married April 30, 1900, to the Grand-duke George Michailovitch of Russia. V. Prince *Andreas*, born February 1, 1882. VI. Prince *Christophoros*, born August 10, 1888.

By decision of the Greek National Assembly of May 15, 1863, a civil list of 1,125,000 drachmai was settled on King Georgios I., to which the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia added 4,000*l.* each, making the total income of the sovereign of Greece about 52,000*l.* per annum. An annuity of 200,000 drachmai is allowed to the heir-apparent since he came of age in August 1886.

Greece, a province of the Turkish Empire since the commencement of the 16th century, gained its independence in the insurrection of 1821-29, and by the Protocol of London, of February 3, 1830, was declared a kingdom, under the protection of Great Britain, France, and Russia. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg having declined the crown of Greece, on the ground that the boun-

daries proposed were insufficient, and especially excluded the island of Crete, it was offered to, and 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, under the directing guidance of the three protecting Powers, of the present sovereign.

The King, according to Art. 49 of the Constitution of 1864, attains his majority upon completing his eighteenth year. Before he ascends the throne, he must take the oath to the Constitution in the presence of the ministers, the sacred synod, the deputies then in the metropolis, and the higher officials of the realm. Within two months at the most the King must convoke the Legislature. If the successor to the throne is either a minor or absent at the time of the King's decease, and no Regent has been appointed, the Legislative Chamber has to assemble of its own accord within ten days after the occurrence of that event. The constitutional royal authority in this case has to be exercised by the ministerial council, until the choice of a Regent, or the arrival of the successor to the throne. The present sovereign is allowed, by special exception, to adhere to the religion in which he was educated, the Protestant Lutheran faith, but his heirs and successors must be members of the Greek Orthodox Church.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of Greece, adopted October 29, 1864, vests the whole legislative power in a single chamber, called the *Bulé*, consisting of 207 representatives, elected by manhood suffrage (in the proportion of 1 for every 12,000 inhabitants) for the term of four years. Representatives must be at least 30 years of age, and electors 21. The elections take place by ballot, and each candidate must be put in nomination by the requisition of at least one-thirtieth of the voters of an electoral district. At the election of 1881 there were 460,163 voters on the list, being 1 voter in every 4·3 of the population; the number who voted was 306,957, or 66 per cent. of the voters. The *Bulé* must meet annually for not less than three, nor more than six months. No sitting is valid unless at least one-half of the members of the Assembly are present, and no bill can pass into law without an absolute majority of members. Every measure, before being adopted, must be discussed and voted, article by article, thrice, and on three separate days. But the Legislative Assembly has no power to alter the Constitution itself; particular provisions may be reviewed after the lapse of ten years, with the exception of 'fundamental principles.' The Chamber of Deputies, unless specially convoked at an earlier date, for extraordinary occasions, must meet on November 1 (old style) of every year. The deputies are paid 2,000 old drachmai (equal to 1,800 new drachmai, or 72*l.*) each per session; for an extra session the allowance varies according to its length from 20*l.* to 72*l.*

The Ministry as constituted November 25, 1901, is as follows:—
President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.—M. Alex. Th. Zaimis.

Minister of the Interior.—M. N. Triantaphyllikas.

Minister of Worship and Instruction.—M. Ant. Mompheerdtos.

Minister of Marine.—Colonel G. Kōrvas, ad interim.

Minister of War.—Colonel G. Kōrvas.

Minister of Finance.—M. Ph. Néycis.

Minister of Justice.—M. C. Topilis.

Area and Population.

At the census of 1879 Greece had a population (including that of Thessaly in 1881) of 1,973,768; in 1889, 2,187,208; in 1896, 2,433,806. In 1896 the population consisted of 1,266,816 males and 1,166,990 females. The territory detached from Turkey, consisting of most of Thessaly and a strip of Epirus, was added to Greece by a treaty with Turkey, executed—under pressure of the Great Powers—June 14, 1881. The Kingdom was divided into 16 nomarchies till 1899. In 1889 and 1896 the area and population were as follows:—

Nomarchies (Provinces)	Area: English square miles	Population 1889	Population 1896	Pop. per sq. mile, 1896
NORTHERN GREECE:—				
Attica and Boeotia	2,472	257,764	313,069	125.1
Phocis and Phthiotis	2,044	136,470	147,297	71.9
Acarnania and Ætolia	3,013	162,020	170,565	56.6
PELOPONNESUS:—				
Argolis and Corinthia	1,442	144,836	157,578	104.4
Achaia and Elis	1,901	210,713	236,251	124.3
Arcadia	2,020	148,285	167,092	82.7
Messenia	1,221	183,232	205,798	168.5
Laconia	1,679	126,888	135,462	86.7
ISLANDS:—				
Eubœa and Sporades	2,216	103,442	115,515	52.1
Cyclades	923	131,508	134,747	145.9
Corfu (Kercyra)	431	114,535	124,578	289.0
Zante (Zakynthos)	277	44,070	45,032	162.6
Cephalonia (Kephallenia)	302	80,178	83,363	276.0
THESSALY:—				
Arta	395	32,890	39,144	99.1
Trikkala	2,200	143,143	176,773	80.3
Larisa	2,478	168,034	181,542	73.1
Total	25,014	2,187,208	2,433,806	97.3

By the law of July 17, 1899, N.S., there is a new division into 26 nomarchies, viz., Attica, Boeotia, Phthiotis, Phocis, Ætolia and Acarnania, Eurytania, Larisa, Magnesia, Trikkala, Karthissa, Arta, Achaia, Elis, Triphylia, Messenia, Lacedæmon, Laconia, Arcadia, Argolis, Corinthia,

Eubœa, Cyclades, Kercyra (Corfu), Leucas, Kephallenia, Zacynthos. These are subdivided into 69 districts and 442 communes.

The number of foreigners living in Greece (exclusive of Thessaly and Epirus) in 1879 was 31,969, of whom 23,133 were Turks (that is, most part Greek, but subject to the Ottoman Porte), 3,104 Italians, 2,187 English, 534 French, 364 Austrians, 314 Germans, 101 Russians, and 71 Servians.

The male population in 1889 according to occupation was as follows:—Agricultural and pastoral, 444,096; artisans, 64,211; traders and their employes, 117,979; workmen and servants, 31,321; professions, 15,735; officials, 12,109; clergy, 10,059; defence, 34,624.

From a linguistic point of view, at least, the nationality of Greece is Hellenic. Most of the Albanians who have, at various dates during the last 400 years, migrated into Greece, have become Hellenised. At present there are not more than 200,000 of Albanian nationality in the whole of Greece, of whom only 40,000 speak the Albanian language. These are scattered in small communities chiefly over Attica; northwards as far as Thebes; then across the Isthmus of Corinth, throughout the ancient Argolis, in the southern districts of Eubœa, and a few of the neighbouring isles, Salamis, Aegina, Poros, Hydra, Spetsai, Andros. On the other hand, there are large numbers of Greeks in the Ottoman Empire, raising the whole Greek nationality to over 8,000,000, as under:—Greece, about 2,200,000; Asia Minor, 2,000,000; Crete, Cyprus, Samos, and other Ottoman islands, 650,000; European Turkey, 4,000,000; total 8,850,000.

The principal towns are the following, with populations, 1896:—

Athens	111,486	Corfu	17,918	Zante	14,650
Pireus	42,169	Hermoupolis	17,894	Calamai	14,298
Patras	37,958	Volo	16,232	Pyrgos	12,705
Trikkala	21,149	Larisa	15,373	Tripoli	10,465

Religion.

The great majority of the inhabitants of the Kingdom are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church. Before the census of 1889 there were 1,902,386 belonging to the Greek Orthodox Church; 14,677 other Christians, mainly Roman Catholics; 5,792 Jews; 24,165 Mohammedans; and 740 of different religious beliefs. By the terms of the Constitution of 1864, the Greek Orthodox Church is declared the religion of the State, but complete toleration and liberty of worship is guaranteed to all other sects. Nominally, the Greek clergy owe allegiance to the Patriarch of Constantinople, though he now exercises no governing authority; he is elected by the votes of the bishops and optimates subject to the Sultan; his jurisdiction extends over Thrace and other countries, including Bosnia and Crete, as well as the greater part of Asia Minor. The real ecclesiastical authority, formerly exercised by him in Greece, was annulled by the resolutions of a National Synod, held at Nauplia in 1833, which vested the government of the Orthodox Church, within the limits of the Kingdom, in a permanent council, called the Holy Synod, consisting of the Metropolitan of Athens and four archbishops and bishops, who must during their year of office reside at the seat of the executive. The Orthodox Church has nine archbishops and eight bishops in Northern Greece; six archbishops and six bishops in the Peloponnesus; one archbishop and five bishops in the islands of the Greek Archipelago; and five archbishops and ten bishops in the Ionian Islands. There are 170 monasteries and 9 nunneries, with 1,900 monks and 220 nuns.

Instruction.

All children between the ages of five and twelve years must attend school, but the law is not well enforced in country districts. Of the army recruits 30 per cent. are illiterate, and 15 per cent. can read only.

There were (1900) 3,154 primary schools with 3,172 teachers (of whom 744 were of the female sex) and 164,450 pupils (37,929 females), 268 of the so-called Greek schools with 16,000 pupils and 727 teachers, 38 gymnasiums with 4,425 pupils and 252 professors, besides 16 private schools with 1,474 pupils, and 1 commercial school. There are 2 agricultural schools in Greece with, together, 51 pupils. The Trade and Industrial Academy, founded in 1894 by private initiative at Piræus, with 40 teachers to give instruction in the industries relating to wine, spirits, beer, soap, perfumes, dairy-keeping, cattle and silkworm rearing, and in the duties of commercial clerks, was transferred to Athens in 1896. In 1901 a Trade School was founded by the Government at Athens, and one in Patras. In 1898-1899 the University of Athens (founded 1836) had 54 ordinary professors, 48 lecturers, and 2,853 students, of whom 872 studied medicine, 1,494 law, 292 philosophy, 72 theology, 123 chemistry. Of the total number 802 were from abroad, chiefly from Turkey. The Polytechnicum Mezzovion with 22 professors, and 173 students, provides instruction in painting, sculpture and mechanics.

Finance.

In accordance with the peace preliminaries between Greece and Turkey, and the Greek Law of Control of March, 1898, the financial commission of delegates representing Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia (the mediating powers) is established at Athens in direct relation with the Greek Minister of Finance. To this commission were assigned, for the payment of the interest on the external debt, the revenues from the salt, petroleum, and other monopolies, the tobacco duty, the stamp duty, and the import duties at the port of Piræus. At the same time the rates of interest to be paid on the gold debt were revised; the annual amount of amortisation was arranged; and a loan of 170,000,000 drachmai (francs) was raised under the guarantee of the powers. Out of this loan, 93,930,000 drachmai (francs) were paid as a war indemnity to Turkey; 31,350,000 were applied to pay off the gold floating debt; 2,440,000 went to meet other liabilities; 21,960,000 were handed to the Greek Government to meet the deficit of 1897; and about 20,000,000 remained to meet future deficits. 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. The revenue and expenditure in recent years have been (in currency drachmai of fluctuating value, say 6d.):—

	Revenue	Expenditure
	Drachmai	Drachmai
1896	98,937,212	90,896,459
1897	98,461,708	137,050,905
1898	66,198,659	101,988,039
1899	107,085,658	103,418,273
1900	112,206,849	114,088,468

For the year 1901 the estimated revenue and expenditure were as follows:—

Sources	Revenue	Branches	Expenditure
	Drachmai		Drachmai
Direct taxes	23,683,300	Public debt	32,344,624
Duties and excise	41,285,728	Allowances	103,800
Stamps and dues	17,305,100	Various obligations	185,000
Monopolies	13,840,256	Pensions	6,560,343
State property, revenue	5,935,259	Civil list	1,325,000
" sales	1,231,300	Chamber of Deputies	584,620
Deductions, &c.	2,220,272	Ministries:	
Various	5,020,000	Foreign Affairs	2,846,018
International Telegraphs	4,064,000	Justice	6,243,573
Lighthouses	860,000	Interior	15,140,567
Other revenue	258,950	Warship	5,392,457
		War	17,393,015
		Marine	7,129,948
		Finance	2,048,472
		Collection of taxes	9,438,236
		Various	6,910,628
Total	115,734,150	Total	113,646,302

The gold debt of Greece at the end of 1900 (exclusive of the debt of 1833 due to the three powers) amounted to 697,554,000 drachmai, and the paper debt to 171,424,990 drachmai (including the forced currency loan of 91,775,975 drachmai). The service of the whole public debt during the year (including amortisation) amounted to 33,553,768 drachmai.

Municipal taxation is limited to 2½ per cent. on Government direct taxation, and an octroi of 2 per cent. on articles of consumption calculated on a Government valuation.

Defence.

There is universal liability to service on all able-bodied males aged 21 years and upwards. The total service comprises 2 years in the active army, 10 years in the reserve of the active army, 8 years in the National Guard, and 10 years in the reserve of the National Guard. The effective number is fixed annually by the Chambers. Those who (as determined by lot) are in excess of the number required pay a tax of 100 to 1,000 drachmai, and pass into the reserve of the active army. The army is organised in 3 divisions, 6 brigades, and contains 10 regiments of infantry, 2 regiments and 3 battalions of euzonoi (skirmishers), 3 regiments of artillery, 3 of cavalry, and 1 of engineers. There is at Kerkyra (Corfu) a preparatory school of officers of the reserve, and at Athens a school of cavalry; a military school for about 47 cadets (the Euelpides), and a school for sub-officers. The army by the law of April 6, 1900, is placed under the general command and inspection of the heir apparent of the throne, who is a lieutenant-general.

The nominal strength of the army in 1901 was:—

Branches of the Military Service	Officers	Non-commissioned officers and men	Total
War Office and Staff	61	1	62
Engineers	101	1,285	1,386
Artillery	218	2,247	2,465
Cavalry	96	1,265	1,361
Infantry and Euzonoï	873	9,995	10,868
General Services	355	417	772
Military Schools	28	75	103
Gendarmerie	144	3,918	4,062
Total	1,876	19,203	21,079

There were at the same time 3,216 horses and 703 mules, and 180 guns.

On the war footing, the strength could be mobilised to 82,000 men. The territorial army numbers about 96,000 men.

The navy consists chiefly of five armour-clad vessels. Of these the oldest (1867 and 1869) are the *Basileus Georgios* (1,770 tons), carrying two 6.6 in. Krupp guns on the upper deck, with 10 light and machine guns, speed 12 knots; and a wooden vessel, the *Basilissa Olga* (2,060 tons), carrying six 6.6 in. guns, speed 10 knots. The steel-built *Hydra* (4,885 tons), and her sister-ships the *Spetsai* and *Psara*, were built in France in 1889-90. Each is protected by an over-all steel belt of 11.8 in. at the water-line, above which is another belt 2.9 in. thick. Each carries three 10.6 in. five 5.9 in., one 4 in., and four 9 pounder Canet guns, besides seven 6 pdr. quick-firers, and 16 other small and machine guns. The three have received new and additional armament at Toulon and Piræus. There are 7 torpedo boats over 86 feet in length, 1 torpedo depot and school. Of unprotected vessels there are 2 corvettes (1,300 and 1,800 tons), 2 cruisers (1,000 tons each), launched 1884-85; 12 gun-boats (6 built 1881-84, the rest old); 3 revenue vessels (1884); a steel yacht, built in 1868, and an iron transport, besides miscellaneous craft. The personnel of the navy in 1901 included about 363 officers, 40 cadets, 18 employees, 880 petty officers, 75 harbour wardens, 1,986 sailors, 420 stokers, &c.; total, 3,782 men. The navy is manned partly by conscription from the people of the sea-coast and partly by enlistment. In 1887 the period of service was made two years instead of one.

Production and Industry.

Greece is mainly an agricultural country, and the existing manufactures are few and unimportant.

According to an official report of 1893, the acreage of agricultural production is approximately as follows:—

Crop	Acres	Yield
Cereals	1,111,500	Bush. 20,250,000
Cotton	14,800	—
Tobacco	12,000	Lbs. 18,000,000
Vineyards	336,000	Gall. 66,000,000
Currants	168,000	Lbs. 350,000,000
Olives	432,000	„ 15,000,000
Figs, &c.	52,000	„ 60,000,000
Various	211,400	—
Fallow	1,200,000	—
Forest	2,025,400	—
—	5,563,100	—

There are, besides, about 5,000,000 acres of pasture and 3,000,000 acres of waste land. By the draining of Lake Copais, an area of about 60,000 acres has been acquired for agricultural purposes. Of this area about 24,852 acres is farmed in holdings of from 5 to 50 acres, the number of tenants in 1899 being 2,100. Irrigation and drainage canals, farm roads, and buildings are being constructed, and tree planting is undertaken. The Company has a model farm of about 3,000 acres with English machinery.

While there are a few large proprietors in Greece, the land is to a large extent in the hands of peasant proprietors. On the whole, agriculture is in a backward state, though the soil is of unusual fertility. The average production of cereals for the whole of Greece is:—wheat, 7,000,000 bushels; barley, 3,000,000 bushels; rye, 825,000 bushels; for the old provinces 2,700,000 bushels of maize; mezlin, 1,380,000 bushels. The most favoured and best cultivated crop is the currant, which covers vast districts. The annual yield is usually about 150,000 tons. In 1895 the Retention Law was passed for the purpose of reducing the quantity available for export to the amount of the demand abroad, so as to maintain the price, and this law in 1899 was voted for 10 years. From each shipment a proportion of not less than 10 per cent. is taken, deposited in Government stores, and sold to local distillers and wine-makers. The proceeds are passed to a special fund for an agricultural bank to assist currant growers. This bank was established in 1899 with a capital of 3,500,000 drachmai (about 85,000*l.*) which will be increased while the Retention Law continues in force. The currant crop in 1900 reached 51,300 tons; 45,700 tons were available for export. The quantity exported was 40,255 tons. The crop of valonea (the acorn cup of the *Quercus Aegilops*, used in tanning) was, in 1900, 7,700 tons; tobacco is largely cultivated in some districts, but the quality is inferior. Silk culture is confined to Messenia, where, in 1900, the cocoon produce was 44,000 lbs., and silk was spun to the extent of 37,400 lbs. The wine, olive and fig-growing industries are important. In 1892 there were in Greece 100,000 horses, 360,000 cattle, and 2,900,000 sheep. There were in 1896, 29 powder and dynamite mills, producing annually about 843 tons of powder and 112 tons of dynamite. For the manufacture of soap (olive) there were in 1896 37 factories employing 480 men and 11 women, and producing 8,240 tons of soap per annum. Other industries which prosper are woollen and cotton manufactures, paper-making, ship-building, the manufacture of engines, glass, leather, thread, flour, and spirit.

In the Laurium district the marketable ores produced in 1900 were: manganese iron ore, 320,245 tons; hematite, 171,377 tons; zinc ore, 18,505 tons; galena, 1,552 tons; lead smokes, 2,260 tons; speiss, 1,832 tons;

besides 284,614 tons of poor lead ore from which 16,719 tons of silver pig lead were obtained. There are 26 smelting furnaces at work in French and Greek foundries. Other minerals worked in Greece are copper, silicate of magnesia, barytes, sulphur, salt, kaoline, emery, gypsum, and marble. Magnesite ore is worked in Euboea, about 27,500 tons being exported annually.

Commerce.

The total value of the special commerce of Greece in 1900 was:—Imports, 129,986,066 gold drachmai; exports, 102,089,318 drachmai; in 1899, imports, 128,085,906 gold drachmai; exports, 94,665,611 drachmai; in 1898, imports, 152,083,634 drachmai; exports, 89,438,100 drachmai. The special commerce for 1898 and 1899 was as follows with the leading countries (25 drachmai = 1*l.*):—

	Imports from (1898)	Imports from (1899)	Exports to (1898)	Exports to (1899)
	Drachmai	Drachmai	Drachmai	Drachmai
Russia	33,246,991	32,921,325	1,674,076	1,434,153
United Kingdom	41,485,989	26,048,922	28,013,098	26,890,753
Austria-Hungary	16,607,899	15,393,419	8,473,008	8,121,009
Turkey and Egypt	16,979,666	16,495,018	10,724,221	10,369,776
France	12,095,343	10,331,598	9,755,251	11,396,438
Italy	5,294,651	6,204,916	4,066,503	4,042,551
Germany	11,337,703	9,698,649	5,495,478	4,859,448
Belgium	4,547,714	3,340,319	8,033,712	10,097,692
United States	4,602,312	4,185,621	4,024,035	6,149,286
Holland	1,135,949	1,102,078	5,691,018	7,084,744
Other countries	5,924,821	5,536,884	2,272,201	3,356,912
	153,219,038	131,258,749	88,221,601	93,802,812

The following table shows the principal classes of special imports and exports and their values in 1900:—

Imports	Gold Drachmai	Exports	Gold Drachmai
Cereals	33,594,882	Currants	52,890,540
Yarns of woven stuffs	16,484,828	Ores	20,810,742
Coal & other minerals	14,951,886	Olive oil	2,344,225
Fish, caviar, &c.	8,166,305	Wines	4,812,675
Raw hides	3,388,853	Tobacco	3,564,843
Wood and timber	11,142,801	Gall nuts	1,619,101
Ores and metals	5,644,493	Figs	2,429,768
Sugar	2,569,526	Olives	281,834
Live stock	3,370,954	Silk and cocoons	1,418,140
Coffee	2,748,584	Sponges	884,760
Rice	1,642,630	Emery	633,088
Colours	1,294,367	Fruits	286,782
Chemicals	4,164,055	Cognac	709,707
Glass, earthenware	2,029,885	Gunpowder	605,225
Paper	2,898,032	Santorin cement	181,458
		Soap	187,530

The customs revenue in 1900 amounted to 30,650,776 drachmai. The revenue from the State monopolies, &c., in 1900 was: salt, 2,807,473 drachmai paper; petroleum, 6,368,490; matches, 1,329,247; playing cards, 311,755; cigarette paper, 2,620,529; tobacco, 8,436,719; stamps, 10,232,940; Piræus customs, 17,468,135 drachmai paper; Naxos emery, 673,997 drachmai gold; total, 49,575,288 drachmai paper and 673,997 drachmai gold.

The countries of origin are those from which the goods are imported into Greece, and the countries of destination are those to which the goods are ultimately exported. The values are determined by a special commission appointed by the Ministry of Finance, and represent the official values according to a scale drawn up in 1889.

The value of the imports into the United Kingdom from Greece, and of the domestic exports from the United Kingdom to Greece in each of the last five years, according to the Board of Trade returns, was:—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Greece	1,246,574	1,638,995	1,448,353	1,460,855	2,227,212
Exports of British produce to Greece	842,412	833,228	1,139,712	1,155,915	1,054,851

The staple article of import from Greece into the United Kingdom is currants, the value of which in 1899 amounted to 1,021,112*l.*; in 1900 to 1,744,147*l.* Other articles of import in 1900 were:—iron ore (including chrome), 293,338*l.*; manganese ore, 22,770*l.*; zinc ore, 19,245*l.*; raisins, 30,863*l.*; sponges, 33,402*l.*; valonia, 31,658*l.* Of the exports from the United Kingdom to Greece in 1900, cotton goods and yarns were valued at 374,464*l.*; woollens and worsteds, 81,119*l.*; coal, 325,094*l.*; iron, 53,625*l.*; machinery, 40,566*l.*

Navigation and Shipping.

The merchant navy of Greece on January 1, 1901, had, of sea-going vessels, 927 sailing vessels of 183,877 tons, and 137 steamers of 115,530 tons; total, 1,064 vessels of 299,407 tons. In 1900, 5,394 vessels of 3,113,688 tons entered, and 5,223 of 3,101,066 tons cleared at the ports of Greece. More than half the trade is through the port of Piræus. A considerable amount of the carrying trade of the Black Sea and the Eastern ports of the Mediterranean is under the Greek flag.

Internal Communications.

Recently the internal communication by roads has greatly improved; there are now about 2,043 miles of roads. In October, 1893, the canal across the Isthmus of Corinth (about 4 miles) was opened for traffic.

Railways were open for traffic in 1900 for a length of 603 miles, while 300 miles were under construction. A railway, partly constructed, is to run from Piræus to Demerly in Thessaly, and eventually to the Turkish frontier, and another will connect Pyrgos, Meligala, and Kyparissia in the Peloponnesus.

The telegraphic lines, land and submarine, were of a total length of 5,300 English miles, at the end of 1898; length of wire, 6,200 miles. The number of offices was 225. They despatched 1,380,468 inland telegrams, 365,914 international, and 25,124 official; total, 1,771,506, in 1899. Receipts, 1,312,000 drachmai. In 1898 there were 590 miles of telephone line belonging to 5 urban systems, and 4 interurban circuits; 151 telephone stations; conversations during the year, 373,000.

Of post offices there existed 401 at the end of 1899, and there passed through the post in that year in the internal service, 3,510,247 letters and post-cards, and 5,136,138 printed papers and samples; in the international service, 2,581,151 letters and post-cards, and 1,014,205 printed papers and samples. The receipts were 1,950,372 drachmai; expenses, 1,958,700 drachmai.

MONEY AND CREDIT.

The nominal value of the Greek coinage (minted in Paris) put in circulation since 1866 has been: gold, in 1876, 1,000,000 drachmai; in 1884, 11,000,000 drachmai; total gold, 12,000,000 drachmai; silver, up to 1883, 26,262,865 drachmai; bronze, up to 1883, 6,816,065 drachmai; nickel, 1893-95, 2,999,000 drachmai. Since 1884 there has been no issue of coin except the nickel money. In accordance with the Convention of the Latin Union, 1885, the Greek Government may issue fractional silver to the nominal value of 15,000,000 francs. In fact, gold and silver money have disappeared, and their place has been taken by a forced paper currency.

The forced currency was begun in July 1877, was withdrawn December, 1884, again circulated September, 1885, and, from 1900, will be redeemed by annual payments. The small note circulation was begun in June, 1886.

The National (with which is now united the Epiro-Thessalian) and the Ionian Banks are authorised to issue notes for forced currency to the amount of 88,000,000 drachmai, including 14,000,000 drachmai in notes under 5 drachmai.

The situation of the National Bank of Greece on December 31, 1900, was as follows:—

	Drachmai
Gold and silver on hand	1,900,000
Notes to bearer in circulation	140,500,000
Private accounts current and deposits	58,200,000
Portfolio	29,200,000
Advances on real property	45,200,000
Advances on personal property	9,300,000
Funds abroad	15,900,000

The gold and silver on hand amounted to 2 per cent. of the notes in circulation.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

Greece entered in 1868 the Latin Monetary Union.

The *Drachma*, of 100 *lepta*, is equivalent to the franc (25.225 francs = 12. sterling). 100 new drachmai = 112 old drachmai. The currency drachma is worth about 6d., but variable.

By Royal decree of January 30, 1893, the gold coins of Great Britain, Austria, Germany, Denmark, Russia, Spain, Turkey, Egypt, and the United States are accepted by the Treasury and by private persons as legal tender, one-fourth per cent. being deducted from their nominal value.

MONEY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES

In September, 1898, it was announced that it had been decided to introduce the metric system as regards measures of length, weight, and capacity. The change from the old system is to be gradual, commencing with measures of length. The old system is as follows:—

The <i>Oke</i>	=	2.80	lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Cantar</i>	=	123.20	„ „
„ <i>Litre</i>	=	1.05	„ „
„ <i>Baril</i> (wine)	=	16.33	imperial gallons.
„ <i>Kilo</i>	=	0.114	„ quarter.
„ <i>Pike</i>	=		$\frac{1}{3}$ of an English yard.
„ <i>Stremma</i>	=	242	„ „ acre.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF GREECE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Charge d'Affaires.—J. D. Metaxas.

Consul-General.—L. Messinesi.

Consul and Secretary.—J. M. Joannides.

There are Consular representatives of Greece at Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, Calcutta, Malta.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GREECE.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir Edwin H. Egerton, K.C.B., appointed January 26, 1892.

Secretary.—Francis W. Stronge.

There are British Consuls at Athens (V.C.), Calamata (Kalámai) (V.C.), Cephalonia (V.C.), Corfu, Ergasteria (Laurium), Patras, Piræus, Pyrgos (V.C.), Santorini, Syra, Volo, Zante (V.C.).

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GUATEMALA.

(REPÚBLICA DE GUATEMALA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Guatemala, established on March 21, 1847, after having formed part for twenty-six years of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a Constitution proclaimed December 1879, and modified October 1885, November 1887, and October 1889. By its terms the legislative power is vested in a National Assembly, consisting of representatives (one for every 20,000 inhabitants) chosen by universal suffrage for four years, and a Council of State of 13 members, partly elected by the National Assembly, partly appointed by the President of the Republic. The executive is vested in a President, elected for six years, and not eligible for the following period.

President of the Republic.—Don Manuel Estrada Cabrera for the term 1899-1905; proclaimed by the National Assembly, September 25, 1898.

The administration is carried on, under the President, by the heads of six departments—of Foreign Affairs, Government and Justice, Hacienda and Public Credit, Public Instruction, Fomento, War.

Area and Population.

The area of Guatemala is estimated at 48,290 English square miles. In 1900 the population was 1,574,340. About 60 per cent. are pure Indians, most of the remainder being half-caste, there being very few descendants of Europeans. The foreign population numbered 11,331 in 1893. Guatemala is administratively divided into 22 departments.

In 1899 the recorded births numbered 71,998; deaths, 34,629. Owing to an imperfect system of registration, the number of deaths given is considerably below the actual number. About one-fourth the births among the whites and one-half among the Indians were illegitimate. In 1894, 8,475 persons entered the Republic by sea and 16,987 by the land frontiers; 7,832 departed by sea and 18,346 by the land frontiers.

Capital of the Republic and seat of the government is *Guatemala la Nueva*, with 72,102 inhabitants (1893), five-sixths of them of European origin. Other towns are *Quezaltenango*, 22,265, *Coban*, 24,475, *Totonicapam*, 25,196, and *San Pedro*, 11,189.

Religion.

Roman Catholicism is the prevailing religion; but all other creeds have complete liberty of worship. The State does not recognise any creed.

Instruction.

Education is free and compulsory. In 1895 there were 1,266 government primary schools, of which 458 were for girls and 143 mixed. The number of children enrolled was 75,020, of whom 64,015 (39,411 males, 24,604 females) attended school. There were also 49 private primary and secondary schools; 6 institutes and normal schools; 4 establishments for professional and 9 for special instruction. The Government spent on education, exclusive of the polytechnic school, which is dependent on the ministry for war for 1895, 95,062 dollars. The national library contains 19,400 volumes. There are 37 periodicals published (1896) within the Republic: 7 daily, 1 three times and 3 twice a week, 14 weekly, and 12 monthly.

Crime.

Justice is administered in a supreme court, 6 appeal courts, and 26 courts of first instance. In all the municipalities there are Justices of Peace.

In 1897, 927 persons were sentenced for serious crimes, and 24,565, for misdemeanours.

Finance

Nearly half of the revenue is from customs, and over one-third from taxes on spirits, tobacco, &c.; while seven-tenths of the expenditure is for public debt, instruction, and war.

The revenue and expenditure for five years are given as follows (currency):

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Revenue	15,150,741	12,479,741	9,738,661	8,566,906	9,139,872
Expenditure	17,437,452	21,433,194	9,964,833	—	11,870,667

In 1900 the extraordinary revenue amounted to 3,709,806 dollars, bringing the total revenue up to 11,964,168 dollars.

The estimated revenue for 1900-01 was 9,770,000 pesos, of which 4,340,000 dollars was from customs, 3,760,000 dollars from stamps and taxes, and 1,370,000 from monopolies. The estimated expenditure was 9,611,200 dollars, of which 3,157,856 dollars was for finance and public credit, 1,421,524 dollars for the interior and justice, 1,998,200 dollars for war, 1,513,915 for instruction.

In 1901 (according to the report of the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders) the outstanding amount of the 4 per cent. External Debt of 1895 was 1,482,800*l.*; certificates in respect of unpaid interest, 1898 and 1899, 29,656*l.*; arrears of interest, 1899-1901, 118,624*l.*; total, 1,631,080*l.* On December 31, 1900, the outstanding amount of the Müller and Thomsen loan and of the German loans of 1897 and 1898 was 144,390*l.* The total gold debt according to the official statement, amounted to 9,352,694 dollars. The internal debt at the end of 1900 amounted to 28,118,068 dollars silver.

Defence.

The army of Guatemala, the cost of which is about one-tenth of the total public expenditure, consists of about 7,000 officers and men in regular service. The effective army consists of 56,900 men from 18 to 30 years of age; the reserve has 30,000 men from 30 to 50 years of age.

Production and Industry.

By the National Land Law of 1894, the State lands (except those on the frontiers and the sea-shore) were divided into lots for sale, the maximum allotment permitted to one person being 15 caballerías (or about 1,687 acres). The price varies from 250 dollars per caballería (112½ acres) to 400 or 500 dollars, including costs of survey, titles, &c. Uncultivated lands may be granted gratuitously to immigrants or to immigrant companies, to municipalities, villages and schools, or as assistance towards road-making. The forest area has an extent of 526,593 hectares.

The soil in general is exceedingly fertile. The most important crop is coffee, of which, in 1896, the exports reached 687,726 quintals (100 lbs.); in 1897, 824,756 quintals; in 1898, 824,033 quintals; in 1899, 841,945 quintals. The export duty on coffee in 1900 was about 11 shillings on 100 lbs. (6 pesos currency per quintal). The largest coffee plantations are in the hands of Germans. About 1,680 acres are devoted to tobacco culture, yielding about 9,350 quintals. Sugar is grown on 46,768 acres, and the crop reaches 113,570 quintals, besides panels, molasses, and mascabado. Bananas are grown on 11,872 acres, yielding 910,500 bunches; coconuts, on 7,504 acres, yielding 1,872 quintals. Other crops are wheat, maize, and beans. To encourage rubber cultivation it was provided by decree of January 14, 1899, that for every

20,000 rubber plants four years old, planted after the date of the decree, the owner should receive one caballería (112 acres) of national land. On the high plateaux the area of the cattle-grounds (potreros) is about 758,640 acres. The number of horses in the Republic in 1899 was estimated at 50,343; cattle, 196,780; sheep, 77,600; swine, 29,784.

Gold, silver, lead, tin, copper, manganese, antimony, sulphur, salt, lignite, and other minerals exist, but are little worked. In 1897 mining for gold was carried on at the Motagua River, where about 19,000*l.* had been spent on machinery, dwellings, &c.; for silver in the departments of Santa Rosa and Chiquimula; and for salt in the departments of Alta Vera Paz and Santa Rosa. The precious metals are found only in small quantities. Industries more or less prosperous are the manufacture of woollen and cotton goods, cement, bricks, earthenware, furniture, cigars, &c., and the preparation of ramie; also foundries, sugar mills, breweries and distilleries are at work.

Commerce.

Guatemalan commercial statistics are published irregularly. In 1898 the total imports amounted to 4,850,471 dollars gold; the exports to 15,377,461 dollars currency, which at 215 per cent. premium on gold would be equivalent to 4,881,730 dollars gold. In 1899 the imports amounted to 4,117,659 dollars gold; the exports to 8,370,556 dollars currency, which at 450 per cent. premium on gold would be equivalent to 1,521,900 dollars gold. In the last 6 months of 1900 the exports amounted to 1,138,805 dollars gold.

The chief imports are cottons, flour, beverages, provisions; for 1899 no statistics of imports were published. In 1899 the chief exports were:—coffee, valued at 7,390,477 dollars currency; sugar, 250,360 dollars currency; bananas, 118,047 dollars currency; rubber, 256,921 dollars currency; hides and skins, 267,970 dollars currency; cocoa, 965 dollars currency. In the last 6 months of 1900 the coffee exports amounted to 802,786 dollars gold. Of the imports about 41 per cent. in value are from the United States; 17 per cent. from the United Kingdom; 24 per cent. from Germany; and 6 per cent. from France. Of the coffee exports (841,945 quintals in all), 487,022 quintals went to Germany; 183,960 to Great Britain; 156,964 to the United States.

In the customs returns, the country whence goods are shipped is entered as the country of origin, and the port to which goods are consigned as the ultimate destination.

The trade of the United Kingdom with Guatemala (according to the Board of Trade Returns) for the last five years was as follows:—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Guatemala	409,133	375,858	299,999	180,304	112,406
Exports of British produce to Guatemala	428,303	232,160	162,209	134,342	235,500

Of the imports from Guatemala into the United Kingdom in 1900, coffee amounted to 100,299*l.*; of the exports to Guatemala, cottons amounted to 141,426*l.*; cotton yarn, 24,849*l.*; iron, 5,060*l.*; machinery, 7,120*l.*; woollens, 5,574*l.*; sacks, 26,216*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

In 1898, 825 vessels entered the ports of the Republic and 845 cleared. The steamers of an American fruit company, by contract with the Guatemalan Government, run between New Orleans and Puerto Barrios and other Guatemalan ports.

There is a line of railway from San José to the capital (75 miles), 33 miles of branch line from Santa Maria to Patulul; 5 miles of suburban lines, and 16 miles of line for timber traffic. The Company (Guatemala Central) working these lines has contracted to connect Patulul with Mazatenango and the Western railway by constructing a line of 34 miles. New lines to a length of over 210 miles between Port Barrios and the capital are being constructed; in 1898 about 134 miles was completed, and was worked by an American firm. This line is being continued to Guatemala City (62 miles) and when completed will connect the east and west coasts of the Republic. There are a few good roads, but away from the railway most of the traffic is on mule-back.

There were in 1899, 279 post-offices. The total postal movement (letters, cards, parcels, &c.), in 1899 was, despatched, 4,051,523; received, 5,684,613. Of telegraphs there were 3,400 miles, with 150 offices, in 1899; the number of messages was 796,192.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

Banks of issue in Guatemala are:—The Banco Internacional, the Banco Colombiano, Banco de Guatemala, Banco Agrícola Hipotecario, Banco Americano, and the Banco de Occidente. By decree of October 29, 1898, and subsequent decrees, these banks were empowered to arrange for the issue of notes to the amount of 6,000,000 dollars, which should be legal tender to the exclusion of bank bills and coin, even in the case of debts contracted to be paid in silver. There is little metallic money in circulation. In 1899 silver coin was at a premium of over 70 per cent., and gold rose as high as 430 per cent. premium.

The Dollar or *Peso*, of 100 *Centavos*, weight, 25 grammes, .900 fine; nominal value, 4s.

The Spanish <i>Libra</i> of 16 ounces . . .	= 1.014 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i> of 25 <i>libras</i> . . .	= 25.35 lb.
„ <i>Quintal</i> of 4 <i>arrobas</i> . . .	= 101.40 „
„ <i>Tonelada</i> of 20 <i>quintals</i> . . .	= 18.10 cwt.
„ <i>Panega</i> . . .	= 1½ imperial bushel

The metrical system is now adopted.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF GUATEMALA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Señor Fernando Cruz, accredited May 28, 1892; accredited also to France, and resident in Paris.

Consul-General (London).—J. Tibile Machado.

There are also Consular representatives at Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, Plymouth, Birmingham, Cardiff, Newport.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GUATEMALA.

Minister and Consul-General to the several Republics of Central America, G. F. B. Jenner, appointed 1897.

There are British Consuls at Guatemala and Quezaltenango, and Vice-Consuls at Livingston 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 of October 9, 1889. The legislative power is vested in a Chamber of the Communes of 95 members (1 for each Commune) chosen for 3 years by direct popular vote, and in a Senate of 39 members chosen for 6 years (renewed to the extent of one-third every 2 years) by the Chamber of the Communes from a list made out partly by the President and partly by the electors. The President is elected for 7 years by the two Chambers in joint session. Members of both houses are paid, representatives and senators by the month (150 dollars) during session.

President of the Republic.—General Tiresias Simon Sam, elected April 1, 1896.

The administration of the Republic is carried on, under the President, by four heads of departments. The President receives a salary of 4,800l.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic, which embraces the western portion of the island of Haiti—the larger but less populated eastern division forming the

Republic of *Santo Domingo*—is estimated at 10,204 English square miles. The inhabitants, nine-tenths of whom are negroes and the rest mulattoes, with very few of European descent, were estimated to number 960,000 in 1887; an ecclesiastical enumeration in 1894 put the number at 1,210,625. Capital: Port-au-Prince, with 40,000 to 60,000 inhabitants, situated on a large bay, and possessed of an excellent harbour. Cape Haiti has a population of about 29,000; Les Cayes about 25,000; Gonaïves, 18,000; Port de Paix, 10,000. The language of the country is French, though most of the people speak a debased dialect known as Creole French.

Religion and Instruction.

The religion is nominally Roman Catholicism. Public elementary education is free, the country being divided into 14 inspectors' districts. The sum allotted for public instruction amounts to nearly 1,000,000 dollars annually, but the educational system is still very imperfect, especially in rural districts. There are 400 national schools, besides private schools, and 5 public lycées.

Finance.

The revenue of Haiti is derived almost exclusively from customs, paid in American gold on exports and in currency *gourdes* on imports. The largest portion of the expenditure is for debt charges. For years ended September 30, the revenue is given as follows:—

—	Total Revenue	Export Duties	Import Duties
	Gold dollars	Gold dollars	Currency dollars
1893	7,691,580	8,164,960	4,526,620
1895	7,406,321	3,442,114	4,107,989
1897	—	2,998,338	3,957,857
1898	—	3,212,239	2,640,574
1899	—	2,815,902	2,618,869

The revenue for 1899–1900 was estimated at 4,516,096 dollars paper, and 2,912,984 dollars gold; the expenditure at 4,499,067 dollars paper, and 2,913,593 dollars gold. For 1900–01, revenue and expenditure were each estimated at 4,200,000 dollars paper, and 2,536,230 dollars gold.

On December 31, 1899, the public debt was as follows:—External, at 5 and 6 per cent., 12,960,642 dollars gold; internal, 9,372,183 dollars paper (*gourdes*), and 6,115,091 dollars gold. The coffee export duty is assigned as security of certain internal debts.

Defence.

The army, under a 'law of reorganisation' passed by the National Assembly in 1878, consists, nominally, of 6,828 men, chiefly infantry. There is a special 'Guard of the Government,' numbering 650 men, commanded by 10 generals, who also act as aides-de-camp to the President of the Republic. The Republic possesses a flotilla of six small vessels, which may be ranked as third-class cruisers. The *Crête-à-Pierrot* was built in England in 1895; she is 210 feet long and 30 feet broad, and has a displacement of 940 tons and 15·5 knots speed. Her armament consists of 1 6·3-in. De Bange gun, 1 4·7-in. ditto, 4 4-in. ditto, and 6 light guns. A despatch gun-boat, the *Cyprien-la-Mort*, with her sister the *Alexandre Pétion* (since lost) was launched at Havre in 1893. The *Toussaint L'Ouverture* dates from 1886, and the *Duvalier* (1,200 tons) from 1883. Other vessels are the sloops *1804* and *St. Michael*, and the gun-vessel *22nd of December* (900 tons).

Commerce and Communications.

The industries of Haiti are mainly agricultural, and the most important product is coffee of excellent quality, but the export duty is so considerable as to prevent the development of its cultivation. Cocoa is grown extensively and cotton is exported in increasing quantities. A company was recently formed for the cultivation of tobacco. Rum and other spirits are distilled but not exported. A considerable cattle trade was arising, but has been checked by the imposition of heavy export duties levied on exports of cattle, horses, asses, goats, and sheep.

Haiti possesses considerable mineral resources quite undeveloped. Gold, silver, copper, iron, antimony, tin, sulphur, coal, kaolin, nickel, gypsum, limestone and porphyry are found but are little worked. Some effort has been made to work copper mines in the last few years, and concessions have been granted for mining coal and iron.

For 1897 the total imports into Haiti are put at 6,053,835 dollars; exports 9,463,903 dollars; in 1898, imports, 5,475,138 dollars; exports, 12,549,848 dollars; in 1899, imports, 3,943,786 dollars; exports, 12,747,930 dollars; in 1900, imports, 5,750,000 dollars; exports, 11,200,000 dollars.

For the years 1898 to 1900 (ending September 30) the values of imports and exports are not stated, but the quantities of the principal exports were:—

Exports		1898	1899	1900
Coffee	lbs.	67,437,593	61,622,184	72,122,781
Cocoa	"	4,037,129	4,039,500	4,656,997
Logwood	"	66,603,168	82,836,302	116,884,700
Cotton	"	1,276,946	1,471,992	2,260,000
Hides	"	—	291,133	374,800
Copper	"	—	22,590	44,500

Other articles exported are logwood root, various timbers, honey, goat skins, wax. The chief imports are cottons, sacks, machinery, and iron-work.

Of the imports in 1899, the value of 2,633,192 dollars came from the United States; 490,510 dollars from France; 272,906 dollars from Germany; 825,441 dollars from Great Britain.

There is no report of the exact value of the commercial intercourse of the Republic with the United Kingdom in the 'Annual Statement' published by the Board of Trade, which gives Haiti and Santo Domingo together. But as the population of the latter State is only about one-fourth of that of Haiti, an estimate may be made of the exports and imports of each during the last five years from the statement given in the following table:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Imports from Haiti and Santo Domingo into U.K.	92,940	74,034	91,483	64,544	56,058
Exports of British produce to Haiti and Santo Domingo	288,394	296,964	195,923	216,714	327,192

The chief imports into the United Kingdom in 1900 were logwood, valued at

41,936*l.*; mahogany and other woods, 12,934*l.* The staple article of British produce exported to Haiti and Santo Domingo consists of cotton manufactures, valued at 242,523*l.*; linens, 9,458*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 15,254*l.*; machinery, 5,175*l.* in 1900.

At Port-au-Prince in 1900 there entered 183 vessels of 285,092 tons; at Les Cayes, 161 of 185,725 tons; at Cape Haiti, 162 of 194,360 tons. At each port the same tonnage cleared. Three lines of steamers connect the ports of Haiti with New York and Hamburg and other European ports.

The only railway in Haiti is that from Cape Haiti to Grande Rivière (15 miles), of which about 10 miles was open at the end of 1899. Branch lines are in project to Ouanaminté (35 miles) and Limbé (19 miles). In 1900 a concession was granted for a line from Port-au-Prince to Salt Lake (50 miles), this railway being intended ultimately to connect the capitals of Haiti and the Dominican Republic. A line is projected to run through St. Marc, Gonaïves, and Port de Paix to Cape Haiti.

There are 31 post offices. Haiti joined the Postal Union in 1880.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Gourde*, or dollar, nominal value, 4*s.* The coin represents 5 francs, but its value is subject to fluctuation.

The money in circulation (1899) consists of 3,749,000 dollars in paper money, 3,500,000 dollars in silver, 225,000 dollars in copper, and 1,200,000 dollars in American gold. The bank notes in circulation are issued by the Haytian Government under the control of the Banque Nationale d'Haiti.

The weights and measures in use are those of France.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF HAITI IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister Resident.—Louis Joseph Janvier.

Consul.—Maurice Erdmann.

There are consular agents at Cardiff, Liverpool, Southampton, Cork, Grimsby, Dundee, Glasgow.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HAITI.

Consul-General.—Augustus Cohen.

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HONDURAS.

(REPÚBLICA DE HONDURAS.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Honduras, established January 11, 1839, before the dissolution of the Confederation of Central America in 1839, is governed under a charter proclaimed October, 1894. It gives the legislative power to a Congress of Deputies in the ratio of one per 10,000 inhabitants. The executive authority rests with a President, nominated and elected by popular vote for four years.

President of the Republic.—General Terencio Sierra; 1899-1903.

Vice-President.—José M. Reina.

The administration of the Republic is carried on by a Council of ministers, to whom are entrusted the departments of Interior, Public Works, War, Finance, Public Instruction and Justice.

The active army consists of 500 men with 20,000 militia.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is calculated to embrace about 46,250 English square miles, with a population, in 1900, of about 587,500 (exclusive of uncivilised Indians), or about 13 inhabitants to the square mile. The Republic is divided into 15 departments. The bulk of the inhabitants consists of aboriginal 'Indians,' and the sparse European-descended population, mainly of Spanish origin. The capital of the Republic is the ancient town of Tegucigalpa, with 12,600 inhabitants, situate nearly in the centre of the State. The main ports are Amapala on the Pacific, Omoa, Puerto Cortez, La Ceiba, Trujillo, Roatan, and Utila on the Atlantic.

Religion and Instruction.

The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion, but the Constitution guarantees freedom to all creeds, and the State does not contribute to the support of any. Instruction is free, compulsory (from 7 to 15 years of age), and entirely secular. At Tegucigalpa there is a central university with faculties of medicine, science, law, and political sciences; at Comayagua there is a second faculty of jurisprudence, &c. For higher instruction there are 23 schools with 1,588 pupils; for primary instruction there are 683 schools with 23,767 scholars. The annual expenditure on primary instruction is 139,000 dollars silver.

Finance.

The revenue is mainly derived from customs, and from spirit, powder, and tobacco monopolies. For the years stated, ending July 30, the revenue and expenditure (in pesos) are given as follows:—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Revenue	1,901,606	2,388,500	3,049,365	2,351,240	2,842,005
Expenditure	2,264,586	2,400,272	—	2,378,565	2,629,815

For the year 1900-1901 the revenue was estimated at 2,423,000 pesos, and the expenditure at 2,416,824 pesos. For 1901-02 the revenue and expenditure were estimated to balance at 2,629,050 pesos. Of the revenue for 1901-02, 1,100,000 pesos was from customs, and 800,000 pesos from the

spirit monopoly. Of the expenditure, 953,473 pesos was for the department of war, 433,900 pesos for the department of fomento, and 432,742 pesos for internal administration.

In July, 1901, the external debt of Honduras consisted of four loans, contracted from 1867 to 1870, amounting to 5,398,570*l.*, with arrears of interest amounting to 13,363,052*l.*; total 18,761,622*l.* No interest has been paid since 1872. The internal debt in 1900 was stated to amount to 1,800,812 pesos.

Production and Commerce.

Agriculture is gradually developing. The chief culture is that of bananas, which are produced in large quantities on the Atlantic coast. Other products are tobacco, sugar, maize, and coffee; while indigo, rice, and wheat are grown in small quantities. Cattle breeding is carried on extensively, and dairy farming on a small scale. The Government grants facilities for the acquisition of land by private persons and companies for agricultural and mining purposes, but labour is scarce. There are considerable local industries such as the plaiting of straw hats. The mineral resources of Honduras are great—gold, platinum, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, antimony, nickel being found in almost every department. Deposits of brown and other coal have also been found. The chief requisites for the development of the mining industries are capital, and facilities for transport. The quantity of gold dust extracted by washings from the sands of rivers is estimated at the value of 750,000 to 1,250,000 francs a year.

In 1898 the imports amounted to 1,166,441 pesos gold; in 1899, to 1,409,788 pesos gold; in 1900, to 1,074,050 pesos gold; the exports in 1898, to 1,235,952 pesos gold; in 1899, to 2,656,661 pesos gold; in 1900, to 2,635,600 pesos gold. The exports in 1900 (year ending June 30) comprised metals, 803,920 pesos gold; cattle, 571,980 pesos; coffee, 45,510 pesos; fruit (bananas), 720,680 pesos; wood, 146,854 pesos. Of the imports, 72 per cent. in value are from, and of the exports 64 per cent. are to, the United States.

The imports into the United Kingdom from Honduras (according to the Board of Trade Returns) amounted in 1900 to 2,967*l.*, of which 2,815*l.* was for silver ore. The domestic exports from the United Kingdom to Honduras amounted to 52,205*l.*, the chief article exported being cottons, 41,746*l.*

In 1894, 117 vessels of 71,022 tons (33 of 23,600 tons British) entered the port of Puerto Cortez. The transport of fruit, &c., to the United States is effected largely by small vessels built for the purpose. No shipping statistics have been published for recent years.

Communications.

An excellent macadamised road now connects the capital with the new port of San Lorenzo and roads in other parts of the country are now under construction. In general, travelling and transport are accomplished by means of mules and ox-carts. There is a railway from Puerto Cortez to San Pedro Sula, and thence to La Pimienta, 60 miles. A contract has been made for the construction of a railway from Trujillo to Omoa. In 1898 there were 244 post-offices; the internal correspondence received amounted to 304,039 letters, &c.; despatched, 337,589; the foreign correspondence received 95,500 letters, &c.; despatched, 200,548. In 1899 there

were 156 telegraph offices and 2,730 miles of telegraph wire; number of messages (1897), 458,593. The telephone is in use in the capital and some other towns.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The silver *peso* or *dollar*, of 100 cents, weighs 25 grammes, .900 fine. The fractional silver money consists of 50, 25, 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces. There is a 1-cent copper coin. Gold coins of the value of 20, 10, 5, and 1 dollar circulate as national money. The monetary unit is the silver peso. There is one bank in the Republic, the "Banco de Honduras." Honduras, having a greater variety of commercial products and a circulating medium at basis metallic, suffers less than several of the Central American States from fluctuations of exchange.

The metric system of weights and measures has been legal since April 1, 1897, but the old Spanish system is still in general use.

The Arroba	{ for wine	= 3½ imperial gallons.
	„ oil	= 2¾ „ „
„ Square Vara		= 1.90 vara = 1 yard.
„ Manzana		= 1½ acre.
„ Fanega		= 1¼ imperial bushel.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF HONDURAS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—M. J. Kelly.

There are Consuls at Manchester, Cardiff, Glasgow, Liverpool, Birmingham, and Southampton.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HONDURAS.

Minister and Consul-General.—G. F. B. Jenner.

There are Consuls at Amapala, Omoa, Tegucigalpa, and Truxillo.

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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 *Helena*, born January 8, 1873, daughter of Nicholas, Prince of Montenegro; offspring, Princess *Yolande*, born June 1, 1901.

Mother of the King.

Queen **Margherita**, born November 20, 1851, the only daughter of the late Prince Ferdinando of Savoy, Duke of Genoa, married April 22, 1868, to Umberto of Savoy, Prince of Piemonte (King of Italy, 1878), widow July 29, 1900.

Cousins of the King.

Prince Emanuele Filiberto of Savoy, Duke of Aosta, born January 13, 1869, married, June 25, 1895, to Princess Elena d'Orléans, daughter of the late Comte de Paris; offspring, Prince Amedeo Umberto, born October 21, 1898, and Prince Aimone, born March 8, 1900; Prince Vittorio Emanuele of Savoy-Aosta, Count of Turin, born November 24, 1870; Prince Luigi Amedeo of Savoy-Aosta, Duke of Abruzzi, born January 30, 1873; Prince Umberto Maria of Savoy-Aosta, Count of Salemi, born June 22, 1889—children of the late Prince Amedeo of Savoy, Duke of Aosta; the first three from his union with Maria Vittoria, Princess of Porzo della Cisterna, who died November 8, 1876; the last from his union with the Princess Maria Letizia Napoleone.

Aunts of the King.

I. Princess *Clotilde*, born March 2, 1843; married, January 30, 1859, to the late Prince Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul Bonaparte; widow, March 17, 1891; offspring of the union are Napoleon Victor, born July 18, 1862; Louis, born July 16, 1864; and Maria Letitia, born December 20, 1866; married, September 11, 1888, to Prince Amedeo of Savoy, Duke of Aosta; widow, January 18, 1890.

II. Queen **Maria Pia**, born October 16, 1847; married, September 27, 1862, to the late King Luis I. of Portugal; widow, October 19, 1889.

Great-Aunt of the King.

Princess **Elisabetta**, born February 4, 1830, the daughter of King Johann of Saxony; married, April 30, 1850, to Prince Ferdinando of Savoy, Duke of Genoa; widow, February 10, 1855;

remarried, in 1856, to the Marquis of Rapallo. Offspring of the first union are:—1. Princess (afterwards Queen) Margherita. 2. Prince Tommaso of Savoy, Duke of Genoa, admiral, born February 6, 1854; married, April 14, 1883, to Princess Isabella, daughter of the late Prince Adalbert of Bavaria; offspring, Prince Ferdinando Umberto of Savoy-Genoa, born April 21, 1884; Prince Filiberto of Savoy-Genoa, born March 10, 1895; Princess Maria Bona Margherita of Savoy-Genoa, born August 1, 1896; Prince Adalberto, born March 19, 1898.

The origin of the reigning house is not historically established; but most genealogists trace it to a German Count Berthold, who, in the eleventh century, established himself on the western slope of the Alps, between Mont Blanc and Lake Lemman. 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 greatly strengthened the family, leading 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. Genoa and the surrounding territory were added to the Sardinian Crown at the peace of 1815. The direct male line of the House of Savoy died out with King Carlo Felice in 1831, and, the existing Salic law prohibiting the accession of females, 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, the first of the house of Savoy-Carignano, abdicated the throne March 23, 1849, in favour of his son, the late King Vittorio Emanuele II. By the Peace of Zürich, November 10, 1859, King Vittorio Emanuele II. 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, Marche 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 to his dominions in 1866 (October 21). Finally, the remaining part of the Papal States (province of Rome), having been taken possession of by an Italian army (September 20, 1870), after the retreat of the French garrison, was annexed to the Kingdom by *plébiscite* on October 2.

The civil list has been settled at 15,050,000 lire. Out of this amount the children of the late Prince Amedeo, Duke of Aosta, receive jointly allowance of 400,000 lire; and Prince Tommaso, Duke of Genoa, an allowance of 400,000 lire.

The greater part of the private domains of the reigning family were given up to the State in 1848.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Italy is an expansion of the 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno,' granted on March 4, 1848, by King Charles Albert to his Sardinian subjects. According to this charter, the executive power of the State belongs exclusively

to the Sovereign, and is exercised by him through responsible ministers; while the legislative authority rests conjointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two Chambers—an upper one, the Senate, and a lower one, called the 'Camera de' Deputati.' The Senate is composed of the princes of the royal house who are 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*. In 1901 there were 343 senators exclusive of five members of the royal family. By the electoral law of March 28, 1895, electors for deputies to the Lower House are all citizens over twenty-one years of age who can read and write and who possess one or other of the following qualifications: they must have reached a certain standard in elementary education; or must pay not less than 19·80 lire in direct (including provincial) taxation; or, if peasant farmers, must pay annually at least 500 lire of rent, or be managers, with a share in the profits, of farms on which direct (including provincial) taxes of not less than 80 lire are paid; or, being occupants of lodgings, shops, &c., in towns, pay an annual rent ranging from 150 lire in communes of 2,500 inhabitants to 400 lire in communes of 150,000 inhabitants. Non-commissioned officers and men in the army have no vote while under arms. Members of academies, professors, persons who have served their country under arms for two years, and numerous other classes, are qualified to vote by their position. The number of deputies is 508, or 1 to every 64,000 of the population (census 1891). In 1899 the number of enrolled electors was 2,248,509, exclusive of the electors temporarily disfranchised on account of military service (26,056 in 1898). At the general election in June 1900, the number of those who voted was 1,310,480, or 58·3 per cent. of those who had the right to vote. For electoral purposes the whole of the Kingdom is divided into 508 electoral colleges or districts, and these again into several sections. No deputy can be returned to Parliament unless he has obtained a number of votes greater than one-sixth of the total number of inscribed electors, and than half the votes given. A deputy must be thirty years old, and have the requisites demanded by the electoral law. Incapable of being elected are all salaried Government officials, as well as all persons ordained for the priesthood and

filling clerical charges, or receiving pay from the State. Officers in the army and navy, ministers, under-secretaries of State, and various other classes of functionaries high in office, may be elected, but their number must never be more than forty, not including the ministers and the under-secretaries of State. Neither senators nor deputies receive any salary or other indemnity, but are allowed to travel free throughout Italy by rail or steamer.

The duration of Parliaments is five years; but the King has the power to dissolve the lower House at any time, being bound only to order new elections, and convoke a new meeting within four months. It is incumbent upon the executive to call the Parliament together annually. Each of the Chambers has the right of introducing new bills, the same as the Government; but all money bills must originate in the House of Deputies. The ministers have the right to attend the debates of both the upper and the lower House; but they have no vote unless they are members. The sittings of both Chambers are public; and no sitting is valid unless an absolute majority of the members are present.

The executive power is exercised, under the King, by a ministry divided into 11 departments. The ministry, constituted February 14, 1901, is as follows:—

President of the Council without Portfolio.—Signor Zanardelli.

Minister of the Interior.—Signor Giolitti.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Signor Prinetti.

Minister of the Treasury.—Signor di Broglia.

Minister of Finance.—Signor Paolo Carcano (August 9, 1901).

Minister of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Signor Cocco-Ortu.

Minister of War.—General Count Coriolano Ponza di San Martino, senator.

Minister of Marine.—Vice-Admiral Constantino Enrico Morin, senator.

Minister of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture.—Signor Guido Buccelli (August 4, 1901).

Minister of Public Instruction.—Signor Nasi.

Minister of Public Works.—Signor Zanardelli (ad interim).

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—Signor Galimberti.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The two principal elective local administrative bodies are the communal councils and the provincial councils. According to the law of May 4, 1898, each commune has a communal council, a municipal council, and a syndic. Both the communal councils and the municipal councils vary according to population, the members of the latter being selected by the former from among themselves. The syndic is the head of the communal administration, and is a Government official; he is elected by the communal council from among its own members, by secret vote. Each province has a provincial council and a provincial commission, the numbers varying according to population. The council elects its president and other officials. The provincial commission is elected by the council from its own members. It conducts the business of the province when the latter is not sitting. Both communal and provincial councillors are elected for 6 years, one-half being renewed every 3 years. The communal council meets twice and the provincial once a year in

ordinary session, though they may be convened for extraordinary purposes. All communal electors are eligible to the council except those having an official or pecuniary interest in the commune. Persons not resident in the province, or having no solid interest in it, or who do not pay taxes on movable property, as well as officials in any way interested in the province, are ineligible to the provincial councils. Electors must be Italian citizens, twenty-one years of age, able to read and write, be on the Parliamentary electoral list, or pay a direct annual contribution to the commune, of any nature, or comply with other conditions of a very simple character.

In 1898 the number of enrolled *administrative* electors was 2,894,592, exclusive of the electors temporarily disfranchised on account of military service, &c. (28,057). In the general communal elections of 1895, 1,762,081 electors voted, or 63·55 per cent. of the total number (2,772,934). The number of electors, both political and administrative, has been considerably reduced in consequence of the general revision of the lists in accordance with the electoral law of July 11, 1894.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The first census of United Italy was taken on December 31, 1861, but at that date Venetia, certain districts of the province of Mantua, and the present province of Rome had not been annexed, and were excluded from the census. At the censuses of 1871 and 1881, the area was, as now, 110,646 square miles. In 1861 the area of the Kingdom of Italy was about 96,500 square miles. The census of 1861, of 1871, of 1881, and of 1901 gave the following results:—December 31, 1861 (excluding the regions annexed, Venetia, southern part of Mantua, and the province of Rome), 21,777,334; December 31, 1871 (present territory), 26,801,154; December 31, 1881 (present territory), 28,459,628; February 9, 1901 (present territory), 32,450,000.

The following figures show the increase of the population of the present territory of the Kingdom of Italy from 1816 onwards in round numbers:—

Year	Population	Increase per cent. per annum	Year	Population	Increase per cent. per annum
1816	18,383,000	—	1861	25,000,000	0·450
1825	19,727,000	0·812	1871	26,800,000	0·400
1838	21,975,000	0·876	1881	28,460,000	0·619
1848	23,617,000	0·747	1901	32,450,000	0·733

The Kingdom of Italy is divided into 69 provinces, the names of which, with area (as determined by a recent survey executed by the Italian Government) in English square miles, the population in 1881 and 1901 (provisional figures) and the population per

square mile in 1901, are given in the subjoined table, which is classified according to the old *compartimenti*, not now recognised as legal divisions:—

Provinces and Compartimenti	Area in square miles	Population, Present: Census 1881			Population, Present: Census 1901, Feb. 9	Population per square mile, 1901
		Males	Females	Total		
Alessandria . . .	1,950	374,060	355,650	729,710	812,022	416·42
Cuneo . . .	2,882	321,423	313,977	635,400	641,172	222·47
Novara . . .	2,553	327,010	348,916	675,926	745,357	291·95
Torino . . .	3,955	506,175	523,039	1,029,214	1,127,760	285·15
Piedmont . . .	11,340	1,528,668	1,541,582	3,070,250	3,326,311	293·33
Genova . . .	1,582	376,408	383,714	760,122	935,483	591·33
Porto Maurizio . . .	455	65,630	66,621	132,251	145,461	319·69
Liguria . . .	2,037	442,038	450,335	892,373	1,080,944	530·65
Bergamo . . .	1,098	196,915	193,860	390,775	457,983	417·11
Brescia . . .	1,845	240,669	230,899	471,568	537,690	291·43
Como . . .	1,091	256,444	258,606	515,050	576,276	528·21
Cremona . . .	695	152,526	149,812	302,338	327,802	471·66
Mantova . . .	912	151,328	144,400	295,728	312,329	342·47
Milano . . .	1,223	567,367	547,624	1,114,991	1,442,767	1,179·70
Pavia . . .	1,290	237,527	232,304	469,831	496,916	385·21
Sondrio . . .	1,232	59,189	61,345	120,534	126,425	102·62
Lombardy . . .	9,386	1,861,965	1,818,650	3,680,615	4,278,188	455·81
Belluno . . .	1,293	82,677	91,463	174,140	191,400	148·03
Padova . . .	823	201,652	196,110	397,762	443,100	538·40
Rovigo . . .	685	109,602	108,098	217,700	222,005	324·09
Treviso . . .	960	192,128	188,576	375,704	410,684	427·80
Udine . . .	2,541	247,340	254,405	501,745	594,334	233·90
Venezia . . .	934	178,551	178,157	356,708	400,030	428·30
Verona . . .	1,188	202,769	191,296	394,065	422,355	355·52
Vicenza . . .	1,052	200,461	195,888	396,349	446,521	424·45
Venice . . .	9,476	1,415,180	1,398,993	2,814,173	3,130,429	330·35
Bologna . . .	1,448	232,557	224,917	457,474	527,642	364·39
Ferrara . . .	1,012	117,453	113,354	230,807	271,467	268·25
Forlì . . .	725	128,628	122,482	251,110	279,072	384·93
Modena . . .	987	141,308	137,946	279,254	322,617	326·87
Parma . . .	1,250	135,355	131,951	267,306	294,312	235·45
Piacenza . . .	954	116,668	110,049	226,717	245,049	256·86
Ravenna . . .	715	115,143	110,621	225,764	235,766	329·74
Reggio Emilia . . .	876	123,622	121,337	244,959	275,827	314·87
Emilia . . .	7,967	1,110,734	1,072,657	2,183,391	2,451,752	307·73

Provinces and Compartimenti	Area in square miles	Population, Present: Census 1881			Population, Present: Census 1901, Feb. 9	Population per square mile, 1901
		Males	Females	Total		
Arezzo . . .	1,273	122,958	115,786	238,744	272,359	213.95
Firenze . . .	2,265	400,953	389,923	790,776	937,786	414.03
Grosseto . . .	1,738	64,401	49,894	114,295	144,825	83.33
Livorno . . .	133	61,085	60,527	121,612	124,088	932.99
Lucca . . .	558	135,452	149,032	284,484	318,610	570.99
Massa e Carrara . . .	687	81,813	87,656	169,469	195,840	285.07
Pisa . . .	1,179	147,170	136,393	283,563	320,020	271.43
Siena . . .	1,471	108,033	97,893	205,926	234,626	159.50
Tuscany . . .	9,304	1,121,865	1,087,004	2,208,869	2,548,154	273.87
Ancona . . .	762	130,937	136,401	267,338	302,460	396.93
Ascoli Piceno . . .	796	101,907	107,278	209,185	245,883	308.90
Macerata . . .	1,087	116,589	123,124	239,713	261,953	240.99
Pesaro e Urbino . . .	1,118	112,290	110,753	223,043	254,453	227.60
Marches . . .	3,763	461,723	477,556	939,279	1,064,749	282.95
Perugia(Umbria) . . .	3,748	294,019	278,041	572,060	644,367	171.92
Roma . . .	4,663	480,689	422,783	903,472	1,206,354	258.71
Aquila degli Abruzzi . . .	2,484	164,263	188,764	353,027	397,645	160.08
Campobasso . . .	1,691	176,287	189,147	365,434	366,341	216.64
Chieti . . .	1,138	168,920	175,028	343,948	371,293	326.27
Teramo . . .	1,067	127,819	127,487	255,306	307,086	287.80
Abruzzi e Molise . . .	6,380	636,789	680,426	1,317,215	1,442,365	226.08
Avellino . . .	1,172	194,349	198,270	392,619	402,898	343.77
Benevento . . .	818	118,799	119,626	238,425	257,101	314.30
Caserta . . .	2,033	353,618	360,513	714,131	783,495	385.39
Napoli . . .	350	498,978	502,267	1,001,245	1,135,906	3,245.45
Salerno . . .	1,916	266,129	284,028	550,157	562,978	293.83
Campania . . .	6,289	1,431,873	1,464,704	2,896,577	3,142,378	499.66
Bari delle Puglie . . .	2,065	338,285	341,214	679,499	823,998	399.03
Foggia . . .	2,688	177,873	178,394	356,267	418,510	155.70
Lecce . . .	2,623	276,193	277,105	553,298	706,915	269.51
Apulia . . .	7,376	792,351	796,713	1,589,064	1,949,423	264.29
Potenza (Basilicata) . . .	3,845	251,621	272,883	524,504	490,000	127.44
Catanzaro . . .	2,030	216,283	217,692	433,975	482,788	237.83
Cosenza . . .	2,568	214,433	236,752	451,185	462,893	180.25
Reggio di Calabria . . .	1,221	184,660	188,063	372,723	430,079	352.24
Calabria . . .	5,819	615,376	642,507	1,257,883	1,375,760	236.43

Provinces and Compartimenti	Area in square miles	Population, Present: Census 1881			Population Present: Census 1901, Feb. 9	Population per square mile, 1901
		Males	Females	Total		
Caltanissetta . . .	1,263	136,493	129,886	266,379	330,972	262.05
Catania . . .	1,917	280,014	283,443	563,457	711,923	371.37
Girgenti . . .	1,172	156,034	156,453	312,487	371,471	316.95
Messina . . .	1,246	227,934	232,990	460,924	548,898	440.53
Palermo . . .	1,948	352,722	346,429	699,151	785,016	402.99
Siracusa . . .	1,442	173,295	168,231	341,526	427,429	296.41
Trapani . . .	948	141,612	142,365	283,977	353,557	372.95
Sicily . . .	9,936	1,468,104	1,459,797	2,927,901	3,529,266	355.20
Cagliari . . .	5,204	217,497	203,138	420,635	482,000	92.62
Sassari . . .	4,090	134,891	126,476	261,367	307,314	75.14
Sardinia . . .	9,294	352,388	329,614	682,002	789,314	84.93
Total . . .	110,646	14,265,383	14,194,245	28,459,628	32,449,754	293.28

The number of foreigners in Italy in 1881 was 59,956, of whom 16,092 were Austrians, 12,104 Swiss, 10,781 French, 7,302 English, 5,234 Germans, 1,387 Russians, 1,286 Americans (United States), 1,212 Greeks, 922 Spaniards, and the rest mainly Turks, Belgians, Swedes and Norwegians, Dutch, Egyptians, Argentines, Brazilians. In 1901 the total number was 66,000.

The administrative divisions of Italy are provinces, territories (circondari), districts (distretti), and communes. There are 69 provinces: of which 60 are divided into territories, and 9 (the province of Mantua and the 8 provinces of Venetia) into districts. There are 197 territories and 87 districts. Most of the districts (70) have been *de facto* suppressed, though still nominally existing as administrative divisions. The territories and districts are divided into communes (comuni); the number at present (November, 1901) is 8,262.

The population of Italy is in general perfectly homogeneous. According to statistics of 1901, the exceptions are: about 80,200 of French origin, in the territories of Aosta, Pinerolo, and Susa, in the province of Torino; 11,400 of Teutonic origin in some communes of the territories (circondari) of Domo-dossola and Varallo, in the province of Novara, of Aosta in the province of Torino, of Tregnago in the province of Verona, of Ampezzo in the province of Udine, and of Vicenza and Belluno; 90,000 of Albanian origin, in a dozen communes of Nearer Calabria, and in some communes of the provinces of Foggia, Avellino, Potenza, Teramo, Campobasso, Lecce, and Palermo; 31,200 of Greek origin, in a few communes of Nearer and Further Calabria, and of the province of Lecce; 9,800 of Spanish (Catalan) origin, settled in Alghero in the province of Sassari, in Sardinia; lastly, 30,000 slaves in the arrondissements of Larino (province Campobasso), Lanciano (Chieti) and Udine.

The population over 16 years of age in 1881 was 19,301,420; of these 7,047,163 were unmarried, 10,361,039 were married, and 1,893,218 were widowers or widows. Of the whole population, 16,205,371 or 56.9 per cent. were unmarried; 10,361,039 or 36.5 per cent. were married; and 1,893,218 or 6.6 per cent. were widowers or widows.

The numbers of inhabitants at the different centres do not in Italian

statistics afford a sufficient basis for distinguishing between the urban and rural population. In Northern Italy the population is scattered over the country and there are few centres. In Southern Italy and in the islands the country people live in the towns, coming and going to cultivate their own plots of land; consequently there are many populous centres where, if numbers alone were considered, the population would be regarded as urban, though it is, in truth, almost exclusively rural. In 1901 the 69 head communes of provinces had a population of 5,614,587. The following statement gives the number of the head communes (capoluoghi) of provinces and of territories (circondari) or districts, with their population according to the census of 1881, but many of these local capitals have under 6,000 inhabitants:—

Head communes of provinces	69	population	4,509,159
" " of territories (circondari) or districts	215	"	2,573,004
Total	284	"	7,082,163
Other communes	"	"	21,377,465
Total population	"	"	28,459,628

The following table gives the population according to occupation in 1881 exclusive of children under 9 years:—

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	5,124,431	3,048,951	8,173,382
Raising of animals and apiculture	213,556	30,896	244,452
Horticulture	58,914	14,925	73,839
Silviculture	53,226	6,425	59,651
Fishing and chase	47,901	340	48,241
Mining	58,937	575	59,512
Mineral industry	755	—	755
Industrial productions	2,281,317	1,904,144	4,185,461
Inns, clothing, &c.	51,500	99,594	151,094
Commerce	246,618	33,155	279,773
Transport	310,347	2,664	313,011
Proprietors and pensioners	427,456	535,425	962,881
Employes and domestics	265,605	447,800	713,405
National defence	160,155	—	160,155
Civil administration	167,252	3,400	170,652
Public worship	103,161	28,424	131,585
Justice	28,248	2	28,250
Sanitary service	44,333	15,384	59,717
Instruction	32,908	46,887	79,795
Fine arts, &c.	31,174	4,450	35,624
Literature and applied science	19,740	35	19,775
Hawkers	28,993	5,457	34,450
Workmen, porters, &c.	121,562	8,267	129,829
Prisoners, paupers, &c.	73,188	56,493	129,681
Students, housekeepers, &c.	582,407	4,143,274	4,725,681
No occupation stated	725,284	855,691	1,580,975
Total	11,258,968	11,292,158	22,551,126

Number of proprietors in Italy on December 31, 1881:—

	Land		Buildings		Land and Buildings		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agriculturists	219,328	131,181	204,395	59,406	1,033,753	227,175	1,457,476	417,762
Pensioners and persons of means	26,370	70,311	27,938	54,702	289,985	263,733	844,293	388,746
Other categories	102,088	133,524	249,725	185,768	579,885	274,165	931,698	593,457
Total	347,786	335,016	482,058	299,876	1,903,623	765,073	2,738,467	1,399,965

II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

1. Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Year	Marriages	Births Living			Stillborn	Deaths exclusive of the Stillborn	Surplus of Births
		Legitimate	Illegitimate and Exposed	Total			
1896	222,603	1,025,227	70,278	1,095,505	46,364	758,129	337,376
1897	229,041	1,031,649	70,199	1,101,848	47,132	695,602	406,246
1898	219,597	1,002,812	67,262	1,070,074	45,092	732,265	337,809
1899	235,665	1,070,074	67,262	1,088,558	45,910	703,393	385,165
1900	232,631	1,003,970	63,406	1,067,376	45,679	768,917	298,459

2. Emigration.

The numbers of emigrants from Italy to various parts of the world, according to Italian statistics for six years were:—

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Europe	105,273	109,928	125,310	144,528	162,899	181,047
North Africa	3,063	3,227	2,457	3,251	4,566	5,204
America—						
United States	37,851	53,486	47,000	56,375	63,156	87,714
Canada	783	397	139	328	1,021	1,686
Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Central America	1,688	1,816	1,783	1,025	1,267	2,523
Brazil	98,090	76,665	80,984	38,659	26,574	27,438
Chili, Peru, and Bolivia	461	669	770	260	408	409
The Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay	43,484	58,004	39,538	36,793	46,648	42,720
America (country not named)	1,562	1,961	1,080	1,753	860	3,137
Other countries	926	1,329	794	743	940	904
Total	293,181	307,482	299,855	283,715	308,339	352,782

This classification is founded upon the declarations of intending emigrants made before the syndics (or mayors) of communes on application for passports, and the figures differ considerably from those given in the statistics of the various countries mentioned. The difference is explained chiefly by the fact that, in many cases, emigration to other European States, intended to be temporary, becomes permanent, the emigrants embarking for America from their temporary home. According to the statistics of the respective countries, the Italian immigrants into the United States in 1900-01 numbered, 135,996; Argentina in 1900, 71,921; Brazil, in 1899, 11,547.

To the emigration in 1900 the different parts of Italy contributed as follows:—Piemonte, 23,322 (15,282 temporary); Liguria, 3,804 (328 temporary); Lombardia, 21,401 (16,678 temporary); Veneto, 104,910 (100,931 temporary); Emilia, 22,594 (19,429 temporary); Toscana, 21,971 (16,146 temporary); Marche, 9,381 (2,926 temporary); Umbria, 2,415 (1,900 temporary); Lazio, 1,489 (1,253 temporary); Abruzzo e Molise, 22,932 (4,296 temporary); Campania, 49,970 (11,812 temporary); Puglia, 4,936 (367 temporary); Basilicata, 10,797; Calabria, 23,328 (6 temporary); Sicilia, 28,838 (7,530 temporary); Sardegna, 694 (689 temporary); total, 352,782 (199,573 temporary).

The number of Italians abroad in 1891 was officially estimated at about 2,000,000. In 1901 a Commission, under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was established for the direction of the Government service relating to emigration.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The communal population of the capitals of provinces was as follows on February 9, 1901 (census):—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Napoli . . .	563,731	Trapani . . .	60,257	Siracusa . . .	32,074
Milano . . .	491,460	Reggio Emilia . . .	59,176	Catanzaro . . .	31,887
Roma . . .	463,000	Ancona . . .	56,825	Mantova . . .	29,160
Torino . . .	335,639	Cagliari . . .	53,734	Ascoli Piceno . . .	28,882
Palermo . . .	310,352	Foggia . . .	53,351	Siena . . .	28,678
Genova . . .	234,800	Parma . . .	49,370	Cuneo . . .	27,182
Firenze . . .	204,950	Bergamo . . .	45,785	Chieti . . .	26,406
Bologna . . .	152,009	Novara . . .	44,928	Massa . . .	26,325
Venezia . . .	151,841	Caltanissetta . . .	44,600	Pesaro . . .	25,115
Messina . . .	149,828	Reggio Calabria . . .	44,417	Girgenti . . .	25,069
Catania . . .	149,694	Arezzo . . .	44,350	Benevento . . .	24,650
Livorno . . .	98,505	Vicenza . . .	44,261	Teramo . . .	24,578
Ferrara . . .	87,697	Forli . . .	43,457	Avellino . . .	23,790
Padova . . .	82,283	Salerno . . .	42,736	Macerata . . .	22,806
Bari . . .	79,693	Como . . .	38,902	Cosenza . . .	21,420
Luca . . .	74,718	Sassari . . .	38,178	Aquila . . .	21,215
Verona . . .	74,261	Udine . . .	37,933	Belluno . . .	18,649
Alessandria . . .	71,293	Cremona . . .	37,661	Potenza . . .	16,520
Brescia . . .	70,618	Piacenza . . .	36,064	Campobasso . . .	15,046
Modena . . .	64,941	Pavia . . .	35,372	Rovigo . . .	11,174
Ravenna . . .	63,839	Treviso . . .	34,004	Grosseto . . .	9,600
Perugia . . .	61,453	Caserta . . .	32,729	Sondrio . . .	8,700
Pisa . . .	61,279	Lecce . . .	32,485	Porto Maurizio . . .	7,207

Religion.

The Roman Catholic Church is, nominally, the ruling State religion of Italy; but many Acts of the Legislature, passed since the establishment of the Kingdom, and more especially since the suppression of the Supreme Pontiff's temporal government, have subordinated the power of the Church and clergy to the authority of the civil government, and secured freedom of worship to the adherents of all recognised religions. However, scarcely any other positive creed as yet exists but Roman Catholicism. At the census of 1881, of the total population about 62,000 were Protestants and 38,000 Jews. Of the Protestants 22,000 belonged to the Waldensian Church of Piedmont, about 10,000 to the other evangelical Italian Churches, and 30,000 to foreign Protestant bodies.

Under the Roman Pontiff, the Catholic episcopal hierarchy in Italy consists of 49 archbishoprics and 220 bishoprics, besides the 6 cardinal-bishoprics near Rome. Of these prelaties, 76 are immediately subject to the Apostolic See, 12 being archbishoprics. Thus there are altogether 37 metropolitan sees, the average number of suffragan sees to each metropolitan being about 4. Every archbishop or bishop is appointed by the Pope, on the advice of a committee of Cardinals; but the royal *exequatur* is necessary for his installation. The number of parishes in 1881 was 20,465; of churches and chapels, 55,263; of secular clergy, 76,560.

The immense wealth of the Italian clergy has greatly dwindled since the year 1850, when the Siccardi bill, abolishing external ecclesiastical jurisdiction and clerical privileges, passed the Sardinian Chambers. This law was extended, in 1861, over the whole Kingdom, and had the effect of rapidly diminishing the numbers as well as the incomes of the clergy.

In 1865 there were in Italy 2,382 religious houses, of which 1,506 were for men and 876 for women. The number of religious persons was 28,991, of whom 14,807 were men and 14,184 women. The mendicant orders numbered 8,229 persons, comprised in the above-mentioned total. A law for the entire suppression of all religious houses throughout the Kingdom was adopted by the Italian Parliament in 1866. This law provided a small pension to all religious persons who had taken regular vows before January 18, 1864. Several monasteries were temporarily set aside for such monks, friars, or nuns as might wish to continue their conventual life, the inmates, when come down to a certain number, to be drafted off to another house, and so again, until all finally died out. All collegiate chapters were likewise dissolved. The lands and goods of these suppressed bodies were appropriated by the State.

SEE AND CHURCH OF ROME.

The 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno' enacts, in its first article, that 'the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion is the sole religion of the State.' By the Royal decree of Oct. 9, 1870, which declared that 'Rome and the Roman Provinces shall constitute an integral part of the Kingdom of Italy,' the Pope or Roman Pontiff was acknowledged supreme head of the Church, preserving his former rank and dignity as a sovereign prince. Furthermore, by a bill that became law May 13, 1871, there was guaranteed to His Holiness and his successors for ever, besides possession of the Vatican

and Lateran palaces and the villa of Castel Gandolfo, a yearly income of 3,225,000 lire or 129,000*l.*, which allowance (whose arrears would in 1902 amount to 103,200,000 lire, or 4,128,000*l.*) still remains unclaimed and unpaid.

Supreme Pontiff.—**Leone XIII.** (Giacchino Pecci), born at Carpineto in the diocese of Anagni, March 2, 1810, son of Count Luigi Pecci; consecrated Archbishop of Damiatra 1843; Apostolic Nuncio to Belgium 1843-46; Bishop of Perugia 1846; proclaimed Cardinal December 19, 1853; elected Supreme Pontiff, as successor of Pío IX., February 20, 1878; crowned March 3 following. He is, therefore, now 91 years old, and has filled the Pontifical throne for 23 years.

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 altar of the conclave chapel; and each elector approaching the altar repeats a prescribed form of oath. Thereupon the tickets are taken from the chalice by scrutators appointed 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. Should none have received the needful number of votes, another process is gone through, viz., *access*—so called because any Cardinal may accede to the choice of another by filling up another ticket made for that purpose. The present Pontiff, Leone XIII., was chosen almost unanimously. He is regarded as the 263rd Pope (or thereabouts) from St. Peter.

From the accession of Clemente XI., 250th in the usual list of Roman Pontiffs, to Leone XIII., the Popes (all Italian) have been as follows:—

No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Year of Election	No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Year of Election
250	Clemente XI.	1700	257	Pio VI.	1775
251	Innocenzo XIII.	1721	258	Pio VII.	1800
252	Benedetto XIII.	1724	259	Leone XII.	1823
253	Clemente XII.	1730	260	Pio VIII.	1829
254	Benedetto XIV.	1740	261	Gregorio XVI.	1831
255	Clemente XIII.	1758	262	Pio IX.	1846
256	Clemente XIV.	1769	263	Leone XIII.	1878

The Roman Pontiff has for advisers and coadjutors the Sacred College of Cardinals, consisting, when complete, of seventy members, namely, six Cardinal-Bishops (occupants of the suburbicary sees), fifty Cardinal-Priests, and fourteen Cardinal-Deacons, but hardly ever comprising the full number. In February 1902 the Sacred College consisted of six Cardinal-Bishops, fifty Cardinal-Priests, and eight Cardinal-Deacons. The following list gives the names and dates of these sixty-four Cardinals:—

Names	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creation
Cardinal-Bishops:—				
Luigi Oreglia di Santo Stefano	Bp. of Ostia & Velletri, Dean Sac. College, Camerlengo of Holy Roman Church, Pref. Congr. Ceremonial.	Italian	1828	1873
Lucido Maria Parocchi	Bp. of Porto & Santa Rufina, Sub-Dean of the Sacred College, Vice-Chancellor of Holy Roman Church	"	1833	1877
Serafino Vannutelli	Bishop of Frascati, Great Penitentiary	"	1834	1887
Mario Mocenni	Bishop of Sabina	"	1823	1893
Antonio Agliardi	" Albano	"	1832	1896
Vincenzo Vannutelli	Bishop of Pales-trina, Archpriest of the Liberian Basilica	"	1836	1889
Cardinal-Priests:—				
Mieczyslaw Ledóchowski	Prefect of the Congr. of Propaganda Fide	Polish	1822	1875
José Sebastião Netto	Patriarch of Lisbon	Portuguese	1841	1884
Pietro Geremia Michelangelo Celesia	Archbp. of Palermo	Sicilian	1811	1884
Alfonso Capecehatro	Archbp. of Capua, Librarian of Holy Roman Church	Italian	1824	1885
Patrick Francis Moran	Archbp. of Sydney	Irish	1830	1885
Benoit M. Langénieux	" Reims	French	1824	1886
James Gibbons	" Baltimore	American	1834	1886
Gaetano Aloisi-Masella	Pro-Datary of His Holiness	Italian	1826	1887
Mariano Rampolla del Tindaro	Pontifical Secretary of State, Arch-priest of the Vatican Basilica	Sicilian	1843	1887
François Marie Benjamin Richard	Archbishop of Paris	French	1819	1889
Peter Lambert Goossens	" Mechlin.	Belgian	1827	1889
Anton Joseph Gruscha	" Vienna	Austrian	1820	1891
Angelo di Pietro	Prefect Cong. Council	Italian	1828	1893
Michael Logue	Archbp. of Armagh	Irish	1840	1893
Claudius Vaszary	" Gran	Hungarian	1832	1893
Herbert Vaughan	" Westminster	English	1832	1893
Georg Kopp	Bishop of Breslau	German	1837	1893

Names	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creation
<i>Cardinal-Priests—cont.</i>				
Adolphe Louis Albert Perraud	Bishop of Autun	French	1828	1893
Victor Lucien Sulpice Lecot	Archbp. of Bordeaux	"	1831	1893
Lorenz Schlauch	Bp. of Gross-Wardein	Hungarian	1824	1893
Giuseppe Sarto	Patriarch of Venice	Italian	1835	1893
Ciriaco Maria Sancha y Hervás	Archbp. of Toledo	Spanish	1838	1894
Domenico Svampa	" Bologna	Italian	1851	1894
Andrea Ferrari	" Milan	"	1850	1894
Francesco Satolli	Archpriest of the Lateran Arch-Basilica, Prefect Congr. Studies	"	1839	1895
Girolamo Maria Gotti	Pref. Congr. Bishops and Regulars	"	1834	1895
Salvador Casañas y Pagés	Bishop of Barcelona	Spanish	1834	1895
Achille Manara	Bishop of Ancona and Umana	Italian	1829	1895
Domenico Ferrata	Prefect Congr. Sacred Rites	"	1847	1896
Serafino Cretoni	Prefect Congr. Indulgences and Sacred Relics	"	1833	1896
Giuseppe Prisco	Archbp. of Naples	"	1836	1896
José María Martín de Herrera y de la Iglesia	Archbp. of Santiago de Compostela	Spanish	1835	1897
Pierre Hector Coullie	Archbp. of Lyons	French	1829	1897
Guillaume Marie Joseph Labouré	" Rennes	"	1841	1897
Giovanni Battista Casali del Drago	—	Italian	1838	1899
Francesco di Paola Cassetta	—	"	1841	1899
Alessandro Sanminiati Zibarella	—	"	1840	1899
Gennaro Portanova	Archbishop of Reggio in Calabria	"	1845	1899
Giuseppe Francica-Nava di Bontifè	Archbp. of Catania	Sicilian	1846	1899
François Désiré Mathieu	(Former Archbishop of Toulouse)	French	1839	1899
Pietro Respighi	Vicar General of His Holiness	Italian	1843	1899
Agostino Richelmy	Archbishop of Turin	Italian	1850	1899
Giacomo Missia	" Götz	Austrian	1838	1899

Names	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creation
<i>Cardinal-Priests—cont.</i>				
Sebastiano Martinelli	—	Italian	1848	1901
Casimiro Gennari	—	"	1839	1901
Leo von Skrbensky	Archbishop of Prag	Austrian	1863	1901
Giulio Boschi	" Ferrara	Italian	1838	1901
Agostino Riboldi	" Ravenna	"	1839	1901
Johann Puzyna Kniáz von Kozielsko	Bishop of Cracow	Polish	1842	1901
Bartolomeo Bacilieri	" Verona	Italian	1842	1901
<i>Cardinal-Deacons:—</i>				
Luigi Macchi	Secretary of Apostolic Briefs	"	1832	1889
Andreas Steinhuber	Prefect Congr. Index	German	1825	1893
Francesco Segna	Prefect of the Vatican Archives	Italian	1836	1894
Raffaele Pierotti	—	"	1836	1896
Francesco Salesio della Volpe	—	"	1844	1899
José Calasanz Vives y Tuto	—	Spanish	1854	1899
Luigi Tripepi	—	Italian	1836	1901
Felice Cavagnis	—	"	1841	1901

Of these Cardinals 3 were nominated by Pope Pío IX., and 61 by Leone XIII.; 38 are Italian (continental or insular), and 26 not; 3 are British subjects. Under the present Roman Pontiff there have hitherto died 139 Cardinals, of whom 79 were of his own creation.

Though primarily belonging to the local Roman Church, the Cardinals are now regarded as Princes of the Church at large.¹ Originally they were simply the parish rectors of Rome, or the deacons of deaneries there. In 1586 their number was finally settled by Sixto V. at seventy. The Cardinals compose the Pope's 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 Innocenzo IV., during the Council of Lyons, in 1246; and the title of Eminence from Urbano VIII., in 1630.

In January, 1902, besides the Pope and the College of Cardinals, the upper Catholic Hierarchy throughout the world comprised 8 patriarchates of the Latin and 6 of the Oriental Rite, 176 archbishoprics of the Latin and 19 of the Oriental Rite, and 729 bishoprics of the Latin and 52 of the Oriental Rite. The list (during the present pontificate increased by 2 patriarchates, 13 archbishoprics, 20 promotions of bishoprics to archbishoprics, and 109 bishoprics) was as follows:—

¹ The relative standing and precedence of a Roman Cardinal was a thing of gradual growth. In England, John Kemp, Archbishop of York, created Cardinal in 1439, was the first Cardinal who, simply as such and without being a Legate a latere, took precedence of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

I. *Patriarchates.*

Latin Rite.—1. Constantinople; 2. Alexandria; 3. Antioch; 4. Jerusalem; 5. Venice; 6. Lisbon; 7. West Indies; 8. East Indies.

Oriental Rite.—1. Antioch, of the Maronites; 2. Antioch, of the Melchites; 3. Antioch, of the Syrians; 4. Babylon, of the Chaldeans; 5. Cilicia, of the Armenians; 6. Alexandria, of the Copts.

II. *Archbishoprics.*

<i>Latin Rite</i> .—		Græco-Ruthenian Rite	1
Immediately subject to the Holy See	19	Under Patriarchs:	
With Ecclesiastical Provinces	157	Armenian Rite	2
<i>Oriental Rite</i> .—		Græco-Melchite Rite	3
With Ecclesiastical Provinces:		Syriac Rite	3
Armenian Rite	1	Syro-Chaldaic Rite	2
Græco-Rumanian Rite	1	Syro-Marionite Rite	6
			195

III. *Bishoprics.*

<i>Latin Rite</i> .—		Græco-Rumanian Rite	3
Immediately subject to the Holy See	84	Græco-Ruthenian Rite	6
Suffragan in Ecclesiastical Provinces	645	Under Patriarchs:	
<i>Oriental Rite</i> .—		Armenian Rite	15
Immediately subject to the Holy See:		Coptic Rite	2
Græco-Ruthenian Rite	1	Græco-Melchite Rite	9
Suffragan in Ecclesiastical Provinces:		Syriac Rite	5
		Syro-Chaldaic Rite	9
		Syro-Marionite Rite	2
			781

Besides the above 990 sees, and 18 abbacies and prelatures 'nullius dioceseos,' there are now 9 apostolic delegations, 130 apostolic vicariates, and 57 apostolic prefectures most of them held by titular archbishops or bishops (formerly called 'in partibus infidelium').

The summary of actual dignitaries stood as follows for January, 1902 (each dignity being reckoned under his highest rank and title):—

Sacred College of Cardinals	66
Patriarchs of either Rite	11
Archbishops and Bishops of the Latin Rite, Residential	827
Archbishops and Bishops of the Oriental Rite	54
Archbishops and Bishops, Titular	385
Archbishops and Bishops now without title	9
Prelates <i>Nullius Dioceseos</i>	10

Total 1,362

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 twenty Sacred Congregations, viz., Inquisition or Holy Office, Consistorial, Apostolic Visitation, Bishops and Regulars, Council, Residence of Bishops, State of Regulars, Ecclesiastical Immunity, Propaganda, Propaganda for Eastern Rite, Index, Sacred Rites, Ceremonial, Regular Discipline, Indulgences and Sacred Relics, Examination of Bishops, Fabric of St. Peter's, Laetana, Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, Studies. Besides these there is a Commission

for Reunion of Dissident Churches, another for Election of Italian Bishops, another for Historical Studies.

Except seven apostolic vicariates in South America which depend upon the Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, the apostolic delegations, vicariates, and prefectures throughout the world stand under the 'Congregatio de Propaganda Fide.' Their present distribution is as follows:—

Continents, &c.	Apostolic Delegations	Apostolic Vicariates	Apostolic Prefectures
Europe	2	11	4
Asia	4	61	13
Africa	1	30	25
America	2	14	9
Oceania	0	14	6
Total	9	130	57

Within the British Empire the present number of Roman Catholic residential sees is 133, viz., 28 archbishoprics and 105 bishoprics, besides 2 apostolic delegations, 29 apostolic vicariates, and 11 apostolic prefectures; while the Roman Catholic population subject to King Edward VII. is estimated at ten millions and a half.

Instruction.

The State regulates public instruction, and maintains, either entirely or in conjunction with the communes and provinces, public schools of every grade. Every teacher in a public institution maintained by the State, or by any other public body, must have the qualifications required by law; and in all public institutions not belonging to the State, the same programme must be followed, and the same rules observed. No private person can keep a school without having obtained the authorisation of the State.

Elementary education is compulsory for children between six and nine years of age. (Of these, according to the census of 1881, there were 1,808,129.) The compulsory clause is by no means strictly enforced. The enactment, however, provided that education for children of school age should be compulsory only when the supply of teachers should reach the proportion to population, in the least populous communes, of one to every 1,000 inhabitants; in the most populous, one to every 1,500 inhabitants. The law now applies in all the communes.

Schools in Italy may be classified under four heads, according as they provide: (1) elementary instruction; (2) secondary instruction—classical; (3) secondary instruction—technical; (4) higher education.

(1) Schools providing elementary instruction are of two grades. Religious instruction is given to those whose parents request it. Only the lower-grade instruction is compulsory. Every commune must have at least one lower-grade school for boys and one for girls; and no school with only one master should have more than seventy pupils. Higher-grade elementary schools are required in communes having normal and secondary schools, and in those with over 4,000 inhabitants. In both grades the instruction is free.

(2) Secondary instruction—classical—is provided in the *ginnasi* and *licei*, the latter leading to the universities.

In 1898 there were in Italy over 1,831 libraries. Of these, 32 were Government libraries, with 1,294,869 readers, who had 1,690,825 books given out (1898).

On December 31, 1895, there were in Italy 1,901 periodical publications. Of these, 479 were political; 327 were economic, juridical, or on social science; 202 agricultural; 243 religious; 169 literary and scientific; 138 medical; the remainder being artistic, military, geographical or humorous publications. In foreign countries there are about 130 periodicals published in Italian.

In 1900 there were 9,975 books published in Italy, comprising 698 religious books; 907 scholastic and educational; 565 historical and geographical; 443 biographical; 1,516 of poetry and general literature; 332 in mathematical, physical, and natural science; 1,090 in medicine; 1,251 in agriculture, the industries, commerce, &c.

Justice and Crime.

In Italy, justice in penal matters is administered in the first instance by the Pretori, by the penal Tribunals, and by the Courts of assize; on appeal, by the penal Tribunals, and by the Courts of Appeal. The highest court is the Court of Cassation, which confines itself to inquiring whether the forms prescribed by law have been observed.

The Pretori have jurisdiction concerning all misdemeanors (contravvenzioni) and all offences (delitti) punishable by imprisonment not exceeding three months, or banishment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding 1,000 lire. The penal Tribunals have jurisdiction in the first instance in offences (delitti) for which the Code establishes a *minimum* penalty not exceeding five years of imprisonment and a *maximum* not exceeding ten years, or in offences punishable by a fine exceeding 1,000 lire.

The Courts of Assize, which in most cases have juries, have jurisdiction in all proceedings concerning serious offences punishable by imprisonment for life (ergastolo), or by imprisonment exceeding in the *minimum* five years, and in the *maximum* ten years. They have exclusive jurisdiction concerning offences against the internal and external security of the State, and all press offences. Appeal is allowed to the penal Tribunals from the sentences of the Pretori, and to the Courts of Appeal from those of the penal Tribunals. The Court of Cassation has power to annul, for illegality, sentences passed by the inferior Courts, and to decide questions of jurisdiction or competency.

Italy is divided, for the administration of justice, into 20 appeal court districts, each of which is subdivided into tribunal districts, 162 in all, and these again into mandamenti, each with its own magistracy (Pretura), 1,549 in all.

Table showing the number of persons convicted of offences of all kinds (misdemeanours included) before the various classes of courts, during five years:—

Year	Convictions			
	Total	Before the Pretori	Before the Tribunal (first instance)	Before the Corti d'Assise
1895	360,239	278,658	78,027	3,604
1896	377,448	293,106	80,997	3,345
1897	416,183	331,287	81,719	3,177
1898	424,855	335,055	86,546	3,254
1899	458,262	370,742	84,265	3,255

The number of prisons or penitentiaries, with number of inmates, on December 31, 1898, is given as follows:—

Prisons or Penitentiaries	Number	Inmates		
		Male	Female	Total
Lock-ups	1,456	35,501	3,392	38,893
Penal establishments	82	26,441	1,121	27,562
Correctional establishments for the young:				
Government reformatories	9	1,449	124	1,573
Private reformatories	34	2,281	2,401	4,682
Penal colonies (Colonie di Coatti)	9	2,760	—	2,760
Total	1,590	68,432	7,038	75,470

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. Exceptions to this rule are in favour of forsaken children and the sick poor, the former being maintained and the latter supplied with medical attendance at the expense of the province or commune. Public charity in general is exercised through the permanent charitable foundations, called 'Opere pie,' regulated by the law of July 17, 1890. These are very unequally distributed in the different provinces, and their operation is in the manner prescribed and in the territory named in the deeds of foundation, or by the statutes in force. A thorough inquiry into their financial position was made in 1880. The general results were:—Leaving out of account institutions intended for lending, or for the encouragement of saving (that is, monti di pietà, monti frumentari, casse di prestanze agrarie), there were 21,866 opere pie, with a gross capital of about 2,000,000,000 francs. Their income and expenses were:—

	Lire.
Gross income	90,446,446
Burdens (not charitable)	7,704,055
Taxes, &c.	15,287,969
Expenses of administration	15,690,132
Total disbursement	38,682,156
Balance free	51,764,290

Added to this net income were casual legacies, contributions from private benefactors, subsidies from communes (for hospitals), &c., all of which receipts are spent annually, and thus the sum at the disposal of the opere pie in 1880 amounted to 96,509,071 lire.

The property of these foundations is constantly increasing. In the space of 18 years (1881-98) the new legacies amounted to 294,796,966 lire. In 1899 the communes spent about 45,679,155 lire, and the provinces about 22,995,797 lire in charity; over one-fourth of the former sum and over three-fourths of the latter being disposed of through the opere pie.

(3) Secondary instruction—technical. This is supplied by the technical schools, technical institutes, and institutes for the mercantile marine.

(4) Higher education is supplied by the universities, by other higher institutes, and by special higher schools.

Of these various educational institutions, the elementary schools are supported by the communes, subsidies or free loans being occasionally granted by the State. In the normal schools and licei, the State provides for the payment of the staff and for scientific material. The ginnasi and technical schools should, according to the general law, be supported by the communes; but, in many cases, the cost of these is borne, in great part, by the State. In the technical institutes, half the sum paid to the staff is provided by the State. The universities are maintained by the State and by their own ancient revenues, such expenses as those for scientific material, laboratories, &c., being, in some cases, borne by the various provinces of the university region. The higher special schools are maintained conjointly by the State, the province, the commune, and, sometimes, the local Chamber of Commerce.

The total Budget of State funds by the Ministry of Public Instruction in 1899-1900 was 48,529,243 lire; in 1899 the provinces expended 5,807,127 lire and the communes (including subsidies from the State and the provinces), 80,056,908 lire. There are, besides, revenues derived from foundations (opere pie) for the benefit of schools of different grades generally. For elementary instruction alone, in 1899, there was expended by the State 3,962,549 lire; by the Provinces 372,975 lire; by the Communes 64,105,306 lire: total, 68,440,830 lire.

The attendance at elementary schools (public and private) has, in the last 37 years, risen from 1,000,000 to 2,637,000; or, allowing for the increase of population, there has been an increase of 114 per cent. in school attendance.

The percentage of illiterates, male and female, over five years for 1861, over six for 1871 and 1881, and over twenty years of age, in 1861, 1871, and 1881, was:—

Year	Over 5 Years		Over 20 Years	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1861	68·09 ¹	81·27 ¹	65·47	81·52
1871	61·86	71·73	60·17	77·18
1881	54·56	69·32	53·89	72·93

¹ Over 5 years (1861).

The percentage of illiterate conscripts, and of illiterates married, at various intervals from 1871 to 1900 was as follows:—

Year	Illiterate Conscripts	Illiterates Married	
		Male	Female
1871	56·74	57·73	76·73
1881	47·74	48·24	69·90
1891	40·25	41·12	59·16
1899	33·76	35·25	50·04
1900	—	33·80	47·95

According to the census of 1881 the number of the population above six years of age who could not read nor write in Upper Italy was 40·85 per cent.; Middle Italy, 64·61 per cent.; South Italy, 79·46 per cent.; and in the Islands, 80·91 per cent. The smallest percentage of illiterates above six years was in Piedmont, 32·27, and the largest in Basilicata, 85·18.

The following are the statistics of elementary (including normal) schools and for higher schools:—

—	Number	Teachers	Pupils		
			Males	Females	Total
Asili for infants (1899)	3,205	7,370	176,545	170,292	346,837
Public schools:—(1898-99)	51,748	53,426	1,321,817	1,122,471	2,444,288
Private do.	8,735	9,212	61,389	131,300	192,669
Evening, &c., schools "	4,245	4,332	105,856	32,325	138,181
Higher girls' schools or Continuation schools, &c., (1898-99)	220	1,711	—	7,459	7,459
Normal schools "	150	1,921	1,454	20,034	21,488
Licei (1895-96)	332	1,852	17,473	216	17,689
Ginnasi "	708	4,739	58,666	912	59,578
Technical institutes "	74	1,314	10,224	50	10,274
Technical schools "	381	2,754	34,266	3,039	37,305
Naval mercantile "	21	183	957	—	957

In 1897-98 the secondary and technical State schools were: Licei, 116 (10,675 pupils); Ginnasi, 183 (25,551); technical institutes, 54 (10,382); technical schools, 184 (24,649); mercantile marine schools, 18 (926).

The following is a list of the twenty-one universities of Italy, with statistics mostly for 1900-1901:—

—	Date of Foundation	No. of Teachers ¹	Students and Auditors	—	Date of Foundation	No. of Teachers ¹	Students and Auditors
State Universities:—				Pisa	1338	56	1,087
Bologna	1200	66	1,469	Rome	1303	75	2,300
Cagliari	1626	32	242	Sassari	1677	24	160
Catania	1434	48	981	Siena	1300	31	209
Genoa	1243	64	1,351	Turin	1404	68	2,700
Macerata	1290	11	155	Free Universities:—			
Messina	1549	45	626	Camerino	1727	18	287
Modena	1678	45	711	Ferrara	1391	22	106
Naples	1224	81	5,144	Perugia	1276	26	320
Padua	1222	71	1,471	Urbino	1564	14	148
Palermo	1805	61	1,400				
Parma	1512	42	579				
Pavia	1300	53	1,029	Total		962	22,475

¹ Official only, exclusive of 'liberi docenti.'

In 1897-98 university courses under 22 professors were attended by 259 students at the licei of Aquila, Bari, and Catanzaro.

There were besides 13 university institutions, with (1897-98) 2,884 students; 9 superior special schools, with 813 students; 1 experimental agricultural institute (1900-1) with 62 students; 33 schools of agriculture (1900-1), with 1,805 students; 2 schools of mining (1899-1900), with 51 students; 202 industrial and commercial schools (1897), with 32,522 students; 174 schools of design and moulding (1898) with 12,256 students; 13 Government fine art institutes (1898), with 2,198 students, and 13 non-Government, with 1,688 students; 6 Government institutes and conservatoires of music (1898), with 875 students.¹

¹ There are no statistics of non-Government institutes of music, but some of these are important, for example, the musical licei of Bologna, Pesaro, Rome, Turin, and Venice.

Finance.

I. STATE FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Direct taxes are those on lands, on houses, and on incomes derived from movable capital and labour. The tax on lands, amounting to about 96 millions, with an additional tenth, is spread over the 9 cadastral compartimenti. That on houses is at the rate of 12·5 per cent. (with three-tenths additional) of the amount taxable, which is two-thirds of the real annual value in the case of factories, and three-fourths in the case of dwelling-houses. By law of July 22, 1894, the tax on incomes from movable wealth was raised to 20 per cent. of the amount taxable. The amount taxable in the case of incomes on which the tax payable may be levied by simply withholding the amount (public funds and treasury bonds) is the whole income; where the tax may be exacted by means of registers it is, with some exceptions, thirty-fortieths of the income; in the case of industrial and commercial incomes, it is twenty-fortieths; for life annuities and incomes from labour alone (professions) it is eighteen-fortieths; for incomes of State, provincial and communal employees it is fifteen-fortieths. The communes and provinces also tax lands and buildings. The State grants to the communes one-tenth of the proceeds of the tax on incomes as compensation for other communal revenues made over to the State by various laws.

The principal indirect taxes are:—the customs duties, the octroi, the taxes on manufactures, the salt and tobacco monopolies, lotto.

The financial year of Italy ends on June 30. The following table exhibits the total ordinary revenue and expenditure of the Kingdom, together with the annual difference in each of the last five years, the budget estimates being given for the last two years (25 lire = £1):—

Years	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Difference
	Lire	Lire	Lire
1897-98	1,731,728,371	1,732,833,944	- 1,105,573
1898-99	1,747,635,849	1,732,541,762	+ 15,094,087
1899-1900	1,747,928,147	1,742,717,661	+ 5,210,486
1900-1	1,769,422,107	1,742,590,167	+ 26,831,940
1901-2	1,811,924,509	1,790,959,779	+ 20,964,730

The following table shows for the year ending June 30, 1902, the estimated revenue and expenditure:—

Sources of Revenue	Lire	Branches of Expenditure	Lire
ORDINARY		ORDINARY	
State Property:		Treasury:	
Real Property	11,152,000	Consolidated Debt	478,226,196
Railways	88,832,200	Redeemable	60,129,183
Various	1,586,600	Floating	121,756,522
Direct Taxes:		Railway Annuity	26,288,150
Land Tax	100,840,000	Fixed Annuities	5,759,000
Income Tax	290,715,000	Civil List and Appan-	
House Tax	89,400,000	ages	16,050,000
Taxes on Transactions:		Senate and Deputies	2,177,000
Succession Duties	37,500,000	Various	14,545,360
Registration	59,000,000	D'Ordre	8,076,363
Stamps	68,000,000	Finance:	
Various	58,640,000	Collection of Taxes	75,941,841
Indirect Taxes:		Monopolies	89,524,220
Excise	103,000,000	Various	23,752,984
Customs	211,050,000	D'Ordre	30,231,864
Octrois	52,325,000	Justice	41,327,301
Monopolies:		Foreign Affairs	16,392,461
Tobacco	201,000,000	Instruction	48,476,268
Salt	75,500,000	Interior	67,938,582
Lotteries	67,500,000	Public Works	38,338,841
Quinine	1,440,000	Posts and Telegraphs	68,560,684
Public Services:		War	264,877,132
Posts	64,000,000	Marine	118,318,016
Telegraphs	15,500,000	Agriculture, Industry,	
Various	23,024,100	Commerce	10,047,548
Repayments	24,585,570		
Various Receipts	24,627,000	Total Ordinary	1,627,083,526
Total Ordinary Effective Receipts D'Ordre	1,669,217,470	EXTRAORDINARY	
Total Ordinary	1,732,167,444	Treasury	84,247,862
EXTRAORDINARY		Finance	9,007,891
Effective Receipts	5,584,237	Justice	19,600
Railway Construction	232,537	Foreign Affairs	24,000
Movement of Capital:		Instruction	635,431
Sales of Land, &c.	5,378,840	Interior	3,718,569
New Loans	43,497,000	Public Works	53,988,884
Compensations, &c.	25,064,451	Posts and Telegraphs	551,516
Total Extraordinary	79,757,065	War	4,076,000
Grand Total	1,811,924,509	Marine	4,498,540
		Agriculture, &c.	8,157,960
		Total Extraordinary	168,926,253
		Grand Total	1,790,959,779

In the Budget statement the revenue and expenditure are distributed over four categories, summarised as follows:—

	1st Category (effective)	2nd Category (Construction of railways)	3rd Category (Movement of capital)	4th Category (d'ordre)	Total
	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
Revenue	1,674,801,707	232,537	73,940,291	62,949,974	1,811,924,509
Expenditure	1,620,590,602	17,766,464	88,652,739	62,949,974	1,790,959,779
Difference	+53,211,105	-17,533,927	-14,712,448	—	+20,964,730

In the ordinary revenue there is a surplus of 105,133,919 lire, and in the extraordinary revenue a deficit of 84,169,188 lire; giving a net surplus of 20,964,731 lire.

Public Debt.

The following table shows the interest (including premiums) and sinking fund of the Public Debt for the year 1900-01 :—

Debts	Per Cent.	Rentes, Interests, &c.	Sinking Fund 1898-99	Year of Extinction
		Lire	Lire	
I. Consolidated debt :				
Rentes at 5 per cent.	5	400,392,409	—	—
" 3 "	3	4,803,262	—	—
" 4½ "	4½	60,384,131	—	—
" 4 "	4	7,741,256	—	—
Total consolidated debt	—	473,321,058	—	—
II. Permanent annuity due to the Holy See	—	3,225,000	—	—
III. Debts separately inscribed :	3 to 5	11,735,598	443,099	1907-1961
IV. Various debts	3 to 6	88,502,988	2,063,806	1902-1985
V. Floating debt :				
Treasury bonds	—	10,500,000	—	—
Current accounts	—	600,000	—	—
Bank advances	—	750,000	—	—
Total floating debt	—	11,850,000	—	—
Total public debt	—	588,634,644	2,506,905	—

The capital of the consolidated and redeemable debt amounted to 12,645,289,334 lire on July 1, 1900, or 505,811,570*l.* sterling, and the interest to 579,835,494 lire, or 23,193,420*l.* sterling. The debt per head of population was thus 15*l.* 13*s.*, and the interest 14*s.* 4*d.* The value per head of the special exports (exclusive of the precious metals) in 1900 was 1*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* For the period 1884-89, the real and personal property of Italy, estimated from the inheritances taxed annually, were, by Signor Pantaleoni, put respectively at 33,100 and 21,600 million francs,

the total wealth being thus estimated at 54,700 million francs, or 2,188,000,000*l.* sterling.

II. LOCAL FINANCE.

The total revenue of the communes of Italy in 1899 amounted, according to official reports, to 642,009,148 lire; the revenue of the provinces amounted to 131,676,329. The debts of the communes in 1897 (December 31) amounted to 1,202,469,375 lire; of the provinces, in 1897 (January 1), to 164,860,870 lire.

III. PUBLIC PROPERTY.

On June 30, 1900, the property of the State was as follows :—

	Estimated Value. Lire
Financial assets (Treasury)	642,052,521
Property, immovable, movable, loans and various titles	516,339,749
Property of industrial nature	1,355,588,063
Material in use in army and navy	1,421,875,663
Property used in the service of the State	446,638,089
Scientific and artistic material	220,617,432
Total	4,603,111,517

In the financial year 1899-1900 the revenue from State property was :— Railways, 88,663,386 lire; ecclesiastical, 1,595,152 lire; from fixed capital, 6,768,972 lire; from the Cavour Canals, 3,007,887 lire; various, 2,372,817 lire; total, 102,408,214.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

The extent of the land frontier of Italy is as follows :—French frontier 487 kilometres; Swiss 672; Austro-Hungarian 779; frontier of San Marino 37·8; in all (exclusive of San Marino) 1,938 kilometres. The coast line of the peninsula measures 3,383 kilometres; of Sicily, 1,115; of Sardinia, 1,336; of Elba and the small islands, 1,042; the total length of coast is thus 6,876 kilometres.

On the Continental frontier of Italy the principal passes of the Alps are defended by fortifications distributed according to a plan decided on in 1874, and at present in process of execution. The basin of the Po is also studded with fortified places, though

some of the old fortresses have been either abandoned or de-classed, while others are being constructed. The chief strong places in the region are the following:—Casale, Piacenza, Peschiera, Verona, Mantua (these three belong to the old Austrian Quadrilateral), Venice, Alessandria. On the coasts and islands are the following fortified places:—Vado, Genoa, Spezia, Monte Argentaro, Gaeta; works in the Straits of Messina, Taranto. On the north Sardinia is defended by the fortifications in the Island of Maddalena. Rome is surrounded by walls, and is protected by a circle of forts.

II. ARMY.

The army of Italy, in virtue of the law of June 28, 1897, consists of the permanent army, the mobile militia, and the territorial militia. Personal military service is obligatory on all citizens fit to bear arms from the completion of their twentieth year to December 31st, after the completion of their thirty-ninth year. The annual levies are enrolled in three categories. Those who (as decided by lot, or ordinary volunteers) belong to the first category serve as follows:—In the permanent army the carabinieri, and non-commissioned officers of whatever corps, five years under arms and four years with unlimited leave; in the territorial militia both carabinieri and non-commissioned officers serve ten years with unlimited leave; other corps (cavalry included), in the permanent army, two or three years under arms and five to seven years with unlimited leave; in the mobile militia four or three years; and in the territorial militia seven years. Those of the second category remain eight or nine years in the permanent army with unlimited leave, four or three years in the mobile militia and seven years in the territorial militia. Those who belong to the third category join neither the permanent army nor the mobile militia, but serve their nineteen years in the territorial militia with unlimited leave. The men of the second category are called to arms for training for a period varying from two to six months, which may be divided over one or more years. Those of the third category have thirty days' training; in time of war they (in common with all other soldiers who have passed to the territorial militia after having formed part of the permanent army or mobile militia) have garrison duty and form the last reserve. In the levy of the year 1899, the number of recruits examined was 364,747. Of these, 87,166 were put back; 78,187 were unfit to serve; 102,422 were assigned to the first category; 16 to the second; and 96,956 to the third. Youths who have received a certain degree of instruction are allowed to serve as one-year volunteers on payment of a sum fixed annually but never exceeding 2,000 lire for cavalry, or 1,500 lire for others. They may fulfil their period of service at any time after their seventeenth up to their twenty-sixth year. They belong to the first category. Non-commissioned officers engage to serve five years; by continuing their service for twelve years they have a right to government employment; and after twenty years service they are entitled to a pension. Officers are chiefly drawn from the military institutes.

The army consists of twelve army corps as follows:—I. Turin, II. Alexandria, III. Milan, IV. Genoa, V. Verona, VI. Bologna, VII. Ancona, VIII. Florence, IX. Rome, X. Naples, XI. Bari, XII. Palermo. Each army corps contains two divisions (except that of Rome, which contains three), and each division comprises from two to seven military districts, of which there are in all eighty-eight.

1. *The Permanent Army* consists of the general staff; corps of staff; Carabinieri:—11 territorial legions, 1 legion of recruits consisting of companies (the number of which may vary according to requirements), of a squadron of mounted carabinieri and of 1 dépôt.

Infantry: 96 regiments of the line and 12 regiments of bersaglieri, each regiment of 1 staff of regiment, 3 battalions of 4 companies, and 1 dépôt; 7 regiments of Alpine troops divided into 7 staffs of regiment, 22 battalions, in 75 companies, and 7 dépôts; disciplinary establishments, 12 companies, and 2 houses of correction.

Cavalry:—24 regiments (10 of lancers and 14 of light horse) of 1 staff of regiment, 6 squadrons and 1 dépôt; 4 dépôts for remounts.

Artillery:—24 regiments of field artillery, each of 1 staff of regiment and 2 brigades of batteries, 1 or 2 companies of train, and 1 dépôt; 1 regiment of horse artillery, of 1 staff of regiment, 3 mounted brigades (6 batteries), 1 brigade of train (4 companies) and 1 dépôt; 1 regiment of mountain artillery of 1 staff of regiment, 5 brigades (15 batteries), 1 dépôt; 22 brigades of coast and fortress artillery (78 companies); 5 companies of artillery mechanics.

Engineers:—5 engineer regiments, consisting of 5 staff of regiment, 21 brigades, 60 companies of engineers, 10 companies of train, and 5 dépôts, besides an independent brigade of 6 companies of railway engineers, to be distributed by the war office amongst the various regiments according to requirements.

Officers of the fortresses. Sanitary corps, 12 companies. Commissariat, 12 offices of commissariat; Veterinary corps; Administrative corps, comprising 12 companies army service-corps. Invalids and veterans, 2 companies.

To the permanent army belong also the military schools, the supreme tribunal of war and marine, the artillery and engineering establishments, the commissariat establishment, the central military magazines, the central military dispensary.

2. *The Mobile Militia* consists of infantry:—51 regiments of the line of 3 battalions of 4 companies; 20 battalions of bersaglieri of 4 companies; 38 companies of Alpine troops.

Cavalry: 31 squadrons of cavalry.

Artillery:—63 batteries of field artillery; 15 batteries of mountain artillery; 78 companies of coast and fortress artillery; 24 companies of train (artillery).

Engineers:—54 companies of engineers, 4 companies of train (engineers).

Four companies of the sanitary, commissariat, accountant and veterinary services.

3. *The Territorial Militia* consists of 324 battalions of infantry of 4 companies; 22 battalions of Alpine troops with 75 companies; 100 companies of fortress artillery; 30 companies of engineers; sanitary, commissariat, accountant, and veterinary services.

The complementary officers and troops are intended to complete and maintain at their full numbers the army and mobile militia corps in war time. These troops consist of the men of the classes of the second category not yet enrolled in the territorial militia, and of those of the first category who are in excess of the requirements of the organised force.

Official statement of the strength of the Italian army for June, 1900:—

	Permanent Army		Militia	
	Under Arms	On Unlimited Leave	Mobile	Territorial
OFFICERS.				
Effective	13,572	—	2	4,118
Half-Pay	291	—	—	—
Supplementary	—	11,152	—	—
Auxiliary	—	—	843	—
Reserve	—	—	—	6,263
Total officers	13,863	11,997		10,381
TROOPS.				
Carabineers	24,760	4,721	366	15,323
Infantry	124,794	269,487	192,104	505,078
Bersaglieri	15,477	31,100	21,082	34,766
Alpine troops	11,989	21,699	14,229	35,072
Military districts	874	10,403	—	—
Unassigned	—	—	3,656	1,428,572
Cavalry	22,342	28,738	—	52,492
Artillery	31,435	80,483	46,891	70,378
Engineers	8,812	21,211	12,592	17,585
Military schools	1,377	—	—	—
Sanitary corps	2,811	10,052	7,758	22,216
Commissariat	2,189	4,297	2,901	7,397
Invalid and veteran corps	156	—	—	—
Penal establishments and disciplinary companies	2,423	—	—	—
Guards (Policemen, &c.) and Railway and telegraph service	—	10,064	6,117	33,758
Depôt for horses	382	—	—	—
Total troops	249,821	492,255	307,696	2,222,637
Grand total	263,684	811,948		2,233,018
		3,308,650		

The special African corps on August 1, 1901, was composed as follows:— a comando of the royal troops, 1 company of carabineers, 3 companies of chasseurs, 6 battalions of infantry (native), 1 squadron of cavalry (native), 1 local comando of artillery and sections of artificers, 1 company of gunners, 2 native batteries, train service, 1 company of engineers, sanitary sections, veterinary service, victualling and equipment services, 1 coast company, 1 military tribunal. The force contained in all 6,849 men, of whom 5,787 were natives. There are also 756 irregular troops.

The Italian army is provided with the repeating rifle (the Italian system) and sword bayonet.

III. NAVY.

The naval administration, under the Minister of Marine, is thus organised. An assistant secretary; an admiral as chief of the staff; a medical inspector at the head of the sanitary service; a major-general or colonel of military engineers at the head of a section having charge of the engineering works of the naval stations; and two officials directing the sections of account. An admiral is chief of a special department administering matters concerning the *personnel*, an inspector-general of the *genio navale* of that dealing with naval construction, and an admiral of that devoted to ordnance and equipment. A civil official administers the department of the merchant marine, which is under the direction of the assistant secretary for the navy. For purposes of local naval administration and defence the Italian littoral is divided into three prefectures: 1, Spezia; 2, Naples; 3, Venice. By a royal decree of August 14, 1893, the vessels of the Italian fleet have been apportioned, for administrative purposes, between the three prefectures and Taranto. There are torpedo stations all round the Italian coasts, the head stations being at Spezia, Maddalena, Gaeta, Messina, Taranto, Genoa, and Venice.

The Italian navy contained, March 1901:—

	Completed.	Completing afloat	Building
1st Class Battleships	—	2	2
2nd Class „	3	—	—
Armoured cruisers	8	—	1
3rd Class battleships	4	—	—
Old battleships	5	—	—
Protected cruisers	12	2	—
Torpedo gunboats	15	2	—
Destroyers	5	4	—
1st Class torpedo boats (over 100 tns.)	11	—	—
2nd „ „ „ (100-50 tons)	100	1	—
3rd „ „ „ (under 50 tons)	71	—	—
Submarine torpedo boats	1	—	—

Some ships of no fighting value are excluded. The classification is that followed throughout this book, and fully described on an earlier page.

The tables which follow of the Italian armour-clad fleet and first-class cruisers are arranged chronologically, after the manner of other similar tables in this book. In the first table, the figures following the names indicate the several battleship classes to which they have been assigned. Abbreviations: *b.*, broadside; *t.*, turret; *bar.*, barbette; *q.f.*, quick fire, coast defence ships in italics:—

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Extreme Armouring, Inches	Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed, Knots
s	Ancona	1863	4,259	4	6 6-in. q.f.; 6 4-7in. q.f.	3	2,500	12.0
	Castelfidardo	1863	4,234	4	7 6in. q.f.; 6 4-7in. q.f.	3	2,690	13.0
	San Martino	1863	4,268	4	8 5-9in.; 5 4-7in.	3	2,243	13.0
	Maria Pia	1865	3,913	5	8 5-9in.; 6 4-7in.; 3 3in.	2	2,700	13.6
t	Affondatore	1876	11,138	22	2 10-0in.; 6 4-7in. q.f.	4	7,710	15.0
t	Duilio	1876	11,138	22	4 17in.; 3 6in. q.f.; 5 4-7 in. q.f.	4	7,794	15.6
t	Dandolo	1878	12,265	22	2 10-3in.; 6 6-0in.; 5 4-7in. q.f.	5	10,590	17.5
bar	Lauria	1884	11,174	18	4 17-0in.; 2 6-0in.; 4 4-7in. q.f.	5	10,300	16.1
bar	Andrea Doria	1885	11,304	18	q.f.	5	10,000	16.4
bar	Francesco Morosini	1885	11,324	18	q.f.	4	13,500	18.0
bar	Ammiraglio di Saint-Bon	1897	9,800	10	4 10-0in.; 3 6-0in. q.f.; 5 4-7in. q.f.	4	13,500	18.0
bar	Emanuele Filiberto	1897	9,800	10	q.f.	4	13,500	18.0
t	Regina Margherita	1901	13,500	8	4 12in.; 4 8in. q.f.; 12 6in. q.f.; 3 3in. q.f.	—	18,000	21
t	Benedetto Brin	1901	13,500	8	q.f.	—	18,000	21
t	Regina Elena	1	—	10	2 12in.; 12 8 in. q.f.; 12 3in. q.f.	2	20,000	22
t	Vittorio Emanuele	1	—	10	q.f.	2	20,000	22

The first-class cruisers in the following list are all deck-protected, and those in italics have a good deal of side armour.

Class	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed, Knots
	<i>Re Umberto</i>	1888	13,893	4 18-5in.; 3 6-0in. q.f.; 16 4-7in. q.f.	5	19,500	18.5
	<i>Sardegna</i>	1890	14,860	q.f.	5	22,800	20.2
	<i>Sicilia</i>	1891	13,298	q.f.	5	19,500	19.8
	<i>Marco Polo</i>	1892	4,583	6 6-0in. q.f.; 10 4-7in. q.f.	5	10,000	19.0
	<i>Vettor Pisani</i>	1895	6,500	12 6-0in. q.f.; 6 4-7in. q.f.	4	15,000	20.0
	<i>Carlo Alberto</i>	1892	6,500	q.f.	4	15,500	20.0
	<i>Varese</i>	1900	7,400	1 10in.; 2 8in. q.f.; 10 6-0in. q.f.; 6 4-7in. q.f.	4	15,500	20.0
	<i>Giuseppe Garibaldi</i>	1900	7,400	q.f.	4	15,500	20.0
	<i>Francesco Ferruccio</i>	—	7,400	q.f.	4	15,500	20.0
	<i>Italia</i>	1880	15,654	4 17-0in.; 8 5-9in.; 4 4-7in. q.f.	4	11,986	17.8
	<i>Lepanto</i>	1883	15,900	4 17-0in.; 8 6-0in.; 4 4-7in. q.f.	4	15,797	18.4

The turret battleship *Duilio* is of the central citadel turret type, represented in our own navy by the *Inflexible*. The *Dandolo*, originally of the same type, has been refitted and rearmed; in place of the four 100-ton muzzle-loaders, 10-inch breech-loaders have been mounted, along with seven 6-inch and five 4-7-inch quick firers. In the *Italia* and *Lepanto*, which are the heaviest of Italian ships (15,900 tons), and among the largest war-ships afloat, there is a similar disposition of the heavy guns. Except upon the casemate and at the base of the funnels, these ships have no vertical armour, the protection being given by a 4-inch steel deck below the water-line. The *Ruggiero di Lauria* and her two sisters are smaller battleships (11,000 tons), but their four Armstrong guns are still heavier (105 tons). These are mounted in couples in a similar manner in two protected barbettes before and abaft the single fighting mast, and severally on the starboard and port sides. The vital parts of the ships are protected by eighteen inches of

vertical compound armouring. The *Re Umberto*, *Sardegna*, and *Sicilia* are powerful armoured cruisers. Their heaviest guns are of 67 tons, and are mounted in pairs in 14 inch polygonal inclined barbets fore and aft. In general appearance they recall the British *Admiral* class, but the belt is only 4 inches thick, consequently liable to be penetrated by even a six inch shell. They must not, however, be considered illogical ships since they were designed to meet a particular principle—that speed and attack are better than defence. This theory to-day is more or less exploded, but an able captain could undoubtedly do much with such craft. The heaviest guns have been replaced by lighter ones in the older battleships. The new battleships, *Ammiraglio di Saint-Bon* and *Emanuele Filiberto*, mark a change in Italian ship-building policy. The protection is better. The over-all steel belt is 10 inches thick at the water-line, and the redoubts have 4-inch plating, and the maximum thickness of the protective deck is 3 inches. The heavy guns are coupled in turrets at either end of a redoubt, which contains the secondary armament. The armament consists of four 10-inch guns and eight 6-inch, eight 4-7 inch, and twenty-two smaller quick-firers. Two other battleships of greater displacement (13,500 tons) belong to the *Benedetto Brin* class. The 6-inch battery is on the main deck—and as in all Italian designs there are no casemates, but a continuous patch of armour. There is a complete waterline belt, and protection to the bases of all the turrets. These ships are improvements of the Argentine-Garibaldi type, and, like them, are practically covered with 6-inch armour (Terni system), which, though it cannot keep out big shot, is impervious to all shell. They were designed by the late Signor Brin, Minister of Marine. To replace the several armoured cruisers built under the name of *Garibaldi* and *Varese*, at Leghorn, and Sestri Ponente, and sold, by permission of the Italian Government, to the Argentine Republic and Spain, two other cruisers of the same class, and bearing the same names, are now ready. They are of greater displacement than their predecessors, and superior in armament and some other respects. A third is building.

The Italian project of naval construction for 1901-1912 will entail a cost of 389 million lire, spread over three periods.—(1) 1901-1904, 203 millions for work in hand and five ironclads of 10,000 tons—24 millions each—sixteen destroyers, two auxiliary vessels, and reconstruction of the *Italia* and *Lepanto*. (2) 1905-1909, 139 millions for five more 10,000-ton ironclads, two auxiliary ships, one other ironclad, and eleven torpedo boats, to replace obsolete ones. (3) 1910-1912, 77 millions to replace obsolete vessels.

The ships at present under construction or about to be commenced are the *Vittorio Emanuele III.*, and *Regina Elena* at Spezia and Castellamare respectively. These constitute a new type of armoured cruiser or very swift battleship, with two 12 inch only. The secondary armament is, twelve 8 inch quick-firers, twelve 5 inch, twelve 3-pounders, and two submerged torpedo tubes; armour, Terni system; belt and turrets, 10 inch; bulkheads, 8 inch; on the 8 inch guns, 6 inch; displacement, 12,625 tons; indicated horse-power, 20,000; speed, 22 knots; coal, normal, 1,000 tons; maximum capacity, 2,000 tons.

The personnel consists of 1,779 officers (comprising 1 admiral, 21 vice- and rear-admirals, 203 captains, 570 lieutenants and sub-lieutenants, 110 midshipmen, 262 engineers, 471 sanitary and commissariat officers, 141 officers of the *Corps Reale Equipaggi*); and 23,796 non-commissioned officers and men (sailors, gunners, mechanics, marines, &c.); total 25,575.

Production or 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. Profits and losses are equally divided, the families of the two partners subsisting, it may be, entirely on the common produce of the cultivation. This system is general in Tuscany, the Marches, and Umbria. It is almost unknown in the Basilicata, little practised in Apulia, Calabria, and Sardinia, and has been entirely abandoned in the two most advanced centres of cultivation in the south, viz:—Bari and the province of Naples. Various modifications of the system exist in different parts of Italy. The system of rent (*affitto*) exists in Lombardy and Venetia.

Large farms (*la grande coltura*) exist in the neighbourhood of Vercelli, Pavia, Milan, Cremona, Chioggia, Ferrara, Grosseto, Rome, Caserta, and in Apulia, the Basilicata, Calabria, and at Girgenti and Trapani in Sicily. In Italy generally the land is much subdivided.

The area of Italy comprises 28,658,900 hectares (1 hectare = 2·47 acres). Of this area, 20,238,000 hectares (70·6 per cent.) is productive, 4,647,451 hectares (16·2 per cent.) unproductive, and 3,773,449 hectares (13·2 per cent.) produces little or nothing. Agriculture is generally in a primitive condition. The areas (1896) and produce of the various crops in 1898, 1899, and 1900, so far as officially ascertained, are shown in the following table (1 kilogramme = 2·204 lbs.; 1 quintal = 220·4 lbs.; 1 hectolitre = 2·75 bushels, or, for liquids, 22 gallons):—

—	Area	Produce			Per Hectare 1896
		Total			
		1898	1899	1900	
	1896	1898	1899	1900	
	Hectares	Hectolitres	Hectolitres	Hectolitres	Hectolitres
Wheat.	4,581,000	48,400,000	48,600,000	45,030,000	11·17
Maize .	1,956,000	28,065,000	31,290,000	30,400,000	14·40
Barley .	508,000	—	—	—	11·51
Rice .	164,000	6,180,000	6,650,000	5,950,000	22·90
		Quintals	Quintals	Quintals	Quintals
Chestnuts	404,000	—	—	—	4·02
		Hectolitres	Hectolitres	Hectolitres	Hect.
Wine .	3,446,000	32,960,000	32,500,000	29,900,000	8·30
Olive oil	1,029,000	2,500,000	870,000	1,493,000	1·86
		Kilogrammes	Kilogrammes	Kilogrammes	Kilog.
Tobacco	4,907	5,625,124	5,745,864	—	12·06
	Plants	Number	Number	Number	Per plant
Acid fruits	16,237,000	3,930,000,000	4,050,000,000	3,852,000,000	211

For 1901 the yield of wheat was estimated at 52,000,000 hectolitres.

The area under tobacco in 1899 was 4,722 hectares; regarding other crops, there are no more recent statistics than those given in the table.

In 1890 Italy had 5,000,000 cattle, 6,900,000 sheep, 1,800,000 goats, 1,800,000 swine. In 1900 Italy exported 46,553 and imported 14,595 cattle; exported 41,471 and imported 3,153 sheep; exported 925 and imported 2,480 goats; exported 52,772 and imported 2,415 swine. In 1895 the production of wool was 9,777,000 kilogrammes, of the value of 16,725,000 lire.

Silk culture, though flourishing most extensively in Piedmont and Lombardy, is carried on all over Italy. In 1895 there were 550,048 persons employed in rearing silkworms, and 172,000 skilled and other workers (including nine-tenths women and children) were employed in the treatment and manufacture of silk. The average annual production of silk cocoons in the five years, 1896–1900, is estimated at 50,500,000 kilogrammes, and of silk, at 4,470,000 kilogrammes.

The sugar industry makes rapid progress. In the year 1898–99 there were only 4 sugar factories, their total out-put amounting to 7,960 metric tons; in 1899–1900 there were 24 and the out-put amounted to 30,820 metric tons; in 1900–01 there were 28 raw-sugar factories and 10 refineries, while 6 factories and 2 refineries were being erected, the probable out-put for the year being 55,000 metric tons.

In the census of December 31, 1881, there were 5,024,826 males of 15 years of age and upwards described as engaged in agriculture. The entire agricultural population, male and female, of 15 years and upwards, was thus about 10,000,000.

II. FORESTRY.

The forestry department is under the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, with a council (*consiglio forestale*) consisting of the Director of Agriculture, the higher forestry inspectors, and a legal adviser. The executive of the department consists of 250 inspectors and vice-inspectors of various classes and 251 guards with 34 (sub-officers) brigadiers.

The forest area (exclusive of chestnut plantations) is about 4,093,000 hectares. The yield from the forests, including both those free from and those under the forest regulations (*vincolo*), is valued at about 88,000,000 lire, as follows:—

	Cubic metres	Lire
Useful timber . .	1,374,547	17,062,006
Firewood . .	6,289,341	20,632,380
Charcoal . .	3,019,148	18,133,294
Secondary produce, excluding chest-nuts . .	Quintals 15,527,404	32,174,111
Total . .		88,001,791

The values of produce, agricultural, animal, and forest, are in round numbers—Cereals, fibres, wine, fruit, &c., 2,647,000,000 lire (average 1891–95, and partly 1896–98); animals, wool, milk, cocoons, &c., 1,424,000,000 lire (1890); forest yield, 88,000,000 lire (1886), total, 4,159,000,000 lire. The value of accessory agricultural produce, such as vegetables, fungi, poultry, eggs, &c., is not known, but the exports alone of such produce amount to about 100,000,000 lire annually.

III. MINES AND MINERALS.

The following table gives the 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 1900:—

Minerals	Productive mines	Metric tons	Lire	Workers ¹
Iron	33	247,278	4,585,522	2,219
Manganese	10	6,014	154,974	166
Iron with manganese	1	26,800	335,000	270
Copper	18	95,824	3,169,842	2,226
Zinc	156	139,679	16,408,481	16,597
Lead		35,103	7,238,965	
Silver	7	584	398,870	523
Gold	10	5,840	266,284	857
Antimony	15	7,607	362,342	492
Mercury	7	33,930	1,127,380	825
Nickel and cobalt	—	—	—	28
Arsenic	2	6	480	4
Mixed	3	4,005	112,997	421
Iron and cuprous pyrites	13	71,616	1,480,276	812
Mineral fuel	44	479,896	3,542,355	3,822
Sulphur ore	706	3,628,613	41,701,381	35,290
Salt, graphite, boric acid, petroleum, asphalt, &c.	78	—	4,174,853	3,196
Totals	1,103	—	85,080,002	67,748

¹ Including workers in 438 non-productive mines.

The value of the mineral products was:—in 1878, 55,078,461 lire; 1888, 52,377,908; 1898, 71,804,071; 1899, 91,392,468; 1900, 85,060,002. The quarries of Italy employ about 32,000 men, of whom about 7,500 are employed in quarrying marble, the annual output of marble being valued at 32,831,435 lire.

IV. FISHERIES.

On December 31, 1899, the number of vessels and boats employed in fishing was 23,668, with an aggregate tonnage of 69,259. These numbers include 185 boats of 1,791 tons engaged in coral fishing. At the same date there were 83,834 fishermen, of whom 6,446 were engaged in deep-sea or foreign fishing. In 1899 there went to the deep-sea fishing 1,608 boats of 18,177 tons; in 1900, 1,848 boats of 15,399 tons. Of these, 160 of 2,168 tons were employed in coral-fishing, and 105 of 2,352 tons in fishing for sponges. The value of the fish caught in 1899 (excluding foreign fishing) was estimated at 12,759,584 lire, probably too low an estimate; the value obtained from tunny-fishing was 2,564,099 lire and from coral-fishing 1,800,595 lire, the quantity being estimated at 391,127 kilogrammes.

Commerce.

The following table shows the total special imports and exports (excluding gold, coined silver, and goods in transit), and the imports and exports of the precious metals (excluding uncoined silver) in each of the last five years (25 lire = £1):—

Year	Special trade		Precious Metals	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
1896	1,180,172,694	1,052,097,943	10,280,800	19,916,900
1897	1,191,598,770	1,091,734,230	8,676,200	23,096,400
1898	1,413,335,346	1,203,569,304	3,443,800	19,612,600
1899	1,506,561,188	1,431,416,398	5,529,700	15,845,900
1900	1,700,235,665	1,338,246,253	7,244,400	16,553,500

The following table shows the value of the leading imports and exports in 1900:—

Imports		Exports	
	Lire		Lire
Grain, wheat	143,117,620	Silk, raw and thrown	349,061,500
Cotton, raw	150,908,085	„ waste	31,632,150
Coal	207,781,560	„ cocoons	1,431,950
Timber for building	54,578,100	Wine in casks	57,378,248
Sugar, raw	13,863,685	Oil, olive	31,935,708
„ refined	327,744	Eggs	50,035,440
Wool, raw	42,821,940	Coral, manufactured	22,410,420
Machinery	89,318,073	Hemp and flax, raw	43,937,737
Silk, unbleached, raw, or twisted	74,405,350	Sulphur, unrefined and refined	47,434,711
Fish, of all sorts	30,522,230	Rice	15,467,445
Iron & steel in bars, &c	21,429,992	Cotton raw	2,610,400
Coffee	16,207,085	Marble	17,454,310
Linen and hemp yarn	10,296,305	Meat, fresh and salted	17,600,185
Hides, raw and dried	43,208,970	Skins, raw	21,583,935
Cheese	5,938,940	Straw plaiting	9,816,000
Tobacco leaf	22,221,312	Dyeing and tanning stuffs	7,794,871
Cotton, unbleached	516,145	Animals, cattle	16,596,490
Cotton bleached	1,072,235	„ horses	1,043,900
„ coloured & dyed	1,503,255	„ swine	3,978,610
„ printed	2,567,725	Zinc ore	12,305,700
Horses	29,284,800	Lead ore	710,190
Cotton yarn	5,126,605	Grain, wheat	86,600
Oil, mineral refined	16,079,514	„ other	9,298,260
Rice	4,020		
Railway materials	4,699,120		
Indigo	2,064,800		
Oil, olive	17,994,333		
Silkworms' eggs on cards	2,513,500		

The following table shows, in thousands of lire, the value of the special trade (excluding the precious metals) with the leading countries in two years:—

	Imports from (1899)	Imports from (1900)	Exports to (1899)	Exports to (1900)
	1,000 lire	1,000 lire	1,000 lire	1,000 lire
France	152,330	167,357	201,293	168,716
United Kingdom	299,537	358,769	147,958	153,929
Austria	160,848	191,393	158,698	144,344
Germany	193,964	203,427	236,107	221,418
Russia	96,157	135,511	13,720	9,236
Switzerland	49,337	57,411	246,618	206,858
United States and Canada	169,414	227,476	118,304	123,032
Turkey in Europe, Montenegro, Servia, Rumania and Bulgaria	43,416	50,615	35,051	28,946
Belgium	36,884	31,972	24,424	22,593
Argentine Republic	27,168	34,354	60,574	68,249
Central America	1,628	893	5,014	5,426
British Possessions in Asia	73,999	61,823	28,420	29,500
Egypt	7,791	10,857	27,719	29,116
Spain and Gibraltar	21,249	27,063	14,334	14,698
Brazil	13,081	16,313	16,565	15,602

For the determination of Customs' values, &c., in Italy there is a permanent central commission, comprising official members, representatives of commercial corporations, &c. The values recorded are those of the goods at the frontier, exclusive of import or export duties. For imports and exports the parties interested declare the value of the goods, their quantity, and the country of origin or destination. For imports there is recorded the gross weight in the case of goods subject to a duty of 20 francs per quintal (8s. 1½d. per cwt.) or less; the net legal weight (i.e. with deduction of an official tare) in the case of goods subject to duty of 20 or 40 francs per quintal (8s. 1½d. to 16s. 3d. per cwt.); the actual net weight in the case of goods taxed at over 40 francs per quintal (16s. 3d. per cwt.) For exports the gross weight is usually given. Inaccurate declarations are punishable by fine if the inaccuracies are prejudicial to the Treasury.

The trade of Italy is regarded either as general or special. The general trade comprehends all imports from abroad, whether intended for consumption within the kingdom or merely for transit, and all exports to foreign countries, whether national, nationalised or only issuing after transit. The special trade is restricted to imports for consumption and exports of national or nationalised merchandise. National merchandise consists of the produce and manufactures of the kingdom, while foreign imports on which the duties have been paid at the frontier are said to be nationalised. Transit trade denotes merchandise merely passing through the kingdom whether directly or after having been temporarily warehoused.

The following table shows the re-exportation and transit, in thousands of lire, for eight years :—

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire
Re-exportation	26,227	21,675	22,357	21,105	24,839	23,433	32,922	31,606
Transit	49,737	57,774	79,998	100,162	113,388	127,889	132,287	142,883

The value of the imports into Great Britain from Italy, and of the exports of domestic produce and manufactures from Great Britain to Italy for five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the following table :—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Italy	3,192,856	3,317,292	3,332,213	3,637,096	3,417,790
Exports of British produce to Italy	5,357,250	5,596,900	5,647,707	6,985,916	8,772,114

The principal articles of import into Great Britain from Italy in the year 1900 were :—Olive oil, of the value of 125,836*l.*; hemp, 334,469*l.*; lemons, 352,647*l.*; other fruits, 245,053*l.*; sulphur, 108,852*l.*; chemical products, 107,072*l.*; sumach, 106,698*l.*; other dyes, 127,365*l.*; hides, 298,472*l.*; stones, 196,430*l.*; zinc ore, 88,143*l.*; and iron ore, 83,681*l.*. The value of the cotton manufactures and yarn exported from Great Britain to Italy in the year 1900 amounted to 259,625*l.*; coals, 4,535,846*l.*; wool, 309,800*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 962,887*l.*; woollen manufactures, 281,996*l.*; machinery, 728,961*l.*; fish, 139,182*l.*

Navigation and Shipping.

On January 1, 1900, there were on the registers of the mercantile marine 6,074 vessels, classified as follows :—

	Sailing Vessels			Steam Vessels		Total	
	No.	Tons		No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Over 1,000 tons	103	135,174	Over 2,000 tons	34	83,451	251	362,078
501 to 1,000 tons	259	185,371	1,001—2,000 tons	114	163,433		
101 to 500 tons	492	122,117	401—1,000 tons	73	51,032		
51 to 100 tons	477	36,397	101—400 tons	58	13,232		
1 to 50 tons	4,334	78,965	1—100 tons	130	3,662	4,941	119,224
Total	5,665	558,224	Total	409	314,830	6,074	873,054

In 1900 the vessels entered and cleared at Italian ports were as follows :—

	Entered Italian Ports		Cleared from Italian Ports	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Italian	23,096	19,245,322	92,896	19,227,577
Foreign	10,505	10,862,007	10,543	10,920,878
Total	103,601	30,107,329	103,439	30,148,455

At the principal Italian ports the number of vessels entering and clearing in 1900 were :—

Port	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Genoa	5,938	4,833,250	5,926	4,816,550
Leghorn	4,086	1,761,643	4,082	1,770,118
Naples	6,093	3,356,435	6,073	3,357,595
Messina	3,348	1,683,244	3,346	1,681,573
Catane	3,349	1,245,954	3,345	1,246,526
Palermo	3,372	1,658,848	3,378	1,669,662
Venice	3,097	1,288,940	3,105	1,302,776

Of the Italian steam tonnage, 99 steamers of 109,929 tons belong to the 'Italian General Navigation' (Società Florio e Rubattino—Genoa and Palermo).

Internal Communications.

I. RAILWAYS.

A large portion of the Italian railways belong to the State, but in accordance with a law of April 27, 1885, the working of the State lines has been transferred to private enterprise. The contracts are for 60 years, but at the end of 20 and 40 years they may be terminated.

The length of the principal lines, January 1, 1900, was:—Mediterranean, 3,618 miles; Adriatic, 3,600 miles; Sicilian, 682 miles; Sardinian, 629 miles; various, 1,291 miles; total, 9,810 miles.

In 1899 the total receipts were 305,764,483 lire, of which 112,882,545 lire were for passenger traffic. In the same year the expenses were 216,847,919 lire. By slow trains there were forwarded 22,370,910 tons of goods, and by fast trains 1,482,016 tons of goods. The number of passengers was in all 57,914,709.

II. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

During the year ending June 30, 1899, there were transmitted 276,921,850 letters and post-cards, to which 46,432,041 Government official letters have to be added. There were sent also 8,455,358 manuscript papers, and 287,042,103 periodicals and other printed matter. The money orders numbered 11,844,531, value 887,921,232 lire. On June 30, 1899, there were 7,799 post-offices and collecting-boxes.

The public telegraph service is a monopoly of the Government, certain concessions, however, being made to the railway and tramway companies. On June 30, 1899, the length of line and wire on land was, in English miles:—Government lines 24,459, wire 80,130; railway lines 1,968, wire 22,340; total lines 26,427, wire 102,470. During the year ending June 30, 1899, there were despatched from Government and railway telegraph offices 7,896,081 private telegrams inland, and there were sent or received from abroad 1,164,403 telegrams. Number of State offices, 3,977; other offices, 2,058.

In 1899 there were 59 local and 10 interurban telephone systems; the length of line was 280 miles, and of wire 375 miles; the number of stations, 14,007; in the year, 111,772 conversations were held.

The gross revenue from posts 1898-99 was 59,667,014 lire, and telegraphs 14,611,268 lire (exclusive of official despatches, free), total, 74,278,282 lire; the expenditure was 58,990,597 lire; and the net revenue 15,287,685 lire.

Money and Credit.

The following table shows the amount of State notes and bank notes in circulation at the end of each of the last five years in thousands of lire:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
State notes	1,000 Lire 510,000	1,000 Lire 576,491	1,000 Lire 563,337	1,000 Lire 493,570	1,000 Lire 463,323 ¹
Bank notes	1,069,233	1,086,129	1,122,271	1,180,110	1,139,386

¹ Inclusive of 13,796,775 lire di "buoni di cassa."

The total coinage from 1862 to the end of 1900 was: gold, 427,099,650 lire; silver, 570,037,025 lire; nickel, 20,000,000 lire; bronze, 83,679,051 lire; total, 1,100,815,726 lire. The re-coinage was 34,151,352 lire.

The nominal value of the money coined (including recoinage) in the last five years has been:—

—	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Nickel	Total
	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
1896	—	—	42,930	—	42,930
1897	766,660	1,595,632	125,725	—	2,488,017
1898	—	2,739,218	83,220	—	2,822,438
1899	—	2,517,874	12,874	—	2,530,748
1900	—	817,445	134,450	—	951,895
	766,660	7,670,169	399,199	—	8,836,028

By the monetary convention of October 29, 1897, the contracting States agreed that each (except Greece) might increase its fractional silver coinage (2-franc pieces and smaller coins) from the limit of 6 francs per inhabitant to 7 francs; and thus Italy, which, by the convention of 1885 was restricted to 182,400,000 lire of fractional silver and 20,000,000 lire additional for special reasons, may increase its issue by 30,000,000 lire, the total amount authorised being now 232,400,000 lire. By a protocol of March 15, 1898, Italy is freed from the obligation, created by the convention of 1885, to take back its fractional coins within the year following the dissolution of the Union on condition of forbidding the exportation of such coins while the Union continues, and undertaking not to change its present system with respect to such coins during five years following the dissolution of the Union. A law of February 16, and Royal decree of July 19, 1899, authorise the issue of 2-lire and 1-lira silver coins, on the withdrawal of "buoni di cassa" (see below) to a corresponding amount.

By law of July 22, 1894, gold and silver (5-franc pieces '900 fine) were temporarily withdrawn from circulation, being represented by paper. On August 31, 1901, the actual currency consisted of 447,860,630 lire of State notes, 8,666,695 lire of "buoni di cassa" (one and two-lire notes guaranteed by silver in the Treasury), 1,129,753,508 lire of bank notes, and about 100,000,000 lire of copper and nickel coin.

There is no national bank in Italy. According to the law of August 10, 1893, there are only three banks of issue: the Banca d'Italia (formed by the fusion of the two Tuscan banks with the Banca Nazionale nel Regno d'Italia), the Banco di Napoli, and the Banco di Sicilia. The following table shows the state of the assets and liabilities of those three banks on December 31, 1900, in thousands of lire:—

—	Assets	—	Liabilities
Cash and reserve . . .	1,000 Lire 634,753 ¹	Capital	1,000 Lire 317,000
Bills	496,928	Notes in circulation . .	1,139,386
Anticipations	71,592	Accounts current, &c. .	284,638
Credits	75,131	Titles and valuables deposited	1,673,684
Deposits	1,673,684	Various	284,692
Various securities . .	787,312		
Total	3,699,400	Total	3,699,400

¹ Gold, 403,196,260 lire; bills of exchange on foreign countries, foreign bank-notes, treasury bonds, &c., 111,249,389 lire; silver (900 fine), 49,216,860 lire; fractional silver, 11,792,324 lire.

In January, 1899, there were 818 co-operative credit societies and popular banks, 158 ordinary credit companies, and 7 agrarian credit companies. In January, 1901, there were 10 credit foncier companies, of which 4 were in liquidation, with 664,232,250 lire of 'cartelle fonciarie' in circulation, and with 614,888,411 lire of 'mutui con ammortamento.'

The post-office savings-banks have been in operation since January 1, 1876. Private savings-banks are subject to certain statutory rules and to Government inspection. The following table gives statistics of the post-office savings-banks and ordinary savings-banks for 1900, and of co-operative savings-banks and ordinary credit companies for 1895:—

—	Offices	Depositors	Total Deposits	Deposits during year	Repayments during year
			Lire	Lire	Lire
Post-office savings-banks	5,143	3,983,340	682,000,000	400,038,061	364,769,495
Ordinary " " "	464	1,664,666	1,465,656,550	538,870,920	503,121,046
Co-operative " " and ordinary credit companies	793	374,294	266,053,032	331,632,385	311,334,607

Of co-operative banks alone (exclusive of ordinary credit companies) there were in 1898, 507, with 297,990 depositors and 266,053,032 lire of deposits.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Italy are the same as those of France, the names only being altered to the Italian form.

The *Lira* of 100 *Centesimi*; intrinsic value, 25-22½s. to 1*l.* sterling.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF ITALY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Signor Alberto Pansa.

Councillor.—Count G. C. Vinci.

Secretary.—Count V. di Carrobbio.

Attaches.—G. C. Montagna and Duke Carracciolo di Castagneto.

Archivist.—Chevalier G. Manetti.

There are Consular representatives at London (C.G.), Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool (C.G.), &c.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ITALY.

Ambassador.—Rt. Hon. Lord Currie of Hawley, G.C.B.; appointed July 1, 1898.

Secretary.—Sir Rennell Rodd, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Military Attaché.—Major C. A. Lamb.

There are Consular representatives at Rome, Brindisi, Cagliari, Florence (C.G.), Genoa (C.G.), Leghorn (V.C.), Messina (V.C.), Milan, Naples, Palermo, Spezia (V.C.).

San Marino.

Embraced in the area of Italy is the independent Republic of San Marino, which claims to be the oldest State in Europe. Its executive power is vested in the Great Council of 60 members, two of whom are appointed every six months to act as Regents (*Capitani reggenti*). A smaller Council consists of 12 members. The area is 23 square miles, and population estimated at 9,537 (1899). The estimated revenue for the year 1899-1900 was 11,576*l.*, and the expenditure, 13,688*l.* (including 2,120*l.* extraordinary expenditure, mostly for public works). There is no public debt. The military force contains 38 officers and 950 men. The chief exports are wine, cattle and stone. A new treaty of friendship with the Kingdom of Italy was concluded at Florence, June 28, 1897.

Foreign Dependencies.

The dominion of Italy in Africa extends, on the coast of the Red Sea, from Cape Kasar (18° 2' N.) to Cape Dumeirah on the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb (12° 30' N.). The length of coast is about 670 miles. The area is about 88,500 square miles, and the population, which is to a great extent nomadic, is estimated at 450,000. In 1899 there were enumerated 327,502 natives and 2,014 Europeans; Massawah having 7,775 inhabitants, of whom 600 are European (exclusive of the garrison), and 480 Asiatic. At present Asmara is the seat of government. By various decrees between January 1, 1890, and February 11, 1900, the Italian possessions on the Red Sea are constituted as the Colony of Eritrea, with an autonomous administration and the management of its own finance. By the treaty of Uchali, May 2, 1889, and a supplementary convention of October 1, 1889, King Menelik surrendered Hamaseu, all the districts to the north of it, and the coast, to the Italians. Kassala was occupied by them on July 17, 1894, and was held 'in trust' for Egypt; and in 1895, as a result of the war with the King of Abyssinia, the province of Tigré was annexed. These successes, however, were of short duration. On March 1, 1896, an Italian army met with a crushing defeat to the east of Adowa, and after the treaty of Adis Abeba, October 26, 1896, the whole of the country to the south of the Mareb, the Belesa, and Muna rivers is restored to Abyssinia, which, moreover, is recognised as an absolutely independent power. The boundary between Eritrea and the Egyptian Sudan, as determined by treaty of April 15, 1891, protocols of December 7, 1898, June 1, 1899, and April 16, 1901, and agreement concluded November 22, 1901, runs from Ras Kasar (on the coast, south of Suakim) to Barka, thence to Sabderat, 13 miles east of Kassala, and then southwards for about 120 miles to Athara.

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 Foreign Affairs. For the year 1900-1901 the revenue and expenditure of the colony were each estimated at 10,430,500 lire, the revenue from the colony itself being 2,299,700 lire, and the contributions of Italy being 8,130,800 lire. The tropical climate and the general scarcity of water during the

summer months necessitate works for irrigation before crops can be raised with success. Pasture is abundant, but the pastoral population is essentially nomadic. Camels, oxen, sheep, goats, are common, and the produce, consisting of meat, hides, butter, supplies articles of local trade. Pearl-fishing is carried on at Massawah and the Dahlak archipelago to the annual value of from 250,000 lire for pearls and 800,000 lire for mother-of-pearl. In 1898 the Italian Pearl Fishery Company made an agreement with the Government of Massawah for the pearl fishing and cultivation of mother-of-pearl. There are gold mines worked about 8 miles from Asmara, with hopeful results. Trade of Massawah in 1900: imports by land and sea 9,376,543 lire; exports, 2,745,470; in 1899: imports by land and sea 9,071,391; exports, 1,628,154. In 1900, in the total trade, 2,939 vessels of 129,499 tons entered, and 2,929 of 129,849 tons cleared. There are 17 miles of military railway from Massawah to Saati; the line is being continued to Asmara. There is a telegraph line of 319 miles from Massawah to Assab, and of 62 miles from Assab to Perim. It is proposed to lay a telegraph line from Massawah to Addis Abeba.

The legal currency consists of Italian coins and those of the Latin Union; but in actual circulation are Maria Theresa dollars and Anglo-Indian and Egyptian money. The Italian mint has issued coin amounting to 10,879,995 lire, under the denominations of Eritrean dollars (= 5 lire), and $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, dollar pieces.

In February, 1889, the Sultan of Obbia, on the Somali coast (5° 33' N. to 2° 30' N.), put his sultanate under the protection of Italy. In April, 1889, the protectorate was extended to the country between 5° 33' N. and 8° 3' N. by treaty with the Sultan of the Mijertain Somalis, who agreed not to conclude any treaty with any foreign Power regarding the remainder of his territory. In August, 1901, this protectorate was confirmed by another treaty. In August, 1892, the Somali coast, to a distance of about 180 miles inland, with the ports of Brava, Merka, Magadisho, and Warsheik, was ceded to Italy by the Sultan of Zanzibar, and the administration of the region was taken over in September, 1893. In 1898 the "Società anonima commerciale italiana del Benadir" made with the Government an agreement for rights over Benadir for the term of 25 or 50 years. The boundary between the spheres of influence of Italy and Great Britain in East Africa, settled March 24, 1891, and May 5, 1894, ascends the channel of the Juba from its mouth to 6° N.; thence it follows the parallel of 6° N. as far as 35° E., whence it goes north to the Blue Nile.

Italian Somali-Land has an area of 100,000 square miles, with about 400,000 inhabitants.

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JAPAN.

(NIPPON.)

Reigning Sovereign.

THE Japanese claim that their empire was founded by the first Emperor Jimmu 660 B.C., and that the dynasty founded by him still reigns. It was revived in the year 1868, 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 sovereign bears the name of Kōtei, or Emperor; but the appellation by which he is generally known in foreign countries is the ancient title of Mikado, or 'The Honourable Gate.'

Mikado of Japan.—*Mutsuhito*, born at Kyoto, November 3, 1852; succeeded his father, Kōmei Tenno, Feb. 13, 1867; married, Feb. 9, 1869, to Princess Haruko, born May 28, 1850, daughter of Prince Ichijo.

Children of the Mikado.—I., Prince Yoshihito, born Aug. 31, 1879; proclaimed the Crown Prince (Kōtaishi), Nov. 3, 1889; married May 10, 1900, to Princess Sadako, born June 25, 1884, daughter of Prince Kujō; *Offspring*—Prince Hirohito, born April 29, 1901. II., Princess Masako, born Sept. 30, 1888; III., Princess Fusako, born Jan. 28, 1890; IV., Princess Nobuko, born August 7, 1891; V., Princess Toshiko, born May 11, 1896.

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 for 1899–1900 amounts to 3,000,000 yen.

In December, 1898, by a unanimous vote the Diet expressed its gratitude for the Emperor's direction of the naval and military operations against China, by including in the Imperial estates a sum of 20,000,000 yen from the indemnity obtained in consequence of the country's victories.

Constitution and Government.

The system of government of the Japanese Empire was that of an Absolute Monarchy. A Constitution was, however, promulgated on February 11, 1889.

By this Constitution the Emperor is the head of the Empire, combining in himself the rights of sovereignty, and exercising 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 deliberate upon important matters of State when they have been consulted by the Emperor. The Emperor can declare war, make peace, and conclude treaties. The Emperor exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet. It is the prerogative of the Emperor 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 is composed of (1) male members of the Imperial family of full age; (2) princes and marquises of the age of 25 and upwards (11 princes and 33 marquises); (3) counts, viscounts, and barons of the age of 25 and upwards, and who have been elected by the members of their respective orders, never to exceed one-fifth of each order (89 counts, 363 viscounts, 220 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; (5) persons who shall have been elected in each Fu and Ken from among and by the 15 male inhabitants thereof, above the age of 30 years, paying therein the highest amount of direct national taxes on land, industry, or trade, and have been nominated by the Emperor. The term of membership under (3) and (5) is seven years; under (1), (2), and (4) for life. The number of members under (4) and (5) must not exceed the number of other members. The entire membership of the House of Peers must be about 300.

The system of election of the members of the House of Representatives was reformed by a law of March, 1900, which comes into force at the next general election. By this law the members of the House of Representatives number 369, a fixed number being returned from each electoral district. The proportion of the number of members to the population is about one member to 118,600. Voting is by secret single ballot. Electors are (1) male Japanese subjects of not less than full 25 years of age, (2) permanent and actual residents in the electoral district for not less than a year; (3) and paying land tax to the amount of not less than 10 yen in a year for more than one year, or direct taxes other than land tax to the amount of not less than 10 yen in a year for more than two years or of land tax together with other direct national taxes to the amount of not less than 10 yen in a year for more than two years. In general, male Japanese subjects of not less than 30 years of age are eligible to the House of Representatives. Disqualified for membership are officials of the Imperial Household, judges, auditors, collectors, police officials, military and naval officers, and men in active service, ritualists and priests or ministers of religion. Students, teachers of elementary schools, government contractors, officials connected with the election in the electoral districts for which they act. 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

The following table gives the statistics of the births, deaths, and marriages for five years :—

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Excess of Births
1894	361,319	1,208,983	840,768	368,215
1895	365,633	1,246,427	852,422	394,005
1896	501,777	1,282,178	912,822	369,356
1897	365,207	1,335,125	876,837	458,288
1898	471,298	1,369,622	894,503	475,119

In 1898 the still-births (not included in the above) numbered 125,826 (or 8.41 per cent.), and the illegitimate, 107,517 (or 7.85 per cent.).

The following is a list of the large towns and cities in 1898 :—

Tokyo . . . 1,440,121	Otaru . . . 56,961	Mayebashi . . . 34,495
Osaka . . . 821,235	Kagoshima . . . 53,481	Takamatsu . . . 34,416
Kioto . . . 353,139	Niigata . . . 53,366	Otsu . . . 34,225
Nagoya . . . 244,145	Sakai . . . 50,203	Mito . . . 33,778
Kobe . . . 215,780	Fukui . . . 44,286	Tsu . . . 33,287
Yokohama . . . 193,762	Akamagaseki . . . 42,786	Morioka . . . 32,989
Hiroshima . . . 122,306	Shidzuoka . . . 42,172	Saga . . . 32,753
Nagasaki . . . 107,422	Kofu . . . 37,561	Utsunomiya . . . 32,069
Kanazawa . . . 83,662	Sasebo . . . 37,485	Gifu . . . 31,942
Sendai . . . 83,325	Sapporo . . . 37,482	Takaoka . . . 31,490
Hakodate . . . 78,040	Matsuyama . . . 36,545	Matsumoto . . . 31,324
Fukuoka . . . 66,190	Kochi . . . 36,511	Nagano . . . 31,319
Wakayama . . . 63,667	Naba . . . 35,453	Takasaki . . . 30,893
Tokusima . . . 61,501	Yamagata . . . 35,300	Yonegawa . . . 30,719
Kumamoto . . . 61,463	Himeji . . . 35,282	Nara . . . 30,539
Toyama . . . 59,558	Hirosaki . . . 34,771	
Okayama . . . 58,025	Matsuy . . . 34,651	

Religion.

By the Constitution absolute freedom of religious belief and practice is secured, so long as it is not prejudicial to peace and order. The chief forms of religion are—(1) Shintoism, with 11 sects; (2) Buddhism, with 16 sects and 25 creeds. There is no State religion, and no State support. In 1899—Shinto priests, 89,531; students, 525. Buddhist temples, 71,977; bonze, 106,788; students, 8,439. There are also numerous Roman Catholics, adherents of the Greek Church, and Protestants.

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. In 1898 the shrines numbered 191,878, and the ritualists, 15,446.

Instruction.

Elementary education is compulsory. The number of children of school age (6-14) on December 31, 1899, was 7,695,554. The following are the educational statistics for 1899-1900 :—

Institutes	Number	Teaching Staff	Students and Pupils
Elementary schools . . .	26,997	88,660	4,302,623
Middle „ . . .	193	3,211	70,360
High „ . . .	7	350	5,684
High girls' „ . . .	37	449	8,780
Normal „ . . .	49	839	12,829
Higher normal „ . . .	2	117	803
Special and technical „ . . .	303	3,212	44,698
Various „ . . .	1,152	3,985	73,941
Universities „ . . .	2	305	3,268
Kindergarten „ . . .	230	618	21,861

The two Universities are Tokyo Imperial University and Kyoto Imperial University. The former consists of a University Hall, Colleges of Law, Medicine, Literature, Science, Engineering, and Agriculture; the latter, of a University Hall, Colleges of Law, Medicine, Science, and Engineering. They are supported by Government. The bulk of other schools are also supported by Government as well as by local rates.

Formosa has a special educational system.

In 1898 there were 38 libraries in Japan, with 546,557 volumes. In 1899, 21,435 books of various kinds, and 978 periodicals, monthly, weekly, daily, were published. In 1898, of the periodicals 464,458,141 copies were issued.

Justice and Crime.

A system of justice founded on modern jurisprudence has been established. Judges are irremovable, except by way of criminal or disciplinary punishment. There are four classes of courts in Japan (exclusive of Formosa); namely, sub-district courts, district courts, courts of appeal, and court of cassation. The subdistrict courts (302) are the lowest courts and take cognizance of all petty, civil, and criminal cases. The district courts (49) exercise a more extensive original jurisdiction both in civil and criminal cases, and also a revising jurisdiction over the subdistrict courts. The courts of appeal (7) exercise an appellate jurisdiction over the district courts. The court of cassation (1 in Tokyo), being the supreme court, exercises an appellate jurisdiction over the courts of appeal, and also an original jurisdiction in serious crimes against the Imperial House and State, and in serious charges against members of the Imperial Family. In the court of cassation seven judges preside; in the courts of appeal, five judges; in the district courts, three judges; in each case, one of them being the chief judge. In the subdistrict courts, a single judge presides.

A few judges of high rank are directly appointed by the Emperor, and some are appointed by him on nomination by the Minister of Justice. The following are the criminal statistics for five years :—

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
Serious crimes	2,858	2,492	2,960	3,039	2,798
Lesser „	163,672	165,556	171,730	164,469	130,922
Total . . .	166,530	168,048	174,690	167,508	133,720

by the House. The Presidents of both Houses receive an annual salary of 5,000 yen; Vice-Presidents, 3,000 yen; elected and nominated members of the House of Peers and members of the House of Representatives, 2,000 yen, besides travelling expenses. Any one is allowed to decline these annual allowances.

The Imperial Diet has control over the finances. The Diet must be assembled once every year.

Local Government.

For local administration Japan is (except Hokkaidō and Taiwan or Yezo and Formosa), divided into prefectures ("Fu" and "Ken"). The prefectures are subdivided into municipalities ("Shi") and counties ("Gun"); and the counties are again subdivided into towns ("Chō") and villages ("Son"). Okinawa Prefecture and some islands have, however, special organisations. Municipality, town, and village are the units of local government. These administrative divisions form at the same time local corporations of the same names. In each prefecture there are a governor, a prefectural assembly, and a prefectural council, of which the governor is president; in each county a sheriff, a county assembly, and a county council, of which the sheriff is the president; in each municipality a mayor, a municipal assembly, and a municipal council, of which the mayor is the president; and in each town or village a chief magistrate and a town or village assembly. The governor and sheriff, on the one hand, represent the executive of State within their own administrative divisions, and, on the other hand, manage the administration of the local corporation in accordance with the decision of the prefectural assembly or the prefectural council, and the county assembly or the county council respectively. The municipal council, as a body, manages the administration of the local corporation in accordance with the decision of the municipal assembly, and the chief magistrate of town or village manages the administration of the local corporation in accordance with the decision of the town or village assembly. The mayor and the chief magistrate of town or village manage the administration of State and prefecture, and, in the latter case, also of county, which is delegated by law or ordinance. Prefectural, county, municipal, town and village assemblies give decision mainly upon financial matters. The prefectural and county councils give decision upon matters delegated by the prefectural and county assemblies respectively, and upon matters of pressing necessity when the respective assemblies are not in actual session.

The qualifications of the prefectural electors are (1) citizenship and residence in the prefecture; (2) payment of the direct national tax to the amount of not less than 3 yen for one year in the prefecture. The qualifications of persons eligible for election are generally the same as those of electors, except that they must pay direct national tax to the amount of not less than 10 yen. Citizens are all male Japanese subjects not less than 25 years of age, who for two years (1) reside in the municipality, or town, or village; (2) share its burden; and (3) pay land tax or not less than 2 yen direct national tax annually in it. The governor and sheriff are appointed by Government; the mayor is that one of three candidates elected by the municipal assembly who has obtained the Emperor's approval; and chief magistrate of town or village is one who has been elected by the town or village assembly and has obtained the governor's approval.

Hokkaidō has a governor and a special organisation. Taiwan (Formosa) has a governor-general, who is invested with very extensive powers. The island is divided into six local divisions (3 "Ken" and 3 "Chō"), each of which has a chief magistrate.

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, Liukin, Ogasawarajima (Bonin), and Hōkotō (Pescadores) islands. Taiwan (Formosa), and Hōkotō (the Pescadores) were ceded by China in accordance with the treaty of Shimonoseki in 1895. Administratively there exists (except as regards Formosa and Hokkaidō) a division into 46 prefectures (3 "Fu" and 43 "Ken"). There is also a division into 85 provinces, 55 municipalities, and 649 counties, 1,158 towns, and 13,544 villages (number of villages of Okinawa prefecture excluded).

The population of Japan (without Formosa and the Pescadores) has increased as follows in six years:—

Year	Population (Dec. 31)	Annual Increase per cent.	Year	Population (Dec. 31)	Annual Increase per cent.
1893	41,388,313	0.73	1896	42,708,264	1.04
1894	41,813,215	0.03	1897	43,228,863	1.22
1895	42,270,620	1.09	1898	43,763,153	1.23

The total area of Japan (without Formosa 13,458 square miles, and the Pescadores 85 square miles), according to the official returns of December 31, 1898, was 147,655 square miles. The population of the six divisions was as follows:—

—	Sq. m.	Population	Pop. per sq. m.	—	Sq. m.	Population	Pop. per sq. m.
Central Honshiu	36,600	16,859,296	461	Shikoku	7,031	3,013,817	429
Northern "	30,204	6,642,917	220	Kiushiu	16,840	6,811,246	404
Western "	20,681	9,825,722	475	Hokkaidō	36,299	610,155	17
Total Honshiu	87,485	33,327,935	381	Grand tot.	147,655	43,763,153	296

The population consisted of 22,073,896 males and 21,689,257 females.

On December 31, 1898, the population was divided among the various classes as follows:—Imperial family, 53 (not included in the total population); kwazoku, or nobles, 4,551; shizoku, or knights (formerly retainers of the daimios), 2,103,698; common people, 41,648,166 (including the number of Ainu in Hokkaidō, 17,573). Included in the population were 70,801 Japanese residing in foreign countries. On December 31, 1899, the number of foreigners was 11,561, of whom 6,359 were Chinese, 1,985 English, 1,279 American, 518 German, 452 French, 155 Portuguese, 81 Dutch, 251 Russian, 93 Swiss.

Besides, the population of Formosa was 2,640,309, and that of the Pescadores was 49,787 (1898).

There are seven State prisons, 130 local prisons, reformatories at least in each Fu and Ken. Number of prisoners of all kinds, convicted and accused, and those in reformatories, at the close of 1899:—Men, 53,287; women, 3,750; total, 57,037.

For the trial of cases connected with the military and naval services there are courts-martial.

Formosa has a special system of justice.

Pauperism.

Formerly, for the relief of sufferers from extreme calamities, funds were provided in the central and prefectural governments (except Formosa and Hokkaidō). With each prefectural fund the sufferers within that prefecture were relieved; and the central fund compensated the prefectural funds, of which more than 5 per cent. were expended in relief. In 1899, however, the central fund was abolished by new legislation, which settled that the minimum amount of the prefectural funds is to 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 in the beginning of the fiscal year, one-third of the amount thus granted is to be supplied from the Treasury. The relief statistics of 1898 are as follows:—

	Persons or Families	Amount expended (Yen)
Food	6,334,868 ¹	301,807
Provisional dwellings	15,960 ²	77,495
Instruments of agriculture	9,249 ¹	42,508
Seed grain	54,385 ²	200,720
Subsidy of land tax	3,817 ²	6,588
Loan of land tax	—	9,572
Managing expenses	—	2,925
Total	—	641,615

¹ Counting the same person as different for each day.

² Families.

The Central Government also grants relief to the extreme poor, to the helpless and friendless; in 1898, 21,934 persons were thus relieved, to the amount of 239,506 yen, as compared with 6,018 persons and 44,800 yen in 1883-4. In the end of 1898, 3,258 foundlings were being maintained. There are, besides, several workhouses established by local corporations and private persons.

Finance.

I. IMPERIAL.

The following are the revenue and expenditure (the yen = about 24½d.) for five fiscal years, the amounts for the years 1899-1900 being provisional accounts, and for 1900-01 and 1901-02 estimates:—

	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Revenue	226,390,123	220,054,127	254,254,532	254,549,818	277,497,003
Expenditure	223,678,844	219,757,569	254,165,593	254,549,818	275,887,424

The figures for 1901-1902 include in the receipts 18,232,952 yen from the Chinese indemnity, and 29,862,450 yen of loans.

The following are the budget estimates for the year ending March 31, 1902:—

Revenue	Yen	Expenditure	Yen
Land-tax	46,561,082	Public debt repayment	8,470,146
Income-tax	5,618,255	„ „ interest & fees	29,381,773
Excise	6,142,517	Civil list and Shrines	3,273,478
Tax on saké	55,230,970	Cabinet, Privy Council, Board of Auditors, and Court of Administrative Litigation	590,210
Tax on soy	3,308,730	Imperial Diet	1,270,020
Other inland revenue	5,773,090	Ministry of For. Affairs	2,270,367
Customs	15,770,137	„ Interior	2,445,763
Tonnage	336,688	Tokyo police department	236,787
Stamp duties	18,699,069	Hokkaidō government	602,786
Tobacco (leaf) Monopoly	12,814,298	Prefectural government	6,209,505
Post and Telegraphs	24,665,964	Ministry of Finance	5,569,838
State Railways	8,145,306	„ War	38,001,488
Other State Services	186,215	„ Marine	20,161,010
Forests	2,325,713	„ Justice	10,821,375
Other State property	1,591,401	„ Education	4,745,578
Miscellaneous	1,553,808	„ Agriculture & Commerce	2,533,008
Taiwan undertaking, loan repayment	860,070	Ministry of Communication	19,984,641
Interest received from deposits	2,282,357	Annuities and pensions	5,107,327
Educational funds	675,000	Reserve in Treasury	3,000,000
Temporary revenue, &c.	69,956,333	Temporary expenditure	111,212,324
Total	277,497,003	Total	275,887,424

For 1902-03 the ordinary revenue is estimated at 225,000,000 yen, and the ordinary expenditure at 177,500,000 yen.

The public debt of Japan stood as follows on March 31, 1900:—Home debt: 5 per cent., 476,139,250 yen; no interest, 26,827,999 yen; total, 502,967,249 yen.

The estimated revenue and expenditure of Formosa for 1900-01 balanced at 22,126,483 yen. The revenue estimate included 8,998,610 yen of imperial subsidy.

II. LOCAL.

The actual revenue of “Fu” and “Ken” for 1898-99 was 47,639,600 yen, and expenditure defrayed out of it 41,719,736 yen. The sum granted to “Fu” and “Ken” from the Treasury was 3,005,058 yen. The actual revenue of “Shi,” “Cho,” and “Son” was 48,411,761 yen, and expenditure 44,738,749 yen. The Treasury granted to “Shi,” “Cho,” and “Son” 340,866 yen.

Defence.

The Emperor has the supreme command of the army and navy. The army of the Empire has been organised on a uniform system on the basis of conscription. According to the present law, all male Japanese subjects of the age of 17—40 are liable to the military service. The army and the navy are divided into the standing army (navy), landwehr, depôt, and landsturm. The standing army is divided into the active army and the army of reserve. The active army is levied from males of the age of twenty, and the term of the service is three years in the army and four years in the navy. The army of reserve consists of those who have quitted the active army, and the term of the service is four years and four months in the army and three years in the navy. The landwehr consists of those who have quitted the standing army, and the term of the service is five years. The depôt is divided in the army into the first and the second. The first depôt is levied from among those who have not been enlisted for the active army, and the term of the service is seven years and four months; and the second depôt is levied from among those who have not been enlisted for the first depôt, and the term of the service is one year and four months. The depôt in the navy is levied from among those who have not been enlisted for the active navy, and the term of the service is one year. The landsturm is divided into the first and the second. The first landsturm consists of those who have quitted the landwehr or the first depôt; and the second landsturm of those who are not in other services. Those who are in the first year of the first depôt, or in the naval depôt, are called up to fill the deficiency of the active army or navy respectively. The army of reserve, landwehr, first depôt, and naval depôt are called up in case of war or emergency. The second depôt and the landsturm are called up, the former when the levy of the first depôt, and the latter when the levy of the landwehr are found wanting in number.

The army is composed of the Imperial Guard, the twelve divisions, Taiwan (Formosa) garrison, gendarmerie, the reserves, the landwehr, and the depôt. The following table shows the strength of the Imperial army on December 31, 1900 :—

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
General and departmental staff	1,673	1,902	3,575
Regiments	6,110	155,966	162,076
Imperial guard	573	13,537	14,110
12 divisions	4,951	124,004	128,955
Taiwan (Formosa) garrison	470	15,917	16,387
Gendarmerie	116	2,508	2,624
Others	263	346	609
Students	—	—	1,369
Total active	8,046	158,214	167,629
Reserve	2,400	201,709	204,109
Landwehr	1,165	97,557	98,722
First depôt	—	—	51,966
Second depôt	—	—	109,581
Grand total	11,611	457,480	632,007

In 1900, the total number of horses was 31,057. There are a staff college, military academy, cadet school, military school, gunnery and engineering school, cavalry school, a gunnery school for light artillery, and a gunnery school for garrison artillery, &c., with the number of students above stated. The rifle now used in the army is the latest form of the 1897 system (calibre 6.5 mm.), which was invented in Japan.

The Japanese navy has its Ministry and the department of naval command in Tokio. The Minister of the Navy is a member of the Cabinet and superintends the administration. The chief of the naval command is appointed from the admirals on the active list, and is responsible under the Emperor for the operations of the fleet. The coast of Japan is divided into five maritime districts having their headquarters, with docks, arsenals, and barracks, at Yokosuka, Kure, Sasebo, Maizuru, and Muroran (the last two not established yet). The *personnel* of the navy in 1901 included 2 admirals, 8 vice-admirals, 22 rear-admirals, 71 captains, 115 commanders, 166 lieutenant commanders, 216 lieutenants, 233 sub-lieutenants, besides engineers, medical officers, &c., and 22,416 sailors, the total being 30,061 officers and men. In the Japanese navy engineer officers have recently been given executive rank. The *personnel* is trained as in the navies of Europe, and has given excellent proofs of bravery, steadiness, and discipline during the course of the conflict with China.

The development of the Japanese navy is one of the most notable elements in the politics of the Far East. During the war with China the squadron was handled with considerable skill and with very decisive effect. An extensive shipbuilding programme has been laid down which provides for the building of many battleships and cruisers and about 100 torpedo craft.

A tabular statement of the Japanese fleet will be found in the introductory tables.

Of the battleships the *Chin-Yen* (captured from China) and earlier craft have little or no fighting value. The *Yashima* and *Fuji* are improvements on the British *Royal Sovereign* class. The *Shikishima*, *Asahi* and *Hatsuse*, reproduce the British *Majestic* type with improvements. So does the *Mikasa*, with the notable difference that her Q.F. guns are in a continuous battery on the main deck.

The armoured cruisers of 9,800 tons odd, the *Asama* class are notable vessels. In general design they closely resemble the *Shikishima* class. They are swift and very "handy" craft. The *Takasago*, *Yoshino*, *Chitose* and *Kasagi* are heavily armed for their size, and exceedingly swift boats of a now expiring class of warship. The strength of the navy lies in its homogeneous armoured ships backed up by a large destroyer flotilla.

Japan now builds her own protected cruisers and destroyers. Armour factories are being founded. She will then be able to construct battleships also. A new large ship-building programme is in contemplation.

The following table includes all the battleships built and building, armoured cruisers and principal protected cruisers (abbreviations: *b.* barbette battleship; *c.d.* coast defence vessel; *a.c.* armoured cruiser; *p.c.* protected cruiser; *q.f.* quick-firing gun):—

Description	Name.	Launched	Displacement, tons	Extreme Armour, inches.	Principal armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Nominal Speed, knots
b	Yashima	1896	12,517	18	4 12-in.; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 16 12-pr. Q.F.	5	13,687	18
b	Fuji	1896	12,649	18		5	13,687	18
b	Shikishima	1896	15,088	9		5	14,700	18
b	Asahi	1899	15,448	9	4 12-in. Q.F.; 14 6-in. Q.F.; 20 12-pr. Q.F.	4	15,207	18
b	Mikasa	1900	15,362	9		4	15,207	18
b	Hatsuse	1899	15,240	9		4	14,700	18
cd	Chin-Yen	1882	7,335	14	4 12-in.; 4 6-in. Q.F.	3	6,000	15
cd	Hi-Yei	1877	2,284	4	3 6 6-in.; 6 5 9-in.	2	2,535	13
cd	Kon-Go	1877	2,284	4		2	2,535	13
cd	Fusoo	1877	3,777	9	8 6-in. Q.F.	3	3,650	13
cd	Hei-Yen	1887	2,185	8	1 10 2-in.; 2 5 9-in.	—	1,200	11
ac	Tokiwa	1898	9,855	7		5	18,248	22
ac	Asama	1893	9,855	7	4 8-in. Q.F.; 14 6-in. Q.F.; 12 12-pr. Q.F.	5	18,248	22
ac	Idzumo	1899	9,906	7		4	14,700	21
ac	Iwate	—	9,906	7		4	14,700	21
ac	Yakumo	1899	9,800	7	4 8-in. Q.F.; 12 6-in. Q.F.; 12 3-in. Q.F.	5	15,500	20
ac	Azuma	1899	9,456	7	4 6-in. Q.F.; 6 4 7-in. Q.F.	5	16,600	20
pc	Akitsuishima	1892	3,172	—		4	8,516	19
pc	Hashidate	1891	4,278	—	1 12 5-in.; 1 4 7-in. Q.F.	4	5,400	16
pc	Itsukushima	1889	4,278	—		4	5,400	16
pc	Matsushima	1890	4,278	—	1 12 5-in.; 1 4 7-in.	4	5,400	16
pc	Naniwa	1885	3,709	—	2 10 2-in.; 6 6-in. Q.F.	4	7,604	18
pc	Takachibo	1885	3,709	—		4	7,604	18
pc	Yoshino	1892	4,225	—	4 6-in. Q.F.; 8 4 7-in. Q.F.	5	15,967	23
pc	Chitose	1898	4,836	—		5	15,714	23
pc	Kasagi	1898	4,978	—	2 8-in. Q.F.; 10 4 7-in. Q.F.; 12 3-in. Q.F.	5	17,235	23
pc	Takasago	1897	4,227	—		5	15,967	23
pc	Idzumi	1883	2,967	—	2 10-in.; 6 4 7-in. Q.F.	—	5,576	17
pc	Suma	1895	2,700	—	2 6-in. Q.F.; 6 4 7-in. Q.F.	2	8,500	20
pc	Akashi	1897	2,800	—		2	8,000	20
pc	Chiyoda	1890	2,439	4 1/2	10 4 7-in. Q.F.; 14 3-pr.	3	5,678	19
pc	Nitaka	—	3,400	—	6 6-in. Q.F.; 8 3-in. Q.F.	—	9,000	20
pc	Tsushima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The water-tube boiler adopted by Japan is the Belleville, but experiments are now being made with the Niclausse.

Production and Industry.

Formosa is not included in the following accounts.

About three-fifths of the arable land is cultivated by peasant proprietors, and the remaining portion of it by tenants (1892). According to the official report of 1898, taxed land owned by private persons and local corporations was in acres 33,545,710; of which under cultivation, 12,680,907; forests, 18,125,546; open field, 2,661,801; miscellaneous, 77,456.

The following are some agricultural statistics for five years:—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Rice (chō) . . .	2,784,949	2,788,845	2,817,624	2,839,559	2,828,349
„ (koku) . . .	36,199,771	33,039,293	47,387,666	39,590,322	41,465,137
Wheat (chō) . . .	441,680	458,239	465,608	459,545	467,520
„ (koku) . . .	3,552,789	3,811,000	4,181,888	4,057,670	4,232,860
Barley (chō) . . .	650,504	639,884	659,696	654,852	644,003
„ (koku) . . .	7,849,285	8,028,698	8,913,560	8,407,263	8,656,404
Bys (chō) . . .	672,507	661,449	681,364	680,216	691,711
„ (koku) . . .	5,923,247	6,166,792	7,366,605	6,606,277	7,496,919
Tea (kwan) . . .	8,500,745	8,470,182	8,443,726	—	—
Sugar (kwan) . . .	13,164,992	13,397,873	14,615,473	17,081,869	—
Silk: cocoons (koku) . . .	1,836,672	2,124,238	2,027,342	2,512,562	2,752,714
„ raw (kwan) . . .	2,052,803	2,166,936	2,134,865	3,277,404	2,493,544

1 chō = 2,4507 acres. 1 koku = 4.96 bushels. 1 kwan = 8.28 pounds avoirdupois.

In 1898 the number of cattle was 1,254,265; of horses, 1,547,160. The mineral and metal products in two years were:—

	Official Mines 1897-98	Private Mines 1897	Official Mines 1898-99	Private Mines 1898
Gold (mommé) . . .	—	276,427	—	300,145
Silver „ . . .	—	14,478,485	—	16,118,242
Copper (kwan) . . .	—	5,437,155	—	5,606,335
Iron „ . . .	295,514	7,168,850	210,626	6,085,599
Lead „ . . .	—	205,577	—	454,011
Coal (tons) . . .	8,116	5,180,041	11,068	6,684,965
Antimony (kwan) . . .	—	312,171	—	329,893
Sulphur . . .	—	3,621,899	—	2,752,348

120 mommé = 1 lb avoirdupois.

1 kwan = 8.28 lbs.

In the province of Echigo the petroleum industry is being developed; the output of crude petroleum in 1899 was 18,833,918 gallons, and of kerosene, 1,349,125 gallons.

Silk, cotton, and other textiles were manufactured to the value of 17,825,645 yen in 1886; in 1896, 104,977,691 yen; in 1897, 122,481,982 yen; in 1898, 143,739,198 yen; in 1899, 171,583,603 yen. Cotton yarn was manufactured in 1886 to the extent of 785,424 kwan; in 1896, 20,943,376 kwan; in 1897, 26,555,495 kwan; in 1898, 33,546,489 kwan. In 1900 there were 59 cotton spinning mills with 1,088,339 spindles, employing 16,154 men and 54,124 women; but since 1898 the industry has suffered from the consequences of over-production. The camphor industry of Formosa in June, 1899, was made a Government monopoly and is now carried on by a British firm under contract with the Government. The quantity disposed of annually ranges between 3,968,000 lbs. and 6,614,000 lbs.

In 1891 there were 377,501 fishing-boats, and 2,508,361 persons wholly or partially engaged in fishing. Some of the products in 1899 were:—dried fish, 10,286,235 yen; salt fish, 2,654,707 yen; fish manure, 9,546,054 yen; fish oil, 295,733 yen; sea-weed, 2,923,026 yen.

Commerce.

The following tables show the value of the foreign trade of Japan (without Formosa, the foreign trade of which is shown separately) for five years (the yen is worth about 2s. 0½d.). In the first table the imports include articles for imperial use, arms and ammunition imported by the army and navy, ships and material belonging to the navy, &c. The exports include articles for the use of foreign war-vessels and merchant vessels in Japanese ports, and articles for exhibition at foreign fairs, &c.; but in other table these articles are not included:—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Imports . . .	180,035,189	261,390,456	324,700,910	229,058,767	313,358,225
Exports . . .	118,052,631	163,574,496	166,198,521	218,381,970	209,562,906

In 1900 the imports subject to duty were of the value of 200,458,007 yen, and the duty-free imports 86,803,839 yen. The exports subject to duty amounted to 250 yen, and the duty-free exports to 198,063,297 yen.

The commercial intercourse of Japan was mainly with the following countries, and to the following values in two years:—

Shipping and Navigation.

The following are the shipping statistics of the Japanese ports (without Formosa), exclusive of coasting trade, for 1900. Before 1900, each vessel, if it entered several ports on a single voyage, was counted only once, but for 1900, each vessel was counted at every port, whether on the same voyage or not :—

—	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Japanese steamships	2,645	3,363,657	2,649	3,366,782
„ sailing ships and junks	1,172	72,874	1,196	62,678
Foreign steamships	2,685	6,243,095	2,699	6,274,909
„ sailing ships	128	155,996	112	137,011
Total	6,630	9,825,622	6,656	9,835,980

Of the total foreign ships entered, 1,542 of 3,739,154 tons were British ; 392 of 1,030,768 tons German ; 196 of 356,573 tons Russian ; 163 of 268,969 tons Norwegian ; 135 of 311,180 tons American ; 135 of 294,657 tons French. Of the total shipping in 1900, 1,075 vessels of 1,971,428 tons entered Nagasaki ; 766 of 1,850,043 tons Yokohama ; 1,361 of 2,816,949 tons Kobe ; 1,005 of 1,036,245 tons Shimonoseki ; 921 of 1,316,391 tons Moji.

In 1900 the merchant navy of Japan (without Formosa) consisted of 1,221 steamers of European type, of 510,007 tons ; 3,322 sailing vessels of European type, of 286,923 tons ; and 222 native craft above 200 „koku,” of 94,416 „koku.”

In 1900 the total ships for foreign trade entered to the ports of Formosa were 2,573 of 206,003 tons, of which 160 of 132,997 tons were steamers, 2,413 of 72,936 tons were sailing vessels.

The total ships cleared the ports of Formosa were 2,590 of 204,490 tons, of which 163 of 122,519 tons were steamers, 2,427 of 71,971 were sailing vessels.

Internal Communications.

In January, 1889, there were 4,481 miles of State roads and 15,362 miles of prefectural roads.

Railways are of two classes—(1) State railways ; (2) railways owned by private companies, 58 in number, 4 of them supported in a certain way by Government. The following table gives the railway statistics for 1899-1900 :—

—	State Railways, 1899-1900	Railways owned by Private Companies, 1899-1900
Length in miles	893	2,806
Gross income, yen	13,719,006	25,742,376
Expenditure, yen	6,596,677	13,203,048
Goods carried, tons	2,461,069	9,511,073
Passengers, number	28,829,627	73,434,187

In Formosa there is a railway of 40 miles connecting Takao and Tainan. The following are postal and telegraphic statistics for four fiscal years :—

—	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-1901
Letters	145,737,893	157,526,764	148,530,837	180,232,463
Postcards	239,771,172	329,934,746	333,988,921	399,529,531
Newspapers and periodicals	88,750,347	91,521,339	110,068,789	135,326,547
Books	7,363,932	7,663,810	8,079,487	10,479,461
Samples, &c.	1,053,116	1,164,598	1,341,655	1,877,871
Registered packets	6,498,199	7,499,980	8,425,633	9,361,772
Post-free	18,543,043	17,554,176	19,458,493	23,688,105
Parcels	4,213,849	5,076,648	6,018,011	7,751,525
Total	561,931,551	617,852,061	635,911,826	768,247,275
Post offices	4,285	4,337	4,464	4,832
Telegrams delivered	14,136,012	15,503,700	14,763,777	—
Telegraphic line (miles)	12,539	12,924	13,879	—
„ wire (miles)	44,801	50,177	59,396	—
Submarine cable (miles)	1,556	1,763	1,794	—
„ wire (miles)	1,691	1,988	2,033	—
Telegraph officers	1,255	1,257	1,441	1,652
Post and telegraph officers	18,464	19,910	21,319	—
„ income (yen)	10,797,093	11,844,707	14,988,069	—
„ expenditure (yen)	7,954,087	9,656,116	—	—

In March, 1899, there were 1,562 miles of telephone (31,273 miles of wire), with 13 exchange offices, 40 calling offices, and 8,083 subscribers.

Money and Credit.

The following table shows the amount of coinage issued in the fiscal years stated (ending 31st March) :—

—	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01
Gold coins	Yen 932,433	Yen 76,824,311	Yen 21,385,797	Yen 16,491,270	Yen 12,615,549
Silver „	12,927,034	10,298,085	17,000,000	5,500,000	1,000,000
Nickel „	650,000	600,000	750,000	300,000	300,000
Bronze „	—	—	100,000	65,000	—
Total	14,529,467	87,722,396	39,235,797	22,356,270	13,915,549

The total coinage issued from the mint from its foundation in 1870 up to March 31, 1901, exclusive of re-coinage, amounted to 445,041,764 yen.

The paper money in circulation is Nippon Ginko notes, or notes of the Bank of Japan, exchangeable for gold on presentation, mounted on April 1, 1901 to 187,052,773 yen. Treasury notes and National Bank (Kokusitsu Ginko) notes were withdrawn from circulation in December, 1899.

The following table shows the condition of banks in Japan in 1899 :—

Banks	Head offices	Branch offices	Paid-up capital	Deposits	Loans
			Yen	Yen	Yen
Nippon Ginko	1	8	30,000,000	1,823,219,745	724,058,929
Nippon Industrial Bank	1	—	2,500,000	—	9,062,816
Yokohama Specie Bank	1	12	12,000,000	1,009,773,716	303,417,210
Agricultural-Industrial	45	—	15,980,365	2,647,296	12,717,549
Common	1,526	1,069	207,565,381	4,492,572,593	1,825,689,469
Savings	531	631	19,979,151	171,211,852	106,226,648
Total	2,105	1,720	283,024,897	7,499,425,202	2,981,172,621

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1899	1900	1899	1900
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Australia	1,708,670	2,455,939	2,169,921	2,536,525
Austria	1,250,217	4,502,477	674,527	497,195
Belgium	5,415,810	7,949,254	331,415	296,512
British America	182,018	316,669	2,358,099	2,950,663
British India	43,883,886	23,516,351	6,062,049	8,704,318
China	28,687,731	29,960,740	40,257,034	31,871,576
France	5,768,180	8,095,819	29,247,837	19,150,423
French India	4,489,328	3,632,643	161,048	114,407
Germany	17,613,191	24,199,696	3,796,927	3,555,614
Great Britain	44,836,994	71,638,220	11,270,770	11,262,997
Holland	914,406	809,620	322,155	119,028
Hongkong	7,338,455	10,659,855	34,291,308	39,177,455
Italy	236,988	450,106	3,581,700	7,129,311
Korea	4,976,167	8,793,618	6,995,931	9,958,272
Philippine Islands	2,383,874	2,284,294	286,772	1,257,126
Russia	49,123	309,227	616,802	623,325
Russian Asia	4,534,120	5,716,705	2,556,093	3,541,833
Siam	757,230	585,480	26,614	35,622
Switzerland	1,676,669	3,012,505	111,578	117,878
U.S. of America	38,215,894	62,761,196	63,919,270	52,566,396

The recorded values are ascertained from shipping documents and invoices, in the case of exports being given as the market values in Japan, and of imports as the values in the countries of purchase, inclusive of the cost of transport, insurance, &c. The prime origin and ultimate destination, as far as they are known, are recorded as disclosed in the shipping documents.

The foreign commerce of Japan is carried on through the open ports of Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Hakodate, Niigata, and 20 special export ports. The following table shows the chief articles of the foreign commerce, excluding re-imports and re-exports, for 1899 and 1900 :—

Imports	1899		Exports	1899	
	Yen	Yen		Yen	Yen
Rice	5,960,166	9,021,536	Rice	10,282,012	3,576,569
Flour	1,370,857	3,882,517	Other cereals & flour	365,387	248,531
Pulse, &c.	8,822,111	4,817,767	Food	7,068,553	7,790,630
Sugar	17,645,230	26,691,757	Tea	8,498,783	9,035,819
Alcohol, wines, &c.	7,258,485	8,105,463	Wines, &c.	637,859	1,286,999
Tobacco	6,016,032	585,460	Tobacco	343,357	774,626
Wool & manuf.	13,990,186	33,474,045	Silk, raw	66,701,807	48,818,347
Cotton and seed	62,210,716	59,471,628	Floss-silk, & manuf.	21,586,002	23,512,116
Cotton manuf.	14,365,362	25,699,353	Cotton yarn	28,521,438	20,589,263
Cocoons & raw silk, manufactures of	2,974,000	2,526,746	Textiles	5,753,686	6,658,426
Flax, hemp, & jute manufactures	1,728,460	2,298,312	Clothing, &c.	1,459,511	2,016,120
Other tissues and manufactures	1,557,505	1,988,261	Copper	11,482,739	12,863,927
Iron, steel, & manuf.	15,469,754	31,664,875	Copper manufactures and other metals & manuf.	1,551,000	1,396,104
Other metals and manufactures	4,228,592	6,101,395	Skins, hair, shells, horns, &c.	1,031,190	1,603,946
Arms, machines, &c.	9,365,996	13,766,766	Drugs and colours	3,963,778	5,371,228
Vessels	8,620,982	2,649,116	Porcelains & earthenware	2,181,336	2,471,904
Glass & manuf.	1,417,753	1,149,640	Matches	5,890,666	5,760,869
Horns, ivory, skins, hairs, shells, &c.	2,463,730	3,637,021	Paper & manuf.	1,357,626	1,540,699
Drugs, &c.	5,393,113	6,842,285	Mats for floor	3,717,489	3,310,042
Dyes and paints	5,221,262	7,321,756	Straw-plaits	2,770,178	4,026,139
Paper & stationery	2,536,852	5,261,810	Oil and wax	1,311,390	1,723,632
Petroleum	7,918,149	14,162,652	Coal	15,164,867	20,032,103
Other oil & wax	1,014,949	1,751,140	Miscellaneous	11,311,763	14,449,599

The imports of bullion and specie in 1900 amounted to 11,517,835 yen, and exports to 56,707,063 yen.

The following table shows the value of the foreign trade of Formosa :—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Imports	8,631,001	12,659,298	16,879,190	14,237,092	10,571,285
Exports	11,402,226	12,759,294	12,827,190	11,114,922	13,570,664

Of the imports into Formosa in 1900 the value of 5,995,493 yen was from China; 1,398,131 yen from the United Kingdom; 610,155 yen from Hong Kong; 1,517,981 yen from the United States; 463,757 yen from British India.

Of the exports 7,792,383 yen was to China; 1,760,648 yen to Hong Kong; 989,634 yen to the United States.

The following table shows the chief articles of the foreign commerce of Formosa (excluding re-imports and re-exports) for 1899 and 1900 :—

Articles	Imports		Exports	
	1899	1900	1899	1900
Beverages and comestibles	4,358,837	1,962,080	8,444,272	8,056,642
Drugs and dyes	3,112,178	3,743,560	1,880,536	1,545,069
Metals and their manuf.	303,869	619,622	772	1,350
Tissues, yarns, &c.	2,028,024	2,257,068	310,784	402,794
Oil and wax	880,858	1,410,085	—	12,824

The imports of bullion and specie in 1900 amounted to 1,466,872 yen, and exports to 2,796,568 yen.

The trade of the island is carried on through Tamsui, Kelung, and twelve other ports.

The extent of the trade of the United Kingdom with Japan, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the subjoined table for five years :—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Japan into U.K.	1,241,433	1,283,165	1,158,134	1,692,408	1,540,526
Exports of British produce to Japan	6,033,342	5,607,822	4,913,162	7,909,158	9,775,166

The staple articles of import from Japan into Great Britain in the year 1900 were silk manufactures, 313,456*l.*; copper, 354,939*l.*; straw plaiting, 188,256*l.*; curios, 139,438*l.* The staple articles of British export to Japan consist of cotton goods, of the value of 1,666,814*l.*; cotton yarn, 698,525*l.*; woollen fabrics, 783,908*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 1,381,708*l.*; machinery, 596,845*l.*; chemicals, 101,168*l.*; alkali, 109,466*l.*; arms and ammunition, 442,475*l.*; new ships and boats, 2,597,994*l.*; telegraph wire and apparatus, 196,497*l.* in the year 1900. Ships and boats sold to Japanese shipowners were not included among exports prior to 1899.

In 1899-1900, 1,686,301 persons deposited 36,426,986 yen, and withdrew 12,412,943 yen from the post offices, which act as savings banks.

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 grammes of pure gold, and is called the yen, which, however, is not coined. The pieces coined are as follows:—Gold coins (20, 10, and 5 yen pieces), silver coins (50, 20, and 10 sen pieces), nickel coin (5 sen piece), and bronze coins (1 sen and 5 rin pieces). The sen is the hundredth part of a yen, and the rin is the tenth part of a sen. The gold coins are .900 fine, and the silver coins .800 fine. The gold coins formerly issued (20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 yen pieces) are used at double their face value. The one-yen silver coin formerly issued is withdrawn. The old silver 5-sen piece and copper 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ sen pieces, &c., are used as formerly.

The <i>Kim</i>	= 160 <i>momme</i>	. . .	= 1.325 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Kwan</i>	= 1,000 „	. . .	= 8.281 lbs. „
„ <i>Shaku</i>		. . .	= .994 foot.
„ <i>Sun</i>		. . .	= 1.193 inches.
„ <i>Ken</i>	= 6 <i>shaku</i>	. . .	= 5.965 feet.
„ <i>Chō</i>	= 60 <i>ken</i>	. . .	= $\frac{1}{10}$ mile, 5.4229 chains.
„ <i>Ri</i>	= 36 <i>chō</i>	. . .	= 2.44 miles.
„ <i>Ri</i> sq.		. . .	= 5.9552 sq. miles.
„ <i>Chō</i> , land measure		. . .	= 2.45 acres.
„ <i>Koku</i> , liquid		. . .	= 39.7033 gallons.
„ „ dry		. . .	= 4.9629 bushels.
„ <i>Tō</i> , liquid		. . .	= 3.9703 gallons.
„ „ dry		. . .	= 1.9851 peck.

Besides, the system of weights and measures based on the metric system is acknowledged as legal in the following ratios.

1 metre	= 3.3 <i>shaku</i> .
1 gram	= 0.26667 <i>momme</i> ($\frac{1}{4}$ <i>momme</i>).

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF JAPAN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Baron Hayashi.
First Secretary.—Keishiro Matsui.
Second Secretary.—Moritaro Abé.
Attaché.—Yukichi Obata.
Military Attaché.—Major Taro Utsunomiya.
Naval Attaché.—Captain Chikakata Tamari.
Chancellor.—Goji Ukita.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN JAPAN.

Envoy, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General.—Sir Claude Maxwell Macdonald, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., appointed October 26, 1900.
Secretary.—Sir Brook Boothby, Bart.
Military Attaché.—Lt.-Colonel A. G. Churchill.
Japanese Secretary.—J. H. Gubbins, C.M.G.
 There are Consular Representatives at Hakodate, Hiogo, Kobe, Nagasaki, Tokio, and Yokohama, and at Tainan and Tamsui in the Island of Formosa.

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KOREA.

(CH'AO-HSIEN, OR CHOSEN, OR DAI HAN.)

Government.

THE reigning monarch, whose surname is Yi and name Heui, succeeded his predecessor—now known under his posthumous title of Ch'yeulch'yeong—in 1864. On October 15, 1897, he assumed the title of Emperor. He is reckoned as the thirtieth in succession since the founding of the present dynasty in 1392; but four of the so-called Kings were Crown Princes who never ascended the throne. Up to July, 1894, when war was declared by Japan against China, the monarchy, which is hereditary, was practically absolute. The constitution, the penal code, and the system of official administration were framed on the Chinese model, except that the government was in the hands of a hereditary aristocracy, exclusive and corrupt. Since early times Korea had acknowledged the suzerainty of China, a suzerainty which was denied by Japan and which was one of the alleged causes of the war between China and Japan, 1894. By the treaty of Shimonoseki, May, 1895, China renounced her claim, and under Japanese influence, with the aid of money borrowed from Japan, many reforms were introduced, such as the payment of taxes in money instead of in kind; fixed salaries for government officials; a reduction in the number of useless hangers on, and an effort towards order in the departments of State. There exists, however, a strong reactionary tendency, especially in the Household Department, and various abuses have recently revived. The constitution as it at present exists may be briefly described as follows:—The Emperor is an independent sovereign, but his power is to a certain extent modified by the Cabinet, which passes resolutions and frames laws which must be submitted to the Emperor for ratification. The privileges of the aristocracy have been abolished, and the selection of officers for government posts is made by the Ministers and officials of the first order, subject to the Emperor's approval. The central government consists of 10 departments or ministries of state. The departments are those of (1) the Cabinet, presided over by the Premier, (2) the Home Office, (3) the Foreign Office, (4) the Treasury, (5) the War Office, (6) Education, (7) Justice, (8) Agriculture, Trade and Industry, (9) Household, and (10) Police. All Ministers have a seat in the Cabinet.

The eight provinces into which Korea was formerly divided have been abolished, and local government is now administered in 13 *to*, or provinces, these being sub-divided into 339 *kun*, or districts. There is a separate government for the capital, while each of the eight treaty-ports, Chemulpo, Fusan, Wonsan, Chinnampo, Mokpo, Kunsan, Masampo, and Songchin, and the Russo-Korean trading mart Kyenheung, is under a Superintendent or *Kamni*, who ranks with a Consul.

Area and Population

Estimated area, 82,000 square miles; population estimated at from 8,000,000 to 16,000,000. Native statistics (1900) give 5,608,151 inhabitants (3,102,650 males and 2,505,501 females, liable to taxation. The capital, Seoul, has 193,082 inhabitants; P'ing-Yang, about 40,000. The foreign population consisted, in 1901, of 16,142 Japanese, 5,000 Chinese, 269 American, 104 British, 79 French, 42 German, 97 Russian, and about 50 of other nationalities; total, about 21,783. Many of the Americans, British, and French were missionaries. The language of the people is intermediate

between Mongolo-Tartar and Japanese, and an alphabetical system of writing is used to some extent. In all official writing, and in the correspondence of the upper classes, the Chinese characters were used exclusively, but in official documents a mixture of the native script is now the rule.

Religion and Instruction.

The worship of ancestors is observed with as much punctiliousness as in China, but, otherwise, religion holds a low place in the kingdom. The law forbidding temples and priests in the city of Seoul has been repealed; in the country there are numerous Buddhist monasteries. Confucianism is held in highest esteem by the upper classes, and a knowledge of the classics of China is the first aim of Korean scholars and aspirants for official station. There are about 30,000 Catholics and 1,000 Protestants. In 1890 an English Church mission was established, with a bishop and 20 other members. Two hospitals are attached to the mission with an English doctor, and trained nurses. The American missionaries have also two hospitals in Seoul. In 1898 there were about 110 Protestant missionaries (British and American), 30 Roman Catholic.

In Seoul there is a school for English with 2 English teachers and 100 pupils. There are, besides, schools for teaching Japanese, French, Chinese, German, and Russian, an American Mission School, and 10 or 11 schools for little boys, where Chinese and Korean are taught. All these schools, excepting the American, which is subsidised, are under the Education Department.

Finance and Defence.

The estimated revenue for 1901 was 9,079,456 yen, of which the following were the principal items:—Land tax, 5,082,136 yen; house tax, 487,337 yen; customs, 850,000 yen. The expenditure was estimated at 9,078,682 yen, of which the Household Department absorbed 1,034,281 yen, and the Home Office, War Office, and Education Department 1,408,638 yen, 3,594,991 yen, and 184,983 respectively. The privy purse of the Emperor now stands at 50,000. Of the Japanese loan of 1895, 2,750,000 dollars has been repaid. For several years a British official has been superintendent of Korean customs.

The standing army, which used to consist of about 5,000 men, badly armed, drilled, clothed and fed, now contains about 17,000 men with European methods. In 1896 it was taken in hand by a Russian colonel with 3 commissioned and 10 non-commissioned officers. A Royal Body Guard of about 1,000 men was formed and armed with Berdan rifles obtained from Russia. The Russian officers retired in April, 1898, but the guard has been drilled, and periodically a draft of well-trained men is transferred from it to the other regiments of the standing army. There is thus a fair proportion of drilled troops in the ranks of this force. A police force of about 2,000 men has also been formed, and is under the Police Department.

Production and Commerce.

Korea is a purely agricultural country, and the methods of cultivation are of a backward and primitive type, the means of communication being few and difficult. In the south rice, wheat, beans, and grain of all kinds are grown, besides tobacco; in the north the chief crops are barley, millet, and

oats. Rice, beans, and ginseng, are now exported in large quantities. Whale fishing is carried on in Korean waters by 1 Japanese and 2 Russian companies which have obtained privileges from the Korean Government. An American company is working a gold mine at Won San, to the North of Ping-Yang, under a concession granted in 1895. A similar concession has been granted to a Russian subject in Ham Kyeng, another is being worked by a German company at Teng Ko Kai, near Kim-song in the province of Kang-wên, and Japanese mines are being worked in the region south of Seoul. In 1901 a mining concession was granted to a French subject. In September, 1898, a gold mining concession was granted to an English company, and work was commenced at Unsan (Gwendoline) in January 1900. Copper, iron and coal are abundant in Korea.

In 1876 Korea concluded a treaty with Japan; in 1882 China (Trade and Frontier Regulations) and the United States; in 1883 Germany and Great Britain; in 1884 Italy and Russia; in 1886 France; in 1892 Austria; in 1899 China. An overland Trade Convention has been concluded with Russia, whose frontier is separated from that of Korea by the Tiumen River. By virtue of these treaties Seoul and the three ports of Inch'yen (Chemulpo), Fusan, and Wonsan are open to foreign commerce. The ports of Chinnampo and Mokpo were opened to foreign trade on October 1, 1897, and have attracted Japanese and Chinese settlers. Kunsan, Masampo, and Songchin were opened to foreign trade on May 1, 1899; the inland city of Pingyang is considered open by the Foreign Representatives.

The total value of the trade (merchandise only) at the open ports has been as follows in yen (value about 2s.):—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Imports .	6,539,630	10,067,514	11,825,267	10,307,828	11,013,594
Exports .	4,728,700	8,973,895	5,709,489	4,997,845	9,439,867

The imports in 1900 were: cotton goods, value 5,526,180 yen; woollen goods, 53,800 yen; metals, 361,570 yen; kerosene, 559,840 yen; silk piece goods, 506,850 yen; railway plant, grass cloths and matches. The chief exports were: rice, 3,625,630 yen; beans, 2,368,540 yen; cow-hides, 644,130 yen; ginseng, 1,547,930 yen; copper, 100,000 yen. The gold exports (not included in the merchandise) amounted to 3,633,000 yen.

The actual trade is much greater than that stated. The statistics refer only to the open ports, at which a customs service has been established. No account is taken of the trade at non-treaty ports, or of that on the Russian and Chinese frontiers, or of the under-valuation of imports owing to "ad valorem" duties. About 60 per cent. (in value) of the imports were formerly goods of British manufacture, and 30 per cent. Chinese and Japanese, but the trade in Japanese cotton goods is steadily increasing, the value in 1900 amounting to 2,257,750 yen. In addition to the exports mentioned above, gold was exported to China and Japan (exclusive of clandestine shipments) to the amount of 1,390,000 yen in 1896; 2,034,079 yen in 1897; 2,375,725 yen in 1898; 933,382 yen in 1899.

There are no direct imports from Korea into the United Kingdom. The exports from the United Kingdom to Korea amounted in 1898 to 7,233*l.*; in 1899, 30,447*l.*; in 1900, 28,280*l.* (cottons, 10,059 *l.*)

The number of vessels entered at the open ports was, in 1900, 4,409 of 842,377 tons, one vessel British; 82 per cent. were Japanese.

Transport in the interior is by porters, pack-horses and oxen. Improvements in road-making are being carried out in and about Seoul. Small river steamers, owned by Japanese, run on the Han River between Chemulpo and Seoul. The railway (30 miles) from Chemulpo to Seoul, in the hands of a Japanese company, is being worked. A concession for a railway from Seoul to Fusan (300 miles) was granted to a Japanese company in September, 1898; the concession will lapse at the end of 1901 if construction work is not then begun. A railway is being constructed from Seoul to Songdo. A street electric railway in Seoul has been extended to the port of Riong-San (9 miles). In Korea there are 1,696 miles of telegraph line open. All the open ports and most of the mines are in telegraphic communication with Seoul, and the Korean lines connect with the Japanese and the Chinese systems. A Korean post-office has been established, and letters are sent to any part of the country. There is, however, little native correspondence, and foreign correspondence is conducted mainly through the Japanese post offices at Seoul, Chemulpo, Fusan, Wonsan, and Mokpo. Korea has entered the International Postal Union.

Money.

The metallic currency is the copper cash, together with the newly minted silver dollar, silver 20 cent piece, nickel 5 cent, copper 5 cash, brass 1 cash. In 1900 a law was issued for the establishment of a new silver coinage based on a gold unit. The amount of coin in circulation is totally inadequate, and is supplemented by the Japanese paper yen which has recently become practically the currency of the country. There is said to be about 2,500,000 yen of Japanese paper money in circulation in Korea.

Korean Minister in London.—Min Yong Ton, 1901.

Secretary of Legation.—Yi Hang Cung.

Consul-General in London.—W. Pritchard Morgan, 1900.

British Minister at Seoul.—John Newell Jordan, C.M.G.

Acting Vice-Consul at Chemulpo.—H. Goffe.

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LIBERIA.

(UNITED STATES OF LIBERIA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Liberian Republic had its origin in the efforts of several colonisation societies of Europe and America to make permanent provision for freed American slaves. In 1822 a settlement was formed on the west coast of Africa near the spot where Monrovia now stands. Many difficulties were encountered and much suffering was endured by the colonists, but their numbers gradually increased until, in 1832, there were about 2,500 settlers. The colony had no regular constitution; it owed no allegiance to any known power, nor did it claim to be an independent State. It was not till July 26, 1847, that the State was constituted as the Free and Independent Republic of Liberia. The new State was recognised by Great Britain and France, and from these countries it received assistance for defence, the collection of customs duties and other purposes, and its independence was soon afterwards recognised by other European countries and by the United States of America. The Constitution of the Republic is on the model of that of the United States of America. The executive is vested in a President, a Vice-President, and a Council of 6 Ministers, and the legislative power in a parliament of two houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The President and the House of Representatives are elected for two years, and the Senate for four years. There are 13 members of the Lower House, and 9 of the Upper House. The President must be thirty-five years of age, and have real property to the value of 600 dollars, or 120*l*. Electors must be of negro blood, and owners of land. The natives of the country are not excluded from the franchise, but, except in the centres of civilisation, they take no part in political life.

President of Liberia.—G. W. Gibson (December, 1900).

Vice-President and President Elect.—J. D. Sumnerville.

The President is assisted in his executive function by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General, the Postmaster-General, and the Secretary for War and Navy.

Area and Population.

Liberia has about 500 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 agreement of 1892. The total area may be estimated at about 35,000 square miles, but of this only a strip of land about 6 miles broad along the coast is effectively administered by the Government. The total population is estimated to number 2,060,000, all of the African race, 60,000 being Americo-Liberians. The coast region is divided into counties, Bassa, Sinoé, and Cape Palmas, each under a Government superintendent, and Montserrado, subdivided into 4 districts, each under a superintendent. Monrovia, the capital, has, including Krootown, an estimated population (1897) of 5,000. Other towns are Robertsport, 1,200; Buchanan and Edina, 5,000; Harper, 3,000, and Greenville (Sinoé), with suburbs, 1,000; Marshall, River-Cess, Settra-Kroo, and Half Cavally.

The Liberians are all Protestant, Anglican, Presbyterian, Baptist, or Methodist. There are many American missions at work. Elementary schools are numerous in all the towns and villages near the coast; there are also secondary schools; a local college for which a building had been erected was discontinued, but has been reopened. An Education Bureau is being formed. A criminal code was enacted in 1900.

For defence every citizen from 16 to 50 years of age capable of bearing arms is liable to serve. The regular army contains about 1,000 men; the militia and volunteers, about 500. Two small gunboats are used in preventive service.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for years ending September 30, are stated to have been (in American dollars):—

	1892	1893	1894	1900
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue . . .	176,291	185,345	158,861	218,804
Expenditure . . .	165,214	188,187	151,975	207,935

The revenue is derived mainly from customs duties, while the expenditure embraces chiefly the cost of the general administration. A debt of 100,000*l.* at 7 per cent. was contracted in 1871; of this the unpaid interest amounted in 1899 to 178,500*l.* On March 31, 1899, an agreement was concluded for the reduction of the rate of interest, the amortisation of the principal, and the payment of arrears of interest, duties on rubber and other articles being assigned as security for the service of the debt. In June, 1901, under this arrangement, the debt amounted to 78,250*l.*, and the arrears of interest to 18,747*l.*; total, 96,997*l.* There is also an internal debt, of which the arrears of interest exceed the principal.

Commerce.

The principal exports are coffee, palm oil, palm kernels, rubber, cocoa, sugar, arrowroot, ivory, hides, and piassava. Foreign trade is restricted to the ports of entry, all of which are named above, and foreigners are not permitted to own land. Trade, never extensive, is depressed by the low prices now obtained for coffee. Few statistics are available; the imports in 1899 amounted to 886,390 dollars. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain and Germany. The Liberian Rubber Syndicate holds a concession for exportation of rubber. Gold is believed to exist in Liberia in paying quantities, and coal is found in the Grand Cape Mount Territory.

According to the 'Annual Statement of Trade' issued by the Board of Trade, the value of the trade between the United Kingdom and Liberia was as follows in four years:—

	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Liberia . . .	36,434	47,858	49,284	57,403
Exports of British produce to Liberia . .	32,048	36,343	39,480	45,563

The chief articles of import from Liberia to Great Britain in 1900 were palm oil of the value of 13,806*l.*; coffee, 3,842*l.*; caoutchouc, 7,121*l.* The British exports to Liberia consist mainly of cotton manufactures, of the value of 17,931*l.*, and iron, 3,824*l.* in 1900.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money chiefly used is that of Great Britain, but accounts are kept generally in American dollars and cents. There is a large paper currency. In 1896 a Liberian coinage was established. The coins are as follows:—Silver, 50-, 25-, and 10-cent pieces; copper, 2- and 1-cent pieces.

Weights and measures are mostly British.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF LIBERIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General and Acting Minister.—Henry Hayman.

There are Consuls in London, Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton, Swansea.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN LIBERIA.

Consul.—Captain C. F. Cromie (residing at Dakar).

Vice-Consul at Monrovia.—W. A. Ring.

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LUXEMBURG.

Reigning Grand-duke.—**Adolf**, Duke of Nassau, born July 24, 1817, married, April 23, 1851, to Adelaide, Princess of Anhalt; succeeded November 23, 1890, on the death of King Willem III. of the Netherlands, who was also Grand-duke of Luxemburg. *Offspring.*—I. Prince *Wilhelm*, born April 22, 1852; married June 21, 1893, to Marie Anne, daughter of Miguel, Duke of Braganza; issue, Princess *Marie*, born June 14, 1894; Princess *Charlotte*, born January 23, 1896; Princess *Hilda*, born February 15, 1897; Princess *Antoinette*, born October 7, 1899; Princess *Elisabeth*, born March 7, 1901. II. Princess *Hilda*, born November 5, 1864; married September 20, 1885, to Frederick, son of the Grand Duke of Baden.

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg was included from 1815 to 1866 in the dissolved Germanic Confederation. By the Treaty of London, 1867, it is declared neutral territory.

There is a Chamber of Deputies in the Grand Duchy of 45 members, elected directly by the cantons for six years, the half renewed every three years. Luxemburg has an area of 998 square miles, and a population (Dec. 1, 1900) of 236,543 (122,002 males and 114,541 females), or 247 inhabitants to the square mile. The population is Catholic, save 2,269 Protestants, 1,201 Jews, and 235 belonging to other sects. The chief town, Luxemburg, has 20,928 inhabitants. The revenue for 1899 (including surplus from 1898) was 15,789,982 francs; the expenditure was 14,099,645 francs. For 1900, the revenue was estimated at 12,275,570 francs; expenditure, 11,402,540 francs; for 1901, revenue 12,098,920 francs; expenditure, 13,388,405 francs; for 1902, revenue 11,112,420 francs; expenditure, 12,618,280 francs. The debt consisting of loans, mainly for the construction of railways, was, in 1893, converted into a single loan of 12,000,000 francs at 3½ per cent. The annuities amount to 493,130 francs. The Savings Bank of the Grand Duchy, with 36 offices, at the end of 1899 had 29,135 depositors with 15,896,928 francs to their credit, an average of 546 francs to each depositor. The mining and smelting industries of Luxemburg are important. In 1899, 71 iron mines were worked and 8 smelting establishments with 28 blast furnaces, and 7 refining foundries were in operation, employing altogether 10,603 workmen. The output of iron ore reached 5,995,412 tons; of cast iron, 982,930 tons; of steel, 166,207 tons. For commercial purposes Luxemburg is included in the German Zollverein. There are 294 miles of railway, 596 miles of telegraph line with 1,215 miles of wire, and 158 telegraph-offices. There were also (1900) 83 telephone systems with 630 miles of line and 2,168 miles of wire, over which during the year 2,980,000 conversations were held. In 1900 there were 88 post-offices through which there passed 9,072,000 letters and post-cards, and 7,570,000 samples, &c.

British Envoy and Minister.—Sir H. Howard, K.C.M.G., C.B.

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MEXICO.

(REPÚBLICA MEXICANA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE present Constitution of Mexico bears date February 5, 1857, with subsequent modifications down to May 1896. By its terms Mexico is declared a federative republic, divided into States—19 at the outset, but at present 27 in number, with 2 territories and the Federal District—each of which has a right to manage its own local affairs, while the whole are bound together in one body politic by fundamental and constitutional laws. The powers of the supreme Government are divided into three branches, the legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative power is vested in a Congress consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate, and the executive in a President. Representatives elected by the suffrage of all respectable male adults, at the rate of one member for 40,000 inhabitants, hold their places for two years. The qualifications requisite are, to be twenty-five years of age, and a resident in the State. The Senate consists of fifty-six 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 3,000 dollars a year. The President is elected by electors popularly chosen in a general election, holds office for four years, and, according to an amendment of the Constitution in 1887, may be elected for consecutive terms. Failing the President through absence or otherwise, whether the disability be temporary or permanent, Congress has power to elect an acting-president who shall discharge the functions of President temporarily or, if necessary, to the end of the constitutional period. Congress has to meet annually from April 1 to May 30, and from September 16 to December 15, and a permanent committee of both Houses sits during the recesses.

President of the Republic.—General D. Porfirio Diaz; first elected in 1876; present term (the sixth), December 1, 1900, to November 30, 1904.

The administration is carried on, under the direction of the President and a Council, by seven Secretaries of State, heads of the Departments of:—1. Foreign Affairs; 2. Interior; 3. Justice and Public Instruction; 4. Fomento, Colonisation and Industry. 5. Communications and Public Works; 6. Finance and Public Credit. 7. War and Marine.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

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; and the civil and criminal code in force in the Federal District prevail, with few exceptions (Vera Cruz and the State of Mexico), in the different States. The Territories of Tepic and Lower California are dependent on the Federal Government, and have no resident governor.

Area and Population.

The following table gives the area, census population of October 20, 1895, and that of October 28, 1900, with the population per square mile in 1900:—

States and Territories.	Area, in square miles	Census Population, 1895	Census Population, 1900	Population per square mile, 1900
Atlantic States:—				
Tamaulipas	32,128	203,342	218,948	6·8
Vera Cruz	29,201	853,892	960,570	32·9
Tabasco	10,072	133,926	158,107	15·7
Campeche	18,087	87,264	84,281	4·6
Yucatan	35,203	297,088	312,264	8·8
Total	124,692	1,575,415	1,734,170	13·9
Inland States:—				
Chihuahua	87,802	260,008	327,004	3·7
Coahuila	63,569	237,815	280,899	4·4
Nuevo Leon	23,592	307,856	326,940	13·8
Durango	38,009	292,549	371,274	9·8
Zacatecas	24,757	447,265	462,886	18·7
San Luis Potosi	25,316	562,195	582,486	23·0
Aguascalientes	2,950	102,378	101,910	34·5
Guanajuato	11,370	1,047,817	1,065,317	93·7
Queretaro	3,556	224,848	228,489	64·2
Hidalgo	8,917	551,817	603,074	67·8
Mexico	9,247	837,981	924,457	100·0
Federal District	463	468,705	540,478	1167·3
Morelos	2,773	156,786	161,697	58·3
Tlaxcala	1,595	163,244	172,217	108·0
Puebla	12,204	973,876	1,024,446	83·9
Total	316,125	6,635,140	7,178,574	33·2
Pacific States:—				
Lower California (Ter.)	58,328	41,838	47,082	0·8
Sonora	76,900	189,158	220,553	2·8
Sinaloa	33,671	256,858	296,109	8·8
Tepic (Ter.)	11,275	146,805	149,677	13·2
Jalisco	31,846	1,094,569	1,137,311	35·7
Colima	2,272	55,264	65,026	28·6

States and Territories	Area, in square miles	Census Population, 1895	Census Population, 1900	Population per square mile, 1900
Pacific States:—contd.				
Michoacan	22,874	887,008	935,849	40·9
Guerrero	24,996	417,886	474,594	19·1
Oaxaca	35,382	872,902	947,910	26·8
Chiapas	27,222	318,730	363,607	13·3
Total	324,768	4,281,018	4,637,718	14·3
Islands	1,420	—	—	—
Grand Total	767,005	12,491,573	13,545,462	16·2

The population in 1900 consisted of 6,716,007 males and 6,829,455 females. Of the total population 19 per cent. are of pure, or nearly pure, white race, 43 per cent. of mixed race, and 38 per cent. of Indian race. Natives descended from ancient Indian tribes, and speaking little or no Spanish, numbered in 1895, 1,908,707. Distinctions of race are abolished by the Constitution of 1824. Of the mixed and Indian race only a very small proportion can be regarded as civilised. The foreign population in 1895 numbered 50,888. The nationalities most numerous represented were the Guatemalan, 13,962; United States, 11,331; Spanish, 12,859; French, 3,599; British, 2,450; German, 2,155; Italian, 1,932; other European, 1,197; Asiatics, 993; South and Central American, 408.

The chief cities with their population according to the census of 1895, are:—Mexico (capital), 329,774; Puebla, 88,684; Guadalajara, 83,934; San Luis Potosi, 69,050; Leon, 58,426; Monterey, 45,695; Pachuca, 40,487; Zacatecas, 39,912; Guanajuato, 39,404; Merida, 36,935; Querétaro, 34,576; Morelia, 33,890; Oaxaca, 32,437; Orizaba, 31,512; Aguascalientes, 30,872; Saltillo, 26,801; Durango, 26,425; Vera Cruz, 24,085; Toluca, 23,150; Acanceh, 22,916; Celaya, 21,245; Zapotlanejo, 20,270.

The systematic registration of births, marriages, and deaths is defective, especially outside the Federal District. In 1898 registration was made compulsory for the recognition of children as legitimate. The deaths are probably accurately registered. The figures given for five years are:—

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths
1894	351,144	50,469	452,287
1895	383,747	53,691	391,177
1896	406,985	52,968	404,654
1897	375,376	51,000	455,009
1898	489,933	61,687	452,328

Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic, but the Church is independent of the State, and there is toleration of all other religions. No ecclesiastical body can acquire landed property. In 1863 the religious houses were closed and the church property confiscated; and since that year many ecclesiastical buildings have been assigned to serve the purpose of libraries, schools, hospitals, &c. Within the Republic there are 6 archbishops and 23 suffragan bishops. In 1895 the population consisted of 12,380,245 Roman Catholics; 40,445 Protestants; 8,972 Jews and persons of other faiths; 61,911 of no professed faith.

In all the States education is free and compulsory, and the law is now enforced. In 1895, 10,345,899 of the population could neither read nor write; 1,782,822 could read and write; 323,336 could only read; and the attainments of 39,516 persons were unknown. Most of the illiterates belonged to the native races. Primary instruction is mostly at the expense of the states and municipalities, but the Federal Government makes frequent grants, and many schools are under the care of beneficent societies. Higher education is carried on in secondary schools and seminaries, and in colleges for professional instruction, including schools of law, medicine, engineering, mining, fine arts, agriculture, commerce, arts and trades, music. In 1899 the number of schools supported by the Federation and states was 6,376, and by the municipalities, 2,989; the number of teachers in both was 15,505; there were 684,563 enrolled pupils, and an average attendance of 474,622. The cost of these schools for the year was 6,805,074 dollars. The private and clerical schools numbered 2,560 with 134,987 enrolled pupils and an average attendance of 103,955. The total number of schools was thus 11,925, with 819,550 enrolled pupils, and an average attendance of 578,577. Of the average attendance, 358,242 were boys and 220,335 were girls. There are also one military and one naval college. The number attending the higher schools is stated at 21,000.

In 1899 there were in the Republic the National Library, with 205,000 volumes, and 138 other public libraries. There were in that year 33 museums for scientific and educational purposes, and 11 meteorological observatories. The number of newspapers published was 702, of which 18 were in English, 11 in Spanish and English, 3 in French, and 1 in German.

The judicial power, which is entirely distinct from and independent of the executive, consists of the Supreme Court, with 15 judges chosen for a period of six years, Circuit Courts, with 3 judges, and District Courts, with 32 judges.

The Ordinary, Civil, Criminal, and Correctional Courts are controlled by the Department of Justice and Public Instruction.

Federal Finance.

Of the revenue in recent years about 40 per cent. has been derived from customs, 45 per cent. from internal taxation, and 15 per cent. from other sources. Of the expenditure about 44 per cent. has gone to the administration of the government, over 46 per cent. to the service of the debt, and nearly 10 per cent. to railway subventions.

The receipts and expenditure for five years have been:—

	RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURE
	Dollars	Dollars
1896-97	51,500,629	48,330,505
1897-98	52,697,948	51,815,286
1898-99	60,139,212	53,499,541
1899-1900	64,261,078	58,309,934
1900-1901	63,283,196	59,423,006

The receipts include (besides ordinary revenue) loans on current account, and sums raised for special purposes, e.g., the money obtained by the issue of bonds for payment of railway subventions.

The following are the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1903:—

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	Dollars		Dollars
Import & export duties	29,228,200	Legislative power	1,145,985
Direct taxes	3,443,000	Executive "	308,273
Posts and telegraphs .	3,524,000	Judicial "	426,908
Stamps, &c.	25,739,000	Foreign Affairs	688,935
Various	2,889,400	Home Department . . .	5,151,422
		Justice and Education .	3,218,621
		Fomento	996,266
		Public Works	9,214,191
		Finance	29,304,265
		War and Marine	14,283,950
Total	64,823,600	Total	64,738,816

In 1901 the outstanding gold debt amounted to 22,479,660l., and the outstanding 6 per cent. silver currency bonds to 114,000 dollars. The internal debt in 1900 amounted to 135,509,271 dollars silver, and the floating debt to 1,296,965 dollars.

The fiscal value of property in Mexico in 1899 is given as follows:—Urban, 350,523,739 dollars; rural, 423,947,749 dollars; total, 774,471,488 dollars; the fiscal value being taken as one-third less than the actual value.

State and Local Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of the State Governments and of the municipalities (including the Federal District) of Mexico for five years are given as follows:—

Years	States		Municipalities	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1895	18,783,635	17,711,216	15,492,612	15,104,929
1896	17,323,275	16,743,701	14,990,428	14,769,935
1897	17,007,611	16,777,833	14,730,077	14,252,121
1898	18,930,608	16,429,909	15,635,031	15,381,670
1899	19,952,534	19,695,936	16,522,531	15,919,677

Defence.

The army consists (1900) of infantry, 22,605; cavalry, 7,249; artillery and train, 2,289; total, 32,143, including 2,068 officers. Included in the cavalry are 118 gendarmes, and 261 rural guards. The total fighting strength, including reserves, is stated to be 120,500 infantry, 20,000 cavalry, and 6,000 artillery. Every Mexican capable of carrying arms is liable for military service from his twentieth to his fiftieth year. There is a fleet of 2 despatch vessels (launched 1875) and 2 unarmoured gun-vessels (launched 1874), each of 425 tons and 425 horse-power, and severally armed with a 4-ton muzzle-loading gun, and 4 small breech-loaders. A steel training cruiser, the *Zaragoza* (1,200 tons), was built at Havre in 1891; 4 gunboats and 5 first-class torpedo-boats are building or projected. The fleet is manned by about 90 officers and 500 men.

Production and Industry.

Mexico has been estimated to contain 479 square leagues of forest, 18,134 square leagues of mountain-land, and 4,822 square leagues of uncultivated land. The climate and soil are fitted for very varied produce, but, as regards crops usually grown in cold countries, agriculture is in Mexico in a very primitive condition. The public lands are disposed of in accordance with the laws of July 20, 1863, and March 26, 1894. They are surveyed and demarcated by public companies which receive one-third of the area surveyed, the remainder being offered by the government to private purchasers or colonizing companies. In the 6 years 1893-98, waste lands to the extent of 756,592 hectares were acquired by denouncements according to law; in the 5 years 1894-98, 886,525 hectares of public land were transferred; for 476,141 hectares titles were issued by special arrangements; for 1,818,657 hectares titles were granted to companies for surveying waste lands; and 36,508 hectares were transferred to private ownership in other ways. Besides these transactions 2,360 hectares were granted to colonists between July 1, 1896, and December 31, 1899. There are 32 colonies, or agricultural settlements, of which 13 with 3,926 colonists have been established by the Government, and 19 with 4,036 colonists by companies or persons authorised by the Government. Government has assisted in introducing plants of vines, olives, and other fruit trees, while seeds of vegetables and of silkworms have been distributed gratuitously. The cultivation of the orange is rapidly extending, and already there are large overland exports to the United States.

The chief agricultural products in 1899 were:—

Rice, kilogrammes	23,103,071	Henequen, kilogram.	118,878,440
Maize, hectolitres	32,927,278	Cotton "	22,487,517
Wheat, kilogrammes	252,799,501	Logwood "	45,422,946
Beans, hectolitres	3,283,847	Cacao "	1,032,437
Sugar, kilogrammes	68,607,652	Coffee "	37,609,264
Panocha "	59,189,362	Tobacco "	7,868,767
Molasses "	62,076,460	Fermented liquors,	
Spirits, hectolitres	1,117,877	hectolitres	6,550,206

Large numbers of cattle are reared in Mexico for the United States. In 1883, in Northern Mexico alone, on an area of 300,000 square miles, there were 1,500,000 cattle, 2,500,000 goats, 1,000,000 horses, and 1,000,000 sheep. In the whole of Mexico in 1883 there were 20,574 cattle ranches, valued at 108,000,000.

Mexico is rich in minerals, gold, silver, platinum, lead, iron, copper, quick-silver, tin, cobalt, antimony, sulphur, coal, petroleum, being either worked

or known to exist. Of 1,142 mines in operation in 1899, 84 were worked for gold only, 278 for gold and silver, 117 for gold and other metals, 256 for silver, 171 for silver and lead, 114 for silver and other metals, 34 for copper, 7 for copper and iron, 20 for lead, 12 for iron, 6 for lead, iron, and zinc, 40 for antimony and cinnabar, 7 for sulphur, tin, and graphite, while 425 were engaged in dead work. The total value of the output of ore is given as 89,044,096 dollars; the number of persons employed was 106,536, (including 1,288 women and 5,852 children). These returns do not include the district of Iturbide in the State of Chihuahua.

The gold and silver presented at the Mexican mints and assay offices in five years have been in weight and value as follows:—

Years	Gold		Silver		Total value
	Kilogr.	Dollars	Kilog.	Dollars	Dollars
1894-95	3,991	2,674,278	981,232	38,934,192	41,008,470
1895-96	6,289	4,247,760	1,314,849	53,797,061	58,044,820
1896-97	5,789	3,909,782	1,342,931	54,946,034	58,855,816
1897-98	5,712	3,858,269	1,496,969	61,248,503	65,106,772
1898-99	5,986	4,043,374	1,417,216	57,985,400	62,028,774

These quantities and values do not include the gold and silver which, though presented at the assay offices, were intended for exportation, as follows:—

Years	Gold		Silver		Total value
	Kilogr.	Dollars	Kilog.	Dollars	Dollars
1894-95	3,313	2,237,484	309,843	12,677,224	14,914,708
1895-96	5,504	3,717,762	744,178	30,448,057	34,165,818
1896-97	5,212	3,520,057	865,749	35,422,110	38,942,167
1897-98	5,041	3,404,728	936,153	38,302,907	41,707,635
1898-99	5,066	3,421,700	952,939	38,989,491	42,411,191

Up to 1895 the official values of gold and silver were respectively \$643.529 and \$39.109 per kilogramme; in the year 1895-96 they were raised to \$675.417 and \$40.915 per kilogramme.

There are three mints and eight Federal assay offices in Mexico, and every producer is free to have his bullion coined, the mints receiving 4.62 per cent. for gold, and 4.41 per cent. for silver. Mining operations, whether for gold and silver, or other metals, as lead, copper, tin, zinc, are carried on under the provisions of the mining law, which came into force July 1, 1892. Important metallurgical works are carried on at San Luis Potosi, Monterey, Durango and Aguascalientes.

In 1899 there were in Mexico 2,211 distilleries producing 864,858 gallons of spirit annually; 118 cotton factories with 13,944 looms, 468,547 spindles, and 27 stamping machines for printing calicoes, the consumption of raw cotton having been 57,201,573 lbs., and the production 3,795,446 lbs. of yarn and 9,375,764 pieces of cloth. There were in the same year 721 tobacco factories which used 5,546,567 kilogrammes of tobacco, and turned out 328,605,915 cases of cigarettes, 45,438,759 cigars, 64,302,282 cheroots, 29,444 packets of tobacco for pipes, and 828 packets of snuff.

Commerce.

The following table shows the total imports (in gold dollars) and exports (in silver dollars) and the proportion of precious metals and other produce in the exports of Mexico during the last five years:—

Years	Total Imports	Exports		
		Merchandise	Precious Metals	Total
	Dollars gold	Dollars silver	Dollars silver	Dollars silver
• 1896-97	42,204,095	45,164,417	66,182,077	111,346,494
1897-98	43,603,492	53,930,417	75,042,332	128,972,749
1898-99	50,869,194	63,296,537	75,181,600	138,478,137
1899-00	61,318,175	79,031,336	71,025,024	150,056,360
1900-01	65,083,451	—	—	148,656,338

The trade of Mexico, including precious metals, is chiefly with the following countries:—

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1899-00	1900-01	1899-00	1900-01
	Dollars gold	Dollars gold	Dollars silver	Dollars silver
United States .	31,026,415	35,165,253	116,102,285	117,226,328
Great Britain .	10,483,200	9,924,635	12,458,047	12,033,077
France .	6,757,138	6,564,108	6,637,765	2,824,303
Germany .	6,673,846	7,084,742	5,049,487	5,018,464
Spain .	2,919,162	2,876,743	912,173	1,187,714

The following table shows the value of the principal articles exported in the last two years:—

Exports	1899-1900	1900-1901
	Dollars silver	Dollars silver
Minerals	84,988,572	97,924,498
Vegetable substances	50,939,474	36,149,110
Animals	10,633,713	11,495,129
Manufactured products	2,813,687	2,395,044
Various	680,914	692,557
Total	150,056,350	148,656,358

At the port of Vera Cruz in 1900-1901 the imports were of the value of 22,328,154 dollars gold; the exports, 21,892,184 dollars silver; at the port of Tampico, the imports were of the value of 9,712,956 dollars gold, and the exports, 43,880,140 dollars silver.

The subjoined table shows the value of the trade between Mexico and the United Kingdom in each of the last five years, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Mexico	593,002	593,894	264,092	511,160	472,184
Exports of British produce to Mexico	1,520,387	1,602,818	1,751,503	2,017,540	1,998,263

The principal articles of import from Mexico into the United Kingdom in the year 1900 were mahogany, of the value of 49,243*l.*; silver ore, 31,977*l.*; hemp and other vegetable substances, 18,797*l.*; coffee, 21,900*l.*; copper and regulus, 212,000*l.* The chief exports from Great Britain to Mexico were: cottons, of the value of 665,401*l.*; linens, of the value of 46,454*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 279,874*l.*; machinery, 373,612*l.*; and woollens, 107,039*l.*; coal, 121,088*l.*; alkali, 51,442*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

The mercantile marine of Mexico in 1900 comprised 17 steamers of 3,961 tons, and 50 sailing vessels of 8,445 tons. The shipping includes also many small vessels engaged in the coasting trade. In 1900 in the foreign trade there entered 1,541 vessels of 2,245,166 tons (587 of 841,919 tons British), and in the coasting trade, 7,364 vessels of 4,425,263 tons.

In 1901 there were 9,600 miles of railway and in 1898, 1,440 miles of tramway, mostly animal traction. In 1898 the railways carried 9,061,646 passengers and 5,964,183 tons of goods, the gross revenue being 37,800,596 dollars. In 1898 the tramways in Mexico city carried 21,770,384 passengers and had a gross revenue of 1,841,437 dollars.

The total length of telegraph lines in 1900 was 42,843 English miles, of which 28,560 miles belonged to the Federal Government, the remainder belonging to the States, companies, and the railways. There were 362 Federal offices. Messages in 1898, 2,288,946 1900, 2,604,710. The telephone had a network of 18,955 miles.

In 1901 there were 2,082 post-offices. The post, inland and international carried in 1900-01 148,086,513 letters and postcards. The receipts were 2,135,570 dollars, expenditure 2,638,512 dollars.

Money and Credit.

There are 3 mints in the Republic. Most of the silver exported is shipped in the shape of dollars, which find their way chiefly to China and the smaller communities in Indo-China and the Eastern Archipelago.

The following table shows the nominal value of the coinage of Mexican mints for five years:—

Years	Silver	Gold	Copper	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1895-96	22,634,788	565,786	36,525	23,237,099
1896-97	19,296,009	453,474	32,250	19,781,733
1897-98	21,427,057	459,219	31,600	21,917,876
1898-99	19,979,000	698,740	10,694	20,688,434
1899-1900	18,072,600	598,086	40,100	18,710,786

From 1821 to June 30, 1900, the Mexican mints coined gold to the nominal value of 59,285,530 dollars; silver to the nominal value of 1,396,273,190; copper, 6,585,520; nickel, 2,744,000; total nominal value, 1,464,989,243 dollars.

There are 24 banks in Mexico, the most important being the Banco Nacional with a share capital of 20,000,000 dollars, reserve fund of 3,766,000 dollars, provision fund of 2,000,000 dollars, and note circulation of 25,817,000 dollars; the Banco de Londres y Mexico, with capital of 15,000,000 dollars, reserve fund of 4,750,000 dollars, and note circulation of 16,826,000 dollars; the Banco Central, capital 7,000,000 dollars, reserve and provision funds 168,000 dollars; the Banco Internacional e Hipotecario, capital 5,000,000 dollars; and the Banco Agricola e Hipotecario, subscribed capital 2,000,000 dollars. The Central Bank, begun in February, 1899, in addition to carrying on the usual banking business, acts as a sort of clearing house for the numerous provincial banks.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The silver *peso* or dollar of 100 *centavos* is of the nominal value of 4s., actual value variable (average 23½d. to 24d.).

The 10-*peso* gold piece weighs 16.920 grammes, .875 fine, and thus contains 14.795 grammes of fine gold.

The silver *peso* weighs 27.073 grammes, .9028 fine, and thus contains 24.440 grammes of fine silver.

The standard of value is silver. There is no paper currency except ordinary bank notes.

The weights and measures of the metric system were introduced in 1884 and their use is enforced by law of June 19, 1895, though the old Spanish measures are still occasionally referred to. The old weights and measures were:—

Weight.	1 libra = 0.46 kilogramme = 1.014 lb. avoirdupois.
	1 arroba = 25 libras = 25.357 lbs. avoirdupois.
For gold and silver.	1 marco = ½ libra = 4.608 granos.
	1 ochavá = 6 tomines.
	1 tomin = 12 granos.
	20 granos = 1 French gramme.
Length.	1 vara = 0.837 metre = 2 ft. 8½ English in.
	1 legua comun = 6,666½ varas.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF MEXICO IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Alfonso Lancaster Jones.

First Secretary.—Miguel de Béistegui.

Attache.—V. G. Farias and Miguel Yturbe.

Consul in London.—Adolfo Bulle.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Great Grimsby, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Newport, Southampton, Swansea.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MEXICO.

Envoy and Minister.—George Greville, C.M.G., appointed September 9, 1900.

Secretary.—F. L. Cartwright.

There are Consular representatives in Mexico City and Vera Cruz, and Vice-Consuls at Acapulco, Chihuahua, Frontera, Guaymas, Laguna de Terminos, Mazatlan, Monterey, Progreso, San Blas, Santa Rosa, Soconusco, Tepic, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

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MONACO.

Prince Albert, born November 13, 1848; succeeded his father, Prince Charles III., September 10, 1889; married (1) to Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton, September 21, 1869;¹ (2) to Alice Duchess-Dowager de Richelieu. Son by first wife, Prince Louis, born July 12, 1870.

Monaco is a small Principality in the Mediterranean, surrounded by the French Département of Alpes Maritimes excepting 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 Thoiry, who took the name and arms of Grimaldi. Antony I died in 1731, Louise Hippolyte only reigning 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, who 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 Roquebrune 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.

Ever since the year 1819 the Government of the Principality have adopted the French Codes and possessed a Court of First Instance, as well as a Juge de Paix's Court. A Court of Appeal is constituted by the Prince's appointment of two Paris judges who act as such when necessary.

The Principality has its own coinage which is current since 1876 in all the States of the Latin Union; it also issues its own separate postage-stamps. There is a Governor-General and a Council of State.

The area is eight square miles. Population, 1890, 13,304. Towns: Monaco, 3,292; Condamine, 6,218; Monte Carlo, 3,794.

There is a Roman Catholic bishop. No church, except the Roman Catholic, is allowed in the Principality. Exclusive of the 'guard of honour,' the troops consist of 5 officers and 70 men. Olive oil, oranges, citrons, and perfumes are exported. The industries and trade are unimportant, and the revenue is mainly derived from the gaming tables. These are in the hands of a Joint-Stock Company which obtained a concession for 50 years from 1863, from Prince Charles III. In 1898 the concession was extended so as to expire at the end of 1947. In return for this extension the company agreed to pay to the Prince, in 1899, the sum of 400,000*l.*, and in 1913 a further sum of 600,000*l.*; in 1907 the annual grant for the concession will be increased from 50,000*l.* to 70,000*l.*, in 1917 to 80,000*l.*, in 1927 to 90,000*l.*, and in 1937 to 100,000*l.* There is no authorised publication of the Company's

¹ The religious marriage was annulled by the Court of Rome (Papal Court) on January 3 1889, and the civil marriage declared dissolved by decree of the reigning Prince on July 28, 1889.

accounts, but it is understood that, for the year ending March 31, 1900, the total receipts and total expenditure balanced at 950,000*l.* The income consisted of 920,000*l.* from the gaming tables, and 30,000*l.* from hotel and café rents. The expenditure on the Prince and Principality amounted to 226,000*l.*, including the annual payment of 50,000*l.* to the Prince, and 100,000*l.* for renewal of concession, 20,000*l.* for government, &c.; payments for the lighting of the Principality, 10,000*l.*, grants to bishop, clergy, &c., 10,000*l.* The expenditure on the Casino amounted to 249,000*l.*, including cost of management, 100,000*l.*, repairs, &c., 10,000*l.*, press subventions, 30,000*l.*, cost of theatre and orchestra, 80,000*l.* The balance available for dividend and interest was thus 480,000*l.* The capital of the Company consists of 1,200,000*l.* in 60,000 fully paid-up 20*l.* shares, so that the total amount distributed among the shareholders was at the rate of 8*l.* per share.

Consul-General for Monaco in London.—Th. Lumley.

British Consul.—Alexander Macmillan (residing at Nice).

British Vice-Consul.—J. W. Keogh (residing at Monaco).

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MONTENEGRO.

(CRNAGORA—KARA-DAGH.)

Reigning Prince.

Nicholas I., Petrović Njegos, born October 7 (September 25), 1841; educated at Trieste and Paris; proclaimed Prince of Montenegro, as successor of his uncle, Danilo I., August 14, 1860. Married, November 8, 1860, to *Milena Petrovna Vukotić*, born May 4, 1847, daughter of Peter Vukotić, senator, and Vice-President of the Council of State. Offspring of the union are three sons, *Danilo Alexander*, heir-apparent, born June 29, 1871; married July 27, 1899, to Princess Jutta (Militza) daughter of the Grand-Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz; *Mirko*, born April 17, 1879; *Peter*, born October 10, 1889; and six daughters,¹ *Militza*, born July 26, 1866, married, August 7, 1889, to the Russian Grand Duke Peter Nikolaievitch; *Stana*, born January 4, 1868, married August 28, 1889, to George, Duke of Leuchtenberg; *Helena*, born January 8, 1873, married October 24, 1896, to Victor Emanuel, Prince of Naples; *Anna*, born August 18, 1874, married May 18, 1897, to Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg; *Xenia*, born April 22, 1881; *Vera*, born February 22, 1887. In December, 1900, the Prince assumed the style of Royal Highness.

The supreme power has been retained in the family of Petrović Njegos, descending collaterally, since the time of Danilo Petrović, who, being proclaimed Vladika, or prince-bishop, of Montenegro in 1697, liberated the country from the Turks, and, having established himself as both spiritual and temporal ruler, entered into a religious and political alliance with Russia. His successors retained the theocratic power till the death of Peter Petrović II.

¹ The Prince's eldest daughter, Zorka, who died in 1887, was married to Prince Peter Karageorgevitch, "Pretender" to the throne of Serbia.

(October 31, 1851), last Vladika of Montenegro, a ruler of great wisdom, as well as a widely celebrated poet. He was succeeded by his nephew, Danilo I., who abandoned the title of Vladika, together with the spiritual functions attached to it, and substituted that of Gospodar, or Prince. At the same time Danilo I., to throw off a remnant of nominal dependency upon Turkey, acknowledged by his predecessors, obtained the recognition of his new title from Russia. In 1878 the independence of Montenegro was formally recognised by Turkey and the other Signatory Powers of the Treaty of Berlin. That Treaty closes the Port of Antivari and all the waters of Montenegro to the ships of war of all nations, and places the administration of the maritime and sanitary police on the coast of Montenegro in the hands of Austria.

The following is the complete list of the Petrović dynasty, with their dates:—

<i>Vladikas or Prince-Bishops.</i>			
Danilo	1696-1735	Peter I. (St. Peter)	1782-1830
Sava and Vassili	1735-1782	Peter II. (Vladika Rade)	1830-1851
Danilo I. (Kniaz and Gospodar)			1851-1860
Nicholas I. (reigning Prince, nephew of the last)			

Former rulers of Montenegro possessed the whole of the revenues of the country, and, in fact, this system obtains still, although laws have from time to time been passed regulating both the Prince's annual civil list and the public expenditure. Prince Nicholas's nominal yearly income amounts to 100,000 florins (8,300*l.*), while the two elder princes receive 25,000 and 12,000 florins respectively. Russia contributes about 12,000*l.* a year towards the military, educational, and hospital expenditure of Montenegro. The Austrian Government is stated to contribute about 30,000 florins per annum towards the construction of carriage roads in Montenegro.

Government.

The Constitution of the country, dating from 1852, with changes effected in 1855 and 1879, is nominally that of a limited monarchy, resting on a patriarchal foundation. The executive authority rests with the reigning Prince, while the legislative power is vested, according to an 'Administrative Statute' proclaimed March 21, 1879, in a State Council of eight members, one half of them being nominated by the Prince, and the other elected by the male inhabitants who are bearing, or have borne, arms. Practically, all depends on the absolute will of the Prince. The inhabitants are divided into 40 tribes, each governed by elected 'elders,' and a chief or captain of district called Knjez, who acts as magistrate in peace and is commander in war. By the 'Administrative Statute' of 1879, the country was divided into 80 districts and eight military commands.

President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior, Voivode Bojo Petrovic. There are Ministries for Foreign Affairs, War, Finance, Justice and Worship, and Public Instruction.

Area and Population.

The area of Montenegro is estimated to embrace 3,630 English square miles, inclusive of the annexations effected by the Congress of Berlin in 1878. Its extreme length, from the northernmost point of Piwa to the Boyana, is little more than 100, and its width, from Grahovo to the Lim, about 80 English miles. It is bordered on the south or south-east by the Turkish Vilayets of Scutari and Kossovo (North Albania), on the east by the Sanjak of Novi Bazar, and on the north-west by the Herzegovina. On the west it is separated from the Adriatic by the narrow strip of Austrian territory forming

the extremity of Dalmatia (Boecche di Cattaro, Budua, Spizza), excepting in the recently (1878-81) acquired districts of Antivari and Dulcigno, where it possesses a seaboard some 28 miles in length. The total population numbers about 228,000. The capital is Cetinje, with 4,000 population; Podgoritz, 6,534; Dulcigno, 5,000; Nikšić, 3,500; Antivari, 2,514. The population is mainly pastoral and agricultural. The Montenegrins belong almost entirely to the Servian branch of the Slav race.

Religion.

The Church is nominally independent of the State, except that the bishops are appointed by the Prince; but the personal authority of the latter is all-pervading. The principal monasteries are possessed of sufficient property for their maintenance, aided by occasional contributions from Russia. The rural clergy are maintained by the communities. Orthodox Montenegro is divided into two dioceses, Cetinje and Ostrog, but actually the cure of both sees is united in the hands of the Metropolitan Bishop of Cetinje. The former see comprises 8 sub-districts, called proto-presbyteries, with 84 parishes, and the latter into 9 such districts with 75 parishes. The Roman Catholic Archbishopric of Antivari contains 10 parishes, all of which are situated in the districts recently acquired from Turkey, in which there are likewise 10 Musulman parishes.

Religion	Number of Churches	Number of Clergy	Adherents
Greek Orthodox . . .	177	180	201,067
Mohammedan . . .	19	33	13,840
Roman Catholic . . .	10	13	12,924
	206	226	227,831

Instruction.

Schools for elementary education are supported by Government; education is compulsory and free. All males under the age of 25 years are supposed to be able to read and write. There is a theological seminary and a gymnasium or college for boys at Cetinje, and a girls' high school with 44 resident pupils maintained at the charge of the Empress of Russia.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

A Judicial Code founded upon the Code Napoléon has been prepared, and is being gradually put in force.

There are district courts in four or five of the principal towns. In rural districts justice is administered in the first instance by the local knezes, but the 'Veliki Sud,' or supreme court at Cetinje, has jurisdiction, both appellate and concurrent, over the whole principality, and in the last resort there lies an appeal to the Prince in person. There are no judicial statistics, but crime in general is rare.

There is no regular provision for poor relief. The Government, however, annually undertakes a certain number of public works, such as roads, bridges, &c., at which the indigent are invited to labour, being paid mostly in grain, procured for that purpose from Russia. Russian charity also does much.

Finance, Defence.

The budget for 1902 (the first budget since Montenegro became an independent state) shows revenue and expenditure amounting each to 1,200,000 florins. Of the revenue, the chief sources are the land tax, 250,000 florins; customs, 360,000 florins; monopolies, 150,000 florins. Of the expenditure the chief branches are the civil list, &c., 137,000 florins; administration and justice, 90,000 florins; worship and instruction, 50,000 florins; army and police, 58,000 florins. Montenegro owes to banks in Vienna, Constantinople, and Italy about 160,000*l.*, borrowed between 1893 and 1897, at 6 and 5½ per cent. exclusive of amortisation.

There exists no standing army, but all the inhabitants, not physically unfitted, are trained as soldiers, and liable to be called under arms. The Moslem inhabitants of Montenegro are exempted from military service on payment of a capitation tax. The number of trained men is put at 35,870 infantry, and 856 artillery. About 25,000 men are in the first class. In 1896 military barracks were constructed at Cetinje; a battalion of 800 men occupies them for 4 months, when it is disbanded and another takes its place. Regular drill and military instruction are superintended by Montenegrin officers who have been educated in Italy.

There are about 100,000 rifles in the country:—20,000 Werndl, 10,000 Kruka, 10,000 Snider and Peabody-Martini, 30,000 Berdan rifles presented by Russia in 1895, and 30,000 repeating rifles, presented by Russia with 1,000,000 cartridges in 1898. The artillery consists of 2 siege guns, 2 bronze Russian 12-pounders, 6 Gatlings, 12 steel and 6 bronze Krupp guns, and 24 mountain guns, kept at the central dépôt of Spuz, and at Cetinje.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture is of the most primitive kind. The cultivated land is mostly the property of the cultivators, the Croatian system of domestic communism being generally prevalent. In some districts, however, the land is split up into diminutive peasant-holdings, while in a few the métayer system is met with, but large estates nowhere exist. The principal crops grown are maize, tobacco, oats, potatoes, barley, and buckwheat. In 1897 the Austrian Tobacco Régie purchased Montenegrin tobacco to the value of 20,000 florins (1,660*l.*) The vine is cultivated successfully in the Tchernitchka Nahie, and the district of Podgoritza, and the olive about Antivari and Dulcigno. The uncultivable area consists, in the east, of mountain pasturage and forests of beech, oak, &c., which, owing to the want of roads, are valueless; and, in the west, of bare limestone sparsely sprinkled with brushwood and stunted scrub. There are no sea-fisheries. Good trout fishing is to be obtained in the rivers. Any small manufactures that exist are only for local consumption. Live stock of all kinds are reared: there are 500,000 sheep and goats; 60,000 cattle; 8,000 swine; 3,000 horses.

Deposits of iron ore have been found between Antivari and Nikšić, for the working of which a concession has been granted to a foreign company.

Commerce.

The customs tariff is at present 6 per cent. *ad valorem*. Montenegro has now no commercial treaty with any foreign countries. The exports for 1898 were valued at 98,330*l.*; the imports for 1898, inclusive of petroleum and salt, and of 2,500*l.* worth of grain from Scutari, amounted to 118,069*l.* Italy takes 23,000*l.* value of the exports, chiefly in living animals. The principal exports are sumach, floss powder (*Pyrethrum roseum*), smoked sardines (*scozanze*), smoked mutton, cattle, sheep, goats, cheese, wool, hides,

skins, and furs, honey, beeswax, wood for walking-sticks, &c., olive-oil, wine, tobacco. The imports are salt from Sicily, a Government monopoly yielding 9,500*l.* a year; petroleum from Russia, made a Government monopoly in 1896, expected to yield over 1,500*l.* a year; maize, cottons, hardware, sugar, coffee, rice. Merchandise to the value of 40,000*l.* is annually imported from Austria, and about 20,000*l.* from Great Britain.

Communications.

There are excellent carriage roads from Budua and Cattaro to Cetinje; from Cetinje by Rieka, near Lake Scutari, to Podgoritza, and to Nikšić; also from Podgoritza to Plawnitza (the Scutari-Lake Port of Podgoritza); and from Antivari to Vir Pazar on Lake Scutari. A carriage road is being constructed from Podgoritza to Kolaschine. There are public diligences between Cattaro and Cetinje, and between Cetinje, Podgoritza, and Nikšić. There are bridle roads over the rest of the principality. For the construction of roads Austria gives the Principality an annual subvention of 30,000 florins, and for postal diligence service, 8,000 florins. Two lake steamers of about 30 and 10 tons, respectively, belonging to the Anglo-Montenegrin Trading Company, ply between Rieka and the town of Scutari. A narrow gauge railway (the first Montenegrin railway) is to be constructed from Antivari to Nikšić, 100 miles, for the development of the iron mines which are being opened. There are 400 miles of telegraph wire in the country, with 20 offices. Montenegro forms part of the Postal Union; it has 18 post offices.

Money.

Montenegro has no coinage of its own; Austrian paper is the principal medium of exchange. Turkish silver is also current, and French and English gold circulates freely at a rate of exchange fixed from time to time by the Government. There is no bank of any kind in the country.

British Minister Resident.—Robert J. Kennedy, C.M.G.

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MOROCCO.

(MAQRIB-EL-AKSA.—EL GHARB.)

Reigning Sultan.

Mulai-Abd-el-Asis, born February 24, 1878, son of Sultan Mulai-Hassan; succeeded on the death of his father, being proclaimed Sultan in the Sherifian Camp June 7, 1894; his son, Prince Hassan, was born July, 1899.

The present Sultan of Morocco—known to his subjects under the title of 'Emir-al-Mumenin,' or Prince of True Believers—is the fifteenth of the dynasty of the Alides, founded by Mulai-Ahmed, and the thirty-sixth lineal descendant of Ali, uncle and son-in-law of the Prophet. His four predecessors were:—

Sultan	Reign	Sultan	Reign
Mulai-Soliman	1794-1822	Sidi-Mulai-Mohamed	1859-1873
Mulai-Abderrahman	1822-1859	Mulai-Hassan	1873-1894

The Sherifian umbrella is hereditary in the family of the Fileli Sharifs of Tafilet. Each Sultan is supposed, prior to death, to indicate the member of the Sherifian family who, according to his conscientious belief, will best replace him. This succession is, however, elective, and all members of the Sherifian family are eligible. Generally the late Sultan's nominee is elected by public acclamation at noonday prayers the Friday after the Sultan's death, as the nominee has probably possession of imperial treasure, and is supported by the black bodyguard, from among whom the large majority of court officials are selected.

Government.

The form of government of the Sultanate, or Empire of Morocco, is in reality an absolute despotism, unrestricted by any laws, civil or religious. The Sultan is chief of the State, as well as head of the religion. As spiritual ruler, the Sultan stands quite alone, his authority not being limited, as in Turkey and other countries following the religion of Mahomet, by the expounders of the Koran, the class of 'Ulema,' under the 'Sheik-ul-Islam.' The Sultan has six ministers, whom he consults if he deems it prudent to do so; otherwise they are merely the executive of his unrestricted will. They are the Grand Vizier, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, and War, Chief Chamberlain, Chief Treasurer, and Chief Administrator of Customs. The Sultan's revenue is estimated at 500,000*l.* per annum, derived from monopolies, taxes, tithes, and presents.

Area and Population.

The area of Morocco can only be vaguely estimated, as the southern frontiers, towards the Sahara, are unsettled. According to the most recent investigation, the area of the Sultan's dominions is about 219,000 English square miles. The estimates of the population of Morocco vary from 2,500,000 to 9,400,000; it is generally considered to be about 5,000,000 souls, although Dr. Rohlf, in the 'Geographische Mittheilungen' (1883), maintains that the population is not more than 2,750,000. An estimate of 1889 gives the following results:—The region of the old kingdom of Fez, 3,200,000; of Morocco, 3,900,000; of Tafilet and the Segelmesa country, 850,000; of Sns, Adrar, and the Northern Draa, 1,450,000; total, 9,400,000. Again, as to race:—Berbers and Tuaregs, 3,000,000; Shellah Berbers, 2,200,000; Arabs (1) pure nomadic Bedouins, 700,000; (2) Mued, 3,000,000; Jews, 150,000;

negroes, 200,000. Some districts, including Tuat and other oases, claimed by the Sultan as part of Morocco have recently been occupied by Algerian troops, but no definite boundary between Moroccan and French territory has been determined. The number of Christians does not exceed 6,000; the Christian population of Tangier alone probably amounts to 5,000. Much of the interior of Morocco is unknown to Europeans. Fez, the capital, has a population of about 140,000, and Tangier about 30,000. Morocco city is the southern capital. The Sultan and his subjects are of the Malekite sect of Sunnite Mohammedans. The differences between sects are chiefly in the attitudes assumed during the recital of prayers.

Defence.

The Sultan's army, which is quartered at the capital where he may happen to reside, is composed of about 10,000 Askar or disciplined infantry, under the command of an Englishman, and 400 disciplined cavalry; a few batteries of field guns commanded by three French officers, and 2,000 irregular cavalry. Two Italian artillery officers and an Italian civil engineer have been recently lent to the Sultan by the Italian Government to assist in the establishment of a small-arms factory at Fez. A Spanish military commissioner also is engaged on topographical works, either at Tetuan, Tangier, or Fez, according to the direction of the Spanish Government. There is also a Spanish engineer officer and military doctor, and a German engineer officer with the Sultan. In addition to these forces there are in the Empire about 8,000 militia cavalry and 10,000 infantry. Every year several of the governors of provinces are ordered to assemble their contingents to accompany the Sultan in his progress from Fez to Morocco. The irregular cavalry and infantry which could be collected in time of war would amount to about 40,000, in addition to the forces already enumerated. There is no commissariat.

There is an old iron screw ship, the *Hassaneh*, and a smaller one, the *Sid el Turki*. In the year 1899 an armed cruiser, the *Bashir*, built at Genoa, was added to the naval force. Its officers are German.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the trade and the shipping of Morocco at different ports in 1900, excluding specie and precious metals:—

Ports	Imports		Exports		Tonnage entered	
	From U.K.	Total	To U.K.	Total	British	Total
	£	£	£	£	Tons	Tons
Tangier	236,139	488,674	80,017	386,274	140,620	423,917
Tetuan	23,031	33,586	2,726	4,360	4,680	28,293
Larache	58,497	114,693	13,985	47,033	15,355	45,337
Rabat	46,610	95,440		20,071	15,691	37,758
Dar-al-Baida	153,015	291,289		397,730	4,472	66,030
Mazagan	178,386	281,690	437,750	360,577	58,390	189,031
Saffi	48,255	83,073		143,438	34,919	84,682
Mogador	144,220	246,231		407,592	59,238	132,326
Total	888,135	1,634,676	534,478	1,767,075	329,675	1,007,374

The chief imports in 1900 were cottons, amounting to the value of 698,130*l.*; sugar, 342,629*l.*; tea, 102,508*l.* The chief exports were goat skins, 126,368*l.*; sheep skins, 23,545*l.*; almonds, 332,849*l.*; beans, 154,595*l.*; wool 184,600*l.*; olive oil, 27,851*l.*; eggs, 171,119*l.*; hides, 41,710*l.*; gum, 22,157*l.*; wax, 88,153*l.*; bird seed, 25,870*l.*

The value of the trade between Morocco and the United Kingdom in each of the last five years, according to the Board of Trade returns, was:—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Imports into U. K. from Morocco	£ 218,309	£ 211,928	£ 386,088	£ 350,714	£ 618,421
Exports of British produce to Morocco	489,864	412,753	433,135	634,546	575,553

The chief articles of import into the United Kingdom from Morocco in 1900 were beans, of the value of 129,481*l.*; almonds, 168,718*l.*; wool, 17,302*l.*; gum, 20,854*l.*; goat skins, 79,648*l.*; wax, 10,330*l.* The staple articles of British export to Morocco consists of cotton manufactures, to the value of 447,479*l.*; candles, 37,804*l.* in 1900.

By the Treaty of Wad Ras, 1860, the Sultan granted the claim of Spain, although the question has at different times been raised, to the small territory of Santa Cruz de Mar Pequeña, south of Mogador, but Spain has not yet taken advantage of the cession. On the north coast of Morocco, Spain occupies positions at Ceuta, Melilla, Peñon, Alhucemas, and Chaferinas Islands.

Postal services, under the control of the Moorish, British, French and German Governments, have been begun, and now six couriers a week pass in each direction between Fez and Tangier, while a bi-weekly service extends to Elksar, Laraiche, and other towns.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Blankeel* or *Muzoona* = 6 *Floos* Approximate English value = '08*d.*
 The *Ounce* or *Okia* = 4 *Blankeels* " " = '32*d.*
 The *Mikal* = 10 *Ounces* " " = 3'02*d.*

Spanish dollars and pesetas, as well as Moorish coins minted for the Government in France, are current. The values fluctuate, and the market values are sometimes only one-third of those adopted by the Government for custom-house purposes.

The *Kintar*, used for the produce of the country sold by weight, contains 100 *Rotals*, and is generally equal to about 168 lbs., but varies in different districts.

The *Kintar* by which is sold the articles of weight of importation is 100 *Rotals*, equal to 112 lb. English.

The *Drah*, 8 *Tomins*, about 22 English inches.

Grain is sold by measure.

The Tangier *Mudd*, almost 8 *Tomins*, equal to 1½ English bushel.

Oil is sold, wholesale, by the *kula*; that of Tangier actually weighs 28 *rotals*, 47 lb. English, and is equal to about 5½ British imperial gallons.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MOROCCO.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bart., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.M.G.; appointed June 26, 1895.

Consul at Tangier.—H. E. White.

There is also a Consul at Dar-al-Baida; Vice-Consuls at Fez, Laraiche, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, Saffi and Tetuan.

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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 Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Pithivi Bir Bikram, Shamsheer Jang Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamsheer Jang, who was born on August 8, 1875, and succeeded his grandfather on May 17, 1881. The government of Nepál is a military oligarchy. All power is in the hands of the Prime Minister to whom it was delegated by the Maharaja Dhiraj when he came of age. The present Prime Minister is Maharaja Sri Maharaja Chandra Shamsheer Jang, Rana Bahadur, appointed June 26, 1901. Brother succeeds brother to the office.

The Gúrkhas, a Rájpút race originally from Oodeypore in Rajputana, who had settled in the province of Gurkha in Nepál, overran the whole country during the latter half of the eighteenth century, and have maintained their supremacy ever since. About 1790 a Gúrkha army invaded Tibet; and to avenge this affront the Chinese Emperor, Kuen Lung, in 1791, sent an army into Nepál, which compelled the Gúrkhas to submit to the terms of peace, by which they were bound to pay tribute to China. This tribute used formerly to be sent at irregular intervals, but the last three missions have succeeded each other at intervals of five years. The relations between the Indian Government and the Gúrkha rulers of Nepál date from the time of the Chinese invasion, when Lord Cornwallis endeavoured, but without success, to avert hostilities. A commercial treaty between India and Nepál was signed in 1792, and an English Resident was sent to reside at Katmandu, but was recalled two years later. A frontier outrage, in 1814, compelled the Indian Government to declare war; and a British force advanced to within three marches of the capital. Peace was concluded and the Treaty of Segowlie signed on December 2, 1815. Since then the relations of the English with Nepál have been friendly; and during the Indian Mutiny, the Prime Minister, Sir Jang Bahadur, sent a detachment of Gúrkha troops to assist in the suppression of the rebellion in Oudh. Jang Bahadur died in 1877, and was succeeded as Prime Minister by Sir Ranodip Singh, who was overthrown and murdered in a revolution which occurred in November 1885. Maharaja Sri Bir Shamsheer Jang Rana Bahadur, G.C.S.I., has been Prime Minister ever since.

In accordance with the treaty of Segowlie, an English Resident, with a small escort of Indian sepoys, lives at the capital; but he does not interfere in the internal affairs of the State.

Area about 54,000 square miles; population estimated at from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000. The races of Nepál, besides the dominant Gúrkhas, include earlier inhabitants of Tartar origin, such as Magars, Gurangs, Newars, and Bhutias.

Capital, Katmandu; population about 50,000.

Hinduism of an early type is the religion of the Gúrkhas, and is gradually but steadily overlaying the Buddhism of the primitive inhabitants.

There is a standing irregular army in Nepál, with an estimated strength of 25,000. Besides this, a force of 17,000 regulars is stationed in and about the capital. The troops are equipped with Enfield, Snider, and Martini-Henry rifles, and there is a limited number of field and mountain guns.

The trade of Nepál with British India during four years ending March 31, 1901, has been as follows (including treasure) :—

—	1897-98. Rs.	1898-99. Rs.	1899-1900. Rs.	1900-01. Rs.
Imports from India .	18,238,103	16,063,496	15,373,245	22,728,630
Exports to India .	20,565,292	21,409,805	24,747,541	24,349,280

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.

The silver mohar is valued at 6 annas and 8 pies of British Indian currency. Copper piece, of which 50 go to a silver mohar, are also coined. The Indian rupee passes current throughout Nepál.

British Resident.—Colonel T. C. Pears.

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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 inaugurated September 6 of that year; married to Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, February 7, 1901.

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 Republic of the Netherlands under the name of 'stadtholders,' or governors. The dignity was formally declared to be hereditary in 1747, in Willem IV.; but his successor, Willem V., had to fly to England, in 1795, at the invasion of the French republican army. The family did not return till November, 1813, when the fate of the republic, released from French supremacy, was under discussion at the Congress of Vienna. After various diplomatic negotiations, the Belgian provinces, subject before the French revolution to the House of Austria, were ordered by the Congress to be annexed to the territory of the republic, and the whole to be erected into a kingdom, with the son of the last stadtholder, 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 established union between the northern and southern provinces of the 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.

King Willem II. had a civil list of 1,000,000 guilders, but the amount was reduced to 600,000 guilders at the commencement of the reign of King Willem III., and is since maintained. There is also a large revenue from domains, and in addition an allowance of 50,000 guilders for the maintenance of the royal palaces. The family of Orange is, besides, in the possession of a very large private fortune, acquired in greater part by King Willem I. in the prosecution of vast enterprises tending to raise the commerce of the Netherlands.

The House of Orange has given the following Sovereigns to the Netherlands since its reconstruction as a kingdom by the Congress of Vienna:—

Willem I.	1815
Willem II.	1840
Willem III.	1849
Wilhelmina	1890

Government and Constitution.

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The first Constitution of the Netherlands after its reconstruction as a kingdom was given in 1815, and was revised in 1488 and in 1887. 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 from among the most highly assessed inhabitants of the eleven provinces, or from among some high and important functionaries, mentioned by law. Members of the First Chamber not residing in the Hague, where the Parliament meets, are allowed 10 guilders (16s. 8d.) a day during the Session of the States-General. The Second Chamber of the States-General numbers 100 deputies, who are elected directly.

According to the electoral reform act, passed in 1896, voters are all male Dutch citizens not under 25 years of age, in profession of certain outward and positive signs of capacity and well-being. The chief sign is the fact of payment of one or more direct State taxes (for the land tax an amount of 1 florin is sufficient). Besides these, the Reform Act admits as electors all those who can prove that they are householders, and have paid rent of houses or lodgings during a fixed term, or that they are owners or tenants of boats of not less than 24 tons capacity, or that they have been during a fixed term in employment with an annual wage or salary of at least 22*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, or possess a certificate of State interest of at least 100 florins, or a savings bank deposit of at least 50 florins, or the legal qualifications for any profession or employment. The mode of voting adopted is based upon the *coulouir* system. Voting is not compulsory.

The electoral body numbered January 1, 1901, 609,511 voters, i.e., 51·8 per cent. of the number of male citizens of 25 years and more.

The members of the Second Chamber receive an annual allowance of 2,000 guilders (£166), besides travelling expenses. They are elected for 4 years, and retire in a body, whereas the First Chamber is elected for 9 years, and every three years one-third retire by rotation. The Sovereign has the power to dissolve both Chambers of Parliament, or one of them, being bound only to order new elections within 40 days, and to convoke the new meeting within two months.

The Government and the Second Chamber only may introduce new bills; the functions of the Upper Chamber being restricted to approving or rejecting them, without the power of inserting amendments. The meetings of both Chambers are public, though each of them, by the decision of the majority, may form itself into a private committee. The ministers may attend at the meetings of both Chambers, but they have only a deliberative vote, unless they are members. Alterations in the Constitution can be made only by a bill declaring that there is reason for introducing those alterations, followed by a dissolution of the Chambers and a second confirmation by the new States-General by two-thirds of the votes. Unless it is expressly declared, the laws concern only the realm in Europe, and not the colonies.

The executive authority, belonging to the Sovereign, is exercised by a responsible Council of Ministers. There are eight heads of departments in the Ministerial Council, namely:—

1. *The Minister of the Interior and President of the Ministerial Council.*—Dr. A. Kuijper; appointed July 31, 1901.
2. *The Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—Dr. R. Melvil Baron van Lijnden; appointed July 31, 1901.
3. *The Minister of Finance.*—Dr. J. J. T. Harte van Tecklenburg; appointed July 31, 1901.
4. *The Minister of Justice.*—Dr. J. A. Loeff; appointed July 31, 1901.
5. *The Minister of the Colonies.*—Vacant.

6. *The Minister of Marine.*—G. Kruijs; appointed July 31, 1901.

7. *The Minister of War.*—J. W. Bergansius; appointed July 31, 1901.

8. *The Minister of Public Works and Commerce* (Waterstaat).—Dr. J. C. de Marez Oyens; appointed July 31, 1901.

Each of the above Ministers has an annual salary of 12,000 guilders, or 1,000*l.*

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 of the Netherlands is divided into 11 provinces and 1,123 communes.

Each province has its own representative body, 'the Provincial States.' The members are elected for 6 years, directly from among the male Dutch inhabitants of the province who are 25 years of age, one-half of the number being subject to re-election or renewal every 3 years. Except that they must be inhabitants of the province, the electors, as well as the mode of voting, are the same as for the Second Chamber. The number of members varies according to the population of the province, from 80 for Holland (South) to 35 for Drenthe. The Provincial States are entitled to make ordinances concerning the welfare of the province, and to raise taxes according to legal precepts. All provincial ordinances must be approved by the King. 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 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. Only the members of the Deputed States receive an allowance.

The communes form each a Corporation with its own interests and rights subject to the general law. In each commune is a Council, elected for six years directly, by the same voters as for the Provincial States, provided they inhabit the commune; one-third of the Council retiring every two years. All the male Dutch inhabitants 23 years of age are eligible, the number of members varying from 7 to 45, according to the population. The Council has a right of making and enforcing by-laws concerning the communal welfare. The Council may raise taxes according to rules prescribed by common law; besides, each commune receives from the State Treasury an allowance proportioned to the total number of its inhabitants and to the share which its non-contributing inhabitants have failed to pay towards local taxes. All by-laws may be vetoed by the Sovereign. The Municipal Budget and the resolutions to alienate municipal property require the approbation of the Deputed States of the province. The Council meets in public as often as may be necessary, and is presided over by a Mayor, appointed by the Sovereign for 6 years. The executive power is vested in a college formed by the Mayor and 2, 3, or 4 Aldermen (wethouders), elected by and from the Council; this college is also charged with the execution of the common 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
1839	2,860,559	1879	4,012,693
1849	3,056,879	1889	4,511,415
1859	3,309,128	1899	5,104,137

The rate of increase in each year has been, in 1880, 0·6; in 1885, 1·4; in 1890, 1·18; in 1893, 1·36; in 1894, 1·33; in 1895, 1·33; in 1896, 1·42; in 1897, 1·53; in 1898, 1·41; in 1899, 1·28; in 1900, 1·47.

The following table shows the area and the population of the eleven provinces of the kingdom, according to the census of December 31, 1899, and estimate for December 31, 1900:—

Provinces	Area: English square miles	Population		
		Dec. 31, 1899	Dec. 31, 1900	Per sq. mile 1900
North Brabant	1,980	553,842	559,287	282
Guelders	1,965	566,549	572,787	291
South Holland	1,166	1,144,448	1,171,437	1,005
North Holland	1,070	968,131	983,826	919
Zealand	690	216,295	217,329	315
Utrecht	534	251,034	254,867	477
Friesland	1,282	340,262	342,286	267
Overijssel	1,291	333,338	338,408	262
Groningen	790	299,602	302,681	383
Drenthe	1,030	148,544	150,364	146
Limburg	850	281,934	285,828	336
Total	12,648	5,104,137	5,179,100	409

Of the total population in 1900 there were 2,560,293 males and 2,618,807 females.

The Netherlands possess a comparatively large urban population, especially in the provinces of North and South Holland.

Year	Population of the principal Towns ¹	Percentage of the whole Population	Rural Population	Percentage of the whole Population
Dec. 31, 1869	936,801	26·1	2,642,728	73·8
" " 1879	1,115,627	27·8	2,897,066	72·1
" " 1889	1,411,584	31·2	3,099,831	68·7
" " 1899	1,875,329	36·7	3,264,236	63·3
" " 1900	1,900,543	36·6	3,278,557	63·4

¹ The towns with a population of more than 20,000 inhabitants.

The census of Dec. 1899 gives in a population of 5,104,137:—

—	Males	Per cent.	Females	Per cent.
Unmarried	1,590,178	63·0	1,561,358	60·4
Married	837,475	33·2	838,247	32·4
Widowers and widows	89,355	3·5	178,443	6·9
Divorced and separated	3,548	0·3	5,452	0·3

The Dutch belong to the Germanic race.

At the census of 1899 there were 52,625 persons of foreign birth living in the Netherlands, 31,865 of them being Germans, 14,903 Belgians, 1,307 English, and 4,550 from other countries. 3,296,243 persons were born in the communes where they lived; 1,099,102 in some other communes in the province; 617,273 in other provinces of the realm; and 11,846 in the Dutch colonies.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The following are the statistics of births, deaths, and marriages:—

Years	Total Living Births	Illegiti- mate	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths	Stillborn
Average						
1879-84	144,879	4,264	90,127	30,046	54,751	7,689
1884-89	149,516	4,753	91,658	30,501	57,864	7,744
1889-93	152,452	4,853	93,419	32,769	59,047	7,404
1897	161,441	4,407	83,855	36,796	77,586	7,375
1898	160,765	4,205	85,813	36,813	74,952	7,226
1899	163,289	4,290	87,319	37,990	75,970	7,294
1900	162,611	4,247	92,043	39,419	70,568	7,292

The emigration in the last five years has been as follows:—

Year	North America	South America	Australia	Africa	Total
Average					
1887-91	4,314	903	—	52	5,271
1896	1,241	51	—	95	1,387
1897	—	—	—	—	792 ¹
1898	781	—	—	70	851
1899	1,260	—	—	87	1,347
1900	1,893	—	—	6	1,899

In 1900, 907 were males, 477 females, and 515 children.

The total number of emigrants, Dutch and foreigners, sailed from Dutch ports was, in 1900, 34,794.

¹ The countries of destination are not mentioned in the records for 1897.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

On December 31, 1900, the following towns had a population of more than 20,000 inhabitants, namely:—

Amsterdam . . .	520,602	Tilburg . . .	41,518	Schiedam . . .	26,716
Rotterdam . . .	332,185	Maestricht . .	34,182	Breda . . .	26,156
The Hague . . .	212,211	Nimeguen . . .	44,034	Deventer . . .	26,224
Utrecht . . .	104,194	Dordrecht . . .	38,804	Helder . . .	25,842
Groningen . . .	67,563	Leeuward . . .	33,009	Apeldoorn . .	26,738
Haarlem . . .	65,189	Delft . . .	31,878	Enschede . . .	25,703
Arnhem . . .	57,498	's Hertogenbosch	31,128	Gonda . . .	22,303
Leiden . . .	54,421	Zwolle . . .	30,848	Zaandam . . .	21,597

Religion.

According to the terms of the Constitution, entire liberty of conscience and complete social equality are granted to the members of all religious confessions. The royal family and the majority of the inhabitants belong to the Reformed Church. The salaries of several British Presbyterian ministers, settled in the Netherlands, and whose churches are incorporated with the Dutch Reformed Church, are paid out of the public funds. The State Budget contained fixed allowances for the different churches; for Protestant Churches, 1,379,852 guilders; for Roman Catholics, 578,035; and for Jews, 12,775.

The number of adherents of the different churches in the various provinces, according to the census of 1889, was as follows:—

Provinces	Dutch Reformed	Other Protestant	R. Cath. Church	Jansenists	Jews	Other or unknown creeds
N. Brabant . . .	48,555	11,638	446,531	17	2,252	635
Guelanders . . .	284,142	34,131	185,321	357	5,243	3,008
South Holland . .	575,996	116,033	229,199	1,758	15,277	11,378
North Holland . .	281,310	141,343	225,652	3,953	57,257	19,974
Zealand . . .	120,398	23,823	50,180	5	412	4,416
Utrecht . . .	117,897	22,785	75,942	1,554	1,426	1,423
Friesland . . .	206,230	76,087	25,848	6	1,817	25,570
Overijssel . . .	176,063	31,457	80,740	13	4,182	2,990
Groningen . . .	180,804	56,899	18,467	12	5,946	10,658
Drenthe . . .	100,153	18,058	8,008	8	2,327	2,150
Limburg . . .	3,101	673	250,594	4	1,185	164
1889 . . .	2,194,649	532,907	1,596,482	7,687	97,324	82,366
1899 . . .	2,471,021	598,111	1,790,161	8,754	103,988	132,102

The government of the Reformed Church is Presbyterian. At the end of 1899 the Dutch Reformed, Walloon, English Presbyterian, and Scotch Churches had 1 Synod, 10 provincial districts, 44 classes, and 1,348 parishes. Their clergy numbered 1,606. Nine other Protestant bodies had about 250 churches and about 260 clergymen. The Roman Catholic Church had one archbishop (of Utrecht), 4 bishops, 1062 churches, and about 2,570 clergymen. The Jansenists had 1 archbishop, 2 bishops, 26 churches, and 27 clergymen. The Jews had about 177 places of worship.

Instruction.

Public instruction (primary) is given in all places where needed, religious convictions being respected. Instruction was made obligatory in 1900; the school age is from 6 to 13.

From the beginning of this century elementary schools have been more or less under State regulation and inspection. In 1806, and more expressly

in 1848, secular instruction was separated from religious or sectarian instruction. Elementary education is now regulated by the Primary Instruction Act, passed in 1878, considerably altered by the Act of December 1889. By the latter Act public instruction is diminished and a greater share in the education of the youths left to private instruction, which is now supported by the State. According to the regulations of the present Act 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. to the costs of founding or purchasing schools. The Act is supplemented by Act of 1901.

The following table is taken from the Government returns for 1899-1900:

Institutions	Number	Teaching Staff	Pupils or Students
Universities (public) ¹ . . .	4	167	3,028 ²
Classical Schools . . .	29	426	2,259
Schools for the working people . . .	137	1,225	18,478
Navigation Schools . . .	11	71	1,564
Middle Class Schools . . .	75	1,024	10,299
Polytechnicum . . .	1	32	714
Elementary Schools:			
Public . . .	3,108	16,539	508,276
Private . . .	1,461	7,683	231,534
Infant Schools:			
Public . . .	146	—	26,448
Private . . .	916	—	91,663

¹ Leiden, Utrecht, Groningen, Amsterdam. ² Under which 178 female students.

Besides the schools named in the table, there is a great number of special schools—viz., agricultural (1), horticultural (2), deaf and dumb (3) and blind (1) schools, several military schools, a national Academy of Art, a royal school of music, a national normal school for drawing teachers, several normal schools for the training of teachers. Since 1880 there is also a private university, with 126 students in 1899-1900.

	1896	1897	1898	1899
On Primary Education—	£	£	£	£
The Government spent . . .	512,233	534,966	535,458	550,975
The Communes spent . . .	715,878	757,304	814,011	835,862
On Normal Schools were spent in all . . .	105,875	112,603	119,897	130,309
The total expenses for Education were:—				
For the State . . .	791,833	824,666	840,750	883,333
For the Communes . . .	873,583	916,416	982,166	1,003,583

Of the conscripts called out in 1900, 2·3 per cent. could neither read nor write, the percentage being highest in Drenthe, 5·5. In 1875 the total percentage was 12·3. Of the total number of children from 6 to 12 years (school age) on 31 December, 1899, 8·57 per cent. received no elementary instruction. In 1885 it was 12·70.

The share of the direct taxes, excise, indirect taxes and customs duties in the revenue for the years 1896-1900 was :—

Year	Direct Taxes	Excise	Indirect Taxes	Customs Duties
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1896	34,596,239	43,849,565	20,036,387	8,447,069
1897	33,257,152	44,807,172	20,076,859	8,591,214
1898	33,045,599	46,915,485	19,581,873	8,787,071
1899	34,115,240	47,375,616	22,824,246	9,191,107
1900	34,849,358	49,248,119	26,342,694	9,701,878

The amount of these taxes per head of the population was, in 1900, in guilders: direct taxes, 6.76; excise, 9.55; indirect taxes, 5.11; customs duties, 1.80. Total, 26.69. In 1899, 25.63.

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 1902 are distributed between the colonies and the mother country in the following proportions :—

	Guilders
Expenditure in the colonies	125,238,100
Home Government expenditure	32,911,312
Total expenditure	158,149,412
Revenues in the mother country	27,066,344
„ „ colonies	124,905,070
	151,971,414

In the budget for 1902 the national debt is given as follows :—

—	Nominal Capital	Annual Interest
Funded Debt	Guilders	Guilders
2½ per cent. debt	624,995,400	15,624,885
3 „ „ „ of 1895, 1898 and 1899	515,395,050	15,463,851
Total	1,140,390,450	31,088,736
Floating debt	—	300,000
Annuities	—	95,644
Paper money	15,000,000	—
Sinking fund	—	3,247,000
Total debt	1,155,390,450	34,731,380

The following table shows the interest and sinking fund for the last six years :—

Year	Interest	Sinking Fund	Year	Interest	Sinking Fund
	Guilders	Guilders		Guilders	Guilders
1901	31,189,087	3,121,000	1898	29,852,993	2,638,043
1900	31,265,921	3,256,000	1897	29,935,246	2,708,473
1899	31,289,614	6,288,491	1896	30,629,789	1,507,556

During the years 1850-1901, 315,533,984 guilders have been devoted to the redemption of the public debt. The total debt (1901) amounts to 1,143,735,450 gld. or 18½ 8s. per head, and the annual charge to 31,189,087 or 10s. per head.

The rateable annual value of buildings was given at 133,142,000 guilders in 1900, and of land, 96,671,000 guilders. The total real property of the Netherlands in 1892 was estimated by the Minister of Finance at 308 millions sterling; the total amount of personal wealth, estimated from the declared inheritances, has been put at 572 millions sterling; the total wealth would thus be 880,000,000l. sterling.

The various provinces and communes have their own separate budgets; the provincial expenditure and revenue for 1901 was estimated at 6,177,700 guilders: the special communal expenses in 1898 amounted to 103,287,000 guilders, whereof 17,725,000 guilders for debt. The communal revenues were, in the same year, 111,739,000 guilders.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

The Netherlands are bordered on the south by Belgium, on the east by Germany. On the former side the country is quite level, on the latter more hilly; the land frontier is open all round. These frontiers are defended by few fortresses. The most effective means of defending the Netherlands consists in piercing the dykes, and inundating a great stretch of land between the Zuiderzee and the river, the Lek. The few roads lying above the level of the water are guarded by fortresses connected with each other; the river can be defended by gun-vessels, if necessary. A large part of the province of Utrecht, besides North and South Holland, with the principal towns, is thus secured.

II. ARMY.

The army of the Netherlands, according to the regulations of an Act of 1861, altered in 1901, is formed partly by conscription and partly by enlistment, the volunteers forming the

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by the High Court of the Netherlands (Court of Cassation), by 5 courts of justice (Courts of Appeal), by 23 district tribunals, and by 106 cantonal courts; trial by jury is unknown in Holland. All Judges are appointed for life by the King (the Judges of the High Court from a list prepared by the Second Chamber). They can be removed only by a decision of the High Court. The number of penal cases was:

	At the Cantonal Courts	District Tribunals	Courts of Justice	High Court
1885	67,583	15,079	497	230
1893	75,536	19,186	931	283
1895	80,272	18,748	910	270
1899	100,005	15,888	904	314
1900	96,869	15,064	918	318

The number of persons convicted was:—

	By the Cantonal Courts		By the District Tribunals	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1888	64,513	7,008	14,931	1,952
1895	75,206	8,482	15,081	1,677
1897	81,006	9,375	14,483	1,603
1899	82,611	9,209	13,928	1,463
1900	—	—	13,236	1,254

The number of prisons in 1898 was 32, of houses of detention 44. The number of inmates in the prisons at the end of 1898 was 2,123 males and 149 females; in the houses of detention, 712 males and 58 females. There are also 3 State-work-establishments specially for drunkards, beggars and vagabonds. The number of inmates was, at the end of 1898, 3,759. Children under 16 years, placed in the 4 State reformatories, numbered in 1898 593 boys and 98 girls. There are both State and communal police. The State police consists of field-constables and cavalry. The former are spread over the country, the latter guard the frontiers (eastern and southern). The cavalry police (maréchaussée) numbers about 20 officers and 780 men. There are about 800—appointed and paid by the Government—field-constables, divided into numerous brigades. Besides each commune has its own field-constables or police force.

Pauperism.

The relief of the poor is largely effected by the religious societies and organised private charity. The State does not interfere, except when no relief is to be obtained from private charity; in that case the pauper must be supported by the commune where he is living. There is no poor rate in the Netherlands. Mendicity and vagabondage are treated as a crime, and persons so convicted can be placed in a State-work establishment. Workhouses for the poor are found in very few communes.

The number of poor relieved, either temporarily or continuously, during the year 1898 was 235,295 or 4.63 per cent. of the total population. The percentage for 10 years has been:—1887, 5.13; 1888 5.12; 1889, 5.08; 1890, 5.24; 1891, 4.38; 1892, 5.43; 1893, 5.19; 1894, 5.25; 1895, 4.99; 1896, 4.87. This percentage is far too high, a great number of the poor being supported by more than one society and therefore being counted twice or oftener.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure in the last five years were (12 guilders = £1):—

REVENUE.

Year	Ordinary	Extraord. (loans, &c.)	Total
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1896	134,233,424	180,000	134,413,424
1897	135,508,388	460,000	135,968,388
1898	138,669,363	8,558,717	147,228,080
1899	146,480,000	1,535,000	147,815,000
1900	154,462,000	600,000	155,062,000

EXPENDITURE.

Year	Defence	Debt	Public Works	General	Total
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1896	39,295,234	32,137,346	10,223,130	51,829,158	133,448,868
1897	39,872,519	33,072,320	10,423,405	58,142,534	141,510,778
1898	37,271,416	33,457,456	19,809,412	59,664,276	150,202,560
1899	37,520,145	37,974,234	12,918,902	61,275,343	149,688,624
1900	40,847,400	34,882,758	15,282,031	63,516,323	154,528,512

The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the years 1902 (October) and 1901 (October) were as follows:—

Branches of Expenditure	1902	1901	Sources of Revenue	1902	1901
	Guilders	Guilders		Guilders	Guilders
Civil list	800,000	800,000	Direct taxes:—		
Legislative body and Royal cabinet	676,322	681,500	Land tax	13,016,000	12,832,000
Department of Foreign Affairs	882,968	853,218	Personal	9,022,000	8,750,000
Department of Justice	6,181,513	6,349,916	Tax on capital	7,464,000	7,200,000
Department of Interior	16,711,994	15,966,758	Tax on incomes from trades, professions, &c.	6,300,000	6,020,000
Department of Marine	16,689,195	16,657,094	Excise duties	50,020,000	48,510,000
Department of Finance	25,444,357	25,108,117	Indirect taxes	22,161,000	21,667,000
Department of War	23,953,441	22,716,429	Import duties	9,618,000	9,618,000
Department of Public Works, &c.	59,604,013	29,380,074	Tax on gold & silver	320,900	310,900
Department of Colonies	1,507,997	1,317,218	Domains	1,670,000	1,764,000
Public Debt	34,731,380	34,874,568	Post office	11,122,000	10,389,000
Contingencies	50,000	50,000	Telegraph service	2,487,000	2,248,500
			State lottery	651,000	651,000
			Shooting and fishing licences	185,000	132,000
			Pilot dues	2,350,000	2,300,000
			Dues on mines	26,220	11,155
			State railways	4,188,150	4,338,150
			Part paid by the East Indies in the interest and sinking fund of public debt	3,865,000	3,861,000
			Miscellaneous receipts	19,585,975	8,869,275
Total expenditure	167,233,180	154,755,492	Total revenue	54,002,245	149,472,180

stock, but not the majority of the troops. The men drawn by conscription at the age of nineteen—numbering yearly 17,500, of whom 12,300 for full training and 5,200 for short training—have to serve in person,¹ nominally, 8 years. In reality the service is: for those in full term of training, 8½ and 12 months for the infantry and 18½ months for the mounted troops; for those in short term of training, 4 months. During the rest of their term of service the men have to meet for practice during 12 weeks for the infantry and 8 weeks for the mounted troops. Besides the regular army, there exists still a militia—'schutterij'—mainly for internal defence, divided into two classes. The first, the 'active militia' (dienstdoende), exists in communes of 2,500 inhabitants and more; in the others there is a 'resting' (rustende) militia. All men from 25 to 30 belong to the militia, from 30 to 35 to the reserve. The militia is subdivided into three parts (bans): (1) the unmarried men and widowers without children; (2) the married men and widowers with few children, who are supposed not to be absolutely necessary for their family or the exercise of their profession; (3) the married men and widowers with children belonging to the militia. The militia numbers 2 per cent. of the population; in 1900 the first part was formed by 42,657 men. Besides this there is the 'landstorm,' consisting of all capable of bearing arms, and the 'Society of Sharpshooters,' corresponding somewhat to the English 'Volunteers.' Under an Act of June, 1901, the militia and landstorm are to be abolished, and men who have served 8 years in the army will belong for 7 years to the landweer which is to be organised.

The regular army on footing of war consists in all of about 68,000 men, including special services, but excluding officers.

In peace the total number of the army was, on June 1, 1900, 25,762 men and about 1,911 officers.

Included in the infantry are 1 regiment of guards, and 8 regiments of the line; there are 3 regiments of cavalry, 1 battalion of sappers and miners, 3 regiments of field artillery, 4 of fortress artillery, 1 corps of light-horse artillery, 1 corps of pontooneers, and 1 corps of torpedoists.

III. NAVY.

The Navy is maintained for a double purpose—viz. the protection of the Dutch waters and coast, and the defence of the East Indian possessions. These latter contribute to the maintenance of that division of it known as the Indian Marine.

Following is a list of the fighting ships of the Dutch Navy. The usual abbreviations are employed: *t.*, turret ship; *a.c.*, armoured cruiser; *p.c.*, deck protected cruiser; coast defence service ships have their names in italics.

¹ In 1898 personal military service was rendered obligatory, except for students in theology. Formerly substitution was allowed.

Description	Name	Class	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Max. Armour, inches	Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Nominal Speed, Knots
<i>a.c.</i>	Two ships		Bldg.						
<i>a.c.</i>	<i>Koningin Regentes</i>	3	1899	5,000	10	{ 2 9·4-in.; 4 6-in. Q.F.; 8 3-in. Q.F.; 21- pounder, Q.F.	3	?	17
<i>a.c.</i>	<i>De Ruijter</i>		1901						
<i>a.c.</i>	<i>Piet Hein</i>	4	1894	3,520	10½	{ 3 8-in.; 2 6-in.; 6 3-in. Q.F.; 6 small Q.F.	2	4,800	16
<i>a.c.</i>	<i>Evertsen</i>								
<i>a.c.</i>	<i>Kortenaer</i>								
<i>p.c.</i>	<i>Koningin Wilhelmina der Nederlanden</i>	2	1892	4,000	11½	{ 1 11 in.; 1 8 in.; 2 6 in. Q.F.; 4 3 in. Q.F.; 11 small Q.F.	3	5,900	17
<i>t.</i>	<i>Beintje Claassen</i>	5	1891	2,490	10½	{ 1 8-in.; 1 7-in.; 4 small Q.F.	nil	2,035	12·5
<i>p.c.</i>	<i>Friesland</i>	2	1896	3,900	—	{ 2 6-in. Q.F.; 6 4·7-in. Q.F.; 4 3-in. Q.F.; 12 small Q.F.	4	{ 10,500 to 10,800	20
<i>p.c.</i>	<i>Zeeland</i>								
<i>p.c.</i>	<i>Gelderland</i>								
<i>p.c.</i>	<i>Nordholland</i>	2	1898	3,950	—	Ditto	4	?	20
<i>p.c.</i>	<i>Utrecht</i>								
<i>p.c.</i>	<i>Sumatra</i>	3	1890	1,700	—	{ 1 8-in.; 1 6-in.; 2 4·7-in.; 6 small Q.F.	2	4,320	17·1
<i>t.</i>	<i>3 Monitors, type A.</i>	—	Bldg.	1,500	7	{ 2 8-in.; 4 3-in. Q.F. 1 8-in.; 1 4·7-in. Q.F.	nil	700	9·5
<i>t.</i>	<i>3 Monitors, type B.</i>	—	Bldg.	1,400	7	{ 4 3-in. Q.F.	nil	700	9·5

There are also two old ironclad turret ships, *Koning der Nederlanden*, 5,400 tons, four 11-inch guns (old type), and 8-inch iron armour, and *Prinz Hendrik der Nederlanden*, 3,375 tons, four 9-inch guns. Both are quite obsolete. A number of coast defence monitors, dating from 1868, also exist. Some have been refitted a little. They displace 2,000 to 1,500 tons, and carry two or one old type 11-inch gun. Their names are *Luipard*, *Hail*, *Weap*, *Hijena*, *Panther*, *Bloodhond*, *Cerberus*, *Krokodil*, *Heiligelee*, *Stier*, *Schorpioen*, *Matador*, and *Draak*. Six unprotected cruisers of no fighting value, and thirty old flat-bottomed gunboats, complete the fleet. Thirteen first-class torpedo boats are to be built or are building; fifteen second-class of 83 to 90 tons exist, also twenty-five third-class of 45 to 30 tons. Four new third-class boats are to be built or are building. Of the fighting ships the *Koningin Regentes* is a fine type of small battleship or armoured cruiser; she has two submerged torpedo tubes, and is an improved *Piet Hein*. This vessel is practically a coast defence armoured cruiser; her guns are far less efficiently protected than those of the larger ship, which is excellently protected against shell fire. The *Holland* and *Gelderland* classes are similar to the British *Astraea* class. They are said to be the finest specimens of naval architecture for their size afloat. The Yarrow water-tube boiler is adopted for all new Dutch ships. The navy is small, but its efficiency is said to be very high.

The navy is officered by 2 vice-admirals, 3 rear-admirals ('schouten-bijnacht'), 25 captains, 37 commanders, and about 490 lieutenants and midshipmen, besides engineers, surgeons, &c., and about 8,000 seamen. The marine infantry consists of about 50 officers, and about 2,600 non-commissioned officers and privates. Both seamen and marines are recruited by enlistment, conscription being allowed, but not actually in force.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The surface of the Netherlands was divided in 1899 (latest available statistics) as follows (in hectares, 1 hectare = 2·47 acres):—Uncultivated land (heath), 594,407; water and morass, 124,337; dykes and roads, 50,836; untaxed land, 78,166; building land, houses, &c., 43,812. Total 891,558 h.a. According to the statistics of 1899 there were: land under culture, 865,676; pasture, 1,185,366; gardens and orchards, 62,061; forest, 250,683. Total, 2,363,786 h.a.

Large estates prevail in the provinces of Zealand, South Holland, Groningen, and North Holland; small estates in North Brabant, Guelders, Limburg, and Overijssel.

The number of estates was:—

—	5 hectares and less	From 5 to 10 hectares	From 10 to 20 hectares	From 20 to 50 hectares	From 50 to 100 hectares	Above 100 hectares
1898	80,279	34,412	29,320	22,035	3,423	195
1899	80,777	34,540	29,444	22,044	3,400	187

43·6 per cent. of all estates being held by farmers, and 56·4 per cent. by the owners in 1899. In 1888 the percentage was 41·5 and 58·5 in 1898: 43·4 and 56·6.

The total number of cattle in 1899 was about 1,646,500; of horses, 284,900; of sheep, 755,400; and of pigs, 1,348,500.

The areas under the principal crops, in hectares, were as follows:—

—	1899	1898	1897	1896	Average, 1871-80	Average, 1881-90
Wheat . . .	71,836	73,088	62,199	62,265	86,421	86,237
Rye . . .	213,864	214,514	213,448	214,917	196,112	202,069
Winter barley . . .	26,501	25,113	23,698	28,195	26,667	29,478
Summer barley . . .	9,080	10,069	12,622	11,117	21,034	16,485
Oats . . .	128,223	127,124	134,133	128,429	113,627	116,292
Potatoes . . .	155,535	150,028	151,212	150,203	135,310	144,330
Buckwheat . . .	29,028	28,854	31,241	31,858	65,135	50,729
Beans . . .	33,821	34,123	38,595	38,828	36,814	38,310
Peas . . .	25,621	25,284	27,262	24,285	16,493	23,016
Rapeseed . . .	4,764	6,983	3,982	2,983	12,690	7,661
Flax . . .	8,000	8,004	10,433	11,156	18,530	14,685
Beetroot . . .	46,465	43,129	38,508	45,571	13,904	20,330
Tobacco . . .	744	782	784	698	1,676	1,234
Madder . . .	68	106	177	321	2,295	723

The mean yield of these products was, per hectare, in hectolitres (1 hectolitre = 2·75 bushels):—

—	1899	1898	1897	1896	Average, 1871-80	Average, 1881-90
Wheat . . .	25·0	26·1	24·3	28·6	22·0	23·4
Rye . . .	21·6	22·4	19·7	22·3	17·3	19·1
Winter barley . . .	41·8	40·0	38·3	43·7	39·0	40·4
Summer barley . . .	32·2	33·9	32·4	33·7	28·8	29·7
Oats . . .	44·1	46·1	42·4	42·1	38·3	38·3
Potatoes . . .	217·0	184·0	182·0	195·0	136·0	154·0
Buckwheat . . .	14·8	16·1	17·8	13·6	17·4	14·3
Beans . . .	29·0	23·4	20·0	23·4	21·7	22·7
Peas . . .	28·4	23·6	25·3	27·7	20·5	21·5
Rapeseed . . .	25·5	26·6	24·6	27·2	21·8	23·5
Flax (kilo.) . . .	618·0	578·0	500·0	480·0	476·0	490·0
Beetroot „ . . .	34,495·0	29,175·0	29,914·0	38,237·0	26,260·0	24,809·0
Tobacco „ . . .	1,893·0	1,971·0	2,270·0	2,278·0	2,247·0	2,139·0
Madder „ . . .	3,531·0	3,253·0	3,809·0	3,108·0	2,500·0	2,629·5

The value of imports and exports of the leading agricultural products in 1900 and 1899 was as follows (in guilders):—

—	1900		1899	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Wheat . . .	129,641,000	98,215,000	121,649,000	93,799,000
Flour wheat and rye . . .	58,679,000	13,051,000	63,652,000	10,525,000
Rye . . .	87,066,000	39,299,000	84,587,000	38,789,000
Barley . . .	23,062,000	15,960,000	27,687,000	20,292,000
Oats . . .	29,738,000	25,432,000	22,842,000	19,049,000
Potato-flour . . .	5,102,000	17,420,000	5,401,000	14,273,000
Buckwheat . . .	1,391,000	600,000	2,116,000	612,000
Flax . . .	1,443,000	16,439,000	1,100,000	12,507,000
Beetroot . . .	83,000	2,413,000	52,000	2,730,000

The import of bulbs, shrubs, and trees was valued for 1899 at 493,000 gl., the export at 6,975,000 gl.; for 1900, 601,000, and 8,210,000 gl.; vegetables at 2,238,000 gl. import and 40,585,000 gl. export in 1899, and 2,171,000 and 47,416,000 gl. in 1900.

II. MINING AND MANUFACTURES.

A few coal mines are found in the province of Limburg; most of them belong to the State. The quantity of coal extracted in 1900 was 124,538,000 kilos., valued at 682,060 gl.; clear revenue, 239,147 gl.; part of the State, 92,073 gl.

There are no official returns of all the manufacturing industries. According to the last reports there were, in 1900: 516 distilleries, 11 sugar refineries, 32 beet-sugar refineries, 44 salt works, 503 breweries and 91 vinegar manufacturing factories.

The total number of manufactories which made use of steam-engines at the end of 1900 was 4,661; the number of steam engines, 6,463.

III. FISHERIES.

In 1900: 5,719 vessels of all kinds were engaged in the fisheries, with crews numbering about 19,498. The produce of the herring fishery in the North Sea was valued at 7,339,375 guilders. The total number of oysters produced in 1897 amounted to 40,000,000; about one-fourth part of it exported to England.

Commerce.

The Netherlands is a free-trading country. A few duties are levied, but they have only a fiscal, not a protectionist character. The duties amount usually to 5 per cent. of the value of manufactured articles, and *nihil* or only 2½ per cent. if these articles are used for the industries of the country.

No official returns are kept of the value of the general trade, but only of the weight of the goods. The growth of the total commerce of the Netherlands may be seen from the fact that in

1872 the total imports were estimated at 6,451 million kilogrammes, and the exports at 2,956 millions; while in 1900 the former were 26,243 million kilogrammes, and the latter 17,888 millions, exclusive of goods in transit.

The following are the estimates of the imports for home consumption and the exports of home produce for five years:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Transit trade
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1896	1,635,000,000	1,340,000,000	4,450,000,000
1897	1,706,000,000	1,479,000,000	4,687,000,000
1898	1,795,000,000	1,516,000,000	5,315,000,000
1899	1,916,000,000	1,583,000,000	5,646,000,000
1900	1,968,000,000	1,695,000,000	5,808,000,000

The values of the leading articles of import and export in two years were (in thousands of guilders, 12 guilders = £1):—

	Imports, 1900	Imports, 1899	Exports, 1900	Exports, 1899
Iron and steel of all kinds	188,694	171,226	142,526	112,810
Textiles, raw and manu- factured	122,814	123,547	88,059	90,023
Cereals and flour	328,186	322,533	191,957	183,076
Coal	59,632	52,195	9,624	6,145
Rice	48,106	58,017	25,901	25,295
Mineral oil	12,103	12,041	52	70
Coffee	50,375	52,066	33,214	32,087
Butter	741	1,282	22,572	20,379
Margarine (raw & eatable)	22,268	20,628	44,705	48,854
Sugar	18,164	19,245	53,786	52,887
Cheese	85	77	16,068	15,936
Gold and silver	17,234	10,202	3,490	15,386
Vegetables	2,171	2,238	47,416	40,585
Wood	59,272	55,470	39,575	39,508
Skins	27,129	27,115	29,060	30,973
Indigo	4,319	5,387	3,052	6,484
Copper	85,486	74,901	88,292	71,271
Paper	6,253	5,391	43,632	35,640
Soot, grease, tallow, suet	23,790	25,416	12,775	12,815
Saltpetre	31,457	29,805	25,336	23,907
Zinc	11,071	11,358	10,879	11,111
Tobacco	10,657	9,485	7,453	6,993
Tin	23,785	20,809	19,191	17,581
Colours (painters' wares)	18,033	17,622	15,280	13,317
Flax	1,443	1,100	16,439	12,507
Seeds (colza, linseed, &c.)	30,661	30,348	15,951	12,968

The following table shows the value of the imports and exports of the great classes of products in 1899 and 1900 (in 1,000 gl.):—

	Imports		Exports	
	1899	1900	1899	1900
Food products . . .	509,185	509,960	463,288	490,872
Raw materials . . .	431,984	462,821	310,288	348,266
Manufactured products . . .	217,084	243,897	220,308	240,024
Miscellaneous . . .	378,313	356,019	309,310	301,308

For the last five years the returns were, in millions of kilogrammes:—

Year	Total Imports	Total Exports	Re-exports	Transit
1896	20,517	12,777	817	3,633
1897	22,426	14,075	868	3,819
1898	24,074	15,612	957	4,358
1899	25,270	16,870	999	4,647
1900	26,243	17,888	1,097	4,711

The following table shows the value of the trade with the leading countries for the last five years, in millions of guilders:—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	Percentage 1900
Imports for home consumption from—						
Prussia	278.7	277.0	313.3	303.5	355.1	18.4
Great Britain	255.7	269.9	269.0	277.0	288.3	14.7
Belgium	174.2	186.4	209.4	205.8	207.9	10.5
Dutch East Indies	239.2	218.0	260.8	289.1	272.5	13.8
Russia	223.4	248.8	164.1	204.9	144.5	7.4
United States of America	166.8	234.2	279.3	297.1	283.5	14.4
British India	41.5	36.8	52.6	45.4	39.9	2.0
France	23.6	19.7	21.5	21.9	22.6	1.2
Hamburg	20.2	24.3	26.2	28.7	28.7	1.4
Exports to—						
Prussia	679.7	767.6	787.6	806.3	876.3	51.7
Great Britain	290.2	321.9	337.8	348.7	382.6	22.6
Belgium	164.0	165.8	160.9	159.4	175.7	10.4
United States of America	46.5	45.0	43.5	60.7	64.6	3.8
Dutch East Indies	62.8	60.3	63.7	68.1	63.8	3.3
Hamburg	19.5	20.9	25.0	26.8	33.2	2.0
France	23.4	35.4	32.2	44.1	20.9	1.3
Italy	6.2	7.2	8.8	7.8	9.7	0.5
Russia	5.5	6.9	7.5	8.4	10.9	0.5

In the Netherlands the statistics give sometimes the real, sometimes the official, value of goods. For goods liable to an *ad valorem* import duty and for some articles duty-free, the importer has to declare the real value according to the current prices of the day; in case of disagreement, the fiscal authorities may acquire the goods at the declared value increased 10, 11, or 12 per cent. To other goods the official values, unchanged since 1862, are applied. Every declaration of imports and of exports is, in principle, subject to verification, but in fact only those relating to goods subject to duty are checked. Returns are made out in gross weight, in net weight (with deduction of an official tare), in number or in value according to the nature of each case. When goods are imported or exported by river the neighbouring country is always regarded as the country of origin or of destination: thus imports really from France are attributed to Belgium. When transport is by sea, generally the real country of origin is given; thus Spanish wines are set down as from Spain, unless they have been imported first into some other country, in which case they are attributed to that country.

The total value of the imports from the Netherlands into Great Britain, and of the exports of British and Irish produce to the Netherlands, in each of the last five years is shown in the table following, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Imports into U. K. from Netherlands . . .	29,261,023	28,971,316	28,532,904	30,473,489	31,381,023
Exports of British produce to Netherlands . . .	8,333,935	8,854,696	8,618,719	9,425,974	10,937,401

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	1899	1900	Exports of produce and manuf. of U.K. to Netherlands	1899	1900
	£	£		£	£
Cottons . . .	1,225,967	1,186,661	Cottons . . .	992,314	1,008,356
Woollens . . .	2,711,273	2,538,099	Cotton yarn . . .	786,334	982,822
Silk manufactures . . .	1,900,761	1,789,496	Woollens . . .	617,998	583,726
Iron and steel manuf. . .	1,124,703	1,323,454	Woollen yarns . . .	248,672	237,914
Cheese . . .	810,015	779,632	Coal . . .	604,839	1,293,346
Butter . . .	1,417,641	1,414,441	Iron . . .	1,601,515	2,180,451
Margarine . . .	2,379,044	2,295,174	Copper . . .	537,958	300,684
Paper, &c. . .	915,191	1,071,793	Machinery . . .	631,530	698,811
Sugar . . .	1,714,581	1,705,930	Cycles . . .	38,668	27,856
Cocoa and preparations . . .	362,986	471,820	Leather . . .	148,246	161,292
Leather and manuf. . .	1,309,174	1,205,325	Hardware . . .	116,194	108,462
Dye stuffs . . .	660,182	622,781	Tallow . . .	278,589	296,278
Pork . . .	728,252	825,294	Chemicals . . .	171,515	110,977
Mutton, fresh . . .	629,040	737,529	New ships, &c. . .	285,174	440,850
Condensed milk . . .	501,256	602,069	Oils . . .	77,634	151,113
Zinc and manuf. . .	829,775	642,291	Linens and yarn . . .	156,798	118,070

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 which are from Rhenish Prussia.

Shipping and Navigation.

The number of vessels belonging to the mercantile navy at the end of 1900 was:—

Sailing vessels 425, of 78,588 English tons; steamers 213, of 269,586 English tons.

The following table gives the number and tonnage (in English measurement) of vessels which entered and cleared the ports of the Netherlands:—

Entered.						
Year	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1896	10,222	7,610,292	831	294,882	11,053	7,905,174
1897	10,599	8,278,998	636	250,278	11,235	8,529,276
1898	10,374	8,475,910	693	244,968	11,067	8,710,878
1899	10,952	9,177,450	851	290,280	11,803	9,467,730
1900	11,589	9,218,868	718	256,296	12,307	9,475,164
Cleared.						
1896	7,174	4,195,254	3,592	3,540,000	10,766	7,735,254
1897	7,084	4,220,034	4,014	4,179,324	11,098	8,399,358
1898	7,177	4,460,046	3,880	4,186,758	11,057	8,646,804
1899	7,244	4,640,586	4,428	4,752,096	11,672	9,392,682
1900	7,472	4,655,454	4,895	4,794,222	12,367	9,449,676

Of the total number in 1900, 3,335 Dutch vessels entered with a tonnage of 2,381,358, and 8,972 foreign vessels with a tonnage of 7,093,806; 3,449 Dutch vessels cleared, with a tonnage of 2,406,846, and 8,918 foreign vessels with a tonnage of 7,042,830.

The vessels with cargoes which entered at the chief ports were as follows:—

Entered.						
Port	1899			1900		
	Number	Tons.	pr. cnt.	Number	Tons.	per cent.
Rotterdam	6,036	5,813,034	63.3	6,401	5,816,928	63.1
Amsterdam	1,813	1,525,740	16.6	1,884	1,453,170	15.8
Flushing	774	661,980	7.2	844	684,636	7.4
Cleared.						
Rotterdam	3,371	2,291,088	49.4	3,271	2,191,614	47.1
Amsterdam	1,300	924,648	19.9	1,288	910,488	19.6
Flushing	767	652,068	14.1	826	662,688	14.2

The number of Dutch vessels engaged in the carrying trade between foreign ports was, in 1899, 2,178, with a tonnage of 1,460,302. The coasting trade is of no importance.

Internal Communications.

I. CANALS AND RAILWAYS.

The length of navigable water (canals excluded) is about 3,000 miles.

The total extent of the canals was in 1879, 1,907 miles; of roads, 2,943 miles.

In 1899 the total length of the principal tramway lines was 927 miles;

53,697,000 passengers were carried, and 671,547,000 kilogrammes of goods. Their revenue amounts to 6,131,000 guilders.

The total outlay upon the State railways up to 1898 was 270,509,000 guilders.

In 1900 the railways had a length of 1,730 miles, whereof the State owned 969 miles, and private companies the remainder.

Year	Revenue (guilders)	Expenditure (guilders)	Goods carried (kilogrammes)	Passengers carried
1890				
State Railway Co. .	14,872,000	7,833,000	4,715,000,000	6,664,000
Private railway coa. ¹	12,431,000	7,300,000	2,376,000,000	10,306,000
1897				
State Railway Co. .	21,390,000	17,364,000	6,824,000,000	11,009,000
Private railway coa.	16,314,000	12,380,000	3,596,000,000	14,013,000
1898				
State Railway Co. .	22,044,000	17,509,000	6,199,000,000	10,828,000
Private railway coa.	17,376,000	13,053,000	3,833,000,000	15,206,000
1899				
State Railway Co. .	23,306,000	18,939,000	7,060,000,000	11,733,000
Private railway coa.	18,060,000	13,890,000	4,141,000,000	16,131,000
1900				
State Railway Co. .	23,789,000	20,809,000	7,274,000,000	12,257,000
Private railway coa.	18,863,000	14,829,000	4,386,000,000	17,761,000

¹ In 1890 one of the private companies was appropriated by the State.

II. POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

The postal traffic was as follows in the years named :—

	Letters	Post Cards	Newspapers and Printed Matter	Parcels	Letters with Money Orders
1896					
Internal .	62,170,000	36,322,651	119,481,000	3,859,524	289,575
Foreign .	23,053,000	6,570,795	13,615,000	778,738	94,009
1897					
Internal .	64,159,000	38,064,220	120,783,000	3,933,982	303,074
Foreign .	25,449,000	7,251,559	13,796,000	864,403	94,445
1898					
Internal .	69,314,000	40,207,405	128,838,000	3,987,594	316,075
Foreign .	26,576,000	7,655,921	13,803,000	923,484	106,450
1899					
Internal .	72,137,000	43,429,357	134,762,000	4,075,257	320,976
Foreign .	27,803,000	8,422,313	15,371,000	971,032	105,428
1900					
Internal .	74,800,000	46,613,860	140,208,000	4,180,240	336,262
Foreign .	28,112,000	9,193,398	15,855,000	1,003,645	112,473

The average number of letters and post-cards per inhabitant was 30·8 in 1900.

The receipts of the Post Office in 1900 were 10,149,535 guilders, the expenditure 7,742,436 guilders.

There are several private telegraph lines but most of the lines are owned by the State. The length of State lines on Dec. 31, 1900, was 3,831 miles, the

length of wires 14,210 miles. The number of State offices was, on December 31, 1900, 659. The number of paid messages by State lines in 1900 was 5,393,872. The receipts of the State amounted in the same year to 2,151,346 guilders, and the ordinary expenses to 2,726,961 guilders.

Money and Credit.

The money in general circulation is chiefly silver. Before 1875 the Netherlands had the silver standard; but a bill which passed the States-General in the session of 1875 allowed an unrestricted coinage of ten-guilder pieces in gold, whereas the coinage of silver was suspended for an unlimited time.

The total circulation, except the metal stock of the Bank, was valued as follows in thousands of guilders :—

Jan. 1	Silver, &c.	Gold	Paper money issued by the State	Paper money issued by the Bank	Total	Gold, or covered by gold at the Bank was in total
1897	57,131	22,992	14,678	207,856	302,657	54,602
1898	57,762	23,009	14,662	211,578	307,011	54,551
1899	58,802	23,253	14,648	222,849	319,552	75,027
1900	60,966	23,176	14,737	219,251	318,130	68,369
1901	62,296	23,299	14,737	232,126	332,458	58,510

Value of money minted during the following years (in thousands of guilders) :—

Year	Gold	Silver	Copper	For the East India Colonies	Total value	Total number of pieces
1840-70	—	372,235	—	17,939	390,078	1,282,681
1871-80	74,300	97,325	1,220	—	172,649	146,433
1881-90	4,030	1,433	840	2,660	8,955	111,768
1899	1,450	660	51	444	2,595	35,840
1900	2,000	3,075	154	1,385	6,720	33,380

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 was granted in 1863 for 25 years, in 1888 prolonged for 15 years, with continuation for 10 years unless rescinded by notice from one of the parties to the contract two years before the beginning of the new period. In November, 1901, the Government gave notice of the termination of the present arrangement in 1903. The Bank does the same business as other banks, only with more guarantees. Two-fifths of the paper money in circulation must be covered. It has agencies in all places of importance.

Year	Notes in Circulation March 31	Total Exchanges March 31	Stock of Gold in July	Stock of Silver in July
1897	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders
1897	201,597	423,254	31,560	83,890
1898	203,454	443,029	36,630	83,870
1899	218,610	478,967	37,980	74,580
1900	214,415	515,886	58,510	71,450
1901	221,869	484,330	74,300	68,040

The capital amounts to 20,000,000 guilders, the reserve fund to 5,500,000 guilders. The Bank keeps the State-Treasury and the cash of the State Postal Savings-Bank. It receives 5 per cent. of the clear gains; the remainder is divided between the State and the Bank.

There are many savings-banks, all private. Besides these there is a State postal savings-bank, established in 1881. The following table gives some particulars of both:—

Year	Number of Savings Banks	Amount deposited (in 1,000 gldrs.)	Amount withdrawn (in 1,000 gldrs.)	Total Deposits at end of year (in 1,000 gldrs.)	Number of Depositors at end of year	Amount per inhabitant. Gldrs.
1894						
Private banks.	282	19,186	16,955	70,027	338,979	14.60
State P. S. B.	—	20,102	15,576	37,651	448,581	7.85
1896						
Private banks.	286	19,536	19,067	76,210	363,325	15.46
State P. S. B.	—	28,640	21,191	52,863	561,989	10.73
1897						
Private banks.	277	18,375	19,214	78,145	361,509	15.62
State P. S. B.	—	31,736	24,407	61,646	627,409	12.32
1898						
Private banks.	270	20,044	19,732	78,716	358,374	15.61
State P. S. B.	—	34,706	28,013	70,012	693,228	13.80
1899						
Private banks.	389	19,672	19,353	76,867	420,885	14.96
State P. S. B.	—	38,254	31,825	78,345	764,201	15.35
1900						
State P. S. B.	—	39,211	34,932	84,697	829,181	16.35

The reserve fund of the private savings banks amounted in 1899 to 8,934,000 guilders.

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 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 *guilder*, *guilder*, or *florin* of 100 cents. = 1 sh. 8d.; or 12 g. = £1.

The *rijksdaalder* = 2½ guilders.

The gold-piece of ten guilders.

½ guilder, ¼ guilder (*kwartje*), ⅛ guilder (*dubbeltje*), ⅙ guilder (*stuivertje*).

Cent coins are: 1 cent, ½ cent, and 2½ cents.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system of weights and measures, and, with trifling changes, the metric denominations are adopted in the Netherlands.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF THE NETHERLANDS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Dr. K. W. P. F. Baron Gericke van Herwijnen.

Councillor.—Dr. A. W. Baron Schimmelpenninck van der Oije.

Chancellor.—H. N. Brouwer.

Consul-General in London.—H. S. J. Maas; appointed 1897.

Netherlands Consular representatives are at the following places in the United Kingdom:—

Aberdeen.	Dublin.	Jersey.	Newport.
Alloa.	Dundee.	Leith.	Plymouth.
Belfast.	Falmouth.	Lerwick.	Portsmouth.
Borrowstoness.	Glasgow.	Limerick.	(Southampton).
Birmingham.	Gloucester.	Liverpool.	Ramsgate.
Bradford.	Grimsby.	London.	Scilly Isles.
Bristol.	Grangemouth.	Londonderry.	Stockton.
Cardiff.	Guernsey.	Lowestoft.	Sunderland.
Chatham.	Hartlepool.	Manchester.	Swansea.
Cork.	Harwich.	Methil.	Weymouth.
Dartmouth.	Hull.	Middlesborough.	Yarmouth.
Dover.	Invergordon.	Newcastle.	

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE NETHERLANDS.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir Henry Howard, K.C.M.G., C.B.; accredited October 15, 1896.

Secretary.—A. F. Leveson-Gower.

British Consular representatives are placed in the following places in the Netherlands:—

Amsterdam (C.).	Groningen.	Hellevoetsluis.
Brouwershaven	The Hague.	Maassluis.
Dordrecht.	Harlingen.	Rotterdam (C.).
Flushing.	Helder.	Terneuzen.

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of the Netherlands, situated in the East Indies and the West Indies, embrace an area of about 783,000 English square miles. The total population, according to the last returns, was, approximately, 35,000,000, or about seven times as large as that of the mother country.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

The Dutch possessions in Asia, forming the territory of Dutch East India (Nederlandsch Oost Indie), are situated between 6° N. and 11° S. latitude, and between 95° and 141° E. longitude.

In 1602 the Dutch created their East India Company. This Company conquered successively the Dutch East Indies, and ruled them during nearly two centuries. After the dissolution of the Company in 1798 the Dutch possessions were governed by the mother-country.

Government and Constitution.

Politically, the territory, which is under the sovereignty of the Netherlands, is divided in (1) Lands under direct government; (2) Vassal lands; (3) Confederated lands.

With regard to administration, the Dutch possessions in the East Indies are divided into residencies, divisions, regencies, districts, and *dessas* (villages). They are also very often divided into: (1) Java and Madura; (2) the Outposts—Sumatra, Borneo, Riau-Lingga Archipelago, Banca, Billiton, Celebes, Molucca Archipelago, the small Sunda Islands, and a part of New Guinea.

Java, the most important of the colonial possessions of the Netherlands, was formerly administered, politically and socially, on a system established by General Johannes Graaf Van den Bosch in 1832, and known as the 'culture system.' It was based in principle on the officially superintended labour of the natives, directed so as to produce not only a sufficiency of food for themselves, but a large quantity of colonial produce best suited for the European market. That 'culture system' comprised the obligatory labour of the natives employed in the cultivation of coffee, sugar, indigo, pepper, tea, tobacco, and other articles. At present, the labour of the natives is only required for the produce of coffee, which is sold by the Government partly in the colonies, but mostly in the Netherlands. By the terms of a bill which passed the Legislature of the Netherlands in 1870, the obligatory cultivation of the sugar-cane is now totally abolished.

The whole of Java—including the neighbouring island of Madura—is divided into twenty-two residencies, each governed by a Resident, assisted by several Assistant-Residents (except the Resident of one of these provinces, Krawang, who has no Assistant-Resident), and a number of subordinate officials, called *Contrôleurs*. All these functionaries must have gone through an examination previous to their appointment by the Government. The Resident and his assistants exercise almost absolute control over the province in their charge; not, however, directly, but by means of a vast hierarchy of native officials. There is a regular and unceasing personal intercourse between the native chiefs and the *Contrôleurs*, who act as the immediate agents of the Resident. The native officials receive either salaries or percentages on the amount of the taxes gathered from the natives. In the 'Outposts' the 'culture' system has never been introduced, except in the province of Sumatra, west coast, and in the Residency of Menado (island of Celebes), where also the labour of the natives is required for the produce of coffee. These Outposts are administered by functionaries with the titles of 'Governor,' 'Resident,' 'Assistant-Resident,' 'Contrôleur,' &c.

The superior administration and executive authority of Dutch India rests in the hands of a Governor-General. He is assisted by a Council of five members, partly of a legislative, partly of an advisory character. The members of the Council, however, have no share in the executive. The Governor-General and the members of the Council are nominated by the Queen.

Governor-General.—W. Rooseboom, appointed June 1, 1899.

The Governor-General represents not only the executive power of government, but he has a right of passing laws and regulations for the administration of the colony, so far as this power is not reserved to the legislature of the mother-country. However, he is bound to adhere to the constitutional principles on which the Dutch Indies are governed, and which are laid down in the 'Regulations for the Government of Netherlands India,' passed by the King and States-General of the mother-country in 1854.

Area and Population.

The following table gives the area and population of Java—including Madura—and of the Outposts:—

	Area: English square miles	Population in 1897
Java and Madura	50,554	26,125,053
Sumatra, West Coast	31,649	1,353,315 ¹
Sumatra, East Coast	35,312	335,432 ²
Island of Benkulen	9,399	158,767 ²
Sumatra Lampongs	11,284	137,501 ¹
Palembang	53,497	692,317 ¹
Atjeh	20,471	531,705 ²
Riau-Lingga Archipelago	16,301	107,861 ²
Banca	4,446	93,600 ¹
Billiton	1,863	41,558 ¹
Borneo, West Coast	55,825	370,775 ²
Borneo, South and East Districts	156,912	809,803 ²
Island of Celebes	49,390	1,448,722 ²
Celebes Menado	22,080	549,138 ²
Molucca Islands	43,864	399,208 ²
Timor Archipelago	17,698	119,239 ²
Bali and Lombok	4,065	1,044,757 ²
New Guinea to 141° E. long. ³	151,789	200,000 ⁴
Total	736,400	± 34,090,000 ⁴

¹ Tolerably accurate.

² Approximately.

³ Mere conjecture.

⁴ New Guinea belongs to the residency of Ternate, Molucca Islands.

⁵ Approximate total. The population of several unexplored countries is not included. In the official records the population is given every five years.

The total number of Europeans and persons assimilated to them at the beginning of 1896 was 35,489 males and 27,826 females; of these 33,055 males and 27,222 females were Dutch, of whom 25,351 males and 23,648 females were born in the East Indies; of the remainder, 1,192 were German, 300 French, 318 English, 184 Swiss, 292 Belgians; the remainder being mostly Austrians and Armenians. Of the remaining population about 460,000 were Chinese, 24,000 Arabs, and 27,000 other Orientals, and about 32,000,000 natives.

The movement of population between Europeans and persons assimilated to them, by marriages, births, and deaths, was as follows:—

		Marriages	Births	Deaths
1894	Java and Madura	484	2,343	1,192
	Outposts	66	691	387
1895	Java and Madura	497	1,835	1,381
	Outposts	66	524	435
1896	Java and Madura	514	2,106	1,542
	Outposts	77	536	570
1897	Java and Madura	513	1,718	1,597
	Outposts	75	495	589
1898	Java and Madura	588	1,916	1,227
	Outposts	75	489	

The population of the three principal towns of Java was:—

January 1897 *	Europeans	Natives.	Chinese.	Arabs.	Other Orientals.	Total.
Batavia . .	9,423	76,751	26,433	2,828	132	115,567
Samarang . .	3,355	67,236	11,870	765	1,040	84,266
Soerabaya . .	6,988	121,075	12,133	2,332	452	142,980

The whole population of Java is legally divided into Europeans and persons assimilated with them, and natives and persons assimilated with these. The former are generally living under the same laws as the inhabitants of the mother-country, while in the jurisdiction of the latter the Indian customs and institutions are considered. The division of the whole population into these two classes is a fundamental principle in the policy of the administration, and enacted in the code specifying the limits and conditions for legislation in Dutch East India. The Governor-General, however, is, in agreement with the Council, authorised to make individual exceptions on this rule.

Religion.

According to the terms of the regulations for the government of Netherlands India, entire liberty is granted to the members of all religious confessions. The Reformed Church counted in 1899, 37 ministers and 24 assistants, the Roman Catholic 31 curates and 17 priests, not salaried out of the public funds. The number of Christians among the natives and foreign Orientals was:—

In Java and Madura in 1873 . . 5,673, and in 1896 (1 Jan.) 19,193
 „ the Outposts „ „ . 148,672 „ „ . 290,065

In 1899, 128 missionaries of various societies were working to propagate Christianity in the Dutch East Indies. In the same year 5,231 natives went to Mekka on pilgrimage, and 6,652 returned.

Instruction.

For the education of Europeans and persons assimilated with them there were in 1899, 7 public middle class schools, with 1,051 pupils and 118 teachers. The cost of these schools to the Government in the same year was 591,332 guilders, and the revenue out of the school fees 87,211 guilders.

In 1899 there were for Europeans 135 mixed public elementary schools, and 30 for girls only, with 20 private schools, or a total of 185 elementary schools. The 165 public schools had a teaching staff of 546, and an attendance of 15,132 pupils, whereof 1,626 natives, and the 20 private schools a teaching staff of 166, and an attendance of 3,270 pupils. The cost of the public elementary schools was, in 1899, 2,546,529, and the income 284,095 guilders.

The following statement relates to schools for natives:—

In 1899 Dutch India had 5 normal schools, with 27 teachers and 144 pupils; besides there were 4 schools for sons of native chiefs, with 220 pupils. The elementary schools for natives were, for Java and Madura, in 1875: 104 Government schools, with 14,906 pupils, and 132 private schools, with 6,978 pupils; and in 1899, 232 Government schools with 40,956 pupils, and 236 private schools with 26,524 pupils. In the Outposts in 1881, 281 Government schools with 21,388 pupils, and 205 private schools with 10,696 pupils; and in 1898, 297 Government schools with 44,259 pupils, and 546 private schools with 26,847 pupils.

In 1875 the Government spent 803,906 guilders for the education of natives, and in 1899 1,382,566 guilders.

For foreign Orientals there were in 1899 about 434 schools with 7,637 pupils.

Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice is based on the principle that Europeans and persons assimilated with them are subject to laws nearly similar to those of the mother-country, while the natives are subject to their own customs and institutions. 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, and Makassar—Resident and Regent courts, courts of circuit, district courts, and courts of priests.

The number of persons committed for trial in 1898 was 17,155; of these 16,319 were natives. There are about 300 prisons; their population was 24,712 at the end of 1898.

The relations of the State to pauperism are limited to subvention to Protestant and Catholic orphan-houses; for this purpose the budget contains about 100,000 guilders yearly.

Finance.

The local revenue is derived from land, taxes on houses and estates, from licences, customs duties, personal imposts, and a number of indirect taxes. Further from the Government monopolies of salt and opium, railways, and from the sale of Government products, chiefly of coffee, grown under the 'culture system,' and sold in India and Europe.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for 1870, 1880, 1890, and 1897-1901:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus or Deficit
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1870	123,525,000	115,765,000	+ 7,760,000
1880	146,838,000	146,936,000	- 98,000
1890	137,789,482	127,736,739	+ 10,052,743
1897	130,384,543	148,625,694	- 18,241,151
1898	132,346,530	150,810,086	- 18,463,556
1899	142,119,907	144,681,182	- 2,561,275
1900	151,174,778	146,534,910	+ 4,639,868
1901	149,935,934	149,885,383	+ 50,551

The percentage of the different sources of revenue is shown in the following table:—

Year	Taxes	Monopolies ¹	Products ²	Other Receipts	Total
1896	39.8	23.9	22.9	13.9	100
1897	40.8	24.7	20.0	14.5	100
1898	39.1	24.1	22.4	14.4	100
1899	42.6	23.3	18.7	15.4	100
1900	40.4	21.7	20.8	17.1	100
1901	39.3	21.0	24.9	14.8	100

¹ Opium and salt, etc.

² Coffee, cinchona, tin, and coal.

The budget estimates for 1902 are :—		Guilders
Home government expenditure . . .		32,911,812
Expenditure in the Colonies . . .		125,238,100
		158,149,412
Revenues in the mother country . . .		27,066,344
" " Colonies . . .		124,905,070
		151,971,414
Deficit		6,177,998

The sources of revenue are stated as follows :

Receipts in the Netherlands from sales of Government coffee (3,340,797 guilders), cinchona (277,200 guilders), tin (19,666,697 guilders), railways (1,015,000 guilders), share of the State in the profits of the Bilton Company (2,150,000 guilders), various (616,650 guilders).

Receipts in India from sales of opium (19,199,000 guilders), import, export, and excise duties (18,486,000 guilders), land revenues (22,449,100 guilders), sales of coffee (5,681,700 guilders), sales of salt (10,052,000 guilders), railways (13,809,000), tax on trades (3,238,000), coal (3,269,000), from all other sources (28,721,270 guilders).

About one-third of the annual expenditure is for the army and navy, and another third for the general administration, both in Java and in the Netherlands.

Defence.

The army is purely colonial. At the end of 1899 the strength of the army was 1,345 officers and 39,388 sub-officers and soldiers, comprising 14,960 Europeans, 45 Africans, 4,251 Amboinese, and 20,132 natives. The number of horses was 1,346. No portion of the regular army of the Netherlands is allowed to be sent on colonial service; but individual soldiers are at liberty to enlist, by permission of their commanding officers, and they form the nucleus of the army of Dutch India. The native and European soldiers are not divided into separate corps, but generally mixed together, though in separate companies in the same battalions. The artillery is composed of European gunners, with native riders, while the cavalry are Europeans and natives.

The infantry, which is the most important branch of the army in Dutch India, is divided into field, garrison, and depot battalions. Each battalion is composed of four companies, two companies consisting of European soldiers and two of natives, or one of Europeans and three of natives. The 'half-castes' are on a footing of perfect equality with the Europeans. The whole of the commissioned officers are Europeans, with the exception of a few natives of high rank to whom honorary ranks are given; in each of the companies composed of natives, at least one-half of the non-commissioned officers must also be Europeans. A military academy is established at Meester Cornelis, near Batavia. Schools for soldiers are attached to every battalion.

Unlike the army, which is purely colonial, the navy in Dutch India is partly colonial, partly belonging to the royal navy, and its expenses are therefore borne partly by the mother-country and partly by the colony. (See 'Defence,' mother-country.) The personnel in the Dutch Indies numbered in 1899 about 3,800 men, thus divided: 1,268 Europeans and 727 natives with the Indian marine (18 ships); 1,067 Europeans and 206 natives with the auxiliary squadron (4 ships).

Production and Industry.

The greater part of the soil of Java is claimed as Government property, and it is principally in the residencies in the western part of Java that there are private estates, chiefly owned by Europeans and by Chinese. The bulk of the people are agricultural labourers. The Government or private landowners can enforce one day's gratuitous work out of seven, or more, from all the labourers on their estates; in 1882 the greater part of these enforced services for the Government was abolished, in return for the payment of one guilder per head yearly. Great power is vested in the Resident and his European and native officials to enforce a strict adherence to all the laws regulating labour.

The extent of the soil of Java and Madura regularly cultivated by the natives was, in 1899, 6,935,300 acres (1½ acre = 1 bahu). From 1895-99 the increase of various cultures was as follows, in acres :—

Year	Rice	Maize, Arachis, Cotton, and various plants.	Sugar-cane	Tobacco	Indigo	Total
1895	5,126,400	3,574,637	923,254	177,038	60,231	9,162,259
1896	4,828,642	3,595,226	213,349	258,930	54,252	8,950,399
1897	4,899,924	4,019,092	229,894	240,308	51,707	9,440,925
1898	5,202,957	4,046,816	246,372	252,835	49,784	9,798,764
1899	5,198,622	4,331,327	265,382	265,809	60,998	10,122,550

Owing to the 'agrarian law' (1870), which has afforded opportunity to private energy for obtaining waste lands on hereditary lease (emphyteusis) for seventy-five years, private agriculture has greatly increased in recent years, as well in Java as in the Outposts. In 1899 were ceded to 785 Companies and Europeans, 967,155 acres; to 52 Chinese, 33,292 acres; to 6 natives, 2,318 acres—total, 1,002,765 acres. Since 1816 no land in Java has been alienated by the Government. The lands, now the property of Europeans, have an extent of 2,241,170 acres, of Chinese, 470,809 acres, and of other foreign Orientals, 32,576 acres.

In 1891 the Government ceased to cultivate sugar. The sugar is grown on lands hired from the natives, or on lands held on emphyteutic tenure from the Government, or on private properties. In 1899 the number of sugar estates was 207. The yield of sugar in six years has been as follows :—

Year	Lbs.	Year	Lbs.	Year	Lbs.
1894	1,076,431,400	1896	1,126,774,900	1898	1,538,701,400
1895	1,230,003,700	1897	1,220,605,200	1899	1,608,718,400

The production of coffee in Dutch India in the years 1895-99 was, in lbs. :—

Year	Government Lands	Free Cultivation by natives	Lands on Emphyteusis and on Lease	Private Lands	Total
1895	48,333,858	13,564,994	48,559,186	3,765,239	114,223,277
1896	42,164,666	10,663,066	58,309,333	4,928,000	116,065,065
1897	68,338,400	12,947,200	70,223,600	4,994,666	156,503,866
1898	17,676,800	9,814,800	27,973,600	5,104,400	60,569,600
1899	32,988,533	7,884,800	69,575,600	7,595,466	118,044,399

The production of cinchona, in kilogrammes, in Java was as follows:—

Year	Government		Lands on Emphyteusis		Private Lands	
	Plantations	Production	Plantations	Production	Plantations	Production
1895	8	317,387	96	5,578,260	2	60,020
1896	8	321,760	96	5,440,393	1	63,932
1897	8	325,887	83	2,910,718	3	116,497
1898	8	357,958	83	3,817,234	3	337,824
1899	8	399,496	85	4,089,654	5	573,413

The production of tobacco, in kilogrammes, was as follows:—

Year	In Java.		In Sumatra (Deli, etc.).	
	Plantations.	Production.	Plantations.	Production.
1895	88	9,807,178	116	18,075,917
1896	90	13,360,013	103	15,704,703
1897	87	16,354,372	106	17,112,831
1898	110	18,418,575	115	20,527,171
1899	131	24,346,626	130	23,958,369

The production of tea in Java, in kilogrammes, was as follows:—

1894	4,096,863	1896	3,916,398	1898	4,757,168
1895	4,746,588	1897	4,205,576	1899	5,452,773

The production of 1899 was obtained from 110 plantations.

The production of indigo in Java in kilogrammes was as follows:—

1894	565,547	1896	721,719	1898	1,094,225
1895	621,666	1897	936,236	1899	783,132

The production of 1899 was obtained from 129 plantations.

The tin mines of Banca are worked by the Government; those of Biliton and Riouw by private enterprise. Their total yield was, in tons:—

1896-97	14,856	1898-99	17,703
1897-98	15,686	1899-1900	16,460

The yield of the principal coal mines in Java, Sumatra and Borneo was, in tons:—

1896	139,864	1898	162,760
1897	160,691	1899	182,712

The production of the principal mineral oil enterprises was in 1898, 1,513,242 cases; in 1899, 1,638,569; in 1900, 1,261,201.

At the end of 1895 there were in Java in all about 2,643,000 buffaloes, 2,572,000 oxen and cows, and 485,500 horses. Horses are never used in India for agricultural purposes.

In 1899 there were 3 Government and 49 private printing-offices, 70 ice and soda water manufactories, 29 soap factories, 9 arak distilleries, 15 saw mills, and 91 rice mills. The industrial establishments in Dutch India used, in 1899, 2,151 steam engines.

Commerce.

No difference is made between Dutch and foreign imports and vessels. There is a tariff of 6 per cent. on certain goods; on some articles there is a

small export duty, including coffee and tobacco. The export duty on sugar is definitely abolished in 1898.

The following table shows the value of the general import and export during the years 1895-99, in guilders (12 guilders = £1):—

Imports							
Year	Government			Private			Grand Total
	Merchandise	Specie	Total	Merchandise	Specie	Total	
1895	8,185,091	—	8,185,091	145,051,045	8,294,158	153,345,203	161,530,294
1896	6,746,332	615,000	7,361,332	152,055,300	8,932,001	160,987,301	168,348,633
1897	5,172,145	—	5,172,145	167,296,526	9,236,877	176,533,403	181,705,548
1898	6,563,279	1,600,000	8,163,279	160,861,010	10,797,143	171,658,153	179,821,432
1899	4,530,029	—	4,530,029	164,013,315	22,778,926	186,792,241	191,322,270
Exports							
1895	22,281,009	—	22,281,009	201,652,239	1,154,562	202,806,801	225,087,810
1896	14,325,256	—	14,325,256	184,413,534	891,921	185,305,455	199,630,711
1897	18,305,874	—	18,305,874	191,169,334	939,070	192,108,404	210,414,278
1898	13,560,199	—	13,560,199	202,996,658	1,197,240	204,193,898	217,754,097
1899	14,944,387	—	14,944,387	235,383,570	596,301	235,979,871	250,923,258

The principal articles of export are sugar, coffee, tea, rice, indigo, cinchona, tobacco, and tin. With the exception of rice, about one-half of which is shipped for Borneo and China, nearly four-fifths of these exports go to the Netherlands.

The subjoined table shows the value of the trade of Java with the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade returns, in each of the last five years:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Imports into U. K. from Java	£ 746,233	£ 318,052	£ 406,943	£ 272,358	£ 223,344
Exports of British produce to Java	1,891,543	1,803,416	1,915,802	2,165,252	2,547,405

The chief articles of import into the United Kingdom are unrefined sugar; in 1882 of the value of 3,579,119*l.*; in 1896, 677,750*l.*; in 1900, 88,964*l.*; pepper, 30,603*l.* in 1900. The staple articles of British home produce exported to Java are manufactured cotton; including cotton yarns, of the value of 1,858,332*l.*; machinery, 182,826*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 99,058*l.*; coals, 42,031*l.*; woollens, 30,320*l.*; manure, 140,283*l.*, in the year 1900.

Shipping and Communications.

The following table shows the navigation at the various ports of Netherlands India in 1898 and 1899, and the share of England in it:—

Year	—	Entered		Whereof, from England :	
		Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1899	Steamers	3,661	1,638,666	330	528,168
	Sailing vessels	389	84,606	24	27,966
1898	Steamers	3,996	1,574,238	373	132,042
	Sailing vessels	168	86,730	24	8,496

At the end of 1899 the total length of railways (State and private) opened for traffic was about 1,333 English miles; the revenues were 17,278,000 guilders.

There are about 200 post-offices; the number of letters carried in 1898 and 1899 for internal intercourse was 8,672,352 and 10,674,898, while 6,370,780 and 6,774,534 newspapers, &c., for the interior passed through the various post-offices in the Dutch Indies during the same years. In 1898 and 1899, 1,512,289 and 1,567,483 letters were carried for foreign postal intercourse.

There were 6,910 miles of telegraph lines in Dutch India in 1899 with 369 offices; the number of messages was 672,892. In December, 1896, Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya were connected by telephone.

Money and Credit.

The 'Java Bank,' established in 1828, has a capital of 6,000,000 guilders, and a reserve of about 1,200,000 guilders. The Government has a control over the administration. Two-fifths of the amount of the notes, assignats, and credits must be covered by specie or bullion. In March, 1900, the value of the notes in circulation was 60,591,000 guilders, and of the bank operations 32,623,000. There are two other Dutch banks, besides branches of British banks.

In the savings-banks, including the Postal savings-bank, there were in 1899 31,329 depositors, with a deposited amount of 11,710,668 guilders.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Amsterdamsch Pond.* = 1.09 lb. avoirdupois.
 „ *Pikol* . . . = 133½ „ „
 „ *Catty* . . . = 1½ „ „
 „ *Tjengkal.* . . = 4 yards

The only legal coins, as well as the weights and measures, of Dutch India are those of the Netherlands.

Consular Representatives.

British Consul at Batavia.—H. V. S. Davids.
Vice-Consul at Samarang.—A. Dowie.
Vice-Consul at Sourabaya.—A. J. Warren.

DUTCH WEST INDIES.

The Dutch possessions in the West Indies are (a) *Surinam*, or *Dutch Guiana*, and (b) the colony *Curaçao*.

Surinam or Dutch Guiana.

Dutch Guiana or Surinam is situated on the north coast of S. America, between 2° and 6° N. latitude, and 53° 50' and 58° 20' E. longitude, and bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the river Marowijne, which separates it from French Guiana, on the west by the river Corantyn, which separates it from British Guiana, and on the south by inaccessible forests and savannas to the Turmhume Mountains.

At the peace of Breda, in 1667, between England and the United Netherlands, Surinam was assured to the Netherlands in exchange for the colony New Netherlands in North America, and this was confirmed by the treaty of Westminster of February, 1674. Since then Surinam has been twice in the power of England, 1799 till 1802, when it was restored at the peace of Amiens, and in 1804 to 1816, when it was returned according to the Convention of London of August 13, 1814, confirmed at the peace of Paris of November 20, 1815, with the other Dutch colonies, except Berbice, Demerara, Essequibo, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The superior administration and executive authority of Surinam is in the hands of a governor, assisted by a council consisting of the governor as president, a vice-president and three members, all nominated by the Queen. The Colonial States form the representative body of the colony. The members are chosen for 6 years by electors in proportion of one in 200 electors.

Dutch Guiana is divided into sixteen districts and numerous communes.

The area of Dutch Guiana is 46,060 English square miles. At the end of 1899 the population was about 67,128, exclusive of the negroes living in the forests. The capital is Paramaribo, with about 31,427 inhabitants.

According to the terms of the regulation for the government of Dutch Guiana, entire liberty is granted to the members of all religious confessions.

At the end of 1896 there were: Reformed and Lutheran, 8,974; Moravian Brethren, 25,421; Roman Catholic, 11,773; Jews, 1,250; Mohammedans, 2,681; Hindus, 9,698, etc.

There were, in 1899, 19 public schools with 2,305 pupils, and 34 private schools with 4,835 pupils. Besides these elementary schools, there are a normal school and a central school of the Moravian Brethren for training teachers and of the Roman Catholics.

There is a court of justice, whose president, members, and recorder are nominated by the Sovereign. Further, there are three cantonal courts and two circuit courts.

The relations of Government to pauperism are limited to subventions to orphan-houses and other religious or philanthropical institutions.

The local revenue is derived from import, export, and excise duties, taxes on houses and estates, personal imposts, and some indirect taxes. A subvention from the mother-country is necessary. The revenue and expenditure in the last five years, in guilders, were:—

—	Expenditure	Local Revenue	Subvention
1897	2,266,000	2,006,000	260,000
1898	2,227,000	2,207,000	20,000
1899	2,261,000	2,085,000	176,000
1900	2,424,000	2,296,000	128,000
1901	2,705,000	2,324,000	381,000

In 1899 the militia ('Schutterij') consisted of 24 officers and 407 men, the

civic guard of 63 officers and 1,568 men, and the garrison of 20 officers and 383 men. The navy consists of a few guard ships, with some vessels of the royal navy.

In 1899 sugar was produced on 7 plantations of 1,711 hectares to the amount of 9,566,752 kilogrammes; cacao on about 77 plantations of 13,522 hectares to the amount of 3,969,945 kilogrammes. The other productions in 1899 were bananas, 357,013 bunches; coffee, 360,481 kilogrammes; rice, 92,133 kilogrammes; maize, 587,533 kilogrammes; rum, 844,725 litres; and molasses, 1,230,998 litres.

For gold mining were granted, at the end of 1899, 382 concessions, comprising 390,385 hectares. In that year the export of gold was 872,373 grammes, valued at 1,195,151 guilders. This export was: to the Netherlands, 823,831 grammes. In 1899 the gold production amounted to 893,197 grammes. The working for gold has hitherto been carried on chiefly by alluvial washings, but several companies have now been started for crushing operations.

In 1899 there entered 231 vessels of 135,602 tons, and cleared 232 ships of 137,650 tons. The following table shows the value of the imports and exports during the years 1895-99:—

Year	Imports	Exports
1895	5,203,029 guilders	5,490,735 guilders
1896	5,335,180 „	4,391,728 „
1897	5,294,424 „	5,241,671 „
1898	5,703,427 „	5,211,123 „
1899	6,122,112 „	5,517,384 „

In 1900 the imports into the United Kingdom from the Dutch West Indies, including Curaçao, were valued at 65,319l.; and exports from the United Kingdom of British produce or manufacture to the Dutch West Indies, 102,363l.

The communication between several districts of the colony is carried on by vessels and small steamers.

British Consul at Paramaribo.—J. R. W. Pigott.

Curaçao.

The colony of *Curaçao* consists of the islands *Curaçao*, *Bonaire*, *Aruba*, *St. Martin* (as far as it belongs to the Netherlands), *St. Eustache*, and *Saba*, lying north from the coast of Venezuela.

—	Square Miles	Population Dec. 31, 1899
Curaçao	210	30,119
Bonaire	95	4,926
Aruba	69	9,591
St. Martin ¹ . . .	17	3,485
St. Eustache . .	7	1,383
Saba	5	2,189
	403	51,693

¹ Only the southern part belongs to the Netherlands, the northern to France.

The colony is governed by a Governor, assisted by a Council composed of a vice-president and three members, he himself being president, all nominated by the Sovereign.

There is also a Colonial Council consisting of thirteen members nominated by the Sovereign. The different islands of the colony, except Curaçao, are placed under officials called 'gezaghebbers,' nominated by the Sovereign.

At the end of 1896 there were 41,235 Roman Catholics, 7,730 Protestants, 831 Jews. The number of schools was in 1899 about 33 with about 5,460 pupils.

The revenue is derived from import, export, and excise duties, taxes on land, and some indirect taxes. In the Budget for 1901 the revenue is estimated at 602,000 guilders, and the expenditure at 700,000 guilders; the difference is supplied by the mother-country.

The militia (Schutterij) of the Isle of Curaçao consisted at the end of 1899 of 28 officers and 349 men; the garrison of 9-officers and 175 men. A vessel of the royal navy is always cruising and visiting the different islands.

The imports of the island of Curaçao in 1899 were valued at 1,922,917 guilders; the exports of the other islands—Curaçao has no export duties—at 255,525 guilders. The chief produce are maize, beans, pulse, cattle, salt, and lime.

There entered the ports of the different islands in 1899, 2,455 vessels of 480,565 English tons.

British Consul at Curaçao.—J. Jesurun.

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400,000L; rubber, 69,000L; cattle, 45,000L; mahogany and cedar, 51,380L; dye-woods, 17,940L; hides, 31,500L; gold in bars, 36,000L; gold dust, 26,000L; gold ore, 80,690L. Of the imports, 40 per cent. were from Great Britain; 25 per cent. from the United States; 19 per cent. from Germany; 10 per cent. from France. Of the exports 30 per cent. went to Great Britain; 29 per cent. to the United States; 28 per cent. to Germany; 5 per cent. to France. The trade of the United Kingdom with Nicaragua (according to the Board of Trade Returns) has been as follows:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Nicaragua	53,972	148,176	71,088	47,896	76,735
Exports of home produce to Nicaragua	191,154	118,587	110,621	145,687	198,548

The chief imports from Nicaragua in 1900 were coffee, 69,160L; woods, 6,835L; and the chief exports to Nicaragua, cottons, 128,575L; iron, 8,901L; woollens, 18,722L.

Shipping and Communications.

About two-thirds of the trade of Nicaragua passes through Corinto. At this port in 1900 there entered, of ocean-going vessels, 200 vessels of altogether 328,622 tons. These were almost entirely the steamers of 4 shipping companies, American, British, Chilean and German, which regularly visit the port. A dock 500 ft. by 315 ft. is to be constructed at Corinto within a year from April 12, 1901. In 1900 the Government entered into a contract for a line of steamers to connect Bluefields with other eastern ports, and with New Orleans in the United States.

Work on the canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts has been suspended for several years. A treaty of 1867 empowering the United States to construct a canal across Nicaragua was, on October 24, 1901, denounced by Nicaragua, but on December 10 a protocol was signed preparatory to a lease to the United States in perpetuity of a strip of land including the canal route. On November 18, 1901, a new treaty between Great Britain and the United States, modifying the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, and neutralising the proposed canal, was signed, and on December 16 it was accepted by the United States Senate. Whether the interoceanic canal will be constructed by this route, or by the Panama route, is not yet decided (see under *Colombia*).

There are few good roads in the country, but contracts have recently been made for roads and transport from Momotombo to Matagalpa, 79 miles, and for 3 roads leading respectively from Matagalpa, from New Segovia, and from the Pis Pis mines in the Cape Gracias district to the head of steamboat navigation on the Cuco Wanks river, about 160 miles from its mouth. There are about 140 miles of railway in connection with which steamers ply on the Lakes. In 1900 the Government contracted for the construction of a railway of 38 miles to connect Managua with Leon and Corinto, so as to avoid the necessity for transport by the Lake. This line will be finished within 2 years from October, 1900. The line from Masaya to Jinotepe, connecting the coffee district with Corinto, is being continued to Diriamba. Various other railway schemes are projected. All the railways belong to Government, except the Silica Railway of 7 miles belonging to a steamboat company.

In 1896 there were 119 post-offices; 1,376,366 letters, papers, &c.,

received and 1,242,876 delivered. There are 1,245 miles of telegraph wires, and 59 offices.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The Bank of London and Central America has a subscribed capital of 260,000L of which 130,300L is paid up.

The system of money is the same as in Honduras, though Mexican, Chilean, Peruvian, and other South and Central American dollars are issued.

The silver *peso* or dollar is of the value of about 20d. or 12 silver dollars to the £. In fractional silver coin the peso is worth about 19 pence; the value of the paper peso fluctuates, but is usually about 17 pence; business is transacted mostly with paper money. The Government note circulation December 31, 1899, amounted to 2,691,000 pesos. In 1899 (under law of October 26, 1898) a nickel coinage amounting to 150,000 pesos was issued. 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.

Envoy and Minister (residing at Paris).—Crisanto Medina.

Consul-General (Manchester).—J. Lacayo.

There are Consular Representatives at Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Cardiff.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN NICARAGUA.

Minister and Consul-General.—G. F. B. Jenner.

Consul at Granada.—Walter J. Chambers.

Consul at Greytown.—H. F. Bingham.

Consul at Managua.—Charles E. Nicol.

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NICARAGUA.

(REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE new Constitution of the Republic of Nicaragua was proclaimed on July 4, 1894 and amended December 10, 1896. It vests the legislative power in a Congress of one House. The Legislature is elected by universal suffrage, the term being two years, and the number of representatives 40. The executive power is with a President elected for four years.

President of the Republic.—General José Santos Zelaya, for the term 1902–1905.

The President exercises his functions through a council of responsible ministers, composed of the heads of the five departments of Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction; Finance; Interior, Justice, and Police; War, and Marine; Public Works.

The Republic is divided into 13 departments, 2 comarcas, and 3 districts, 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 forms one of these departments, and is now named Zelaya.

The Indians in this region are under the protection of Great Britain; but it is stated that the British Government is desirous of withdrawing all claim to jurisdiction in the country.

The judicial power is vested in a supreme Court of Justice, two chambers of second instance, and judges of inferior tribunals.

The active army consists of 2,000 men, with a reserve of 10,000 men, and a militia or national guard of 5,000.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 49,200 English square miles, and the population (1895) 380,000, or including uncivilised Indians 420,000, giving about 8·5 inhabitants per square mile. In 1900 the population was estimated at about 500,000. The great mass of the population consists of aboriginal 'Indians,' mulattoes, negroes, and mixed races, and the number of Europeans and their descendants is very small but on the increase. Their number is about 1,200. There are 28 towns with from 2,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. The capital of the Republic and seat of government is the town of Managua, situated on the southern border of the great lake of the same name, with about 30,000 inhabitants. Leon has a population of 45,000; Granada, 25,000; Masaya, 20,000; Chinandega, 20,000; Matagalpa, 4,000; Bluefields and San Juan del Norte (Greytown) have each over 2,000. Other towns are Corinto, and San Juan del Sur on the Pacific.

Immigration is encouraged, and in 1900 a concession of 60,000 acres of land was granted for colonisation, the concessionaire undertaking to introduce agricultural immigrants from Northern Europe, to establish an agricultural school, and to import approved breeding cattle.

Instruction.

According to an official statement of 1900 there were 323 elementary schools with 17,803 pupils. There were, besides, ten colleges and two universities (*facultades*). The total teaching staff of schools, colleges, and universities was 631; the expenditure during the year was 284,945 pesos.

A national Industrial, Commercial, and scientific Museum has been established at Managua.

Finance.

For the calendar years 1898 and 1899 the revenue and expenditure (exclusive of debt service), and for 1900 and 1901 the budget estimates, were:—

	1898	1899	1900	1901
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Revenue . .	4,009,603	4,475,827	6,408,000	5,760,920
Expenditure .	4,824,138	4,557,794	6,414,951	5,758,923

Of the revenue in 1899 the principal sources were customs duties, 2,187,700 pesos; liquor and tobacco duties, 1,118,120 pesos; slaughter tax, 214,069 pesos; railways, steamers, posts, and telegraphs, 690,400 pesos; smaller amounts being obtained from stamps, the gunpowder and other monopolies. Of the expenditure in 1899 the Ministry of War and Marine absorbed 1,573,885 pesos; of Fomento, 941,014 pesos; of Finance, 656,237 pesos; of Instruction, 398,382 pesos; Police, 536,573 pesos; Government, 315,936 pesos; Justice, 119,640 pesos.

The foreign debt consists of a railway loan raised in London in 1886 for 285,000*l.* in 6 per cent. bonds. Default was made in payment of interest on July 1, 1894, and in 1895 an arrangement was made for the settlement of the debt, reducing the interest to 4 per cent. and the arrear coupons to half their nominal value. The amount outstanding in July, 1901, consisted of bonds 269,200*l.*, and arrear coupons 4,700*l.*; total, 273,900*l.*

The internal debt amounted to 8,064,935 pesos at the end of 1899.

The value of the urban property of Nicaragua is put at 8,590,429 dollars; and of the rural at 33,972,690 dollars.

Industry and Commerce.

There are about 400,000 head of cattle in the Republic, and there is a considerable export of hides. Comparatively little of the land is cultivated, but coffee cultivation and banana culture are extending. About one-third of the coffee estates are in the hands of Germans. About 200,000 bags of coffee were exported in 1900. The sugar industry tends to expand; the sugar export in 1900 reached 12,238 cwts.; there is also a large output of spirit. The production of cocoa is insufficient for local supply, but is rapidly extending. The exportation of rubber gathered in the public forests has been suspended since January 1, 1898, but, by special decree, the state of Zelaya (or Mosquito Territory) is exempt from the prohibition. There are several rubber plantations from which good returns are expected, but results are not obtained till long after planting, and at present the production of rubber is declining. Tobacco is cultivated in Masaya, in the island of Ometepe, and in Jalapa; the leaf is coarse and serves only for home consumption.

There are in the Republic 109 mines, worked by American and British companies. In nearly all of these gold is found mixed with silver; in a few, silver mixed with copper. In 1895 the shipments of gold bar and dust reached 8,000 ounces; in 1898, 16,242 ounces; in 1900, 18,500 ounces with 14,050 lbs. of gold ore. Local industries are the manufacture of furniture, boots and shoes, cigars and cigarettes, sugar, rum, beer, candles and soap; but these products are almost entirely for local use.

In 1900 the total imports were estimated at 703,490*l.*, and the exports at 792,203*l.* The principal imports were cottons, 321,000*l.*; woollens, 19,500*l.*; flour, 35,000*l.*; provisions, 15,260*l.*; wines and spirits, 32,000*l.*; hardware, 18,300*l.*; drugs, 17,200*l.*; sacks, 10,250*l.* The chief exports were coffee,

OMAN.

AN independent State in South-eastern Arabia extending along a coast line—S. E. and S. W.—of almost 1,000 miles from the Gulf of Ormuz and inland to the deserts. Area, 82,000 square miles; population, 1,500,000. The capital, Muscat (40,000 inhabitants), was occupied by the Portuguese till the seventeenth century. After various vicissitudes it was taken in the eighteenth century by Ahmed bin Sa'eed, of Yemenite origin, who was elected Imam in 1741. His family have since ruled. The present Sultan is Seyyid Feysal bin Turki, second son of the late Seyyid Turki bin Sa'eed bin Sultan, who succeeded his father June 4, 1888, and was formally recognised by the British Government. In the beginning of the present century the power of the Imam of Oman extended over a large area of Arabia, the islands in the Persian Gulf, a strip on the Persian coast, and a long strip of the African coast south of Cape Guardafui, including Socotra and Zanzibar. On the death of Sultan Sa'eed in 1854 Zanzibar was detached from Oman and placed under the rule of the second son, and subsequent troubles curtailed the area of the state in Asia. The closest relations have for years existed between the Government of India and Oman, and a British Consul and Political Agent resides at Muscat.

The revenue of the Sultan amounts to about 250,000 dollars.

The exports in 1900-01 were valued at 1,359,893 dollars; chiefly dates, 808,297 dollars; cotton fabrics, 4,640 dollars; fruit, 40,000 dollars; pearls, 55,000 dollars; mother-o'-pearl, 117,180 dollars; salt, 2,024 dollars; fish, 6,992 dollars; limes, 15,790 dollars. The imports were valued at 3,365,883 dollars; chiefly rice, 700,150 dollars; coffee, 98,188 dollars; sugar, 59,423 dollars; piece goods, 372,753 dollars; twist and yarn, 216,357 dollars; silk and silk goods, 89,772 dollars; cereals, wheat, and other grain, 193,738 dollars; oils of all kinds, 50,611 dollars; ghee, 80,684 dollars; arms and ammunition, 997,730 dollars.

The imports from United Kingdom were valued at 862,880 dollars; India, 1,869,300 dollars; France, 134,850 dollars; America, 61,960 dollars; Asiatic Turkey, 75,624 dollars; Persia, 321,276 dollars; other countries, 40,000 dollars.

The number of vessels entered and cleared the port of Muscat in 1900-01, including the native craft, was 464 of 193,380 tons, of which 242 of 165,237 tons were British.

There is a mail weekly from and to Bombay. The telegraph cable will be extended to Muscat during the current year.

British Consul.—Captain P. Z. Cox.

Administrative Report of the Persian Gulf Political Residency. Calcutta. Annual.

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 Rodríguez Francia, who exercised autocratic sway as dictator till his death, September 20, 1840. Dr. Francia's reign was followed by an interregnum, which lasted till 1842, when a National Congress, meeting at the capital Asuncion, elected two nephews of the Dictator, Don Mariano Roque Alonso and Don Carlos Antonio Lopez, joint consuls of the Republic. Another Congress voted, March 13, 1844, a new Constitution, and, March 14, elected Don Carlos Antonio Lopez sole President; he was continued by another election, March 14, 1857. At the death of Don Carlos, September 10, 1862, his son, Don Francisco Solano Lopez, born 1827, succeeded to the supreme power. President Lopez, in 1864, began a dispute with the Government of Brazil, the consequence of which was the entry of a Brazilian army, united with forces of the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay, into the Republic, June 1865. After a struggle of five years, Lopez was defeated and killed at the battle of Aquidaban, March 1, 1870.

A new Constitution was proclaimed on November 25, 1870. The legislative authority is vested in a Congress of two Houses, a Senate and a House of Deputies, the executive being entrusted to a President, elected for the term of four years, with a non-active Vice-President at his side. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies are elected directly by the people, the former in the ratio of one representative to 12,000 inhabitants, and the latter one to 6,000 inhabitants, though in the case of the sparsely populated divisions a greater ratio is permitted. The Senators and Deputies receive each 200*l.* per annum.

President of the Republic.—Hector Carvallo; formerly Vice-President, assumed office as President in January, 1902.

The President exercises his functions through a cabinet of responsible ministers, five in number, presiding over the departments of the Interior, of Finance, of Worship and Justice, of War, and of Foreign Affairs. The President receives a salary of 1,900*l.*, the Vice-President 960*l.*, and each of the ministers 600*l.* a year; but the total administrative expenses are stated not to exceed 5,000*l.*

The country is divided into 23 counties (*partidos*), which are governed by chiefs and justices of the peace, assisted by municipal councils.

Area and Population.

The area of Paraguay is 157,000 square miles. In 1895 the population was estimated at 432,000. The census results of 1899 show a population of 530,103, exclusive of about 100,000 Indians. The population is a mixture of Spanish, Guarani Indian, and Negro races. Of foreigners in Paraguay, in 1895 there were 18,180, including 5,090 Argentines, 2,500 Italians, 1,500 Spanish, 1,250 German, 800 French, 600 Brazilian, 600 Swiss, 450 Austrians and Hungarians, 200 English. The population of the capital, Asuncion, in 1895, was 45,000; other towns are Villa Rica, 25,000; Concepcion, 15,000; San Pedro,

8,000; Luque, 8,000 Carapegua 13,000, Paraguari 10,000, Villa del Pilar, 10,000. In the 10 years 1890-1899 there were 4,655 immigrants mostly Italians, Germans, French, and Spaniards. The total number in 1897 was of the territory was in 1899, 340; in 1900, 170. Nearly three-fourths 197; in 1898, 337; national property; but in recent years most of it has been sold, much of it in very large estates.

Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

The Roman Catholic Church is the established religion of the State, but the free exercise of other religions is permitted. The law of civil marriage was suspended on March 1, 1899. Education is free and compulsory. In 1887 only 30 per cent. of the adult Paraguayans and 60 per cent. of adult foreigners could read and write. There were in 1897 390 public and private elementary schools, with 25,000 pupils and 700 teachers. Private schools are subsidised by the Council of Education. There are several Protestant schools for boys and girls. Near Asuncion there is an agricultural school with a model farm doing good work. At Asuncion there is a National College, with 15 professors and 205 students. Besides contributions from general taxes, there is a special Government fund for education consisting of a proportion of the proceeds of land sales, customs dues, &c.

Asuncion has also a public library and five newspapers.

A High Court of Justice, and various inferior tribunals, with local magistrates, exercise judicial functions. In 1897 there were 519 convictions of crime

Finance.

The revenue is derived from customs, stamps and other dues, and from the sale of land and yerbaes. The revenue and expenditure for five years are officially given as follows:—

	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1899-1900
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue	5,120,248	5,832,867	4,200,009	8,977,299	9,866,000
Expenditure	4,992,007	6,526,518	6,852,334	8,441,275	8,122,139

The expenditure for 1900 was estimated at 8,065,782 dollars, and this estimate was continued for 1901. The revenue is derived mainly from customs. Of the expenditure, in 1901, 1,846,567 dollars was for internal administration; 2,469,663 for finance; 2,118,640 for justice and public instruction; 645,852 for war and marine.

In 1874, the principal of the foreign debt of Paraguay stood at 1,505,400l., the outstanding amount of loans contracted in 1871 and 1872. In 1885 it was agreed that 850,000l. of new bonds should be issued in exchange for this amount, an arrangement was made for the future payment of interest, and an assignment of land was executed in payment of arrears of interest up to July, 1886. Land warrants were issued to holders of unpaid coupons, and the Paraguay Land Company (now called the Anglo-Paraguayan Land Company) was formed to deal with these warrants. Interest under the new arrangement was paid till January 1, 1892. In 1895, an arrangement was made with the bondholders for the reduction of interest, the funding of arrear coupons, the creation of a sinking fund, and the assignment of

securities. In 1901, the outstanding debt amounted to 965,500l. The guarantee debt due by the Government to the Paraguayan Central Railway, April 30, 1900, amounted to 786,747l. There was also a gold debt due to the Argentine National Bank, amounting to 42,590 pesos. The debt due to Brazil is put at 9,876,500 pesos, and that to the Argentine Republic at 12,393,600 pesos. On December 31, 1900, the internal debt amounted to 1,163,340 pesos, besides 11,291,325 pesos of notes in circulation.

Defence.

The army, comprising infantry, cavalry, and artillery, maintained chiefly to preserve internal order, consists of 82 officers and 1,500 men. Every citizen from 20 to 35 years of age is liable to military service. There is a screw steamer of 440 tons and 4 guns, and 2 small steamers on the river.

Production and Industry.

Excellent grazing land is abundant in Paraguay, especially in the Chaco region, which is now being taken up by cattle-raisers. The estimated number of horned cattle in 1899 was 2,283,000; horses 182,790, mules and asses 7,626, sheep 214,060, goats 32,334, pigs 23,900. The saladero industry is encouraged by Government; at one establishment 2,500 head of cattle were slaughtered in 1900. The most important industry is the growing of *yerba mate*, or Paraguay tea, the yerbaes, formerly the property of the State, being now in the hands of capitalists and companies. The total quantity of the leaf exported in 1900 was valued at 111,816l. Other industries are timber, tobacco, and fruit-growing, while maize, mandioc, beans, &c., are also cultivated. In 1900, over 86,500,000 oranges were exported. Attempts are being made to cultivate the maniocoba rubber plant. The most important timber is the quebracho colorado, used for sleepers, but chiefly for tanning; the logs contain from 25 to 29 per cent. of tanning substance. Large quantities of the wood are annually exported to Germany, and a local factory is (1901) being established for the production of the extract. A large sugar factory is being established on the Tebicuary River. Hides (225,000 annually) are exported to Buenos Ayres. The immense forests contain valuable timber both hard and soft, which now finds a market in neighbouring countries and in Europe. Immigration is encouraged and there are seven agricultural settlements or 'colonies,' with, in all, 2,148 colonists. In 1897 these settlements possessed about 10,000 acres under cultivation; 235,246 fruit trees; 62,620 coffee plants; 1,444 horses; and 14,615 cattle. The New Australia colony, which was long unsuccessful, is now prosperous, its members being engaged mostly in stock-raising. The Cosme colony, an offshoot, has a population of 154, with about 70 plots of cultivated land growing maize, mandioca, potatoes, rice, tobacco, sugar-cane and peanuts, besides oranges, bananas, coffee, and yerba maté. In 1898 a new colony was founded consisting of Sicilians. In 1900, 170 immigrants entered Paraguay, 10 being British subjects. In 1899 the Anglo-Paraguayan Land Company sold 52,000 acres of land.

In 1899 there were in Paraguay 16 yerba establishments, 308 distilleries, 35 wood yards, 3 sugar factories, 184 carpenters' shops, 73 kilns (brick, &c.), 36 bakeries, and 26 blacksmiths' shops, the capital invested in such industries amounting to 15,689,166 pesos currency.

Paraguay contains valuable minerals which are now unworked. Iron abounds in the south, and marble in the north, and pyrites, copper, kaolin, are found. In 1900 a concession was granted to a company to search for and work minerals in the district south of Asuncion.

Commerce.

The following is the value of the imports and exports in gold dollars at Asuncion:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Imports .	2,786,335	2,203,459	2,608,487	2,147,838	1,838,710
Exports .	12,292,000 ¹	14,467,770 ¹	2,463,294	2,021,023	2,064,290

¹ Paper dollars.

The chief imports are textiles—85 per cent. from Great Britain; wines, rice. About 48 per cent. of the total imports come from Britain.

The chief exports are *yerba maté*, or Paraguay tea, valued at 560,000 dollars gold in 1900; tobacco, 176,635 dollars gold; hides, 512,000 dollars gold; timber, oranges, and hair.

The British trade passes almost entirely through the territories of Brazil and the Argentine Republic. There are no direct imports into the United Kingdom from Paraguay, and the British exports (mostly cottons, machinery, and ironwork) direct to Paraguay amounted to only 15,855*l.* in 1900.

Communications.

In 1900, 596 vessels, of 68,075 tons, entered and cleared at the port of Asuncion. The vessels are mostly "liners" regularly visiting the port.

There is a railway from Asuncion to Pirapó, the actual length of line open being about 156 miles. Gross receipts in the year 1900 amounted to 1,568,037*paper pesos*. During the year 624,741 passengers were carried, and 75,503 tons of goods. There are 20 miles of tramway, on which in 1899 there were 870,546 passengers. The country roads are in general mere bullock tracks, and transport is difficult and costly. There is a line of telegraph at the side of the railway; the national telegraph connects Asuncion with Corrientes in the Argentine Republic, and thus with the outside world; there are altogether 600 miles of telegraph line; there were 83,560 messages in 1900. The telephone is in operation at Asuncion. Paraguay joined the postal union in 1881; in 1900 the number of post offices was 142; letters, &c., received or transmitted, 1,729,878.

Money and Credit.

The banks in Paraguay are the Agricultural Bank, with a capital of 3,025,723 pesos; the Territorial Bank, the Mercantile Bank, the Bank of los Rios and Company, and the Caja de Credito Comercial (founded in 1901).

Paper money is the chief circulating medium; the amount in circulation on December 31, 1900, was 11,291,325 pesos. Gold was at a premium of about 815 per cent.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.—The *Peso*, or *Dollar* = 100 *Centavos*. Nominal value, 4*s*.

The Quintal	= 101.40 lbs. avoirdupois.
" Arroba	= 25.35 "
" Fanega	= 1½ imperial bushel.
" Sino (land measure)	= 69½ Engl. sq. yards.
" Legua cuadrada	= 12½ Engl. sq. miles.

The weights and measures of the Argentine Republic are also in general use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.**1. OF PARAGUAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.**

Envoy and Minister.—Señor E. Machain.

Consul-General in Great Britain.—Alfred James. Appointed 1897.

There are Consuls at Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PARAGUAY.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Sir W. A. C. Barrington, K.C.M.G. (residing at Buenos Aires).

Consul at Asuncion.—C. W. Gosling.

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PERSIA.

(IRÂN.)

Reigning Shah.

Muzaffar-ed-din, born 14 Jemâdi II. A.H. 1269 = March 25, 1853, second son of Nâsr ed-dîn, Shah; succeeded his father May 1, 1896.

Children of the Shâh.—I. Mohammed Ali Mirza, Valiahd (heir-apparent), born 1872. II. Malik Mansur Mirza, Shua es-Saltaneh, born 1880. III. Abu'l Fath Mirza, Salar ed Dowleh, born 1881. IV. Abu'l Fazl Mirza, Azud es-Sultan, born 1883. V. Hussein Kuli Mirza, born 1894. VI. Nâsr ed-dîn Mirza, born 1896. There are also twelve daughters.

Brothers of the Shâh.—I. Mas'ûd, Zil es-Sultân, born January 5, 1850, has five sons and six daughters. II. Kâmrân, Nâib es-Saltaneh, born July 22, 1856, has three daughters. III. Sâlâr es-Saltaneh, born May 2, 1882. IV. Rukn es-Saltaneh. V. Yamin ed-Dowleh. VI. Azud es-Saltaneh.

The royal family is very numerous: there are some thousands of princes and princesses, but the official year-book only mentions two uncles, two aunts, and about 100 great-uncles and cousins of the Shah.

The Shah of Persia—by his official title, 'Shâhinshâh,' or king of kings—is absolute ruler within his dominions, and master of the lives and goods of all his subjects. The whole revenue of the country being at their disposal, recent sovereigns of Persia have been able to amass a large private fortune, but that of the present occupant of the throne is reported to amount to only two or three millions sterling, most of it represented by diamonds, the largest, the Deryâ i Nûr, of 186 carats, and the Tâj i Mâh, of 146 carats, and other precious stones, forming the crown jewels.

The present sovereign of Persia is the fifth of the dynasty of the Kajârs, which took possession of the crown after a civil war extending over fifteen years, from 1779 to 1794. The date of accession of each of the sovereigns of the dynasty was as follows:—

1. Agha Muhammed 1794	4. Nâsr ed-din, son of Muhammed 1848
2. Fath Ali, nephew of Agha Muhammed 1797	5. Muzaffar-ed-din, son of Nâsr-ed-din 1896
3. Muhammed, grandson of Fath Ali 1835	

It is within the power of the Persian monarchs to alter or to overrule the existing law of succession, and to leave the crown with disregard of the natural heir, to any member of their family, but preference is generally given to a prince whose

mother was a Kajâr princess. The mother of the present Crown Prince is not a Kajâr princess.

Government.

The form of government of Persia is in its most important features similar to that of Turkey. All the laws are based on the precepts of the Koran, and though the power of the Shâh is absolute, it is only in so far as it is not opposed to the accepted doctrines of the Muhammedan religion, as laid down in the sacred book of the Prophet, his oral commentaries and sayings, and the interpretation of the same by his successors and the high priesthood. The Shâh is regarded as vicegerent of the Prophet (a great part of the priesthood and descendants of the Prophet [Syeds] deny this), and it is as such that he claims implicit obedience. Under him, the executive government is carried on by a ministry, formerly consisting of but two high functionaries, the grand vizier and the lord treasurer, but in more recent times divided into several departments, after the European fashion. The office of Sadr Azam or Grand Vizir, twice vacant since November, 1896, has, since August 11, 1898, been held by Mirza Ali Asghar Khan, Amin es Sultan, with the title of Atabak Azam. The chief ministers now, September 1901, are Mushir-ed-Dowleh, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Amir Khan Serdar, Minister for War; Dabir-el-Mulk, Minister of the Interior. Other departments represented in the Ministry are: Treasury, Justice, Commerce, Instruction, Telegraphs, Posts, Religious Endowments, Agriculture, Crown Domains, Court, Public Works, Press, Crown Buildings, Ceremonies, Mines, Mint. There are twenty ministers of departments and also several ministers without portfolios, but only five or six of the more important are consulted on affairs of state.

The country is divided into thirty-three provinces, which are governed by governors-general, who are directly responsible to the central Government, and can nominate the lieutenant-governors of the districts comprised in their own governments-general. Some of the governments-general are very small, and do not bear subdivision into districts, &c.; others are very large, and comprise several provinces. Governors-general and lieutenant-governors are generally called Hâkim, the former also often have the title of Wâli, Fermân Fermâ, &c. A lieutenant-governor is sometimes called Nâib el-Hukûmah; one of a small district is a Zâbit. Every town has a mayor or chief magistrate called Kalântar, or Darogha, or Beglerbeggi. Every quarter of a town or parish, and every village, has a chief who is called Kedkhodâ. These officers, whose chief duty is the collection of the revenue, are generally appointed by the lieutenant-governors, but sometimes elected by the citizens. Most of the governors have a vizir or a pishkâr, a man of experience, to whom are entrusted the accounts and the details of the government. The chiefs of nomad tribes are called Ilkhânf, Ilbeggi, Wâli, Serdâr, Sheikh, Tushmâl; they are responsible for the collection of the revenues to the governors of the province in which their tribe resides.

Area and Population.

According to the latest and most trustworthy estimates, the country—extending for about 700 miles from north to south, and for 900 miles from east to west—contains an area of 628,000 square miles. A vast portion of this area is an absolute desert, and the population is everywhere so scanty as not to exceed, on the average, twelve inhabitants to the square mile. According to the latest estimates, based on personal observation of travellers and statistics of the Persian Home Office, the population of Persia numbered in 1881:—

Inhabitants of cities	1,963,800
Population belonging to wandering tribes	1,909,800
Inhabitants of villages and country districts	3,780,000
Total population	7,653,600

The population in 1900 is estimated at about 9 to 9½ millions.

The number of Europeans residing in Persia does not exceed 1,000.

The principal cities of Persia are:—Teherân, with 250,000; Tabriz, with 180,000; Ispahân, with 80,000; Meshed and Kermân, with 70,000; Yezd, with 55,000; Bârfurûsh and Shirâz, with 50,000; Hamadân, Kazvin, Kom, Kashân, Resht, each with 30,000 to 40,000 inhabitants. Of the nomads 260,000 are Arabs, 720,000 Turks, 675,000 Kurds and Leks, 20,700 Balûchis and Gipsies, 234,000 Lurs.

Religion.

Of the population about 8 millions belong to the Shîa'h faith, 800,000 Sunnîs, 9,000 Parsîs (Guebres), 35,000 Jews, 45,000 Armenians, and 25,000 Nestorians.

The Mahometans of Persia are mostly of the sect called Shîa'h, differing to some extent in religious doctrine, and more in historical belief, from the inhabitants of the Turkish Empire, who are called Sunnî. The Persian priesthood (Ulemâ) is very powerful, and works steadily against all progress. Any person capable of reading the Koran and interpreting its laws may act as a priest (Mullâ). As soon as such a priest becomes known for his just interpretation of the divine law, and for his knowledge of the traditions and articles of faith, he is called a Mujtahid, a chief priest. There are many Mujtahids in Persia, sometimes several in one town; there are, however, only four or five whose decisions are accepted as final. The highest authority, the chief priest of all, is the Mujtahid who resides at Kerbelâ, near Baghdâd, and some consider him the vicegerent of the Prophet, the representative of the Imâm. The Shah and the Government have no voice in the matter of appointing the Mujtahids, but the Sheikh-el-Islâm, chief judge, and the Imâm-i-Jum'ah, chief of the great mosque (Masjed-i-Jâm'ah) of a city, are appointed by Government. Under the Imâm-i-Jum'ah are the pish nemâz or khatib (leader of public prayers and reader of the Khutbeh, the Friday oration), the mu'azzin (crier for prayers), and sometimes the Mutavalli (guardian of the mosque). This latter, as well as the mu'azzin, need not necessarily be a priest. All

¹ The last holder of this office died on February 20, 1895; no successor has yet been appointed.

mosques and shrines have some endowments (wakf), and out of the proceeds of these are provided the funds for the salaries of the priests attached to them. The shrines of some favourite saints are so richly endowed as to be able to keep an immense staff of priests, servants, and hangers-on.

The Orthodox Armenians form two dioceses, each under a bishop. One bishop resides at Tabriz, the other at Ispahan. There are also a few hundred Roman Catholic Armenians in Persia. There is a wide tolerance exercised towards Armenians and Nestorians, Jews, and Parsîs in cities where Europeans reside; in other places, however, they occasionally suffer oppression from Mussulmans belonging to the lower classes.

Instruction.

There are a great number of colleges (medresseh), supported by public funds, in which students are instructed in religion and Persian and Arabic literature, as well as in a certain amount of scientific knowledge, and many schools for children, while private tutors are very common, being employed by all families who have the means. A polytechnic school with a number of European professors, opened in Teherân in 1849, has done much towards introducing the knowledge of Western languages and science into Persia. There are also military colleges at Teherân and Tabriz. Two or three preliminary schools with an improved system of teaching, supported by public subscriptions and small payments (4 sh. per month for each pupil), were opened in March, 1898, in Teherân, and since then similar schools have been established at Rasht, Bushire, Ispahan and other cities, all being under the supervision of the Minister of Public Instruction. The pupils in the new schools number about 3,000. But the bulk of the population are taught only to read the Koran. A 'political college,' Medresseh i Siasi, now having about 20 pupils, was opened in 1900, and prepares candidates for service in the Foreign Office, which pays 1,000*l.* per annum for its maintenance.

Justice.

Justice is administered by the governors and their representatives, and by the Sheikhs-el-Islâm and the priesthood. The former administer justice according to the Urf, the unwritten or common law; the latter according to the Shar', the written or divine law.

The dispensation of justice is always summary. In May, 1868, the Shah published a proclamation stating that henceforth no subject would be punished except by operation of law, and that all subjects had full liberty as to life and property. But another proclamation published in June annulled the first as far as regards liberty of property.

Finance.

The total revenue in cash and kind in 1839-40 amounted to 34,026,150 kranas, or (1 kr. = 12·95*d.*) 1,835,995*l.* In the year 1876-77 the amount was 50,700,000 kranas, or (1 kr. = 9·25*d.*) 1,950,000*l.* In 1888-89 it was 54,487,630 kranas or (1 kr. = 7·06*d.*) 1,602,580*l.* With the rise in the price of silver, the value of the revenue rose in 1890-91 to 1,775,000*l.*, and owing to the fall in silver the receipts for 1899-1900 are estimated at less than 1,500,000*l.*

The expenditure for the year 1888-89 amounted to about 50,100,000 kranas, and was about the same for 1898; of this expenditure 18,000,000 were for the army, 10,000,000 for pensions, 3,000,000 for allowances to princes, 600,000 for allowances to members of the Kajar tribe, 800,000 for

the Foreign Office, 5,000,000 for the royal court, 500,000 for colleges, 1,500,000 for civil service, 2,630,000 for local government expenses, 800,000 remission of revenue in poor districts; the remainder was paid into the Shah's treasury. The Foreign Office now costs about 1,600,000 tomans, but of other expenditures there are no later data.

About 82 per cent. of the revenue consists of payments in cash or kind raised by assessments upon towns, villages, and districts, each of which has to contribute a fixed sum, the amount of which is changed from time to time by tax-assessors (*mumayiz*) appointed by the Government. Almost the entire burthen of taxation lies upon the labouring classes. The amount collected from Christians, Jews, and Parsis is very small. About 15 per cent. of the revenue is from customs, while posts, telegraphs, fisheries, mines, and other concessions supply the remainder. In May, 1892, the Government concluded with the Imperial Bank of Persia a contract for the issue of a loan of 500,000*l.*, the produce of which should serve for the payment of an indemnity to the Tobacco Regie Company of Persia. The loan, guaranteed by the Customs receipts of Southern Persia and the Persian Gulf, was repayable in eighty half-yearly instalments together with 6 per cent. interest. Yearly instalments and interest were regularly paid until the redemption of the loan in 1900.

In January 1900, the Russian Imperial Government permitted the Russian Banque des Prêts de Perse to take up a loan to be issued by the Persian Government to the amount of 22,500,000 roubles, under the designation of Five per Cent. Persian Gold Loan of the Year 1900. The payment of interest and the redemption of the loan in the course of 75 years is guaranteed by all the Persian Customs receipts, with the exception of the revenues of the custom houses of the province of Fars and the ports of the Persian Gulf. The Persian Government undertook to redeem all its former foreign obligations out of the proceeds of this loan, and not to conclude, without the consent of the bank, any foreign loan before the amortisation of the Five per Cent. Gold Loan. The Persian Government also leaves it at the discretion of the bank to place on the market, if it considers necessary, bonds of the Persian loan to the extent of the balance of the debt owing to the bank, these bonds, in such case, to enjoy the full guarantee of the Russian Imperial Government. The English 1892 loan was redeemed in 1900.

Defence.

The Persian army, according to official returns of the Minister of War, numbers 105,500 men, of whom 5,000 form the artillery (20 batteries), 54,700 the infantry (78 battalions), 25,200 the cavalry, regular and irregular, and 7,200 militia (24 battalions). Of these troops, however, only half are liable to be called for service, while the actual number embodied—that is, the standing army—does not exceed 24,500. The number liable to be called for service is as follows:—Infantry, 35,400; irregular cavalry, but more or less drilled, 3,300; undrilled levies, 12,130; artillery, 2,500; camel artillery, 90; engineers, 100; total, 53,520.

By a decree of the Shâh, issued in July 1875, it was ordered that the army should for the future be raised by conscription, instead of by irregular levies, and that a term of service of twelve years should be substituted for the old system, under which the mass of the soldiers were retained for life; but the decree has never been enforced.

The organisation of the army is by provinces, tribes, and districts. A province furnishes several regiments; a tribe gives one and sometimes two, and a district contributes one. The commanding officers are generally selected from the chiefs of the tribe or district from which the regiment is raised. The Christians, Jews, and Parsis, as well as the Mussulman inhabitants of the Kashan and Yazd districts, are exempt from all military service. The army has been under the training of European officers of different nationalities for the last ninety years.

The navy consists of 2 vessels, built at Bremerhaven—the *Persepolis*, screw steamship, 600 tons, 450 horse-power, armed with four 3-inch guns; and the *Susa*, a river steamer, on the river Karûn, of 30 horse-power.

Production and Industry.

Besides wheat, barley, rice, fruits, and gums, Persia produces silk, chiefly in the region south-west of the Caspian. The silk produced in Gilan in 1899 was valued at 400,000*l.*, and, in addition, 532,546 kilogrammes of cocoons were exported to Europe. The opium industry is on the increase. The export is estimated at 4,800 chests, each chest containing about 132 lbs., worth from 16 to 20 shillings per lb. The opium sent to Europe is prepared for medicinal purposes, and that to China for smoking. The production of tragacanth gum is extending in the districts of Kermanshah, Shiraz, Ispahan, and Fars, the annual exports now exceeding 40,000*l.* in value. Tobacco is exported annually to the amount of 5,500 tons; cotton, 9,934,400 lbs.; wool, 9,000,000 lbs., about one-third to Bombay and the remainder, mixed with Turkish wool, chiefly to Marseilles. The wool produce of Khorassan is the finest, amounting to about 2,640,000 lbs. annually, worth 35,000*l.* Persian carpets, of which there are about thirty different kinds, are all made by hand, and the design varies with each carpet. The export of these carpets amounts to over 140,000*l.*

Tea plantations were started in the province of Gilân in the early part of 1901, and the last report (October) is very favourable. Plants and seed were obtained from India, Assam, and Ceylon.

The pearl-fishing industry in the Persian Gulf has its headquarters at Bahrein and Lingah, work being carried on also at Debay, Shargah, Abu-Thabi, and some other small places. There are no statistics of the fishery, but estimates, based on reports of native dealers, put the local value taken in 1899 at about 3,000,000 rupees. In 1900, owing to disease in one of the pearl banks, the output of pearls was smaller than usual.

The mineral deposits of Persia are considerable, but great distances from shipping ports or markets, want of good roads, and in many parts scarcity of fuel and water, have prevented any development on a large scale. Mines of lead and copper exist in nearly all the provinces, and have been worked from ancient times, but there are many considerable deposits yet untouched. Some of the lead ores are argentiferous, but the precious metal is not extracted. Tin ore has been found in Azerbaijan; antimony, nickel, cobalt, in the desert region near Yazd, zinc near Teheran, manganese and borax near Kerman, and there are enormous deposits of rich iron ore in several places; iron ochre is obtained on some islands in the Persian Gulf, and coal of good quality near Teheran; great seams of the latter in South-Eastern Persia are not worked. Salt pits are abundant; sulphur exists in small quantities; two mines of orpiment in North-Western Persia yield two or three tons per annum; at Zaj Kanin, near Kazvin, are some quarries of alum. Auriferous sands are plentiful, but the quantity of the gold in them is too small to make their working profitable. A naphtha-bearing zone extends along the western frontier from Kurdistan to the Persian Gulf, and traces of the oil have also been discovered in Northern Persia; a concession for working the former was granted to a British subject in June, 1901. The turquoise has been mined near Nishapur from an early age; other precious stones are not found. The total revenues to the Government under the head of royalties and rents from mines are less than 16,000*l.* per annum. In virtue of a concession granted to a Russian company in 1898, mining operations were to have commenced during the winter 1900-1901 in northern Azerbaijan, but nothing has yet been done.

Commerce.

The principal centres of commerce are Tabriz, Teherân, and Ispahân; the principal ports, Bender Abbas, Lingah, and Bushire on the Persian Gulf, and Enzeli, Meshed i Sar, and Bender i Gez on the Caspian. Until quite recently the Customs were farmed out, and a great part of the revenue was lost to the State. Persian subjects paid an import and export duty varying from 1½ to 8 per cent. on the frontier, and road, transit and gate dues at many places in the interior, while Europeans, in accordance with the Turkmanchai treaty of February, 1828, between Persia and Russia, paid 5 per cent. On March 21, 1899, the Government abolished the farm system in Azerbaijan and Kerman-shah, and one year later, when the receipts in the two provinces for the year were found to be much in excess of the farm money of previous years, the farm system was abolished altogether. However, the districts of Muhamrah (with imports and exports valued at about 300,000*l.* per annum), of the Karûn River and of Kurdistan on the western frontier, that of Sistân on the eastern frontier, and some of the smaller ports on the Persian Gulf, were then not interfered with, and the greater part of the Persian Gulf pearl trade also escaped the authorities. No statistics having been published, the value of the imports and exports in former years could only be estimated on the basis of the farm money which the farmers of the Customs paid to the Government and the profits which they were supposed to have made, and by taking the average of the duty at 4 per cent. of the value, and assuming that the farmers made a profit of 20 per cent., the value of the imports and exports for 1899-1900 was estimated at 10,500,000*l.* It is now seen that this was an over-estimate, for according to figures obtained from the Administrator-General of the Customs, the value of the imports and exports in 1900-1901 in all provinces and districts, excepting those that were not interfered with as mentioned above, was only 8,000,000*l.*, and a liberal allowance being made for the excepted districts, the total could not have been more than 8,600,000*l.* It is believed that the receipts for Customs during the year 1900-1901 amounted to 320,000*l.*, or to exactly 4 per cent. on the value of the imports and exports which were controlled by the Department. The following table, showing the value of the imports and exports from and to the different countries, in the year 1900-01, has been compiled from the figures obtained from the Persian Custom House:—

	Imports		Exports		Total value of Commerce	
	Value £	Per cent.	Value £	Per cent.	Value £	Per cent.
Russia . . .	2,858,000	55.9	1,643,000	56.3	4,501,000	56.3
Great Britain . . .	1,400,000	27.4	520,000	18.0	1,920,000	24.0
Turkey . . .	235,000	4.6	248,000	8.6	483,000	6.0
France . . .	272,000	5.3	156,000	5.3	428,000	5.4
Austria . . .	200,000	3.9	—	—	200,000	2.5
China and Japan . . .	40,000	.8	268,000	9.3	308,000	3.8
Afghanistan . . .	28,000	.6	18,000	.6	46,000	.6
Germany . . .	24,000	.5	—	—	24,000	.3
Other countries . . .	80,000	1.0	40,000	1.4	120,000	1.1
Totals . . .	5,107,000	100.0	2,893,000	100.0	8,000,000	100

On April 7, 1901, all interior transit, road and gate dues were abolished, and Persian subjects pay since then the same as Europeans, a uniform duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, and if the estimate of 8,600,000*l.* for the total value of the commerce be correct, the receipts for customs for 1901-1902 should amount to 430,000*l.*

The imports into Persia consist mostly of cotton fabrics, cloth, glass, woollen goods, carriages, sugar, petroleum, tea, coffee, drugs, &c. The exports principally consist of dried fruits, opium, cotton and wool, silk, carpets, pearls, turquoises, rice, &c.

The following figures from Persian Gulf Consular Reports and from reports published by the Persian Custom House relate to the foreign trade of the year 1900.

Ports	Imports from			Exports to		
	India	U.K.	Total	India	U.K.	Total
Bushire . . .	277,542	715,437	1,323,063	135,974	155,174	710,338
Lingah . . .	238,159	—	501,434	216,020	2,733	470,198
Bunder Abbas . . .	204,306	69,597	338,946	86,363	5,669	102,671
Mohammerah . . .	89,442	118,820	281,570	68,869	12,544	115,339
Total . . .	809,449	903,854	2,444,013	506,226	178,120	1,398,546

In 1900 the total tonnage entered and cleared at these ports 1,025,363 tons, of which 896,414 was British.

The chief imports through these ports in 1900 were:—cotton goods, 496,359*l.* at Bushire; 192,315*l.* at Mohammerah, and 49,667*l.* at Lingah; grain and pulse, 104,350*l.* at Bushire, and 59,393*l.* at Lingah; sugar, 159,268*l.* at Bushire, and 30,704*l.* at Mohammerah; pearls, 183,334*l.* at Lingah; tea, 130,330*l.* at Bunder Abbas; indigo, 35,716*l.* at Bushire. The chief exports were: opium, 4,689 chests valued at 343,860*l.* from Bushire, and 183 chests valued at 10,980*l.* from Mohammerah; gum, 60,912*l.* from Bushire; carpets, 59,039*l.* from Bushire; pearls, 183,333*l.* from Lingah; mother-o'-pearl, 12,406*l.* from Bushire; 2,284 horses valued at 45,680*l.* from Muhamrah. The transit trade through Trebizond in 1900 comprised merchandise on its way to Persia amounting to the value of 405,300*l.*, of which 200,040*l.* was from Great Britain. The more important articles were cottons, 140,180*l.*; woollens, 101,660*l.*; tea, 60,720*l.* The exports from Persia through Trebizond amounted to 221,500*l.* of which the value of 20,970*l.* was shipped to Great Britain, and 163,000*l.* to Turkey and Egypt. The chief exports were carpets, 143,210*l.*; silk goods, 43,790*l.*; dried fruit, 22,690*l.* The trade of Meshed in 1899-1900 comprised imports from Russia amounting to 178,707*l.* of which 76,033*l.* was for sugar, and 46,987*l.* for piece goods; and exports to Russia amounting to 147,575*l.* of which 52,352*l.* was for skins and leather, 22,565*l.* for wool, and 22,610*l.* for carpets. There were also imports from Afghanistan valued at 9,778*l.*, and exports to Afghanistan, 8,104*l.* Persia has a large trade with Russia, amounting for imports to about 850,000*l.*, and for exports to about 350,000*l.* annually.

The direct trade of Persia with the United Kingdom in each of the last five years was as follows, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Persia . . .	147,129	197,778	193,291	148,027	180,279
Exports of British produce to Persia	273,786	427,150	317,345	351,912	377,370

The direct imports from Persia into Great Britain in 1900 consisted mainly of opium, valued at 21,844*l.*; shells, 10,123*l.*; wool, 15,998*l.*; fruit, 12,564*l.*; gum, 61,724*l.*; woollen manufactures, 7,348*l.* Cotton goods, of the value of 335,021*l.*, and woollen goods, 5,196*l.*, were the staple articles of British export to Persia in 1900.

Money and Credit.

The Shah in 1889 granted a concession to Baron Julius de Reuter for the formation of an Imperial 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, and incorporated by Royal Charter granted by H. M. the late Queen, and dated September 2, 1889. The authorised capital is 4 millions sterling, which may be increased. The bank started with a capital of one million sterling, of which the greater part was remitted to Persia at the then reigning exchange of 32-34. In consequence of the great fall in silver and the rise in the exchange, to 50 or more, the capital was reduced in December 1894, to 650,000*l.* The bank has the exclusive right of issuing bank-notes—not exceeding 800,000*l.* without the assent of the Persian Government. The issue of notes on the basis of the silver krân. The coin in reserve for the first two years was 50 per cent.; it is now 33 per cent. The bank had the exclusive right of working throughout the Empire the iron, copper, lead, mercury, coal, petroleum, manganese, borax, and asbestos mines, not already conceded. It started business in Persia in October 1889, in April 1890 took over the Persian business of the New Oriental Bank Corporation (London), which had established branches and agencies in Persia in the summer of 1888, and now has branches at Tabriz, Resht, Meshed, Ispahan, Yezd, Shiraz, Bushire, and Bombay; and agencies at several other towns. The mining rights were ceded to the Persian Bank Mining Rights Corporation, Limited, which was formed in April 1890, and went into liquidation in January, 1894. There are also established at Teheran the Russian 'Banque des Prêts de Perse' (which is connected with the Russian State Bank and floated the 1900 loan to Persia), and a branch of the Russian 'Banque de Commerce de Moscou.'

Communications.

A small railway from Teheran to Shah Abdul-azim (six miles) was opened in July, 1888, and is in the hands of a Belgian company, 'Société des chemins de fer et tramways de Perse.' The river Karûn at the head of the Persian Gulf has been opened to foreign navigation as far as Ahwâz, and Messrs. Lynch Brothers are running a steamer on it once a fortnight, with a subsidy from the British Government. In virtue of a concession to a Persian subject, Messrs. Lynch have obtained certain rights and employed some capital, about 5,500*l.*, for opening a caravan road (improved mule track) and constructing some bridges between Ahwâz and Ispahan. Three bridges, two iron, one stone, have been erected, and the road was opened in the autumn of 1900.

The only carriageable roads in Persia are Teherân-Kom and Teherân-Kazvin, each about 91 miles, and on the latter mails and travellers are conveyed by post-carts. A concession for the construction of a cart road with the option of changing it later for a "chaussée," or macadamized road, from Kazvin to Enzeli on the Caspian was granted to a Russian firm in 1893, and the Russian Government having aided with capital and guarantee, construction was begun in 1897 and the road opened for traffic in August, 1899. The concession includes the road from Kazvin to Teherân, which has been open for wheeled traffic since 1880, and a branch from Kazvin to Hamadan, not yet surveyed.

Persia has a system of telegraphs consisting of about 4,800 miles of line, with about 7,000 miles of wire, and 95 stations.

(a) 675 miles of line with three wires—that is, 2,025 miles of wire between Bushire and Teherân—are worked by an English staff, and form the 'Indo-European Telegraph Department in Persia,' an English Government department, established in virtue of the conventions of 1868 and 1872 between the British and Persian Governments. (b) 415 miles of line with three wires, 1,245 miles of wire between Teherân and Julfâ on the Russo-Persian frontier, are worked by the Indo-European Telegraph Company, Limited, according to its concession of 1868. A new convention between the British and Persian Governments was signed in August, 1901, for the construction and working by the British Government of a three-wire line, 900 miles in length, from Kashân to British Balûchistan via Yezd, Kerman, Bam and Bampur. (c) About 3,700 miles of single wire lines belong to the Persian Government, and are worked by a Persian staff. A line, connecting some posts along the north-western frontier with Tabriz and Arlabil was constructed in 1899. Preparations are now made for the construction of a line from Meshed to Sistân, about 300 miles in length. During the year 1899-1900, 152,837 messages with an aggregate of 2,135,375 words were transmitted by the English Government and Indo-European Telegraph Company's lines. The average time of transmission of a message between Karachi and England was fifty-two minutes. The income of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year 1899-1900 was 111,867*l.*; that of the Indo-European Telegraph Company for the same year, 154,926*l.* The Persian lines are held in farm by the Minister of Telegraphs for 300,000 krâns (6,000*l.*) per annum. No statistics are published.

The first regular postal service, established by an Austrian official in Persian employ, was opened January, 1877. Under it mails are regularly conveyed to and from the principal cities in Persia. There is a service twice a week to and from Europe via Resht or Tabriz and Tiflis (letters to be marked 'via Russia'), and a weekly service to India via Bushire. There are 84 post offices. From August to November 1898 the posts were held in farm by the Minister of Posts for 700,000 krâns (14,000*l.*) per annum; the farm was then reduced to 400,000 krâns, and in September, 1899, increased to 600,000 krâns (12,000*l.*) per annum. In March, 1901, the farm system was abolished and the receipts for the year 1901-02 are expected to amount to 8,000*l.* As to the number of letters, postcards, parcels, &c., conveyed, no statistics are obtainable.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The monetary unit is the krân, a silver coin, formerly weighing 28 nak-hods (88 grains), then reduced to 26 nak-hods (77 grains), now weighing only 24 nak-hods (71 grains) or somewhat less. The proportion of pure silver was before the new coinage (commenced 1877) 92 to 95 per cent.; it was then

for some time 90 per cent., and is now about 89½ per cent. The value of the krân has in consequence much decreased. In 1874 a krân had the value of a franc, 25 being equal to 1*l*. In consequence of the recent fall in the price of silver, the value of a krân is at present (September, 1899) 4*½d*., a 1*l*. bill on London being worth 50 krâns, which was also the average exchange for 1898-99.

The coins in circulation, with their values calculated at exchange 1*l*. = 50 krâns, are:—

Copper.		Silver.	
<i>Pâl</i>	0·12 <i>d</i> .	Five <i>Shâhls</i> = 10 <i>Pâl</i> = ½ <i>Krân</i>	1·20 <i>d</i> .
<i>Shâhl</i> = 2 <i>Pâl</i>	0·24 <i>d</i> .	Ten <i>Shâhls</i> = 1 <i>Krân</i>	2·40 <i>d</i> .
Two <i>Shâhls</i> = 4 <i>Pâl</i>	0·48 <i>d</i> .	One <i>Krân</i> = 20 <i>Shâhls</i>	4·80 <i>d</i> .
Four <i>Shâhls</i> = (1 <i>Abbâsst</i>)	0·96 <i>d</i> .	Two <i>Krâns</i>	9·60 <i>d</i> .
		Five <i>Krâns</i>	2 <i>s</i> . 0·00 <i>d</i> .

In consequence of an excess of coinage by a former mint-master the copper money greatly depreciated in value since 1896 and were circulating at less than its price of copper, viz. 80 to 83 copper shahis (weighing about ½ lb.) to one silver krân (4½*d*.). The Government then decided to introduce a nickel coinage instead; great quantities of five and ten centimes pieces, of same size and weight as those current in Belgium, were coined at Brussels and put into circulation in the Autumn of 1900, the copper coinage being withdrawn.

Gold coins are: ½ *Toman*, 1 *Toman*, 2, 5 and 10 *Tomans*. The *Toman* is nominally worth 10 *Krâns*; very few gold pieces are in circulation, and a gold *Toman* is at present worth 16·50 *Krâns* = 6*s*. 7½*d*.

Accounts are reckoned in dinârs, an imaginary coin, the ten-thousandth part of a toman of ten krâns. A krân therefore = 1,000 dinârs; one shâhi = 50 dinârs.

The unit of weight is the miskâl (71 grains), subdivided into 24 nakhods (2·96 grains) of 4 gandum (74 grain) each. Sixteen miskâls make a sir, and 5 sir make an abbâssi, also called wakkeh, kervânkeh. Most articles are bought and sold by a weight called batman or man. The mans most frequently in use are:—

<i>Man-i-Tabriz</i> = 8 <i>Abbâssls</i>	..	= 640 <i>Miskâls</i>	= 6·49 lbs.
<i>Man-i-Noh Abbâsst</i> = 9 <i>Abbâssls</i>	..	= 720 ..	= 7·30 ..
<i>Man-i-Kohneh</i> (the old man)	..	= 1,000 ..	= 10·14 ..
<i>Man-i-Shâh</i> = 2 <i>Tabriz Mans</i>	..	= 1,280 ..	= 12·98 ..
<i>Man-i-Roy</i> = 4 ..	..	= 2,560 ..	= 25·96 ..
<i>Man-i-Bender Abbâsst</i>	..	= 840 ..	= 8·52 ..
<i>Man-i-Hâshemt</i> = 16 <i>Mans</i> of ..	..	720 ..	= 116·80 ..
Corn, straw, coal, &c., are sold by <i>Kharodr</i> = 100 <i>Tabriz Mans</i> = 649 ..			

The unit of measure is the zar or gez; of this standard several are in use. The most common is the one of 40·95 inches; another, used in Azerbâijân, equals 44·09 inches. A farsakh theoretically = 6,000 zar of 40·95 inches = 3·87 miles. Some calculate the farsakh at 6,000 zar of 44·09 inches = 4·17 miles.

The measure of surface is jerib = 1,000 to 1,066 square zar of 40·95 inches = 1,294 to 1,379 square yards.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PERSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Mirza Mohamed Ali Khan, Amir-Tuman, Ala-es-Saltaneh, accredited March 4, 1890.

Councillor of Legation.—Mirza Mehdi Khan, Moîn-el-Vezareh.

Secretaries.—Mirza Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Mirza Hussein Khan.

Consul-General.—H. S. Foster, M.P.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERSIA.

Teherdn: Envoy, Minister, and Consul-General.—Sir Arthur Hardinge, K.C.M.G., C.B., appointed August 12, 1900.

First Secretary of Legation.—C. L. Des Graz.

Military Attaché.—Major Hon. H. Napier.

There are Consular representatives at Tehran, Tabriz (C.-G.), Resht, Bunder Abbas, Bushire (C.-G.), Meshed (C.-G.), Ispahan (C.-G.), Sistan, Kerman, Muhumrah, Shirâz, Kermanshâh, Hamadân, and Yezd.

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PERU.

(REPÚBLICA 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 July 28, 1821; but it was not till after a war, protracted till 1824, that the country gained its actual freedom from Spanish rule. The Republic is politically divided into departments, and the departments into provinces. The present Constitution, proclaimed October 16, 1856, was revised November 25, 1860. It is modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives, the latter composed of deputies of the provinces, in the proportion of one for every 30,000 inhabitants or fraction exceeding 15,000, and the former of representatives in the proportion of four senators for each department which has more than eight provinces; three for each department which has less than eight provinces and more than four; two for each department which has less than five and more than one; one for a department having only one province; and one for the littoral province of Callao. Senators must have an income of 1,000 soles a year, or belong to a scientific profession; and deputies 500 soles a year, or belong to a scientific profession. Both senators and deputies are now elected by a direct vote, and so are municipal councillors.

The executive power is entrusted to a President, elected for 4 years, and not re-eligible till after another 4 years. There are two Vice-Presidents, who take the place of the President only in case of his death or incapacity, and they are elected for four years. The President and Vice-Presidents are elected by direct vote.

President of the Republic.—Señor Eduardo de Romaña, installed September 8, 1899.

Vice-Presidents.—Señor Isaac Alzamora and Señor Federico Bresani.

The President exercises his executive functions through a Cabinet of six ministers, holding office at his pleasure. The ministers are those of the Interior, War and Marine, Foreign Affairs, Justice, Finance and Public Works. None of the President's acts have any value without the signature of a minister.

Area and Population.

There has been no enumeration of the population in recent years. The census returns of 1876 put the number of inhabitants 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 population of the capital, Lima, is estimated at over 100,000, Callao 16,000 (35,000 in 1880), Arequipa 35,000, Cuzco 20,000, Iquitos district 12,000.

The Republic (including Tacna) is divided into 18 departments and 2 provinces (Callao and Moquegua), the areas of which, according to estimates supplied by the Lima Geographical Society, are given below with the population, according to the census returns of 1876 and an estimate for 1896. The estimate, however, is not to be accepted as satisfactory, grave doubts being entertained whether the population is increasing:—

Departments	Area : English square miles	Population		Pop. per square mile, 1896
		1876	1896	
Piura	16,825	135,615	213,909	12·7
Cajamarca	12,538	212,746	442,412	35·2
Amazonas	13,943	34,284	70,676	5·0
Loreto	288,456	61,905	100,596	0·4
Liberdad	10,206	147,336	250,931	24·5
Ancachs	16,562	284,830	428,703	25·9
Lima	13,310	225,800	298,106	22·4
Callao	14	34,492	48,118	3437·0
Huancavelica	9,251	103,069	223,796	24·2
Huanuco	14,024	78,991	145,309	10·3
Junin	23,347	209,759	394,393	16·9
Ica	8,718	60,255	90,962	10·4
Ayacucho	18,185	142,215	302,469	16·6
Cuzco	156,270	243,032	438,646	2·8
Puno	41,198	259,449	537,345	13·0
Arequipa	21,947	157,046	229,007	10·4
Moquegua	5,549	28,785	42,604	7·7
Apurimac	8,187	118,525	177,387	20·4
Lambayeque	4,614	86,738	124,691	26·9
Tacna	12,590	36,009	50,449	4·0
Total	695,733	2,660,881	4,600,999	6·6

There are, besides, many uncivilised Indians, but their numbers are absolutely unknown.

As a result of the war with Chile, the latter country has annexed the province of Tarapacá. The Chilians have also, under the treaty signed in 1883 and ratified in 1884, occupied the provinces of Tacna and Arica since 1883. A popular vote should in 1894 have decided to which country they are to belong, but owing to the failure of negotiations for arriving at a *modus operandi*, the decision was deferred. A convention for the purpose of carrying out the plébiscite was signed at Santiago, April 16, 1898, but, two years afterwards, was rejected by the Chilean House of Representatives. In consequence of the unsatisfactory state of this question diplomatic relations between Chile and Peru are at present suspended. Territorial disputes with Bolivia will, according to an agreement of November 25, 1901, be submitted to arbitration.

Religion.

By the terms of the Constitution there exists absolute political, but not religious freedom, the charter prohibiting the public exercise of any other religion than the Roman Catholic, which is declared the religion of the State. But practically there is a certain amount of tolerance, there being Anglican

churches and missionary schools in Callao, Lima, and Cuzco. In 1897 an Act was passed enabling non-Catholics to contract civil marriages, and in May, 1899, a presidential decree regulating the formalities to be observed was issued. At the census of 1876 there were 5,087 Protestants, 498 Jews; other religions, 27,073.

Instruction.

Elementary education is compulsory for both sexes, and is free in the public schools that are maintained by the municipalities. In 1898 there were in Peru 1,226 official schools with 76,442 enrolled pupils, and 318 free schools with 15,441 enrolled pupils: total, 1,544 primary schools with 91,883 enrolled pupils. The attendance at the official schools was 51,501 and at the free schools 11,797: total attendance, 63,298, of whom 22,087 were girls. The number of teachers was 1,991. The cost of primary instruction was 483,581 soles. High schools are maintained by the Government in the capitals of the departments, the pupils paying a moderate fee. In 1898 there were 2,168 pupils enrolled at these colleges. The cost of the instruction in the colleges was 186,223 soles. There is in Lima a central university, called 'Universidad de San Marcos,' the most ancient in America, its charter, granted by Philip II., being dated 1572; it has faculties of jurisprudence, literature, medicine, political science, and theology; in 1898 it had 650 students. There are also universities at Arequipa (136 students), Cuzco (54 students), and Trujillo (36 students). The amount spent on the universities in the year was 186,611 soles. Lima possesses a school of mines and civil engineering, created in 1874, with good collections and laboratories. There are in the capital and in some of the principal towns private high schools under the direction of English, German, and Italian staffs. Lima has also a public library, besides that of the university and school of mines.

Finance.

The public revenue is mainly derived from customs. A departmental and municipal direct tax is levied, at the rate of 5 per cent. (with a rebate of one-fifth of the tax for cash) on the rent derived from real property. For the collection of the dues on alcohol, opium, tobacco, and stamps, a contract was made in 1900 with a syndicate formed for the purpose. The syndicate will retain 60,000*l*, for expenses of collection, and also 6 per cent. of the profits, and will hand over the remaining 94 per cent. to the Government. In 1896 salt was declared to be a Government monopoly, the proceeds from which shall be devoted exclusively to the ransom of Tacna and Arica; the administration of this branch of revenue has been farmed to a company.

The revenue and expenditure for 5 years (ended May 31) were as follows in soles (10 soles = 1*l*.).

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Revenue . .	9,826,196	10,721,520	10,785,850	13,701,370	14,123,278
Expenditure .	9,064,255	11,308,240	11,488,240	12,817,910	13,919,970

The excess of revenue over expenditure is only apparent; many services are not attended to. The estimates for 1901 were as follows:—

Sources of Revenue		Branches of Expenditure	
	Soles		Soles
Customs	7,857,100	Congress	385,250
Taxes	5,485,360	Ministry of Interior . .	2,951,400
Salt Monopoly . .	800,000	" Foreign Affairs . .	634,590
Posts and Telegraphs .	461,330	" Justice	1,314,710
Various	706,110	" Finance	4,688,700
		" War, Marine . .	3,364,530
		" Public Works . .	378,280
Total	15,309,900	Total	13,717,460

The foreign debt of Peru was made up of two loans, contracted in England in 1870 and 1872:—

	£
Railway 6 per cent. loan of 1870	11,141,580
" 5 per cent. loan of 1872	20,437,500
Total	31,579,080

These two loans were secured on the guano deposits and the general resources of Peru. No interest having been paid on the foreign debt since 1876, the arrears in 1889 amounted to 22,998,651*l*. In January, 1890, by the final ratification of the Grace-Donoughmore contract, Peru was released of all responsibility for the two loans, and the bondholders had ceded to them all the railways, guano deposits, mines, and lands of the State for 66 years. In 1892, and subsequently, arrangements were made with Chile that a portion of the proceeds of the sales of guano should be paid as interest to the bondholders, but certain disputed claims delayed the distribution of the money deposited in the Bank of England. Arbitration proceedings, begun in 1893, were terminated in November, 1901, by the award of the court at Lausanne respecting the distribution of the amount in dispute (558,566*l*.).

The internal liabilities of Peru, consisting of internal debt and floating debt, amount to about 4,000,000*l*., bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum.

Defence.

The army, on a peace footing, consists of six battalions of infantry, which until lately numbered barely 200 men each; but their strength will now be raised to about 320 men. The cavalry will also be strengthened, and will consist of seven squadrons, numbering about 800 officers and men. There is a regiment of artillery, numbering 600 men; 20,000 Mauser rifles, 24 gatling guns, and 24 light guns have been purchased lately. Four officers have been lent by the French Government for the purpose of reorganising the army. A military school has been opened at Chorrillos, near Lima. There is also a police force numbering between 2,000 and 3,000 men.

The Peruvian navy now consists of 4 vessels: the *Lima*, a cruiser of 1,700 tons displacement, the *Constitucion*, a transport, the *Santa Rosa* and *Chalucco*, small steamers used as transport or despatch boats.

Industry.

The chief productions of Peru are cotton, coffee, and sugar. The cotton exports reached 5,556 tons in 1897, 6,712 tons in 1898, and 5,876 tons in 1899; 7,246 tons in 1900. The chief coffee-growing districts are those of Chancha-

mayo, Pórené and Paucartambo in Central Peru, where the Peruvian Corporation has done much useful colonising work. The concession to the Corporation comprises about 2,750,000 acres, but the labour and transport difficulties in the tropical forest region are serious; much less than half the area conceded for colonisation is as yet occupied. The export of coffee in 1897 was 1,239 tons; in 1898, 1,245 tons; in 1899, 1,215 tons; in 1900, 1,450 tons. The sugar industry is carried on chiefly in the coast region. The total area devoted to sugar cultivation is about 187,000 acres, of which 95,000 are planted with cane. The export in 1897 amounted to 105,000 tons; in 1898, 103,718 tons; in 1899, 102,789 tons; in 1900, 112,000 tons. Cocoa, rice, tobacco, wines and spirits, maize, are also produced. The most important coca growing district is in the province of Otuzco in the department of La Libertad, where there are 9 coca estates with, altogether, about 2,700,000 coca trees. In 1900 there were exported 623 tons of coca and 10,479 pounds of cocaine. Besides, there are in the country cinchona, dyes, and medicinal plants. There is a large export of wool: alpaca, 2,030,700 kilogrammes in 1898; sheep wool, 1,280,000 kilogrammes; Lama wool, 176,800 kilogrammes. Rubber is collected in large quantities and shipped down the Amazon from Iquitos, over 1,500 tons annually. The guano deposits on Huanillos, Punta Lobos, and Pabellon de Pica, which had been delivered over to the Peruvian Corporation, reverted to the Chilean Government on February 2, 1901; but those on the island of Lobos de Afuera still remain in possession of the Corporation.

The number of mining claims of all kinds in 1899 was 4,714, including gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, quicksilver, coal, salt, sulphur, and petroleum. Many of the claims, however, are unworked. Gold is found in most of the departments of Peru, but mining operations are now, in general, attended with little success. Many gold fields have been abandoned or are worked only by natives. In the department of Junin the mines of Cerro de Pasco, a ridge of gravelly sand, yield 31 to 52 grm. to the metric ton. Other important silver mines in active working are those at Caylloma, Castrovirreina, and Recuay. The silver produced and melted into bars at Cerro de Pasco was, in 1891, 1,277,532 oz.; in 1892, 1,304,152 oz.; in 1893, 1,331,840 oz.; in 1894, 1,190,072 oz.; in 1895, 1,398,928 oz.; in 1896, 1,381,880 oz.; in 1897, 1,270,248 oz.; in 1898, 1,000,704 oz. The copper ore, containing from 30 to 50 per cent. of copper, exported from Cerro de Pasco, amounted in 1900 to 16,800 tons. The value of the ores of all metals exported from Peru in 1898 was 9,481,210 soles; in 1899, 10,667,013 soles; in 1900, 16,950,558 soles.

Anthracite and bituminous coal fields are reported to exist in the province of Hualgayoe, about 120 miles from Pascamayo, and deposits of coal are known in the Huamachuco and other districts. Railways for the development of the coal fields were under consideration; but capital was not forthcoming.

In the manufacturing industries Peru is making some progress. In the north straw hats are plaited; in the neighbourhood of Cuzco coarse woollen blankets and cloth are woven; there are in Peru 6 cotton-drill factories, producing each about 300,000 pieces of 40 yards each, representing a total consumption of 1,400 tons of cotton. Other articles of manufacture are beer, boots and shoes, candles, cigars, wines, clothing, soap.

Commerce.

The value of the trade of Peru in 4 years has been as follows (10 soles = 1*l*.):—

	1897	1898	1899	1900 ¹
Imports	<i>Soles</i> 16,128,649	<i>Soles</i> 19,297,272	<i>Soles</i> 21,230,183	<i>Soles</i> 23,171,500
Exports	28,168,452	30,274,775	33,615,311	44,979,990

¹ Exclusive of Iquitos trade.

The principal imports and exports were:—

Imports	1899	1900	Exports	1899	1898
	<i>Soles</i>	<i>Soles</i>		<i>Soles</i>	<i>Soles</i>
Cottons	3,770,317	3,612,570	Ores	10,667,013	16,950,551
Woolens	1,451,361	1,477,630	Sugar	10,103,518	14,558,420
Other tissues	525,606	665,090	Wool	3,118,066	2,966,730
Furniture, &c.	1,324,489	1,691,620	Cotton	1,787,478	3,260,740
Small wares, &c.	7,988,644	11,768,150	Coffee	484,050	654,310
Provisions, &c.	2,380,950	2,529,030	Borax	611,024	566,370
Wines, &c.	365,856	455,840	Hides	783,449	1,085,680
Drugs, &c.	927,720	971,540	Rice	426,591	689,080
			Cocaine	675,075	1,161,780

The distribution of the trade was mainly as follows:—

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	1899	1900	1899	1900
	<i>Soles</i>	<i>Soles</i>	<i>Soles</i>	<i>Soles</i>
United Kingdom	7,571,151	10,811,450	14,854,540	20,892,680
Germany	3,451,516	3,605,990	3,357,231	5,159,930
U.S. America	2,183,109	2,974,360	5,146,531	9,548,960
France	1,733,954	1,563,490	749,826	1,204,680
Chile	1,525,656	914,133	4,940,373	6,105,200
Italy	766,532	970,750	33,162	55,860
Belgium	591,919	725,390	197,379	21,250
Spain	146,621	142,610	—	32,010
Ecuador	81,276	55,600	335,416	444,030
Bolivia	52,133	98,360	626,066	995,810

The commercial intercourse between Peru and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, for each of the last 5 years:—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into United Kingdom from Peru	1,288,383	1,453,627	1,537,428	1,308,130	1,307,004
Exports of British produce to Peru	902,086	728,211	805,793	814,039	948,627

The quantities and value of the imports of guano into Great Britain from Peru in the last 6 years were as follows:—

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Quantities, tons	29,560	4,834	6,680	15,201	13,806	18,332
Value . . . £	260,901	21,576	30,675	69,176	65,036	90,475

Imports into the United Kingdom from Peru are:—sugar, 1,380,622*l.* in 1879; 129,353*l.* in 1900; sheep and alpaca wool, 205,839*l.* in 1900; raw cotton, 195,389*l.* in 1900; copper ore and copper, 154,783*l.* in 1899; 250,659*l.* in 1900; silver ore, 77,967*l.* in 1899; 78,377*l.* in 1900; nitre, 35,490*l.* in 1899; oil in 1900; borax, 36,980*l.* in 1900.

The chief exports from Great Britain to Peru are:—cotton goods, 368,567*l.*; woollens, 135,453*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 122,051*l.*; machinery, 69,258*l.* in 1900.

Shipping and Navigation.

At the port of Callao in 1900, of vessels of over 50 tons, 497 vessels of 659,314 tons (214 vessels of 346,539 tons British) entered, and 494 vessels of 655,859 tons (216 of 349,391 tons British) cleared. There entered also 889 vessels, under 50 tons, of 11,935 tons. The vessels of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and of the Chilean Company, plying between Chile and Central America and San Francisco, call at almost every Peruvian port.

The merchant navy of Peru in 1900 consisted of 5 steamers of 4,253 tons, and 57 sailing vessels of over 50 tons, their aggregate tonnage being 24,295 tons; total tonnage, 28,548.

Internal Communications.

Good roads and bridges are required all over the country. A road is being constructed from La Merced in Chanchamayo to the Pichis River, by which communication with the Amazon will be established; on this road a large sum has been spent, but the result, so far, is unsatisfactory. A carriage road is to be made from Oroya, the terminus of the Central Railway, to Cerro de Pasco, 66 miles, where at present the sole means of transport is by llamas, horses, and mules. The construction of a carriage road from Sicuani, the railway terminus, to Cuzco, 90 miles, has been completed.

In 1898 the total working length of the Peruvian railways was 1,035 miles, of which 844 miles was worked by the Peruvian Corporation. The Peruvian railways, including those ceded to Chile, cost about 36 millions sterling. A contract has been signed for the construction of a railway from Oroya to Cerro de Pasco, 80 miles, a concession for 25 years being granted to the contractor. The Peruvian Corporation works a navigation system on Lake Titicaca and the Desaguadero river. In the year 1900–01 the gross receipts from railways and steamers amounted to 493,827*l.*; the working expenses to 293,069*l.*; the net receipts being 200,759*l.* exclusive of 3,430*l.* from the companies which work the Pisco to Ica and Chimbote lines.

The length of State telegraph lines in 1897 was 1,400 miles, and of the Corporation lines, 533 miles. There are 48 telegraph offices. In 1897, 121,492 telegrams were despatched. The telegraph cables laid on the west coast of America have stations at Paita, Callao, Lima, and Mollendo, and thus Peru is placed in direct communication with the telegraphic system of the world. A telephone system has a network of 2,300 miles.

In 1899, 9,311,856 letters, post-cards, &c., passed through the Post Office; there are 338 offices.

Money and Credit.

A decree was issued by the President of the Republic on January 10, 1898, to give effect to the law of December 29, 1897, establishing a gold currency. By Act of December 9, 1901, gold became the only standard. The national gold coin, the *libra*, is of the same standard and weight as the pound sterling, which is also legal tender. Silver is legal tender up to 100 soles. The gold and silver coinage of Peru in recent years has been to the following nominal amount:—

Years	Gold	Silver	Total
	Soles	Soles	Soles
1898	401,030	120,000	521,030
1899	338,350	165,000	503,350
1900	635,330	225,000	860,330
1898-1900	1,374,710	510,000	1,884,710

From 1897 to December 31, 1900, British gold coin was imported into Peru to the amount of 610,315*l*.

In Peru the commercial banks are: the Bank of Peru and London, with a paid-up capital and reserve fund of 2,116,100 soles; the Italian Bank, paid-up capital and reserve fund of 1,260,289 soles; the International Bank of Peru, paid-up capital and reserve fund of 724,776 soles, and the Banco Popular, recently established, with a capital and reserve fund of 724,776 soles. There is also a Savings Bank, with deposits amounting to over 1,500,000 soles.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The gold coin is the *Libra*=the English sovereign. The coinage of gold 5-sole pieces (equivalent to half sovereigns) has been authorised. Silver coins are the *Sol* (10 soles=1 *libra*), $\frac{1}{2}$ sol, $\frac{1}{4}$ sol, $\frac{1}{8}$ sol, $\frac{1}{16}$ sol, $\frac{1}{32}$ sol. Bronze coins are 1 and 2 centavo pieces (100 centavos=1 sol).

The Ounce	=	1·014 ounce avoirdupois.
„ <i>Libra</i>	=	1·014 lb.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	=	101·44 lbs.
„ <i>Arroba</i> { of 25 pounds	=	25·36 „
„ { of wine or spirits	=	6·70 imperial gallons.
„ <i>Gallon</i>	=	0·74 „ gallon.
„ <i>Vara</i>	=	0·927 yard.
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	=	0·859 square yard.

The French metric system of weights and measures was established by law in 1860, but has not yet come into general use, except for the customs tariff.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PERU IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Don Carlos Candamo (residing in Paris.)

Secretary.—Don Wenceslao Melendez.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General (London).—Edward Lembcke.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Glasgow, Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, and other places.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERU.

Minister and Consul-General.—William Nelthorpe Beauchlerk.

There are a Consul-General and Vice-Consul at Callao, a Consul at Iquitos. Vice-Consuls at Lima, Payta, Arequipa, Mollendo, Pisco, a Vice-Consul for Trujillo and Salaverry, one for Perené and Chanchamayo districts, another for Paucamayo, and a Consular Agent at Cerro de Pasco.

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PORTUGAL.

(REINO DE PORTUGAL E ALGARVES.)

Reigning King.

Carlos I., born September 28, 1863, son of King Luiz I. and his Queen Maria Pia, daughter of the late King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy, who still survives; married, May 22, 1886, Marie Amélie, daughter of Philippe Duc d'Orléans, Comte de Paris; succeeded to the throne October 19, 1889. Offspring:—I. *Luiz Philippe*, Duke of Braganza, born March 21, 1887. II. *Manuel*, born November 15, 1889.

Brother of the King.—Prince *Afonso Henriques*, Duke of Oporto, born July 31, 1865.

Aunt of the King.—Princess *Antonia*, born February 17, 1845; married, September 12, 1861, to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born September 22, 1835. Offspring of the union are three sons:—1. Prince Wilhelm, born March 7, 1864. 2. Prince Ferdinand (Crown Prince of Rumania), born August 24, 1865. 3. Prince Karl, born September 1, 1868.

The reigning dynasty of Portugal belongs to the House of Braganza, which dates from the end of the fourteenth century, at which period Afonso, an illegitimate son of King João, or John I., was created by his father Count of Barcellos, Lord of Guimarães, and by King Afonso V., Duke of Braganza (1442). When the old line of Portuguese kings, of the House of Avis, became extinct by the death of King Sebastian, and of his successor, Cardinal Henrique, Philip II. of Spain became King of Portugal in virtue of his descent from a Portuguese princess. After 60 years' union under the same kings with Spain, the people of Portugal revolted, and proclaimed Dom João, the then Duke of Braganza, as their national king, he being the nearest Portuguese heir to the throne. The Duke thereupon assumed the name of João IV., to which Portuguese historians appended the title of 'the Restorer.' From this João the present rulers of Portugal are descended. Queen Maria II., by her marriage with a Prince of Coburg-Gotha, Fernando, Duke of Saxe, united the House of Braganza with that of the Teutonic Sovereigns. Carlos I. is the third Sovereign of Portugal of the line of Braganza Coburg.

Carlos I. has a civil list of 365,000 milreis; while his consort has a grant of 60,000 milreis. The whole grants to the royal family amount to 525,000 milreis.

The following is a list of the Sovereigns of Portugal since its conquest from the Moors:—

I. House of Burgundy.		A.D.			A.D.
Henri of Burgundy		1097	Philip II.		1598
Afonso I., 'the Conqueror'		1140	Philip III.		1621
Sancho I., 'the Colonizer'		1185	IV. House of Braganza.		
Afonso II., 'the Fat'		1211	Joan IV., 'the Restorer'		1640
Sancho II., 'Capel'		1223	Afonso VI.		1656
Afonso III., 'the Bolonian'		1248	Pedro II.		1683
Diniz, 'the Farmer'		1279	Joan V.		1706
Afonso IV., 'the Brave'		1325	João		1750
Pedro, 'the Severe'		1357	Maria I. and Pedro III.		1777
Ferdinando I., 'the Hand- some'		1367	Maria I.		1786
II. House of Avis.			Joan, Regent		1799
Joan I., 'of Happy memory'		1385	Joan VI.		1816
Duarte		1433	Pedro IV.		1826
Afonso V., 'the African'		1438	Maria II.		1826
Joan II., 'the Perfect'		1481	Miguel I.		1828
Manoel, 'the Fortunate'		1495	Maria II., restored		1834
Joan III.		1521	V. House of Braganza-Coburg.		
Sebastian, 'the Desired'		1557	Pedro V.		1853
Cardinal Henrique		1578	Luiz I.		1861
III. The Spanish Dynasty.			Carlos I.		1889
Philip I. (II. of Spain)		1580			

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental law of the Kingdom is the 'Constitutional Charter' granted by King Pedro IV., April 29, 1826, altered by the additional Acts, dated July 5, 1852, July 24, 1885, and by laws of 1895 (March 28, September 25). The crown is hereditary in the female as well as male line; but with preference of the male in case of equal birthright. The Constitution recognises four powers in the State, the legislative, the executive, the judicial, and the 'moderating' authority, the last of which is vested in the Sovereign. There are two legislative Chambers, the 'Camara dos Pares,' or House of Peers, and the 'Camara dos Deputados,' or House of Commons, which are conjunctively called the Cortes Geraes. The law of July 24, 1885, provided for the abolition of hereditary peerages, though only by a gradual process. The laws of March 28, 1895, and April 3, 1896, altered the constitution of the House of Peers fixed by the law of July 24, 1885. The number of life peers appointed by the King must not exceed 90, exclusive of princes of the royal blood and the 12 bishops of the Continental dioceses. The nominated peers, who must be over 40 years of age, may be selected without limitation as to class, but certain restrictions and disqualifications are imposed. The elective portion of the Chamber ceased to exist. The election and constitution of the second Chamber are regulated by

the law of August 8, 1901. Electors are all citizens twenty-one years of age who can read and write, or who pay taxes amounting to 500 reis: convicts, bankrupts, beggars, domestic servants, workmen in the Government service, and non-commissioned soldiers are not electors. The deputies must be graduates of one of the highest, secondary, or professional schools, or have an income of at least 400 milreis per annum. Peers, naturalised foreigners and certain Government employees cannot be deputies, and deputies cannot accept from Government during the session any paid employment to which they are not entitled by law. Continental Portugal, Madeira and the Azores, are divided into 26 electoral circles, which return 113 deputies, besides 35 deputies as representatives of minorities; total, 148; there are also 7 deputies for the Colonies. The annual session lasts three months, and fresh elections must take place at the end of every four years. In case of dissolution a new Parliament must be called together immediately. The General Cortes meet and separate at specified periods, without the intervention of the Sovereign, and the latter has no veto on a law passed twice by both Houses. A committee composed of members of the two houses decides in case of conflict, the King having the final decision if the committee does not come to a decision.

The executive authority rests, under the Sovereign, in a responsible Cabinet of seven ministers, as follows (June 25, 1900):—

Premier and Minister of the Interior.—E. R. H. Ribeiro.

Foreign Affairs.—F. M. Santos (*ad interim*).

Finance.—F. M. Santos.

Justice and Worship.—A. Campos Henriques.

War.—L. A. P. Pinto.

Marine and Colonies.—A. T. de Sousa.

Public Works, Industry, and Commerce.—M. A. de Vargas.

The Sovereign is permitted, in important cases, to take the advice of a Council of State, or Privy Council, consisting, when full, of thirteen ordinary and three extraordinary members, nominated for life. The leading ministers, past and present, generally form part of the Privy Council.

Area and Population.

Continental Portugal was divided into six natural provinces, and is now divided into seventeen districts; in addition there are the Azores (3 districts) and Madeira (1 district), which

are regarded as an integral part of the Kingdom. The area, according to the latest official geodetic data, and the *de facto* population, according to the census of December 1, 1890, and the preliminary results of the census of December 1, 1900, are given in the following table:—

Provinces and Districts	Area in sq. miles	Population		Per sq. mile 1900
		1890	1900 (preliminary returns)	
Entre Minho-e-Douro:—				
Vianna do Castello	867	207,366	214,599	247.5
Braga	1,058	338,308	356,819	337.2
Porto	882	546,262	601,688	682.1
	2,807	1,091,936	1,173,106	417.9
Tras-os-Montes:—				
Villa Real	1,718	237,302	243,584	141.8
Braganza	2,575	179,678	185,586	72.1
	4,293	416,980	429,170	100.0
Beira:—				
Aveiro	1,124	287,437	302,181	268.8
Vizeu	1,920	391,015	402,799	209.8
Coimbra	1,500	316,624	333,505	222.3
Guarda	2,146	250,154	263,292	122.7
Castello Branco	2,558	205,211	216,629	84.7
	9,248	1,450,441	1,518,406	164.2
Estremadura:—				
Leiria	1,343	217,278	240,167	178.8
Santarém	2,651	254,844	283,676	107.9
Lisbon	2,882	611,168	708,750	245.9
	6,876	1,083,290	1,232,593	179.3
Alentejo:—				
Portalegre	2,484	112,834	124,697	50.2
Evora	2,738	118,408	127,232	46.5
Beja	4,209	157,571	161,602	38.4
	9,431	388,813	413,531	43.8
Algarve (Faro)	1,873	228,635	254,851	136.0
Total Continent	34,528	4,660,095	5,021,657	145.4
Islands:—				
Azores	1,005	255,594	256,474	255.1
Madeira (Funchal)	505	134,040	150,528	298.0
Total Islands	1,510	389,634	407,002	269.5
Grand total	36,038	5,049,729	5,428,659	150.6

The following table gives the population according to occupation in 1890:—

	Total	Actually engaged in the various occupations			Dependents in household	Domestic servants
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
Agriculture	3,088,610	1,536,374	1,054,410	481,964	1,498,143	54,003
Fishing and hunting	61,180	26,560	21,925	4,635	34,299	330
Mining	9,495	4,451	4,256	195	4,902	52
Industry	905,017	447,020	289,873	157,147	447,607	9,790
Transport	138,509	52,487	50,265	2,222	83,896	2,125
Commerce	244,714	103,254	72,184	31,070	122,296	19,164
National defence	66,135	41,086	41,086	—	22,660	2,389
Administration	54,829	16,902	16,767	135	31,718	6,209
Liberal professions	83,003	29,949	23,363	6,586	37,314	16,240
Private fortune	67,319	23,683	15,097	8,586	28,942	14,694
Domestic occupation	147,281	147,281	7,361	139,920	—	—
Unproductive and unclassified	183,629	183,629	85,736	97,893	—	—
Total	5,049,729	2,612,676	1,679,223	933,453	2,311,967	125,086

In 1900 the population consisted of 2,597,270 males and 2,831,389 females, or 109 females to every hundred males. In the 14 years, 1864 to 1878, the population increased by 362,289, or at the yearly rate of '62 per cent. of the population in 1864; in the 12 years 11 months, 1878 to 1890, the increase was 499,030, or at the yearly rate of '85 per cent. of the population in 1878; in the 10 years, 1890 to 1900, the increase was 378,930, or at the yearly rate of '75 per cent. of the population in 1890. In 1890 the continental urban population was 1,445,032 or 31.0 per cent., and the rural 3,215,063 or 69.0 per cent., the island urban and rural being respectively 37.4 and 62.6 per cent.

In 1890 the foreign population of Portugal numbered 39,000, comprising 27,090 Spanish, 5,000 Brazilian, 2,500 French, 1,786 English, 800 German, and 800 Italian.

With respect to conjugal condition, the following was the distribution of the population over 15 years of age in 1890:—

	Males	Females	Total
Unmarried	655,646	742,682	1,398,328
Married	828,865	840,950	1,669,815
Widowed	94,198	218,249	312,447
Total	1,578,709	1,801,881	3,380,590

The chief towns with their population in 1900 were: Lisbon, 357,000; Oporto, 172,421; Braga, 24,309; Setubal, 21,819; Coimbra, 18,424; Ponta Delgada (Azores), 17,675; Evora, 16,152; Covilhã, 15,527; Elvas, 14,018; Tavira, 12,178; Portalegre, 11,893; Faro, 11,835; Angra (Azores), 10,843; Aveiro, 10,012.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The following table shows the number of births, deaths, and marriages in Portugal (including the Azores and Madeira) in five years:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1893	164,141	109,931	—
1894	153,971	107,450	—
1895	156,405	108,435	—
1896	157,546	119,508	33,018
1897	160,441	114,546	35,341

Of the births in 1897, 14,174, and of the deaths, 8,784 were in the islands. The total population being estimated at 5,284,745, the birth-rate in 1897 was 30.36 per 1,000; the death-rate was 21.67 per 1,000, and the number of marriages was 6.78 per 1,000 of the population. In 1897 the illegitimate births numbered 20,195, or 12.5 per 100 of total births.

The number of emigrants from Portugal from 1866 to 1890 was 359,517. From 1891 to 1899 it was 259,727. In the last 5 years the numbers were: 1896, 27,980; 1897, 21,621; 1898, 23,510; 1899, 17,776; 1900, 21,306. Portuguese emigration is chiefly to Brazil and the United States. In 1900, 18,908 emigrants went to America, 1,928 to Africa, 445 to various European countries, and 25 to Asia and Oceania.

Religion.

The Roman Catholic faith is the State religion; but all other forms of worship are tolerated. Portugal, including the Azores and Madeira, is divided into three ecclesiastical provinces, with their seats at Lisbon, Braga and Evora; the first is under the jurisdiction of a Patriarch, the others of Archbishops. The Patriarch of Lisbon, if not a Cardinal at the time of his nomination, receives that dignity as soon as a place becomes vacant in the Holy College. The Archbishop of Braga bears the title of Primate. The ecclesiastical provinces are divided into 14 dioceses. The Portuguese colonial possessions of West Africa constitute parts of the ecclesiastical province of Lisbon.

The total income of the upper hierarchy of the Church is calculated to amount to 300,000 milreis. There are 93,979 parishes, each under the charge of a presbitero, or incumbent. All the conventual establishments of Portugal were suppressed by decree of May 28, 1834, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the State. At that period there existed in the country 632 monasteries and 118 nunneries, with above 18,000 monks and nuns, and an annual income of nearly a million sterling. This revenue was applied to the redemption of the national debt; while a library of 30,000 volumes was set up at the former convent of San Francisco, at Lisbon, from the collections of books and manuscripts at the various monasteries. The number of Protestants in Portugal, mostly foreigners, does not exceed 500. They have chapels at Lisbon and Oporto.

Instruction.

By a law enacted in 1844, primary education is compulsory; but this prescription is far from being enforced, and only a small fraction of the children of the lower classes really attend school. According to census results the proportion of the population (including children) that could not read in 1878 was 82.4 per cent.; in 1890, 79.2 per cent. In 1890 there were 5,339 public and private primary schools or 10.6 per 10,000 of population, the number

of pupils being 237,791 or 471 per 10,000 of population. There were 175 primary schools for adults with 6,774 pupils. In 1899 there were 4,483 public primary schools. Normal schools for the training of teachers are being gradually created in the chief towns. Secondary instruction is regulated by a law of December, 1894. There are 24 State lycées (one in the chief town of each district, and also at Amarante, Guimarães, and Lamego) with (in 1900) 4,248 pupils; a military college with (1898) 213 pupils; a secondary school for girls at Lisbon, with 275 pupils; many private secondary schools; 18 seminaries (clerical) with (1899) 2,774 pupils. Commercial, industrial, and general education is supplied in 28 industrial schools with (1897) 3,429 students, 2 commercial elementary schools, and 2 higher technical schools at Lisbon, with (1900) 393 students, and Oporto, 640 students.

For higher instruction there are polytechnic schools at Lisbon and Oporto, the former with (1900) 462, and the latter with 193 students; schools of medicine at Lisbon (1900, 296 students), Oporto (310 students), and Funchal (in 1898, 42 students); a school of agriculture at Lisbon with 98 students; a military school (259 students); a naval school (62 students); a high school of letters (92 students); a school of fine art at Lisbon (350 students) and one at Oporto (133 students); a Conservatorio at Lisbon for music and dramatic art with 321 students. The University of Coimbra (founded in 1290) has faculties of theology (84 students in 1901), law (707 students), medicine and pharmacy (185), mathematics (170), and philosophy (319 students), and a school of design with 219 students.

The expenditure on Public Instruction, according to the budget of 1898-99, was 1,178,598 milreis, exclusive of 91,166 milreis to be expended through the War and Marine ministries.

Justice and Crime.

The Kingdom is divided for judicial purposes into comarcas; in every comarca there is a court of first instance. More than half of the chief towns are seats of such courts. There are three courts of appeal (Tribunaes de Relação), at Lisbon, Oporto and Ponta Delgada (Azores), and a Supreme Court in Lisbon.

The number of persons convicted of crime in the years 1891-95 was:—

Years	Persons Convicted		
	Males	Females	Total
1891	13,778	3,372	17,150
1892	13,514	3,355	16,869
1893	14,806	3,800	18,606
1894	13,078	3,656	16,734
1895	14,588	3,892	18,480

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for six years (estimated for 1899-1902) were:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	Milreis	Milreis		Milreis	Milreis
1896-97	50,795,797	58,280,680	1899-00	53,626,000	57,100,000
1897-98	51,484,000	57,427,000	1900-01	52,138,125	54,848,957
1898-99	50,997,000	55,561,000	1901-02	53,269,747	55,239,748

The following are the estimates for 1902-1903:—

Sources of Revenue	Milreis	Branches of Expenditure	Milreis
Direct taxes	13,180,960	Civil list, Cortes, and Various	9,716,000
Registration and Stamps	6,323,000	Consolidated debt	20,739,311
Indirect taxes	25,172,030	Loss on exchange	400,000
Additional taxes	1,107,750	Ministry of Finance	3,839,852
National property and sundries	3,609,176	" Interior	2,850,692
Receipts <i>d'ordre</i>	4,598,158	" Justice, &c.	1,076,458
Total ordinary	53,991,074	" War	6,403,757
Extraordinary	922,000	" Marine and Colonies	4,188,518
Total	54,913,074	" Foreign Affairs	350,732
Deficit	948,864	" Public Works, &c.	4,782,144
		Deposit and Consignment Office	69,338
		Total ordinary	54,418,810
		Extraordinary	1,446,128
		Total	55,864,938

The public debt of Portugal, which in 1853 consisted of: internal debt, 5,704,627 milreis, and external, 3,667,435 milreis, had in 1890 increased to internal, 258,086,897 milreis; external, 46,366,759 milreis; amortisable, 104,172,464 milreis; floating, 19,565,172 milreis.

In 1891 the finances became quite deranged, and steps were taken for the reduction of the amount of interest payable. The law of February 26, 1892, reduced by 30 per cent. the interest on the internal public debt payable in currency, and that of April 20, 1893, reduced by 66½ per cent. the interest on the external debt to be paid in gold.

In 1901 (according to the Report of the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders) the outstanding debt of Portugal was as follows:—

External 3 per cent. Consolidated	41,727,171
" 4 " " Redeemable	1,813,148
" 4½ " " "	12,745,154
" 4½ " " Tobacco Loan	9,388,621
Total external	65,674,094
Internal, 3 per cent. (quoted in London)	99,922,768
Total	165,596,862
Also outstanding:	
Internal, at 4 and 4½ per cent.	6,126,640
The floating debt on December 31, 1900, amounted to 51,537,484 milreis	

Defence.

The fortified places of the first class in Portugal are Lisbon (with the forts of Monsanto, San Julião-da-Barra, and other defensive works), Elvas and Angra (Azores). The defences of Lisbon, now almost complete, are the only thoroughly modern ones.

The army is formed partly by voluntary enlistment and partly by conscription. The conscription is regulated by the law of 1887, modified in 1891, 1892, 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1901. All young men of twenty-one years of age are, with certain exceptions, obliged to serve. The period of service extends over fifteen years, of which three years are spent in the active army, five years in the first reserve, and seven in the second reserve. The number of men in the annual contingent is fixed each year by the Cortes; for 1900 the number was 16,000, besides 1,000 for the navy.

The organisation of the army is based on the laws of September 7, 1899, and December 24, 1901. Continental Portugal is divided into 3 great military circumscriptions, each of them comprising 2 divisions, and the islands into 2 military commands, the Azores and Madeira. Continental Portugal is divided into 24 conscription and reserve districts, and the islands into 3. The army consists of 24 regiments of infantry of 3 battalions; 3 regiments of infantry of 2 battalions, 6 battalions of chasseurs, of 6 companies, each battalion with a section of sappers, 1 of cyclists, and 1 of machine guns; 10 regiments of cavalry, each regiment of 4 squadrons; 6 regiments of field artillery, each of 6 batteries; 1 group of 2 horse batteries; 6 groups of fortress artillery, each group of 3 batteries; 4 independent batteries of fortress artillery; 1 regiment of engineers consisting of 6 companies of sappers, 2 of pontooners, 1 of telegraphists, and 1 railway company; 3 independent companies of engineers, being 1 of fortress sappers, 1 of fortress telegraphists, and 1 of torpedoists. In time of war the Municipal Guards of Lisbon and Oporto, and the Fiscal Guard, are incorporated in the army. The following table shows the peace and war effectives of the army, central services, administration and sanitary services not included:—

	Peace Effective				War Effective			
	Officers	Men	Horses and Mules	Guns	Officers	Men	Horses and Mules	Guns
Active Army:								
Engineers . . .	77	1,967	214	—	80	2,740	981	—
Artillery . . .	294	5,467	1,704	160	430	12,319	6,484	240
Cavalry . . .	270	4,920	4,150	—	330	7,260	6,820	—
Infantry & Chasseurs	1,146	18,927	521	—	1,779	35,209	252	—
Total . . .	1,787	31,281	6,479	160	2,609	108,528	14,487	240
Reserve Troops:								
Engineers . . .	—	—	—	—	22	1,072	621	—
Artillery . . .	—	—	—	—	152	4,500	2,206	96
Cavalry . . .	—	—	—	—	112	2,360	2,256	—
Infantry & Chasseurs	81	297	—	—	1,161	54,864	189	—
Total . . .	81	297	—	—	1,447	62,796	5,113	96
Grand Total . . .	1,868	31,578	6,479	160	4,056	171,324	19,600	336
Municipal Guards . .	80	2,176	419	—	—	—	—	—
Fiscal Guard . . .	100	4,622	311	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Mules not included.

The navy of Portugal comprises:—1 armoured vessel, the *Vasco da Gama*, now rebuilding at Loughorn; 5 protected cruisers, *Don Carlos* (4,253 tons), *São Gabriel* (1,800 tons), *São Raphael* (1,800 tons), *Adamastor* (1,757 tons), and *Dona Amelia* (1,656 tons), 2 old third class cruisers, *Infante Dom Henrique* and *Duque da Terceira*; 20 gun-boats (100 to 802 tons), 1 destroyer, *Tejo* (530 tons); 16 river gun-boats, 5 steamers, besides 1 royal yacht, *Amelia* (1,100 tons), 3 training ships and 3 navy depôts.

A third-class cruiser, *Patria*, is now in hand at Lisbon dockyard, and 2 river gun-boats are finishing at Harburg.

The *Dom Carlos I.* is a cruiser 360 feet long, with 46 ft. 6 in. beam and 17 ft. 6 in. draught, having a 4 in. protection deck, and a speed of 22 knots, and carrying four 6 in., eight 4.7 in., twelve 3 pr., and six smaller quick-firers, besides machine guns. She has five torpedo tubes.

Production and Industry.

Of the whole area of Portugal 2.2 per cent. is under vineyards; 7.2 per cent. under fruit trees; 12.5 per cent. under cereals; 2.7 per cent. under pulse and other crops; 26.7 per cent. pasture and fallow; and 2.9 per cent. under forest; 45.8 per cent. waste. In Alemtejo and Estremadura and the mountainous districts of other provinces are wide tracts of common and waste lands, and it is asserted that from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 hectares, now uncultivated, are susceptible of cultivation.

There are four modes of land tenure commonly in use:—Peasant proprietorship, tenant farming, metayage, and emphyteusis. In the northern half of Portugal, peasant proprietorship and emphyteusis prevail, where land is much subdivided and the 'petite culture' practised. In the south large properties and tenant farming are common. In the peculiar system called *aforamento* or emphyteusis the contract arises whenever the owner of any real property transfers the *dominium utile* to another person who binds himself to pay to the owner a certain fixed rent called *foro* or *canon*. The landlord, retaining only the *dominium directum* of the land, parts with all his rights in the holding except that of receiving quit-rent, the right to distrain if the quit-rent be withheld, and the right of eviction if the *foro* be unpaid for more than five years. Subject to these rights of the landlord, the tenant is master of the holding, which he can cultivate, improve, exchange, or sell; but in case of sale the landlord has a right of pre-emption, compensated by a corresponding right in the tenant should the quit-rent be offered for sale. This system is very old—modifications having been introduced by the civil code in 1868.

The chief cereal and animal produce of the country are:—In the north, maize and oxen; in the mountainous region, rye and sheep and goats; in the central region, wheat and maize; and in the south, wheat and swine, which fatten in the vast acorn woods. Throughout Portugal wine is produced in large and increasing quantities. Olive oil, figs, tomatoes are largely produced, as are oranges, onions, and potatoes.

Portugal possesses considerable mineral wealth, but coal is scarce, and, for want of fuel and cheap transport, valuable mines remain unworked. The quantity and value of the mineral produce in 1900 was:—

Minerals	Metric Tons	Value	
		At the Mines	At the Market
		Milreis	Milreis
Antimony ore . . .	38	513	759
Arsenic	1,031	57,891	63,094
Coal anthracite . . .	24,066	84,053	112,558
Copper precipitate . .	2,948	475,209	531,221
Cupreous iron pyrites .	57,540	169,954	355,009
Gold	—	2,259	2,259
Iron ore	19,803	42,821	107,017
Lead ore	3,620	107,728	149,543
Manganese ore	1,971	9,664	15,612
Ore for sulphur . . .	345,330	499,115	739,104
Tin ore	81	24,090	25,151
Wolfram	49	8,034	9,209
Zinc	114	1,482	2,280
Gold and antimony concentrates . . .	75	3,375	3,902
Total	—	1,486,188	2,116,718

Common salt, gypsum, lime, and marble are exported. In 1900 there were in force 428 concessions of mines, embracing an area of 11,636 acres. Of the concessions, 428 were of mines yielding metallic ores, 22 yielding coal, 5 coal and iron, 6 asphalt, graphite, asbestos, &c. The persons employed in and about the mines numbered 5,760.

In northern Portugal cotton spinning and weaving are prosperous. In the neighbourhood of Oporto, in 1899, there were 15 cotton mills, their manufactures being intended chiefly for Africa. The population engaged in industries of various kinds, exclusive of agriculture, in 1900 was 447,620.

Portugal has about 4,000 vessels engaged in fishing, and the exports of sardines and tunny fish are considerable. The value of the fisheries in 1898 was 3,717,606 milreis.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the imports for consumption and the exports (including coin and bullion) for five years:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	Milreis	Milreis
1896	40,815,500	29,875,900
1897	40,681,700	29,507,000
1898	50,802,447	33,203,241
1899	51,538,465	30,020,204
1900	60,221,713	32,564,035

Of the imports into Portugal in 1899, 83 per cent. came from Great Britain, 16 per cent. from the United States, 14 per cent. from Germany, 8 per cent.

from France, 7 per cent. from Spain. Of the exports Great Britain took 27 per cent.; Brazil, 20 per cent.; the Portuguese colonies, 19 per cent.; and Spain, 12 per cent.

The following table shows the various classes of imports and exports (special trade) in two years:—

	Imports		Exports	
	1899	1900	1899	1900
	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis
Living animals . . .	1,844,722	2,831,514	2,647,587	3,846,426
Raw materials . . .	21,341,182	27,398,746	4,923,009	5,800,481
Textiles	6,252,570	6,514,690	2,858,764	2,542,418
Food substances . . .	14,108,461	15,367,495	16,333,815	16,365,438
Machinery, &c. . . .	3,514,751	3,522,438	141,062	155,472
Various manufactures .	3,476,027	4,016,552	1,899,690	2,217,512
Packing	102,609	87,997	—	—
Coin and bullion . . .	50,640,322	59,739,432	28,803,927	30,927,747
	898,143	482,281	1,216,277	1,636,288
Total	51,538,465	60,221,713	30,020,204	32,564,035

The following table shows the declared values of the leading special imports and exports in 1900:—

Imports		Exports	
	Milreis		Milreis
Wheat	4,972,665	Wine	10,628,534
Cottons and yarn . . .	2,996,048	Cork	2,464,184
Cotton	4,475,926	Cattle	468,160
Wool	1,457,410	Horses	346,294
Iron	2,801,877	Copper ore	1,092,731
Woollens and yarn . . .	1,298,086	Cottons	2,136,583
Coal	5,547,049	Olive oil	694,557
Sugar	2,243,750	Sardines	1,228,159
Codfish	2,821,347	Tunny fish	302,513
Leather and hides . . .	1,711,162	Pineapples	220,797
Cattle	1,126,036	Figs	275,294
Coffee	565,818	Onions	152,585
Tobacco leaf	569,328	Eggs	417,889
		Almonds	354,020

Wine is the most important product; the export in 1900 consisted of 62,290,370 litres of common wine, and 30,575,720 litres of liqueur wine, comprising 2,620,240 litres of Madeira, and 27,531,420 litres of port. Most of the wine is sent to Brazil and to England, considerable quantities being exported also to the Portuguese colonies.

The recorded quantities, values, and origin or destination of imports and exports are those presented in the declarations to the Customs houses, the values being reduced to averages.

The subjoined table gives the total value of the imports from Portugal into the United Kingdom and of the exports of British produce to Portugal, in the last five years, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Portugal.	2,616,662	2,652,713	3,448,056	3,172,258	3,241,367
Exports of British produce to Portugal.	1,535,908	1,416,887	1,529,909	2,100,126	2,065,570

Wine is the staple article of import from Portugal into the United Kingdom, the value amounting in 1900 to 1,110,392*l.* Other imports from Portugal are:—copper ore and regulus, 134,648*l.*; cork, 478,069*l.*; fruits, 179,719*l.*; fish, 235,016*l.*; onions, 33,640*l.*; wool, 48,319*l.*; caoutchouc, 150,755*l.* The exports of British home produce to Portugal embrace cotton goods and yarn to the value of 444,587*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, valued at 279,890*l.*; woollens and worsted, 54,281*l.*; coal, 523,725*l.*; machinery, 216,274*l.* in 1900.

The subjoined table shows the quantity and declared value of wine imported into the United Kingdom from Portugal in each of the last five years:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Gallons	£
1896	3,571,520	1,058,841
1897	3,957,505	1,141,704
1898	4,471,507	1,423,450
1899	3,965,182	1,181,781
1900	3,861,931	1,110,392

In 1900 the total imports of wine from all countries into the United Kingdom amounted to 16,803,829 gallons, valued at 5,192,909*l.*; consequently the imports from Portugal were 22·9 per cent. of the total quantity, and 21·3 per cent. of the total value of the wine imported.

Shipping, Navigation, and Internal Communications.

The commercial navy of Portugal (including the colonies) on January 1, 1900, contained 292 vessels of more than 50 tons, the aggregate tonnage being 95,775 tons.

Including vessels merely calling at different ports, the shipping (foreign trade) which entered and cleared the ports of Portugal, the Azores, and Madeira in two years was:—

	1899		1900	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Entered	5,663	8,552,744	6,226	9,981,765
Cleared	5,640	8,575,971	6,224	9,978,553
Total	11,303	17,128,715	12,450	19,960,318

Of the vessels entered (1900), 4,115 of 6,365,911 tons; and of those cleared, 4,594 of 7,257,635 tons had cargoes. In the coasting trade (1900) there entered 4,211 vessels of 1,301,949 tons, and cleared 4,132 vessels of 1,256,048 tons.

The length of railways open for traffic in 1901 was 1,464 miles, of which 507 miles belonged to the State. The number of passengers conveyed in the year 1899 was 11,404,764; the tonnage of goods, 2,430,881; traffic receipts (net), 3,539,700 milreis.

The number of post-offices in the Kingdom in December 1900 was 1,333; the number of letters, newspapers, &c., carried in the year was: internal, 54,955,714; international and colonial 12,275,272. The number of telegraph offices at the end of 1900 was 443. There were at the same date 5,180 miles of line and 11,460 miles of wire. The number of telegrams (including transit) in the same year was: internal, 2,117,611; international, 1,302,842.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

At the end of 1895 there were on the continent 35 banks (including the savings banks), with cash in hand 18,252,007 milreis; bills, 26,028,403 milreis; loans on security, 24,818,841 milreis; deposits, 32,645,944 milreis; note circulation, 59,075,973 milreis. On December 24, 1901, the situation of the Bank of Portugal was as follows:—Metallic stock, 12,270,834 milreis; note circulation, 68,154,396 milreis; deposits, 2,215,991 milreis; commercial account, 17,580,850 milreis; advances 3,238,965 milreis; balance against Treasury, 26,180,925 milreis.

On December 31, 1900, the Monte Pio Geral and the Portuguese (State) Savings Bank had deposits amounting to 14,920,000 milreis, the monthly average of deposits in the banks of Lisbon and Oporto, in the same year, was 18,623 milreis.

The gold coinage of Portugal issued 1854–1900 amounts to the nominal value of 7,950,002 milreis, and the silver coinage to 31,452,436 milreis. No gold has been coined since 1891.

The *Milreis*, or 1,000 *Reis* is of the value of 4*s.* 5*d.*, or about 4·5 milreis to the £1 sterling. Large sums are expressed in *Contos* (1,000 milreis of the value of £222 4*s.* 5*d.*

Gold coins are 10, 5, 2 and 1 milreis pieces, called the *corôa*, *meia corôa*, &c. The gold 5 milreis piece weighs 8·8675 grammes, ·916 fine, and consequently contains 8·12854 grammes of fine gold.

Silver coins are 10, 5, and 2-testoon (*testão*) pieces, or 1,000, 500, and 200, reis pieces. The 5-testoon piece weighs 12·5 grammes, ·916 fine and therefore contains 11·4583 grammes of fine silver.

Nickel coins are the 100 and the 50-reis pieces.

Bronze coins are 20, 10, and 5 reis pieces.

The standard of value is gold. The English sovereign is legal tender for 4,500 reis. In the present derangement of the monetary system, Bank of Portugal paper is chiefly in circulation.

The metric system of weights and measures is the legal standard. The chief old measures still in use are:—

The <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	=	1·012 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Almude</i>	{	of Lisbon	=	3·7	imperial gallons.
„ <i>Alqueire</i>	{	„ Oporto	=	5·6	„ „
„ <i>Moio</i>	.	.	.	=	0·36 „ bushel.
	.	.	.	=	2·78 „ quarters.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PORTUGAL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—The Marquess de Soveral.

First Secretary.—J. da C. Manoel.

Second Secretary.—A. da C. Cabral.

Attaché.—Baron da Costa Ricci.

Consul-General in London.—J. Batalha Reis.

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Newcastle, Liverpool, and Consular agents at Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Leith, Glasgow, Hull, Southampton.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PORTUGAL.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir H. G. MacDonell, G.C.M.G., C.B., appointed January 1, 1893.

Secretary.—Edward Thornton.

There are Consular representatives at Lisbon, Oporto; Funchal (Madeira), St. Michael's (Azores), St. Vincent (Cape Verde).

Dependencies.

The colonial possessions of Portugal, situated in Africa and Asia, are as follows:—

Colonial Possessions	Area: English sq. miles	Popula- tion	Colonial Possessions	Area: English sq. miles	Popula- tion
Possession in Africa:			Possessions in Asia:		
Cape Verde Islands			In India—Goa (1887)	1,390	494,836
(1900)	1,490	147,424	Damão, Diu (1887)	168	77,454
Guinea	4,440	820,000	Indian Archipelago		
Prince's and St.			(Timor, &c.)	7,458	300,000
Thomas' Islands			China: Macao, &c.		
(1902)	300	42,103	(1896)	4	73,627
Angola	484,800	4,119,000	Total, Asia	9,020	940,917
East Africa	301,000	3,120,000	Total, Colonies . .	801,060	9,267,444
Total Africa	792,040	8,948,527			

Few of these possessions have revenues sufficient to meet the cost of administration. According to the estimate presented by the Minister of Finance in March, 1899, the expenditure of Portugal on her colonies since 1870 amounts to about 15,000,000*l.* sterling.

Portuguese India consists of Gôa, containing the capital, Panjin, on the Malabar coast; Damão, on the coast about 100 miles north of Bombay; and Diu, a small island about 140 miles west of Damão. In 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. The military force consists of not less than 1,082 men (786 natives). The Marmugão railway (51 miles) connects this port with the lines of British India. The estimated revenue of Gôa, &c., in 1901-02 was 1,019,868 milreis; expenditure, 1,028,420 milreis. The trade chiefly in grain, pulses, and salt, is largely transit. In 1900 the imports by sea and land amounted to 5,483,924 rupees,

the exports to 1,562,287 rupees, and the transit trade (to and from British India) to 5,719,122 rupees. The shipping at the port is mostly in the coasting trade.

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, in 1896, numbered 74,568 Chinese, 3,106 Macao Portuguese, 615 Portuguese from Portugal, 177 other Portuguese, 161 various nationalities, 78,627 in all. Estimated revenue, 1901-02, 627,534 milreis; expenditure, 426,342 milreis, including 32,400 milreis, the contribution for the administration of Timor. The military force contains at least 488 men (164 natives). The trade, mostly transit, is in the hands of Chinese. The most important article of commerce is opium, which is imported raw and exported manufactured to San Francisco and Australia for the use of the Chinese there, but this trade is rapidly declining. The value exported in 1898 was 1,387,202 taels. Imports (1900) 17,920,339 dollars; exports (1900) 14,068,269 dollars.

Portuguese **Timor** consists of the eastern portion of the island of that name in the Malay Archipelago, with the neighbouring isle of Pulo Cambing. By treaty of 1859 the island was divided between Portugal and Holland, but by a new convention a second delimitation of the frontier has been agreed to, though not yet carried into effect. This possession, formerly administratively joined to Macao, was in 1896 made an independent district, but it still receives a contribution from Macao. Estimated revenue, 1901-02, 113,382 milreis, including 32,400 milreis from Macao; expenditure, 164,396 milreis. Military force not less than 323 men (212 natives). The chief products exported are coffee and wax, but the island is quite undeveloped. Imports (1899) 195,461 milreis; exports, 134,220 milreis.

The **Cape Verde Islands**, fourteen in number, are administered by a Governor, whose seat is at Praia, the capital. The population according to the census of December 31, 1900, is 147,424 (68,793 males and 78,631 females), including 245 foreigners, and its distribution is as follows: whites, 3,856; coloured, 24,639; negroes, 48,929. Military force not less than 264 men (168 natives). The chief products are coffee, medicinal produce, and millet. The estimated revenue in 1901-02 was 419,200 milreis; expenditure, 362,328 milreis; imports in 1900, 2,843,314 milreis; exports, 351,948 milreis. The ports of the Archipelago were visited in 1900 by 3,841 vessels of 4,786,609 tons, including 1,424 vessels in the coasting trade.

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. The chief commercial products are rubber, wax, oil seeds, ivory, hides. Estimated revenue, 1901-02 126,040 milreis; expenditure, 208,080 milreis. Military force not less than 247 (143 natives). Imports in 1899, value 950,828 milreis; exports in 1899, 332,979 milreis; in 1900, 401,455 milreis. The chief port is Bissau. The ports were visited in 1900 by 150 vessels of 57,007 tons, besides coasting trade.

The islands of **S. Thomé** and **Príncipe** constitute a province under a Governor. According to the census of November 12, 1900, the population is 42,103 (including 597 foreigners), 37,776 in S. Thomé and 4,327 in Príncipe), and its distribution is as follows: whites, 1,185 (1,095 males and

90 females); coloured 279 (145 males and 134 females); and negroes 40,639 (21,881 males and 18,758 females). The islands are hilly, the soil volcanic and the vegetation rich and various. The chief commercial products are cacao (average yield in Príncipe, 600,000 kilos.), coffee (in S. Thomé, 2,250,000 kilos.), and cinchona. Estimated revenue, 1901-02, 526,140 milreis; expenditure, 372,254 milreis. Military force, at least 240 men (181 natives). Imports in S. Thomé (1900), value 2,037,961 milreis; exports (1900), 3,525,773 milreis. The ports were visited in 1900 by 186 vessels of 360,115 tons.

Angola. with a coast-line of over 1,000 miles, is separated from French Congo by the boundaries assigned by the convention of May 12, 1886; from the Congo Independent State by those fixed by the convention of May 21, 1891; from British South Africa in accordance with the convention of June 11, 1891, and from German South-west Africa in accordance with that of December 30, 1886. This possession is divided into five districts: Congo, Loanda, Benguella, Mossamedes, and Lunda. The capital is S. Paulo de Loanda, other important towns being Cabinda, Ambriz, Novo Redondo, Benguella, Mossamedes, and Port Alexander. The military force varies between 2,721 men (1,976 natives) and 4,731 (3,602 natives). The chief products are coffee, rubber, wax, sugar (for rum distilleries), vegetable oils, coco-nuts, ivory, oxen, and fish. The province contains large quantities of malachite and copper, iron, petroleum, and salt. Gold has also been found. For commercial, agricultural, mining, and other purposes there are 3 Portuguese and 3 Belgian companies at work in the colony. Estimated revenue (1901-02), 1,844,075 milreis; expenditure, 1,994,072 milreis. Imports in 1899, 6,314,846 milreis; in 1900, 7,267,239 milreis; exports in 1899, 7,035,414 milreis; in 1900, 5,369,818 milreis. The chief imports are textiles, and the chief exports are coffee and rubber. For 1900 the quantity of rubber exported was 1,995,934 kilogrammes. The trade is largely with Portugal. From Portuguese West Africa (according to the Board of Trade Returns), the imports into the United Kingdom in 1900 amounted to 75,037½, and the exports of British produce and manufactures thereto to 1,084,072½. In 1900 there entered the ports of Ambriz, Loanda, Benguella, and Mossamedes, 348 vessels of 504,146 tons, exclusive of coasting vessels. In 1900 the length of railway open was 244 miles. On December 31, 1900, there were 1,170 miles of telegraph line; 33 telegraph offices.

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 German East Africa, according to agreements of October and December, 1886, and July, 1890, by a line running from Cape Delgado at 10° 40' S. lat. till it meets the course of the Rovuma, which it follows to the point of its confluence with the 'Msinje, the boundary thence to Lake Nyasa being the parallel of latitude of this point. The whole possession is divided into three districts: Mozambique, Zambesia, and Lourenço Marques, to which have to be added the districts of Inhambane, formed on the failure of the administrative concession to the company of that name, and the Gaza region, which, has been temporarily constituted as a military district. 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 Nyasa Company, with a royal charter, administers the region between the Rovuma, Lake Nyasa, and the Lurio. The military force of the Colony varies between 2,250 men (1,379 natives) and 3,904 men (2,468 natives). For 1901-02 the estimated revenue was 2,837,545 milreis; expenditure 3,050,301 milreis. In 1900 the imports and exports were as follows:—

	Imports	Exports	Transit
	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis
State Territories	5,829,880	5,836,404	2,288,346
Mozambique Company . . .	4,737,723	270,601	3,975,521
Nyasa Company	469,396	320,060	—
Total	11,036,999	6,427,065	6,263,867

The principal ports are Mozambique (population in 1900, 285 Europeans, 226 Asiatics, and about 5,000 natives), Ibo, Quilimane, Chinde (population 1,577, of whom 218 were European), Beira (population 3,379, of whom 1,438 white), Inhambane (population, 3,330, of whom 100 European and 250 Asiatic), and Lourenço Marques, the last having a European population of 5,130 (1,500 natives). The Zambesia Company carries on industrial, commercial, agricultural, and mining operations, and the Mozambique Sugar Company has plantations on the Lower Zambeze.

At Lourenço Marques in 1898 there entered vessels of 1,032,543 tons in the aggregate; the imports amounted to 751,931½; the exports to 16,800½; and the transit traffic to 1,770,082½. For other ports the shipping and trade in 1900 were as follows:—

Ports	Tonnage entered	Imports	Exports	Transit
	Tons	£	£	£
Inhambane	41,000	50,337	30,565	137,955
Beira	726,725	1,075,161	60,133	926,402
Chinde	66,823	—	—	69,419
Quilimane	102,959	117,987	73,587	—
Mozambique	266,239	90,351	62,434	—

The chief articles imported into the colony are cottons, iron-work, spirits, beer, and wine. The exports are mainly rubber, various ores, wax, and ivory. In 1900 the imports into the United Kingdom from Portuguese East Africa, according to the Board of Trade returns, were of the value of 73,838½; and the exports thereto from the United Kingdom, 741,746½. On the Zambesi and Shiré rivers in 1900 there were plying 23 small steamers of, in all, 742 tons, and 106 barges of 3,320 tons.

In Manica the gold mining industry has been taken up mainly by British subjects, but, as ordinary means of communication such as roads and postal and telegraph arrangements scarcely exist in the region, little has been done in actual mining.

The Delagoa Bay railway has a length of 57 miles in the colony, and is continued for 290 miles to Pretoria. The commercial relations and transit of goods by this railway between the Portuguese and British possessions are regulated by the agreement signed December 18, 1901. The Beira railway has a length of 222 miles in the colony, and is continued from the British frontier to Salisbury in Mashonaland. The gauge of this line has been widened to the breadth of the Mashonaland railway. Beira is connected by telegraph with Salisbury in Mashonaland, and Lourenço Marques with the

Transvaal system. In the colony there were on December 31, 1901, 1,850 miles of telegraph line and 67 telegraph offices.

The Portuguese coinage is little used. At Mozambique the currency is chiefly British-Indian rupees, on which an import duty of 10 per cent. is levied. At Lourenço Marques English gold and silver coins are chiefly used.

Consul to Portuguese Possessions in West Africa south of the Gulf of Guinea.—A. Nightingale, residing at Loanda.

Consul at Mozambique.—E. MacDonell.

Consul at Beira.—Ralph Belcher.

Consul-General at Lourenço Marques.—Captain F. H. E. Crowe, R.N.

There are Vice-Consuls at Chinde and Quilimane, Consul at Marmagao (Goa), Vice-Consul at Macao (China).

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RUMANIA.

Reigning King.

Carol I. King of Rumania, born April 20, 1839, son of the late Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; elected 'Domn,' or Lord, of Rumania, April 20 (N.S.), 1866; entered Bucharest May 22 (N.S.), 1866. Proclaimed King of Rumania March 26 (N.S.), 1881. Married, November 15, 1869, to Princess Elizabeth von *Neuwied*, born Dec. 29, 1843.

The King has, in addition to revenues from certain Crown lands, an annual allowance of 1,185,185 lei, or 47,400*l.* The heir to the crown has an annual donation of 300,000 lei (12,000*l.*).

The succession to the throne of Rumania, in the event of the King remaining childless, was settled, by Art. 83 of the Constitution, upon his elder brother, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, who renounced his rights in favour of his son, Prince Wilhelm, the act having been registered by the Senate in October 1880. Prince Wilhelm, on November 22, 1888, renounced his rights to the throne in favour of his brother, Prince Ferdinand, born August 24, 1865, who, by a decree of the King, dated March 18, 1889, was created 'Prince of Rumania.' Prince Ferdinand was married, January 10, 1893, to Princess Marie, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; offspring of the union are Carol, born October 15, 1893; Elisabeth, born October 11, 1894; and Marie, born January 8, 1900.

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 Ioan I. A revolution which broke out in February 1866 forced Prince Alexandru Ioan 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.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution now in force in Rumania was voted by a Constituent Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, in the summer of 1866. It has twice been modified—viz., in 1879, and again in 1884. The Senate consists of 120 members, elected for 8 years, including 2 for the Universities, and 8 bishops. The heir to the crown is also a Senator. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 183 members, elected for 4 years. 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. For the Senate an assured income of 9,400 lei (376*l.*) is required. All citizens of full age, paying taxes, are electors, and are divided into three Electoral Colleges. For the Chamber of Deputies, electors who are in possession of property bringing in 50*l.* or upwards per annum vote in the first College. Those having their domicile and residence in an urban commune, and paying direct taxes to the State of 20 fr. or upwards annually, or being persons exercising the liberal professions, retired officers, or State pensioners, or who have been through the primary course of education, vote in the second College. The third College is composed of those who, paying any tax, however small, to the State, belong to neither of the other colleges; those of them who can read and write and

have an income of 300 lei (12*l.*) from rural land, vote directly, as do also the village priests and schoolmasters, the rest vote indirectly. For each election every fifty indirect electors choose a delegate, and the delegates vote along with the direct electors of the Colleges. For the Senate there are only two Colleges. The first consists of those electors having property yielding annually at least 80*l.*; the second, of those persons whose income from property is from 32*l.* to 80*l.* per annum. Both Senators and Deputies receive 25 lei (francs) for each day of actual attendance, besides 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 eight ministers, the President of which is Prime Minister, and may or may not have a special department.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government Wallachia is divided into seventeen, Moldavia into thirteen, and the Dobruja into two districts, each of which has a prefect, a receiver of taxes, and a civil tribunal. (The chief difference between the Dobruja and the other districts is that it does not elect senators or deputies.) In Rumania there are 119 arrondissements (*plăși*) and 2,977 communes, 71 urban and 2,906 rural. The appellations 'urban' and 'rural' do not depend on the number of inhabitants, but are given by law.

Area and Population.

Rumania, with an area estimated at about 50,700 square miles, has a population of 5,912,600. The following table shows approximately the area of each of the 32 departments and the population according to the provisional returns of the enumeration made in December, 1899:—

Departments	Area sq. miles	Population 1899	Departments	Area sq. miles	Population 1899
Argesh . . .	1,710	205,822	Muschel . . .	1,140	113,458
Bacau . . .	1,540	192,963	Neamtso . . .	1,540	146,894
Botosani . . .	1,220	170,455	Olt . . .	1,090	142,496
Braila . . .	1,680	147,006	Prahova . . .	1,800	304,376
Buzau . . .	1,880	220,439	Putna . . .	1,250	150,410
Kustanjé . . .	2,670	185,050	R. Sarat . . .	1,260	136,467
Covurlui . . .	1,140	144,075	Roman . . .	810	108,704
Dimbovitza . . .	1,340	209,440	Romanatzi . . .	1,770	202,439
Dolj . . .	2,540	364,193	Suchava . . .	1,320	129,687
Dorohoi . . .	1,090	158,605	Tecuchi . . .	980	120,026
Falchi . . .	850	93,317	Teleorman . . .	1,810	236,129
Gorj . . .	1,810	169,324	Tulcha . . .	3,330	123,192
Ilfov . . .	2,230	545,766	Tutova . . .	920	113,786
Jalomitza . . .	2,620	187,193	Vaslui . . .	840	109,356
Jassy . . .	1,210	191,823	Vilcha . . .	1,640	189,365
Mehedintzi . . .	1,910	247,223	Vlashka . . .	1,730	200,536
			Total . . .	50,720	5,912,520

The population in 1899 consisted of 2,994,896 males and 2,917,624 females. The density varied from 37 inhabitants per square mile in Tulcha to 271 per square mile in Ilfov, the average for the whole country having been 116 per square mile. The Rumanians numbered 5,469,036 (92.5 per cent.); foreigners, 171,063 (2.9 per cent.); inhabitants not under foreign protection, 272,421 (4.6 per cent.). Rumanians are spread extensively in the neighbouring countries—Transylvania, Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria; their total number probably is between 9 and 10 millions.

The number of births, deaths, and marriages, with surplus of births over deaths, was as follows in each of the last five years :—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1896	232,417	166,189	47,230	66,228
1897	247,814	171,071	41,387	76,743
1898	214,980	155,417	43,611	59,563
1899	250,318	164,900	50,033	85,418
1900	234,843	146,144	40,407	88,699

Not included in the births and deaths are the still-born, 4,019 (1·5 per cent. of the total births in 1899). The illegitimate births in 1900 were about 8·72 per cent. of the total number. In 1900 there were 1,252 divorces. There is a large emigration of Jews and also of Mahometans.

According to the results of the enumeration in December, 1899, the population of the principal towns was as follows :—Bucharest, the capital and seat of Government, 282,071; Jassy, 78,067; Galatz, 62,678; Braila, 58,392; Botosani, 32,193; Ploesti, 42,687; Craiova, 45,438; Berlad, 24,484; Focsani, 23,783.

Religion and Instruction.

Of the total population of Rumania in 1899, 5,408,743 belonged to the Orthodox Greek Church, 168,276 were Catholics or Protestants, 6,598 were Armenians, 269,015 were Jews, 43,740 were Mahometans, and 16,148 were of other creeds. The government of the Greek Church rests with two archbishops, the first of them styled the Primate of Rumania, and the second the Archbishop of Moldavia. There are, besides, six bishops of the National Church, and two Roman Catholic bishops. Only the clergy of the national Orthodox church are recognised and paid by the State.

Education is free and compulsory 'wherever there are schools,' but is still in a very backward condition. In 1899, according to the census returns, 88·4 per cent. of the population could neither read nor write. The following figures show the number of public primary schools, rural and urban, the number of teachers and of enrolled pupils, and the estimated number of the school population in 1899-1900 :—

1899-1900	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	School population
Rural primary	3,653	4,462	265,048	704,039
Urban „	382	1,351	71,252	109,001
Total ...	4,035	5,813	336,300	813,040

There are 11 normal schools, with 1,489 pupils; 71 high schools and secondary schools, with 1,110 teachers and 20,153 pupils, besides special schools for agriculture, engineering, &c. There are 2 universities with faculties in law, philosophy, science and medicine, and theology; that at Bucharest had 80 professors and 4,196 students in 1900; that at Jassy, 51 professors and 660 students.

Finance.

The chief sources of revenue consist in direct and indirect taxes, and the profits derived from the extensive State domains and valuable salt-mines, and from the salt and tobacco monopolies. A tax, at the rate of 6 lei (4s. 9d.) per head, called 'Contribution for means of Communication,' is, with certain exceptions, levied on all persons over 21 years of age. There is an income tax of 6 per cent. on houses, 5½ per cent. on property farmed by a resident owner, 6½ per cent. on property let by an owner resident in Rumania, and 12 per cent. on estates whose owners reside abroad. The State also levies taxes on alcohol, petroleum, and sugar (taxes on consumption.) The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for years ending March 31 (old style):—

—	1895-96	1897-98	1899-99	1899-1900	1900-01
	Lei	Lei	Lei	Lei	Lei
Revenue	202,507,632	210,591,020	221,935,617	200,083,576	209,512,633
Expenditure	216,560,567	217,335,486	206,042,202	235,488,486	237,286,775

For the year 1902-03 the budget estimates were :—

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Lei		Lei
Direct taxes . . .	43,615,000	Public Debt . . .	86,441,092
Indirect „ . . .	56,510,000	Ministries :—	
State monopolies . . .	50,900,000	War . . .	37,720,000
Ministries :—		Finance . . .	34,823,000
Agriculture, &c. . .	23,345,000	Worship and Public	
Public Works . . .	22,520,000	Instruction . . .	24,924,000
Interior . . .	10,534,000	Interior . . .	15,259,000
Finance . . .	8,358,000	Public Works . . .	5,790,000
War . . .	983,000	Justice . . .	5,230,000
Foreign Affairs . . .	202,000	Agriculture, &c. . .	4,193,000
Instruction and Worship	794,000	Foreign Affairs . . .	1,539,000
Justice . . .	231,000	Council of Ministers . . .	56,400
Various . . .	5,510,000	Supplementary credit . . .	2,524,508
Total . . .	218,500,000	Total . . .	218,500,000

The public debt of Rumania amounted on March 31, 1901, to 1,432,015,515 lei. Of the total amount more than half has been contracted for public works, mainly railways. The remainder has been contracted to cover deficits, reduce unfunded debt, and pay off peasant freeholds. For 1901-02 the service of the debt (interest, amortization, pensions, &c.) was estimated at 6,040,328 lei.

Defence.

At Galatz on the Danube at the mouth of the Sereth are 3 lines of fortification with 51 batteries; at Nemolassa on the Sereth are 2 lines with 30 batteries; and at Focsani to the north-west near the Sereth are 3

lines with 71 batteries. All these fortifications are in the nature of entrenched camps with elements of permanence, concrete and iron being used in their construction. They are armed with Krupp and Gruson guns. Bucharest is protected by 18 forts with as many intervening batteries, all armed with 6-inch guns, howitzers, and quick-firing guns.

The entire military strength of Rumania consists of the Active Army divided into Permanent and Territorial, each with its reserve; the Militia and the *levée en masse*. Every Rumanian from his 21st to his completed 46th year is liable to military service as follows:—From the 21st to the 23rd year, under arms; from the 23rd to the 28th, on leave; from the 28th to the 30th, in the reserve; from the 30th to the 36th in the militia; and from the 36th to the 46th in the *gloata* or *levée en masse*. Every retired officer must serve in the reserve, subalterns to the age of 52, and higher officers to the age of 65. The army is also kept up to its strength by the enlistment of volunteers and the re-enlistment of men in the reserve.

According to the organisation in force the army consists of Infantry: 8 battalions of rifles or chasseurs; 34 regiments of infantry (Dorobantzi), of 3 battalions each, 1 permanent, 2 territorial, and 1 platoon not in the ranks; Cavalry: 6 regiments of hussars (Roshiori); 11 regiments cavalry (Calarashi), of which 8 consist each of 1 permanent squadron and 4 territorial; 2 of 4 permanent squadrons and 1 territorial; and 1 of 2 permanent and 2 territorial squadrons. Gendarmerie: 2 companies on foot, and 3 squadrons mounted; Artillery: 12 regiments of field artillery, with 60 batteries and 2 regiments of siege artillery; Engineers: 2 regiments. The Administrative Troops consist of 5 companies of artificers, and 4 squadrons of train. The Hospital Service has 72 officers, 51 employés, and 4 companies. The larger units are 16 infantry brigades, grouped in 8 divisions which form 4 army corps, to each of which a cavalry brigade is attached. The head-quarters of the corps are at Carajova, Bucharest, Galatz, and Jassy. Besides, there are a division in the Dobruja and 2 separate cavalry brigades at Tecuciu and Galatz. The strength of the permanent army in time of peace is 3,280 officers, 388 clerks, 60,000 men, 11,930 horses, and 390 guns. The Territorial Army consists of 72,000 men and 7,500 horses. The war strength is put at 3,948 officers, 170,000 men, and 43,114 horses. The infantry is armed with the Mannlicher repeating rifle, model 1893.

Rumania has in the navy the *Elisabeta*, launched at Elswick in 1887, a protected cruiser of 1,320 tons displacement and 4,900 horse-power, 3½-inch armour at the belt, 4 6-inch and 8 machine guns; the *Mircea*, training ship, a composite brig of 350 tons; 7 gunboats; 6 coast-guard vessels; a screw despatch vessel (240 tons); 6 first-class and 2 second-class torpedo-boats. A floating dock has been purchased in Scotland and several gunboats will be constructed in it. The fleet is gradually expanding, and there is a project of building two armoured vessels.

Production and Industry.

Of the total population of Rumania 70 per cent. are employed in agriculture. There are about 700,000 heads of families who are freehold proprietors. 40·8 per cent. is under agricultural crops, 1·1 per cent. under vines, 0·4 under plum trees, 7·9 under pasture, 4·3 under natural grass, 19·7 under forest, and 25·8 unproductive.

In 1900 and 1901 the chief agricultural crops were as follows:—

Crop	Area cultivated		Production	
	1900	1901	1900	1901
	Hectares	Hectares	Hectolitres	Hectolitres
Wheat .	1,589,492	1,636,557	19,967,900	25,508,840
Rye .	164,267	211,424	2,110,900	3,373,650
Barley .	438,815	503,698	5,151,200	8,535,925
Oats .	255,273	265,124	3,067,300	5,828,550
Maize .	2,035,268	2,133,672	29,970,400	—
Wine .	145,612	147,103	3,497,650	—
Plums .	72,411	70,150	3,567,380	—
			Quintals	
Tobacco .	4,550	4,110	40,096	—

In 1901, 135,000 hectares were under colza, yielding 1,518,000 hectolitres; 20,929 hectares under flax, yielding 195,205 hectolitres of seed; 6,077 hectares (1900) under hemp, yielding 20,350 quintals of fibre and 43,386 hectolitres of seed; and 630,217 hectares under grass, yielding 11,610,630 quintals of hay.

The State forests of Rumania have an aggregate area of 921,644 hectares and the annual produce is valued at 2,338,310 lei. Unproductive State lands cover 163,389 hectares; communal forests have a total area of 70,181 hectares; public bodies own 125,986 hectares; and private persons, 1,492,841 hectares. The total forest area is thus 2,774,048 hectares.

In 1900 Rumania had 864,746 horses, 2,589,040 cattle, 5,644,210 sheep and 1,709,909 swine.

The country, especially in the Carpathians, is rich in minerals. A mining law of 1895 permits the introduction of foreign capital, and gives other facilities for the development of mining industries. Coal and petroleum are worked and the latter is now exported in considerable quantities. Salt-mining is a State monopoly, the mines being worked by convicts; the out-put of the 4 mines in 1900 was 104,665 tons. Other Government monopolies include tobacco, matches, playing cards, gunpowder, and cigarette paper. The sugar industry has recently extended. In 1900 about 30,720 acres were under beetroot; there are four sugar factories at work and 2 others are being built. In Rumania there are 7 paper mills turning out altogether about 6,480 tons of paper annually.

Other industries are the manufacture or preparation of cement, woollen goods, hides, and timber.

Commerce.

The values of the imports into and exports from Rumania in the last five years (in lei or francs) were:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	Lei	Lei
1896	337,922,929	324,056,652
1897	355,782,804	224,178,690
1898	389,908,439	283,181,567
1899	333,267,938	149,119,657
1900	216,985,878	280,000,431

In the last two years the chief imports and exports were as follows :—

Merchandise	Imports (1899)	Imports (1900)	Exports (1899)	Exports (1900)
	Lei	Lei	Lei	Lei
Cereals	9,388,910	7,077,657	97,116,900	172,726,860
Textiles	130,957,246	78,063,408	4,347,433	2,881,325
Metals and manufactures	76,366,291	58,162,020	4,163,556	5,339,281
Hides, leather, &c.	11,400,182	6,395,626	2,660,753	2,962,227
Mineral fuel	9,034,742	4,636,917	8,197,096	10,448,180
Minerals, pottery, glass	8,166,113	3,939,157	286,835	592,655
Oil, wax, &c.	6,397,048	5,605,646	47,187	6,320
Colonial produce	19,110,594	14,252,285	17,998	86,717
Fruits	4,530,555	3,198,639	6,105,422	47,059,215
Animal products	4,815,148	4,655,001	6,855,682	7,202,960
Living animals	2,131,679	949,799	4,270,437	2,503,400
Chemicals	11,367,995	10,464,379	2,176,975	9,548,048
Colours, &c.	4,498,098	2,868,450	167,355	165,451
Wood	4,244,891	2,138,038	8,114,372	12,321,859
Paper	6,587,354	4,582,959	136,347	247,973
Vegetable drugs	5,299,515	4,093,790	37,713	17,533

In the last two years the trade was mainly distributed as follows :—

Countries	Imports from (1899)	Imports from (1900)	Exports to (1899)	Exports to (1900)
	Lei	Lei	Lei	Lei
Austria-Hungary	95,671,659	69,295,818	38,448,995	44,274,895
Germany	91,095,175	55,664,507	9,669,738	19,195,377
Great Britain	60,041,587	31,150,217	10,568,793	16,873,762
France	22,164,602	16,132,873	5,600,965	7,676,624
Belgium	10,502,804	6,974,450	44,113,742	140,545,933
Italy	16,457,278	9,684,797	11,264,723	16,368,883
Russia	7,292,600	5,746,531	5,895,030	5,291,825
Bulgaria	4,070,023	2,631,318	5,229,929	3,547,157
Switzerland	5,683,249	2,683,622	10,700	1,902,986
Turkey	18,310,080	10,931,495	13,585,072	12,225,425
United States	1,776,710	909,558	44,293	1,551
Holland	4,623,726	3,152,493	4,359,406	9,088,339

The following table, taken from the Board of Trade Returns, shows the value of the imports into Great Britain from Rumania, and of the domestic exports from Great Britain to Rumania, for five years :—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into Great Britain	3,204,114	2,258,503	2,579,601	2,084,369	1,396,639
Exports to Rumania	1,286,582	1,340,231	1,333,264	1,175,431	586,179

The leading imports into Great Britain from Rumania were barley, to the value of 408,055*l.*; maize, 604,052*l.*; wheat, 265,548*l.*, and petroleum, 76,251*l.* in 1900. The chief exports of British produce and manufactures to Rumania were in 1900 cottons to the value of 197,891*l.*; cotton yarn, 116,773*l.*; woollens, 85,302*l.*; coal, 68,235*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought 66,997*l.*; machinery, 15,894*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

The total number of vessels that entered the ports of Rumania in 1900 was 27,090 of 7,528,855 tons, and the number that cleared was 27,015 of 7,084,990 tons. In 1900 the merchant navy of Rumania consisted of 392 vessels of 74,604 tons, including 71 steamers of 15,116 tons.

The navigation of the Danube is carried on under regulations agreed to at the Berlin Conference of 1878, and subsequently modified at a conference of the delegates of the leading Powers (Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Russia, France, Italy, and Turkey), which met in London in 1883. From its mouths to the Iron Gates it is regarded as an international highway, the interests of the several States being specially provided for. The navigation, except that of the northern branch, is under the superintendence of a mixed commission of one delegate each for Austria, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Servia, with a delegate appointed for six months by the signatory Powers in turn. The commission has its seat at Galatz, in Rumania. The arrangement lasts for 21 years from April 1883. In 1900, 1,101 vessels of 1,252,509 tons cleared from the Danube at Sulina. Of these, 260 of 458,921 tons were British.

In 1901 Rumania had 2,060 miles of State railway besides 930 miles under construction or projected. The gross revenue in 1899 was 1,847,891*l.* and the working expenses 1,500,000*l.* Up to the end of 1899, 28,705,082*l.* had been expended on the railways. The State has the working of all the lines, and has, besides, under the general railway direction, a commercial navigation service on the Danube and Black Sea.

In 1900 there were 3,449 post-offices, through which there passed 19,604,457 letters, 12,063,991 post-cards, 27,897,717 newspapers, samples, and parcels. In 1900 there were 4,344 miles of telegraph lines, and 11,246 miles of wire, on which 2,224,539 messages were forwarded. The number of offices was 613. In 1899 there were 52 telephone systems with 3,189 telephone stations, 4,090 miles of line and 5,860 miles of wire, the total number of conversations in the year having been 1,940,824.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The National Bank of Rumania on December 23, 1900, had a note circulation of 121,730,000 lei, and cash in hand amounting to 50,875,000 lei. On May 1, 1899, the Rumanian savings banks had 112,939 depositors with 31,517,362 lei to their credit, showing an average of 279 lei to each depositor.

The nominal value of the coinage of Rumanian money since 1867 has been: gold, 3,805,800 lei; silver, 82,700,000 lei; bronze, 5,345,000 lei; total, 91,850,000 lei. No gold coinage has been issued since 1884, nor silver since 1894, nor bronze since 1885.

The decimal system was introduced into Rumania in 1876, the unit of the monetary system being the *leu*, equivalent to the franc. The gold *leu* is the monetary unit. Silver is legal tender up to 50 lei only. Gold coins are 20, 10, and 5-lei pieces. A law of 1900 authorised the minting of nickel 5-, 10-, and 20-centimes (bani) pieces.

The metric system has been introduced, but Turkish weights and measures are, to some extent, in use by the people.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF RUMANIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—M. Alexander Catargi.
Councillor of Legation.—M. D. Nedeyano.
Attachés.—M. Alexia Catargi and M. M. Boéresco.
Consul-General in London.—J. Inman.
 There is a Consul at Manchester.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN RUMANIA.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir John G. Kennedy, K.C.M.G. Appointed to Bucharest, 1897.
Vice-Consul.—Hamilton E. Browne.
Consul-General at Galatz and Danube Commissioner.—Lieut.-Col. H. Trotter, R.E., C.B.
 There are Vice-Consuls at Galatz, Braila, Kustendjie, and Sulina.

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exception, connected themselves by marriage with German families. The wife and successor of Peter III., Catherine II., daughter of the Prince of Anhalt Zerbst, general in the Prussian army, left the crown to her only son, Paul, who became the father of two emperors, Alexander I. and Nicholas, and the grandfather of a third, Alexander II. All these sovereigns married German princesses, creating intimate family alliances, among others, with the reigning houses of Württemberg, Baden, and Prussia.

The Emperor is in possession of the revenue from the Crown domains, consisting of more than a million of square miles of cultivated land and forests, besides gold and other mines in Siberia, and producing a vast revenue, the actual amount of which is, however, unknown, as no reference to the subject is made in the budgets or finance accounts, the Crown domains being considered the private property of the imperial family.

The following have been the Tsars and Emperors of Russia, from the time of election of Michael Romanof. Tsar Peter I. was the first ruler who adopted, in the year 1721, the title of Emperor.

<i>House of Romanof—Male Line.</i>			
Michael	1613	Ivan VI.	1740
Alexis	1645	Elizabeth	1741
Feodor	1676	<i>House of Romanof-Holstein.</i>	
Ivan and Peter I.	1682	Peter III.	1762
Peter I.	1689	Catherine II.	1762
Catherine I.	1725	Paul	1796
Peter II.	1727	Alexander I.	1801
		Nicholas I.	1825
<i>House of Romanof—Female Line.</i>		Alexander II.	1855
Anne	1730	Alexander III.	1881
		Nicholas II.	1894

Constitution and Government.

The government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy. The whole legislative, executive, and judicial power is united in the emperor, whose will alone is law. There are, however, certain rules of government which the sovereigns of the present reigning house have acknowledged as binding. The chief of these is the law of succession to the throne, which, according to a decree of the Emperor Paul, of the year 1797, is to be that of regular descent, by the right of primogeniture, with preference of male over female heirs. This decree annulled a previous one, issued by Peter I., February 5, 1722, which ordered each sovereign to select his successor to the throne from among the members of the imperial family, irrespective of the claims of primogeniture. Another fundamental law of the realm proclaimed by Peter I. is that every sovereign of Russia, with his consort and children, must be a member of the orthodox Greek Church. The princes and princesses of the imperial house, according to a decree of Alexander I., must obtain the consent of the emperor to any marriage they may contract; otherwise the issue of such union cannot inherit the throne. By an ancient law of Russia, the heir-apparent is held to be of age at the end of the sixteenth

year, and the other members of the reigning family with the completed twentieth year.

The administration of the Empire is entrusted to four great boards, or councils, possessing separate functions. The first of these boards is the *Council of the State*, established by Alexander I. in the year 1801, and reorganised by the imperial ukase of May 20, 1901. It consists of a president nominated every year by the Emperor, and an unlimited number of members appointed by him. The Council is divided into four departments, namely, Legislation, Civil and Church Administration, State's Economy and Industry, Sciences and Commerce. The fourth section was established on January 5, 1900. Each department has its own president, and a separate sphere of duties; but there are collective meetings of the four sections. The chief function of the Council of the Empire is that of examining into the projects of laws which are brought before it by the ministers, who have a seat *ex officio*, and of discussing the budget and all the expenditures to be made during the year. But the Council has no power of proposing alterations and modifications of the laws of the realm; it is, properly speaking, a consultative institution in matters of legislation. A special department is entrusted with the discussion of the requests addressed to the emperor against the decisions of the Senate.

The second of the great colleges or boards of government is the *Ruling Senate* or 'Pravitelstvuyushchiy Senat,' established by Peter I. in the year 1711. The functions of the Senate are partly of a deliberative and partly of an executive character. To be valid a law must be promulgated by the Senate. It is also the high court of justice for the Empire. The Senate is divided into six departments or sections, which all sit at St. Petersburg, two of them being Courts of Cassation. Each department is authorised to decide in the last resort upon certain descriptions of cases. The senators are mostly persons of high rank, or who fill high stations; but a lawyer of eminence presides over each department, who represents the emperor, and without whose signature its decisions would have no force. In the *plenum*, or general meeting of several sections, the Minister of Justice takes the chair. Besides its superintendence over the courts of law, the Senate examines into the state of the general administration of the Empire, and has power to make remonstrances to the emperor. A special department consisting of five members is entrusted with judgments in political offences, and another (thirteen members) with disciplinary judgments against officials of the crown.

The third college, established by Peter I. in the year 1721, is

RUSSIA.

(EMPIRE OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.)

Reigning Emperor.

Nicholas II., Emperor of All the Russias, born May 6 (May 18 new style), 1868, the eldest son of the Emperor Alexander III. and of Princess Dagmar (*Maria Feodorovna*), daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark; ascended the throne at the death of his father October 20 (November 1 new style), 1894; married November 14 (November 26), 1894, to Princess Alexandra Alix (*Alexandra Feodorovna*), daughter of Ludwig IV., Grand Duke of Hesse, born May 25 (June 6), 1872. Offspring of this union four daughters: Olga, born November 3 (November 15), 1895, Tatiana, born May 29 (June 10), 1897, Marie, born June 14 (June 26), 1899, and Anastasia, born June 5 (June 18), 1901.

Mother of the Emperor.

Empress *Marie (Dagmar)*, widow of Emperor Alexander III., born November 26, 1847; married November 9, 1866.

Brothers and Sisters of the Emperor.

I. Grand-duchess *Xenia*, born March 25 (April 6), 1875; married to Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovich (see next page).

II. Grand-duke *Michael* (heir presumptive), born November 22 (December 4), 1878.

III. Grand-duchess *Olga*, born June 1 (June 13), 1882, married July 27 (August 9), 1901, to Peter Alexandrovich; Duke of Oldenburg.

Uncles and Aunts of the Emperor.

I. Grand-duke *Vladimir*, born April 10 (April 22), 1847; married August 16 (August 28), 1874, to Princess Marie Pavlovna of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Offspring of the union are three sons and one daughter:—1. Cyril, born September 30 (October 12), 1876. 2. Boris, born November 12 (November 24), 1877. 3. Andreas, born May 2 (May 14), 1879. 4. Helene, born January 17 (January 29), 1882.

II. Grand-duke *Alexis*, high admiral, born January 2 (January 14), 1850.

III. Grand-duchess *Maria*, born October 5 (October 17), 1853; married January 23, 1874, to the Duke of Edinburgh, son of Queen Victoria of Great Britain, who died July 30, 1900.

IV. Grand-duke *Sergius*, born April 29 (May 11), 1857; married June 3 (June 15), 1884, to Princess Elizabeth of Hesse-Darmstadt.

V. Grand-duke *Paul*, born September 21 (October 3), 1860; married June 5 (June 17), 1889, to Princess Alexandra, daughter

of the King of Greece; widower September 24, 1891. Offspring: *Maria*, born April 6 (18), 1890; *Dimitri*, born September 6 (18), 1891.

Grand-uncle of the Emperor.

The Grand-duke *Michael*, brother of the Emperor Alexander II., born October 13 (October 25), 1832, General Field-Marshal, President of the State's Council and Chief of Artillery; married to Princess Cecilia of Baden, who died March 31 (April 12), 1891. His children:—1. *Nicholas*, born April 14 (April 26), 1859. 2. *Anastasia*, born July 16 (July 28), 1860, and married January 12 (January 24), 1879, to Prince Friedrich Franz of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; widow April 10, 1897. 3. *Michael*, born October 4 (October 16), 1861, and married February 26, 1891, to Sophie, Countess of Merenberg, which marriage led to his exclusion from the army, a trust being nominated on his estates. His children: *Anastasia*, born 1892, *Nadezhda*, born 1896, and *Michael*, born 1898. 4. *George*, born August 11 (August 23), 1863, and married May 13, 1900, to Princess Marie of Greece; offspring, *Nina*, born June 7 (June 20), 1901. 5. *Alexander*, born April 1 (April 13), 1866; married to the Grand-duchess *Xenia*, sister of the reigning Emperor; offspring: a daughter, *Irene*, born July 3 (July 15), 1895, *Andreas*, born January 12 (January 24), 1897, *Feodor*, born December 11 (December 23), 1898, *Nikita*, born January 4 (January 16), 1900, and *Dimitri*, born August 2 (August 15), 1901. 6. *Sergius*, born September 25 (October 7), 1869.

Cousins of the late Emperor.

The children of the late Grand-duke *Constantine*, brother of the Emperor Alexander II., and his wife Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Altenburg, of which union there are issue:—1. *Nicholas*, born February 2 (February 14), 1850. 2. *Olga*, born August 22 (September 3), 1851, and married October 27, 1867, to Georgios I., King of the Hellenes. 3. *Vera*, born February 4 (February 16), 1854, and married May 8, 1874, to Prince Eugene of Württemberg; widow January 27, 1877. 4. *Constantine*, born August 10 (August 22), 1858; married April 15 (April 27), 1884, to Princess Elizabeth of Saxe-Altenburg, Duchess of Saxony; offspring:—*John*, born July 5, 1886; *Gabriel*, born July 15, 1887; *Tatiana*, born January 23, 1890; *Constantine*, born January 1, 1891; *Oleg*, born November 27, 1892; and *Igor*, born June 10, 1894. 5. *Dimitri*, born June 1 (June 13), 1860.

The children of the late Grand-duke *Nicholas*, brother of the Emperor Alexander II.:—1. *Nicholas*, born November 6 (November 18), 1856. 2. *Peter*, born January 10 (January 22), 1864; married July 14 (July 26), 1889, to the Princess *Militsa* of Montenegro; issue, *Marina*, born Feb. 28 (March 11), 1892; *Roman*, born October 5 (October 17), 1896; *Nadezhda*, born March 3 (15), 1898.

The reigning family of Russia descend, in the female line, from Michael Romanof, elected Tsar in 1613, after the extinction of the House of Rurik; and in the male line from the Duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp, born in 1700, scion of a younger branch of the princely family of Oldenburg. The union of his daughter Anne with Duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp formed part of the great reform projects of Peter I., intended to bring Russia into closer contact with the Western States of Europe. Peter I. was succeeded by his second wife, Catherine, the daughter of a Livonian peasant, and she by Peter II., the grandson of Peter, with whom the male line of the Romanofs terminated, in the year 1730. The reign of the next three sovereigns of Russia, Anne, Ivan VI., and Elizabeth, of the female line of Romanof, formed a transition period, which came to an end with the accession of Peter III., of the house of Holstein-Gottorp. All the subsequent emperors, without

the *Holy Synod*, and to it is committed the superintendence of the religious affairs of the Empire. It is composed of the three metropolitans (St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kiev), the archbishops of Georgia (Caucasus), and of Poland (Kholm and Warsaw), and several bishops sitting in turn. All its decisions run in the emperor's name, and have no force till approved by him. The President of the Holy Synod is the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, Antonius.

The General Procurator, Actual Privy Councillor K. P. Pobyedonosteff.

The fourth board of government is the *Committee of Ministers*. It consists of all the ministers, who are—

1. *The Minister of the Imperial House and Imperial Domains*.—General W. Frederickz, aide-de-camp of the Emperor; appointed 1898.
2. *The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Assistant Minister*.—Privy Councillor Count Lamedorf, appointed 1900.
3. *The Minister of War*.—General Kuropatkin, appointed December, 1897.
4. *The Minister of the Navy*.—Vice-Admiral Tyrtloff, appointed July 13, 1896.
5. *The Minister of the Interior*.—Privy Councillor Sipyaghin, appointed November 1899.
6. *The Minister of Public Instruction*.—M. Peter Vannosky, appointed April 7, 1901.
7. *The Minister of Finance*.—Actual Privy Councillor Witte, appointed 1892.
8. *The Minister of Justice*.—Privy Councillor N. V. Muravieff, appointed 1893.
9. *The Minister of Agriculture and State Domains*.—Actual Privy Councillor Yermoloff, appointed 1893.
10. *The Minister of Public Works and Railways*.—Actual Privy Councillor, Prince Khilkoff, appointed January, 1895.
11. *The Department of General Control*.—General Lobko, appointed Controller-General, November, 1899.
12. *The Procurator-General of the Holy Synod*.—Actual Privy Councillor Pobyedonosteff.
13. *Minister and State Secretary for Finland*.—Actual Privy Councillor de Plehwe.

Besides the Ministers, three Grand Dukes, and many functionaries, chiefly ex-ministers, form part of the Committee, of which Actual Privy Councillor Durnovo is President.

Most of the above heads of departments have assistant ministers who supply their place on certain occasions. They all communicate directly with the sovereign.

The emperor has two Private Cabinets, one of which is occupied with charitable affairs, and the other is devoted to public instruction of girls and to the administration of the institutions established by the late Empress Maria, mother of the Emperor Nicholas I. Besides, there is the Imperial Headquarters (Glavnaya Kwartira), and a Cabinet, which is entrusted also with the reception of petitions presented to the emperor, formerly received by a special Court of Requests (abolished in 1884). According to a law of May 19, 1888, a special Imperial Cabinet having three sections (Economy; Mines and Manufactures, and Legislation) has been created, instead of the same departments in the Ministry of Imperial Household.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Empire is divided into governments or provinces (*oblast*), and districts (*uyezd* or *okrug*). There are (1900) 79 governments (50 in European Russia proper, 10 in Poland, 8 in Finland, 7 in Caucasus, 4 in Siberia); 18 provinces (4 in Caucasus, 9 in Central Asia, 4 in Siberia, 1 in China, the Kwang-Tung Province, created August 1899), and 1 section (*oidyet*),—the island of Sakhalin. Some of the governments or provinces are united into general governments, which are now those of Finland, Poland, Vilna, Kiev, Moscow, Caucasus, Turkestan, Stepnoye (of the Steppes), Irkutsk, and of the Amur. At the head of each general government is a governor-general, the representative of the emperor, who as such has the supreme control and direction of all affairs, whether civil or military. In Siberia the governors-general are each assisted by a council, which has a deliberative voice. A civil governor assisted by a council of regency, to which all measures must be submitted, is established in each government, and a military governor in eighteen provinces. A vice-governor is appointed to fill the place of the civil governor when the latter is absent or unwell. There is also, in each government, a council of control under the presidency of a special officer, depending directly on the Department of Control. Each government is divided into from 5 to 15 districts (792 in all Russian Empire), having each several administrative institutions. The townships (*gradonachalstvo*) of St. Petersburg, Odessa, Kerch, and Sebastopol, are administered by special governors (*gradonachalnik*); Cronstadt, and Nikolayev are under separate military governors.

In European Russia the government of the parish, in so far as the lands of the peasantry are concerned, and part of the local administration, is entrusted to the people. For this purpose the whole country is divided into communes (107,676 in European Russia, exclusive of the three Baltic provinces), which elect an elder (Starosta), or executive of a commune, as also a tax-collector or superintendent of public stores. All these officers are elected at communal assemblies ('Mir'—which means both 'the village' and 'the world') by the peasants, and from among themselves. The communal assemblies are constituted by all the householders in the village, who discuss and decide all communal affairs. These communal assemblies are held as business requires. The communes are united into cantons, or 'Volost,' each embracing a population of about 2,000 males (10,530 in European Russia). Each of the cantons is presided over also by an elder, 'Starshina,' elected at the cantonal assemblies, which are composed of the delegates of the village communities in proportion of one man to every ten houses. The canton assemblies decide the same class of affairs as do the communal assemblies, but concerning each its respective canton. The peasants have thus special institutions of their own, which are submitted also to special colleges 'for peasants' affairs,' instituted in each government. In Poland the 'Volost' is replaced by the 'Gmina,' the assemblies of which are constituted of all landholders—nobility included, the clergy and the police excluded—who have each but one voice, whatever the area of land possessed. The 'Gmina' has, however, less autonomy than the 'Volost,' being subject directly to the 'Chief of the District.' In conjunction with the assemblies of the Volost and Gmina are cantonal tribunals, consisting of from four to twelve judges elected at cantonal assemblies. Injuries and offences of every kind, as well as disputes relating to property between the peasants, not involving more than a hundred roubles, come under the jurisdiction of these popular tribunals. Affairs of more importance, up to 300 roubles, are judged by Judges of Peace, appeal against their judgments can be made to the 'S'yezd,' or gathering of judges of the district, and further to the Senate. In 1889 an important change

was made in the above organisation. Justices of Peace have been replaced in twenty provinces of Central Russia by Chiefs of the District (*uyezdnyi nachalnik*), nominated by the administration from among candidates taken from the nobility, recommended by the nobility, and endowed with wide disciplinary powers against the peasants; in the cities, except St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Odessa, special 'town magistrates' (*gorodskoi sudia*), nominated in the same way, are to take the place of the former Justices of Peace. As to the peasants' tribunals (*volostnoi sud*), they are placed in direct subjection to the 'Chiefs of the Districts.' The same measure has been extended in 1890 and 1891 over all the provinces endowed with provincial institutions (*zemstvo*).

A new Peasants' Administration and Peasants' Chiefs have been introduced in Siberia (law of June 2, 1898).

The administration of the economical affairs of the district and province are, to some extent, in the hands of *zemstvos*, or the district and provincial assemblies, composed of representatives elected by the peasantry, the householders in the towns, and the landed proprietors. Their executive power is entrusted to provincial and district 'Upravas.' The president of the nobility of the district, or of the province, presides *ex officio* over the *zemstvo* of the district, or of the province. Important modifications, increasing the powers of noble landowners in the affairs of the *zemstvo*, reducing the numbers of representatives, and limiting their powers, were introduced in 1890.

The towns and cities have municipal institutions of their own, organised on nearly the same principles as the *zemstvos*. All house-owners are divided into three classes, each of which represents an equal amount of real property, and each class elects an equal number of representatives to the *Dumas*; the latter elect their executive the *Uprava*. The new law of 1894 reduces the powers of the Municipal Government and places it almost entirely under the Governors nominated by the Emperor. In 1894, municipal institutions, with still more limited powers, were introduced in several towns of Siberia, and in 1895 in Caucasia.

During the years 1883-97 the institutions of the *zemstvo* were in force in 34 provinces (361 districts) of European Russia. The number of electors was: 40,172 landowners, 48,091 urban population, and 196,773 peasants. As to the number of votes given to the above electors, it appears that 64 per cent. of all votes belong to peasants, 12 per cent. to nobles, 10 per cent. to merchants, 5 per cent. to the clergy, and 4 per cent. to artisans. Of the 13,196 elected members of the Assemblies of the *zemstvos*, 35 per cent. belonged to the nobility, 15 per cent. to the class of the 'merchants,' and 38 per cent. to the peasantry. The Executives of the *zemstvos* (the *upravas*) have 1,263 members, out of whom two-thirds are peasants in East Russia, while in Middle Russia from two-thirds to three-quarters of the members are nobles. The 34 provincial executives have 137 members (98 nobles, 21 officials, 9 merchants, 3 artisans, and 2 peasants).

*Finland*¹.—The Grand-duchy of Finland, ceded to the Emperor of Russia by the treaty of Frederickshamn, September 17, 1809, has preserved, by special grant of Alexander I. in 1810 (renewed by his successors), some remains of its ancient Constitution, dating from the year 1772, reformed in 1789, and slightly modified in 1869 and 1882. This charter provides for a national parliament, consisting of four estates, the nobles, the clergy, the burghers, and the peasants, convoked by the 'Grand-duke,' Emperor of Russia, for four months. They discuss the schemes of laws proposed by the emperor, who has the right of veto. The unanimous assent of all four chambers is necessary for making changes in the Constitution and for levying new taxes. The schemes of laws are elaborated by the 'State's Secretariat of

¹ For further details on Finland, see end of Russia.

Finland,' which sits at St. Petersburg, and consists of the State Secretary and four members nominated by the Crown (two of them being proposed by the Senate). The Senate, which sits at Helsingfors, under the presidency of the Governor-General, is nominated by the Crown. It is the superior administrative power in Finland, and consists of two departments, Justice and Finance, which have under them the administration of posts, railways, canals, custom-houses, hygiene, and the tribunals. The military department is under the Russian Ministry of War, and the Foreign Affairs under the Russian Chancellor. Finland has its own money and system of custom-houses. Recent laws have, however, altered this, and the Russification of the Grand Duchy is proceeding. The scheme of obligatory military service for Finland recommended by a special commission, was approved by the Emperor in May, 1899. For legislation respecting the Finnish troops see under *Army*.

Poland.—Poland, which had a Constitution of its own from 1815 to 1830, and a separate government till 1864, was deprived at the latter date of the last remnant of its administrative independence. Finally, by ukase of the Emperor, dated Feb. 23, 1868, the government of Poland was absolutely incorporated with that of Russia, and the use of Polish language in public places and for public purposes (railways, signboards, wills, &c.), was prohibited.

Baltic Provinces.—The Baltic Provinces have had some institutions for self-government of their own. They have, however, been gradually curtailed, and the privileges of the provinces in police and school matters, chiefly vested in the nobility, have been taken away by a law of June 21, 1888, the judicial and police rights of the landlords having been transferred to functionaries nominated by the State. By a law of July 21, 1889, the last vestiges of manorial justice and of tribunals under the German-speaking nobility have been abolished, but the Law of Justice of 1864, which is in force in Russia, has been but partially applied to the provinces, so as to maintain the administration of justice under the central Government. The Russian language has been rendered obligatory in the official correspondence of all parish, municipal, and provincial administration; so also in the Dorpat University, which was deprived in December 1889 of its privileges of self-government, and the gymnasias in 1890. The town of Dorpat has received the name of Yuriev, and the seat of the administration of the Baltic Educational District has been transferred to Riga. In April, 1893, new Committees for peasants' affairs were introduced, with the same powers as in Russian Governments.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The Russian Empire (exclusive of the new province of Kwang-Tung) comprises one-seventh of the land-surface of the globe, and covers, with internal waters, an area of 8,660,395 English square miles. There has been no general census of the population until 1897 (February 9), but various enumerations, chiefly made by the statistical committees, furnished an, approximately correct return of the people.

The rapidity of growth of the population of the Empire (its acquisitions being included in the figures of population) is seen from the following, the years being partial census years and 1897 being the year of a general census.

Year	Population	Year	Population
1722	14,000,000	1815	45,000,000
1742	16,000,000	1835	60,000,000
1762	19,000,000	1851	68,000,000
1782	28,000,000	1859	74,000,000
1796	36,000,000	1897	135,000,000
1812	41,000,000	1900	129,000,000

The following table exhibits the details of the census which was taken over the whole of the Empire on January 28 (February 9) 1897, with the exception of the Grand-Duchy of Finland,—no less than 230,000 persons having been engaged to take part in it. Comparing the items of the census with the figures of the 1856-59, it appears that the population of the Empire has increased by 74 per cent. The largest increases took place in the capitals (270 p.c. in St. Petersburg); South Russia comes next (207 p.c. in Kherson, 170 p.c. in Yekaterinoslav, 137 p.c. in Taurida). The increase in other parts of the Empire appears as follows:—North-West Russia, from 56 to 73 p.c.; Baltic Provinces, 25 to 58 p.c.; White Russia and Lithuania, 77 (Kovno) to 130 (Minsk) p.c.; Poland, 117 p.c.; Caucasus (without annexations) 95 p.c.; Siberia, 130 p.c.

Province	Area: English square miles	Domiciled Population 1897	Density per sq. mile	Province	Area: English square miles	Domiciled Population 1897	Density per sq. mile
I. European Russia—				Saratov . . .	32,624	2,419,884	74
Arkhangelsk . . .	331,640	347,589	1	Simbirsk . . .	19,110	1,549,461	81
Astrakhan . . .	91,327	994,775	11	Smolensk . . .	21,638	1,551,068	72
Bezarabia . . .	17,619	1,933,438	113	Tambov . . .	25,710	2,715,453	106
Chernigov . . .	20,233	2,321,900	115	Taurida . . .	24,497	1,443,566	62
Courland . . .	10,535	672,634	64	Tula . . .	11,954	1,432,743	120
Don, Region of . . .	63,532	2,575,818	41	Tver . . .	25,225	1,812,825	73
Yekaterinoslav . . .	24,478	2,112,651	86	Ufa . . .	47,112	2,220,497	47
Esthonia . . .	7,818	413,724	54	Vilna . . .	16,421	1,591,912	98
Grodno . . .	14,931	1,617,859	109	Vitebsk . . .	17,440	1,502,916	89
Kaluga . . .	11,942	1,185,726	99	Vladimir . . .	18,864	1,570,733	84
Kazan . . .	24,601	2,191,058	89	Volhynia . . .	27,743	2,997,902	109
Kiev . . .	19,691	3,576,125	181	Vologda . . .	155,498	1,365,587	9
Kostroma . . .	32,490	1,429,228	44	Voronezh . . .	25,443	2,546,255	109
Kovno . . .	15,692	1,549,444	100	Vyatka . . .	59,329	3,082,788	52
Kursk . . .	17,937	2,396,577	134	Yaroslavl . . .	13,751	1,072,478	78
Kharkov . . .	21,041	2,509,811	119	Sea of Azov . . .	14,520	—	—
Kherson . . .	37,523	2,732,832	100	Total, Russian Provinces . . .	1,002,202	94,215,415	51
Livonia . . .	18,158	1,300,640	74	2. Poland:—			
Minsk . . .	25,298	2,156,123	61	Kalisz . . .	4,892	846,719	194
Mogilev . . .	18,551	1,708,041	92	Kielce . . .	3,897	763,746	196
Moscow . . .	12,859	2,433,356	189	Lomza . . .	4,667	585,781	144
Nizhni-Novgorod . . .	47,236	1,392,933	33	Lublin . . .	6,501	1,159,463	177
Novgorod . . .	37,439	364,715	7	Piotrkow . . .	4,729	1,409,044	297
Olonets . . .	18,042	2,054,749	114	Plock . . .	4,200	556,877	133
Orenburg . . .	78,816	1,669,388	22	Radom . . .	4,769	820,363	171
Penza . . .	14,997	1,491,215	99	Siedlce . . .	5,535	775,316	140
Perm . . .	123,211	3,003,308	24	Suwalki . . .	4,846	604,945	127
Podolia . . .	16,224	3,031,613	187	Warsaw . . .	5,623	1,933,689	286
Poltava . . .	19,265	2,794,727	145	Total, Poland . . .	49,159	9,456,948	193
Pskov . . .	17,069	1,135,540	66	Total, Russia and Poland . . .	1,051,361	103,671,363	58
Ryazan . . .	16,255	1,827,539	113				
St. Petersburg . . .	20,760	2,707,691	123				
Samara . . .	68,521	2,768,478	46				

Province	Area: English square miles	Population 1897	Density per sq. mile	Province	Area: English square miles	Population 1897	Density per sq. mile
3. Grand-Duchy of Finland:—				Samarcand . . .	26,627	857,847	30
Abo-Björneborg . . .	9,333	430,194	47	Ferganah . . .	35,654	1,560,411	43
Kuopio . . .	16,499	305,166	22	Syr-Daria . . .	194,853	1,479,848	7
Nyland . . .	4,584	276,335	61	Semir, echenisk . . .	152,280	990,107	7
St. Michel . . .	8,819	186,478	28	Turkestan . . .	409,434	4,898,183	12
Tavastehus . . .	8,334	285,281	40	Trans-Caspian . . .	214,237	372,193	2
Uleåborg . . .	63,957	268,226	4	Caspian Sea . . .	169,381	—	—
Viborg . . .	13,530	394,412	33	Total, Central Asian dominions . . .	1,548,825	7,721,684	5
Vasa . . .	16,105	446,772	30				
Lake Ladoga . . .	8,094	—	—				
Finland . . .	144,255	2,592,778	30	Tobolsk . . .	539,659	1,438,484	3
Total European Russia . . .	2,095,616	106,264,136	51	Tomsk . . .	331,159	1,929,092	6
4. Russia in Asia:—				Western Siberia . . .	870,818	5,387,576	4
Kuban . . .	36,441	1,922,773	54	Irkutsk . . .	287,061	506,517	2
Stavropol . . .	23,398	876,298	38	Transbaikalia . . .	236,868	664,071	3
Terek . . .	26,822	933,485	35	Yakutsk . . .	1,533,397	261,731	2
Northern Caucasus . . .	86,661	3,732,556	43	Yeniseisk . . .	987,186	559,902	1
Baku . . .	15,095	789,659	55	Eastern Siberia . . .	3,044,512	1,992,221	7
Black Sea . . .	2,336	54,228	—	Amur . . .	172,848	118,570	9
Daghestan . . .	11,332	586,636	58	Primorskaya . . .	715,982	220,557	3
Elizabetopol . . .	16,721	871,557	52	Amur Region . . .	883,830	339,127	3
Erivan . . .	10,075	804,757	101	Sakhalin . . .	29,336	28,166	1
Kars . . .	7,308	292,498	43	Total, Siberia . . .	4,833,496	5,727,090	1
Kutais . . .	19,968	1,075,861	54	Total, Asiatic dominions . . .	6,564,778	22,697,469	4
Tiflis with Zakataly . . .	15,306	1,040,943	62	Russians in Finland, Bokhara, Khiva, and in the navy abroad . . .	—	42,900	—
Trans-Caucasia . . .	94,182	5,516,139	64	Grand Total . . .	8,660,395	129,004,514	15
Caucasus . . .	180,843	9,248,695	54				
Akmolinsk . . .	229,609	678,957	3				
Semipalatinsk . . .	184,631	685,197	4				
Turgai . . .	176,219	453,123	3				
Uralsk . . .	139,168	644,001	4				
Lake Aral . . .	26,166	—	—				
The Steppes . . .	755,793	2,461,278	3				

The internal waters (lakes and estuaries) occupy the following areas, in square miles:—In European Russia, 25,804; in Finland, 18,471; in Siberia, 18,868; and in Central Asia, 19,855. The Seas of Azov, Caspian, and Lake Aral cover an aggregate surface of 210,025 square miles. The superficies of all Russian provinces have been carefully revised by General Strelbitzky, and his

figures are given in the above. The figures showing density of population are calculated in proportion to the areas from which the areas covered by the larger inner waters have been excluded, while the areas given in the above table include the inner waters.

The proportion of women in the population varies, in the Russian provinces, from 133.0 per each 100 men (Yaroslavl) and 119.4 (Tver) to 87.4 (St. Petersburg) and 89.8 (Taurida)—this disproportion being due to the male population temporarily moving to the capitals or to the shipbuilding centres during the winter. The average proportions are :—

Russian Provinces, 102.8 women for 100 men ; Poland, 98.6 women for 100 men ; Finland, 102.2 women for 100 men ; Caucasus, 89.5 women for 100 men ; Siberia, 93.7 women for 100 men ; The Steppes, 89.4 for 100 men ; Turkestan and Transcaspian, 83.0 women for 100 men ; Russian Empire, 99.8 women for 100 men.

The ethnical composition of the population will be shown when the results of the recent census have been worked out. In the meantime, the following rough estimates concerning the population of the Empire are computed from "Russia at the End of the Nineteenth Century" (see also YEAR-BOOK 1885, p. 416) :—Slavs, 73 per cent. ; (Russians, 66 per cent. ; Poles, 7 per cent.) ; Finns, 5 per cent. ; Turo-Tartars, 9 per cent. ; Jews, 3 per cent.

According to a recent partial census, the Jews number 2,843,364 in the western and south-western provinces of Russia (2,261,863 in towns), that is 11.3 per cent. of the aggregate population ; 77,275 in the three townships of Odessa (73,389, i.e. 35.1 per cent. of population), Kerch, and Sebastopol ; and 431,800 in five governments only of Poland out of ten (11 per cent. of population). Their aggregate number in Russia would thus exceed 4 millions.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The movement of the population in the Russian Empire, exclusive of Finland, is given for the last five years by the Medical Department of the Ministry of the Interior as follows :—

Year	Births	Deaths	Increase
1894	5,479,213	3,774,488	1,704,725
1895	5,651,063	3,869,936	1,681,127
1896	5,622,042	3,743,356	1,878,686
1897	5,890,818	3,716,336	2,174,482
1898	5,769,218	3,845,968	1,923,350

Average births for the years 1893-1897 per 1,000 inhabitants in European Russia :—1893, 47.0 ; 1894, 48.7 ; 1895, 49.4 ; 1896, 49.7 ; 1897, 49.5.

Average deaths : 1893, 33.1 ; 1894, 34.0 ; 1895, 35.0 ; 1896, 32.8 ; 1897, 31.4.

Average increase : 1893, 13.9 ; 1894, 14.7 ; 1895, 14.4 ; 1896, 16.9 ; 1897, 18.1.

According to official statistics there was in Russia an excess of emigration over immigration in the case of Russians of 1,146,052 in 33 years (1856-1888), and a surplus of immigration of 2,304,717 foreigners during the same time. Emigration is on the increase. Of late the Russians, especially Jews, contributed a large part to the flow of emigrants into the United States. The number of immigrants from the Russian Empire into the United States during the years 1873 to 1890 (July 1) attained 313,469 ; during the years 1891-1897 it was :—292,032 from Russia proper, 24,977 from Finland, and 91,994 from Poland ; total in 24 years, 722,472.

The emigration to Siberia may be judged from the following numbers of emigrants carried on board the steamers which ply on the Ob and Irtysh :—in 1888, 26,129 ; in 1889, 30,410 ; in 1890, 36,000 ; in 1891, 60,000 ; in 1892, 100,000 ; in 1895, 100,000 ; in 1896 and 1897 from 150,000 to 200,000 immigrants entered Siberia from Russia every year, and 60,000 in 1898.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The great majority of the population of Russia being agriculturists, they dwell in villages, and in 1897 the urban and rural population (exclusive of Finland), as also the division according to sex appeared as follows :—

—	In Towns	In the Country	Males	Females
European Russia	11,830,546	82,384,869	46,447,963	47,767,452
Poland . .	2,059,340	7,396,603	4,764,007	4,691,936
Caucasus . .	996,248	8,252,447	4,891,054	4,357,641
Siberia . .	462,182	5,264,908	2,954,559	2,772,531
Central Asia .	932,662	6,789,022	4,158,980	3,562,704
Total . .	16,280,978	110,087,849	63,216,563	63,152,264

Many of the towns, moreover, are very small, a few in European Russia and many in Asiatic Russia having less than 1,000 inhabitants.

The aggregate number of settlements reached, in 1886, 555,990 in the Empire ; of these 1,281 (468 in Poland) had municipal institutions. The following are the populations of the principal towns, according to the census of 1897. The letters (C.), (S.), (T.), and (St.), after the towns in Asia signify Caucasus, Siberia, Turkestan, and the Kirghiz Steppes, while the Polish towns are marked by the letter (P.).

<i>Russia in Europe—</i>		Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Towns	Population				
St. Petersburg ¹	1,267,023	Ufa	49,961	Rybinsk	25,223
Moscow ²	988,614	Kaluga	49,728		
Warsaw (P.)	638,209	Simpheropol	48,821	<i>Finland (1896)—</i>	
Odessa	405,041	Tambov	48,134	Helsingfors	77,484
Lodz (P.)	315,209	Smolensk	46,889	Abo	34,964
Riga ³	256,197	Grodno	46,871	Tammerfors	26,713
Kiev	247,432	Brest-Litovsk	46,542		
Kharkov	174,846	Perm	45,403		
Vilna	154,532	Czenstochowo (P.)	45,130		
Saratov	137,109	Ryazan	44,552		
Kazan	131,508	Simbirsk	43,298		
Yekaterinoslav	121,216	Moghilev on Dnie-			
Rostov on Don ⁴	119,889	per	43,106		
Astrakhan	112,880	Dorpat (Yuriev)	42,421		
Tula	111,048	Kostroma	41,268		
Kishinev	108,796	Kozlov	40,347		
Nizhnii-Novgorod	95,124	Yelets	37,455		
Nikolayev	92,060	Uralsk	36,597		
Samara	91,672	Bobruisk	35,177		
Minsk	91,494	Mitau	35,011		
Voronezh	84,146	Kamenets-			
Kovno	73,543	Podolsk	34,483		
Orenburg	72,740	Gomel	33,846		
Yaroslavl	70,610	Syzran	32,377		
Orel	69,858	Nyvezhin	32,108		
Dünaburg		Bendery	31,851		
(Dvinsk)	69,675	Mariupol	31,772		
Kherson	69,219	Izmail	31,293		
Vitebsk	65,871	Piotrkow (P.)	30,824		
Zhitomir	65,452	Pskov	30,424		
Reval	64,578	Cherkasy	29,619		
Libau	64,505	Vinnitsa	28,995		
Byelostok	63,927	Kerch	28,982		
Penza	61,851	Radom	28,749		
Elizabethgrad	61,841	Uman	28,628		
Cronstadt	59,539	Vladimir	28,315		
Kremenchug	58,648	Akkerman	28,303		
Tsaritsyn	55,967	Pinsk	27,938		
Yekaterinburg	55,488	Vologda	27,822		
Ivanovo-Vozne-		Morshansk	27,756		
sensk	53,949	Tiraspol	27,585		
Berdichev	53,728	Sumy	27,575		
Tver	53,477	Berdiansk	27,279		
Poltava	53,060	Theodosia	27,238		
Kursk	52,896	Nukha (C.)	27,039		
Novocherkassk	52,005	Volzhsk	27,006		
Taganrog	51,965	Chernigov	26,892		
Sebastopol	50,710	Plock (P.)	26,095		
Lublin (P.)	50,152	Novgorod	26,075		
		Lomza (P.)	25,488		
		Azov			

¹ 1,430,375 in 1900.² 1,035,664 in 1900.³ 252,945 in 1900.⁴ 149,201 with Nakhichevan.

Religion.

The established religion of the Empire is the Græco-Russian, officially called the Orthodox-Catholic Faith. It has its own independent synod, but maintains the relations of a sister Church with the four patriarchates of Constantinople, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria. The Holy Synod, the board of government of the Church, was established with the concurrence of the Russian clergy and the four Eastern patriarchs.

The emperor is head of the Church; he appoints to every office in the Church, and is restricted only so far as to leave to the bishops and prelates the privilege of proposing candidates; and he transfers and dismisses persons from their offices in certain cases. But he has never claimed the right of deciding theological and dogmatic questions. Practically, the Procurator of the Holy Synod enjoys wide powers in Church matters.

The points in which the Græco-Russian Church differs from the Roman Catholic faith are, its denying the spiritual supremacy of the Pope, its authorising all individuals to read and study the Scriptures in the vernacular tongue, and its practice with respect to the marriage of the clergy. Every candidate for the position of "pope" must be married, but a "pope" who becomes a widower cannot marry again. With the exception of the restraints laid on the Jews, all religions may be freely professed in the Empire. The dissenters have been and are still, however, severely persecuted, though recently some liberty has been extended to those of the 'United Church.' It is estimated that there are more than 12,000,000 dissenters in Great Russia alone. The affairs of the Roman Catholic Church are entrusted to a Collegium, and those of the Lutheran Church to a Consistory, both settled at St. Petersburg. 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.

There are no exact figures as to the numbers of adherents of different creeds—many dissenters being inscribed under the head of Greek Orthodox; they are only estimated as follows:—Orthodox Greek Catholics, exclusive of the Army and Navy, 71 per cent.; United Church and Armenians, 1 per cent.; Roman Catholics, 9 per cent.; Protestants, 5 per cent.; Jews, 3 per cent.; Mohammedans, 9 per cent.; others, 2 per cent.

The Russian Empire is divided into 64 bishoprics (*eparchiye*), which were under 3 metropolitans, 14 archbishops, and 48 bishops; the latter had under them 37 vicars; all of them are of the monastic clergy. There were, in 1898, 66,146 churches both public and private (of which: cathedrals, 718; parish churches, 36,561; churches at cemeteries and in private houses, hospitals, &c., 10,300; and 18,567 chapels), with 59,063 priests and deacons, and 43,619 cantors, &c. The monasteries numbered 785 (including 289 nunneries) as against 507 in 1892, and had 8,084 monks and 6,988 aspirants, 9,216 nuns and 28,804 aspirants. The management of Church affairs is in the hands of 60 "consistoriae."

The expenditure of the Synod in 1900 was: 23,690,540 roubles contributed by the Imperial budget. The expenditure for other churches was 1,765,781 roubles, contributed by the Ministry of Interior.

Instruction.

Most of the schools in the Empire are under the Ministry of Public Instruction, and the Empire is divided into 15 educational districts (St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kazan, Orenburg, Kharkov, Odessa, Kiev, Vilna, Warsaw,

Riga, Caucasus, Turkestan, West Siberia, East Siberia, and Amur). However, many special schools are under separate Ministries. The total contribution for education from the various Ministries in 1900 was 51,062,842 roubles; of this, 4,324,467 roubles was for universities, 9,846,519 roubles for middle-class schools of the Ministry of Public Instruction.

There are universities at Moscow (4,407 students), St. Petersburg (3,788), Kiev (2,604), Kharkov (1,387), Yuryev (1,218), Warsaw (1,114), Kazan (818), Odessa (714), and Tomsk (447). Total number of students, January 1, 1900, 16,497 (6,145 students in 1873, 8,193 in 1880, 12,939 in 1885, 13,944 in 1894). Other higher institutions are: 4 theological academies with 800 students at Kiev, Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Kazan; an Armenian theological high school at Echmiadzin (Caucasus); a Catholic college at St. Petersburg; 6 medical schools (1 military and 1 for women) at St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kharkov; 4 veterinary schools with 1,146 pupils; 5 juridical schools; 5 technical schools of the Ministry of Public Instruction (4,393 students); 7 technical institutes; 2 high schools for women; 2 mining, 4 engineering, 4 agricultural, 1 topographic, 3 philological, and 5 military schools.

Finland has a university of its own (see *Finland*). Nearly 4,000 students are either supported by bursaries or dispensed from paying fees.

The nature and number of the middle schools, and the number of pupils attending them in 1899, were as follows (exclusive of Finland):—

Middle Schools	Number	Pupils	Middle Schools	Number	Pupils
Ministry of Public Instruction:			Ministry of Agriculture:		
Gymnasia	192	77,041	Agricultural schools in 1898	11	1,449
Progymnasia	45		Ministry of Justice:		
Realschools	113	34,495	Land-Surveying	5	—
Normal schools	9	537	Ministry of Ways of Communications:		
Normal seminaries and practical schools	52	4,388	Technical schools	11	—
Girls' gymnasia	346	94,078	Ministry of Finance:		
Girls' progymnasia	—		Technical schools	—	—
Girls' middle schools	18	432	Commercial schools	16	—
Girls' normal schools	—	366	Institution of Empress		
Ministry of War and Marine:			Marie:		
Special schools	4	936	Gymnasia	30	20,246
Military schools	6	3,502	Institutes	32	—
Cadet corps	25	8,118	Holy Synod:		
Feldschar's schools	—	7,792	Seminaries	55	18,000
Cossack <i>Volikos</i> :			Normal schools	14	1,100
Gymnasiak	18	2,446	Girls' schools	69	15,138
Progymnasia	49		Private institutions	31	—
Girls' gymnasia	10				
Girls' Progymnasia	12	1,268			

The expenses for the middle schools are contributed by the State Exchequer to the amount of 25 per cent. of the aggregate expenditure for the gymnasia, progymnasia, and technical schools, the remainder being made up by fees (about 30 per cent.) and by donations of the *zemstvos*, the municipalities, and so on. The Cossack schools are maintained by the separate *volikos*, which, moreover, maintain a number of their pupils in the governmental schools. The Church contributed in 1890 the sum of 1,389,000 roubles, the

costs for the schools under the Holy Synod being paid by either the Exchequer or the *zemstvos* and the village communities.

The number of elementary schools, teachers, and pupils in the Russian Empire in 1898 was as follows:—

Schools of	Schools	Teachers		Pupils	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Ministry of Instruction	37,046	59,046	25,075	1,965,549	684,509
Ministry of War	848	1,058		30,498	13,905
Ministry of Interior	553	1,102		16,432	4,078
Other ministries	31	75		1,553	662
Holy Synod	40,028	67,907		1,118,404	350,085
Various foundations	193	460		3,727	4,192
Total	78,699	154,652		3,136,163	1,057,431

The number and distribution of the schools of the Ministry of Instruction (exclusive of Sunday schools, improvement schools, &c.) in 1898 are given as follows:—

Districts	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Schools supported by		
				Imperial Treasury	Local authorities	Private persons
In roubles						
St. Petersburg	2,679	6,246	161,909	440,032	1,870,520	323,792
Moscow	7,098	17,969	523,833	505,233	4,250,203	1,599,728
Kharkov	4,186	10,403	323,424	226,508	2,101,661	675,416
Kiev	3,039	6,870	228,440	394,957	1,107,341	423,791
Odessa	3,318	8,345	255,983	235,956	2,464,709	659,487
Kazan	3,945	9,566	320,856	312,948	2,507,540	218,839
Orenburg	1,780	4,555	125,605	256,805	1,045,002	105,445
Vilna	1,886	4,544	148,719	403,589	522,660	426,817
Warsaw	3,509	4,814	235,206	313,401	1,068,516	232,653
Riga	2,855	4,569	144,631	149,820	702,225	618,119
Caucasus	1,994	4,546	137,300	409,859	1,131,451	957,896
W. Siberia	156	464	14,375	83,471	125,698	31,092
E. Siberia	246	610	13,331	29,846	164,881	88,692
Turkestan	125	241	5,560	77,143	141,938	2,479
Amur	230	379	10,886	53,456	116,175	84,600
Total	37,046	84,121	2,650,058	3,893,024	19,320,520	6,398,848

In 1898 there were 86 training schools for teachers with 585 professors and 6,427 pupils (5,718 male and 709 female). To the support of these schools the Imperial Treasury contributed 1,254,531 roubles; local authorities, 210,141 roubles; and private persons, 190,489 roubles.

The Press.—There were published in the Russian Empire (exclusive of Finland) 14,849 books in 1890, 14,237 in 1891, 15,603 in 1892, 15,683 in 1893, 16,541 in 1894, and 17,895 in 1895.

Periodicals numbered 994 at January 1, 1899 (exclusive of Finland), in the following languages: 799 in Russian, 91 in Polish, 49 in German, 12 in

The following table gives the total actual *ordinary* and *extraordinary* revenue and expenditure for each of the years 1891-1900.

Year	Ordinary		Balance	Extraordinary	
	Revenue	Expenditure		Revenue	Expenditure
	Paper Roubles	Paper Roubles	Paper Roubles	Paper Roubles	Paper Roubles
1891	899,281,725	925,355,708	- 34,810,232	29,518,486	178,377,328
1892	973,509,949	952,575,764	+ 12,111,331	189,617,408	166,759,310
1893	1,051,792,762	996,392,639	+ 35,097,101	160,523,630	47,702,806
1894	1,157,110,241	1,045,512,088	+ 99,840,276	75,226,335	101,423,380
1895	1,255,818,781	1,129,439,236	+ 114,922,966	153,068,740	366,634,470
1896	1,368,719,351	1,229,044,280	+ 139,675,071	43,500,457	255,308,655
1897	1,416,886,096	1,299,649,313	+ 116,736,783	42,591,539	195,653,468
1898	1,584,854,445	1,358,275,496	+ 226,578,900	87,817,835	413,935,536
1899	1,673,313,062	1,468,221,000	+ 205,407,000	179,202,000	318,730,000
1900	1,704,128,506	1,555,427,622	+ 148,700,884	32,568,983	333,788,515

The actual *ordinary* revenue and expenditure for 1900, given in the Memoir presented by the Control to the Council of the State in October 1901 (see *Viestnik Finansov*, No. 41, October 14 (27), 1901), and the estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1901 and 1902 were as follows:—

Sources of Revenue (Ordinary and extra-ordinary)	Actual 1900	Estimated	
		1901	1902
A. ORDINARY.			
I. Direct Taxes . . .	131,910,509	127,172,905	130,493,826
1. Land and forests . . .	45,978,923	47,155,005	47,026,863
2. Trade licences . . .	69,840,001	62,701,500	66,103,000
3. 5 per cent. on capital . . .	16,091,585	17,316,400	17,363,963
II. Indirect Taxes . . .	658,132,268	652,310,800	387,127,600
4. Spirits . . .	316,807,550	318,797,000	34,593,500
5. Tobacco . . .	41,195,904	41,409,000	42,934,000
6. Sugar . . .	63,295,774	62,368,000	69,398,000
7-8. Naphtha, matches . . .	32,869,093	32,862,800	34,470,100
9. Custom duties . . .	203,963,947	196,874,000	205,732,000
III. Duties . . .	88,275,096	88,916,724	91,999,061
10. Stamp duties . . .	37,795,840	38,871,537	41,093,869
11. Transfer duties . . .	23,472,905	23,900,000	22,900,000
12-15. Passports, railway taxes, &c. . .	27,006,351	26,145,187	28,005,192

Sources of Revenue (Ordinary and extra-ordinary)	Actual 1900	Estimated	
		1901	1902
A. ORDINARY—cont.			
IV. State Monopolies . . .	176,806,843	227,999,900	521,724,000
16. Mining . . .	4,674,136	4,440,000	1,645,000
17. Mint . . .	4,198,709	4,018,000	3,250,000
18. Posts . . .	30,318,678	30,628,900	33,021,000
19. Telegraphs and tele-phones . . .	19,695,985	19,770,000	21,000,000
20. Sale of spirits . . .	117,919,335	169,143,000	462,808,000
V. State Domains . . .	473,541,086	465,335,362	508,414,998
21. Rent for domains . . .	20,774,700	18,586,861	19,395,064
22. Crown forests . . .	55,738,938	54,813,300	63,013,400
23. State railways . . .	368,659,254	360,707,400	396,072,000
24. Crown mines, &c. . .	16,024,802	13,195,494	13,981,883
25. Crown capitals and banking operations . . .	16,037,165	13,822,307	13,021,251
26. Crown's part in private railways . . .	3,306,227	4,210,000	2,931,400
VI. 27. Sales of Domains . . .	597,941	573,291	767,992
VII. Redemption of Land . . .	96,230,477	88,906,500	86,431,000
28. Liberated serfs . . .	40,561,817	37,532,242	36,547,870
29-30. Crown peasants . . .	55,668,660	51,374,258	49,883,130
VIII. Miscellaneous . . .	71,095,508	72,917,197	67,529,847
31. Railway debts . . .	8,983,095	10,785,804	9,959,369
32. Crown debts . . .	38,298,232	39,396,151	39,720,322
33. Aid from municipalities . . .	18,807,831	19,735,242	21,850,156
34. Military contribution . . .	5,006,350	3,000,000	3,000,000
IX. Various . . .	7,538,778	5,963,327	6,296,158
Total ordinary revenue . . .	1,704,128,506	1,730,096,006	1,800,784,482
B. EXTRAORDINARY.			
Perpetual deposits at the Bank of Russia . . .	2,546,235	1,500,000	1,800,000
State loans . . .	28,950,000		
Various . . .	1,072,748		
Total extraordinary revenue . . .	32,568,983	1,500,000	1,800,000
To meet extraordinary expenditure . . .	152,518,648	56,886,000	143,987,494
Grand Total . . .	1,839,216,137	1,788,482,006	1,946,571,976

Branches of expenditure	Actual, 1900	Estimated	
		1901	1902
A. ORDINARY :—			
State debt	266,958,532	274,909,743	286,459,713
Higher institutions of State	3,224,996	3,155,401	3,080,667
Holy Synod	23,690,540	23,783,809	27,954,151
Ministries :—			
Imperial House	12,904,792	12,715,243	15,715,243
Foreign Affairs	5,387,104	5,289,074	5,867,350
War	331,540,503	324,024,871	322,638,537
Navy	88,560,859	93,597,666	98,318,984
Finances	280,952,070	305,833,826	335,198,430
Agriculture and State Domains	40,661,430	40,728,781	43,242,831
Interior	87,436,828	87,650,199	98,187,205
Public Instruction	33,588,128	33,076,518	36,624,312
Ways of Communication	322,985,263	383,143,459	435,547,758
Justice	45,955,431	46,227,505	47,392,498
State's Comptrol	7,729,923	7,116,715	7,638,860
State's studs	1,851,223	1,599,746	2,046,942
Various	2,000,000	13,800,000	15,000,000
Total ordinary	1,555,427,622	1,656,652,556	1,775,913,481
B. EXTRAORDINARY :—			
Building of new rail-ways	59,135,672	42,329,450	165,658,495
Increase of rolling stock	43,758,092		
Payment of consolidated railway bonds	85,894,737	82,000,000	
China War	61,843,435	—	
Various	83,156,579	7,500,000	5,000,000
Total extraordinary expenditure	333,788,515	131,829,450	170,658,495
Grand total	1,889,216,137	1,788,482,006	1,946,571,976

On the eve of the Crimean War, the State debt of Russia, funded and unfunded, including the excess of the note issues over the total bullion, was nearly 144 millions sterling. On January 1, 1887, the total national debt was 524 millions sterling. On January 1, 1900, the consolidated debt amounted to 656 millions sterling. On January 1, 1901, the capital amounted to 656,547,764*l.*; net interest, 25,418,303*l.*

The money in the Imperial Treasury was :—

Year Jan. 1.	1,000 roubles	Ready cash 1,000 roubles	Year Jan. 1.	1,000 roubles	Ready cash 1,000 roubles
1890	411,604	218,560	1900	649,427	259,393
1895	758,191	355,793	1901	785,527	106,500

The sums stated in the 3rd and 6th columns are those stated in the 2nd and 5th, reduced by outlay according to previous estimates.

As to the liabilities to the State, they were as follows on Jan. 1, 1900 :—

	January 1, 1900
Military contributions	252,886,063·93
Railways	255,648,137·84
Redemption of peasants' lands	1,486,017,970·80
Debts of local treasuries	106,493,507·01
Debt of Nobility Land Bank	122,894,029·70
Various	164,724,722·36
Total	2,388,664,431·64

Besides, there are at the Treasury various sums, partly in cash, and partly in debts (famine fund, pensions' funds, military, philanthropic, special agricultural funds, funds for scientific prizes, and so on), which attained on January 1, 1900, a total of 375,410,489 roubles.

The payments of interest and capital for the State and railway debts in the budget estimates for 1901 and 1902 appear as follows, no distinction being now made between payments in gold and in paper money, but all being expressed in roubles = $\frac{1}{16}$ of the *imperial*, i.e., in paper roubles :—

	1901	1902
1. Interest	248,890,384	258,816,418
2. Capital	25,905,922	27,515,774
3. Banking and miscellaneous expenses	113,437	127,521
Total payment of loans	274,909,743	286,459,713

having been formed in the 'Opolchenie,' the men called out in case of war will find ready battalions, squadrons, &c., wherein to enter, and these parts will be provided with artillery. Drilling of some parts of the militia has been introduced. The second part, or *otvori razryad* (including all able-bodied men who have served in the first division, as also those liberated from service as not fully able-bodied, or being single workers in their families), can be called out only by an Imperial manifesto, and only for organising corps of militia.

The Cossacks, who constitute 11 separate *voiskos* (Don, Kuban, Terek, Astrakhan, Orenburg, Ural, Siberia, Semiryetchensk, Transbaikalia, Amur, and Ussuri—the latter erected to a separate *voisko* in 1889), are divided into three classes: the first in active service; the second on furlough with their arms and horses; and the third with arms but without horses. Each *voisko* is bound to equip, clothe, and arm its soldiers. Part of the Cossack cavalry is incorporated in the field troops, together with regular cavalry. The obligations of each *voisko* are regulated by separate laws.

By the law of December 18, 1878, which came into force on January 1, 1881, personal military service is declared obligatory in Finland. The Finnish troops form 9 battalions of riflemen, each with 18 officers and 506 men, and number in all 4,833 and 1 regiment of dragoons. By the law of July 12, 1901, the Finnish troops are to be disbanded, except one battalion of riflemen (life-guard) and the regiment of dragoons. All the Finnish recruits will be enlisted in the Russian troops, mostly in the regiments of the Finland and St. Petersburg military districts. The period of service is 3 years in the active army and 15 years in the 'Zapas.'

The new "Regulations for military service in Finland" are very similar to the regulations for the whole Russian Empire. The new military law will come in force in 1903.

In 1886 obligatory military service was extended to the natives of the Caucasus, but, according to the law of June 9, 1887, the Mussulman population of Caucasasia has had a tax imposed of 528,000 roubles, to be paid from January 1, 1890, instead of military service.

By a law, May 15, 1891, a new rank of subaltern officers, nominated in case of war out of sub-officers not entitled by education to the grade of officers (*zauriyad-praporshchiki*), as well as of clerks of the same kind in the military administration (*zauriyad-chinovniki*), was introduced. They are intended to fill the several thousands of places of both officers and officials which would be vacant in case of mobilisation.

For military purposes the Russian Empire is divided into 13 districts (including one province: St. Petersburg, Finland, Vilna, Warsaw, Kiev, Odessa, Moscow, Kazan, Caucasus, Turkestan, Siberia, Amur and the new Kwang-Tung province). The army consists of 31 corps: 1 corps of guard, 1 corps of grenadiers, 2 corps of the Caucasus, 2 corps of the Turkestan, 2 of the Siberia, 2 corps of cavalry and 21 army corps. The corps of the guard has 3 infantry divisions, 1 brigade of riflemen, and 2 cavalry divisions. The corps of grenadiers has 3 infantry divisions, and 1 cavalry division. 10 army corps (viz. II., III., V., VI., IX., XI., XII., XIV., XV., XIX.) consist each of 2 infantry divisions and 1 cavalry division; 5 army corps (IV., XIII., XVIII., XX., XXI.) consist each of 2 infantry divisions; 2 (I., VII.) of 2 infantry divisions and 1 infantry brigade; 2 (VIII., X.) of 2 infantry divisions, 1 infantry brigade and 1 cavalry division; 1 (XVI.) of 2 infantry divisions and 1 cavalry brigade; 1 (XVII.) of 2 infantry divisions, 2 infantry brigades and 1 cavalry brigade; 1 (I. of Caucasus) of 2 infantry divisions and 2 cavalry divisions; 1 (II. of Caucasus) of 2 infantry divisions, 2 brigades of riflemen, and 1 cavalry division. The Turkestan and Siberia army corps consist each of several numbers of separate rifle

and cavalry brigades. All army corps have artillery and a corps of engineers consisting of 1 company of sappers, 1 telegraph company, 1 section of field engineers, and half a pontoon battalion), 1 battalion of train, and a section of the reserve horse depôt. Its normal strength is about 1,030 officers, 47,653 men, 18,965 horses, and 124 guns. The active army is supplemented by the Depôt troops, Fortress troops, Local troops, and the Imperial militia, these supplementary forces being distributed among the various arms as shown in the following statement.

The infantry consists of 52 infantry divisions,¹ 23 rifle brigades,² 25 separate infantry brigades, 10 separate rifle battalions, 8 separate infantry battalions, 21 separate infantry (fortress) regiments, and 12 separate infantry (fortress) battalions. Each infantry division consists of 2 brigades; each brigade of 2 regiments (the 38th division has 5 regiments). The regiment is composed of 4 battalions; each battalion has 4 companies (17 in a regiment).

The 23 rifle brigades consist:—12 of 4 regiments (of 2 battalions each); 10 of 4 battalions, and 1 (guard) of 4 battalions, and 1 regiment, not rifle (2 battalions); total, 140 rifle battalions and 2 infantry battalions; in addition there are 10 separate rifle battalions. Total, 150 rifle battalions. The 25 separate infantry brigades consist:—6 of 4 regiments (of 2 battalions) and 19 of 4 battalions. The 21 separate infantry (fortress) regiments consist:—18 of 2 battalions, 2 of 3 battalions, and 1 of 4 battalions. Some of the separate infantry battalions consist each of 5 companies.

The Cossack infantry consists of 6 Kuban battalions. There is also local infantry in 135 small detachments in remote places. Depôt infantry is formed on mobilisation—one battalion for each infantry regiment of the active army, and smaller bodies for the rifle brigades and Cossack battalions. The Imperial militia infantry is to consist of 640 battalions in brigades of 8 battalions, and divisions of 2 brigades, so that there will be 40 divisions; in addition, there will be 18 fortress militia infantry battalions in the Warsaw district; making 658 battalions in all.

The cavalry consists of 24 divisions, 5 brigades, 7 separate regiments, and 3 double squadrons: 2 divisions of the guards, 17 divisions and 2 brigades of army cavalry (dragoons), 6 divisions of Cossacks.

The 2 divisions of the guard cavalry are composed of 4 regiments of cuirassiers, 2 regiments of dragoons, 1 regiment of hulans, 1 regiment of hussars, 2 regiments and 1 sotnia of Cossacks. The 16 divisions of army cavalry consist each of 3 dragoon and 1 Cossack regiments, 1 division of 4 regular regiments (2 dragoons, 1 hulans of guard, 1 hussars of guard). 5 separate brigades consist:—2 of 2 dragoon regiments, 1 of 2½ Cossack regiments and Turcoman double squadron, 1 of 2 Cossack regiments, and 1 of 1 dragoons and 2 Cossack regiments, and 1 Cossack double squadron. The 6 divisions of Cossack cavalry consist of 21 regiments. In addition there are 7 squadrons of gendarmes. Total: 693 squadrons or sotnias. Each regiment of regular cavalry has 6 squadrons; each regiment of Cossacks 6 sotnias (there are some of 4 squadrons or sotnias). Depôt cavalry sections are maintained corresponding to the 64 cavalry regiments of the guard and line, ready to be grouped into cadres and brigades. The Imperial militia cavalry will consist of 80 squadrons, grouped in 20 regiments.

The artillery consists of Field and Horse artilleries. Field artillery: 3 guard brigades of 21 batteries; 4 grenadier brigades of 28 batteries; 45 line brigades of 323 batteries, attached to infantry divisions; 2 Turkestan brigade of 12 batteries; 2 East Siberian brigades of 12 batteries; 1 Finland

¹ Of these 3 guard and 4 grenadier divisions.

² Of these 1 guard, 2 Caucasian, 8 Turkestan, 1 Finland, and 6 East-Siberian rifle brigades.

II. LOCAL FINANCE.

The actual annual receipts and expenditure of 34 provincial assemblies (*zemstvos*), 14 provinces of European Russia not represented in the *zemstvos*, and other parts of Russian Empire (exclusive of Poland) in 1900 were as follows:—

	Receipts	Expenditure
34 provincial assemblies	60,856,500	88,095,000
14 provinces not represented	8,061,900	9,637,000
Transcaucasus	2,879,000	3,411,000
Siberia	2,620,000	2,887,000
Steppes	2,247,500	815,000
Turkestan		1,606,000
Livonia and Esthonia		471,000
Total	76,764,900	106,922,000

Of the aggregate expenditure of the *zemstvos*, 9·9 per cent. was spent on administration; 27·6 per cent. on medical help; 17·4 per cent. on education; 11·1 per cent. on roads; 11·9 per cent. on debt.

Debt of all *zemstvos*; 39,370,131 roubles (January 1, 1899).

In 1895, 709 towns of the Empire (exclusive of Poland, Caucasus, and Turkestan): income, 67,043,000 roubles; expenditure, 66,984,000 roubles. 1895, in the 114 towns of the kingdom of Poland: income, 7,757,000 roubles; expenditure, 6,780,000 roubles. The aggregate debt of all towns reached in 1894 72,004,280 roubles.

The expenses of the village communities have been tabulated for 50 provinces of European Russia proper for 1894; they reached the sum of 61,603,953 roubles; that is an average of 1r. 78c. per male soul of population, varying from 93c. to 5r. 22c. in different provinces.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

Russia has an extensive frontier both by sea and land, protected by numerous fortifications of various classes. On the west, Poland is defended by a system of four strongholds, sometimes called the Polish Quadrilateral—Novogeorgievsk on the right bank of the Vistula; Warsaw and Ivangorod each on both sides of the Vistula; Brest-Litovsk on the Bug. There are numerous other fortified places, mostly neglected, on the Vistula and Bug.

The more important fortresses and forts are divided into three classes as follows:—In the first class are Warsaw, Novo-Georgievsk, and Brest-Litovsk in the Warsaw district, and Kovna in the Vilna district. The second class consists of Kronstadt and Sveaborg in the St. Petersburg and Finland district; Ivangorod in the Warsaw district; Kerch in the Odessa district; Liban in the Vilna district; and Vladivostok in the Amur district. In the third class are Viborg in the Finland

district; Ossovets and Ust-Dvinsk (previously Dünamiünd) in the Vilna district; Sevastopol and Ochakov in the Odessa district; and Kars and Batum in the Caucasus district. There are also forty-six places unclassified, many of them being mere fortified posts. The list is as follows:—Zegrz, in the government of Lomza (Poland); Pultusk, Rozan, Ostrolenka, and Lomza on the Narew (Poland); Goniendz on the Bobrz; Olita and Grodna on the Nyeman; Lutsk, Dubno and Rovno—on the Austrian frontier; Dvinsk, Bobruisk and Kiev (fortress of Pechersk); St. Petersburg (fortress of Sts. Peter and Paul), Poti, Alexandropol, Akhty, Zakataly, Gunib, Khunzakh, Preobrazhenskoye, Vedenov and Georgievsk in the Caucasus district; Fort Alexandrovski, Krasnovodsk, Chikishlyar, Askhabat, Merv, and Kushk (post) in the Transcaspien province; Chinaz, Samarkand, Tashkent, Khojent, Aulie-Ata, Kokand, Namangan, Ura-Tyube, Perovsk, Chimkent, Margelan, Jarkent, Andijan, Chust, Mikhrum, Petro-Alexandrovskoye in the Turkestan; Narynskoye, Przhevalsk (Karakol), Bakhty and Zaisansk at the Chinese frontier; Nikolayevsk in the Pri-Amur district.

II. ARMY.

Since January 13, 1874, military service has been rendered obligatory for all men from their 21st year. With the modifications introduced in that law on October 30, 1876, and June 26, 1888, military service is organised as follows:—Out of about 870,000 young men reaching every year their 21st year, about 219,000 (1899) are taken into the active army and fleet, and the remainder are inscribed in the reserve or 'Opolchenie.'¹ The period of service is, in European Russia, five years in the active army (in reality reduced by furloughs to 4 years), 13 years in the 'Zapas,' and 5 years in the 'Opolchenie' (to 43 years of age); 7 years in active army and 6 years in the reserve in the Asiatic dominions; and 3 years in the active army and 15 years in the reserve in Caucasia. In case of need the Minister of War has the right of keeping the men for another six months under the colours.

Certain privileges are granted on account of education, and clergymen are exempt, as also doctors and teachers.

The 'Opolchenie,' formerly a simple militia, was reorganised in 1888 and 1891 (April 27th), and the duration of the service prolonged to 43 years instead of 40, for the soldiers, and from 50 to 55 for the officers. It is divided into two parts. The first part (*pervyi razryad*) has the character of reserve troops, and includes all those who have passed through active service, as also those who have not been taken into the active army, though able-bodied. It is intended chiefly to complete the active troops in time of war, and enables Russia to call out, in case of need, 19 classes of drilled conscripts. 'Cadres'

¹ In the 'Zapas' are inscribed only those who have passed through active service.

regiment of 4 batteries; 10 divisions of 27 batteries. In all 427 batteries (3 of them are mortar). Each battery has 8 caons. 7 mortar regiments (28 batteries), and 5 sortie batteries. The regular horse artillery: 1 guard horse artillery brigade of 6 batteries; 23 line horse batteries; 3 mountain batteries and 19 Cossack batteries. Out of 511 batteries there are: 322 light, 96 heavy, 31 mortar; 14 mountain, and 48 horse artillery. The first and second reserve field ammunition columns (expanding in war) consist, in peace, of 52 parks for the 52 divisions of the active army; 7 parks for the 5 divisions of the guard, the Finland and the Caucasian rifle brigades; 2 East Siberian parks; 8 mortar parks; and 1 cadre for transport column for troops in Trans-Caspia. The third ammunition reserve column consists of 91 local parks. The reserve field artillery consists of 7 reserve brigades of 40 batteries, 1 reserve cadre battery, and 2 Siberian batteries. Total: 43 batteries. On mobilisation these 43 batteries expand into 172. The field communication columns consist of 8 parks, which expand in war into 18 reserve artillery park brigades, attached 18 reserve divisions; 12 parks attached to 12 reserve divisions in European Russia; and 2 reserve mountain parks, attached to 2 reserve divisions in the Caucasus. Dépôt artillery has permanent peace cadres of 3 dépôt brigades, each of 3 batteries (expanding into 12 batteries); 3 dépôt batteries (expanding into 12); 1 guard battery, and 1 Caucasian battery (expanding respectively into 3 guard batteries, and 4 Caucasian); and 1 horse artillery dépôt battery. Imperial militia field artillery will consist of 80 batteries combined into 40 regiments, each of 2 batteries, attached to the 40 divisions of the militia infantry. The foot artillery consists of 57 fortress battalions; 4 siege battalions; 9 fortress artillery companies; and 5 sortie batteries. The imperial militia foot artillery will consist of 10 battalions in war.

The engineers consist of 29 sapper battalions. Of these: 1 guard, 1 grenadier, 2 Caucasian, 1 Turkestan, 1 Trans-Caspian, 2 Siberian; 8 pontoon battalions; and 7 of field park engineers. There are 7 battalions of railway troops; 2 engineers siege parks; 2 sapper companies, 2 river mine companies; and an instructional balloon park. Each sapper battalion has 3 sapper and 1 telegraph company (the guard have 4 sapper companies and 1 telegraph). Each pontoon battalion has 2 companies. Reserve engineers consist of 2 reserve sapper battalions. The fortress engineers are 12 fortress sapper companies; 11 submarine mining companies; 6 fortress balloon detachments; 7 fortress telegraph detachments. The dépôt engineers form on mobilisation 4 dépôt sapper battalions and a dépôt technical battalion. The imperial militia engineers will consist, on mobilisation, of 20 militia sapper companies in 5 battalions.

The frontier guard, stationed on the frontier, are in 31 brigades and 2 detachments, in all about 35,000 men. In addition to these components of the Russian army there are field gendarmerie (7 cadres kept up in peace), field post service, Caucasian native militia, the Palace grenadier company, corps of military topographers, veterinary service, sanitary divisions (attached to the infantry divisions), train (6 battalions), reserve horse dépôts, &c.

The infantry and rifles are armed with the new small-bore rifle (3 lines), with a magazine of five cartridges; the dragoons have a similar rifle taking the same cartridges. The active field and mountain artillery have steel breechloaders of four patterns: heavy, with an extreme range of 4,150 yards; light, range 4,480 yards; light (pattern of 1892), range 4,480 yards; and mountain, range 4,700 yards. The wedge gun of the regular horse artillery takes the same ammunition as that of the light batteries. The mortar used for shell and shrapnel have a maximum range of 3,600 yards.

The following table shows, approximately, the peace and war strength of various units in the different arms:—

Units	Peace			War		
	Officers	Men	Horses	Officers	Men	Horses
Infantry regiments . . .	70	1,867	25	79	3,945	100
Rifle regiments . . .	33	1,209	11	35	1,998	80
Rifle battalions . . .	19	469	9	21	993	50
Cossack infantry battalions . . .	28 to 43	(827 to 950)	5	22	(831 to 1,036)	49 to 109
Reserve infantry regiments . . .	63	3,916	186	37	1,545	11
Fortress . . .	79	4,814	21	79	4,814	21
Dépôt infantry battalions . . .	—	—	—	16	973	8
Cavalry, regular:						
4-Squadron regiments . . .	32	779	585	30	673	676
6-Squadron regiments . . .	38	1,071	905	36	948	940
Finland regiment . . .	37	817	667	36	931	908
Daghestan regiment . . .	21	695	679	21	939	971
Crimean division . . .	17	405	283	—	—	—
Osset . . .	—	—	—	11	320	294
Turkoman . . .	—	—	—	10	287	292
Littoral regiment . . .	—	—	—	37	1,111	1,188
Cossack 6 sotnia regiment . . .	42	971	930	25	955	1,014
Dépôt cavalry sections . . .	3	99	103	—	—	—
Dépôt cavalry squadrons . . .	—	—	—	5 to 8	186 to 201	103 to 213
Artillery:						
Heavy field batteries . . .	6	207	49	6	259	186
Light . . .	11	179	49	6	227	160
Mountain . . .	6	149	49	6	301	201
Each field battery has 4 guns (some 3) in peace; 8 in war.						
Horse artillery batteries . . .	5	185	161	5	208	226
Horse mountain batteries . . .	5	198	141	7	286	245
Each horse battery has 6 guns in peace and war.						
Cossack artillery batteries . . .	5 to 10	(153 to 211)	(120 to 185)	5	207 to 293	245 to 324
Five batteries have 6 guns each; one has 4 guns.						
Mortar regiments . . .	25	737	267	25	967	722
Each battery has 6 mortars.						
Reserve field artillery:						
Heavy batteries . . .	11	345	54	6	231	178
Light batteries . . .	11	185	45	6	198	151
Each battery has 4 guns in peace and 8 in war.						
Dépôt artillery batteries . . .	—	—	—	10 to 16	610 to 870	165 to 286
Each has from 4 to 8 guns, except the Don and Orenburg batteries, which are smaller.						
Foot artillery: companies . . .	3	113	—	5	329	—
Foot sortie batteries . . .	11	126	36	6	130	75
Sortie batteries have 3 guns in peace; 8 in war.						
Engineers:						
Sapper battalions . . .	26	1,011	—	23	1,011	397
Pontoon battalions . . .	12	575	—	12	575	429
Railway troops:						
Battalions . . .	—	—	—	25	1,112	85

The lowest estimate which can be made of the peace strength of the Russian army puts the number of officers at 42,000, and of the rank and file more than 1,000,000 men; the total number about 1,100,000. In war the total strength is approximately 75,000 officers and 4,500,000 men; total, 4,600,000.

III. NAVY

The Russian Navy is subject to special conditions such as do not affect the navies of other Powers. Owing to the geographical situation of the Empire, and the widely separated seas which wash its coasts, Russia is obliged to maintain four distinct fleets or flotillas, each with its own organization. Of these the most important in regard to Western relations is the Baltic Fleet. Owing to the drafts made upon it for foreign service, it is by no means so powerful as it is generally spoken of as being. In 1899 it only contained two first-class battleships and four second-class available for service, together with one cruiser and a number of monitors of little or no fighting value. There is no immediate prospect of its increasing, owing to the calls that will be made on it to reinforce the Siberian fleet. The chief base of the Baltic Fleet is Kronstadt, which is heavily fortified, as are Dinamünde, Wiborg, Sweaborg, and other Baltic ports. The Gulf of Finland is usually blocked by ice from November to April, whereby the operations of the fleet are impeded, but a new ice-free port at Libau, in Courland, has now been made ready for the fleet. It is further in contemplation to establish a naval port on the Arctic coast of Russian Lapland, which is free from ice throughout the year, and thus to open up the possibility of creating a naval force with free access to the Atlantic Ocean, but the advantages of this would be very slight, since such a force would be too distant from any scene of operations to effect much. Considerable progress has lately been made in the construction of ice-breaking vessels, and Kronstadt can no longer be considered ice-bound.

The Black Sea Fleet, which has no access to the Mediterranean except by the exercise of force, has been largely augmented. The *Trisnitelisia*, of this fleet, is the most heavily protected ship in the world; seven good second-class battleships make up this fleet; one first-class ship, a sister to the *K. P. Tavrishesky*, is building. Besides the above-mentioned vessels there are a third-class cruiser, three torpedo gunboats, six gun-vessels, and several torpedo boats, as well as two first-class cruisers which are building. The Baltic and Black Sea Canal project has been revived; the value of the fleet would be doubled by this. The difficulties to be encountered are, however, immense. In this sea, Sevastopol, now a naval port, and headquarters of the fleet, has been strongly fortified; Nicolaieff, Kinburn, and Ochakoff have received important defensive works; Kertch and Yenikale have been made very strong, and Azov, Poti, and Batum have been strengthened. Great additions have lately been made to the Russian squadron in the Pacific and China seas, where Vladivostok and Port Arthur are the bases. Practically the entire available fleet being now in the Far East. There is a flotilla also in the Caspian Sea, which ensures the communications of the Trans-Caspian railway between Baku and Usun Ada, and would have its purpose in operations against Persia.

The Russian naval estimates show a continuous increase. For 1900 they amounted to 9,121,321*l.*; for 1901, to 10,114,348*l.* State dockyards are at New Admiralty and Galernii Ostrov, St. Petersburg, Kronstadt, Libau, Windau, Revel, Sevastopol, Nikolaieff, Port Arthur, and Vladivostok. Semi-private yards exist at the Baltic works, St. Petersburg, Ijora,

Abö, and Nikolaieff, and one is being built at Talienwan. Galernii Ostrov was nearly destroyed by an incendiary fire in 1901.

The chief of the Russian Navy is the General Admiral, Commander-in-Chief. There are 12 admirals, 20 vice- and 25 rear-admirals, 92 captains, 212 commanders, 1,339 junior officers, 385 engineers, 525 medical and civil officers, and 100 admiralty officers. Up to a recent period the men of the Russian Navy were divided into 12 'equipages,' but the progressive increase in numbers rendered these units unwieldy, and there are now 20 'equipages' in the Baltic, a half equipage at Revel, and a company at Sveaborg, an equipage of the Imperial Guard at St. Petersburg, 10 equipages in the Black Sea, (one at Baku, one at Vladivostok, and one at Port Arthur, each including the complements of one battleship and of a number of smaller vessels. There is also a training school for gunners and a torpedo school. The total number of officers and men is between 40,000 and 45,000.

The following is a statement of the strength of the Russian Fleet, including ships building and provided for, but excluding training ships, transports, and non-effective vessels specially indicating those in the Black Sea.

1 Jan., 1901	Baltic and other stations		Black Sea		Totals
	Completed Mar. 1902	Building	Completed Mar. 1902	Building	
Battleships, 1st class	1	6	1	1	9
" 2nd class	9	—	6	—	15
" 3rd class	2	—	—	—	2
Coast defence vessels	7	1	—	—	8
Cruisers, armoured	1	1	—	—	2
" belted or protected	15	7	—	2	24
Gunboats, &c.	30	2	8	—	41
Old armour-clads & armour gunboats	8	—	—	—	8

Twenty-one destroyers are launched and 13 more building, but not yet launched. Fifty submarine boats are projected, and some are now afloat. There are 45 first-class torpedo boats afloat, and 6 building or completing. There are 41 second-class and 101 third-class boats. The torpedo boats can be easily transferred from one sea to another by internal water ways; they are not, therefore, classified in the above statement.

The Caspian flotilla, which is not included in the above statement, consist of a few small gunboats and steamships, but on the part of Persia has practically nothing opposed to it.

The tables which follow of the Russian armour-clad fleet and principal cruisers are arranged in chronological order. In the first table the coast-defence vessels (named in italics) follow the battleships. The numbers after the names of the last named indicate the classes to which they have been assigned in the foregoing statement of strength. The ships marked by an asterisk (*) are in the Black Sea. A considerable force is now maintained on the Pacific border, and several of the ships in hand will be despatched to that station. Abbreviations: *t.*, turret; *bar.*, barbette; *a.g.*, armoured gunboat; *Q.F.*, quick-firing.

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Extreme Armament, Inches	Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed, knots
f.	Peter Veliky (4)	1872	9,900	14	4 12in.; 18 smaller Q.F., &c.	2	8,260	14.5
bar.	Tchesme* (2)	1886	10,180	18	6 12in.; 7 6in.; 14 smaller Q.F., &c.	7	11,500	16.0
bar.	Ekaterina II.* (2)	1886	10,180	18	Ditto	7	11,500	16.0
bar.	Sinop* (2)	1887	10,180	18	6 12in.; 7 6in.; 16 smaller Q.F., &c.	7	11,500	16.0
bar.	Emperor Alexander II. (3)	1887	9,900	14	2 12in.; 4 9in.; 8 6in.; 24 smaller Q.F., &c.	5	8,000	16.0
f.	Emperor Nicolas I. (3)	1889	9,700	14	2 12in.; 4 9in.; 8 6in.; 22 smaller Q.F., &c.	6	8,000	16.0
bar.	Dvenadzat Apostolov* (2)	1890	8,876	14	4 12in.; 4 6in.; 22 smaller Q.F., &c.	6	11,500	16.6
f.	Navarin (2)	1891	10,000	16	4 12in.; 8 6in.; 25 smaller Q.F., &c.	6	9,000	16.0
bar.	Gheorgi Pobiedonosetz* (2)	1892	10,300	16	6 12in.; 7 6in.; 24 smaller Q.F., &c.	7	10,600	16.5
f.	Tri Svittelia*	1893	12,480	16	4 12in.; 8 6in. Q.F.; 4 4.7in. Q.F.; 52 smaller Q.F., &c.	4	10,600	16.0
f.	Petrovsk	1894	10,960	16	4 12in.; 12 6in. Q.F.; 34 smaller Q.F., &c.	6	10,600	17.5
f.	Poltava	1894	10,960	16	Ditto	6	10,600	17.5
f.	Sissoi Veliky	1894	8,880	16	4 12in.; 6 6in. Q.F.; 18 smaller Q.F., &c.	6	8,500	16.0
f.	Sevastopol	1895	10,960	16	4 12in.; 12 6in. Q.F.; 34 smaller Q.F., &c.	6	13,600	17.5
f.	Rostislav*	1896	8,880	16	4 10in.; 8 6in. Q.F.; 26 smaller Q.F., &c.	4	8,500	16.0
f.	Oslabya	1896	12,674	10	4 10in.; 11 6in. Q.F.; 20 3in. Q.F.; 30 smaller Q.F., &c.	6	14,500	18.0
f.	Peresvyet	1898	12,674	10	Ditto	6	14,500	18.0
f.	Pobieda	1899	12,674	10	Ditto	6	14,500	18.0
f.	Borodino (1)	1901	13,400	11	4 12in.; 12 6in. Q.F.; 20 3in. Q.F.; many smaller	6	16,300	18.0
f.	Alexander III. (1)	1901	13,400	11	4 12in.; 12 6in. Q.F.; 20 3in. Q.F.; many smaller	6	16,300	18.0
f.	Orel (1)	...	13,400	11	4 12in.; 12 6in. Q.F.; 20 3in. Q.F.; many smaller	6	16,300	18.0
f.	Kniaz Potemkin	1901	12,480	10	4 12in.; 16 6in. Q.F.; 16 3in. Q.F.; 30 smaller	5	10,600	17.0
f.	Tavrichesky* (1)	1901	12,480	10	4 12in.; 16 6in. Q.F.; 16 3in. Q.F.; 30 smaller	5	10,600	17.0
f.	Newship (bidg.)	1901	12,700	10	4 12in.; 12 6in. Q.F.; 20 3in. Q.F.	6	16,300	18.0
f.	Retvisan (1)	1901	13,100	11	Ditto	6	16,300	18.0
f.	Tsarevich (1)	1901	13,100	11	Ditto	6	16,300	18.0
f.	Kniaz Suvaroff	1901	13,100	11	Ditto	6	16,300	18.0
f.	Slava	1901	13,100	11	Ditto	6	16,300	18.0
f.	Admiral Lazareff	1867	3,500	6	3 11in.; 10 light and machine guns	...	2,004	10.3
f.	Admiral Tchitchagoff	1868	3,500	6	3 11in.; 10 light and machine guns	...	2,060	10.5
f.	Admiral Spiridoff	1868	3,500	6	Ditto	...	2,007	10.5
f.	Admiral Greig	1868	3,500	6	3 11in.; 8 light and machine guns	...	2,031	10.0
a. g.	Groznyashchy	1890	1,492	5	1 9in.; 1 6in.; 8 smaller Q.F., &c.	2	2,000	15.0
a. g.	Groznyashchy	1892	1,492	5	1 9in.; 1 6in.; 10 smaller Q.F., &c.	2	2,000	15.0
a. g.	Otsajny	1892	1,492	5	Ditto	2	2,000	15.0
f.	Ushakov (4)	1893	4,126	10	4 9.4in.; 4 6in. Q.F.; 36 smaller Q.F., &c.	4	5,000	16.0
f.	Senyavin (4)	1894	4,126	10	Ditto	4	4,250	16.0
a. g.	Khrabry	1895	1,492	5	2 8in.; 1 6in. Q.F.; 10 smaller Q.F., &c.	1	2,000	15.0
f.	Admiral Bontarkoff	...	6,000	...	6 8in. Q.F.	...	...	...
f.	General Admiral Aprasia	1896	4,126	10	3 10in.; 4 4.7in. Q.F.; 36 smaller Q.F., &c.	4	5,000	16.0

The cruisers in the following list are all of 5,000 tons or more. The vessels named in italics are armour-belted.

Class	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed, knots
arm.	Vladimir Monomach	1882	6,000	5 6in. Q.F.; 6 4.7in. Q.F.; 20 smaller	3	7,000	15.2
arm.	Dmitri Donskoi	1883	5,800	6 6in.; 10 4.7in. Q.F.; 30 smaller Q.F., &c.	5	7,000	16.5
arm.	Admiral Nachimof	1885	9,000	8 6in. Q.F.; 10 4.7in. Q.F.; 14 6in. Q.F.; 18 smaller Q.F., &c.	5	8,000	16.7
arm.	Admiral Korniloff	1887	5,000	14 6in. Q.F.; 18 smaller Q.F., &c.	...	9,000	17.5
arm.	Pamiat Azova	1888	6,000	2 8in.; 13 6in.; 1 smaller	3	8,000	18.8
arm.	Rurik	1892	10,933	4 8in.; 16 6in. Q.F.; 6 4.7in. Q.F.; 18 smaller Q.F., &c.	4	13,250	18.0
arm.	Rossia	1896	12,130	4 8in.; 16 6in. Q.F.; 12 3in. Q.F.; 36 smaller	6	18,000	20.0
arm.	Gromovoi	...	12,336	4 8in. Q.F.; 16 6in. Q.F.; 24 3in. Q.F.; 21 smaller	5	...	20.0
arm.	Bayan	...	7,800	2 8in. Q.F.; 8 6in. Q.F.; 20 3in. Q.F.; 7 smaller	3	...	21.0
prot.	Diana	...	...	8 6in. Q.F.; 20 3in. Q.F.; 8 smaller	4	11,610	20.0
prot.	Pallada	1899	6,500	...	...	...	...
prot.	Aurora	...	...	...	...	...	...
prot.	Bogatyr	...	...	...	...	...	...
prot.	Waryag	...	...	...	...	...	...
prot.	Askold	...	...	...	...	...	...
prot.	Almaz	...	...	...	...	...	...
prot.	Oleg	...	6,500	12 6in. Q.F.; 12 3in. Q.F.; 6 smaller	4	20,000	23
prot.	Kagul*	...	...	...	...	...	...
prot.	Otchakov*	...	...	...	...	...	...

The *Poltava* class carry their 12-inch guns in turrets, and twelve 6-inch quick-firers, eight of which are carried in pairs on turrets on the upper deck. The *Peresviat*, *Oslabya*, and *Pobieda* are equivalent in fighting value to the *British Renown*. They carry four 10-inch guns in turrets, ten 6-inch quick-firers in casemates, and another 6-inch quick-firer in the bow. They also carry twenty 3-inch quick-firers. The armour is Harvey. They have Belleville boilers and a very large coal supply, a feature rarely to be met in Russian warships. They are extremely powerful cruisers as much as battleships. The *Retvisan* does not differ much from the *British Majestic* type; the *Borodino*, *Orel*, *Tsarevich Suvaroff*, and *Alexander III.* are a species of improvement on the French Jauréguiberry type. They carry their big guns coupled in turrets fore and aft; the 6-inch guns are coupled in turrets on the broadside. All guns are very high up. Below are 3-inch (12 pounders) with some armour protection. The belt is complete. Below the belt is a 4-inch skin, associated with lateral armoured bulkheads, as a defence against torpedoes. The coast defence ship *Admiral Bontarkoff* is apparently a small edition of these ships, but her design has been more than once changed.

The great want of a suitable fleet in the Black Sea led the Russians to lay down the three sister battleships, *Catherine II.*, *Tchesme*, and *Sinope*, which were launched in 1886-87. The later battleship, *Dvenadzat Apostoloff* (Twelve Apostles), which is smaller (8,076 tons), but carries four of the

heavy guns coupled in barbettes, steamed 16·6 knots at her trials without pressure and without reaching the estimated horse-power. The *Georgi Pobiedonosetz* (George the Victorious), launched in 1892 (10,300 tons), is armed with six 56-ton guns, and is of a modified *Sinop* type. The *Tri Sviatitelia* (Three Saints) belongs to the British *Trafalgar* type. The *Kniaz Potemkin Tavrichesky* is an improvement on the *Trisviatelia*. The *Rostislav* is a small Poltava, her eight 6-inch guns being in pairs in small turrets like the *Poltava's* upperdeck guns. She has no guns on the main deck. On trial she made 18 knots with liquid fuel. She is named after a famous ship, Admiral Greig's flag-ship at the battle of Gogland, 1788.

The belted cruiser *Pamiat Azova* or *Remembrance of the Azoff*, is being reconstructed, and will be armed with 6-inch Q.F. The *Rurik*, launched 1892, is 435 feet long, 67 feet beam, and has 25 feet 9 inches mean draught. The armour at the water-line is 10 inches thick for 80 per cent. of the ship's length. Her armament is very strong, and she carries 2,000 tons of coal, being enough for 20,000 miles steaming at 10 knots. The cruiser *Rossia*, which was launched in 1896, has a displacement of 12,130 tons. She is armed with four 8-inch and 16 6-inch guns. Armour from 5 to 8 inch, but the defect of the class is insufficient protection for the batteries, and a defective system of ammunition supply. The *Rossia* has two engines 7,250 horse-power each, and one of 2,500 horse-power. Maximum speed, 19½ knots. The *Gromovoi*, launched 1899 at the Baltic Yard, St. Petersburg, is of the same class, but larger, and has most of her guns in armoured casemates, and an armoured cruiser, the *Bayan*, of 7,800 tons was built at La Seyne. The armour-clad, *Admiral Ushakov* and *Admiral Seniavin*, built as coast-defence vessels, have a powerful armament and respectable speed. The *General Admiral Apraxine* is a sister vessel, but carries three 10-inch guns in lieu of four 9·4-inch. The three cruisers, *Aurora*, *Pallada* and *Diana*, built on the Neva, are three-crewed, 6,680 tons displacement, three engines of 3,870 horse-power each. The *Askold*, built by Herr Krupp at his Germania Yard; the *Waryag* (at Philadelphia, U.S.A.) and *Bogatyr* (Germany) are of the same class as the *Pallada*, but have a different armament and smaller coal supply. Four sisters to the *Bogatyr* are building or to be built in Russia. The most remarkable vessel in the new Russian fleet is the *Novik*, a 3,000 ton "destroyer," with a 25 knot speed, completing at Elbing. She carries six 4·7-inch guns, and is rated as a cruiser, but often spoken of as a "destroyer destroyer." A sister, the *Boyarin*, is building at Copenhagen, and others in Russia.

The so-called Russian "Volunteer Fleet," which is being added to, constitutes a factor that is rather over-rated. The ships, about fifteen in number, are, in peace-time, merchantmen, which could, in time of war, be armed and used for doing some work as cruisers. They provide for the regular traffic between Odessa, Vladivostok and Port Arthur, and run, in addition, the tea trade and passenger traffic between China and the Black Sea, besides being employed in peace as transport for troops, particularly for carrying recruits and Reserve men between Odessa and Batum. The connection of this fleet with the State was formerly much too loose, in consequence of which a new organisation of it took place in 1886, whereby the Volunteer Fleet is under the Admiralty, but has its own management and capital. Guns are stored for them, but only old ones, and few, if any, of the ships, save the newest, have at the present day speeds that would be of use in war. A Russian river gun-boat worthy of note is the *Gilyak*. She carries one 4·7-inch quick-firer and five 3-inch quick-firers, is of about 1,300 tons displacement, and is intended for service in Chinese rivers. She draws 10 feet of water. A destroyer captured at Taku bears that name.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURAL.

The whole territory of the 50 Governments of European Russia proper, and of the 10 Governments of the Kingdom of Poland, is distributed among different owners, as follows:—

	European Russia proper			Kingdom of Poland		
	Acres	Per cent.	Unfit for culture, &c., per cent.	Acres	Per cent.	Unfit for culture, &c., per cent.
The State and Imperial Family . . .	403,609,583	36·7	31·7	1,807,050	6·0	5·1
The Peasants . . .	385,422,924	35·0	9·6	12,233,732	40·9	5·4
Private Owners, Towns, &c. . .	311,373,460	28·3	14·4	15,890,294	53·1	7·1
Total . . .	1,100,405,967	100·0	19·1	29,931,076	100·0	6·1

The total land and that held in private ownership is as follows:—

A.—EUROPEAN RUSSIA PROPER.

Nature of land	Total land		In private ownership	
	Acres	Per cent.	Acres	Per cent.
Arable	317,710,554	28·9	96,998,530	31·2
Orchards, meadow, grazing, &c.	162,387,035	14·7	58,565,338	18·8
Forests, &c.	410,116,113	37·3	110,949,169	35·6
Unfit for culture, roads, &c.	210,192,265	19·1	44,860,423	14·4
Total	1,100,405,967	100·0	311,373,460	100·0

B.—KINGDOM OF POLAND.

Nature of land	Total land		In private ownership	
	Acres	Per cent.	Acres	Per cent.
Arable	15,931,912	53·2	7,734,704	48·7
Orchards, meadow, grazings &c.	5,421,207	18·1	2,239,373	14·1
Forests, &c.	6,763,337	22·6	4,792,044	30·1
Unfit for culture, roads, &c.	1,814,620	6·1	1,124,173	7·1
Total	29,931,076	100·0	15,890,294	100·0

Previous to the Emancipation Act of February 19 (March 3), 1861, all peasants were serfs of the State, of the Crown, or of the nobility. In 1861 the State bought of the serf-owners the lands upon which the serfs were settled, and has since then liberated the serfs and sold the land to them in consideration of 49 annual payments, each amounting to 40 million roubles. In nine-tenths of the cases the serfs acquired land independently of any desire to do so, the prices having been fixed either by special commissions, in which they took no part, or else by Government. The last annual payments from the Crown peasants and the liberated serfs are shown in the table of actual ordinary revenue (*see above*).

The actual state of the redemption operation among the village communities of liberated serfs is seen from the following accounts up till January 1, 1899. The accounts are shown separately for Russia and the Western Provinces, where the conditions of redemption were more liberal for the peasants.

—	Russia	Western Provs.
Number of male peasants who redeemed the land with State help	6,645,448	2,517,617
Number of acres redeemed	61,641,108	25,537,539
Value of the land, in roubles	704,306,095	162,619,367
Average price of the allotment	105r. 98c.	64r. 59c.
Average size of allotment, in acres	9.3	10.1
Average price of the acre	11r. 43c.	6r. 37c.
Average former debt of the landowner to the State mortgage bank, per allotment	37r. 30c.	27r.
Average sum paid to the landlord, per allotment	68r. 68c.	37r. 59c.

Moreover, 134,206 leaseholders redeemed their allotments (2,248,899 acres) for the sum of 27,651,126 roubles, in South Russia and the Western Provinces, according to the laws of 1864-93, which recognise private ownership of land.

In 1899, the area under crops was:—

—	1,000 Acres
European Russia	180,613
Poland	12,538
North Caucasias	10,129
Siberia ¹	8,740
Central Asia ¹ (exclusive of Turkestan)	2,295
Russian Empire ¹	214,315

¹ Incomplete.

Crops.—The cereal crops of Russia (exclusive of Finland) for 1900 are seen from the following, in thousands of pouds for all sorts of grain and for potatoes:—

—	Wheat	Rye	Oats	Barley	Various	Total	Potatoes
European Russia proper (50 govts.)	530,327.2	1,285,244.6	650,301.8	248,860.4	186,385.5	2,910,119.5	1,030,974.6
Poland (10 govts.)	32,767.3	111,973.4	45,899.8	24,476.3	14,065.8	228,682.6	515,721.1
North Caucasias	94,617.0	11,631.0	15,523.4	36,027.0	15,761.2	173,559.6	22,176.4
Siberia	33,514.6	24,583.5	30,941.1	3,946.0	2,989.3	95,974.5	22,048.1
Steppes	11,561.8	528.6	5,305.5	1,677.7	7,982.1	27,055.7	1,852.7
Total	702,787.9	1,433,961.1	756,471.6	314,987.4	227,183.9	3,435,391.9	1,598,772.9

Mixed rye and wheat, buckwheat, millet, peas, lentil, and beans.

Yield of crops in European Russia (exclusive of Finland) in 1901 (final estimates for winter crops, preliminary for spring crops) in thousands of pouds:—

—	Wheat	Rye	Oats	Barley	Millet	Total
European Russia proper	445,976	1,024,990	480,413	248,940	77,995	2,278,314
Poland	21,244	66,788	45,531	21,100	—	154,663
North Caucasias	84,527	9,117	10,660	34,249	14,856	153,409
Total for 64 govts.	551,747	1,100,895	536,604	304,289	92,851	2,586,386

Of special cultures there were in European Russia (Poland included) in 1899, 4,004,642 acres under flax (yield 357,369 tons of flax fibre and 17,304,357 bushels of linseed), 1,813,034 acres under hemp (yield 217,380 tons of fibre and 19,675,262 bushels of hempseed).

The amount of hay gathered in 1899 in European Russia proper was 32,790,862 tons; in Poland, 1,955,345; in Northern Caucasias, 3,676,433; in Siberia, 7,541,805; in the Steppes, 2,540,493; total, 48,504,938 from 92,402,813 acres.

In 1899 in Transcaucasia there were 250,675 acres under vines yielding (exclusive of grapes grown for sale) 17,043,000 gallons of wine. In 1897 in the same region 10,265 acres were under tobacco, yielding 3,392 tons; in the Kuban district 29,400 acres yielded 12,830 tons of tobacco. Tea planting is extending in Transcaucasia.

The cotton crops in Turkestan which covered, in 1888, 214,115 acres, and yielded 325,148 cwt. of raw cotton, one half of which was the American, and the other half the local cotton tree attained in 1895 to 469,800 acres, chiefly in Ferganah (351,000 acres), and yielding over 840,000 cwt. of purified cotton (2,080,000 cwt. of raw cotton). Khiva and Bokhara supply annually about 322,000 cwt. In 1898 the cotton crop in Transcaucasia reached 20,400 tons of cleaned cotton (Erivan, 12,800 tons; Elisabethpol, 7,200 tons; Kutais, 400 tons). Nearly 2,670,000 cwt. of rice are grown every year in Turkestan, and about 330,000 cwt. of cocoon silk are obtained.

Number of horses, cattle, &c., in 1898 in thousands:—

	Horses	Horned Cattle	Camels	Sheep	Goats	Pigs
European Russia proper (50 govts.)	17,004.3	24,425.3	119.3	38,140.3	1,364.2	9,148.8
Poland	1,185.7	2,838.8	—	3,227.1	8.9	1,220.5
Russia in Asia	6,012	5,560	1,143	20,818	1,245.4	633.8
Caucasus	1,152	4,590	16.3	12,004	571	966
In the Empire	25,354	37,413.6	1,279.1	74,789.4	3,189.5	11,968.1

European Russia produced in 1899 14 per cent. of the total meat production of the world.

There are now 68 experimental farms under the Ministry of Agriculture.

II. FORESTS.

Of the total area of the Empire under forest, only that of European Russia proper, the Kingdom of Poland and the Caucasus can be estimated with some degree of certitude. In European Russia forests cover a territory of 474 millions of acres; in Finland, 50.5 millions; in Poland, 6.7 millions; in the Caucasus, 18.7 millions, reaching a total for the regions named of 550 millions of acres, 39 per cent. of total area. In the two Ural mountain provinces forests cover 70 per cent. of total area; in the two northern provinces, 68 per cent.; in Finland, 63 per cent.; in the four lake provinces, 57 per cent. The State is the largest owner of forests, possessing no less than 64 per cent. in European Russia; private property comes next with 23 per cent.; peasants follow with 9 per cent.; the Administration of Crown Lands is entitled to 3 per cent.; and the remaining 1 per cent. are distributed among municipalities, companies, &c.

Timber is exported chiefly from the ports of St. Petersburg, Riga, Cronstadt (Baltic), Archangel and Onega (White Sea).

The forests of the Governments of Archangel and Vologda, occupying the basin of the Petchora River, and belonging mostly to the State, furnish timber for export via White Sea ports, principally to England. Little, however, is being done to utilise the abundant timber supply of this region, reaching 210 millions of acres, and a large inflow of capital is much needed for that purpose.

Of the vast forests of Asiatic Russia, which are less known than those of the Petchora region, some 337 millions of acres in Western and Eastern Siberia have been explored and described, and of these but 95 millions can be claimed as being worth exploiting, although they as yet furnish timber solely for local requirements. Owing to the rigour of the climate and to other unfavourable physical and economical conditions, the utilisation of forests in Siberia presents greater difficulties than is the case in Russia.

The basin of the mighty Siberian river, the Yenisei, is covered with forests, and the river affords certain facilities for carrying on export trade in timber, due principally to its estuary being free from Arctic ice annually during a short interval.

Better chances of profitable trade in timber are offered by the forests of

having a yearly productivity of more than 1,000 roubles each appeared as follows:—

1893	Numbers	People employed		Steam engines		Yearly production
		Men	Women	Number	Horse Power	
European Russia	17,605	949,044	264,030	10,525	289,404	Roubles 1,466,998,000
Poland	2,711	108,434	44,925	1,959	81,328	229,485,000
Caucasia	1,199	20,766	1,261	791	7,114	34,733,000
Siberia	609	10,961	1,056	115	1,812	11,929,000
Turkestan	359	6,295	—	25	399	16,186,000
Total, 1893	22,483	1,094,972	311,803	13,325	380,957	1,759,331,000

The share capital of various financial, manufacturing, industrial, steamship, and other enterprises in operation in Russia, numbering 1181, was estimated at 1,736,856,000 roubles. (Nearly 20 per cent. represented the capital of foreign companies). The following is a list of the most important industrial enterprises:—

	Number	Share capital, April, 1898
Manufacturing companies	177	£ 29,853,168
Metallurgical	101	26,527,703
Coal working	17	4,596,640
Naphtha working	19	5,302,406
Chemical works	36	3,814,320
Breweries, distilleries, etc.	44	3,103,663
Paper mills	24	2,153,156
Saw mills and wood-working companies	15	1,205,937

The chief branches of the above were as follows in the year 1897:—

1897	Numbers	People employed	Production
Articles of food	16,512	255,357	1,000 roubles 648,116
Textiles	4,449	642,520	946,296
Leather	4,238	64,418	132,058
Wood	2,357	86,273	102,897
Chemicals	769	35,320	59,555
Paper and cardboard	532	46,190	45,490
Metals	5,824	758,644	704,375
Ceramic	3,413	143,291	82,590
Other	935	66,249	117,767
Total	39,029	2,098,262	2,839,144

The growth of the cotton industry is best seen from the following :—

Years	Spinning	Weaving	Printing and Dyeing	Finishing	Total
	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
1880	74,100,000	99,700,000	61,100,000	5,500,000	240,400,000
1885	97,400,000	98,000,000	59,500,000	3,300,000	258,200,000
1893	135,274,000	160,935,000	98,869,000	3,122,000	398,196,000
1897	—	—	—	—	430,218,000

In 1889 the textile industries of Russia and Poland had 3,799,416 spindles and 191,290 looms. They were concentrated chiefly in the two governments of Moscow and Vladimir (yearly production 131,150,000 roubles, and more than one-half of the total cotton industry of Russia), Piotrkow in Poland (38,818,000 roubles), St. Petersburg (23,610,000 roubles), Kostroma and Esthonia (about 14,000,000 roubles each). The cotton industry proper is valued at 384,000,000 roubles per year.

In 1898 there were in Russia 580,254 tobacco plantations, of 167,293 acres, which manufactured 85,220 tons of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, &c.

The production of spirits in 1900 was 87,098,000 gallons. There were, at January 1, 1901, 2,046 distilleries in all the Russian Empire (2,018 in the European Russia). There were (1898) 1,017 beer breweries; they produced 5,264,000 hectolitres of beer (115,860,000 gallons).

Since the year 1894 the Crown undertook itself the retail selling of spirits, which is now introduced in all the European Russia (since July 1, 1901).

The monopoly is limited to the sale of spirituous liquors and is not extended to fermented beverages such as wine, beer, &c. The manufacture of spirits remains in the hands of private persons, and the distilleries are subject to the same regulations as under the excise.

There were 277 sugar works in Russia in 1901, and 1,454,000 acres were under beetroot. In 1897-98 the output of refined sugar was 754,758 tons.

There were in Russia and Poland, in 1895, 3,854 flour mills, each yielding more than 670 cwt. of flour per year. Their total production was 35,100 tons per diem. There were 979 steam mills producing 1,076,000 tons of flour, and 4,020 water mills, 1,209,000 tons. Most of the latter have steam motors in reserve. Out of the above, 497 mills (1,000,000 tons) used rollers for grinding.

Commerce.

The following table gives the average yearly imports and exports of Russia for 1886-90, and 1891-95 and for each of the years 1896 to 1900, in her trade with Europe, Asia, and Finland (bullion not included, nor the external trade of Finland) :—

Years	Exports	Imports
	Roubles	Roubles
1886-90	675,200,000	415,100,000
1891-95	636,515,000	468,961,000
1896-1900 ¹	678,585,000	565,461,000
1900 ¹	688,552,000	572,428,000

¹ European frontier and trade with Finland.

In Russia the Custom House agents fix the values of imports and exports, either on the basis of declarations of interested parties and documents in support of them or by reference to experts when the declarations are untrustworthy and erroneous. They are assisted also by price lists. The values of exports are determined at the point of shipment exclusive of cost of transport, insurance, &c. The quantities of goods imported are determined by weighing or other effective means, as are also the quantities of goods exported—when subject to export duty. The declarations of shipping are sufficient in the case of exports duty free. The gross weight is always recorded except in those cases for which the Customs regulations have provided official tares. The Customs officials never require the true country of origin or of destination. They register the port where the bill of lading is dated, for imports—and proceed similarly in the case of exports.

The chief trade of the Empire is carried on through its European frontier, which does not include the Caucasus. However, as the exports of naphtha and grain from the Caucasus to Western Europe became of late very important, the Ministry of Finances began to include, since the year 1894, into the exports through the European frontier, the exports through the Black Sea frontier of Caucasus and the trade with Finland.

The exports and imports from and to the different frontiers for five years, are given in the following table :—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Exports :—	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
Through European frontier	649,709	673,900	675,600	566,533	647,502
Through Asiatic frontier	21,203	22,300	23,800	25,334	—
Trade with Finland.	17,655	30,400	33,264	35,116	41,050
Total	688,572	726,600	732,700	626,983	—
Moreover, to Russian Manchuria	24,600	24,900	26,700	—	—
Imports :—					
From European frontier	514,600	489,500	541,380	576,882	550,587
From Asiatic frontier	50,400	51,400	55,400	53,374	—
Trade with Finland	20,500	19,100	20,637	20,229	21,909
Total	585,500	560,000	617,500	650,485	—
Gold and silver in money and ingots :					
Exports	3,101	12,740	4,368	50,810	—
Imports	177,599	209,117	131,489	82,221	—

The following tables, giving the value of exports and imports, in thousands of paper roubles, to and from Europe (European frontier, including Caucasus since the year 1894) will better show the character of the foreign trade of Russia :—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
Exports:—					
Articles of food	381,525	413,635	433,411	317,170	381,215
Raw and half-manufactured articles	257,839	254,594	238,386	249,873	269,942
Animals	15,144	17,092	16,849	17,254	17,900
Manufactured goods	12,906	19,026	20,253	17,352	19,495
Total	667,414	704,257	708,899	601,649	688,552
Imports:—					
Articles of food	69,803	64,058	69,820	73,441	79,780
Raw and half-manufactured articles	306,656	291,622	302,099	301,329	304,579
Animals	2,278	1,620	1,511	1,802	1,136
Manufactured goods	161,528	151,231	188,587	217,856	187,001
Total	540,267	508,531	562,017	594,428	572,496

The official figures of grain exports being now given in units of weight the exports from European Russia, Caucasus, and to Finland in three years are given in the subjoined table:—

	1898	1899	1900
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat	57,047,464	34,468,385	37,628,256
Rye	21,533,718	19,571,852	30,051,015
Barley	34,108,714	24,021,466	17,282,558
Oats	8,100,643	9,189,620	25,794,862
Maize	14,886,321	9,221,603	6,158,523
Peas	2,047,500	1,927,000	—
Flour	2,826,321	2,895,000	—
Other grain products	6,898,179	9,876,000	18,120,891
Total	147,468,860	111,143,613	135,036,105

The export of naphtha for the last three years, from Russia and Caucasus as well, will be seen from the following table:—

Year	Illuminant	Lubricant	Waste	Total
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
1898	53,846	9,246	8,884	67,016
1899	69,596	10,236	4,018	83,790
1900	71,204	10,724	4,759	86,687

The export of eggs (chiefly to Germany, France, and Austria) is acquiring

Eastern Siberia, that region extending along the Pacific Ocean, which provides innumerable outlets for trade.

The revenue of the State forests in 1900 amounted to 48.9 millions of roubles, the expenses on that head for that year attaining 8.6 millions of roubles.

III. MINING AND METALS.

The soil of Russia is rich in ores of all kinds, and mining industry is steadily increasing. The statistics during the years 1890-99 are given in the following table:—

Year	Gold ¹	Platinum ²	Silver ³	Lead	Zinc	Copper	Pig Iron	Iron ⁴	Steel ⁴	Coal	Naphtha	Salt
	Kilogrammes			Tons			Thousands of tons					
1890	39,371	2,844	14,562	825	3,715	5,637	912	427	246	5,922	3,905	1,369
1891	39,087	4,236	13,714	550	3,620	5,372	989	441	291	6,137	4,684	1,330
1892	42,999	4,573	11,184	874	4,302	5,234	1,055	490	376	6,840	4,821	1,388
1893	44,868	5,099	9,496	831	4,431	5,333	1,131	491	415	7,497	5,704	1,330
1894	42,941	5,209	7,813	732	4,937	5,381	1,312	495	381	8,628	5,082	1,333
1895	41,109	4,406	7,887	406	4,953	5,853	1,430	437	591	8,959	6,948	1,517
1896	37,210	4,930	7,809	258	6,161	5,714	1,596	490	735	9,234	6,997	1,326
1897	35,193	5,602	4,789	443	5,784	6,383	1,851	504	893	11,031	7,711	1,538
1898	38,792	6,240	5,943	238	5,580	6,495	2,206	580	1,149	12,051	8,210	1,474
1899	38,776	5,962	4,637	318	7,419	2,670	—	573	1,314	13,705	8,827	1,643

¹ Unrefined (schlich gold); on the average it produces about 88 per cent. fine gold. ² Crude. ³ Unrefined silver extracted from argentiferous lead ores; on the average it produces about 92 per cent. fine silver. The quantity of fine silver contained in unrefined gold amounts on the average to 3,300 kilogrammes yearly. ⁴ Rolled of all kinds. The production of steel ingots in 1900 was 1,816,000 tons.

Gold is obtained chiefly in Siberia (28,276 kilogrammes in 1899), and the Ural Mountains (10,465 kilogrammes in 1899), where one-fourth of the whole is obtained from auriferous veins; silver from the following districts, with the amount obtained 1899: Altai and Nerchinsk, 2,737 kilos; Semipalatinsk, 1,384 kilos; Finland, 456 kilos; from gold, 3,578 kilos. Platinum in the Urals. Copper was obtained chiefly in the Urals (4,090 tons in 1899) and the Caucasus (2,765 tons). Manganese ore was obtained chiefly in the Kutais government of Caucasus (609,000 tons in 1900) and in South Russia (95,400 tons in 1899). Chrome iron ore is obtained only in Urals (15,540 tons in 1899); also asbestos (2,680 tons). Mercury was extracted in South Russia to the amount of 357 tons in 1899 (100 tons of ore in Caucasus). Sulphur was obtained in Caucasus (182 tons in 1900) and Poland (1,290 tons). Zinc comes entirely from Poland. Cobalt ore is found in the Elisabethpol government of Caucasus (3,060 kilos. in 1900). Of the salt extracted in 1899, 789,800 tons were from South Russia; 333,600 from Astrakhan; 315,500 from Perm; 39,200 from Caucasus; 34,600 from Orenburg; the remainder being from Turkestan, the Transcaspien region, Siberia, North Russia, and Poland. The province of Ekaterinoslav is now the most important centre of iron mining. In 1900 South Russia yielded 1,483,000 tons of pig-iron, 45,700 of iron, 844,300 tons of rolled steel, including rails; Urals, 810,000 tons of pig-iron, 275,000 of iron, 182,000 of rolled steel; Poland, 295,000 tons of pig-iron, 125,000 of iron, 204,000 of rolled steel; the Moscow region, 230,000 tons of pig-iron, 40,000 of iron, 124,000 of rolled steel; the Governments of St. Petersburg and Olonets, 34,500 tons of

pig-iron, 50,600 of iron, 86,300 of rolled steel. The total production of the Empire, exclusive of Finland, amounted to 2,851,000 tons of pig-iron, 556,400 of wrought iron, and 1,440,000 tons of rolled steel of all kinds. Finland yielded in 1898 27,000 tons of pig-iron, 15,000 tons of wrought iron, and 14,000 tons of rolled steel. The manufacture of agricultural machinery, which was valued at 2½ million roubles in 1867, rose to nearly 10 million roubles in 1897.

The import duties on iron and steel, abolished by an ukase of July 20, 1901, were very high (about 56s. per ton on cast-iron), but nevertheless a considerable quantity of worked and finished iron and steel was imported from abroad. The imports of pig-iron were 51,790 tons in 1900, and iron and steel goods 260,000 tons. The quantity of cast-iron, iron and steel, raw, worked and finished in every form, supplied by the foreign and native manufacturer to the Russian market in 1900 is estimated at 3,319,000 tons (reduced to pig-iron); the annual consumption per head being thus 60 lbs. of pig-iron per inhabitant.

The output of coal in all the coalfields of Russia was:—298,500 tons in 1860, 695,400 in 1870, 3,280,000 in 1880, 6,022,000 in 1890, 16,321,000 in 1900, 11·3 millions in South Russia, 3 in the Ural districts, 2 in Middle Russia. Strong measures have been taken to increase the local consumption of Russian coal and coke by imposing a duty of 92d. per ton of coal imported through the Black Sea, 23d. through the Western frontier and Baltic Sea, and by reducing the tariffs of railway shipping of Russian coal from the Don mines. But a good deal of foreign coal and coke is still imported in Russia. In 1900 the imports were: coal, 3,870,000 tons; coke, 547,000 tons. The annual consumption of coal per head is estimated at 370 lbs.

The petroleum industry of Baku is extending very rapidly. The oil fields of Balakhany, Sabuntchy, Romany, Bibi-Eibat, and Binagadin yielded in 1900, 600,763,812 pounds (9,840,510 tons) of crude oil. The output from Baku of petroleum in various forms in 1900 was (in tons): illuminating oil, 2,101,000; lubricating oil, 218,000; various naphtha products, 23,000; residuum, 4,706,000. The Grozny oil fields situated in the province of Terek yielded in 1900, 495,000 tons of crude oil. The total quantity of crude oil and residuum consumed in Russia may be estimated at 6,450,000 tons.

The number of persons engaged in the making and working of minerals was 646,000 in 1899; of these, 262,000 were in the Urals, 62,000 in central Russia, 42,000 in Poland and the North-West, 130,000 in the South and South-West, 31,000 in the South-East, 33,000 in Caucasus, 32,000 in North and Finland, and 62,000 in Siberia. The number of water and steam engines employed in the Empire in the iron industry respectively was in 1898, 1,098 and 1,726, showing an aggregate of more than 200,000 horse-power.

IV. MANUFACTURES.

In so far as manufacturing and mining industries were concerned, the year 1899 may be considered to have been highly favourable. Many manufactures and industries were actively developed. This was particularly the case in regard to the iron, naphtha, sugar, and cotton industries.

The number of all kinds of manufactories, mines, and industrial establishments in European Russia (without Poland and Finland) was 30,029 in 1897, employing 2,098,242 workpeople, and producing a value of 2,839,144 roubles.

According to the estimates of the Department of Trade and Manufactures, which includes the mining industries, as well as those which pay excise duties (spirits, beer, sugar, and tobacco), the manufactories of the Empire

—	1898		1899		1900	
	Number	1,000 Tons	Number	1,000 Tons	Number	1,000 Tons
<i>Entered:—</i>						
White Sea . . .	712	310	668	331	711	401
Baltic . . .	5,788	3,574	5,643	3,721	5,986	3,774
Black and Azov . .	4,421	4,864	4,161	4,636	3,876	4,404
Total . . .	10,921	8,749	10,472	8,688	10,573	8,549
<i>Cleared:—</i>						
White Sea . . .	703	309	667	—	700	—
Baltic . . .	5,721	3,539	4,310	—	5,070	—
Black and Azov . .	4,372	4,876	3,461	—	3,332	—
Total . . .	10,796	8,724	8,438	8,677	9,102	—

The Caspian ports were entered in 1899 by 943 vessels (above 20 tons). Vladivostok and Nikolayevsk on the Pacific coast was visited, in 1898, by 384 vessels.

In 1899, 48,420 coasting vessels visited the ports of the White Sea, Baltic, and Black Sea, and 19,112 coasting vessels entered the ports of the Caspian Sea.

The merchant vessels entered and cleared at the ports of European Russia appeared as follows for the last three years:—

—	1893		1899		1900	
	Number	1,000 Tons	Number	1,000 Tons	Number	1,000 Tons
<i>Entered:—</i>						
Russian . . .	1,261	736	1,166	734	1,191	732
Foreign . . .	4,505	3,348	4,720	3,791	4,327	3,365
Total . . .	5,766	4,084	5,886	4,525	5,518	4,097
<i>Cleared:—</i>						
Russian . . .	1,443	877	1,285	683	1,391	721
Foreign . . .	7,789	6,006	7,153	5,987	7,711	6,450
Total . . .	9,232	7,483	8,438	6,670	9,102	7,171

Internal Communications.

I. RIVERS AND CANALS.

In 1900, vessels and rafts unloaded at the river ports of European Russia (exclusive of Poland, Finland and Caucasus) 83,122,000 tons of goods. Plying on Russian rivers (exclusive of Finland and Caucasus), in 1895, were 2,539 steamers, 129,759 nominal horse-power, capable of receiving a load of 198,000 tons, and valued at 97,921,000 roubles (crews, 32,689 men). There were besides 20,580 vessels of various denominations, capable of carrying about 8,504,280 tons (cost, 46,035,000 roubles; crews, 95,608 men). 603 steamers (20,595,000 roubles) and 27,271 boats (31,078,000 roubles) were built during the period of the years 1891-95. Of the latter, many are destroyed every year.

In 1895 the river steam fleet of European Russia and Poland was thus distributed in the different basins: Volga, 1,392; Neva and lakes, 362; Dnieper, 286; Don, 467; Northern Dvina, 124; Western Dvina, 104; Vistula, 37; Dniester, 11; Nyeman, 17; Narova and Lakes, 26; others, 13.

In 1896 on the navigable rivers of West Siberia (basin of the river Ob) there were 114 steamers of 5,000 tons, and on the rivers of East Siberia (basins of the rivers Yenisei, Lena and Amur) 157 steamers of 6,314 tons. In this number on the Amur proper with its tributaries were 116 steamers of 4,322 tons.

The naphtha flotilla of the Caspian Sea numbers 57 steamers and 263 sailing vessels, which have transported above 30,000,000 cwt. of naphtha.

In the European Russia (exclusive of Finland) there were, in 1899, 76,472 miles of rivers, lakes, and canals. Of them:

Navigable for vessels. 24,784 miles
 „ for rafts 26,814 „

Total 51,598 „

Of them navigable for steamers 16,679 „

The traffic on the rivers of European Russia (exclusive of Poland, Finland, and Caucasus) was in tons:—

	Total	Corn	Firewood	Timber	Naphtha
1895	23,469,000	3,672,000	3,788,000	9,124,000	2,377,000
1896	25,044,000	3,612,000	3,837,000	10,278,000	2,586,000
1897	27,407,000	3,751,000	3,854,000	10,465,000	3,505,000
1898	29,003,000	3,796,000	3,935,000	11,139,000	3,903,000
1899	30,855,006	2,686,320	4,191,642	12,347,244	3,860,766

The whole river traffic (including rafts) of European Russia, in 1900, was distributed thus: Volga system, 17,510,000 tons; Neva, 4,504,000 tons; Dnieper, 3,849,000 tons; Western Dvina, 2,178,000 tons; Northern Dvina, 1,540,000 tons; Nyeman, 1,441,000 tons; Don, 884,000 tons; Narova, 508,000 tons; the remainder, 708,000 tons.

Siberia has 27,843 E. miles of navigable rivers (20,785 miles navigated by steamers), and Central Asia 1,981 miles.

very year a greater importance, as seen from the following figures of exports or the last five years:—

Year	No. of Eggs in millions	Value		
		1,000 Roubles	Pounds	1,000 Roubles
1896	1,475	21,925	—	355
1897	1,714	25,520	—	431
1898	1,831	31,144	75,000	341
1899	1,685	28,644	41,000	185
1900	1,780	31,352	52,000	231

The export of animals in 1900: live birds, 7,997,000 in number; slaughtered birds, 3,500,000; cattle, 8,000; pigs, 66,000; horses, 57,700; sheep, 38,000.

Exports	1898	1899	1900
	1,000 Roubles	1,000 Roubles	1,000 Roubles
Corn, flour, buckwheat, &c. .	370,369	259,022	304,698
Eggs	31,485	28,829	31,583
Sugar	9,062	8,754	16,330
Dairy produce	6,912	7,272	13,709
Potatoes, vegetables, & fruits .	2,068	2,760	3,072
Tobacco and cigarettes . . .	1,778	2,056	2,457
Fish and caviare	2,582	2,435	2,317
Meat	1,290	980	1,197
Alcohol and gin	1,939	808	682
Various	5,926	4,254	5,170
Articles of food	433,411	317,170	381,215
Timber and wooden goods . . .	57,426	53,595	58,384
Flax	56,000	55,791	49,068
Naphtha and naphtha oils . . .	26,084	31,612	45,973
Oleaginous and other grains . .	27,503	27,507	37,945
Oil cakes	14,243	15,976	15,540
Furs and leather	10,941	13,574	13,729
Hemp	10,500	9,798	9,450
Bristle, hair, and feather . . .	8,212	8,832	7,343
Wool	6,722	6,639	5,930
Manganese ore	3,088	5,614	6,360
Raw metals (chiefly platinum). .	2,956	3,608	1,840
Various	14,711	17,327	18,380
Raw and half-manu- factured goods	238,386	249,873	269,942
Metallic goods	3,141	2,121	3,532
Gutta percha	2,865	2,692	3,494
Cottons	2,892	1,364	2,081
Woollens	2,231	1,691	1,820
Various	9,124	9,484	8,568
Manufactured goods. Animals	20,253 16,849	17,352 17,254	19,495 17,900

The principal imports into European Russia and North Caucasia are shown in the following table:—

Imports	1898	1899	1900
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
Tea	20,124 ¹	19,086 ¹	23,639 ¹
Fish	11,491	12,035	13,130
Wines, ale, and spirits	11,841	13,329	12,735
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts	6,938	8,986	10,061
Coffee	6,135	5,996	5,430
Rice	640 ²	1,211 ²	2,196 ²
Tobacco	2,312	2,593	2,193
Various	10,339	10,295	10,396
Articles of food	69,820	73,441	79,780
Raw cotton	67,234	53,053	63,201
Raw metals	49,368	45,506	36,673
Coal and coke	17,465	30,668	42,589
Wool, raw and yarn	34,870	26,787	21,759
Gum and resin	11,202	16,331	21,178
Leather, hides, and skins	16,600	15,571	15,397
Silk, raw and yarn	9,164	10,646	13,282
Chemicals	12,529	13,630	12,560
Colours	13,319	12,617	11,026
Various	70,348	76,522	66,914
Raw and half-manufactured goods	302,099	301,329	304,579
Machinery	79,991	99,435	76,665
Metal goods	31,509	34,757	29,022
Cotton and other textile goods	14,179	16,925	16,029
Various	62,908	66,739	65,285
Manufactured goods	188,587	217,856	187,001
Animals	1,511	1,802	1,136

¹ Moreover, through Asia 19,694 in 1898, 21,030 in 1899, and 16,565 in 1900.

² Moreover, from Persia 3,250 in 1898, 2,801 in 1899, and 1,491 in 1900.

The amount of customs duties levied in the Empire in the last 3 years is given as follows:—

Years	European frontier	Asiatic frontier	Total
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
1898	204,239	24,701	228,940
1899	202,978	25,538	227,616
1900	186,698	22,155	208,853

The following table shows the value of the imports from, and exports to the countries named, through the European and Asiatic frontier, including the trade with Finland, in thousands of roubles:—

—	Imports from (1899)	Imports from (1900)	Exports to (1899)	Exports to (1900)
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
Germany	230,806	215,416	163,564	187,515
United Kingdom	129,403	128,176	129,162	145,564
France	28,290	31,228	59,869	57,444
Austria-Hungary	30,703	27,290	26,637	26,436
Belgium	17,976	9,395	23,532	23,401
Netherlands	—	—	48,821	69,192
Turkey	—	—	12,359	18,322
Italy	—	—	27,755	36,765
Denmark	—	—	12,341	18,290
Finland	18,439	20,029	35,116	41,051
United States	43,757	43,615	4,844	—
China	13,515	16,278	1,355	—
Egypt	12,998	11,958	5,584	—

For the 2 years the quantities of cereals exported from Russia to different countries of Europe (according to Russian statistics) appear as follows in 1,000 pounds (1 pound = 0.32244 cwt.):—

Exports to	Wheat (1899)	Wheat (1900)	Rye (1899)	Rye (1900)	Barley (1899)	Barley (1900)	Oats (1899)	Oats (1900)
Great Britain	11,741	15,397	8,127	12,053	19,828	13,519	15,409	39,634
Holland	8,294	14,075	13,141	23,030	10,967	8,652	6,270	18,226
France	28,714	23,932	—	33,659	512	—	2,142	6,375
Germany	5,128	5,813	22,129	—	23,644	17,955	1,513	7,885
Austria-Hungary	3,375	1,478	1,101	—	550	—	156	—
Belgium	1,167	1,305	—	—	4,476	1,674	745	3,315

The imports from Russia into the United Kingdom, and the exports of British home produce to Russia, according to the Board of Trade Returns, are shown in the subjoined table:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Russia into U. K.	22,667,443	22,284,365	19,489,514	18,711,168	21,974,952
Exports to Russia from U. K.	7,185,185	7,513,165	9,227,968	11,720,333	11,001,300

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 two years were:—

Imports	1899	1900	Exports	1899	1900
	£	£		£	£
Wheat . .	840,789	1,526,300	Iron . .	1,667,969	1,185,474
Oats . .	1,261,856	2,723,758	Coal . .	1,851,269	2,884,201
Barley . .	1,979,085	1,262,642	Machinery . .	3,584,667	2,773,366
Eggs . .	1,183,031	1,109,553	Copper . .	226,461	171,299
Flax and tow	1,942,551	1,548,569	Lead . .	164,032	150,119
Wood . .	5,140,486	6,216,309	Woolens, &c.	585,762	588,039
Linseed . .	556,240	997,634	New ships . .	604,350	316,074

Other imports from Russia are butter, 980,770*l.*; ox and horse-hair, 162,028*l.*; hemp, 235,175*l.*; oil-seed cake, 412,007*l.*; poultry and game, 199,282*l.*; skins and furs, 235,952*l.*; maize, 481,678*l.*; petroleum, 1,632,101*l.*; in 1900. Minor British exports to Russia are chemicals, 104,249*l.*; cottons, 186,706*l.*; herring, 367,503*l.* in 1900.

The quantities of wheat imported from Russia into the United Kingdom in five years from both the northern and southern ports of the Empire, were as follows:—1896, 17,241,600 cwts.; 1897, 15,049,900 cwts.; 1898, 6,232,500 cwts.; 1899, 2,518,200 cwts.; 1900, 4,478,300 cwts.

The chief Russian fair is that of Nizhnii Novgorod. Owing to the commercial development of Russia, the construction of railways, and especially of the Siberian railway, the employment of commercial travellers, and other causes, the character of the fair has changed, but statistics show little variation in the amount or the value of the business transacted. The goods annually brought to market amount to about 17,000,000*l.* sterling. They include raw cotton from Bokhara, Kokand, and Tashkent; Russian and Bokharan wool (the latter bought in large quantities for American carpet weaving); horse-hair, cow-hair, goat-hair, and camel-hair; skins and furs, cow-hides, and horse-hides. Among manufactured articles which change hands are cotton, woollen, and silk goods, and ready-made clothes; sacks for the Russian sugar, salt, cement, and other industries, sail-cloth, iron (for which in 1899 there was a brisk demand), leather, paper, earthenware, glass, illuminant oils, perfumery, rice, coffee, tea, sugar, fish (herring), and dried fruits.

Shipping and Navigation.

On January 1, 1900, the registered mercantile marine of Russia consisted of 709 steamers, of 334,875 tons register, and 2,242 sailing vessels, of 266,418 tons register; total, 2,951 vessels, of 601,293 tons. In 1899, 114 steamers of 39,917 tons, and 650 sailing vessels of 86,764 tons belonged to the Baltic; 39 steamers of 6,542 tons and 416 sailing vessels of 23,892 tons to the White Sea; 297 steamers of 165,804 tons, and 659 sailing vessels of 43,937 tons to the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov; 259 steamers of 122,612 tons, and 517 sailing vessels of 111,835 tons to the Caspian Sea.

In 1898, 1899 and 1900 the navigation in the ports of Russia and the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus appeared as follows for vessels above 20 tons.

II. RAILWAYS.

The railway-net open for traffic on October 1, 1901, had a length of 36,526 miles, of which 34,711 miles was under the Ministry of Ways and Communications, and 1,755 miles in Finland. The length of the lines belonging to and worked by the Government, is 23,340 miles; that of the lines belonging to public companies, is 10,363 miles; short local lines, 1,068.

The whole network of Russian railways consists of 29 lines uninterruptedly connected with each other and of 6 isolated lines. Of the former 20 are worked by the Government (60 per cent.), and 9 by public companies (40 per cent.); while in 1889, it was 42 companies working 76·4 per cent. of all the net. In 1889 the State had 30 millions of roubles of loss; from 1895 the working by the Government yields to the State revenues: in 1895, 1,800,000 roubles; in 1896, 11,300,000 roubles; in 1897, 12,500,000 roubles; in 1898, 12,100,000 roubles.

The progress of the railways of European Russia (exclusive of Finland) is seen from the following table:—

Years	E. miles	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses	Net Receipts	Passengers	Goods carried
		Paper Roubles	Paper Roubles	Paper Roubles	Persons	Tons
1891	18,114	296,087,345	177,651,101	118,436,244	48,127,281	69,482,000
1892	18,399	301,798,591	194,032,184	107,676,407	49,353,275	72,310,000
1893	19,432	328,792,610	199,361,745	129,430,865	51,523,756	78,133,000
1894	20,661	367,725,354	214,626,235	153,099,119	55,632,235	87,497,000
1895	21,830	391,897,368	226,782,932	165,104,436	60,823,268	90,097,000
1896	23,238	429,873,177	244,140,097	176,733,080	68,347,337	99,069,000
1897	24,155	437,363,398	258,056,615	179,306,783	74,668,344	109,926,000
1898	24,645	465,741,098	277,576,194	188,164,914	83,798,100	118,166,000
1899	26,689	495,963,233	305,761,649	190,201,584	92,442,045	130,775,000
1900	27,485	540,167,000	—	—	—	—

Goods carried on the Great Siberian Railway, in 1900, 700,000 tons.

The chief line in construction was the Great Siberian railway, now quite completed as far as it runs through Russian and Manchu territories. On December 11, 1895, the first section was ready from Chelyabinsk to Omsk (493 miles); the second section, from Omsk to the Ob River (388 miles), was opened in 1896; and then were opened the last three sections: Ob to Krasnoyarsk and Taiga to Tomsk (528 miles); Krasnoyarsk to Irkutsk (668 miles), Irkutsk to Lake Baikal (42 miles), and Station Mysotaya on the Lake Baikal *via* Sryetensk to Pokrovskoye on the Amur (925 miles). At the Pacific end of the railway, the section from Vladivostok to Khabarovsk (475 miles) was completed in the summer of 1897. The branch, Chelyabinsk to Yekaterinburg (150 miles), which connects the main trunk with the Middle Ural's line Perm-Yekaterinburg-Tyumen, was opened in 1896. As the building of the line would have met with extreme difficulties from Pokrovskoye on the Amur, a company was formed by the Russian Government, by a law of December 4 (16), 1896, for building a railway to connect Transbaikalia (Kaidalovo) with Vladivostok, *via* Manchuria (Russian frontier village Nagadan, to Kharbin, Grodekovo and Vladivostok, and from Kharbin to Port Arthur and Dalniy). The total length of this line now completed is about 1,885 miles, of which 1,600 miles

are in Chinese territory. The total cost of construction, originally estimated at 350,000,000 roubles, probably exceeds 1,000,000,000 roubles (100,000,000 sterling).

The line Vologda-Arkhangelsk opened in 1897 makes in connection the Arctic coast with the Middle Russian net. Another line will join Arkhangelsk with the Trans-Siberian trunk by Kotlas already in railway communication with Perm.

In Caucasia, the most important new lines are: Beslan (of the line Rostov Vladikavkaz)-Petrovsk-Derbent-Baku, Tiflis-Kars, Tikhoryetskaya-Novorossiisk, Tikhoryetskaya-Taaritsyn, and Kavkazskaya-Yekaterinodar.

The Central Asian line connects now the coast of the Caspian to Tashkent and Andijan, with a branch from Merv to Kushka (195 miles).

The most important lines projected are: Poltava-Kiev, Nizhni-Novgorod-Romanovo, St. Petersburg-Kiev, through Vitebsk and Mohilev, shortening the present railway communication between the two towns by 167 miles. Orenburg-Tashkent, St. Petersburg-Vyatka (830 miles); Bologoye-Siedice (663 miles).

The number of passengers on Russian railways having been small (from one-third to one-tenth of that on the railways of Western Europe), a zone-tariff for passengers was introduced in 1894, whereby the cost of travelling was so much reduced that the fare for a journey of 3,000 versts (1,989 miles) is now 16 roubles 80 copecks, instead of 43 roubles 13 copecks as formerly. Since this new tariff was introduced, the passenger traffic has much increased, attaining 80,387,000 persons in 1898, 90,455,987 in 1899, and 91,536,905 in 1900. The revenue from passenger traffic has grown in 1899 by 11 per cent. (84,035,328 roubles in 1899).

The rolling stock on January 1, 1899, was: 9,964 steam engines (9,220 on January 1, 1898), 11,122 passengers' carriages, and 235,646 goods carriages. Moreover, on the Transcaspien railway, 146 engines and 2,704 carriages. About 400 engines and 15,000 carriages can be built every year by Russian works. The number of men employed on the Russian railways was 489,525 in 1899, receiving an aggregate of 160,485,604 roubles of wages.

The construction capital of the whole net belonging to the State was reckoned at 1,217,755,042 roubles in gold and 1,043,656,189 in paper (=2,870,288,752 paper roubles). The cost of construction of all the Russian railways is estimated at 4,000,000,000 of roubles.

The gross receipts of the railways under State management, excepting those of Finland, amounted in 1899 to 335,287,400 roubles; 394,587,837 roubles in 1900; the expenditure being 205,218,102 roubles in 1899. The income in 1899 was 130,069,298 roubles, from which 111,935,208 roubles had, however, to be paid as interest upon the capital borrowed for the purchase of these lines, thus showing a real net revenue of 18,134,080 roubles.

The construction capital of the railway-net belonging to private companies was reckoned at 534,421,985 roubles in gold and 653,840,332 paper roubles (=1,755,473,310 paper roubles). The yearly interest upon this capital attained 44,055,116 roubles.

The gross receipts from the private net attained in 1898, 143,384,381 roubles; 1899, 160,675,883; 1900, 163,148,544 roubles; and the expenditure was 100,543,547 roubles (in 1899), the net income being 60,132,286 roubles.

The activity of the railways of Asiatic Russia (Transcaspien, 1,374 miles;

Transsiberian, 2,089 miles; and Ussurian, 481 miles) is seen from the following table:—

Years.	English Miles	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses	Passengers	Goods Carried
		Paper roubles			Tons
1898	3,065	20,043,179	20,984,250	1,530,283	2,721,400
1899	3,944	24,528,397	26,122,195	1,862,304	3,005,800

III. POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

The following are the postal statistics for the period 1896-1900:—

INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS.

—	Letters and postcards	Letters with money	Book post	Periodicals	Parcels	Postal orders ¹	Telegr. Orders
1896	302,590,308	16,858,164	44,555,416	165,482,513	3,914,959	—	—
1897	340,305,072	16,397,900	51,618,617	175,783,241	4,045,371	1,703,772	76,436
1898	363,584,732	15,629,911	60,951,870	188,519,102	4,286,702	3,694,974	128,389
1899	412,349,151	14,414,336	62,001,289	221,222,752	4,786,195	6,878,589	182,186
1900	447,667,956	13,010,059	72,435,857	246,633,682	5,194,876	10,051,531	229,601

¹ Introduced in 1897.

EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS.

—	Letters and postcards	Letters with money	Book post	Periodicals	Parcels	Postal Orders
1896	84,903,108	564,366	15,666,553	9,411,315	177,237	—
1897	38,067,769	598,995	17,615,122	6,432,985	194,990	—
1898	43,054,554	602,196	19,926,963	7,616,464	285,309	—
1899	49,169,163	609,132	22,240,185	9,765,546	539,310	—
1900	54,959,331	591,283	23,982,722	11,775,279	676,272	22,232

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
1896	25,513,032	28,782,221
1897	25,334,705	30,667,893
1898	26,876,409	32,069,350
1899	29,440,717	33,156,423
1900	30,682,201	

The length of telegraph lines on January 1, 1900, was 98,570 miles; that of wire, 290,634 miles; there were 5,500 telegraphic apparatus.

The total number of telegrams carried in 1899 was 18,376,969 (and about 81 million railway telegrams).

The length of the telephone lines in 1899 attained 41,850 miles (wire); the number of apparatus, 31,376; that of telephone messages, 97,565,867, as against 103,426,088 in 1898. There is a telephonic communication between St. Petersburg and Moscow (December 1898).

Money and Credit.

From 1886-96 (eleven years) the gold minted at St. Petersburg amounted (including recoinage) to the value of 183,305,630 roubles gold. In 1897 began the coinage of gold pieces worth not 10 but 15 silver or credit roubles. The coinage of gold and silver at St. Petersburg, Paris, and Brussels, and of bronze for Russia at Birmingham in the last four years, was to the following nominal value in credit roubles:—

Years	Gold	Silver at 900	Silver at 500	Bronze	Total
	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
1897	331,577,500	67,893,519	890,000	1,000,000	401,360,222
1898	293,890,147	57,724,872	1,310,003	1,600,000	304,525,022
1899	576,000,150	57,223,672.50	8,530,008.85	1,600,000	420,353,831.35
1900	161,595,195	5,310,019.75	8,760,002.70	1,400,000	172,065,217.45

The amount of gold, silver in money and ingots and paper money in circulation are thus given by the Minister of Finances in millions of roubles:—

Year	Gold		Silver at 90		Paper currency	
	At the Bank and Treasury	In circulation	At the Bank and Treasury	In circulation	At the Bank and Treasury	In circulation
End of 1898	1,146	445	48	142	41.8	683.2
End of 1899	927	639.4	56.3	164.2	112.7	517.3
End of 1900	807.8	684.5	58.4	164.4	77.7	552.3
End of 1901	830.1	694.9	61.8	161.6	71.6	558.4

During the year 1895, the Ministry of Finance, in order to put an end to the continual fluctuations in the value of the paper rouble, offered facilities for all payments to the Treasury and railways being made in gold, at a certain ratio between gold and paper currency to be determined from time to time by the Ministry. By the laws of May and November, 1895, the ratio had been established at 1r. 48c. in paper money for 1r. in gold, the golden 'imperial' coin of 10r. thus being taken for 15r. 24c. in paper money, and the new 10r. gold coin (law of December 29, 1885) at 14r. 80c. in paper money. For the year 1896, the value of the old and the new 'imperial' has been established (in December, 1895) at, respectively, 15r. 45c. for the old, and at 15r. for the new coin—the ratio between gold and paper being thus 15 paper roubles for 10 roubles in gold. This ratio has been confirmed for the year 1897, and it is proposed to maintain it further on, and to impose upon the State's bank the duty of accepting paper money at the above ratio in exchange for gold. And finally, in view of the proposed permanent introduction of the above regular ratio between gold and paper currency, it was ordered, by an Imperial decree, dated January 8 (15), 1897, while leaving the gold money of

the same contents of pure gold, weight, and dimensions as before, to mark upon it—on the 'imperials' 15 roubles (instead of 10), and on the 'half-imperials' 7r. 50c. (instead of 5 roubles). In 1897 (Nov. 26), a new gold money of the value of 5 paper roubles, i.e., equal in value to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the 'imperial' was introduced.

A regular value of the paper currency having thus been introduced, a law was passed on September 10 (August 29), 1897, to the effect that paper currency may be issued by the State's Bank, when necessity occurs, but on the following conditions: If the amount of paper currency does not exceed 600,000,000 roubles, it must be guaranteed by half that sum (300,000,000 roubles in gold); while every issue above 600,000,000 roubles must be guaranteed to the full amount in gold deposited at the bank. In the memoir which accompanies the budget estimates for 1898, the Minister of Finances shows that the amount of gold accumulated at the Treasury and the State's bank attained 1,315,000,000 in paper roubles, that is, exceeded the amount of paper money in circulation by 316,000,000 roubles. A considerable part of this amount of gold—that is, 575,000,000 roubles (= 862,500,000 roubles in paper money)—was considered as a guarantee fund for the paper currency, which has been reduced, since 1896, by 122,300,000 roubles. The growth of the guarantee fund since 1897 is represented as follows (in millions of roubles):—

	Sept. 13, 1897.	Jan. 13, 1899.	Jan. 13, 1900.	Jan. 14, 1901.	Jan. 14, 1902.
Total amount of paper currency	1,068.8	725.0	630.0	630.0	630.0
Total amount of gold at Treasury and Bank	1,131.7	1,591.0	1,566.4	1,492.3	1,525
Total amount of silver	—	190.0	220.5	222.8	223.4
Percentage of paper currency covered by gold reserves	105.9	220.0	246.6	236.9	242.1
Guarantee fund in gold to cover paper currency	862.5	1,146.0	927	807.8	830.1
Percentage of paper currency covered by above guarantee fund	80.7	158.0	147.1	128.2	131.8

In consequence of the just-mentioned law of September 10 (August 29), 1897, the form of the balance of the State's bank was altered on September 13, 1897. The paper currency, which represented a total of 1,068,778,167 roubles, will now appear in the *passive* of the bank, while the guarantee fund in gold (750,000,000 roubles), and the liabilities of the State Treasury to cover the paper currency, will appear in *active* of the bank.

1. *The Bank of Russia* acts in a double capacity—of State Bank and of commercial bank. It has 113 branches. The situation of the bank on January 5, 1902, was as follows (in 1,000 of roubles):—

Assets:	1,000 roubles.	Liabilities:	1,000 roubles.
Cash and credit notes	804,313	Capital and Reserve	55,000
Portfolio	282,636	Note circulation	630,000
Advances and loans	269,025	Deposits and accounts	
Bonds and stock	37,846	current	383,829
Accounts of branches, &c.	410,597	Treasury, &c., current	311,500
		Ac. of branches, &c.	424,891

2. *The Savings Banks.*—On January 1 (January 14), 1901, the number of savings banks (State, municipal, and postal) was 5,406, the depositors numbered 3,540,587, and the deposits amounted to 662,535,000 roubles.

3. *State Banks for mortgage loans to the nobility,* on January 1, 1900, showed loans granted amounting to 902,811,500 roubles. Loans granted in 1899, 71,623,000 roubles, as against 120,460,000 roubles granted in 1898.

4. *Land Bank for the purchase of land by the peasants.*—Up to January 1, 1900, the bank had made loans to village communities, associations, and separate individuals, representing an aggregate of 630,922 householders and 1,969,019 individuals. They bought 11,296,800 acres, valued at 244,056,483 roubles, of which 191,588,006 roubles were lent by the bank, and 52,468,427 paid by the buyers. During the year 1899, 1,936,740 acres were bought with the aid of the bank for a total value of 55,682,220 roubles out of which 44,569,437 roubles were lent by the bank.

5. *Mortgage Banks.*—On January 1, 1901, there were in European Russia, Poland, and Caucasus, 47 mortgage banks, including both those for the nobility and for the peasantry. The extent of their operations is shown in the following statement:—

Mortgage banks	Land estates Roubles	Properties in towns Roubles
Nobility Banks	633,679,940	—
Branch Establishment of the N.B.	56,107,938	—
Peasantry Bank	221,001,030	—
Private Credit Institutions . .	141,044,412	20,880,487
Shareholders' Land Banks . . .	498,824,726	425,235,285
Total	1,550,658,046	446,115,772

The number of shareholders' companies attained 1,200 in 1892, and their aggregate net profits were 84,941,140 roubles.

In 1900 there were 42 banking companies, 133 societies of mutual credit, and 241 municipal banks. The aggregate assets and liabilities of private banks balanced at 1,425,053,000 roubles; of 133 societies of mutual credit at 268,884,300 roubles; and of 241 municipal banks, at 145,114,429 roubles.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The legal unit of money is the silver *Rouble* of 100 *Kopecks*. It is of the value of 2s. 1½d., but in official calculations 9½d roubles are taken as equal to the pound sterling. Exact equivalents: 1,000,000 roubles = £105,735 7s.

Gold coins are the *imperial* and half *imperial* of 15 and 7½ roubles. The half-imperial weighs 6·544041 grammes .916 fine, and contains, therefore, 5·994341 grammes of fine gold. The imperial weighs 12·902 grammes .900 fine, and consequently contains 11·6118 grammes of fine gold.

New gold coins are coined, bearing the inscription of 10 roubles, and 5 roubles = £1 1s. 3d. and 10s. 6d.

The silver rouble weighs 20·7315 grammes .86806 fine, or (in the new coinage) 19·9957 grammes .900 fine, and consequently contains 17·994 grammes of fine silver. Besides the silver rouble, credit notes (100, 25, 10, 5, 3, and 1 rouble) are legal tender.

MONEY AND CREDIT

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1 <i>Verst</i> (500 <i>sajènes</i>)	= 3,500 ft., or two-thirds of a statute mile (0·662879).
1 <i>Sajène</i> (3 <i>arshins</i>)	= 7 feet English.
1 <i>Arshin</i> (16 <i>vershoks</i>)	= 28 inches
1 <i>Square verst</i>	= 0·439408 square mile.
1 <i>Dessiatine</i>	= 2·69972 English acres.
1 <i>Pound</i> (96 <i>zolotniks</i> = 32 <i>lot</i>)	= $\frac{1}{16}$ of a pound English (0·90283 lb.)
1 <i>Pood</i> (40 <i>pounds</i>)	{ = 36 lbs. English. = 0·32243578 cwt. = 0·016121789 tons.
1 <i>Vedro</i> (8 <i>shloffs</i>)	= 2½ imperial gallons (2·7056).
1 <i>Chetvert</i> (8 <i>Chelveriks</i>)	= 5·7719 imperial bushels.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF RUSSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—His Excellency Actual Privy Councillor Baron Georges de Staal, accredited July 1, 1884.

Councillor of Embassy.—Baron von Graevenitz.

First Secretary.—S. Poklevski Koziell.

Second Secretaries.—N. Gourko-Romeiko, E. Demidoff Prince San-Donato.

Attaché.—Prince Radziwill.

Military Attaché.—Colonel Yermoloff.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Ouspensky.

Financial Attaché.—S. Tatistcheff.

Consul-General.—Baron Ungern-Sternberg.

Russia has consuls at Belfast, Hull, Liverpool, Newcastle, and Plymouth; vice-consuls at Aberdeen, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff and Newport, Chatham and Sheerness, Cowes, Dover, Dublin, Dundee, Exeter, Falmouth, Glasgow, Gloucester, Goole, Grimsby, Guernsey and Jersey, Harwich, Kings Lynn, Leith, Lerwick, Londonderry, Lowestoft, Milford, Peterhead, Portland, Portsmouth, Queenstown and Cork, Ramsgate, Rochester, Southampton, Sunderland, Swansea and Llanelly, and Yarmouth.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN RUSSIA.

Ambassador.—Right Hon. Sir Charles S. Scott, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., appointed to St. Petersburg, July 1, 1898.

Secretary of Embassy.—Hon. C. Hardinge, C.B.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. C. E. de la Poer Beresford.

Consul-General and Translator.—J. Michell.

There are also British consuls-general (C.G.), consuls (C.), or vice-consuls at Abo, Archangel, Baku, Batum (C.), Beldiansk, Bjorneborg, Cronstadt, Helsingfors, Kiev (C.), Kerch, Libau, Mariupol, Moscow (C.), Narva, Nicolaiev, Novorossiisk, Odessa (C.G.), Parnau, Poti, Revel, Riga (C.), Rostov, Sebastopol, Taganrog (C.), Theodosia, (C.), Warsaw (C. G.), Windau.

FINLAND.

The Government of Finland and her relations to the Empire have been described under the heading of Local Government, and its area and population are given with the area and population of the Russian provinces. Of the total area 12·9 per cent. is under lakes. In 1890 the postal administration of Finland was subjected to the Russian Ministry of Interior.

Population.

The gradual increase of the population is seen from the following :—

Years	In Towns	In Country	Total	Men	Women
1870	131,603	1,637,166	1,768,769	860,425	908,344
1890	235,227	2,144,913	2,380,140	1,171,541	1,208,599
1895	272,415	2,248,022	2,520,437	1,243,851	1,276,586
1898	303,417	2,333,713	2,637,130	1,304,289	1,332,841
1899	316,118	2,357,082	2,673,200	1,322,949	1,350,251

In 1899 the population was estimated to consist of 2,300,100 Finns, 362,500 Swedes, 7,500 Russians, 1,900 Germans, 1,200 Laps.

Of the total population there were at end of 1899 :—Lutherans, 2,620,891; Greek Orthodox and raskolniks, 48,812; Roman Catholics, 560; Baptists, 2,620, &c.

The chief towns, with population, of Finland are :—Helsingfors (with Sveaborg), 88,711; Åbo, 36,898; Tammerfors, 34,148; Wiborg, 25,235; Uleåborg, 15,526; Björneborg, 13,417; Nikolaistad (Wasa), 14,646; Kuopio, 10,798.

The movement of the population in five years was as follows :—

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Excess of Births
1895	18,256	84,010	46,709	87,301
1896	19,189	83,884	49,289	84,595
1897	19,913	82,330	45,233	37,097
1898	20,611	89,106	45,751	43,355
1899	19,539	88,358	53,042	35,316

Immigration in 1899, 79,074. Emigration, 76,320.

Instruction.

In 1900 Finland had 1 university, with 2,318 students (354 ladies); in 1900, 1 polytechnic, 288 students; 1899, 50 lycæums (24 State), 8,109 pupils; 17 real schools (elementary and borough schools), 938 pupils; 68 girls' schools, 5,850 pupils; in country, 1,650 higher primary schools, with 72,991 pupils; in 37 towns, primary schools with 607 teachers and 26,762 pupils; 6 teachers' schools, with 957 pupils; there are besides 7 navigation schools, with 235 (1900) pupils; 9 commercial schools, with 582 pupils; 35 primary trade schools, with 1,137 (1899) pupils; 9 higher, with 1,059 (1899) pupils; and 7 industrial, with 582 (1899) pupils; 28 agricultural, 30 dairy schools, and 17 cattle-managers' schools with 976 (1899) pupils. In the Lutheran and Greek Orthodox parishes in 1896, out of 457,678 children of school age (from 7 to 15 years old), 18,771 received no education.

There were, in 1900, 77 Swedish, 145 Finnish, and 6 Swedish-and-Finnish newspapers and reviews published.

Pauperism and Crime.

The number of paupers in 1899 supported by the towns and the village

communities was 67,385 (2·5 per cent. of the population); and the total cost was 3,490,187 marks.

The prison population, at the end of 1898, was 2,094 men and 649 women, while the number of sentences pronounced, in the first instant, for crimes was 27,861, and for subjects of contention 22,763.

Finance.

The estimated receipts for 1900 were 87,506,882 marks (23,176,554 marks being left from previous budgets, 3,000,000 marks being taken from the reserve fund) and expenditure the same (21,254,786 marks being left for the next year). Of the revenue, 5,953,115 marks came from direct taxes; 34,055,000 marks indirect taxes. The chief items of expenditure are military affairs, 6,959,519 marks; civil administration, 10,339,806 marks; worship and education, 9,469,813; construction of railways, 12,774,460; public debt, 4,971,160.

The public debt on January 1, 1901, amounted to 111,448,864 marks, as against 85,130,944 marks on January 1, 1890. The debt is most at 3 and 3½ per cent. interest.

Industry.

The land was divided in 1896 among 117,704 owners (345 nobles, 2,218 Burger, 111,557 peasants, and 297 foreigners in 1888), and the landed property was distributed as follows :—Less than 12½ acres cultivated, 32,162 persons (as against 42,592 in 1885); from 12½ to 62½ acres, 60,676 persons, from 62½ to 250 acres, 22,172 persons; more than 250 acres, 2,694 persons. Small farmers, 71,577.

The crop of 1899 was in hectolitres :—Wheat, 50,686; rye, 3,602,551; barley, 1,330,192; oats, 5,279,639; potatoes, 4,524,059; flax, 1,430 tons; hemp, 566 tons.

Of domestic animals Finland had :—Horses, 8,486; horned cattle, 1,457,423; sheep, 1,031,185; swine, 214,206; reindeer, 119,917; goats, 9,083; poultry, 492,731.

The crown forests cover 13,625,512 (1899) hectares. Their maintenance cost 691,221 marks, and the income derived from them was 2,913,071 marks. In 1898 there were 248 saw mills with water motors, and 302 steam mills, as against 117 in 1888. They give occupation to 19,013 workers, and their aggregate production was 2,348,604 cubic metres of timber, as against 3,003,354 cubic metres in 1889.

The annual produce of pig-iron and iron, in metric tons, for five years, was :—

Years	Ore	Pig-iron	Bar Iron
1896	74,678	25,670	17,326
1897	83,692	31,385	21,700
1898	69,140	26,679	23,140
1899	80,114	26,612	23,581
1900	90,600	31,002	18,324

Finland had in 1898, 7,784 large and small manufactures, employing an

aggregate of 91,006 workers, and yielding an aggregate product (exclusive of flour mills) of 283,707,127 marks (11,348,285*l.*). The chief were :—

	No. of Establishments	No. of Workers	Production
			Marks
Iron and mechanical works	1,456	17,198	44,642,882
Textiles	52	9,677	33,147,415
Wood and bone industries	855	22,522	71,216,455
Distilleries and breweries	150	2,065	11,274,696
Paper	129	6,205	22,230,147
Leather	835	3,431	15,974,617
Chemicals	238	2,234	7,643,923
Dress and dyeing	1,145	5,190	9,464,012
Graphic arts	112	2,048	6,059,270

The total number of steam engines was in 1898, 817; horse-power, 24,642.

Commerce.

The exterior trade of Finland appears as follows, in thousands of marks (francs) :—

	1898		1899		1900	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
Russia	81,900	49,006	86,200	54,900	100,834.1	57,166.8
Sweden and Norway	15,600	7,600	14,100	7,100	13,661.6	7,434.6
Denmark	8,200	17,000	11,500	14,800	14,762.6	14,894.6
Germany	74,900	15,000	81,400	16,600	89,899.9	16,783.7
Great Britain	38,400	53,900	41,400	54,300	34,143.6	57,772.8
Spain	2,100	5,300	2,100	7,500	2,321.8	10,004.5
France	4,400	16,100	4,300	13,900	5,537.0	17,525.6
Various	11,500	14,100	10,000	15,800	9,595.2	16,148.1
Total	237,000	178,000	251,000	184,900	270,755.8	197,730.7

The chief articles of export are : timber (113,900,000 marks in 1900, as against 91,200,000 in 1898), butter (23,700,000), paper, paper mass, and cardboard (21,600,000), iron and iron goods (3,300,000), textiles, leather, hides, tar, and pitch.

The chief imports were :—Cereals (71,100,000 marks), coffee (14,100,000), sugar (9,100,000), iron and ironware (13,100,000), cotton and cottons (15,100,000), woollens (11,100,000), machinery (16,600,000), chemicals leather ware, tobacco, colours, and oils.

Shipping and Navigation.

The number of vessels which entered and cleared the ports of Finland in 1900 was as follows :—

	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Finnish	5,795	892,007	5,901	907,336
Russian	706	117,534	717	124,771
Foreign	1,937	1,008,416	1,944	1,007,981
Total	8,438	2,017,957	8,562	2,040,088

The Finnish commercial navy numbered on January 1, 1901, 2,182 sailing vessels of 283,677 tons, and 287 steamers, 49,372 tons; total, 2,469 vessels of 333,049 tons.

Internal Communications.

For internal communications Finland has a remarkable system of lakes connected with each other and with the Gulf of Finland by canals. The number of vessels which passed along the canals in 1900 was 31,770; the receipts from vessels, 618,324 marks; and expenditure, 340,396 marks.

In January, 1900 there were 2,931 km. of railways, all but 281 km. belonging to the State. The traffic in 1900 was 6,898,775 passengers and 2,453,700 tons of goods. The total cost of the State railways to the end of 1900 was 250,780,000 marks. The total revenue of the same in 1900 was 27,698,000 marks, and the total expenditure 20,545,254 marks.

Finland had 916 post-offices in 1899, and revenue and expenses were respectively 3,140,667 and 2,577,117 marks; united letters and post-cards, 16,639,289; parcels, &c., 3,190,429; newspapers, 19,010,557; registered letters, &c., 1,254,179.

The 193 savings-banks had on December 31, 1900, 141,081 depositors, with aggregate deposits of 77,616,963 marks.

Money, Weights, &c.

The *markka* of 100 *penni* is of the value of a franc, 9½*d.* The standard is gold, and the *markka*, though not coined in gold, is the unit.

Gold coins are 20 and 10-*markka* pieces. They contain 2903225 grammes of fine gold to the *markka*.

Silver coins are 2, 1, ½, and ¼-*markka* pieces.

Copper coins are 10, 5, and 1-*penni* pieces.

The paper currency is exchangeable at par against gold.

The metric system of weights and measures is universally employed in Finland.

RUSSIAN DEPENDENCIES IN ASIA.

The following two States in Central Asia are under the suzerainty of Russia :—

BOKHARA.

A Russian vassal State in Central Asia, lying between N. latitude 41° and 37°, and between E. longitude 62° and 72°, bounded on the north by the Russian province of Turkestan, on the east by the Pamir, on the south by Afghanistan,

and on the south-west by the Russian Transcaspian province and the Khanat of Khiva.

The reigning sovereign is the Ameer Sayid Abdul Ahad, fourth son of the late Ameer, by a slave girl; born March 26, 1859, educated in Russia, succeeded his father in 1885. The heir is his son Sayid Mir Alim Khan, born January 3, 1880.

The modern State of Bokhara was founded by the Usbeks in the fifteenth century, after the power of the Golden Horde had been crushed by Tamerlane. The dynasty of Manguts, to which the present ruler belongs, dates from the end of the last century. Mir Muzaffar-ed-din in 1866 proclaimed a holy war against the Russians, who thereupon invaded his dominions, and forced him to sign a treaty ceding the territory now forming the Russian district of Syr Daria, to consent to the demand for a war indemnity, and to permit Russian trade. In 1873 a further treaty was signed, in virtue of which no foreigner was to be admitted to Bokhara without a Russian passport, and the State became practically a Russian dependency.

Ameers of Bokhara.—Sayid Ameer Hyder, 1799-1826; Mir Hussein, 1826; Mir Omir, 1826-27; Mir Nasrulla, 1827-60; Muzaffar-ed-din, 1860-85.

Area about 92,000 square miles, population about 1,250,000. Chief towns—Bokhara, about 75,000; Karshi, 25,000; Khuzar, Shahr-i-Sabz, Hissar, 10,000; Charjui, Karakul, Kermine.

The religion is Mahomedan.

The Ameer has 11,000 troops, of which 4,000 are quartered in the city. A proportion of the troops are armed with Russian rifles and have been taught the Russian drill.

Bokhara produces corn, fruit, silk, tobacco, and hemp; and breeds goats, sheep, horses, and camels. The yearly produce of cotton is said to be about 32,000 tons, of silk 967 tons. Gold, salt, alum, and sulphur are the chief minerals found in the country.

The yearly imports of green tea, mostly from India, are said to amount to 1,125 tons. The imports from India also include indigo, Dacca muslins, drugs, shawls, and kincobs. Bokhara exports raw silk to India, the quantity exported in one year being estimated at 34 tons. By the treaty of 1873 all merchandise belonging to Russian traders, whether imported or exported, pays a duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*. No other tax or import duty can be levied on Russian goods, which are also exempt from all transit duty. The Ameer has forbidden the import of spirituous liquors except for the use of the Russian Embassy.

The Russian Trans-Caspian Railway now runs through Bokhara from Charjui, on the Oxus, to a station within a few miles of the capital, and thence to Tashkent; the distance from Charjui to the Russian frontier station of Katti Kurghan being about 186 miles. There is steam navigation on the Oxus.

There is a telegraph line from Tashkent to Bokhara, the capital.

Russian paper roubles are current everywhere. The Bokhara silver tenga is valued at 5d.

There is a Russian Political Resident.

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KHIVA.

A Russian vassal State in Central Asia, lying between N. latitude 43° 40' and 41°, and E. longitude 58° and 61° 50'. Extreme length 200 miles; extreme breadth 140 miles; bounded on the north by the Aral Sea, on the east by the river Oxus, on the south and west by the Russian Trans-Caspian province.

Seyid Mahomed Rahim Khan succeeded his father in 1865 as reigning sovereign; born about 1845. The heir-apparent, accepted by Russia, is Asfendiari, the third son of the Khan (by a Persian slave).

Russian relations with the Khanate of Khiva—an Usbek State, founded, like that of Bokhara, on the ruins of Tamerlane's Central Asian Empire—date from the beginning of the 18th century, when, according to Russian writers, the Khivan Khans first acknowledged the Czar's supremacy. In 1872, on the pretext that the Khivans had aided the rebellious Kirghiz, an expedition advanced to the capital, bombarded the fortifications, and compelled the Khan to sign a treaty which puts the Khanate under Russian control. A war indemnity of about 274,000*l.* was also exacted. This heavy obligation, still being liquidated by yearly instalments, has frequently involved the Khan in disputes with his subjects, and Russian troops have more than once crossed the frontier to afford him aid and support.

The Khans of Khiva have been Mohamed Rahim Khan, 1806-25; Alla Kuli Khan, 1825-42; Rahim Kuli Khan, 1842-45; Mohamed Armin Khan, 1845-55; Abdulla Khan, 1855-56; Kutlugh Murad Khan, 1856; Seyid Mohamed Khan, 1856-65; Seyid Mohamed Rahim Khan, 1865.

Area, 22,320 square miles; population estimated at 800,000, including 400,000 nomad Turcomans. Chief towns—Khiva, 4,000-5,000; New Urgenj, 3,000; Hazar Asp, and Kungrad.

The religion is Mahomedan. Army, about 2,000 men.

The annual production of silk is said to be about 48 tons; of cotton, about 8,064 tons.

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PROVINCE OF KWANG-TUNG.

By an agreement, signed March 27, 1898, Russia has obtained from China a lease of Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan, with the adjacent seas and territory to the north. The duration of the lease is to be 25 years, but may be extended by mutual agreement.

By an Imperial ukase of 16 (28) August, 1899, this territory was created a province which will bear the name of Kwang-Tung.

Within the whole land and water area leased, the control of the civil, military and naval forces, is vested in a Russian governor. All Chinese military forces are withdrawn; Chinese residents may withdraw or remain; but Chinese accused of crime shall be handed over to be dealt with by the nearest Chinese official.

To the north of the territory leased there will be a zone where Chinese jurisdiction will continue, but where Chinese troops may not be quartered without the consent of Russia.

Port Arthur, the capital of the new province, is reserved as a naval port for Russian and Chinese men-of-war. Though small, it is a naturally im-

pregnable stronghold. The Japanese destroyed its dock, but new ones are under construction, and the rock is being cut into to enlarge the inner harbour. One part of the harbour of Ta-lien-wan is reserved for Russian and Chinese men-of-war, but the remainder is left as a commercial port open to merchant vessels of all countries. This port also is being fortified. At the southern extremity of this port a new town, Dalni, has been founded which is connected by rail with the trans-Siberian railway system.

Manchuria is now held in military occupation by Russia, and the Russian Government is insisting on China's acceptance of a convention providing for the restoration of Chinese civil administration on condition of the continuance of the Russian occupation till order is restored, and the fulfilment of certain stipulations on the part of China.

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SALVADOR.

(REPÚBLICA DEL SALVADOR.)

Constitution and Government.

IN 1839 the Central American Federation, which had comprised the States of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, was dissolved, and Salvador became an independent Republic. The Constitution, proclaimed in 1824 under the Federation, and modified in 1859, 1864, 1871, 1872, 1880, 1883, and 1886, vests the legislative power in a Congress of 70 Deputies, 42 of whom are proprietors. The election is for one year, and by universal suffrage. The executive is in the hands of a President, whose tenure of office is limited to four years.

President of the Republic.—General Tomas Regalado.

The administrative affairs of the Republic are carried on, under the President, by a ministry of four members, having charge of the departments of:—The Exterior, Justice, Worship, and Instruction; War and Marine; Interior and Government; Finance, Fomento, and Beneficence.

The army numbers 4,000 men, and the militia 25,000. There is one custom-house cruiser.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 7,225 English square miles, divided into 14 departments. The population, according to a census of March 1, 1901, was 1,006,848 (493,893 males and 512,955 females), giving an average of 139 inhabitants to the square mile. Aboriginal and mixed races constitute the bulk of the population, Ladinos or Mestizos being returned as numbering 772,200, and Indians 234,648. The capital is San Salvador, with 59,540 inhabitants. Other towns are Santa Ana, population 48,120; San Miguel, 24,768; Nueva San Salvador, 18,770; San Vicente, 17,832; Sonsonate, 17,016.

Instruction and Justice.

Education is free and obligatory. In 1893 there were in Salvador 585 primary schools, with 29,427 pupils; 18 higher schools (including 2 normal and 3 technical schools) with 1,200 pupils; and a national university with faculties of jurisprudence, medicine, natural sciences, and engineering, attended by 180 students.

In the capital is a national library and museum, and in the Republic 28 newspapers are published.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of Justice, by several subordinate courts, and by local justices.

Finance.

The following are the official figures of the revenue and expenditure for five years:—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue	8,737,830	7,609,410	4,609,630	4,478,884	6,293,462
Expenditure . . .	9,363,094	8,635,970	5,266,638	5,176,212	6,794,874

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For the year 1900-1 (ending May 31) the revenue was estimated at 4,992,520 dollars, and expenditure at 5,201,720 dollars. For 1901-2, revenue, 5,619,800 dollars; expenditure, 5,752,115 dollars. The revenue is derived mainly from import and export duties, amounting to 4,483,500 dollars. Other sources of revenue are the excise, stamps, and the post office. The chief branches of expenditure are the public debt, 1,280,000 dollars; war and marine, 1,103,440 dollars; internal administration, 976,286 dollars, and Fomento, 756,100 dollars.

The outstanding foreign debt of the Republic in 1899 amounted to 726,420 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the year 1899-1900 this debt was converted into securities of the Salvador Railway Company, which receives from the Government a subsidy of 24,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ per annum.

The internal debt amounted at the end of 1900 to 9,350,368 dollars.

Production and Commerce.

The population of Salvador is largely engaged in agriculture. The chief produce is:—Coffee, indigo, sugar, rubber, tobacco. The Government is encouraging cotton-growing by offering a bounty of 1 silver dollar on each centner of cotton exported. The mineral wealth of the Republic include gold, silver, copper, iron, mercury. The mines and quarries in operation number 180.

There are no recent statistics of Salvadorian commerce, but in 1900 a decree was issued re-establishing the statistical bureau. The imports subject to duty and the exports have been as follows for the years named:—

—	1898	1894	1895	1896	1900
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports . .	1,853,996	2,171,000	2,890,739	3,347,718	—
Exports . .	7,511,068	6,611,000	13,847,625	7,485,384	9,132,958

The trade is chiefly with the United States, Great Britain, Germany and France. The chief imports are cottons, spirits, iron goods, flour, silk goods and yarn. The chief exports in 1900 were coffee, 7,568,339 dollars; indigo, 638,700 dollars; balsam, 295,439 dollars; silver coin and bullion, 129,475 dollars; tobacco, 111,127 dollars; sugar, 96,981 dollars.

The trade of the United Kingdom with Salvador (according to the Board of Trade Returns) in five years was:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Salvador . .	160,408	154,589	210,906	97,650	137,364
Exports of British produce to Salvador . .	386,107	262,274	113,667	187,268	244,325

In 1900 the imports into the United Kingdom from Salvador included:—Coffee, 103,220 $\frac{1}{2}$; dye-stuffs, 23,166 $\frac{1}{2}$. Among the exports to Salvador were:—Cottons, 180,012 $\frac{1}{2}$; cotton yarn, 13,461 $\frac{1}{2}$; iron, 5,879 $\frac{1}{2}$; woollens, 5,908 $\frac{1}{2}$; sacks, 16,515 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Shipping and Communications.

In 1896, 338 vessels entered at the ports of the Republic, and as many cleared.

A railway connects the port of Acajutla with Santa Anna and La Ceiba; with this system San Salvador, the capital, was brought into connection in April, 1900. At Acajutla, the railway company is building a pier and warehouses. Another railway connects the capital with Santa Tecla. Other railways are being constructed. There are over 2,000 miles of good road in the Republic. Salvador joined the postal union in 1879. In 1897 there were 81 principal receiving offices, and in the internal service 1,600,000 letters were transmitted. In the town of San Salvador the postal movement comprised, in 1898, 299,405 letters, 630,148 packets of printed matter, and 26,541 post cards. In 1900 there were in Salvador 120 telegraph stations and 1,850 miles of telegraph wire, over which passed 596,223 telegrams. There are 49 telephone offices and 750 miles of telephone line.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The Dollar, or 100 centavos, approximate value 4s., real value 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ dollars=1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

In August, 1897, a law was passed adopting the gold standard. The import of debased silver coin is prohibited. In October, 1899, the Salvador mint, formerly the property of a company, was transferred to the Government.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Libra . . . = 1·014 lb. av. | Arroba . . . = 25·35 lb. av.
Quintal . . . = 101·40 lbs. av. | Fanega . . . = 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel.

In 1885 the metrical system of weights and measures was introduced.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF SALVADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Rafael Zaldivar.

Consul-General.—M. J. Kelly.

There are consular agents at London, Manchester, Liverpool, Southampton and Birmingham.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SALVADOR.

Minister and Consul-General.—G. F. B. Jenner.

Consul.—W. E. Coldwell.

Vice-Consuls at San Miguel and Acajutla.

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SANTO DOMINGO.

(REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.)

Constitution and Government.

The Republic of Santo Domingo, founded in 1844, is governed under a Constitution bearing date November 18, 1844, re-proclaimed, with changes, November 14, 1865 (after a revolution which expelled the troops of Spain, who held possession of the country for the two previous years), and again in 1879, 1880, 1881, 1887 and 1896. By the terms of the Constitution the legislative power of the Republic is vested in a National Congress of 24 deputies. The members are chosen by direct popular vote, with restricted suffrage, in the ratio of two for each province and two for each district, for the term of two years. But the powers of the National Congress only embrace the general affairs of the Republic.

The executive of the Republic is vested in a President chosen by an electoral college for the term of four years. During several years, according to the British Consular Reports, the country went on prosperously, but recently political disaffection has arisen.

President of the Republic.—Juan I. Jimenez, 1899-1903.

Vice-President.—Horatio Vasquez.

The administrative affairs of the Republic are in charge of a ministry appointed by the President. The Ministry is composed of the heads of the departments of the Interior and Police, Finance and Commerce, Justice and Public Instruction, War and Marine, Public Works and Foreign Affairs.

Each province and district is administered by a governor appointed by the President. The various communes, cantons, and sections are presided over by prefects or magistrates appointed by the governors. The communes have municipal corporations elected by the inhabitants.

Area and Population.

The area of Santo Domingo, which embraces the eastern portion of the island of Haiti—the western division forming the Republic of Haiti—is estimated at 18,045 English square miles, with a population in 1888 officially estimated at 610,000 inhabitants, or about 34 to the square mile.

The Republic is divided into six provinces and six maritime districts. The population, unlike that of the neighbouring Haiti, is mainly composed of a mixed race of the original Spanish inhabitants and the aborigines, of mulattoes and of negroes, the latter being less in number; the whites, or European-descended inhabitants, are comparatively numerous, and owing to their influence the Spanish language prevails, though in the towns both French and English are spoken. The capital of Santo Domingo, founded 1494, at the mouth of the river Ozama, has about 20,000 inhabitants; Puerto Plata, the chief port, has 4,500 inhabitants.

Religion and Instruction.

The religion of the State is Roman Catholic, other forms of religion being permitted under certain restrictions. There are 54 parishes.

Primary instruction is gratuitous and obligatory, being supported by the communes and by central aid. The public or state schools are primary, superior, technical schools, normal schools, and a professional school with the character of a university. On December 31, 1884, when the last school census was taken, there were 201 municipal schools for primary instruction, with 7,708 pupils. It is estimated that there are now 300 schools with about 10,000 pupils.

There are several literary societies in the capital and other towns; and in the Republic there are published about 40 newspapers.

Justice.

The chief judicial power resides in the Supreme Court of Justice, which consists of a president and 4 justices chosen by Congress, and 1 (ministro fiscal) appointed by the executive—all these appointments being only for the presidential period. The territory of the Republic is divided into 11 judicial districts, each having its own tribunal or court of first instance, and these districts are subdivided into communes, each with a local justice (alcalde), a secretary and bailiff (alguacil).

Finance.

The revenue derived from customs duties on imports and exports amounted in 1896 to 1,545,450 dollars; in 1897, 1,601,294 dollars; in 1898, 1,683,584 dollars; in 1899, 1,529,903 dollars; in 1900, 2,392,052 dollars. This is the main source of revenue. The estimates for the year 1901-2 put the revenue at 1,238,440 dollars, and the expenditure at the same. Export duties are abolished from May 1, 1901. In 1897 the foreign debt of the Republic was converted into a new Unified Loan of 4,236,750*l.*, consisting of 2,736,750*l.* in 2½ per cent. bonds and 1,500,000*l.* in 4 per cent. bonds. Both classes of bonds are secured on customs duties and specially assigned revenues, the collection of which is vested in a Régie, controlled by the Santo Domingo Improvement Company of New York. Default in the payment of interest was made on April 1, 1899, and after other arrangements had been attempted, the Dominican Government took the collection of the revenues out of the hands of the Improvement Company. In the middle of 1901 the foreign debt, including arrears of interest, amounted to 4,188,362*l.* The internal debt amounts to 2,845,550 dollars gold, and 10,126,629 dollars silver.

Defence.

There is a small army of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, a regiment being stationed in the capital of each province. There are also reserve corps, and universal liability to serve in case of foreign war. The naval force consists of three small gunboats.

Production and Industry.

Of the total area, about 15,500 square miles cultivable. Sugar-growing is the principal industry. Tobacco of a superior quality is now grown, while the production of coffee, cocoa, and bananas is on the increase. American capital to a considerable amount has recently been invested in banana-growing land, and some attention has recently been given to cattle-raising and dairy produce; important industries are connected with forestry. Large sugar plantations and factories are in full work in the south and west of the Republic. Iron, gold, copper, coal, salt, and other minerals are found, but there is no mining industry.

Commerce.

The commerce of the Republic is small, owing in part to customs duties of a prohibitory character. In 1901, however, the import duties were reduced and the export duties abolished. The imports and exports for four years were valued as follows (in American dollars):—

	1897	1898	1899	1900
Imports	2,246,000	2,274,000	3,107,000	3,233,000
Exports	3,568,000	2,725,000	3,493,000	6,006,000

The chief exports in three years were as follows:—

Exports		1898	1899	1900
Sugar	short tons . . .	54,746	50,963	53,971
Mahogany	feet	929,980	833,273	665,951
Logwood	short tons . . .	2,182	972	2,234
Tobacco	" "	8,438	3,999	8,696
Coffee	lbs.	2,647,000	1,962,000	3,952,000
Cocoa	lbs.	7,578,438	5,236,000	11,231,000
Bananas	bunches	469,000	390,000	285,000

Other exports were hides, wax, honey, dividivi, rum. The imports are cottons, hardware, and provisions. The trade is mainly with the United States (which supply more than half the imports), Germany, and France.

In the 'Annual Statement of the Board of Trade,' the exports to and imports from Great Britain are added to those of Haiti.

Shipping and Communications.

In 1900, 544 vessels entered, and 380 cleared the ports of the republic.

The interior is not well supplied with roads. A railway is completed between Sanchez on the Bay of Samaná and La Vega (62 miles), and is being carried on to Santiago, and another line is contemplated between Barahona and the salt mountain of 'Cerro de Sal.' Total length open, 116 miles.

The Republic entered the Postal Union in 1880. In 1898 there were in the Republic 25 post offices. The inland letters, printed packets, &c., numbered 396,941; and the international 238,897.

The telegraph, in the hands of the Antilles Telegraphic Company, is in operation between Santo Domingo, Puerto Plata, and Santiago, from Santiago to Monte Cristi, and along the railway from Sanchez to La Vega; total length, over 430 miles. Several other inland lines are in project. The foreign telegraphic system in operation is that of the French Submarine Telegraphic Company.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The National Bank, in return for cash advances made to the government, has the privilege of selling government stamped paper and postage stamps, and of collecting 5 per cent. tax on import duties. Its notes are in circulation.

On July 1st, 1897, the United States gold dollar was adopted as the standard of value, but only a debased silver coinage and depreciated paper money are in circulation. On March 31, 1899, the coinage and notes in circulation were estimated as follows:—Silver, 2,200,000 dollars; old bank note issue, 600,000 dollars; new note issue, 3,600,000 dollars; total, 6,400,000 dollars. An attempt is being made to redeem the paper money, but nothing satisfactory has been accomplished.

Quintal = 4 arrobes = 100 lbs. (of 16 oz.) = 46 kilograms.

For liquids the arrobe = 32 cuartillos = 25.498 litres = 4.110 gallons

The metrical system is coming into use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SANTO DOMINGO IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—Miguel Ventura; appointed July 20, 1876.

There are consular representatives at Cardiff, Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester, Nottingham.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Vice-Consul at San Domingo.—H. H. Gosling.

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SERVIA.

(KRALJEVINA SRBIJA.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Alexander I., King of Serbia, born August 14 (new style), 1876; son of Milan I., King of Serbia, born August 22, 1854, died February 11, 1901, and of Nathalie, daughter of Colonel Keschko of the Russian Army. King Milan abdicated March 6, 1889, and proclaimed his son Alexander King of Serbia, under a regency until he should attain his majority (18 years). King Alexander, on April 13, 1893, being then in his seventeenth year, took the royal authority into his own hands. On August 5, 1900, he was married to Draga Maschin, born September 23, 1867.

The present ruler of Serbia is the fifth of his dynasty, which was founded by Miloš Todorović Obrenović, leader of the Serbians in the war of insurrection to throw off the yoke of Turkey, which had lasted since 1459. The war lasted from 1815 to 1829, when the Turkish Government was compelled to grant virtual independence to Serbia. By the terms of the treaty, signed September 14, 1829, Miloš T. Obrenović was acknowledged Prince of Serbia, and by a subsequent Firman of the Sultan dated August 15, 1830, the dignity was made hereditary in his family.

The independence of Serbia from Turkey was established by article 34 of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, and was solemnly proclaimed by Prince (afterwards King) Milan at his capital, August 22, 1878. The King's civil list amounts to 1,200,000 dinars.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution voted by the Great National Assembly January 2, 1889 (December 22, 1888, old style), continued in force till May, 1894, when it was repealed by King Alexander, and the constitution of July, 1869, revived. On the 6/19 April, 1901, a new Constitution was granted by King Alexander, entailing the succession to the throne of Serbia upon his direct descendants

of either sex. The executive power is vested in the King, assisted by a council of eight Ministers, who are, individually and collectively, responsible to the nation. The legislative authority is exercised by the King, in conjunction with the National Assembly, or 'Narodna-Skupština,' and a Senate of 51 members, including the Heir Apparent, the Archbishop of Belgrade, the Bishop of Nisch, 30 life members appointed by the King, and 18 members elected by Belgrade and the other departments. Measures of legislation must receive the assent of both Chambers. The State Council consists of 15 members appointed by the King from amongst the members of the Senate. It decides complaints of injury to private rights resulting from Royal and Ministerial decrees, questions of administrative competence and obligations, matters relative to departmental and communal surtaxes and loans, and the transfer of their real property, the expropriation of private property for public purposes, the final settlement of debts due to the State, and which cannot be collected, the outpayment of extraordinary sums sanctioned by the Budget, and exceptional admissions to the privilege of Serbian citizenship. This body is always sitting. The National Assembly is composed of 180 deputies elected by the people. Every male Servian (with the exception of officers and soldiers under the colours) 21 years of age, paying 15 dinars in direct taxes, is entitled to vote; Servians 30 years of age, paying 60 dinars in direct taxes, are eligible to the Assembly provided they reside permanently in Serbia and can read and write. Lawyers and Servians who hold university degrees are eligible if they pay 30 dinars in direct taxes, but Government employees, Communal Mayors and priests are not eligible. Elections for the Senate are held every six years. Candidates must be 40 years of age, and pay 200 dinars a year in direct taxes unless they have been Presidents or Vice-Presidents of the Skupština, Ministers, Generals, or Councillors of State. Servians who are qualified to vote for members of the Skupština may vote for Senators if they pay 45 dinars a year in direct taxes. The Assembly meets each year on October 1 at latest, and elections take place every fourth year on May 21. The deputies receive travelling expenses and a salary of 15 dinars a day.

The ministries are for Foreign Affairs, the Interior, War, Finance, Public Works, Commerce, Instruction, Justice.

Counties, districts, and municipalities have their own administrative assemblies. For administrative purposes, Serbia is divided into 16 provinces or counties, 1,290 communes, which include 4,029 villages and 74 towns or cities.

Area and Population.

The area of the Kingdom of Serbia amounts to 18,630 square miles, divided into 17 departments, including that of the capital, Belgrade, which has its own administration.

The following table shows the area and population of the provinces according to the preliminary returns of the census of December 31, 1900:—

Departements	Area- sq. m.	Population		Total	Pop. per sq. m.
		Male	Female		
Belgrad . . .	780	64,394	61,470	125,864	161
Valjevo . . .	948	68,870	64,035	132,905	140
Vranya . . .	1,695	109,098	103,891	212,989	125
Kraguyevatz . . .	885	82,378	78,272	160,650	181
Krayina . . .	1,122	50,373	48,761	99,134	88
Kruzhevatz . . .	1,066	70,517	68,155	138,672	130
Morava . . .	1,097	87,649	83,543	171,192	165
Nisch . . .	967	92,369	82,422	174,791	181
Pirot . . .	933	49,822	46,814	96,636	103
Podrinje . . .	1,370	103,886	100,829	204,715	149
Pozarevatz . . .	1,604	118,267	112,762	231,029	144
Rudnik . . .	2,092	99,716	96,345	196,061	93
Smederevo . . .	492	61,878	60,628	122,506	250
Timok . . .	1,233	69,736	65,492	135,228	109
Toplitz . . .	1,095	47,143	43,428	90,571	84
Ujitze . . .	1,247	66,870	64,860	131,730	105
Belgrade City . .	4	39,659	29,438	69,097	15,355
Total . 1900	18,630	1,282,625	1,211,145	2,493,770	134
„ 1895		1,186,594	1,125,890	2,312,484	124
„ 1890		1,109,885	1,052,076	2,161,961	116

In 1895, 308,673, or 13·3 per cent., lived in towns, and 2,063,811 lived in the country; 2,217,393 were born in Serbia, and 95,091 in other countries; 2,083,482 spoke Servian, and 229,002 spoke other languages; 1,926,494 were dependent on agriculture, and 385,990 on other occupations. As to race, in 1895 there were 2,083,482 Servians (who, according to language, are Slavonic by race); other Slavs, 8,731; 159,510 Roumanians, 46,212 Gipsies, 6,437 Germans, 5,048 Jews, 1,962 Hungarians, and 6,102 others.

The principal towns are: Belgrade (the capital) with 69,097 inhabitants; Nisch, 24,451; Kraguyevatz, 15,503; Leskovatz, 13,707; Pozarevatz, 12,957; Shabatz, 12,072.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The marriages and the births and deaths (exclusive of still-births) in 5 years were:—

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus
1896	20,841	96,752	63,399	33,353
1897	21,157	101,605	63,237	38,368
1898	22,521	84,789	55,300	29,489
1899	24,456	96,246	59,548	36,698
1900	31,293	104,772	58,034	46,738

There are no trustworthy statistics of emigration and immigration.

Religion.

The State religion of Serbia is Greek-orthodox. According to the census of 1895 there were of the total population:—Greek-orthodox, 2,281,018; Roman Catholics, 10,411; Protestants, 1,002; Jews, 5,102; Mohammedan Turks, 2,849; Mohammedan Gipsies, 11,565; other religions, 537.

The Church is governed by the Synod of Bishops, the Archbishop of Belgrade as Metropolitan of Serbia being president, but all the ecclesiastical officials are under the control of the Minister of Education and Public Worship. There is unrestricted liberty of conscience. In 1897 there were 624 churches and chapels, and 52 monasteries; the clergy numbered 1,001, and the monks, 83. The property of the churches and monasteries in 1893 was valued at 7,186,023 dinars; their revenue at 905,335 dinars; and expenditure at 849,712 dinars.

Instruction.

Elementary education in Serbia is compulsory, and, in all the primary schools under the Ministry of Education, it is free. At the end of the year 1899, the numbers of these schools, and of their teaching staff and pupils, were as follows:—

	No.	Teachers			Pupils		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Elementary Schools	1,105	1,037	884	1,921	83,273	17,628	100,901
Middle Schools:							
Lower Gymnasiums	6	263	—	263	4,364	—	4,364
Higher „	5	—	—	—	—	892	892
High School for Girls	2	—	—	61	—	—	—
Normal Schools	2	23	—	23	214	—	214
Theological Seminary	1	10	—	10	242	—	242
Total of Middle Sch.	16	—	—	357	—	—	357
University:							
Philosophical Faculty	—	—	—	33	—	—	122
Jurisprudence	—	—	—	11	—	—	270
Technical	—	—	—	18	—	—	71
Total of University	—	—	—	62	—	—	463

The school attendance was, however, considerably less than that indicated in the table, over 16 per cent. of the children at the elementary schools, and about 12 per cent. of the pupils at the middle schools having discontinued attendance before the end of the year. On the average there is in Serbia one elementary school for every 2,093 inhabitants, and one enrolled pupil for every 127 inhabitants, there being one boy enrolled for every 16 of the male population, and one girl for every 80 of the female population. Of the children of school age, 23·17 per cent. attended school.

Other Government schools are: the Military Academy, the Commercial School, the School of Wine Culture, the Agricultural School, and the Cadastral

School. There are also several private schools, elementary and other, and an orphanage supported by voluntary contributions. Of the students of the Belgrade university 436 were matriculated and 27 were merely listeners; of the total, 435 were men and 28 were women (15 being matriculated students).

The cost of the elementary schools is defrayed partly by the State and partly by the municipalities, the State paying the teachers' salaries and the municipalities providing for all other expenditure. The cost of the other public schools is borne entirely by the State. In 1899 the State expended 1,002,615 dinars on the middle schools.

In 1874 only 4 per cent. of the population could read and write; in 1884, 10 per cent.; in 1890, 14 per cent. In 1895, 321,222 could read and write, and 1,991,262 were illiterate—that is 14 per cent. could read and write, but this assigns young children to the illiterates.

There is in Belgrade a national library and museum, and a national theatre subventioned by the State.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

The judges are appointed by the king. According to the Constitution they cannot be removed against their will, but in consequence of the suspension of the Constitution on May 9, 1894, their irremovability has ceased. There are 23 courts of first instance in Servia, a court of appeal, a court of cassation, and a tribunal of commerce. In all the courts of first instance there were in 1896, 2,834 convictions; in 1897, 3,548. At the end of 1897 the 3 penal establishments contained 3,196 condemned prisoners (2,532 males and 71 females), 2,088 undergoing hard labour.

There is no pauperism in Servia in the sense in which it is understood in the West; the poorest have some sort of freehold property. There are a few poor people in Belgrade, but neither their property nor their number has necessitated an institution like a workhouse. There is a free town hospital.

Finance.

For five years the State revenue and expenditure were estimated as follows (in dinars or francs):—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dinars	Dinars
1897	63,659,720	63,659,720
1898	63,659,720	63,659,720
1899	68,824,500	68,822,569
1900	77,789,648	76,259,245
1901	74,018,070	73,992,543

For 1901 the estimates were:—

Sources of Revenue	Dinars	Branches of Expenditure	Dinars
Direct taxes . . .	28,220,000	Civil list . . .	1,200,000
Customs . . .	6,336,400	Interest on public debt	20,095,150
Excise . . .	4,380,000	Dotations, &c. . .	1,560,000
Taxes . . .	3,390,000	National Assembly, &c.	454,310
Monopolies . . .	20,148,970	General Credits . .	406,500
Public Works . . .	9,496,500	Pensions, &c. . .	2,950,365
Various . . .	2,046,200	Ministries:	
		Justice . . .	1,792,228
		Foreign Affairs . .	1,802,715
		Finance . . .	9,246,869
		War . . .	17,602,700
		Instruction, worship	3,401,031
		Interior . . .	3,588,929
		Public Works . . .	8,044,847
		Commerce and Agri- culture . . .	1,486,547
		Court of Accounts . .	360,352
Total . . .	74,018,070	Total . . .	73,992,543

On December 31, 1900, the public debt of Servia amounted to 422,402,634 dinars. Of this amount the greater part consists of the converted loan of 1895, 351,551,993 dinars.

Defence.

At Nisch a series of forts is being built; 3 are partly constructed and will soon be armed. At Zaycehar, near the Bulgarian frontier, are 5 forts; and Pirot is also provided with fortifications.

In Servia military service is compulsory from the age of 21 years: 2 years are spent in the army, 8 in the reserve, 10 in the first ban of the National militia, and 10 in the second ban. There are 5 territorial divisions in which permanent cadres of troops are maintained as follows:—20 regiments of infantry, each of 4 battalions; 3 regiments of cavalry of 4 and 1 of 2 squadrons; 5 regiments of field artillery, of which 3 consist of 9 and 2 of 6 mounted batteries, each of the 5 having also 3 mountain batteries of 4 guns and 1 battery of horse artillery of 6 guns; 1 regiment of 2 battalions of fortress artillery; 2 battalions of engineers; 1 half-battalion of pontooners; 5 companies of train; 5 hospitals; 15 magazines with companies of workmen, &c. The effective force for which provision was made in 1900-01 was: infantry, 661 officers and 14,000 men; cavalry, 101 officers and 1,400 men; artillery, 270 officers and 4,000 men; engineers, 65 officers and 1,000 men; train, sanitary troops, &c., 151 officers and 800 men; total, 22,448 officers and men, with 4,846 horses. On mobilisation the active army and its reserve consist of 5 divisions, each containing: infantry, 16,512 men, in 4 regiments of 4 battalions; cavalry, 412 men in 2 squadrons; artillery, 1,635 men in 9 batteries of 6 guns; engineers, artificers, sanitary troops, &c., 3,490 men; the total strength of each division being thus 22,049 men, and that of the 5 divisions, 110,245 men. Outside the divisional formations are a brigade of cavalry of 2,759 men in 3 regiments of 4 squadrons, with one mounted battery and 1 munition column; 416 men of the body-guard, in 2 squadrons; mountain artillery, 1,158 men, in 2

sections of 3 batteries; special troops, 2,496 men, in 1 regiment of fortress and 1 park of siege artillery; 1 munition column, &c., with 2,535 men; pioneers, 1,565 men; railway troops, miners, telegraphists, &c., 3,934 men—in all, 14,863 men. In addition to these, there are the depot troops: infantry, 31,440 men, in 20 battalions; cavalry, 1,275 men, in 5 squadrons; artillery, engineers, and pioneers, 2,928 men—total, 35,643 men. The total strength of the mobilised regular army and its reserve is thus 160,751; while in the National militia the first ban contains 126,610 men, and the second ban 66,005 men. The full war strength of Serbia is thus, theoretically 353,366 men, probably about 300,000, in fact.

The State possesses only one steamer, which is used exclusively for military purposes.

Production and Industry.

Servia is an agricultural country, where almost every peasant cultivates his own freehold. The holdings vary in size from 10 to 30 acres mostly. In 1897 the number of proprietors was 293,421. Of the total area (4,830,260 hectares), 1,088,864 hectares were cultivated and 481,213 hectares were under woods and forests. The area under the principal crops and the yield in 1897 were as follows:—

Crops.	Hectares.	Quintals.
Wheat	279,743	3,644,579
Barley	74,940	922,871
Oats	100,087	1,422,479
Maize	448,334	8,654,178
Hemp seed }	8,198	{ 43,259
„ fibre }		{ 60,557
Flax seed }	956	{ 2,760
„ fibre }		{ 5,244
Meadow, grass	355,051	13,648,981
Plums	97,971	14,046,497

In 1900 the export of wheat amounted to 70,000 tons; of barley, to 12,000 tons; of maize, to 35,000 tons. In 1899 40,529 tons of dried plums were exported, and from 30,000 to 40,000 tons of plums were retained for the distillation of plum spirit. Plum marmalade and also fresh plums are exported in large quantities. Under tobacco are about 1,500 hectares; under vines, about 60,000 hectares; and various fruits are grown.

There is a school of agriculture at Kraljevo and one of wine-culture at Negotin. The Government encourages the formation of agricultural companies, of which in 1900 there were 219, 2 being for the purchase of implements and machinery, and the others for advancing loans or receiving deposits. There is, besides, a central company, of which the local companies may be members, its purpose being to lend money, to take over (at interest) the local companies' surplus funds, to provide machinery, &c., and to act as intermediary in disposing of agricultural produce.

Large numbers of cattle, sheep, and pigs are reared and exported. On December 31, 1900, there were in Servia 180,871 horses; 942,087 head of cattle; 3,013,644 sheep; 940,609 pigs; and 425,585 goats. In 1900, 62,385 head of cattle were exported, 78,700 live pigs, and 40,000 slaughtered pigs.

The national and communal forests are supervised by the administrative authorities. Cask staves are exported to Austria and France in great quantities.

Servia has considerable mineral resources, including various kinds of coal worked by Government, by Belgian companies, and by private enterprise. Mining is carried on for gold, copper (about 1,200 tons annually), lead, antimony, silver-lead, and antimony; but iron, zinc, quicksilver, asbestos, and oil shales are found. For the development of the mineral industries good roads and an extension of the railway system are required.

In 1893 there were 105 mills which ground 50,813,979 kilogrammes of flour; 10 breweries which produced 55,205 hectolitres of beer; and 26 other factories which turned out goods valued at 2,177,000 francs. In 1898 the Government was authorised to make concessions for industrial enterprises in Servia, and for this purpose to grant free land; to exempt from customs duties and other taxes; to provide facilities for the purchase of fuel, &c.; to reduce the railway tariff by 25 per cent., and to assign Government contracts to native manufacturers at rates 10 per cent. higher than the average rates. A concession was in 1898 granted for a sugar factory, and in 1901 another for a celluloid factory, both to German companies.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value (25 dinars=£1) of the imports and exports of Servia for five years:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Transit.
	Dinars	Dinars	Dinars
1896	33,447,859	53,385,969	16,844,038
1897	45,313,824	55,939,981	13,801,020
1898	41,101,923	56,991,479	14,845,422
1899	46,428,600	65,744,388	16,917,906
1900	54,027,228	66,521,959	17,723,444

The following table shows the chief imports and exports in two years:—

	Imports 1899	Imports 1900	Exports 1899	Exports 1900
	Dinars.	Dinars	Dinars	Dinars
Agricultural produce and fruits	1,301,648	974,615	29,426,087	30,148,279
Animals and animal produce	501,602	622,039	27,413,063	27,085,684
Colonial produce	3,418,725	3,120,951	—	262
Hides, skins, leather, &c.	3,297,584	3,824,702	3,157,286	3,060,849
Cotton goods, &c.	10,273,375	6,470,511	1,027,160	1,009,009
Wool and woollen goods	4,527,611	3,942,208	105,830	93,368
Food and drinks	1,216,971	962,671	2,967,417	3,207,329
Metals	6,027,369	6,667,474	560,224	445,120
Apparel	2,976,014	2,968,860	40,515	48,825
Pottery, glass, &c.	2,469,905	2,353,156	364,161	802,616
Wood and wood-work	2,726,784	2,606,579	422,349	247,993
Machinery, &c.	1,805,186	7,457,030	7,756	6,851
Chemicals, &c.	1,669,210	6,960,772	154,312	150,629
Hardware, &c.	1,328,783	1,615,340	—	231

The following table shows the value of the trade with different countries in thousands of dinars for three years:—

Countries	Imports from			Exports to		
	1898	1899	1900	1898	1899	1900
Austria-Hungary	22,965	27,437	25,528	50,982	54,749	56,584
America	1,053	1,078	1,119	—	—	—
Belgium	546	186	357	—	30	69
Bosnia	39	60	41	167	116	223
Bulgaria	1,526	245	279	956	1,046	629
Greece	353	667	431	46	—	—
Great Britain	3,837	5,732	3,774	—	—	—
Italy	733	876	766	3	13	—
Germany	4,282	4,792	15,016	2,243	5,922	3,913
Rumania	2,357	1,058	944	201	1,312	3,064
Russia	292	663	197	—	8	81
Turkey	1,805	1,882	1,239	1,969	2,156	1,456
France	652	690	3,553	378	182	369
Switzerland	507	750	351	14	124	115
Other countries	155	313	432	33	86	19
Total	41,102	46,429	54,027	56,992	65,744	66,522

According to the Board of Trade Returns the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom to Servia were as follows: in 1896, 66,302*l.*; 1897, 20,155*l.*; 1898, 12,954*l.*; 1899, 18,305*l.*; 1900, 4,541*l.* The chief exports in 1900 were: cottons, 822*l.*; machinery, 2,561*l.* There are no direct imports into the United Kingdom from Servia.

Communications.

Servia has one principal railway line, Belgrade-Nisch-Vranya, 230 miles in length, and several secondary branches; Nisch-Pirot, Smederevo-Velika Plana, Lapovo-Kraguyevatz, total 354 miles. Cost of construction up to the end of 1899, 105,547,724 dinars, and of the rolling-stock, &c., 15,213,936 dinars. In 1899 the gross receipts amounted to 6,397,709 dinars, and in 1900 to 6,776,824 dinars. The Government in 1898 was authorised to grant concessions for the construction and working of several new lines of railway. One of these is intended to connect Nisch with Kladovo, and thence to cross the Danube by a bridge, for the construction of which a convention with the Rumanian Government has been signed. Another will connect Nisch with the Turkish frontier, and ultimately be continued across Albania to the Adriatic. Concessions granted for the construction of light railways have lapsed, and the schemes seem likely to fail.

Of highways there are 3,495 miles, many of them in a ruinous condition. Of rivers only those bordering on Servia are navigable, viz. Danube, 198 miles; Save, 90 miles; and Drina, 106 miles. The navigation on the Danube and Save is mostly in the hands of foreign steam companies.

There were 2,550 miles of telegraph line and 5,170 miles of wire, with 143 stations, at the end of 1900. In 1900, 1,079,435 messages were transmitted.

There were 127 post-offices in 1900. In 1900 18,211,000 letters were transmitted. The post and telegraph receipts for 1900 amounted to 2,250,000 dinars, and expenditure to 1,406,150 dinars.

Money and Credit.

Public credit is assisted by various monetary establishments, of which, in 1890, there were 43. The principal place is occupied by the first privileged National Bank of the Kingdom of Servia in Belgrade, with the nominal capital of 20,000,000 dinars, of which 6,500,000 has been paid up. It is entitled to issue bank notes, of which there were on December 31, 1900, 35,900,000 dinars in circulation, with a metallic reserve of 6,800,000 dinars in gold, and 9,000,000 dinars in silver; total, 15,800,000 dinars, or 44 per cent. of the note circulation. Besides the National Bank there were in 1900 5 bank establishments, and 219 agricultural credit associations and savings-banks, with 8,158 members and deposits, reserves, and loans outstanding to the amount of 414,765 dinars.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The nominal value of the money coined from 1868 to the end of 1899 was: gold, 10,000,000 dinars; silver, 15,600,000 dinars; bronze, 1,934,645 dinars; nickel, 3,200,000 dinars—total, 30,734,645 dinars.

Servia accepted, by the law of June 20, 1875, the French decimal system for its moneys, weights, and measures. The Servian dinar is equal to one franc. In circulation are gold coins of 10 and 20 dinars (milan d'or); silver coins of 5, 2, 1, and 0.5 dinar; bronze of 10 and 5, and nickel of 20, 10, and 5 paras.

The decimal weights and measures (kilogram, metre, &c.) have been in practical use only since the commencement of 1883.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SERVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Dr. M. Militchevitch; appointed June 10, 1901.

Consul-General for London.—H. W. Christmas.

There are Consular representatives in Manchester, Liverpool, and Sheffield.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SERVIA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir G. Bonham, Bart., appointed April 10, 1900.

Vice-Consul.—Hon. W. G. Thesiger.

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SIAM.

(SAYAM, OR MUANG-THAI.)

Reigning King.

Chulalongkorn I. (Somdetch Phra Paramindr Maha), born September 21, 1853; the eldest son of the late King, Maha Mongkut, and of Queen Kamphuy (Krom Somdetch Pratapa Sirindr); succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, October 1, 1868.

Children of the King.

Children of the ex-Queen.

- I. Princess Walai-alongkorn, born April 1883.
- II. Princess Sirapornsophon, born July 9, 1887.

Children of the Queen.

- I. Prince Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh, January 1, 1880 (proclaimed Crown Prince January 17, 1895).
- II. Prince Chowfa Chakrapongse Poowanarth, March 3, 1881.
- III. Prince Chowfa Asadang Dajarvoot, May 1889; and others.

Brother of the King.

Somdetch Chowfa Bhanurangsai Swangwongse, born January 13, 1860.
Title: Krom Pra Bhanupandhwongse Woradej.

There are also twenty half-brothers of the king.

The royal dignity is nominally hereditary, but does not descend always from the father to the eldest son, each sovereign being invested with the privilege of nominating his own successor.

Government.

The executive power is exercised by the King advised by a Cabinet (Senabodi) consisting of the heads of the various departments of the Government: Foreign Affairs, Interior, Justice, Finance, Public Instruction, Public Works, War, Marine, Police, &c. Most of the portfolios are held by the King's half-brothers and sons. The law of May 8, 1874, constituting a Council of State, has now been superseded by the Royal Decree of January 10, 1895, creating a Legislative Council. The latter is composed of the Ministers of State and others, not less than 12 in number, appointed by the Crown. The total membership is now 51. In the preamble of the Royal Decree it is stated that the object of this body is to revise, amend, and complete the legislation of the kingdom. It is to meet at least once a week, and it may appoint committees of 3 or 4 members, with the addition of competent outsiders who must not outnumber the members. An important article gives the Legislative Council power to promulgate laws without the Royal assent in the event of any temporary disability of the Crown. At other times the Royal signature is indispensable. This Council has already shown considerable legislative activity, but it is feared that the power and determination to enforce the new laws may prove inadequate.

Kedah, Patani, Kelantan, and Tringgann, in the Malay Peninsula, acknowledge the sovereignty of Siam, and send revenues to Bangkok. The Laos (Shan) States of Chiangmai, Lakon, Lamponchi, Nan, Pree, and others stand in a similar position towards the Government in Bangkok.

The trans-Mekong portion of the State of Luang Prabang is now under French protection. The remainder is still Siamese.

The Siamese dominions are divided into 41 provinces or districts, each having a Commissioner, deriving authority direct from the King, and having under him subordinate governors over the various parts of his district. Until

1895 the administration of the country was divided between the Ministers of the North, South, and Foreign Affairs. It was then brought under the single authority of Prince Damrong, as Minister of the Interior, under whose administration great improvements have been already made. Official buildings, such as court-houses and gaols, are being erected all over the country, and the system of provincial *gendarmerie* is being extended. Several of the tributary districts are administered by their own princes; but of late years centralisation has greatly increased. The Malay States retain, however, a certain measure of independence. Commissioners, chosen by the King, are now regularly sent from Bangkok to these tributary provinces, both to those in the north, as Chiangmai, and those in the south, as Singora, and others, with very full powers.

Area and Population.

The limits of the Kingdom of Siam have varied much at different periods of its history, most of the border lands being occupied by tribes more or less independent. The boundary between Burma and N.W. Siam was delimited in 1891 by a Commission, and, by the treaty of September, 1893, the River Mekong was constituted the boundary between Siam and the French possessions; on a 25-kilometre strip on the west side of the river, France is at liberty to erect stations. The total area, exclusive of the country between the Mekong and the Annam hills, now acknowledged to belong to France, is estimated at about 244,000 square miles, about 60,000 square miles being in the Malay Peninsula. In January, 1896, an arrangement was agreed to between the British and French Governments, by which they guaranteed to Siam the integrity of the territory embraced in the basins of the Menam, Meklong, Pechaburi, and Bangpakong rivers, together with the coast from Muong Bang Tapan to Muong Pase, including also the territory lying to the north of the Menam basin, between the Anglo-Siamese border, the Mekong river, and the eastern watershed of the Me Ing. France in 1893 appropriated the territory of Luang Prabang east of the Mekong, and now claims the western portion of that territory, which Siam, on condition of the evacuation of Chantabun by France, is willing to grant. The numbers of the population are still more imperfectly known than the extent of territory, and the difficulty of any correct result is the greater on account of the Oriental custom of numbering only the men. The latest foreign estimates give the population of the Kingdom, before the French annexation, as follows, in round numbers:—2,500,000 Siamese; 1,000,000 Chinese; 2,000,000 Laotians; 1,000,000 Malays; immigrant Burmese, Indians, and Cambodians bringing the total up to about 8,000,000. The total population of Siam as it now stands may be estimated at 5,000,000. The Chinese population is, however, rapidly increasing, and in 1896 was estimated at between 3 and 4 millions. In 1900, 26,499 Chinese coolies entered Siam, and 17,230 departed. Bangkok, the capital, has 600,000 inhabitants. Siam is called by its inhabitants Thai, or Muang-Thai, which means 'free,' or 'the kingdom of the free.' The word Siam is probably identical with Shan, applied in Burma to the Lao race, as well as to the Shan proper and the Siamese.

In recent years the results of Western civilisation have to some extent been introduced, and with the assistance of several Belgian lawyers, great advance has been made in the administration of justice in the native courts and in the International Court which tries suits of foreigners against natives. The Legal Code is now being entirely remodelled by a Japanese lawyer. The Consular Courts exercise jurisdiction over their nationals. A great improvement has taken place in the police force under the superintendence of an English Inspector-General and several English police officers lent by the Government of India.

Religion and Instruction.

The capital possesses the following Government schools: Normal College for training teachers, established 1892, sixty students; a boarding school for the sons and another for the daughters of princes and nobles, under control of English masters and mistresses; four Anglo-vernacular schools; one higher vernacular school; six middle vernacular schools; sixty-four aided vernacular schools; a training school for 150 boys, attached to the Normal school. A new Code was introduced four years ago in all the Government and aided schools, and trained teachers are being gradually introduced into the vernacular schools. Education in the provinces is now also under the Head Department in Bangkok. An annual open competitive examination is held by the chief inspector for all Siamese subjects (within certain age limits) for two King's scholarships for study abroad. Still, Siamese educational arrangements are not considered satisfactory. Many youths of the higher classes attend only the lower schools; those who seek a career enter the military school or the civil service school, while the one Government secondary school has but a small attendance. The prevailing religion is Buddhism, and throughout the country education is chiefly in the hands of the priests. In the whole country there are some 5,000 temples, containing 60,000 priests. Of these priests 3,336 are recorded as being teachers of Siamese, with a total of 23,189 pupils. The Siamese language is now firmly established as the official language over the whole country. The Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs has also under his charge several Government hospitals, which have been lately established by the King, besides a public museum, and all the royal monasteries in the capital.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for the last four years (estimates for the last two years) were given as follows (17 ticals = £1, or 1 tical = £·06):—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	Ticals	Ticals
1898-99	28,496,033	23,787,702
1899-1900	30,022,640	27,052,717
1900-1901	33,000,000	32,669,966
1901-1902	35,500,000	38,074,288

The principal sources of revenue are the opium tax, 4,568,622 ticals; the spirit tax, 3,730,059 ticals; lottery and gambling, 6,299,255 ticals (the opium, spirit, and gambling revenue being farmed); land tax and fisheries, 3,001,145 ticals; customs, 4,450,523 ticals; forests and mines, 1,414,402 ticals; posts, telegraphs, and railways, 795,753 ticals; capitation tax, 1,664,400 ticals. Besides these there are numerous other sources of revenue of less importance individually.

A British officer occupies the position of Financial Adviser and Comptroller-General, and there are numerous other British officers holding high positions under the Government, more especially in the Finance and Audit, Revenue, Forests, Survey, Police, Justice, Customs, and Mining departments. There are also several Europeans of other nationalities in various Departments. The financial position of the kingdom is extremely favourable, the revenue is steadily increasing, and the expenditure is less than the revenue, and well under control. There is absolutely no public debt, and

the actual cash balance in the Treasury on April 1, 1899, was about 25,000,000 ticals, including a sum of 200,000^l. lately invested in British Consols (nominal value).

Defence.

The standing army does not exceed 5,000 men actually under arms, but is generally reckoned as consisting of 10,000 or 12,000 men who would be available in a short time. The people generally are liable to be called out as required, but there is no armed militia. Every male from the age of 18 to 21 years is obliged to serve as a recruit for three years, and afterwards to serve for three months after every twelve. The following individuals are, however, exempted:—Members of the priesthood, the Chinese settlers who pay a commutation tax, slaves, public functionaries, the fathers of one or more sons liable to service, and those who purchase exemption by a fine of six ticals a year, or by furnishing a slave or some other person not subject to the conscription as a substitute. It is stated that the Government possesses upwards of 80,000 stand of arms, besides a considerable stock of cannon. The army is in a very crude condition, and more reliance is now placed upon the newly constituted force of marine infantry mentioned below.

The navy list contains the names of 22 vessels over 100 tons, 10 of these being over 500 tons. The largest is the cruiser yacht *Maha Chakrri*, of 3,000 tons, 300 feet long and 40 feet beam, 15 knots, 4 quick-firing 4.7 Armstrongs, 8 quick-firing 6-pounders, launched in Scotland, 1892. The small cruiser *Makut Rachakumar*, 14 knots, 650 tons, was bought at Hongkong in 1891. Besides these there are 4 gunboats, 1 training ship, 1 torpedo store ship, 3 transports, 4 despatch boats, and 5 yachts. Some of the vessels are mere hulks, one or two having had their engines taken out. A gunboat built at Hong Kong is called *Muratha*. Her tonnage is 500, speed 12 knots; armament, 1 quick-firing 4.72 in. gun; 4 quick-firing 6-pounder guns, and 5 machine guns. Two new gunboats, likewise, built in Hongkong, the *Bhali* and the *Sugrib*, each 545 tons and armed like the *Muratha*, but having 5 instead of 4 quick-firing 6-pounder guns. In the navy list 40 steamers and launches from 100 tons downwards, for Government service on the river and along the coast, are not included. There are 10,000 men available in five shifts for service afloat, besides a reserve of 2,000.

The marine infantry, recruited from the inhabitants of the maritime provinces, between 22 and 40 years of age, numbers 15,000 in six shifts, besides a 1st and 2nd reserve of 3,000 and 2,000 respectively.

At the mouth of the Menam River are the Paknam forts. The bar prevents ships of more than 13 feet draught from ascending to Bangkok.

Production and Industry.

The economic development of the country has been retarded by the institutions of forced labour and slavery, but these hindrances are now being removed by the substitution of a poll-tax for the *corvée* and by the gradual abolition of slavery, hastened by royal decree of 1900 which liberated all slaves born after December 16, 1897, and reduced the redemption fee of all others. But free labour is still very hard to obtain in any quantities. Chinese coolies do the chief part of both skilled and unskilled labour in the south, especially in the mills and in mining; while in the north forest work is confined almost entirely to Burmese, Karens, and Khamus. To the north of Bangkok, large tracts of land, formerly lying waste, have been opened up by an Irrigation Company, which has connected by a canal, the Menam and Bangpakong rivers, and is constructing numbers of smaller canals. The chief produce of the country is rice, which forms the national food and the staple

article of export. In Bangkok there are 26 large rice mills, of which 2 are British, 1 German, 1 French, and 22 Chinese, 6 of these Chinese firms being nominally British, i.e. from Hong Kong or the Straits Settlements. The industry is rapidly extending. Other produce is pepper, salt, dried fish, cattle, and sesame; while, for local consumption only, hemp, tobacco, cotton, and coffee are grown. Fruits are abundant, including the durian, mangosteen, and mango. Much of Upper Siam is dense forest, and the cutting of teak is an important industry, almost entirely in British hands. In 1898, 22,692 tons were exported; in 1899, 36,616 tons; in 1900, 45,261 tons. In 1896 new forestry regulations were put in force, but, for the next five years at least an undiminished output may be expected, as it takes several years for the logs to float down to Bangkok. The forests are under the control of an English conservator, aided by several English officers, all lent by the Indian Government. Gold is found in many of the provinces, and concessions have been granted to mining companies. The Kabin gold mine, where work has recently been suspended, is now the property of an English company, which has also taken over the ruby and sapphire mines in Chantabun. There is a French gold mine at Wattana and a Danish copper mine at Chantuk. The mineral resources of Siam are extensive and varied, including tin, coal and iron, zinc, manganese, antimony, probably quicksilver. In some places diamonds have been found.

Commerce.

Nearly the whole of the trade is in the hands of foreigners, and in recent years many Chinese, not subject like the natives to forced labour, have settled in the country. The foreign trade of Siam centres in Bangkok, the capital.

In 1899 the imports amounted to 2,532,137^l.; in 1900 to 2,576,540^l. In 1899 the exports amounted to 3,123,775^l.; in 1900 to 3,087,819^l. The chief imports and exports in two years were:—

Imports	1899	1900	Exports	1899	1900
	£	£		£	£
Treasure . . .	682,714	336,304	Rice	2,223,953	2,225,470
Cotton goods . .	228,844	400,058	Teak	323,867	324,748
Silks	94,537	128,177	Treasure	15,075	20,115
Gunny bags . . .	71,582	91,432	Marine products .	130,545	121,821
Kerosene	60,592	97,887	Woods (other than		
Sugar	48,641	101,819	teak)	27,092	31,724
Opium	103,095	141,149	Bullocks	56,612	48,524
Cotton yarn . . .	43,516	53,260	Pepper	66,451	46,640
Hardware and Cutlery	36,845	33,112	Other articles . .	280,180	268,777
Steel, Iron and Machinery	50,445	169,346			
Other articles . .	1,175,329	1,014,996			

The imports (in order of value) are from Singapore, Hong Kong and China, Europe, Bombay. The exports (in order of value) are to Singapore, Hong Kong, Europe, Bombay, Saigon, and China, apart from imports and exports from and to places in the Gulf of Siam. There is also a considerable trade on the northern frontiers with the British Shan states and Yunnan, carried on by hawkers, who buy goods at one place and sell them at another where markets are favourable. Thus salt, iron, silk, and tea are brought southwards, and silk and cotton sarongs, yarns, prints, and hardware are carried to Yunnan.

The trade of the United Kingdom with Siam, according to the Board of Trade Returns, was as follows during the last five years:—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Siam into U. K.	110,264	246,940	63,749	18,055	26,708
Exports of British produce to Siam	136,487	150,380	211,175	191,928	201,541

The chief article of direct import from Siam into Great Britain in the year 1900 was hewn teak-wood, valued at 23,404*l.* (129,722*l.* in 1895). Among the direct exports of British produce to Siam the chief articles in 1900 were machinery and mill-work, of the value of 41,972*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 29,160*l.*; cottons, 41,769*l.*; electric lighting apparatus, 2,951*l.* There is a large importation of British piece-goods, transhipped at Singapore.

Shipping and Communications.

In 1900, 454 vessels of 380,477 tons (169 of 141,856 tons British) entered, and 450 of 378,073 tons (169 of 142,520 tons British) cleared. The line of steamers owned by the Ocean Steamship Company, and running between Bangkok and Singapore, having recently been sold to a German syndicate, the year 1899 showed a considerable diminution in British shipping. The Scottish Oriental line having now also been sold to a German company, the year 1900 shows a still more considerable diminution in British shipping.

The railway from Bangkok to Paknam (14 miles) was opened in April, 1893. In 1898 a survey for a railway from Bangkok to Chiengmai and other northern and eastern provinces of Siam was commenced; a line from Bangkok to Ban Mai on the Patiew river has been sanctioned; a railway from Bangkok to Korat (165 miles), was opened for regular traffic on November 1, 1900. A branch line 26 miles long to Lopburi was opened in January, 1901, and will, it is hoped, ultimately be extended to Chiengmai. A line to Petchaburi, 95 miles from Bangkok, *via* Ratburi, has been begun, but will probably take a year or two to complete. Up to April, 1900, the Government had spent about 18,000,000 ticals (over 1,000,000*l.*) on railway construction. There is an electric tramway, of 6 miles length, in Bangkok, worked successfully, and the town is also lighted by electricity by a Danish company, and a concession has been given for the construction of a second electric tramway 5 miles long.

Telegraph lines have been completed to the total length of 2,900 miles, and Bangkok is now in communication with Korat, Nong-Khai, Sesopone, Chantabun, Bangtaphan, and Chiengmai; with Moulmein, and Tavoy in Lower Burma; and with Saigon in Anam; the overland telegraph line to Penang has now been completed; the working of the lines, however, is subject to vexatious delays, communication with Europe being frequently interrupted.

There is a postal service in Bangkok, and in 1885 Siam joined the International Postal Union. The mail service down the Malay Peninsula, and also towards the north of Siam, has been largely developed. Post offices, 1900, 176; letters &c. transmitted, internal 583,460, external 470,624. In 1890 a parcel post service was established having connection with Singapore and the international system.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

In Bangkok there are branches of the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank, the Chartered Bank of India, and the Banque de l'Indo-Chine; all of

these issue notes; bank-note issue is in nowise regulated by the Siamese Government.

The legal money of Siam is the tical, a silver coin, weighing 236 grains troy, .910 fine. Other silver coins from the Siamese mint now current are the salung and the fuang, the former one-fourth, the latter one-eighth of a tical. Dollars are accepted in payment at the rate of 3 dollars for 5 ticals. Arrangements are being made for the issue of a Government paper currency.

The *Tical*, or *Bat* . = 64 *Atts*, or 60 cents of a Mexican dollar.

4 *Ticals* . . = 1 *Tamlung*.

80 *Ticals* . . = 1 *Catty*: these two last are moneys of account.

1 *Chang* = 2½ lbs. avoirdupois; 50 *Chang* = 1 hap. or 133½ lbs.; 1 *Niu* = 1.66 English inch; 1 *Keup* = 12 *Niu*; 1 *Sok* = 2 *Keup*; 1 *Wah* = 2 *Sok*; 1 *Sen* = 20 *Wa*; 1 *Wah* = 80 English inches; 1 *Yot* = 400 *Sen*.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SIAM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Phya Prasiddhi.

Councillor of Legation.—Frederick W. Verney.

Secretary.—Luang Ratanayapti.

Consul-General in London.—D. K. Mason.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SIAM.

Minister Resident and Consul General.—R. T. Tower (October 19, 1901).

Judge of British Consular Court.—W. J. Archer.

There are consular representatives at Bangkok and Chiengmai.

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SPAIN.

(ESPAÑA.)

Reigning Sovereign and Queen Regent.

Alfonso XIII., son of the late King Alfonso XII. and Maria Christina, daughter of the late Karl Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria; born after his father's death, May 17, 1886, succeeding by his birth, being a male, his eldest sister.

Maria Christina, mother of the King, took oath as Queen Regent during the minority of her son. The regency ceases May 17, 1902.

Sisters of the King.—I. *Maria-de-las-Mercedes*, Queen till the birth of her brother, born September 11, 1880; married February 14, 1901, to Prince Carlos of Bourbon, son of the Count of Caserta; offspring, Alfonso Andrés, born November 30, 1901. II. *Maria Teresa*, born November 12, 1882.

Aunts of the King.—I. Infanta *Isabel*, born December 20, 1851; married, May 13, 1868, to Gactan, Count de Girgenti; widow, November 26, 1871. II. Infanta *Maria-de-la-Paz*, born June 23, 1862; married, April 3, 1883, to Prince Ludwig, eldest son of the late Prince Adalbert of Bavaria. III. Infanta *Eulalia*, born February 12, 1864; married to Prince Antoine, son of Prince Antoine d'Orléans, Duc de Montpensier, March 6, 1886; the marriage was dissolved July, 1900. (All sisters of the late King.)

Parents of the late King.—Queen *Isabel*, born October 10, 1830; the eldest daughter of King Fernando VII.; ascended the throne at the death of her father, September 29, 1833; assumed the government on being declared of age, November 8, 1843; exiled September 30, 1868; abdicated in favour of her son, June 25, 1870. Married, October 10, 1846, to her cousin Infante *Francisco*, born May 13, 1822.

Cousin of the late King.

Infante Don *Carlos Maria-de-los-Dolores*, born March 30, 1848, son of Prince Juan, and grandson of the Infante Don Carlos, nephew of King Fernando VII. Married (1) February 4, 1867, to Princess Marguerite of Bourbon, daughter of Duke Carlos III. of Parma; (2) April 28, 1894, to Marie Berthe, Princess de Rohan. Offspring of the first union are four daughters and a son, Prince Jaime, born June 27, 1870.

The King, Alfonso XIII., has a civil list, fixed by the Cortes, 1886, of 7,000,000 pesetas, or 280,000*l.*, exclusive of allowances to members of the royal family; the Queen Regent having the administration and usufruct of the said sum until the King becomes of age. The annual grant to the Queen, as mother to the King, was fixed by the Cortes, in 1886, at 250,000 pesetas. The immediate successor was assigned 500,000 pesetas, and 250,000 to the second sister, they having been Princesses of Asturias. The parents of the late King, ex-Queen Isabel and her husband, have an allowance of 1,050,000 pesetas, or 42,000*l.*; and the four Infantas, his sisters, of 800,000 pesetas, or 32,000*l.* The total amount of the civil list and allowances to the relatives of the late King was fixed by the Cortes in 1876 at 10,000,000 pesetas, of 400,000*l.*; now it is 9,500,000 pesetas, or 380,000*l.*

The following is a list of the sovereigns and sovereign 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:—

<i>House of Aragon.</i>		<i>House of Bourbon.</i>	
Fernando V., 'The Catholic'	1512	Fernando VII., restored	1814
<i>House of Habsburg.</i>		Isabel II.	1833
Carlos I.	1516	Provisional Government	1868
Felipe II.	1556	Marshal Serrano, Regent	1869
Felipe III.	1598	<i>House of Savoy.</i>	
Felipe IV.	1621	Amadeo	1870
Carlos II.	1665	<i>Republic.</i>	
<i>House of Bourbon.</i>		Executive of the Cortes.	1873
Felipe V.	1700	Estanislao Figueras	1873
Fernando VI.	1746	Pi y Margall, June 8	1872
Carlos III.	1759	Nicolas Salmeron, July 18	1873
Carlos IV.	1788	Emilio Castelar, September 9	1873
Fernando VII.	1808	Marshal Serrano, January 4	1874
<i>House of Bonaparte.</i>		<i>House of Bourbon.</i>	
Joseph Bonaparte	1808	Alfonso XII.	1875
		Maria (<i>pro tem.</i>)	1886
		Alfonso XIII.	1886

Government and Constitution

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The present Constitution of Spain, drawn up by the Government and laid before a Cortes Constituyente, elected for its ratification, March 27, 1876, was proclaimed June 30, 1876. It consists of 89 articles or clauses. The first of them enacts that Spain shall be a constitutional monarchy, the executive resting in the King, and the power to make laws 'in the Cortes with the King.' The Cortes are composed of a Senate and Congress, equal in authority. There are three classes of senators—first, senators by their own right, or *Senadores de derecho propio*; secondly, 100 life senators nominated by the Crown—these two categories not to exceed 180; and thirdly, 180 senators, elected by the Corporations of State—that is, the communal and provincial states, the church, the universities, academies, &c.—and by the largest payers of contributions. Senators in their own right are the sons, if any, of the King and of the immediate heir to the throne, who have attained their majority; Grandees who are so in their own right and who can prove an annual *renta* of 60,000 pesetas, or 2,400*l.*; captain-generals of the army; admirals of the navy; the patriarch of the Indies and the archbishops; the presidents of the Council of State, of the Supreme Tribunal, of the Tribunal of Cuentas del Reino, and of the Supreme Council of War and of the Navy, after two years of office. The elective senators must be renewed by one-half every five years, and by totality every time the Monarch dissolves that part of the Cortes. The Congress is formed by deputies 'named in the electoral Juntas

The population consisted of 8,773,730 males and 9,315,770 females. In 1887 the population numbered 17,565,632 (8,612,524 males and 8,953,108 females). The legal population in 1897 was 18,226,040; in 1887, 17,673,838.

The population of Ceuta is included in that of Cadiz. Besides Ceuta, Spain has, on the African Coast, the Port of Peñon de Velez, the Alhucemas and Chafarinas Islands, and the port of Melilla. These African possessions are used chiefly as convict stations. According to the census returns of 1887, there were in Spain at that date 42,395 resident foreigners—the mass of them in four provinces—namely, Barcelona, Cadiz, Gerona, and Madrid. The Basques in the North, numbering 440,000, differ in race and language from the rest of Spain; there are 60,000 Morescoes in the South, 50,000 gipsies, and a small number of Jews.

The following were the populations of the principal towns in 1897, viz :—

Town	Population	Town	Population
Madrid . . .	512,150	Córdoba . . .	57,313
Barcelona . . .	509,589	Santander . . .	50,640
Valencia . . .	204,768	Alicante . . .	49,463
Sevilla . . .	146,205	Almería . . .	46,806
Málaga . . .	125,579	Oviedo . . .	46,376
Múrcia . . .	108,408	Gijón . . .	43,392
Zaragoza . . .	98,188	Coruña . . .	40,501
Carthageña . . .	86,245	Ferrol . . .	35,975
Granada . . .	75,054	Linares . . .	35,233
Bilbao . . .	74,093	Las Palmas . . .	34,770
Cádiz . . .	70,177	S. Cruz (Canaries) . . .	33,421
Valladolid . . .	68,746	Castellón . . .	31,272
Palma . . .	62,525	Alcoy . . .	31,099
Jerez . . .	60,004	Burgos . . .	30,856
Lorca . . .	59,624	Vitoria . . .	30,514

Statistics published by the Instituto Geográfico y Estadístico of Spain show that the population according to occupation in 1889 was as follows:—Agricultural, 4,854,742; industrial (textile and mineral), 243,867; commercial, 194,755; arts and trades, 823,310; domestic servants, 409,549; merchant marines, 115,764; professional (legal, medical, &c.), 84,510; public employees, 97,257; asylum inmates, &c., 91,226; religious (Catholic), 72,077; private and railway employees, 49,565; teachers, &c., 39,136; leisure classes, 29,918; hotel keepers, &c., 14,449; pupils at schools and colleges, 1,719,955; not stated, 8,728,519; total, 17,568,599.

The movement of population in 5 years was as follows:—

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus of births
1896	132,645	654,796	539,145	115,651
1897	128,662	625,249	520,165	105,084
1898	125,395	612,288	518,750	93,538
1899	156,113	632,588	533,109	99,479
1900	161,201	627,848	536,716	91,132

In 1898 there were 59,543 emigrants; in 1899, 53,862; in 1900, 63,020. Emigration from Spain is chiefly to Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina.

Religion.

The national Church of Spain is the Roman Catholic, and the whole population of the Kingdom adhere to that faith, except (in 1887) 6,654 Protestants, 402 Jews, 9,645 Rationalists, 510 of other religions, and 13,175 of religion not stated. There were in 1884 in Spain 32,435 priests in the 62 dioceses into which the country is divided; 1,684 monks resident in 161 monastic houses, and 14,592 nuns in 1,027 convents. The number of cathedrals was 65, of religious colleges 30, of churches 18,564, and of convents, religious houses, sanctuaries, and other buildings of a religious character 11,202. According to Article 12 of the Constitution of 1876, a restricted liberty of worship is allowed to Protestants, but it has to be entirely in private, all public announcements of the same being strictly forbidden. The Constitution likewise enacts that 'the nation binds itself to maintain the worship and ministers of the Roman Catholic religion.' Resolutions of former legislative bodies, not repealed in the Constitution of 1876, settled that the clergy of the Established Church are to be maintained by the State. On the other hand, by two decrees of the Cortes, passed July 23, 1835, and March 9, 1836, all conventual establishments were suppressed, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the nation. These decrees gave rise to a long dispute with the head of the Roman Catholic Church, which ended in the sovereign pontiff conceding the principle of the measure. By a concordat with Rome concluded in August 1859, the Spanish Government was authorised to sell the whole ecclesiastical property, except churches and parsonages, in return for an equal amount of untransferable public debt certificates bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent.

Instruction.

The latest census returns show that a large proportion of the inhabitants are illiterate. In 1860 20·0 per cent. of the population could read and write; 4·6 per cent. could read only; and 75·3 per cent. could neither read nor write. In 1889, out of a population of 17,552,346 accounted for, 5,004,460 (3,317,855 males, and 1,686,615 females), or 28·5 per cent. could read and write; 608,005 (221,613 males, and 386,392 females), or 3·4 per cent. could read only; and 11,945,871 (5,067,098 males, and 6,878,773 females), or 68·1 per cent. could neither read nor write.

By a law of 1857 an elaborate system of primary education was ordained: education was to be compulsory, there was to be a primary school for every 500 inhabitants, and instruction was to be on a rigidly uniform plan. Compulsion has never been enforced, and, partly from political causes and partly from the wretched pay of most of the elementary teachers (10*l.* to 20*l.* per annum), education is very inefficient. In 1881, however, several improvements were introduced. Under the Minister of Public Works there is a Director-General of Public Instruction, with a council; there are ten educational districts, with the universities as centres, 49 inspectorial districts, and numerous local educational authorities. The public and primary schools are supported mainly by the municipalities, the total sum spent in each of the last three years on primary education, including a small contribution by Government, being about 1,000,000*l.* Most of the children are educated free.

In 1885 (to which the latest issued reports refer) there were 24,529 public and 5,576 private primary schools, or 1 for every 560 inhabitants, including 1,774 public and private schools for adults and Sunday schools. In 1885 there were 1,843,183 pupils on the books. Secondary education is conducted in 'institutions,' or middle-class schools, somewhat like universities in their organisation; there must be one of them in every province in addition to private schools. These are largely attended, but the education

in the form the law determines,' in the proportion of one to every 50,000 souls of the population. According to the law of June 26, 1890, the electoral qualification is held by all male Spaniards, 25 years of age, who enjoy full civil rights, and have been citizens of a municipality for at least two years. Members of Congress must be 25 years of age; they are re-eligible indefinitely, the elections being for 5 years. Deputies, to the number of 10, are admitted who, although not elected for any one district, have obtained a cumulative vote of more than 10,000 in several districts. Deputies to the number of 88 are elected by *scrutin de liste* in 26 large districts, in which minorities may be duly represented. There are in all 431 deputies. The deputies cannot take State office, pensions, and salaries; but the ministers are exempted from this law. Both Congress and Senate meet every year. The Monarch has the power of convoking them, suspending them, or dissolving them; but in the latter case a new Cortes must sit within three months. The Monarch appoints the president and vice-presidents of the Senate from members of the Senate only; the Congress elects its own Officials. The Monarch and each of the legislative chambers can take the initiative in the laws. The Congress has the right of impeaching the ministers before the Senate.

The Constitution of June 30, 1876, further enacts that the Monarch is inviolable, but his ministers are responsible, and that all his decrees must be countersigned by one of them. The Cortes must approve his marriage before he can contract it, and the King cannot marry any one excluded by law from the succession to the crown. Should the lines of the legitimate descendants of the late Alphonso XII. become extinct, the succession shall be in this order—first, to his sisters; next to his aunt and her legitimate descendants; and next to those of his uncles, the brothers of Fernando VII., 'unless they have been excluded.' If all the lines become extinct, 'the nation will elect its Monarch.'

The executive is vested, under the Monarch, in a Council of Ministers, as follows:—

President of the Council.—Señor Sagasta; appointed March 6, 1901.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—The Duke of Almodovar.

Minister of Justice.—The Marquis Teverga.

Minister of Finance.—Señor Urzaiz; appointed March 6, 1901.

Minister of the Interior.—Señor Gonzalez.

Minister of War.—General Weyler.

Minister of Marine.—The Duke of Veragua.

Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and of Public Works.—Señor Villanueva.

Minister of Education.—Count Romanones.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The various provinces and communes of Spain are governed by the provincial and municipal laws. Every commune has its own elected *Ayuntamiento*, consisting of from five to thirty-nine *Regidores*, or Conce-

jales, 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. In the larger towns he may be appointed by the King. Members cannot be re-elected until after two years. Each province of Spain has its own Parliament, 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 *Comission Provincial*, a committee elected 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. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Constitution, pressure is too frequently brought to bear upon the local elections by the Central Government.

Area and Population.

The following table gives the area and population of each of the forty-nine provinces into which the Kingdom is divided, according to the census of 1897:—

Province	Area in square miles	Total Population, 1897	Pop. per sq. mile	Province	Area in square miles	Total Population, 1897	Pop. per sq. mile
Alava	1,205	94,622	78.5	Logroño	1,945	186,223	95.7
Albacete	5,972	233,005	39.0	Lugo	3,787	439,119	121.2
Alicante	2,098	451,174	215.0	Madrid	2,997	737,444	246.0
Almería	5,302	344,681	104.3	Málaga	2,824	483,132	171.7
Avila	2,981	197,636	66.3	Múrcia	4,478	518,263	115.7
Badajoz	8,687	490,551	56.4	Navarra	6,046	302,978	50.1
Baleares	1,860	306,926	165.0	Orense	2,739	402,873	147.1
Barcelona	2,985	1,034,538	346.6	Oviedo	4,091	612,663	149.7
Burgos	5,650	340,001	60.5	Palencia	3,126	193,668	61.9
Cáceres	8,013	354,245	44.2	Pontevedra	1,739	447,612	257.4
Cádiz	2,809	434,250	154.6	Salamanca	4,940	317,005	64.2
Canarias	2,808	334,521	119.1	Santander	2,113	263,673	124.8
Castellón de la Plana	2,446	304,477	124.4	Segovia	2,714	156,086	57.5
Ciudad-Real	7,840	305,002	38.9	Sevilla	5,295	547,020	103.3
Córdoba	5,190	443,582	85.4	Soria	3,836	147,787	38.5
Coruña	3,079	681,419	205.1	Tarragona	2,451	331,943	136.4
Cuenca	6,725	241,560	35.9	Teruel	5,491	229,831	41.5
Gerona	2,272	298,497	131.3	Toledo	5,586	370,012	66.2
Granada	4,937	477,768	96.7	Valencia	4,352	775,995	178.2
Guadalajara	4,870	199,290	40.9	Valladolid	3,043	276,366	90.8
Guipúzcoa	728	191,822	263.4	Vizcaya	849	290,222	341.8
Huelva	4,122	253,970	61.6	Zamora	4,135	275,354	66.6
Huesca	5,878	238,935	40.6	Zaragoza	6,607	413,480	62.6
Jaén	5,184	463,806	89.4	N. & W. Coast of Africa	13	11,003	846.4
León	6,167	384,197	62.3				
Lérida	4,775	274,867	57.5	Total	197,670	18,089,500	91.5

is inefficient. These institutions prepare for the universities, of which there are nine attended by about 16,000 students. The universities are at Barcelona (54 professors and 1,887 students), Granada (40 professors), Madrid (95 professors and 5,118 students), Salamanca (19 professors and 1,200 students), Santiago (35 professors), Sevilla (27 professors), Valencia (39 professors and 1,728 students), Valladolid (35 professors), and Zaragoza (47 professors). Each university has two or more of the faculties of philosophy, law, mathematics and physics, medicine, and pharmacy. There are besides, a medical faculty at Cadiz, and a law faculty at Oviedo. Government also supports various special schools—engineering, agriculture, architecture, fine arts, music, &c. In 1902 the total sum set apart for education in the budget was 43,360,160 pesetas.

Finance.

The revenue of the Kingdom is raised by a system of direct and indirect taxation, stamp duties, Government monopolies, and income from State property. The direct taxes are imposed on landed property, houses, live stock, industry, commerce, registration acts, titles of nobility, mortgages, and mineral produce. The indirect taxes are derived from foreign imports, articles of consumption, tolls, bridge and ferry dues.

The total revenue and expenditure (exclusive of extraordinary budgets) in five financial years have been as follows, the figures for 1901 being provisional :—

Financial Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	Pesetas	Pesetas
1897	839,226,449	835,106,348
1898	884,368,397	941,515,781
1899	972,831,238	972,028,877
1900	994,818,665	906,063,503
1901	957,243,491	930,854,193

The following were the estimates for 1902 :—

REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
Pesetas	Pesetas
Direct taxes on land, trade, mines, Government salaries, registration, &c.	Civil list
413,470,377	9,406,849
Indirect taxes, customs, excise, &c.	Cortes
339,590,000	1,838,085
Tobacco monopoly, lottery, mint, and minor sundries	Public debt
162,820,000	413,811,806
National property :	Judicial expenditure
Revenue	1,456,190
21,025,358	Pensions
Sales	71,780,500
8,350,000	Council of Ministers
From the public treasury	985,883
29,182,014	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	5,334,662
	„ Justice and Worship
	54,202,655
	„ War
	154,506,716
	„ Marine
	35,941,702
	„ Interior
	52,578,158
	„ Instruction, &c.
	43,360,160
	„ Pub. Works, &c.
	74,375,820
	„ Finance
	19,337,253
	Tax collecting
	30,259,820
	Colonial
	2,000,000
Total	Total
974,437,749	971,176,259

On July 1, 1901, the outstanding debt of Spain and the annual interest were :—

	PRINCIPAL. Pesetas.	INTEREST. Pesetas.
State debt :—		
External	1,029,296,700	41,201,685
Internal	7,594,251,135	321,535,806
Treasury debt	1,027,955,469	25,276,786
Various Treasury debts	—	10,990,900
Total	9,651,503,304	399,005,177

At the rate of 25 pesetas to the pound sterling the debt here stated would amount to 386,060,000*l.*, and the annual interest to 15,960,000*l.*

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

The Spanish frontiers are defended by the following fortified places :— On the north and north-west coast, Fuenterrabia, the fortified port of Passages, and the military ports of Santoña and Santander, Ferrol, Coruña, Vigo ; in the Basque country, between the coast and the Ebro, are Bilbao and Vitoria ; in the country on the left bank of the Ebro are Pamplona, Tafalla, Jaca, Venasqua, Monzon, Puycerda, Seo de Urgel, Balaguer, and Lerida ; between the Segré and the Mediterranean are Cardona, Hostalrich, Campredon, Ripoll, Girona, Olot, Cartellfolit, Figueras ; on the Mediterranean, Palamos, Barcelona, Tarragona, Malaga, Almeria, Carthage, and Alicante ; on the Ebro are Logroño, Tudela, Zaragoza, Mequinenza, and Tortosa ; south of the Ebro are Burgos and Morella. Along the Portuguese frontier are Toro, Ciudad Rodrigo, Valencia de Alcantara, Albuquerque, and Badajoz ; Tarifa and Algeciras in the Strait of Gibraltar, and Cadiz at its entrance.

II. ARMY.

Under the military law of July 1, 1885, the armed forces of Spain consist of—1. A permanent army ; 2. A first or active reserve ; 3. A second of sedentary reserve. All Spaniards past the age of 19 are liable to be drawn for the permanent army, in which they have to serve three years ; they then pass for three years into the first or active reserve, and for six years into the second reserve. By a payment of 1,500 pesetas any one may purchase exemption from service. For the colonial army the total period of service is eight years, four with the colours and four in the second reserve. By increasing the number of depot battalions, assigning to each reserve battalion a special district, and making it the essential basis of regimental organisation, both for recruits and for the reserves, it is hoped that in time Spain may be able easily to mobilise in case of necessity an army of 1,083,595 men.

The regular army of continental Spain is organised in 8 army corps, of which two contain each 3 divisions of infantry, three contain each 2 divisions, and three contain 1 division. Of cavalry, three of the army corps have each 1 division, and two have each 1 brigade. In the Balearic Islands, the Canaries

and Centa there are altogether 3 divisions of infantry, and at Melilla 1 brigade. The regular army is composed as follows:—

Infantry.—64 regiments and 55 regiments reserve.

Chasseurs.—15 battalions.

Cavalry.—28 regiments and 14 regiments reserve.

Artillery.—16 regiments of field or mountain artillery, 10 battalions fortress artillery, 1 regiment of siege artillery, 4 companies of workmen.

Sappers.—4 regiments.

There is also 1 regiment of pontooners; 1 battalion railway troops; 1 battalion of telegraphists; 1 brigade for topographic service; 1 section of workmen; 8 artillery depôts; 8 engineer depôts; 16 administrative companies; 6 sanitary companies.

The following is the strength (1900) of the regular army in peace and war:—

	Peace	War
	Men	Men
Infantry	50,273	132,000
Cavalry	13,498	17,156
Artillery	13,571	12,166
Engineers	4,536	11,027
Administration, &c. . .	4,879	11,623
Royal Guard	436	—
Civil Guard	15,261	—
Carbineers	15,320	—
Total	117,774	183,972

The army is provided with about 16,400 horses and mules, and 272 guns. The annual contingent of recruits is fixed at 80,000 men. There are in Spain 13 military schools and colleges.

III. NAVY.

In the war with the United States complete disaster overtook the Spanish fleet. In the battle of Cavite, May 1, 1898, the following vessels of Admiral Montojo's squadron were lost to Spain, mostly by fire: *Reina Cristina*, *Castilla*, *Antonio de Ulloa*, *Juan de Austria*, *Isla de Cuba*, *Isla de Luzon* and *Velasco*, with the transport *Mindanao*. The *Juan*, *Cuba*, and *Luzon*, have since been floated and were found not to have been hit), and added to the United States Navy. In the battle of Santiago, July 3, the fine armoured cruisers *Maria Teresa*, *Oquendo* and *Vizcaya* (sisters of 7,000 tons), and the *Cristobal Colon* (8,840 tons), bought from the Italians, were lost. The first-named was floated by the Americans, but foundered on her way to a United States port. The *Colon*, undamaged, was sunk by her crew. In the same engagement the destroyers *Furor* and *Pluton* perished. In addition the gunboats *Delgado Parayo* and *Centenella* were burned at Manzanillo, on July 20, and the *Jorge Juan* was sunk in Nipe Bay, N.E. Cuba, on July 21. Some small vessels have returned from Cuba, but a number of the Cuban gunboats have fallen into the hands of the Americans. The following statement of strength excludes training ships, transports, and non-effective vessels:—

	Launched, October, 1899	Building
Battleship, 2nd class	1	—
Coast Defence Ships	2	—
Cruisers, 1st class (armoured) . .	3	—
„ „ (protected)	1	—
„ 2nd class	5	2
Cruisers, 3rd class	4	1
Gunboats, &c. . . .	60	1
Torpedo Craft, 1st class	20	4
„ „ 2nd class	3	—
„ „ 3rd class	4	—

The single battleship credited to Spain in the above table is the *Pelayo*, launched at La Seyne in 1887, and lately reconstructed at the same place. The following are her principal characteristics:—Displacement, 9,900 tons; length, 330 ft.; beam, 66 ft.; draught, 24 ft. 9 in.; engines, 6,800 nominal horse-power; speed, 15·8 knots; principal armament, 4 9·4 in., 9 5·5 in. Q.F.—all the latest type of Canet guns; protection, steel belt 18 in. maximum thickness, and 19 in. on the barbettes. The 4 heavy guns are disposed in protected barbette turrets fore and aft, and in sponsoned barbettes on either broadside. Of Spanish first-class cruisers three remain and are still in the hands of the constructors. They are protected by 12-in. steel belts, and the heavy gun emplacements have 8-in. steel armouring, and they are named the *Cataluña*, *Cardenal Cisneros*, and *Princesa de Asturias*, of 7,000 tons, 364 feet in length, 65 feet beam, 13,000 nominal horse-power, and 20 knots nominal speed. The *Emperador Carlos V.*, launched in 1892, at Cadiz, is a powerful 1st class cruiser (9,235 tons); armament 2 11-in., 10 5·5-in. Q.F., 4 4·7-in. Q.F., 2 3-in. Q.F., 4 above water, and 2 submerged torpedo tubes; 8-in. armour on big guns, and 2 in. over the battery; engines of 15,000 horse-power, a speed of 20 knots. The old broadside ships *Numancia* and *Vitoria* (dating from 1863 and 1867), have been reboilered, and have received new armaments. Of smaller vessels Spain possesses a deck-protected cruiser—the *Lepanto* (4,800 tons), which, with 12,000 horse-power, was expected to steam at 20 knots, but it is rather unseaworthy.

The navy of Spain is manned by 1,002 officers, 725 mechanics and other employees, and 14,000 sailors. The marines number about 9,000. The navy, like the army, is recruited by conscription, naval districts for this purpose being formed along the coast, among the seafaring population.

The courts martial in 1899 placed Admiral Montojo on the retired list. Rear-Admiral Cervera (who, despite Santiago, is a singularly able officer) was reinstated.

Production and Industry.

Of the soil of Spain 79·65 is classed as productive; of this 33·8 per cent. is devoted to agriculture and gardens, 3·7 vineyards, 1·6 olive culture, 19·7 natural grass, 20·8 fruits.

The soil is divided among a very large number of proprietors. Of 3,428,083 recorded assessments to the property tax, there are 624,920 properties which pay from 1 to 10 reales; 511,666 from 10 to 20 reales; 42,377 from 20 to 40 reales; 788,184 from 40 to 100 reales; 416,546 from 100 to 200 reales; 165,202 from 200 to 500 reales; while the rest, to the value of 279,188, are larger estates charged from 500 to 10,000 reales and the subdivision of the soil is partly the work of recent years, for

in 1800 the number of farms amounted only to 677,520, in the hands of 273,780 proprietors and 403,760 farmers.

The area under the principal crops and the yield were as follows in 1900:—

Crops	Area 1900	Yield 1900	Per hectare
	Hectares	Metric tons	Kilogrammes
Wheat	3,568,700	2,740,700	768
Barley	1,389,000	1,234,800	889
Rye	731,000	553,200	757
Oats	379,200	238,500	629
Maize	475,800	660,800	1,389
Rice	33,750	195,600	5,796

In 1898, 1,997,046 hectares under vines yielded 28,089,004 hectolitres of wine, and 1,092,238 hectares under olives yielded 2,829,111 hectolitres. Other products are esparto, flax, hemp, pulse; oranges and hazel nuts are largely exported, and Spain has important industries connected with the preparation of wine and fruits.

The number of farm animals in 1895 was estimated as follows:—Horses, 397,172; mules and asses, 1,521,842; cattle, 2,217,659; sheep, 16,469,303; goats, 2,534,219; pigs, 1,927,864.

Spain is rich in minerals. Iron is abundant in the provinces of Vizcaya, Santander, Oviedo, Huelva, and Seville; coal is found in Oviedo, Leon, Valencia, and Cordoba; zinc in Santander, Guipuzcoa, and Vizcaya; cobalt in Oviedo; lead in Murcia, Jaen, and Almeria; quicksilver in Ciudad Real; silver in Guadalajara; sulphate of soda in Burgos; salt in Guadalajara; sulphur in Murcia and Almeria; phosphorus in Caceres and Huelva.

In 1900 there were in Spain 2,046 producing and 17,401 non-producing mines. The workmen employed in mines numbered 89,066, and in the mills 22,613. The output of crude minerals was valued at 189,137,559 pesetas, and the metallic and other products at 216,446,780 pesetas. The quantities (in metric tons) and values (in thousands of pesetas) of the more important minerals and their products in 1900 were as follows:—

Crude minerals	Tons	1,000 Pesetas	Products	Tons	1,000 Pesetas
Iron ore	8,675,749	37,995	Pig iron	91,126	9,805
Coke	2,514,545	23,502	Wrought iron	54,307	24,560
Copper ore	2,747,714	46,230	Steel	144,355	24,104
Lead ore	181,437	27,248	Agglomerados	341,156	7,928
Silver-lead ore	182,016	34,376	Copper, raw	29,632	36,396
Quicksilver ore	30,216	5,521	mat	18,159	7,264
Zinc ore	80,158	3,088	Lead	98,189	45,380
Manganese ore	112,897	1,902	Silver-lead	1,066	7,397
Silver ore	742	655	Quicksilver	2,835	1,999
Anthracite	68,427	1,190	Zinc, block	2,756	2,563
Lignite	91,133	507	rolled	99,201	12,023
Sulphur ore	64,364	550	Silver	13,281	44
Salt	450,041	4,172	Gold		

1 Kilogrammes

3 Grammes.

Spain has considerable manufactures of cotton goods, employing about 68,800 looms, with 2,614,500 spindles; in woollen manufactures there are 8,800 looms with 662,000 spindles. In 1900-01 the silk industry (mostly French) produced about 700,000 kilograms of raw material. There are in Spain about 144 paper mills (mostly in Catalonia) making writing, printing, packing and cigarette paper. There are 34 glass-making factories. Corks are manufactured to the extent of about 30,000 tons annually. In 1901 there were 69 sugar works, 47 for beet and 22 for cane sugar; in 1899-1900 the out-put amounted to 78,678 tons (of 2,027 lbs.), 49,024 tons being beet and 29,654 tons cane sugar. For 1900-01 the total out-put was estimated at 115,000 tons.

Concerning Spanish fisheries, the most recent statistics relate to 1892. In that year the total number of boats employed was 14,726; fishermen, 67,197; weight of fish caught, 82,813,978 kilogrammes of the value of 38,241,093 pesetas. The most important catches are those of sardines, tunny fish, and cod. In Spain there are 409 factories, with 16,509 workmen, for the preparation of sardines. The value of their output is about 15,000,000 pesetas annually.

Commerce.

The total imports and exports of Spain (including the precious metals) were as follows in five years:—

Year	Imports	Exports
	Pesetas	Pesetas
1896	750,479,067	895,338,618
1897	788,196,083	972,140,338
1898	603,011,932	814,287,693
1899	954,156,701	768,207,934
1900	862,396,600	723,867,833

The following table shows the various classes of imports and exports for 1899 and 1900 (provisional returns):—

Description	Imports		Exports	
	1899	1900	1899	1900
	Pesetas	Pesetas	Pesetas	Pesetas
Stones, minerals, glassware and pottery	85,861,331	96,557,403	166,294,970	159,092,522
Metals and their manufactures	29,686,531	41,280,627	104,867,038	85,898,633
Drugs and chemical products	75,750,882	83,640,680	21,565,277	18,879,732
Cotton and its manufactures	107,098,263	84,332,169	39,951,508	33,946,034
Other vegetable fibres and manufactures	29,256,643	24,364,023	2,167,640	1,308,449
Wool and hair and their manufactures	32,464,950	28,901,704	17,498,434	9,688,657
Silk and its manufactures	30,245,103	26,380,189	3,870,119	3,178,319
Paper and its applications	10,790,901	11,234,127	8,364,392	8,743,656
Timber and its manufactures	52,648,219	60,182,094	41,634,379	53,378,864
Animals and their products	84,143,050	81,901,845	52,979,339	64,846,347
Machinery, vehicles and vessels	101,045,479	138,850,707	749,586	755,709
Alimentary substances, including grain, sugar, wine, &c.	194,755,078	139,571,850	379,186,198	254,785,684
Various	9,095,976	8,692,193	14,474,487	3,470,399
Gold and silver (bar and coin)	73,802,605	5,519,180	14,640,615	20,944,878
Other articles (special)	37,321,661	30,488,309	—	—
Totals	954,156,701	862,396,600	768,207,934	723,867,833

The special articles of import in 1900 comprised railway material and machinery, 6,850,754 pesetas, and tobacco and cigars, 20,300,385 pesetas.

The exports of wine amounted to the value, in 1899, of 103,562,987 pesetas; in 1900, 82,202,920 pesetas. Of the value in 1900, 76,362,220 pesetas was for common wine; 5,325,120 pesetas for sherry; 515,580 pesetas for full-bodied wine. Of the common wine the value of 51,069,480 pesetas went to France; of the sherry the value of 1,948,680 pesetas went to France, and 2,465,280 to England; most of the full-bodied wine went to America.

The following table shows the distribution of the commerce of Spain in 1898 and 1899, in pesetas:—

Country	Imports from (1898)	Imports from (1899)	Exports to (1898)	Exports to (1899)
	Pesetas	Pesetas	Pesetas	Pesetas
France	85,867,041	144,564,896	231,546,646	213,666,360
Great Britain	141,078,906	240,687,682	250,870,114	278,340,901
United States	94,312,225	119,558,539	9,839,409	13,195,777
Germany	43,684,730	64,543,730	17,738,841	25,436,218
Belgium	22,924,638	35,349,215	29,617,030	28,213,103
Russia	20,748,864	46,043,435	2,240,355	1,867,944
Italy	14,931,567	23,200,446	19,705,524	15,524,072
Sweden and Norway	17,371,123	21,091,476	2,733,802	2,702,859
Portugal	32,221,240	26,594,170	39,928,144	29,627,197
Argentina	5,871,728	24,843,715	12,599,104	13,042,623
Uruguay	580,914	2,226,292	5,773,861	5,910,586
Brazil	2,729,069	1,090,248	2,511,182	2,009,238
Cuba	15,683,734	21,375,477	67,441,726	73,778,216
Philippine Islands	16,029,993	21,181,983	27,910,710	11,653,148
Porto Rico	18,539,767	9,751,437	13,974,396	13,042,623
Spanish Colonies	3,088,786	4,544,884	9,361,877	10,919,358

The commercial intercourse between Spain and the United Kingdom is shown in the following table from the Board of Trade Returns:—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Imports into Great Britain	£ 11,997,919	£ 13,125,600	£ 13,188,258	£ 14,572,954	£ 15,682,346
Exports of British produce to Spain	8,455,660	8,330,747	2,847,698	4,634,087	5,625,524

The quantities and value of wine imported into the United Kingdom from Spain were as follows in each of the last five years:—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Quantities (gallons)	3,723,299	4,283,954	4,411,357	4,451,509	4,573,598
Value (£)	693,621	807,410	798,357	773,138	702,052

Besides wine, the following were the leading imports from Spain into the United Kingdom in the last two years:—

	1899	1900		1899	1900
	£	£		£	£
Iron ore	4,598,636	4,914,230	Pyrites	1,065,850	1,062,435
Fruits	3,478,601	3,621,588	Copper ore, regulus, &c.	1,263,824	2,107,848
Lead and ore	1,455,694	1,515,440	Quicksilver	369,296	240,660
Esparto, &c.	290,192	258,405	Olive oil	143,644	238,680
Silver ore	125,662	132,658	Onions	288,563	308,598

The chief British exports to Spain in 1900 were linen yarn and linens, of the value of 142,087*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 406,967*l.*; coal, 1,794,423*l.*; machinery, 688,931*l.*; cotton yarn and goods, of the value of 232,158*l.*; woollen goods, 190,838*l.*, new ships and boats, 357,590*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The merchant navy of the Kingdom contained in 1900, 449 steamers of 430,996 tons net, and 693 sailing vessels of 110,968 tons net; total, 1,142 vessels of 541,964 tons.

The shipping entered and cleared at Spanish ports in two years was as follows:—

	1899		1900	
Entered:	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
With cargoes	10,481	7,436,736	10,161	7,332,737
In ballast	8,655	7,340,670	7,561	6,840,135
Total	19,136	14,787,406	17,722	14,172,872
Cleared:	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
With cargoes	15,742	13,010,452	14,790	12,692,916
In ballast	1,966	1,322,472	2,121	1,393,445
Total	17,708	14,332,924	16,910	14,086,361

Of the vessels entered in 1900, 9,517 of 6,860,444 tons, and of those cleared 8,383 of 6,608,266 tons, were Spanish.

Internal Communications.

The length of railways in Spain in 1899 was 8,068 English miles open for traffic, and during the year 110 miles of new railways was under construction. The whole of the Spanish railways belong to private companies, but nearly all have obtained guarantees or subventions from the Government. A scheme for a system of secondary railways 1,800 miles in length, is under the consideration of the Government.

The Post Office carried in 1899, in the inland service, 129,823,000 letters and post-cards, and 149,957,000 printed papers and samples; in the international service, 24,467,000 letters and post-cards, and 28,206,000 printed papers and samples. There were 3,274 post-offices.

The length of lines of telegraphs in Spain in 1899 was 19,885 English miles; and the length of wire 46,670 English miles. In the year 1899 the number of inland messages was 3,748,805; international, 1,123,957; official, 185,342; total, 5,058,104. The number of telegraph offices was 1,470.

In 1899 there were 57 urban telephone systems and 15 interurban circuits; the total number of telephone stations was 12,401; the total length of telephone line 6,345 miles, and of wire 28,125 miles.

Money and Credit.

On January 25, 1902, the condition of the Bank of Spain was as follows:—

	1,000 Pesetas.
Cash in hand, gold, silver, and bronze	809,523
Portfolio	1,685,016
Public Treasury	524
Advance to Treasury	150,000
Property	10,335
Capital and reserve	170,000
Notes in circulation	1,644,596
Deposits and Accounts current	679,317

The nominal value of the money coined in Spain from 1868 to 1900 was: gold, 1,106,818,010 pesetas; silver, 1,282,392,539 pesetas. In the year 1899-1900, gold was coined to the amount of 16,518,420 pesetas, and silver to the nominal amount of 19,714,258 pesetas.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Peseta* of 100 *Centesimos* is of the value of a franc, 9½d., or 25·225 pesetas to the pound sterling, but the actual value is about 7½d.

Gold coins in common use are 20, 10, and 5-peseta pieces.

Silver coins are 5-peseta and single peseta pieces.

Both gold and silver coins are of the same weight and fineness as the corresponding French coins.

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* = 101·4 lbs. avoirdupois; the *Libra* = 1·014 lbs. avoirdupois; the *Arroba*, for wine = 3½ imperial gallons; for oil = 2½ imperial gallons; the *Square Vara* = 1·09 vara = 1 yard; the *Fanega* = 1½ imperial bushel.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SPAIN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—The Duke de Mandas.

First Secretary.—Señor Soler.

Second Secretary.—Alejandro Padilla.

Attaché.—Felix Vasquez de Zafra.

Military Attaché.—Major I. de Manzanos.

Naval Attaché.—Captain M. Diaz Inglesias.

There are Consular representatives at London (C.G.), Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool, Newcastle, Aberdeen, Newport, Swansea.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SPAIN.

Ambassador.—Right Hon. Sir H. Mortimer Durand, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. Appointed October 21, 1900.

Secretary.—Ronald Macleay.

Commercial Attaché.—H. W. B. Harrison.

There are Consular representatives at Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao, Cadiz, Coruña, Fernando Po, Malaga, Tenerife.

Colonies.

By the relinquishment of Cuba and the cession of Porto Rico, the Philippine and Sulu Islands, and Guam, the largest of the Ladrone Islands, to the United States in 1898, and of the remaining Ladrone or Marianne Islands, together with the Caroline and Pelew Islands, to Germany by treaty of February 8, 1899, the colonial possessions of Spain were reduced to an area of about 253,000 square miles.

Colonial Possessions	Area: English square miles.	Population
Possessions in Africa:		
Rio de Oro and Adrar	243,000	100,000
Rio Muni	9,000	—
Fernando Po, Annabon, Corisco, Elobey, San Juan	850	30,000
Total, Africa.	252,850	—

For administrative purposes the Canary Islands are considered part of Spain. Rio de Oro and Adrar, stretching southwards along the Sahara coast from the south-western frontier of Morocco, are under the governorship of the Canary Islands, with a sub-governor resident at Rio de Oro. According to the Franco-Spanish convention, promulgated March 29, 1901, the southern boundary of the Rio de Oro and Adrar territory traverses the middle of the Cape Blanco promontory, and then runs eastwards along the parallel of 21° 20' N. lat. till it meets the meridian of 14° W. of Greenwich, whence, turning sharply to the N.W., and afterwards bending to the N.E., it meets the Tropic of Cancer at 13° W. of Greenwich, and thereafter runs due north. The Spanish territory of the Rio Muni on the Gulf of Guinea, extends from the Mouni to the Campo river and the German Kamerun, its eastern boundary being on the meridian of 11° 20' E. of Greenwich. Spain has given to France the right of preemption in case of the sale of any of these African colonies or the adjacent islands.

For the year 1902 the revenues of all the Spanish possessions are estimated to amount to 137,417 pesetas, and their expenditure to 2,137,417 pesetas, leaving 2,000,000 pesetas to be provided by the Spanish Government.

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SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

(SVERIGE OCH NORGE.)

Reigning King.

Oscar II., born January 21, 1829; the third son of King Oscar I., and of Queen Josephine, daughter of Prince Eugene of Leuchtenberg. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, King Carl XV., Sept. 18, 1872. Married June 6, 1857, to Queen *Sophia*, born July 9, 1836, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Gustaf*, Crown Prince, Duke of Wermland, born June 16, 1858. Married Sept. 20, 1881, to Princess Victoria, born Aug. 7, 1862, daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden. Issue, Prince Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Scania, born Nov. 11, 1882; Prince Wilhelm, Duke of Södermanland, born June 17, 1884; and Prince Erik, Duke of Vestmanland, born April 20, 1889.

II. 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.

III. Prince *Carl*, Duke of Westergötland, born Feb. 27, 1861. Married August 27, 1897, to Princess Ingeborg, born Aug. 2, 1878, daughter of the Crown Prince Frederik of Denmark. Issue, Princess Margaretha, born June 25, 1899; and Princess Märtha, born March 28, 1901.

IV. Prince *Eugen*, Duke of Nerika, born Aug. 1, 1865.

King Oscar II. is the fourth sovereign of the House of Ponte Corvo, and grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, Prince de 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 present King.

The royal family of Sweden and Norway have a civil list of 1,321,000 kronor, or 73,340*l.*, from Sweden, and 482,838 kronor, or 26,882*l.*, from Norway. The sovereign, besides, has an annuity of 300,000 kronor, or 16,666*l.*, voted to King Carl XIV. and his successors on the throne of Sweden.

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:—

<i>House of Vasa.</i>		<i>House of Hesse.</i>	
Gustaf I.	1521	Fredrik I.	1720
Eric XIV.	1560	<i>House of Holstein-Gottorp.</i>	
Johan III.	1568	Adolf Fredrik	1751
Sigismund	1592	Gustaf III.	1771
Carl IX.	1599	Gustaf IV. Adolf.	1792
Gustaf II Adolf	1611	Carl XIII.	1809
Christina	1632	<i>House of Ponte Corvo.</i>	
<i>House of Pfalz.</i>		Carl XIV.	1818
Carl X.	1654	Oscar I.	1844
Carl XI.	1660	Carl XV.	1859
Carl XII.	1697	Oscar II.	1872
Ulrika Eleonora	1718		

By the treaty of Kiel, Jan. 14, 1814, Norway was ceded to the King of Sweden by the King of Denmark, but the Norwegian people did not recognise this cession, and declared themselves independent. A Constituent Assembly met at Eidsvold, and having adopted, on May 17, a Constitution, elected the Danish Prince Christian Fredrik King of Norway. The Swedish troops, however, entered Norway without serious resistance, and, the foreign Powers refusing to recognise the newly elected King, the Norwegians were obliged to conclude, August 14, the Convention of Moss, by which the independency of Norway in union with Sweden was solemnly proclaimed. An extraordinary Storting was then convoked, which adopted the modifications in the Constitution made necessary by the union with Sweden, and then elected King Carl XIII. King of Norway, November 4, 1814. The following year was promulgated a charter, the Rikssakt, establishing new fundamental laws on the terms that the union of the two Kingdoms be indissoluble and irrevocable, without prejudice, however, to the separate government, constitution, and code of laws of either Sweden or Norway.

The law of succession is the same in Sweden and Norway. In case of absolute vacancy of the throne, the two Diets assemble for the election of the future sovereign, and should they not be able to agree upon one person, an equal number of Swedish and Norwegian deputies have to meet at the city of Karlstad, in Sweden, for the appointment of the king, this nomination to be absolute. The common affairs are decided upon in a Council of State composed of Swedes and Norwegians. In case of minority of the king, the Council of State exercises the sovereign power until a regent or council of regency is appointed by the united action of the Diets of Sweden and Norway.

1. SWEDEN.

Constitution and Government.

1. CENTRAL 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; 3. The law of royal succession of September 26, 1810; and

4. The law on the liberty of the press of July 16, 1812. According to these statutes, the king must be a member of the Lutheran Church, and have sworn fealty to the laws of the land. His person is inviolable. He has the right to declare war and make peace, after consulting the Council of State. He nominates to all higher appointments, both military and civil; concludes foreign treaties, and has a right to preside in the supreme Court of Justice. The princes of the blood royal, however, are excluded from all civil employments. The king possesses legislative power in matters of political administration, but in all other respects that power is exercised by the Diet in concert with the sovereign, 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. The election of the members takes place by the 'Landstings,' or provincial representations, 25 in number, and the municipal corporations of the towns, not already represented in the 'Landstings,' Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, Norrköping and Gefle. 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 80,000 kronor, or 4,444*l.*, or an annual income of 4,000 kronor, or 223*l.* They are elected for the term of nine years, and obtain no payment for their services. The Second Chamber consists of 230 members, of whom 80 are elected by the towns and 150 by the rural districts. All natives of Sweden, aged 21, possessing real property to the taxed value of 1,000 kronor, or 56*l.*, or farming, for a period of not less than five years, landed property to the taxed value of 6,000 kronor, or 333*l.*, or paying income tax on an annual income of 800 kronor, or 45*l.*, are electors; and all natives, aged 25, possessing the same qualifications, may be elected members of the Second Chamber. The number of qualified electors to the Second Chamber in 1899 was 339,876, or 6·7 of the population, July 136,982, or 40·3 of the electors, actually voted. In the smaller towns and country districts the election may either be direct or indirect, according to the wish of the majority. The election is for the term of three years, and the members obtain salaries for their services, at the rate of 1,200 kronor, or 67*l.*, for each session of four months, or, in the case of an extra session 10 kronor (11*s.*) a day, besides travelling expenses. The salaries and travelling expenses of the deputies are paid out of the public purse. The members of both Chambers are elected by ballot, both in town and country.

—	Male	Female	—	Male	Female
Unmarried	1,481,843	1,460,664	Widowed	88,580	199,930
Married	795,463	804,613	Divorced	1,301	2,587

The following table shows the leading occupations of the people in 1890, including the families and dependents of those directly employed:—

Agriculture, &c.:		Timber works	96,323
Landed and farm proprietors	1,229,601	Various manufactures	533,119
Farmers, overseers, &c.	250,784	Trade and locomotion	309,957
Planters, &c.	400,623	Officials and military	207,276
Crofters, cottagers, &c.	494,421	Learning and literature	43,383
Dairy-keepers	11,882	Medicine, &c.	18,817
Gardeners	15,793	Owners, pensioners, &c.	307,550
Fisheries	34,246	Mechanics, servants, &c.	555,297
Mining and metal works	219,578	Various	86,271

II. 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
1894	131,409	13,958	3,457	27,851	79,444	51,965
1895	134,599	14,438	3,535	28,728	74,368	60,231
1896	134,308	14,855	3,525	29,376	77,259	57,049
1897	132,999	14,933	3,705	30,221	76,558	56,441
1898	136,523	15,641	3,693	30,900	75,949	60,574

2. Emigration.

Year	Immi-grants	Total Emigrants	To America	Year	Immi-grants	Total Emigrants	To America
1893	7,377	40,869	37,321	1896	7,807	19,551	14,874
1894	10,425	13,358	9,529	1897	7,861	14,559	10,100
1895	8,528	18,955	14,982	1898	7,974	13,663	8,534

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The population of Sweden is mainly rural. In 1871 the town population numbered only 551,106, and in 1900, 1,103,951, showing an increase of 100 per cent., or nearly five times the rate of the general average of the Kingdom.

The following towns had more than 10,000 inhabitants at the end of 1900:—

Stockholm	300,624	Jönköping	23,143	Landskrona	14,399
Göteborg	130,619	Örebro	22,013	Eskilstuna	13,663
Malmö	60,857	Lund	16,621	Kalmar	12,715
Norrköping	41,008	Halmstad	15,362	Karlstad	11,869
Gefle	29,522	Borås	15,837	Vesterås	11,999
Helsingborg	24,670	Sundsvall	14,831	Söderhamn	11,258
Karlskrona	23,955	Linköping	14,552	Kristianstad	10,318
Uppsala	22,856				

Religion.

The mass of the population adhere to the Lutheran Protestant Church, recognised as the State religion. There are 12 bishoprics, and 2,571 parishes in 1901. At the census of 1890, the number of 'Evangelical Lutherans' was returned at 4,735,218, the Protestant Dissenters, Baptists, Methodists, and others numbering 44,378, including 23,307 unbaptized children. Of other creeds, there were 1,390 Roman Catholics, 46 Greek-Catholics, 313 Irvingites, 3,402 Jews, and 234 Mormons. No civil disabilities attach to those not of the national religion. The clergy are chiefly supported from the parishes and the proceeds of the Church lands.

Instruction.

The Kingdom has two universities, at Upsala and Lund, the former frequented by 1,384 and the latter by 628 students in the spring of 1901. There are also a state faculty of medicine in Stockholm (250 students) and private philosophical faculties in Stockholm and Göteborg. Education is well advanced in Sweden. In 1900 there were 79 public high schools, with 17,244 pupils; 29 people's high schools, 1,388 pupils; 13 normal schools for elementary school teachers, 1,299 pupils; 2 high and 6 elementary technical schools; 10 navigation schools, 709 pupils; 21 institutions and schools for deaf mutes and blinds; besides medical schools, military schools, veterinary and other special schools. Public elementary instruction is gratuitous and compulsory, and children not attending schools under the supervision of the Government must furnish proofs of having been privately educated. In 1899 there were 11,845 elementary schools, with 16,270 teachers and 741,109 pupils. In 1899 the expenditure on elementary education was 20,169,925 kronor, of which about one-fourth came from the national funds. Among the recruits (Beväring) of 1898 only 0·08 per cent. were unlettered, only 0·37 per cent. unable to write.

Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice is entirely independent of the Government. Two functionaries, the Justitie-Kansler, or Chancellor of Justice, and the Justitie-Ombudsman, or Attorney-General, exercise a control over the administration. The former, appointed by the King, acts also as a counsel for the Crown; while the latter, who is appointed by the Diet, has to extend a general supervision over all the courts of law. The Kingdom, which possesses one Supreme Court of Judicature, is divided into 3 high court districts and 208 district courts divisions, of which 90 are urban districts and 118 country districts.

In town these district courts (or courts of first instance) are held by the burgomaster and his assessors; in the country by a judge and 12 jurors—peasant proprietors—the judge alone deciding, unless the jurors unanimously differ from him, when their decision prevails. In Sweden trial by jury only exists for affairs of the press.

In 1899, 1,974 men and 250 women were sentenced for serious crimes; at the end of 1899, 1,494 hard-labour prisoners.

Pauperism.

Each commune is bound to assist children under 15 years of age, if their circumstances require it, and all who from age or disease are unable to support themselves. In other cases the communal poor board decides what course to take. Each commune and each town (which may be divided) constitutes a poor district, and in each is a board of public assistance. In 1899 these districts possessed workhouses and similar establishments to the number of 1,850, capable of lodging 50,021 people.

or cottage, with a piece of ground attached, which remains his own during the whole period of service, sometimes extending to thirty years, but he may instead take money payment. There is about 200 days' training in two years for recruits in the infantry and 400 days' in two years in the cavalry, after which they are annually called out for 22 or 23 days' practice.

3. The *Värnpligtige*, or conscription troops, drawn by annual levy from the male population between the ages of 21 and 40 years, of which the first 12 classes are called *Beväring*, the 8 others *Landstorm*. The right of purchasing substitutes, which formerly existed, was abolished by the Diet in 1872. The *Värnpligtige* are divided among the *Värfsvade* and the *Indelta* troops, and are mobilised with these. The *Beväring* undergoes in the infantry, in some of the artillery and engineers, and in the train, 180 days training in the second, and 30 days in the third and fourth years; in the other forces in all 365 days, of which 281 are for recruits and 42 days' practice in the second and third years. During the years 1902-1907 the periods of exercise are a little shorter. The *Landstorm* is in time of war formed in separate troops. *Beväring* of first year, about 29,000 men; of the 12 years, about 250,000. *Landstorm* of the 8 years, about 200,000.

The total peace strength of the armed forces of Sweden (exclusive of the *Värnpligtige*), according to the re-organization carried out in 1901, consists of about:—

Permanent Army	Officers	Non-commissioned Officers	Musicians	Men (exclusive of Musicians)	Civil and Civil-Military persons	Total	Field-guns	Horses
Generals	9	—	—	—	—	9	—	18
General Staff, Staff-College, &c.	39	2	—	—	229	270	—	78
Infantry	1,246	938	938	23,792	564	27,478	—	241
Cavalry	250	162	160	2,810	234	3,616	—	6,000
Artillery	455	400	165	2,582	313	3,915	240	2,929
Engineers	128	108	47	775	78	1,136	—	218
Train	90	108	48	426	104	776	—	324
Total	2,217	1,718	1,358	30,385	1,522	37,200	240	9,808
Reserves	725	517	81	—	101	1,424	—	—

The Swedish navy is maintained wholly for coast defence. In September 1892, a committee appointed to consider the subject recommended a considerable increase in the floating strength. The navy consists of the following vessels: Armoured coast defence turret ships—First class, 10, of which 7 completed; second class 4; third class, 9; steam corvettes, 3; torpedo

cruisers, 5; gunboats and despatch vessels, 13; torped boats of 65 to 100 tons, 15, of which 13 completed; of 40 to 60 tons, 11, of which 9 completed, and school and other ships of various types, 13.

The following is a list of the principal armour-clad ships:—

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement tons	Extreme armouring inches	Armament	Torpedo tubes	Indicated horse power	Nominal speed knots
1	<i>John Ericsson</i>	1865	1,500	10·8	2 5·9 in., 2 6 pr. Q. F.	—	380	7·5
2	<i>Thordön</i>	1866	1,500	10·4	2 4·7 Q. F., 8 3-pr. Q. F.	—	380	6·7
3	<i>Tirring</i>	1867	1,500	10·4	2 4·7 Q. F., 8 6-pr. Q. F.	—	380	6·8
4	<i>Löke</i>	1871	1,600	17·8	2 9·4 in.	—	430	8·5
5	<i>Svea</i>	1886	3,100	11·8	2 10 in. 44·7 in. Q. F. 14 Q. F. guns of smaller calibre	1	3,640	16·3
6	<i>Göta</i>	1891	3,290	11·7	1 8·2 in., 7 5·9 in., 13 Q. F. guns of smaller calibre	1	4,750	16·9
7	<i>Thule</i>	1893	3,300	11·7	2 10 in. 45·9 in. 13 Q. F. guns of smaller calibre	2	4,740	16·2
8	<i>Oden</i>	1897	3,500	10·0	2 10 in. 44·7 in. Q. F. 14 Q. F. guns of smaller calibre	1	5,330	16·8
9	<i>Njord</i>	1899	3,500	9·5	2 10 in., 6 4·7 in. Q. F. 14 Q. F.	1	5,350	16·8
10	<i>Thor</i>				2 8·2 in. Q. F., 6 5·9 in. Q. F., 12 Q. F. guns of smaller calibre.	2	5,500	17
11	<i>Dristigheten</i>	1900	3,500	8·0	2 8·3 in. Q. F., 6 5·9 in. Q. F. 12 Q. F.	2	5,550	17
12	3 others	Bldg.	3,650	7·0				

All of the torpedo cruisers have quick-firing guns (4·7 in.). A committee has reported upon the question of fixed defences, and a plan has been laid down to complete, within ten years, the defences of Karlskrona, Karlsborg, and the Island of Gotland, to erect new works at Waxholm and Oscar-Fredriksborg for the defence of Stockholm, and to fortify Boden and Gothenburg.

The personnel of the Royal Navy is divided into three classes, viz.: 1. The Active List; 2. The Reserve; 3. The *Beväring*. On the active list are 5 flag-officers, 7 commodores, 13 captains, 14 commanders, 71 lieutenant-commanders, 63 lieutenants, 29 sub-lieutenants, while about 150 commissioned officers belong to the Reserve.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The number of farms in cultivation in 1899 was 335,410; of these there were of 2 hectares and under, 74,713; 2 to 20 hectares, 219,096; 20 to 100 hectares, 33,110; 100 and above, 3,216. Of the total land area of Sweden 8·6 per cent. is under cultivation, 3·5 per cent. under natural meadows, and 49·3 per cent. under forests, the products of which form a staple export.

The following table shows, in thousands of hectares, the area under the chief crops in 1899, and, in thousands of hectolitres, the yield in 1900:—

Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Mixed Grain	Pulses	Potatoes
75·4 1,849·6	409·7 9,165·3	220·7 5,210·7	820·5 24,411·4	126·0 3,993·8	48·2 858·3	157·5 24,643·9

The value of all cereal crops in 1899 was estimated at 252·3 million kronor. At the end of 1899 Sweden had 525,256 horses, 2,583,065 head of cattle

1,283,786 sheep and lambs, 810,839 pigs. In 1880 34,000 head of cattle and 29,000 sheep were exported, in 1899 respectively, 3,467 and 2,995.

II. MINES AND MINERALS.

Mining is one of the most important departments of Swedish industry, and the working of the iron mines in particular is making constant progress by the introduction of new machinery. There were raised in the year 1900, throughout the Kingdom, 2,607,925 tons of iron ore. The pig-iron produced amounted to 518,787 tons; the bar iron to 329,965 tons. Of iron ore in 1898 1,439,860 tons, and in 1899 1,628,011 tons were exported; of pig-iron, 91,719 tons in 1898, and 93,895 tons in 1899; of bar iron, 162,862 in 1898, and 167,847 in 1899. There were also raised in 1900 5,300 tons of silver and lead ore, 22,725 tons of copper ore, 61,044 tons of zinc ore, and 2,651 tons of manganese ore. The gold produced amounted to 88.48 kilogrammes, the silver to 1,927, the lead to 1,423,874, the copper to 136,007. There are not inconsiderable veins of coal in the southern parts of Sweden, giving 252,320 tons of coal in 1900. In 1900 there were 30,738 persons engaged in mining.

Commerce.

The total customs duties levied were in 1896 42,339,086 kronor, in 1897 43,755,018 kronor, in 1898 52,211,885 kronor, in 1899 60,366,953 kronor, and in 1900 57,731,764 kronor. The value of the imports subject to duty in 1899 was 271,885,917 kronor; and of duty-free imports, 232,902,766 kronor.

The imports and exports of Sweden have been as follows:—

—	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
Imports .	Kronor 351,173,005	Kronor 344,290,247	Kronor 358,314,718	Kronor 408,332,270	Kronor 455,249,246	Kronor 504,788,683
Exports .	298,625,234	311,434,290	340,283,042	358,195,467	344,909,154	358,184,767

The following were the values of the leading imports and exports for two years:—

—	Imports 1898	Imports 1899	Exports 1898	Exports 1899
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Textile manufactures	45,315,901	46,738,248	1,751,192	1,579,218
Corn and flour	40,023,651	49,927,777	5,014,728	4,850,080
Colonial wares	37,082,758	38,634,760	158,964	135,289
Raw textile material and yarn	41,625,713	47,818,471	737,760	1,252,671
Minerals, of imports mostly coal . . .	62,085,426	82,388,962	19,148,458	21,421,309
Metal goods, machinery, &c. . . .	69,781,528	74,605,197	18,605,262	22,585,054
Live animals and animal food	21,766,469	23,542,296	51,345,869	48,128,649
Hair, hides, and other animal products	27,392,871	24,459,229	4,059,477	4,360,564
Metals, raw and partly wrought . . .	20,616,041	13,159,371	36,117,444	43,513,013
Timber, wrought and unwrought . . .	5,526,290	4,751,465	177,324,433	178,553,581
Paper and paper manufactures	4,369,290	4,745,770	9,430,960	11,700,764
Other articles	79,663,408	94,617,737	21,214,647	20,158,575
Total	455,248,346	504,788,683	344,909,154	358,184,767

The values of imports and exports are calculated according to average prices in Swedish port, exclusive of Customs duties. For most of these average prices merchants are consulted by the Board of Trade (Kommers-Kollegium), and the values thus obtained are published in the Board's annual report on commerce. The quantities in the Customs

returns are most exactly given for imports. For the quantities of exports the statements of exporters are relied on. Imports are recorded as from the country of the last port of shipment, and exports as to the country which is their immediate destination. The figures record the special trade. The returns of the trade between Sweden and Norway may be considered as not corresponding with the real commerce.

The following shows the value of the trade with the principal countries with which Sweden deals:—

Country	Imports from (1898)	Imports from (1899)	Exports to (1898)	Exports to (1899)
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Great Britain	139,144,430	154,563,118	148,648,957	157,198,342
Germany	158,059,087	184,113,227	49,568,170	54,860,864
Denmark	58,614,372	60,681,189	43,446,253	43,298,276
Norway	21,085,441	20,449,954	5,549,007	6,451,052
Russia (including Finland)	27,087,525	28,502,131	17,112,784	15,861,424
France	8,018,133	8,992,214	28,180,836	29,065,568
Spain	1,495,174	1,767,701	1,420,183	2,851,295
Netherlands	10,190,863	10,390,719	25,349,771	25,666,540
Belgium	16,133,043	16,804,527	13,463,054	13,783,461
United States	10,396,641	10,466,964	91,057	—
Other countries	5,024,637	8,056,939	12,079,082	9,147,945
Total	455,249,346	504,788,683	344,909,154	358,184,767

The following table shows the trade between Sweden and the United Kingdom according to the Board of Trade Returns:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Sweden	9,524,137	9,839,146	9,736,931	10,048,739	10,635,060
Exports of British produce to Sweden	8,206,033	3,565,422	3,998,470	4,796,316	5,421,746

The following table shows the chief articles of import into the United Kingdom from Sweden:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Wood & timber	4,488,381	5,224,978	5,055,513	5,238,064	5,942,896
Oats	222,823	51,406	86,637	211,144	34,144
Bar iron	510,511	464,195	478,937	474,695	447,161
Iron and steel manufactures	253,500	313,584	227,728	243,704	347,175
Pig iron	323,473	288,324	291,548	328,741	360,782
Butter	1,664,685	1,515,705	1,501,688	1,246,137	1,013,775
Matches	204,999	223,834	245,906	231,478	268,233

The leading exports of British home produce to Sweden in 1900 were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 664,865*l.*; coals, 2,435,645*l.*; cotton manufactures and yarn, 387,533*l.*; woollen manufactures and yarn, 278,569*l.*; machinery, 293,154*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The Swedish mercantile marine engaged both in the home and foreign trade on January 1, 1900, was as follows:—

	Sailing		Steam.		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
20-100 tons	1,268	64,688	290	14,604	1,558	79,292
100-500 "	693	163,399	373	80,066	1,066	243,465
500-1,000 "	68	47,281	130	96,580	198	143,861
Above 1,000 tons . .	11	13,880	79	107,171	90	121,051
Total	2,040	289,248	872	298,421	2,912	587,669

The port of Göteborg had the largest shipping in 1899—namely, 232 vessels of 105,965 tons; and next to it came Stockholm, possessing 205 vessels of a total burthen of 70,873 tons.

Vessels entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast in 1899, as follows:—

	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Entered:						
Swedish	9,296	2,099,678	8,191	1,011,583	17,477	3,111,261
Foreign	5,420	1,760,394	11,811	3,807,926	16,731	5,074,250
Total entered . . .	14,706	3,866,002	19,502	4,819,509	34,208	8,185,511
Cleared:						
Swedish	12,709	2,412,301	4,858	747,477	17,567	3,159,778
Foreign	9,297	3,369,364	7,428	1,670,094	16,725	5,039,458
Total cleared . . .	22,006	5,781,665	12,286	2,417,571	34,292	8,199,236
Total entered & cleared 1899	36,712	9,647,667	31,788	6,737,080	68,500	16,384,757
" " " 1897	34,475	8,378,787	31,147	6,499,026	65,622	14,877,813
" " " 1896	33,584	7,897,303	32,002	6,222,501	65,586	14,119,804

Internal Communications.

In 1899 100,923 ships and boats passed through the canals of Sweden.

At the end of 1899 the total length of railways in Sweden was 6,649 miles, of which 2,288 miles belonged to the State. The receipts in 1898 were 77,187,046 kronor, and expenses 44,005,801 kronor. The total cost of construction for the State railways to the end of 1898 was 331,762,506 kronor, and for private railways 332,391,224 kronor. The total number of passengers on the State railways in 1898 was 9,239,258; weight of goods carried on State railways, 5,808,813 tons; private railways 13,009,823 tons of goods, and 16,231,068 passengers.

The length of all the telegraph lines at the end of 1899 was 9,049 miles, and of wires 28,269 miles. Of the lines, 5,470 miles, and of the wire, 16,358 miles belonged to the State telegraph, and the remainder to the railways. There were 1,682 telegraph offices. The number of despatches sent in the year 1899 was 2,643,742, including 306,643 in transit. In 1899 there were about 89,000 miles of wire and about 76,000 instruments employed in the telephone service.

The Swedish Post Office carried 264,214,682 letters, post-cards, journals, &c., in the year 1899. The number of post-offices at the end of the year was 2,937. The total receipts of the Post Office in 1899 amounted to 11,121,372

kronor, and the total expenditure to 10,259,599 kronor, leaving a surplus of 861,773 kronor.

Money and Credit.

The Riksbank, or National Bank of Sweden, belongs entirely to the State and is managed by directors elected for three years by the Diet, except one, the president, who is designated by the king. It is a bank of exchange to regulate financial relations with foreign countries, it accepts deposits of money, and on sufficient security it lends money for purposes in which there is no speculative element. The Bank is under the guarantee of the Diet, its capital and reserve capital are fixed by its constitution, and its note circulation is limited by the value of its metallic stock and its assets in current accounts at home and abroad; but its actual circulation is kept far within this limit.

The following table gives statistics of the National Bank, private banks, and joint-stock banks in Sweden for January 1, 1901:—

Assets	National Bank	Private Banks	Joint-stock Banks
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Mortgages	—	66,916,974	—
Real estate	—	8,924,542	5,994,700
Coin and bullion	45,016,138	24,502,658	13,540,791
Accounts with other banks .	22,243,378	55,386,739	25,715,818
State notes and bills . . .	18,164,133	50,194,816	35,795,613
Stocks, shares, mortgages, &c. .	—	720,407	72,250,256
Bills	84,923,195	241,969,323	120,619,682
Loans, public obligations, shares, &c.	35,915,847	240,267,647	151,330,469
Cash credits, &c.	16,125,581	148,618,520	107,294,953
Totals	222,388,272	837,501,631	532,542,282
Liabilities			
Bank notes and bills	74,068,877	104,542,960	11,565,940
Liabilities with other banks .	11,467,323	49,293,081	32,991,730
Deposits	8,640	389,801,639	158,606,667
Capital	50,000,000	91,912,600	84,889,008
Reserve	6,000,000	37,622,000	28,443,356
To be paid out to the public treasury	—	—	—
Various liabilities	64,547,369	155,167,703	213,558,973
To further disposition . . .	16,296,063	9,161,648	2,486,608
Totals	222,388,272	837,501,631	532,542,282

The savings-banks statistics (exclusive of Post Office) are as follows:—

	1895	1896	1897	1898
Number of depositors at end of year	1,124,298	1,141,469	1,169,093	1,202,068
Deposits at end of year, kronor .	348,441,088	369,707,290	394,667,865	415,436,950
Capital and reserve fund, ditto .	31,383,447	32,634,284	34,316,944	36,215,998

At the end of 1899 the Post Office Savings Bank had 556,544 depositors and 59,934,156 kronor of deposits.

2. NORWAY.

Constitution and Government.

I. CENTRAL 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, or Great Court, the representative of the sovereign people. The King, however, possesses the right of veto over laws passed by the Storting, but only for a limited period. The royal veto may be exercised twice; but if the same bill pass three Storthings 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. New elections take place every three years. The meetings take place *suo jure*, and not by any writ from the King or the executive. They begin on the first weekday after October 10 each year, and must receive the sanction of the King to sit longer than two months. Every Norwegian citizen of twenty-five 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, for instance, actual receiving of parish relief. Under the same conditions citizens thirty years of age, and having resided in Norway for ten years, are qualified to be elected. The mode of election is indirect. Every third year the people choose their deputies, one to fifty voters in towns where the election is administered by the magistrate, and one to a hundred in rural districts, where the election is presided over by the bailiff (*lensmand*) or other member of the election-committee. The deputies afterwards assemble and elect from among themselves, or from among the other qualified voters of the district, the Storting representatives. Former members of the Council of State can be elected representatives of any district of the Kingdom without regard to their residence. No new election takes place for vacancies, which are filled by the persons already elected for that purpose, or, if not, who received the second largest number of votes. At the election in 1900 the

number of electors was 440,174, or 19·73 per cent. of total population, while 238,617 votes, or 54·21 per cent. of the whole number, were recorded. The Storting has 114 members—38 from towns, 76 from rural districts.

The Storting, when assembled, divides itself into two houses, the 'Lagthing' 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 Thing nominates its own presidents. The principal ordinary business of the Storting is to enact or repeal laws, to impose taxes, to supervise the financial affairs of the kingdom, to vote the amounts required for the public expenditure, and to examine treaties concluded with foreign Powers. Questions relating to laws must be considered by each house 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 houses 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 Lagthing to be either accepted or rejected. If the Odelsting and Lagthing do not agree, the two houses 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 Lagthing and the ordinary members of the supreme court of justice (*Højesteret*) form a high court of justice (the *Rigsret*) for the impeachment and trial of Ministers, members of the *Højesteret*, and members of the Storting. While in session, every member of the Storting has an allowance of twelve kroner (13s. 4d.) a day, besides travelling expenses.

The executive is represented by the King, who exercises his authority through a Council of State, composed of two Ministers of State and at least seven Councillors. Two of the Councillors, who change every year, together with one of the Ministers, form a delegation of the Council of State, residing at Stockholm, near the King. Ministers and Councillors of State are entitled to be present in the Storting and to take part in the discussions, when public, but without a vote. The following are the members of the Council of State, November 6, 1900:—

(1.) Council of State at Kristiania.

Minister of State.—Johannes Wilhelm Christian Steen.

Department of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction.—Vilhelm Andreas Wezelsen.

Department of Justice.—Ole Anton Gram.

Department of the Interior.—J. W. C. Steen, Minister of State.

Department of Agriculture.—Wollert Konow.

Department of Public Works.—Jørgen Gundersen Lørdal.

Department of Finance and Customs.—Elias Sundt.

Department of Defence.—Lieut.-Colonel Hans Georg Jacob Stang.

Revision of Public Accounts Department.—W. Konow.

(2.) Delegation of the Council at Stockholm.

Otto Albert Blehr, Minister of State.

Captain-Commodore Christian Sparre.

Søren Tobias Arstad.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The administrative division of the country is into twenty districts, each governed by a chief executive functionary (Amtmand), viz., the towns of Kristiania and Bergen, and 18 'Amts' (counties). There are 40 towns, 22 'Ladesteder' (ports), and 541 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 (Formænd), elected by and from among the representatives, who are four times the number of the 'Formænd'. The representatives elect conjointly every third year from among the 'Formænd' a chairman and a deputy chairman. All the chairmen of the rural communes of an Amt form with the Amtmand the 'Amtsting' (county diet), which meets yearly to settle the budget of the Amt. The Amtmand is the chairman of the diet. The towns and the ports form 60 communes, also governed by a council (5 to 21), and representatives (four times the size of the council); a chairman and a deputy chairman are yearly elected. The members of the local governing bodies are elected under the same conditions as the Storting, with the exception that a limited suffrage was in 1901 accorded to women.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

Norway has an area of 124,445 English square miles; at the census of January 1, 1891, the population amounted to 2,000,917; on December 3, 1900, the population amounted to 2,239,880.

The area and population of the twenty districts (Amter) were as follows:—

Amter.	Area: English square miles	Population Jan. 1, 1891	Population Dec. 3, 1900	Pop. per square mile 1900
Kristiania (town)	6	151,239	227,626	37,937.7
Akershus	2,055	99,111	116,228	56.6
Smaalenene	1,600	120,360	136,886	85.6
Hedemarken	10,621	119,129	126,182	11.9
Kristians	9,793	108,076	116,280	11.9
Buskerud	5,790	104,769	112,676	19.4
Jarlsberg og Larvik	896	100,957	104,554	116.7
Bratsberg	5,865	92,034	99,052	16.9
Nedene	3,609	81,043	79,935	22.1
Lister og Mandal	2,805	78,738	81,567	29.0
Stavanger	3,532	117,008	127,592	36.1
Søndre Bergenhus	6,026	128,213	135,752	22.5
Bergen (town)	5	53,684	72,251	14,450.2
Nordre Bergenhus	7,132	87,552	89,041	12.5
Romsdal	5,788	127,806	136,137	23.5
Søndre Trondhjem	7,184	123,817	135,382	18.8
Nordre Trondhjem	8,791	81,236	83,433	9.5
Nordland	14,517	131,850	152,144	10.4
Tromsø	10,134	65,125	74,362	7.3
Finmarken	18,296	29,170	32,800	1.8
Total	124,445	2,000,917	2,239,880	18

In 1900 there were 1,087,479 males, and 1,152,401 females.

Conjugal condition of the domiciled population, 1891:—

—	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not stated
Males	602,962	323,935	37,660	308	1,046
Females	627,498	325,952	80,263	426	867

Of the total population in 1891, 1,526,788 (76.3 per cent.) were domiciled in rural districts, and 474,129 (23.7 per cent.) in towns.

Of the total population in 1891, 1,940,726 were born in Norway, 38,017 in Sweden, 2,475 in Denmark, 2,661 in Finland, 1,738 in Germany, 655 in Great Britain or Ireland. In 1891 the number of Laps was 20,786, and of Fins, 9,378.

In 1891 the population was divided according to occupation as follows:—

Occupation	Employers, &c.	Clerks, overseers, &c.	Workmen and women	Dependents of families, &c.	Total
Administrative and professional	Male 4,368 Female 1,684	12,148 3,972	2,949 1,830	16,162 15,769	35,627 23,255
Agriculture, &c.	Male 112,143 Female 11,216	8,231 512	126,217 74,346	166,774 161,477	408,365 247,551
Fisheries	Male 41,072 Female 297	188 1	14,455 748	33,687 32,053	89,402 33,099
Mines, metal works, and other industries	Male 34,998 Female 29,731	5,269 304	87,089 20,120	85,204 84,844	212,560 134,990
Commerce	Male 13,991 Female 6,199	10,648 4,798	9,923 2,942	M. 55,284 F. 56,745	181,360 71,926
Transport	Male 3,575 Female 302	11,667 475	26,272 465		
Domestic work	Male — Female 305,267	42 13,077	10,843 137,113	2,593 2,585	13,478 458,042
Occupation not stated	Male 1703 Female 2593	79 38	4,782 3,654	4,204 3,910	9,235 7,861
Living on private fortune, annuitants, &c.	Male 26,612 Female 31,109	— —	— —	3,951 4,555	30,563 35,664
Charity, public or private	Male — Female —	— —	— —	20,700 24,987	20,700 24,987
Total	Male 236,929 Female 386,064	43,272 23,177	282,530 241,218	388,559 386,925	951,290 1,037,334
Male and female	622,993	66,449	523,748	775,484	1,988,874

1 Married women in their own households.

2 Comprising servants, children, &c., living in the house.

3 Social condition unknown.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

1. Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Year	Marriages	Births (exc. still-born)	Stillborn	Illegitimate, living	Deaths (exc. still-born)	Excess of Births
1895	13,339	62,932	1,634	4,464	32,189	30,743
1896	13,962	63,308	1,632	4,598	31,574	31,734
1897	14,220	63,417	1,588	4,844	32,389	31,028
1898	15,039	64,821	1,592	4,914	32,693	32,128
1899	15,530	67,013	1,690	4,949	36,563	30,450

2. Emigration.

Place of Destination	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
United States . . .	5,391	6,153	6,584	4,580	4,805	6,466	10,655
British North America . . .	22	6	22	3	13	51	112
Other countries . . .	29	48	73	86	41	182	164
Total . . .	5,442	6,207	6,679	4,669	4,859	6,699	10,931

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

At the census taken December 3, 1900, the number of towns with a population of above 100,000 was one, above 20,000 four, above 10,000 seven, above 5,000 nine. The population of the principal towns, December 3, 1900, was:—

Kristiania . . .	227,626	Fredrikstad . . .	14,635
Bergen . . .	72,251	Kristiansund . . .	12,050
Trondhjem . . .	38,180	Fredrikshald . . .	11,957
Stavanger . . .	30,613	Aalesund . . .	11,777
Drammen . . .	23,093	Skien . . .	11,394
Kristiansand . . .	14,666	Larvik . . .	10,668

Religion and Instruction.

The evangelical Lutheran religion is the national Church and the only one endowed by the State. Its clergy are nominated by the King. All other Christian sects (except Jesuits) as well as the Jews are tolerated, and free to exercise their religion within the limits prescribed by the law and public order. Ecclesiastically Norway is divided into 6 bishoprics, 63 *Promstier* (provostships, or archdeaconries), 482 *Præstegjeld* (clerical districts). In 1891 there were 30,685 dissenters, including 1,004 Roman Catholics, 8,187 Methodists, 4,228 Baptists, 348 Mormons, 231 Quakers.

Education is compulsory, the school age being from six and a half in towns and seven in the country to fourteen. In 1897 (the latest date for which there are statistics) there were in the country 5,991 public elementary schools with 257,440 pupils, and in towns 2,241 classes with 71,577 pupils; the amount expended on both being 8,901,523 kroner, of which 2,473,443 kroner was granted by the State, the rest being provided in towns by the towns themselves, in rural districts partly by the separate parish communes, partly by the county communes (*Amtskommuner*). There are 85 secondary schools:

14 public, 42 communal, 29 private. Of the secondary schools 20 have a higher department for classics, or mathematics, or both, viz. 14 public, 1 communal, 5 private. Most of the secondary schools are mixed, 15 are for girls alone: 1 communal, 14 private. The number of pupils in the secondary schools in the session 1897-98 was 15,793. Besides these, 69 communal and private schools have 3,414 pupils more or less advanced. There were in 1897, 6 public normal schools and 6 private, with 810 students. Kristiania has a University, attended in 1899 by about 1,400 students. In the financial year 1899-1900 it has, besides its own incomes amounting to 215,778 kroner, a subsidy of 492,678 kroner from the State.

Justice and Crime.

For civil justice Norway is divided into 109 districts, each with an inferior court. Of these 82 are rural courts, divided into 461 circuits. The other courts are in towns. There are 3 superior courts, having each one chief justice and two other justices, and one supreme court for the whole kingdom (*Højesteret*), consisting of 1 president and at least 6 other justices. There is a court of mediation (*Førligelseskommission*) in each town and *Herråd* (district), consisting of two men chosen by the electors, before which, as a rule, civil cases must first be brought.

According to the law of criminal procedure of July 1, 1887, all criminal cases (not military, or coming under the *Rigsret*—the court for impeachments) shall be tried either by jury (*Lagmandsret*), or *Meddomsret*.

The *Lagmandsret* consists of three judges (1 *Lagmand*, or president), and 10 jurors (*Lagrettemænd*). The Kingdom is divided into 5 jury districts (*Lagdømmer*), each having its chief judge (*Lagmand*). Each district is divided into circuits, corresponding, as a rule, to the counties (*Amt*), in which courts are held at fixed times. The *Meddomsret* consists of the judge and is held in the district of the inferior court, and 2 assistant judges (not professional) summoned for each case. The *Lagmandsret* takes cognisance of the higher classes of offences. The *Meddomsret* is for the trial of other offences, and is also a court of first instance.

The prosecutions are directed by the State advocates (*Statsadvokater*), 13 in number subordinate to one *Rigsadvokat*.

The number of persons convicted of crimes was: in 1897, 3,409; in 1896 3,075; in 1895, 2,850; in 1894, 2,948; in 1893, 2,949. For offences against public order and police, penalties were, in 1897, inflicted upon 47,849 persons.

There are four convict prisons (1 a penitentiary); inmates, March 31, 1900, 742 (643 were males and 99 females). In the asylum for insane offenders at same time 24 patients.

There are, besides, 54 district prisons, in which, in 1899, 14,149 persons were detained. There are 7 reformatory schools for neglected children, 4 for boys and 3 for girls. Two of these reformatories (1 for girls and 1 for boys) receive only children who, having committed serious crimes or otherwise shown serious moral delinquency, require rigorous treatment. The others receive neglected children against whom there have been no serious charges. In the stricter reformatories children may be kept from the age of 12 to that of 21 years; in the more lenient, from their 6th to their 18th year of age. The number of children in reformatories at the end of June, 1901, was about 350 boys and 50 girls.

The police force of Kristiania numbers 523 men, including 18 superior functionaries.

Pauperism.

In Norway the relief of the poor is mostly provided for by local taxation but certain expenditure is also borne by the *Amt* (counties) and by the State.

The number of persons receiving relief amounted to 80,135 in 1898, 80,178 in 1897, 80,248 in 1896, 78,439 in 1895, 80,749 in 1894. In 1898 10,155, 1897 10,606, 1896 11,081, 1895 12,335, 1894 10,275 persons are included who have only been medically relieved.

Finance.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for each of the last five years in thousands of kroner:—

Revenue					Expenditure				
Years ending	Direct Taxes	Indirect Taxes	Other Sources	Total	Defence	Debt	Public Works	General	Total
June 30	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.
1896	4,529	31,249	22,764	71,932 ¹	17,635	5,500	16,465	29,563	69,163
1897	4,634	35,792	25,150	69,047 ²	22,651	6,882	16,553	30,644	76,730
1898	5,111	41,801	28,501	80,065 ³	19,536	7,195	18,755	32,545	78,031
1899	5,705	48,508	29,913	95,885 ⁴	22,080	7,534	21,467	37,343	88,424
March 31 (½ year)	5,253	36,525	24,135	78,827 ⁵	20,772	5,344	18,569	31,278	75,963

¹ Including 13,990,000 kroner raised by loans.

² " 3,471,200 " "

³ " 4,652,400 " "

⁴ " 11,564,339 " "

⁵ " 12,914,076 " "

The following table shows the principal heads of the budget for two years, ending March 31:—

Source of Revenue	1900-01	1901-02	Branches of Expenditure	1900-01	1901-02
	Kroner	Kroner		Kroner	Kroner
Income Tax . . .	5,100,000	5,300,000	Civil list . . .	542,147	592,032
Customs . . .	35,000,000	35,000,000	Storting . . .	881,500	732,000
Excise on spirits . . .	4,300,000	4,800,000	The Ministries . . .	1,627,938	1,621,776
" " malt . . .	4,000,000	4,100,000	Church & education . . .	9,117,571	10,089,485
Succession tax . . .	560,000	800,000	Justice . . .	7,039,562	7,263,929
Stamps . . .	1,070,000	1,170,000	Interior . . .	4,769,251	5,709,929
Judicial fees . . .	900,000	1,100,000	Post, telegraphs, &c. . .	12,849,141	10,330,330
Mines . . .	445,920	449,000	State railways . . .	22,036,470	19,943,174
Post Office . . .	5,100,000	5,300,000	Roads, canals, ports, &c. . .	4,677,717	4,664,176
Telegraphs . . .	2,350,000	3,500,000	Finance and customs . . .	4,064,958	4,282,572
State property . . .	3,283,741	4,105,154	Mines . . .	597,130	608,150
Railways . . .	12,224,400	12,608,600	Amortisation of debt . . .	2,380,376	2,691,559
Miscellaneous . . .	7,186,696	7,622,453	Interest " " " . . .	6,436,422	7,481,557
Balance . . .	18,120,313 ¹	11,444,793 ²	Army . . .	14,471,160	13,809,600
			Navy . . .	4,485,000	4,120,000
			Foreign affairs . . .	782,020	781,158
			Miscellaneous . . .	2,862,707	4,678,773
			Balance . . .	—	—
	99,641,070	97,300,000		99,641,070	97,300,000

¹ Kroner 14,357,113 raised by loans for railways, telegraphs and telephones, and kroner 3,765,200 from cash.

² Loans for railways, telegraphs and telephones.

The following table shows the amortisation, growth, and interest of the public debt for the years named, ending June 30:—

Years ending June 30	Amortisation	Growth	Interest	Amount at the end of the year
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
1896	532,407	13,572,000	4,957,772	157,353,033
1897	1,458,582	25,444,233	5,894,671	181,338,684
1898	2,167,424	1,000,000	5,978,265	180,171,260
1899	2,502,115	20,880,000	5,992,888	198,549,146 ¹
1900 ²	1,180,058	33,695,906	4,158,858	231,064,994

¹ Including the unredeemable debt of 245,472 kroner.

² Nine months ending March 31.

The taxation for communal purposes amounted for the rural communes to 13,377,606 kroner, and for the towns to 15,371,137 kroner in 1899.

Defence.

The most important fortresses of Norway are Oscarsborg and the new fortresses by Agdenes, Bergen, Tönsberg, and Christianssand S.; the other fortresses, Fredrikstad, Fredriksten, Carljohansvaern, Akershus in Kristiania, Trondhjem, and Vardö, are of little importance.

The troops of the Kingdom are raised mainly by conscription, and to a small extent by enlistment. By the terms of three laws voted by the Storting in 1866, 1876, and 1885, the land forces are divided into the troops of the Line, the Landvaern, the Landstorm or final levy. All young men past the twenty-second year of age are liable to the conscription. The young men in the line raised by conscription have to go through a first training in the school of recruits, extending over 48 days in the infantry, in the fortress and mountain artillery, 60 days in the engineers, 80 days in the field artillery, and 90 days in the cavalry. They are then put into the battalions, which in the second, third, and fourth year in the artillery, cavalry and engineers, and the second and third year in the infantry, under ordinary circumstances, have an annual practice of 24 days, after which the men are sent on furlough, with obligation to meet when ordered. The Landvaern of the seventh year has a 24 days' practice, in which also the recruits take part. The train has a school of recruits, extending over 60 days for the engineers, and 18 days in the other arms. The nominal term of service is 16 years, divided between 6 years in the Line, 6 years in the Landvaern, and 4 years in the Landstorm. The Landvaern and Landstorm is only liable to service within the frontiers of the Kingdom. Every man capable of bearing arms, and not placed in one of the said categories, is in time of war liable to do service in the reserve of the Landstorm, from the eighteenth to the fiftieth year of age.

The troops of the line numbered about 30,000 men, with 900 officers. The number of troops of the line actually under arms can never exceed, even in war, 18,000 men without the consent of the Storting. The King has permission to transfer, for the purpose of common military exercises, a number of men not exceeding 3,000, from Norway to Sweden and from Sweden to Norway, but only for (at most) six weeks annually. The troops of the Landvaern and the Landstorm numbered about 50,000 men with 800 officers.

The infantry consists of 5 brigades of 4 battalions of Line, Landvaern, and Landstorm, of 4 companies. For each brigade there is a school of sub-officers. His Majesty's guard consists of 2 companies of riflemen. In 1899 are organised two companies of cyclists.

Cavalry.—3 corps of Line, Landvaern and Landstorm, each consisting of 3 (1 corps 2) squadrons of mounted riflemen.

In addition, 1 orderly-squadron of Line, Landvaern and Landstorm. Besides there is a school of sub-officers, "The school-squadron."

Field Artillery.—3 battalions of Line, Landvaern, and Landstorm, of 3 batteries of 6 pieces, and 1 company of equipage field artillery per battalion; two batteries (Line, Landvaern, and Landstorm), of 6 pieces mountain artillery. There is 1 school of sub-officers for the field and mountain artillery.

Sea Coast Artillery.—5 fortress battalions of different strength, 5 signal and 5 torpedo organisations, and 1 school of sub-officers.

Engineers.—1 battalion of Line, Landvaern, and Landstorm, of 2 companies of sappers, 1 company of pontooneers, 1 company of telegraphists, and 1 company of equipage. Besides there is a school of sub-officers.

Like the Swedish navy, that of Norway is maintained solely for coast defence. It consists of 4 modern armoured ships built at Elswick; 4 ironclad monitors; 3 unarmoured gun-vessels of 580 to 1,382 tons, built 1877-96; 4 older gunboats between 190 and 280 tons, 8 between 230 and 400 tons, and 16 smaller (60 tons), besides a small torpedo flotilla (24 torpedo boats and 1 torpedo division boat). Six torpedo boats building.

These ships call for little description. The monitors, *Skorpionen*, *Thrudvang*, and *Mjølner* (1,448 to 1,517 tons) were built in 1866-69. They have 5-inch armour-belts, and 12-inch plating on their turrets, which carry severally two 4.7-in. Q.F., two 2.4-in. Q.F., and two 1.5 in. Q.F. The *Thor*, launched in 1872, is a little larger (2,007 tons), has 14.5-inch turret-plating, and carries two 4.7-in. Q.F., two 2.4-in. Q.F. guns, and two 1.5-in. Q.F. Of unarmoured ships the deck-protected gun-vessel *Viking* (1,123 tons) is steel-built, with a cellulose belt, is 203 ft. 6 in. in length, and has 30 ft. beam, engines of 2,000 I.H.P., and steamed 15 knots at her trials. Her armament consists of two 5.9-in. guns, two 3-in. B.L. for boat service, four 2.4-in. and four smaller quick-firers. A newer vessel of the *Viking* type is the *Frithjof* (1,382 tons), armed with two 4.7-in. Q.F., four 3-in. Q.F., two 3-in. B.L. for boat service, and four smaller quick-firers, and having a speed of 15 knots. The torpedo division boat *Valkyrjen* (380 tons), armed with two 3-in. Q.F., and four smaller quick-firers, steamed 23 knots at her trials.

The turret ships *Harald Haarfagre* and *Tordenskiold* were built on the Tyne in 1898. They displace 3,500 tons, and are protected by a belt of armour on the side, and by an armoured deck curved down to the lower edge of the belt. The thickness of the belt is 7 in. and of the armour in the barbettes, 7.9-in. (Harveyed steel). The armament consists of two 8.2-in. Q.F., in gunhouses (turrets), six 4.7-in. Q.F., six 3-in. Q.F., and six smaller quick-firers. The speed is 17.2 knots. They are remarkably powerful vessels for their size, and two others of the class were launched in 1900 at Elswick. These, the *Norge* and *Eidsvold*, displace 4,000 tons, and have their secondary armament in casemates of 6-in. Krupp armour. General arrangement and

speed are the same as the *Tordenskiold's*. The armament consists of two 8.2-in. Q.F. in gun-houses of 8-in. nickel-steel, six 6-in. Q.F. in casemates, eight 3-in. Q.F., six smaller quick-firers, and two submarine torpedo-tubes.

The navy numbers about 120 officers on active service and about 70 in the reserve, and about 700 petty officers and seamen on permanent engagement. All seafaring men between the ages of twenty-two and thirty-five are enrolled on the lists of the active fleet, and are liable to the maritime conscription. By a law passed in 1892, they all go through a first training of at least 70 days. In 1900 the Storting amended this law so that only a limited number of conscripts (between 700 and 800) are to be required yearly to go through a training of at least 6 months.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

Of the total area, 75 per cent. is unproductive, 22 per cent. forest, and 3 per cent. under cultivation. At the end of 1890 there were 146,355 real estates separately registered (not including Finmarken), and the number of farms was 236,286. The 146,355 real estates were classified as follows according to the official valuation in cadaster-marks (each representing an average purchase value of about £100 sterling):—

Up to 0.50 mark	27,549 estates or 18.8 per cent. of the whole.
0.51—1.00	20,524 " " 14.0 " "
1.01—3.00	50,956 " " 34.8 " "
3.01—5.00	21,691 " " 14.8 " "
5.01—10.00	16,954 " " 11.6 " "
10.01—20.00	6,441 " " 4.4 " "
20.01—50.00	2,022 " " 1.4 " "
50.01—100.00	183 " " 0.1 " "
101 or more	35 " " 0.02 " "

As to the classification of the estates according to their area, no returns have been collected since the last revision of the survey about 1865. (See *Statesman's Year Book* for 1896, p. 987.)

In 1890 the area under cereals was 185,605 hectares, potatoes 39,122 hectares. The estimated yield in 1894 was (in hectolitres): wheat, 102,010; barley, 1,284,230; oats, 3,401,250; rye, 301,940; pulse, 76,690; mixed grains, 442,940; potatoes, 8,640,390. The average annual produce in hectolitres per hectare for 1891-95 was: wheat, 24.3; rye, 24.2; barley, 28.7; mixed corn, 37.5; oats, 38.7; peas, 21.3; potatoes, 218.2 hectolitres.

On January 1, 1891, there were:—Horses, 150,898; cattle, 1,006,499; sheep, 1,417,524; goats, 272,458; swine, 121,057; reindeer, 170,134.

The value of cereals imported (including flour) was 51,182,000 kroner in 1899; the principal article being rye, 20,530,900 kroner. The import of butter amounted to 476,800 kroner, and of bacon and meat to 8,223,600 kroner. The export of agricultural produce is insignificant.

II. FORESTRY.

The total area covered with forests is estimated at 26,320 square miles, of which 73 per cent. is under pine trees. The State forests occupy 3,870 square miles, administered by a forest staff under the supervision of the Ministry of the Interior. The value of unwrought or partly wrought timber exported from Norway in 1899 was 39,571,700 kroner, and of wrought timber 19,435,800 kroner.

III. MINES AND MINERALS

The mining and metal industry of Norway is unimportant. The total value of mineral products in 1899 was 4,642,600 kroner

4,013,300 in 1890); of furnace products, 1,757,000 (1,315,400 in 1890), kroner; of bar iron and steel, 125,000 kroner. The chief mineral products are silver, 311,000 kroner in 1899 (621,000 in 1890); copper ore, 2,182,400 kroner, pyrites, 1,708,500 kroner; apatite, 82,500 kroner (1,000,700 in 1890); felspar, 288,900 kroner (213,300 in 1890). Of the smelting products in 1899 silver was valued at 330,000 kroner; copper, 1,400,000 kroner. At the end of 1899 there existed 41 mining establishments employing 2,457 workpeople, and 5 smelting furnaces with 267 workpeople.

IV. FISHERIES.

The number of persons in 1899 engaged in cod fishery was 77,139; in summer-herring fishery, 13,828; and in mackerel fishery 2,605.

The value of the fisheries in kroner in 1899 was cod, 11,122,000; herring, 6,636,000; mackerel, 374,000; salmon and sea trout, 946,600; other fisheries, 4,663,000; lobster, 544,400; oysters, 5,845; total, 24,291,000. The total value was in 1893, 20,653,400 kroner; in 1897, 25,207,115 kroner; in 1896, 21,714,253 kroner; in 1895, 22,210,157 kroner; in 1894, 22,900,229 kroner; in 1893, 23,616,945 kroner.

Other fisheries are the mackerel fisheries in the North Sea, the bank fisheries off the coast, and the whale, walrus, seal, and shark fisheries in the northern seas, which in 1899 produced a total of about 3,400,000 kroner.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the trade of Norway with different countries in 1900:—

Country	Imports	Exports	Country	Imports	Exports
	Kroner	Kroner		Kroner	Kroner
Sweden	27,163,500	14,765,600	Italy	1,567,000	2,215,800
Denmark, Iceland, and Faeroe	18,493,500	7,891,200	Austria and Hungary	148,600	291,200
Russia and Finland	27,196,200	5,403,800	Greece	4,500	—
Germany	84,672,300	22,595,300	Turkey, and Roumania	429,300	—
Switzerland	542,300	—	Africa	7,800	1,213,000
Netherlands	14,991,200	10,785,700	Asia	56,600	—
Belgium	12,884,600	7,710,000	Australia	100	3,609,900
Great Britain and Ireland	93,330,100 ¹	73,512,200	America	17,427,700	2,231,300
France	5,205,200	8,205,900	Not stated	3,300,600	672,000
Portugal and Madeira	1,042,300	595,300			
Spain	3,247,100	11,243,200	Total	310,653,100	172,946,400

¹ Including Gibraltar and Malta.

The total amount of the import duties collected in 1900 was about 33 millions of kroner (about one-tenth in value of the total imports), divided among the principal articles as follows:—Breadstuffs, 4,232,000 kroner; coffee, 3,020,000 kroner; tea, 218,000 kroner; sugar, 6,373,000 kroner;

The recorded values are calculated according to information supplied by Exchange Committees and merchants. Those of imports include the invoice price, freight, packing, and insurance, but not duty; those of exports give the price free on board in Norwegian port, excluding freight and insurance, but including packing and Norwegian commercial profit. The returns of quantities are compiled from the officially controlled declarations of importers and exporters. These declarations state the countries from which the articles are directly imported and to which they are directly exported. An article coming, for example, from the East Indies *via* London is recorded as coming from England. The recorded imports include all articles imported, whether for consumption inland or for re-exportation. The exports are divided into exports of Norwegian articles (special trade) and exports of foreign articles (transit, warehousing on credit, duty-paid and duty-free articles). A considerable part of the export trade over the land frontier between Norway and Sweden escapes the control of the Customs' authorities.

tobacco, 3,492,000 kroner; spirits and wines, 2,693,000 kroner; manufactured goods, 3,985,000 kroner. The value of imports subject to duty (1900) was 153,034,300 kroner, and of duty-free 157,618,800 kroner.

Total imports and exports of Norwegian and foreign goods in the last five years:—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Imports (foreign)	240,217,500	263,713,200	280,178,600	310,485,300	310,653,100
Exports (Norwegian)	137,755,700	159,678,700	151,472,200	150,081,600	162,745,100
„ (foreign)	10,015,500	8,018,000	7,877,100	9,354,900	10,201,300

Values of imports and exports, divided into classes, for 1898-1900:—

Classes of Goods	1898		1899		1900	
	Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports of Norwegian Goods	Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports of Norwegian Goods	Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports of Norwegian Goods
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Animals, living	1,946,100	390,000	2,629,700	284,500	2,367,400	369,700
Animal produce (mostly food)	12,572,900	50,038,600	13,359,900	51,372,400	13,964,400	54,424,300
Breadstuffs	45,557,300	507,600	51,721,100	186,600	52,818,300	127,300
Groceries	24,488,300	5,800	21,268,900	6,900	24,634,600	8,000
Fruits, plants, &c.	4,717,400	98,700	5,550,000	82,700	5,340,200	87,200
Spirits, &c.	8,092,400	482,600	7,393,000	310,900	7,534,800	293,800
Tarn, rope, &c.	12,926,100	325,400	14,023,500	443,400	15,626,000	376,900
Textile manufactures, &c.	27,318,800	156,300	28,461,000	218,000	24,989,400	278,000
Hair, skins, &c.	11,454,300	5,064,800	11,770,500	5,804,800	9,828,300	5,610,400
Tallow, oils, tar, &c.	13,314,700	5,766,800	16,140,000	6,024,100	18,405,200	5,445,300
Timber & wooden goods	9,645,500	58,627,100	9,742,500	59,007,500	11,788,100	67,720,600
Dye stuffs	1,525,200	240,100	2,146,700	141,800	2,133,400	80,200
Different vegetable produce	4,478,300	1,760,600	4,894,400	1,667,200	4,925,000	1,013,300
Paper and paper manufactures	2,261,300	8,360,700	2,733,500	8,132,900	2,914,400	8,747,100
Minerals, unwrought	23,480,300	7,055,400	31,171,700	4,508,600	42,611,200	3,950,600
Minerals, manufactured	4,343,400	2,560,700	4,502,600	2,961,400	3,586,700	2,483,900
Metals, unwrought or partly wrought	10,492,900	1,273,500	13,796,200	2,181,800	13,634,100	2,438,100
Metals, manufactured	23,167,700	1,958,300	23,317,000	1,905,600	23,017,100	1,886,300
Vessels, carriages, machinery, &c.	38,482,700	6,169,200	40,861,100	4,790,500	30,534,500	7,304,300
Total	280,178,600	151,472,200	310,485,300	150,081,600	310,653,100	162,745,100
Re-exports		7,877,100		9,354,900		10,201,300
Grand total		159,349,300		159,386,500		172,946,400

Length of telegraph and telephone lines and wires in 1900:—
 Belonging to the State 7,460 miles of line, 49,530 miles of wires.
 „ „ railways 1,580 „ „ 2,830 „ „

Total 9,040 „ „ 52,360 „ „

The number of paid messages in the year 1900 was on the State lines 2,196,434, on the railway lines 71,481, total, 2,267,915, of which 1,359,323 (on the lines of the railways, 71,481) were internal, 389,030 sent abroad, and 448,081 received from abroad. Number of telephone conversations on trunk lines, 1,511,228. The number of telegraph offices in 1900 was:—589 belonging to the State, 242 to the railways, total 831. Receipts: State telegraphs 2,673,221 kroner, railways 50,099 kroner, total 2,723,320 kroner. Expenses:—State telegraphs 2,065,953 kroner, railways 308,316 kroner, total 2,374,269 kroner.

Money and Credit.

On March 31, 1900, the Norwegian coins in circulation (the coinage after the monetary reform deducting the coins melted down) were:—

Gold coin	15,858,460 kroner
Silver coin	9,479,796 „
Bronze coin	729,214 „

Total 26,067,470 „

There exists no Government paper money.

The value of income and property assessed for taxes in 1900 was:—

	Income.	Property.
The towns	230.6 millions of kroner	873.6 millions of kroner
The rural districts	232.0 „ „	1,224.2 „ „
The whole kingdom	462.6 „ „	2,097.8 „ „

There are two State banks, the 'Norges Bank' (Bank of Norway) and the 'Kongeriget Norges Hypothekbank.'

The 'Norges Bank' is a joint-stock bank, of which, however, a considerable part is owned by the State. The bank is, besides, governed by laws enacted by the State, and its directors are elected by the Storting, except the president of the head office, who is nominated by the King. There is a head office at Kristiania, and 12 branch offices. It is the only bank in Norway that is authorised to issue bank notes for circulation. The balance-sheets of the bank for 1900 show the following figures:—Assets at the end of the year—bullion, 36,502,201 kroner; outstanding capital, mortgaged estates, foreign bills, &c., 58,301,473 kroner; total, 94,803,674 kroner. Liabilities—notes in circulation, 65,611,696; the issue of notes allowed was 71,502,201 kroner; deposits, cheques, unclaimed dividends, unsettled losses, &c., 8,722,202 kroner (of which the deposits amounted to 6,120,663 kroner); dividends payable for the year, 1,763,912 kroner; total, 76,097,810; balance, 18,705,864.

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 furnished by the State, and amounted to 17,000,000 kroner in 1900. The bank has besides a reserve fund amounting in 1900 to 1,000,000 kroner. At the end of 1900 the total amount of bonds issued was 127,963,720 kroner. The loans on mortgage amounted to 130,851,711 kroner.

There were, at the end of 1900, 75 private joint-stock banks, with a collective subscribed capital of 105,899,360 kroner, and a paid-up capital of 46,520,414. The reserve fund amounted to 20,829,326. The deposits and

withdrawals in the course of the year amounted to 723,164,126 kroner and 684,290,649 kroner respectively. Deposits at the end of the year 256,425,720 kroner, of which 15,604,580 kroner deposits on demand, and 240,821,140 kroner on other accounts.

All savings-banks must be chartered by royal permission. Their operations are regulated, to a considerable extent, by the law, and controlled by the Ministry of Finance. In 1900 their number was 413; depositors 671,241, with 306,295,112 kroner to their credit at the end of the year. In 1899 their number was 411; depositors 635,845, with 287,957,912 kroner to their credit at the end of the year.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

By a treaty signed May 27, 1873, with additional treaty of October 16, 1875, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark adopted the same monetary system.

The Swedish Krona and the Norwegian Krone, each of 100 ore, is of the value of 1s. 1½d., or about 18 kroner 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.

The standard of value is gold. In Sweden National Bank notes for 5, 10, 50, 100, and 1000 kroner are legal means of payment, and the Bank is bound to exchange them for gold on presentation. The case is the same in Norway, where there are also notes for 500 kroner.

The Swedish <i>Skälpund</i>	= 100 <i>ort</i>	= 0.937 lb. avoirdupois.
„ „ <i>Fot</i>	= 10 <i>tum</i>	= 11.7 English inches.
„ „ <i>Kanna</i>	= 140 <i>kubiktum</i>	= 4.6 imperial pints.
„ „ <i>Mil</i>	= 360 <i>ref</i>	= 6.64 English miles.

The metric system of weights and measures (see France) was introduced in 1879, and became obligatory in Sweden in 1889, in Norway on July 1, 1882.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Count C. Lewenhaupt.

Councillor.—Baron Charles Emil Ramel.

Attaché.—Lieut. B. G. Holm.

Consul-General in London.—Daniel Danielsson.

There are Consular representatives at the following places:—Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Glasgow, Hartlepool, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Southampton, and many other places.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Sir Francis J. Pakenham, K.C.M.G., appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Sweden and Norway, February 1, 1896.

Secretary.—H. G. O. Bax-Ironside.

Attaché.—E. Hicks Beach.

Consul at Stockholm.—Alexander Stewart MacGregor.

Consul-General at Christiania.—Hon. C. S. Dundas.

There are also Consular representatives at Gothenburg, Christiansand, Bergen, Tromsø, Trondhjem, Hammerfest, Vardö, &c.

The values of imports and exports to and from the principal Norwegian ports in the last three years were:—

	Imports			Exports		
	1898	1899	1900	1898	1899	1900
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Kristiania .	145,375,300	155,478,400	145,040,400	28,747,500	28,276,300	31,661,400
Bergen .	45,721,800	52,012,100	52,766,200	21,086,000	19,591,600	20,686,500
Trondhjem .	18,515,200	23,317,600	27,890,900	10,539,700	11,311,400	13,371,500

The commercial intercourse between Norway and the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the subjoined table, for each of the last five years:—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Norway .	4,312,106	4,995,461	4,986,500	5,305,393	5,756,018
Exports of British produce to Norway	1,368,554	2,250,734	2,440,729	2,308,656	3,297,685

In 1900 the imports of timber from Norway into the United Kingdom amounted to 2,013,631l.; fish, 538,299l.; paper-making materials, 1,326,483l.; paper, &c., 638,623l.; ice, 274,025l.; butter, 131,415l.; condensed milk, 186,542l. The minor imports into Great Britain comprise train oil, matches, and small quantities of iron manufactures. The chief British exports to Norway in the year 1900 were iron, wrought and unwrought, 535,846l.; cotton manufactures and yarns 327,395l.; coals, 1,102,444l.; and woollens and worsteds and yarn, 177,596l.; machinery, 142,624l.

Shipping and Navigation.

The total Norwegian mercantile marine on January 1, 1901, was as follows:—

	Sailing		Steam		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
4-100 tons. .	4,057	116,458	432	13,367	4,469	129,825
100-500 tons .	869	262,381	369	103,747	1,238	366,128
500-1,000 „ .	540	379,931	225	161,309	765	541,240
1,000-2,000 tons	194	239,243	119	168,701	313	407,944
Above 2,000 „	2	4,662	26	58,319	28	62,981
Total . . .	5,642	1,002,675	1,171	505,443	6,813	1,508,118

The vessels entered and cleared at Norwegian ports in 1899 were as follows:—

	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Entered						
Norwegian	4,896	1,334,843	2,623	733,397	7,019	2,068,240
Foreign	2,633	792,977	3,813	288,494	6,446	1,081,471
Total entered	7,029	2,127,820	6,436	1,021,891	13,465	3,149,711
Cleared						
Norwegian	6,400	1,839,391	713	311,309	7,113	2,150,700
Foreign	5,766	776,576	707	303,901	6,473	1,080,477
Total cleared	12,166	2,615,967	1,420	615,210	13,586	3,231,177
Total entered and cleared 1899 .	19,195	4,743,787	7,856	1,637,101	27,051	6,380,888
„ „ „ „ 1898 .	19,789	4,597,410	9,112	1,699,986	28,901	6,297,396
„ „ „ „ 1897 .	19,006	4,496,742	8,554	1,636,575	27,560	6,133,317

Vessels entered and cleared in 1899 at the following ports:—

	Number	Tonnage		Number	Tonnage
Kristiania			Trondhjem		
Entered	2,610	991,241	Entered	436	233,604
Cleared	1,549	635,491	Cleared	424	229,699
Bergen			Frederiksstad		
Entered	676	335,682	Entered	1,562	159,679
Cleared	680	327,957	Cleared	3,419	249,854

Internal Communications.

The total length of State Railways in 1900 was 1,120 miles, and a length of 111 miles worked by five companies; total 1,231 miles.

Total receipts in the term July 1, 1899, to March 31, 1900: State railways, 9,032,540 kroner; companies, 2,060,420 kroner. Total expenses July 1, 1899, to March 31, 1900: State railways, 7,032,347 kroner; companies, 1,392,719 kroner. Goods carried July 1, 1899, to March 31, 1900: State railways, 1,227,193 tons (of 1,000 kilogs.); companies, 676,632. Passengers carried July 1, 1899, to March 31, 1900 (including season-ticket holders): State railways, 6,403,270; companies, 834,645. The State railways have been constructed partly by subscription in the districts interested and partly at the expense of Government.

The following are the postal statistics:—

	1898	1899	1900
Letters	44,770,600	48,476,300	50,626,200
Post-cards	4,446,100	4,524,100	4,819,800
Registered letters . .	829,400	977,100	1,102,900
Journals	47,533,500	52,367,500	56,508,300
Other printed matter .	6,212,600	7,595,600	7,541,400
Samples and parcels .	958,300	987,500	1,054,500

SWITZERLAND.

(SCHWEIZ.—SUISSE.)

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 cantons, and in 1513, thirteen. Various associated and protected territories were acquired, but no addition was made to the number of cantons forming the League till 1798. In that year, under the influence of France, the Helvetic Republic was formed, with a regular constitution. This failed to satisfy the cantons, and in 1803 Napoleon, in the Act of Mediation, gave a new constitution and increased the number of cantons to nineteen. In 1815, the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland and the inviolability of her territory were guaranteed by Austria, Great Britain, Portugal, Prussia, and Russia, and the Federal Pact which had been drawn up at Zurich, and which included three new cantons, was accepted by the Congress of Vienna. The Pact remained in force till 1848, when a new constitution, prepared without foreign interference, was accepted by general consent. This, in turn, was, on May 29, 1874, superseded by the constitution which is now in force.

The constitution of the Swiss Confederation may be revised either in the ordinary forms of Federal legislation, with compulsory *referendum*, or by direct popular vote, a majority both of the citizens voting and of the cantons being required, and the latter method may be adopted on the demand (called the *popular initiative*) of 50,000 citizens with the right to vote. The Federal Government is supreme in matters of peace, war, and treaties; it regulates the army, the postal and telegraph system, the coining of money, the issue and repayment of bank notes, and the weights and measures of the Republic. It provides for the revenue in general, and especially decides on the import and export duties in accordance with principles embodied in the constitution. It legislates in matters of civil capacity, copyright, bankruptcy, patents, sanitary police in dangerous epidemics, and it may create and subsidise, besides the Polytechnic School at Zurich, a Federal University and other higher 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 legislation and executive authority are vested in a parliament of two chambers, a 'Ständerath,' or State Council, and a 'Nationalrath,' 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. 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 'Nationalrath' consists of 147 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 20 francs for each day on which they are present, with travelling expenses, at the rate of 20 centimes (2d.) per kilometre, to and from the capital. On the basis of the general census of 1888, the cantons are represented in the National Council as follows:—

Canton	Number of Representatives	Canton	Number of Representatives
Bern	27	Solothurn	4
Zurich	17	Appenzell—Exterior and Interior	4
Vaud (Waadt)	12	Glarus	2
Aargau	10	Schaffhausen	2
St. Gallen	11	Schwyz	3
Luzern (Lucerne)	7	Unterwald—Upper and Lower	2
Ticino (Tessin)	6	Uri	1
Fribourg (Freiburg)	6	Zug	1
Basel—town and country	7		
Granbünden (Grisons)	5	Total of representatives in the National Council }	147
Valais (Wallis)	5		
Thurgau	5		
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg)	5		
Genève (Genf)	5		

A general election of representatives takes place by ballot every three years. Every citizen of the Republic who has entered on his twenty-first year is entitled to a vote; and any voter, not a clergyman, may be elected a deputy. At the election of October 29, 1899, the number of electors was 738,287, of whom 401,781 voted, and the number of valid votes recorded was 369,662. Both chambers united are called the 'Bundes-Versammlung,' or Federal Assembly, and as such represent the supreme Government of the Republic. The first step towards legislative action may be taken by means of the *popular initiative*, and laws passed by the Federal Assembly may be vetoed by the popular voice. Whenever a petition demanding the revision or annulment of a measure passed by the Legislature is presented by 30,000 citizens, or the alteration is demanded by eight cantons, the law in question must be submitted to the direct

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vote of the nation. This principle, called the *referendum*, is frequently acted on. The chief executive authority is deputed to a 'Bundesrath,' or Federal Council, consisting of seven members, elected for three years by the Federal Assembly. The members of this council must not hold any other office in the Confederation or cantons, nor engage in any calling or business. It is only through this executive body that legislative measures are introduced in the deliberative councils, and its members are present at, and take part in their proceedings, but do not vote. Every citizen who has a vote for the National Council is eligible for becoming a member of the executive.

The President of the Confederation and the Vice-President of the Federal Council are the first magistrates of the Confederation. Both are elected by the Federal Assembly in joint session of the National and State councils for the term of one year, January 1 to December 31, and are not re-eligible to the same offices till after the expiration of another year. The Vice-President, however, may be and usually is, elected to succeed the out-going President.

President for 1902.—Joseph Zemp, of Entlebuch.

Vice-President of the Federal Council for 1902.—A. Deucher, of Thurgau.

The seven members of the Federal Council—each of whom has a salary of 480*l.* per annum, while the President has 540*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. 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 'souverain,' so far as its independence and legislative powers are not restricted by the federal constitution; each has its local government, different in its organisation in most instances, but all based on the principle of absolute sovereignty of the people. In a few of the smallest cantons, the people exercise their powers direct, without the intervention of any parliamentary machinery, all male citizens of full age assembling together in the open air, at stated periods, making laws and appointing their administrators. Such assemblies, known as the *Landsgemeinden*, exist in Appenzell, Glarus, Unterwald, and Uri. In all the larger cantons, there is a body chosen by universal suffrage, called the *Grosse Rath*, which exercises all the functions of the *Landsgemeinden*. In all the cantonal constitutions, however, except that of Freiburg and those of the cantons which have a *Landsgemeinde*, the *referendum* has a place. This principle is most fully developed in Zurich, where all laws and concordats, or agreements with other cantons, and the chief matters of finance, as well as all revision of the constitution, must be submitted to the popular vote. In many of the cantons, the *popular initiative* has also been introduced. The members of the cantonal councils, as well as most of the magistrates, are either honorary servants of their fellow-citizens, or receive a merely nominal salary. In each canton there are districts (*Amtsbezirke*) consisting of a number of communes grouped together, each district having a Prefect (*Regierungstatthalter*) representing the canton. In the larger communes, for local affairs, there is an Assembly (legislative) and a Council (executive) with a president, *maire* or *syndic*, and not less than 4 other members. In the smaller communes there is a council only, with its proper officials.

Area and Population

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

A general census of the population of Switzerland was taken on December 1, 1900, when the legal population was found to be 3,315,443, and the actual population present 3,325,023. At the census of 1888 the population was 2,917,754; in 1880 it was 2,831,787; in 1870, 2,655,001; in 1860, 2,510,494.

The following table gives the area and the ordinary resident population of each of the cantons and parts of cantons on December 1, 1888, and 1900. 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, 1900
		Dec. 1, 1888	Dec. 1, 1900	
Zürich (Zurich) (1351) . . .	666	337,183	431,036	647.2
Bern (Berne) (1353) . . .	2,657	536,679	589,433	221.9
Luzern (Lucerne) (1332) . . .	579	135,360	146,159	252.9
Uri (1291)	415	17,249	19,700	47.4
Schwyz (1291)	351	50,307	55,385	157.8
Obwalden (Unterwalden-le-Haut) (1291)	183	15,043	15,260	83.5
Nidwalden (Unterwalden-le-Bas) (1291)	112	12,538	13,070	116.8
Glarus (Glaris) (1352) . . .	267	33,825	32,349	121.4
Zug (Zoug) (1352)	92	23,029	25,093	272.2
Fribourg (Freiburg) (1481) . .	644	119,155	127,951	198.6
Solothurn (Soleure) (1481) . .	302	85,621	100,762	333.6
Basel-Stadt (Bâle-V.) (1501) . .	14	73,749	112,227	8,016.2
Basel-Land (Bâle-C.) (1501) . .	163	61,941	68,497	420.2
Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse) (1501)	114	37,783	41,514	364.1
Appenzell A.-Rh. (Ext.) (1573) .	101	54,109	55,281	547.3
Appenzell I.-Rh. (Int.) (1573) .	61	12,888	13,499	221.3
St. Gallen (St. Gall) (1803) . .	779	228,174	250,285	321.3
Graubünden (Grisons) (1803) . .	2,773	94,810	104,520	37.5
Aargau (Argovie) (1803) . . .	542	193,580	206,498	380.9
Thurgau (Thurgovie) (1803) . .	381	104,678	113,221	297.2
Ticino (Tessin) (1803)	1,088	126,751	138,638	127.4
Vaud (Waadt) (1803)	1,244	247,655	281,379	226.2
Valais (Wallis) (1815)	2,027	101,985	114,438	56.4
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg) (1815) .	312	108,153	126,279	404.7
Genève (Genf) (1815)	108	105,509	132,609	1227.8
Total	15,976	2,917,754	3,315,443	207.5

The German language is spoken by the majority of inhabitants in 18 cantons, the French in five, the Italian in one (Tessin), and the Roumansch

in one (the Grisons). In 1900, 2,319,105 spoke German, 733,220 French, 222,247 Italian, and 38,677 Roumansch. The number of foreigners resident in Switzerland at the date of the census (1888) was 229,650, of whom 112,342 were German, 53,627 French, 41,881 Italian, 13,737 Austrian, 2,577 British, 1,354 Russian. In 1900 the total number was 392,896.

The chief occupations of the population in 1888, with the numbers employed, their families and domestic servants, were:—

Occupation	Men	Women	Men and Women	Members of Family	Domestic Servants	Total
Agriculture	388,467	92,566	481,033	609,040	16,357	1,106,430
Mining, sylviculture, &c.	10,682	28	10,710	16,482	243	27,435
Food manufacture	37,383	6,752	44,135	52,531	4,703	101,349
Dress, &c.	40,666	67,534	108,200	76,456	2,041	186,697
Building and furniture	165,747	1,620	167,367	162,353	3,763	273,483
Textiles	61,087	106,435	167,522	99,723	2,901	270,146
Machinery	66,897	15,075	81,972	113,256	3,274	198,502
Chemicals, bookbinding, &c.	15,873	2,743	18,616	24,449	1,347	44,412
Trade	54,937	38,256	92,293	103,484	17,730	213,507
Transport	45,689	2,307	47,996	77,825	2,175	127,996
Public officials, sciences, &c.	35,817	14,836	50,653	64,084	12,689	127,426
Not determinable	6,608	8,261	14,869	12,416	1,254	28,539
No relation to occupation	12,679	36,022	48,701	151,304	11,827	211,832
Total	881,612	392,435	1,274,047	1,563,403	80,304	2,917,754

II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in five years:—

Years	Total Births	Stillbirths	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1896	91,673	3,246	23,784	56,096	32,331
1897	93,369	3,291	24,954	59,690	33,679
1898	95,184	3,391	25,114	62,305	32,879
1899	98,113	3,442	22,669	58,052	40,061
1900	98,419	3,381	25,538	60,572	32,847

In 1899 the illegitimate births numbered 4,518, or 4·5 per cent. The number of divorces was 1,091.

The number of emigrants in five years was:—1897, 2,508; 1898, 2,288; 1899, 2,493; 1900, 3,816; 1901, 3,921. The cantons which supplied the largest contingents of emigrants in 1900 were: Bern, 931; Ticino, 556; Zurich 467; Bâle (town), 240; St. Gall, 188. Of the whole number in 1900, 3,341 went to the United States, 341 to Central and South America, 16 to Australia, 21 to Asia, 17 to Africa.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

In the middle of 1901 the population of the principal towns was as follows:—Zurich, 152,942; Bâle, 111,009; Geneva, 105,139; Berne, 64,864; Lausanne, 47,039; Lucerne, 29,633; Winterthur, 22,635; Neuchâtel, 20,916; St. Gallen 33,363; Chaux-de-Fonds, 36,388; Biel, 22,280.

Religion.

According to the Constitution of 1874 there is complete and absolute liberty of conscience and of creed. No one can incur any penalties whatsoever on account of his religious opinions. 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.

The population of Switzerland is divided between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism, about 59 per cent. of the inhabitants adhering to the former, and 40 per cent. to the latter. According to the census of December 1, 1900, the number of Protestants amounted to 1,918,197, of Roman Catholics to 1,383,135, and of Jews to 12,551. Protestants are in a majority in 12 of the cantons, and Catholics in 13. Of the more populous cantons, Zurich, Bern, Vaud, Neuchâtel, and Bâle (town and land) are mainly Protestant, while Lucerne, Fribourg, Ticino, and Valais 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, of Basel, Chur, St. Gall, Lausanne, and Sion, and an Apostolic administrator in the canton of Tessin. The government of the Protestant Church, Calvinistic in doctrine and Presbyterian in form, is under the supervision of the magistrates of the various cantons, to whom is also entrusted, in the Protestant districts, the superintendence of public instruction.

Instruction.

In the educational administration of Switzerland there is no centralization. Before the year 1848 most of the cantons had organized a system of primary schools, and since that year elementary education has steadily advanced. In 1874 it was made obligatory (the school age varying in the different cantons), and placed under the civil authority. In some cantons the cost falls almost entirely on the communes, in others it is divided between the canton and communes. In all the cantons primary instruction is free. In the north-eastern cantons, where the inhabitants are mostly Protestant, the proportion of the school-attending children to the whole population is as one to five; while in the half-Protestant and half-Roman Catholic cantons it is as one to seven; and in the entirely Roman Catholic cantons as one to nine. The compulsory law has hitherto not always been enforced in the Roman Catholic cantons, but is rigidly carried out in those where the Protestants form the majority of inhabitants. In every district there are primary schools, and secondary schools for youths of from twelve to fifteen. Of the contingent for military service in 1900, 18 per cent. could not read, and 62 per cent. could not write.

The following are the statistics of the various classes of educational institutions for 1899:—

The following table gives the budget estimates for 1902 :—

Source of Revenue	Francs	Branch of Expenditure	Francs
Real Property . . .	930,310	Interest and Sinking Fund . . .	4,249,480
Capital invested . . .	2,108,389	General administration . . .	1,131,400
General administration . . .	57,100	Departments :—	
Departments :—		Political . . .	683,100
Political . . .	36,500	Interior . . .	12,766,541
Interior . . .	99,900	Justice and Police . . .	551,950
Justice and Police . . .	530,400	Military . . .	28,552,136
Military . . .	2,791,100	Financial :—	
Financial :—		Finance . . .	775,100
Finance . . .	225,000	Customs . . .	5,156,000
Customs . . .	46,000,000	Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture :—	
Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture . . .	507,820	Industry . . .	1,485,200
Posts and Railways :—		Agriculture . . .	2,860,170
Railways . . .	134,400	Commerce . . .	659,900
Posts . . .	39,255,900	Assay Office . . .	25,900
Telegraphs . . .	9,548,600	Posts and Railways :—	
Miscellaneous . . .	14,581	Railways . . .	395,000
		Posts . . .	37,047,900
		Telegraphs . . .	11,744,199
		Miscellaneous . . .	36,024
Total . . .	102,240,000	Total . . .	108,120,000

The public debt of the Confederation amounted, on January 1, 1901, to 92,424,387 francs, mostly at 3½ per cent. At the same date the 'Federal Fortune,' or State property, was : real property, 54,386,865 francs ; stock, &c., 31,463,671 francs ; works producing interest, 32,886,011 francs ; stores not producing interest, 20,180,281 francs ; various debts, 838,309 francs ; inventory, 38,233,021 francs ; alcohol administration, railways, cash, 8,744,652 francs ; total, 186,732,810 francs, the net Fortune being thus 94,308,424 francs.

LOCAL FINANCE.

The various cantons of Switzerland have their own local administrations and their own budgets of revenue and expenditure. In 1890 their combined revenue was 79,152,000 francs, and expenditure 80,178,000 francs. The cantonal revenues are derived partly from direct taxes on income and property (on varying scales, and often with progressive rates for the different classes), and partly from indirect duties, stamps, &c. Several cantons have only indirect taxation ; and over the whole about 58 per cent. of the revenue is raised in this form. Most of them have public debts of inconsiderable amount, and abundantly covered, in every instance, by cantonal property, chiefly in land. In 1890 their combined debts amounted to 259,483,000

francs. The debt of Berne Canton was 50,789,000 francs ; of Zurich, 30,412,000 francs ; while Bâle-C., Schaffhausen, and Appenzell-A.-Rh. were free of debt. In most of the towns and parishes heavy municipal duties exist.

Defence.

There are fortifications on the south frontier for the defence of the Gothard ; others have been constructed at St. Maurice on the west side of the Canton of Valais, and it is proposed to erect also defensive works at Martigny.

The fundamental laws of the Republic forbid the maintenance of a standing army within the limits of the Confederation. The Federal army consists of all men liable to military service, and both the army and the war material are at the disposal of the Confederation. In cases of emergency the Confederation has also the exclusive and undivided right of disposing of the men who do not belong to the Federal army, and of all the other military forces of the cantons. The cantons dispose of the defensive force of their respective territories in so far as their power to do so is not limited by the constitutional or legal regulations of the Confederation. The Confederation enacts all laws relative to the army, and watches over their due execution ; it also provides for the education of the troops, and bears the cost of all military expenditure which is not provided for by the Legislatures of the cantons. To provide for the defence of the country, every citizen has to bear arms, in the use of which the children are instructed at school, from the age of eight, passing through annual exercises and reviews. Such military instruction is voluntary on the part of the children, but is participated in by the greater number of pupils at the upper and middle-class schools.

Every citizen of the Republic of military age, not exempt on account of bodily defect or other reason, is liable to military service. On January 1, 1900, the number thus liable to serve was 554,422, and the number actually incorporated was 252,598. Those who are liable but do not perform personal service are subject to a tax, half the amount of which goes to the Confederation ; the number taxed in 1900 was 292,737. The contingent of recruits for 1901 numbered 16,234. Recruits are primarily liable to serve in the infantry, the best fitted physically and by education and pecuniary means being selected for other arms. In the first year of service every man undergoes a recruit's course of training, which lasts from 42 to 80 days, and during the remainder of his service in the Elite, he is called up every other year for 16 days' training ; rifle practice and cavalry exercise being, however, annual. The Landwehr forces are also called together periodically for inspection and exercise, and once or twice a year the troops of a number of cantons assemble in general muster.

The troops of the Republic are divided into three classes, viz. :—

1. The Elite (Auszug), consisting in general of all men able to bear arms, from the age of 20 to 32.
2. The Landwehr, comprising all men from the 33rd to the completed 44th

—	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Infant schools	759	955	38,918
Primary schools	4,643	10,116	473,058
Secondary schools	523	1,401	34,928
Middle schools (preparatory)	31	784	9,395
Middle schools (not preparatory)	48	—	7,590
Normal schools (public and private)	38	457	2,339
Professional and industrial schools	393	—	—

There were also improvement schools for recruits with 76,859 pupils, private schools with 16,277, schools for girls with 3,960, gymnasia with 5,788, and higher schools with 6,309 pupils. In 1900 there were 16 commercial schools with altogether 1,659 pupils; 54 complementary commercial schools with 4,569 pupils; 250 technical schools subventioned by the Federal Government, by the cantons, by communes, by corporations, and by private persons; 180 schools similarly supported for the instruction of girls in domestic economy and other subjects; 4 agricultural schools with 124 pupils; 1 horticultural school with 40 pupils; 10 winter agricultural schools with 406 pupils; 5 schools and experimental stations for viticulture; 3 dairy schools with 55 pupils. The expenditure on instruction in 1899 was: by the State, 23,196,482 francs; by the communes, 23,479,691 francs; total, 46,676,173 francs.

There are five universities in Switzerland. Basel has a university, founded in 1460, and since 1832 universities have been established in Bern, Zurich, Geneva (1878), and Fribourg (1889). The academy at Lausanne was formed into a university in 1890. 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 a teaching staff of 150 and 1,004 regular pupils in 1901, 362 being foreigners; there were, besides, 449 listeners. There is also an academy with faculties similar to those of the Universities at Neuchâtel. The following table shows the number of matriculated students in the various branches of study in each of the six universities and in the academy of Neuchâtel in 1901:—

—	Theology	Law	Medicine	Philosophy	Total	Teaching Staff
Basel	43	57	138	293	531	93
Zurich	12	109	305	277	703	180
Bern	30	200	406	419	1,055	111
Geneva	46	132	351	331	860	157
Lausanne	24	188	181	225	618	74
Fribourg	115	52	—	130	297	48
Neuchâtel	21	21	—	93	135	32
	291	759	1,381	1,768	4,199	695

These numbers are exclusive of 695 'listeners.'

Justice and Crime.

The 'Bundes-Gericht,' or Federal Tribunal, which sits at Lausanne, consists of 14 members, with 9 supplementary judges, appointed by the

Federal Assembly for six years, the President and Vice-President, as such for two years. The President has a salary of 13,000 francs a year, and the other members 12,000 francs. The Tribunal has two 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, 1899, the prison population (condemned) of Switzerland consisted of 4,179, of whom 636 were women.

Capital punishment exists in Appenzell-I.-Rh., Obwalden, Uri, Schwyz, Zug, St. Gallen, Luzern, Valais, Schaffhausen, and Freiburg.

Finance.

The Confederation has no power to levy direct taxes; its chief source of revenue is the customs. In extraordinary cases it may levy a rate upon the various cantons according to a settled scale. A considerable income is derived from the postal and telegraph establishments, but part of the postal revenue, as well as of the customs dues, has to be paid over to the cantonal administrations, in compensation for the loss of such sources of former income. The entire net proceeds of the Federal alcohol monopoly (6,453,335 francs in 1900) are divided among the cantons, and they have to expend one-tenth of the amount received in combating alcoholism in its causes and effects. Various Federal manufactories yield considerable revenue. Of the proceeds of the tax for exemption from military service, levied through the cantons, one-half (1,747,098 francs in 1900) goes to the Confederation and the other to the cantons.

The following table gives the total revenue and expenditure of the Confederation for five years:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Francs	Francs
1896	87,262,389	79,559,657
1897	91,556,543	87,317,364
1898	95,277,454	94,109,943
1899	100,476,337	98,052,644
1900	101,033,716	102,757,837

year. The first ban of the Landwehr consists of men from 33 to 40 years of age, and the second ban of men from 40 to 44.

3. The Landsturm, which can only be called out in time of war, consisting of all citizens not otherwise serving, between the ages of 17 and 50, or (in the case of ex-officers) 55.

For military purposes Switzerland is divided into 8 divisional districts of approximately equal population, and the Elite is organised in 4 army corps, each of 2 divisions, which are mainly raised each in its own divisional district. The Landwehr is not grouped in divisions, but classified in the 8 divisional districts to which the divisions of the Elite belong. Each army division has 2 brigades of infantry, 1 battalion of carabiniers, 1 company of guides, 1 regiment of artillery, 1 half-battalion of engineers, 1 field hospital. In addition, each army corps has, 1 half-company of guides, 1 section of velocipedists, 1 brigade of Landwehr infantry and 1 battalion of Landwehr rifles, 1 brigade of cavalry, 1 company of cavalry (with the Maxim rifle), 1 regiment of field artillery and 1 mobile park, 1 pontoon section, 1 train section, 1 telegraph company, 1 hospital, and 1 commissariat establishment. The forces assigned for the defence of the Gothard and of St. Maurice comprise 6,154 of the Elite (2,882 being artillerymen), and 13,585 of the Landwehr (1,127 being artillerymen). The Landwehr cavalry consists of *personnel* only. The head quarters staff of the army on January 1, 1901, consisted of 44 officers, with 5 subordinate officials, while the staff of the territorial service numbered 1,111 officers with 179 non-commissioned officers and men. The effective strength of the Elite, Landwehr, and Landsturm on January 1, 1901, was as follows:—

—	Elite	Landwehr		Landsturm	Total
		1st Ban	2nd Ban		
Infantry	114,843	40,840	21,059	44,506	221,248
Cavalry	4,641	3,433	—	—	8,074
Artillery	20,113	11,174	2,403	2,981	36,671
Engineers	5,507	4,461	—	—	9,968
Pioneers (unarmed)	—	—	—	108,674	108,674
Auxiliary (unarmed)	—	—	—	113,762	113,762
Sanitary troops	4,940	2,912	718	7,441	16,011
Administrative	1,444	825	29	—	2,298
Velocipedists	278	89	—	1,192	1,559
Total	161,766	63,734	24,209	278,556	518,265

The whole army is composed of two classes of troops, those of the Confederation, and those of the cantons. The Confederation troops are of the Elite and Landwehr—in cavalry, the guide companies; in artillery, the park columns, artificer companies, and train battalions; all the engineers, and sanitary and administrative troops. The remainder, consisting of all the infantry and the bulk of the cavalry and artillery, both of Elite and Landwehr, and the whole of the Landsturm, are cantonal troops, and are at the disposal of the cantons except in so far as is otherwise provided by statute. In accordance with this arrangement, officers are appointed by the cantons for the units of the cantonal troops (i.e., up to the rank of captain), and by the Federal Council for troops of the Confederation and for combined corps. In time of peace the highest commands are held by colonels. When mobilisation is contemplated, one of the colonels is appointed commander-in-chief and is styled General, but on demobilisation he reverts to his former rank.

In 1900 (according to the results of a census of horses) there were in Switzerland 103,578 horses of which 65,194 were fit for military service.

Production and Industry.

The soil of the country is very equally divided among the population, it being estimated that there are nearly 300,000 peasant proprietors, representing a population of about 2,000,000.

Of the total area 28·4 per cent. is unproductive; of the productive area 35·8 per cent. is under grass and meadows, 29 per cent. under forest, 18·7 per cent. under fruit, 16·4 per cent. under crops and gardens. Rye, oats, and potatoes are the chief crops, but the bulk of food crops consumed in the country is imported. The chief agricultural industries are the manufacture of cheese and condensed milk. The export of cheese (1900) amounts to 273,361 quintals, and of condensed milk to 282,986 quintals. In 1900, 30,448 hectares were under vines: the wine produced reached 2,103,255 hectolitres, of the value of 52,069,516 francs. In 1901 there were in Switzerland 124,896 horses, 4,866 mules and asses, 1,340,375 cattle, 219,438 sheep, 555,261 pigs, 354,634 goats.

The Swiss Confederation has the right of supervision over the police of the forests, and of framing regulations for their maintenance. The entire forest area of Switzerland is 3,296 square miles, or 2,109,368 acres in extent. The district over which the Federal supervision extends lies to the south and east of a tolerably straight line from the eastern end of the Lake of Geneva to the northern end of the Lake of Constance. It comprises about 1,119,270 acres, and the Federal forest laws apply to all cantonal, communal, and municipal forests within this area, those belonging to private persons being exempt, except when from their position they are necessary for protection against climatic influences. In 1878 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 1900, 22,925,104 trees were planted. The free forest districts comprise 1,477 square miles.

There were, in 1900, 150 establishments for pisciculture, which produced fry of various species to the number of 43,591,600.

Switzerland is in the main an agricultural country, though with a strong tendency to manufacturing industry. There are 5 salt-mining districts; that at Bex (Vaud) belongs to the Canton, but is worked by a private company; that at Schweizerhalle (Basel) is worked by the Glenck family; those at Rheinfelden, Ryburg, and Kaiseraugst (Aargau) are worked by a joint-stock company, in virtue of a concession from the Canton. The output of salt of all kinds in 1900 reached 492,841 quintals. From the various cement works the output in 1900 amounted to 571,920 metric tons. In 1895, there were altogether in Switzerland 4,933 factories of various kinds, subject to the factory law, employing workpeople to the number of 200,002, and machinery of 152,718 horse-power, half of which was derived from water-power. The chief industries were the various textile industries, 1,793 establishments, employing 91,454 hands; leather, caoutchouc, &c., 126 establishments, with 8,365 hands; articles of food, 537, with 14,004 hands; chemical products, 167, with 4,058 hands; wood industry, 7,528, with 11,347 hands; metals, 234, with 9,936 hands; paper, 417, with 11,062 hands; watches, jewellery, &c., 488, with 16,334 hands. Also 245 breweries produced in 1900, 2,166,372 hectolitres of beer. The Federal alcohol régime in the year ended August 31, 1901, sold 51,802 metric quintals of drinkable spirits, and 47,208 metric quintals of methylated spirits. In Switzerland there are about 1,896 hotels and boarding-houses employing 27,700 persons, the capital employed amounting to 550,480,000 francs.

In 1900 there were in Switzerland 1,584 post-offices and 1,953 letter-boxes; 3,487 higher functionaries, and 6,169 employes (letter carriers, &c.). By the internal service there were forwarded 93,646,364 letters, 39,602,887 post-cards, 37,175,298 packets of printed matter, 987,901 samples, 117,231,417 newspapers, and 3,361,455 parcels, &c. In the international service there were forwarded 21,139,703 letters, 15,657,275 post-cards, 8,561,425 packets of printed matter, 935,961 samples, and 1,518,633 parcels

&c. Internal post-office orders were sent to the amount of 622,622,803 francs, and international sent and received to the amount of 59,778,482 francs. Receipts, 1900, 36,130,814 francs; expenditure, 33,430,462 francs.

Switzerland has a very complete system of telegraphs, which, excepting wires for railway service, is wholly under the control of the State. In 1900 the length of State telegraph lines was 4,286 miles; the total length of wire being 13,478 miles. Railway and private telegraph lines have a length of 1,412 miles, with 8,954 miles of wire. There were transmitted 1,577,974 inland telegrams, 1,694,371 international, and 677,817 in transit through Switzerland. Number of offices, 2,108. In the telephone service there were 318 central stations, 37,761 subscribers, 41,801 stations, 8,807 miles of line, and 82,342 miles of wire. In 1900 the conversations and transmissions of telegrams by telephone numbered 25,626,772. The telegraph receipts in 1900 amounted to 3,031,582 francs; the expenditure to 3,043,952 francs. The telephone receipts amounted to 6,229,857 francs, and expenditure to 7,115,206 francs.

Money and Credit.

From 1850 to 1899 the coins issued by the Swiss Confederation were of the nominal value of 102,365,500 francs, 57,000,000 francs being in 20-franc gold pieces, 10,630,000 francs in 5-franc silver pieces, and 26,800,000 francs in fractional silver pieces, while 7,100,000 francs were in nickel, and 835,500 francs were in copper coin. In 1900 the issue was of the nominal value of 9,090,000 francs, 8,000,000 francs being in 20-franc gold pieces, 600,000 francs in fractional silver pieces, and 490,000 francs in nickel and bronze.

There are in Switzerland 35 banks with an aggregate paid-up capital of 184,275,000 francs. On December 31, 1900, their note circulation amounted to 239,000,000 francs, while their cash in hand consisted of 98,515,000 francs in gold and 10,390,000 francs in silver—total cash, 108,905,000 francs.

Banks of issue are subject to Federal inspection; the notes of 20 banks (cantonal) are secured by the cantons; of 10 banks, by deposit of securities; of 4 banks (of limited operation), by portfolio.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Franc*, of 10 *Batzen*, and 100 *Rappen* or *Centimes*.

Average rate of exchange, 25·22½ francs = £1 sterling.

The 20-franc piece is .900 fine, the 5-franc silver piece is .900 fine, the silver 2-franc, franc, and half-franc are .835 fine. Switzerland belongs to the Latin Monetary Union; but since Italy is exonerated from taking back its exported fractional coin in case of the dissolution of the Union, the importation into Switzerland of 2 franc, 1 franc, and ½ franc pieces is prohibited by decree of February 21, 1899, on pain of confiscation.

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 *Vierthelpfund*.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SWITZERLAND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Charles D. Bourcart.

Secretary.—F. de Salis.

Attaché.—Charles Paravicini.

Chancellor.—A. Sulzberger.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWITZERLAND.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir W. Conyngham Greene, K.C.B., appointed May 1, 1901.

Consul-General at Zurich; *Consuls* at Berne, Geneva, Lausanne, Zurich; *Vice-Consul* at Lucerne.

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TURKEY

AND TRIBUTARY STATES.

(OTTOMAN EMPIRE.)

Reigning Sultan.

Abdul-Hamid II., born September 22, 1842 (15 Shaban 1245), the second son of Sultan Abdul Medjid; succeeded to the throne on the deposition of his elder brother, Sultan Murad V., August 31, 1876.

Children of the Sultan.

I. *Mehemmed-Selim* Effendi, born January 11, 1870. II. *Zekié* Sultana, born January 12, 1871; married April 20, 1889, to *Nur-ed-din* Pasha. III. *Naimé* Sultana, born August 5, 1876; married March 17, 1898, to *Mehemmed-Kemal-ed-din* Pasha. IV. *Abdul-Kadir* Effendi, born February 23, 1878. V. *Ahmed* Effendi, born March 14, 1878. VI. *Nailé* Sultana, born January 8, 1884. VII. *Mehemmed Burhan Ed-din* Effendi, born December 19, 1885. VIII. *Shadieh* Sultana, born 1886. IX. *Ayishah* Sultana, born 1887. X. *Abdur-Rahim* Effendi, born 1892.

Brothers and Sisters of the Sultan.

I. Mohammed *Murad* Effendi, born September 21, 1840; proclaimed Sultan of Turkey on the deposition of his uncle, Sultan Abdul-Aziz, May 30, 1876; declared by the Council of Ministers to be suffering from idiocy, and deposed from the throne, August 31, 1876.
 II. *Djémilé* Sultana, born August 18, 1843; married, June 3, 1858, to Mahmoud-Djelal-Eddin Pasha, son of Ahmet Feti Pasha; widow.
 III. *Mehemmed-Reshad* Effendi, born November 3, 1844; heir-apparent to the throne.
 IV. *Kemal-Eldin* Effendi, born December 3, 1847.
 V. *Senihé* Sultana, born November 21, 1851; married to the late Mahmud Pasha, son of Halil Pasha.
 VI. *Medihé* Sultana, born 1857; married (1) 1879, to Nedjib Pasha; widow 1885; (2) April 30, 1886, to Férid Pasha.
 VII. *Suleiman* Effendi, born 1860.
 VIII. *Wahid-Uddin* Effendi, born January 12, 1861.

The present sovereign of Turkey is the thirty-fourth, in male descent, of the house of Othman, the founder of the empire, and the twenty-eighth Sultan since the conquest of Constantinople. By the law of succession obeyed in the reigning family, the crown is inherited according to seniority by the male descendants of Othman, sprung from the Imperial Harem. The Harem is considered a permanent State institution. All children born in the Harem, whether offspring of free women or of slaves, are legitimate and of equal lineage. The Sultan is succeeded by his

eldest son, but only in case there are no uncles or cousins of greater age.

It has not been the custom of the Sultans of Turkey for some centuries to contract regular marriages. The inmates of the Harem come, by purchase or free will, mostly from districts beyond the limits of the empire, the majority from Circassia. From among these inmates the Sultan designates a certain number, generally seven, to be 'Kadyn,' or Ladies of the Palace, the rest, called 'Odalik,' remaining under them as servants. The superintendent of the Harem, always an aged Lady of the Palace, and bearing the title of 'Haznadar-Kadyn,' has to keep up intercourse with the outer world through the Guard of Eunuchs, whose chief, called 'Kyzlar-Agassi,' has the same rank as the Grand Vizier, but has the precedence if present on state occasions.

We first hear of the Turks in the year 844 A.D., when they migrated from Tartary into Armenia, but they only came into prominence about 1030 A.D. Under Othman, the founder of the present dynasty, they, under the name of Othman, or Ottoman Turks, made themselves masters of several places in Asia, captured Nicea, and made Broussa their capital (1326). Their first appearance in Europe was in 1080, when a body of 2,000 crossed the Bosphorus to assist the Emperor Botoniates against his rival. By the end of the fourteenth century they had reduced Thessaly, Macedonia, and Bulgaria, and were the acknowledged rulers of nearly all Western Asia. Constantinople was first besieged by the Turks in 1392, but was not taken till 1453. It has since been the capital of the Turkish Empire. Mohammed II., its conqueror, subdued Trebizond, Wallachia, Bosnia, Illyria, and the Morea. Under Bajazet II. and Selim I. Egypt was totally subdued, and Syria, Circassia, and Moldavia passed under Turkish rule. In 1522 Solyman I. subdued Rhodes, and in 1525 invaded Hungary and invested Vienna. This siege had to be raised, and was followed by a series of reverses. The territory under Turkish rule in Europe alone then extended over 230,000 square miles. Ever since, the glory of the empire has waned. In 1595 the Turks were driven out of Upper Hungary and Transylvania, and for a time out of Moldavia and Wallachia. In 1769 war broke out against Russia, ending in the expulsion of the Turks from the Crimea, the extension of the Russian frontier to the Bug and Dnieper, the partial independence of the Danubian principalities, and the acquisition by Russia of the right of a free passage for their fleet through the Dardanelles. In 1806 war with Russia was again resumed, and resulted in the extension of the Russian frontier to the Pruth (1812). The Greek war for independence (1822-28) ended, owing to the interference of the foreign Powers, in the loss of that kingdom. In 1833 Russia was successful in arresting the progress of Mehemet Ali Pasha of Egypt, but the hold of Turkey over Egypt was from that time nominal. By the Treaty of 1841, Turkey was virtually placed under the protection of the Great Powers, who guaranteed its integrity and independence. The Russo-Turkish war of 1854-56, in which Turkey was assisted by Great Britain and France, resulted in the abolition of the Russian protectorate over the Danubian principalities and the exclusion (up to 1870) of Russian vessels of war from the Black Sea. In 1858 Moldavia and Wallachia united to declare what was practically their independence. The war against Russia in 1876 resulted in the loss of Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, Thessaly, and a strip of Eastern Armenia, also in the entire independence of Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro, and in the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria and of Cyprus by England.

The following is a list of the names, with date of accession, of the thirty-four sovereigns who ruled Turkey since the foundation of the empire and of the reigning house:—

House of Othman.

Othman	1299	Othman II.	1618
Orchan	1326	Murad IV., 'The Intrepid'	1623
Murad I.	1359	Ibrahim	1640
Bajazet I., 'The Thunder-bolt'	1389	Mohammed IV.	1648
Interregnum	1402	Solyman II.	1687
Mohammed I.	1413	Ahmet II.	1691
Murad II.	1421	Mustapha II.	1695
Mohammed II., Conqueror of Constantinople	1451	Ahmet III.	1703
Bajazet II.	1481	Mahmoud I.	1730
Selim I.	1512	Othman III.	1754
Solyman I., 'The Magnificent'	1520	Mustapha III.	1757
Selim II.	1566	Abdul Hamid I.	1773
Murad III.	1574	Selim III.	1789
Mohammed III.	1595	Mustapha IV.	1807
Ahmet I.	1603	Mahmoud II.	1808
Mustapha I.	1617	Abdul-Medjid	1839
		Abdul-Aziz	1861
		Murad V.	1876
		Abdul-Hamid II.	1876

The civil list of the Sultan is variously reported at from one to two millions sterling. To the Imperial family belong a great number of crown domains, the income from which contributes to the revenue. The amount charged to the Budget of 1897-98 was £T882,550.

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental laws of the empire are based on the precepts of the Koran. The will of the Sultan is absolute, in so far as it is not in opposition to the accepted truths of the Mahometan religion as laid down in the sacred book of the Prophet. Next to the Koran, the laws of the 'Multeka,' a code formed of the supposed sayings and opinions of Mahomet, and the sentences and decisions of his immediate successors, are binding upon the Sovereign as well as his subjects. Another code of laws, the 'Cahon nameh,' formed by Sultan Solyman the Magnificent, from a collection of 'hatti-sheriffs,' or decrees, issued by him and his predecessors, is held in general obedience, but merely as an emanation of human authority.

The legislative and executive authority is exercised, under the supreme direction of the Sultan, by two high dignitaries, the Sadr-azam, or Grand Vizier, the head of the temporal Government, and the 'Sheik-ul-Islam,' the head of the Church. Both are appointed by the Sovereign, the latter with the nominal concurrence of the 'Ulema,' a body comprising the clergy and chief functionaries of the law, over which the 'Sheik-ul-Islam' presides, although he himself does not exercise priestly functions. Connected with the 'Ulema' are the 'Mufti,' the interpreters of

the Koran. The Ulema comprise all the great judges, theologians, and jurists, and the great teachers of literature and science who may be summoned by the Mufti. The principal civic functionaries bear the titles of Effendi, Bey, or Pasha.

Forms of constitution, after the model of the West European States, were drawn up at various periods by successive Ottoman Governments, the first of them embodied in the 'Hatti-Humayoun' of Sultan Abdul-Medjid, proclaimed February 18, 1856, and the most recent in a decree of Sultan Abdul-Hamid II., of November, 1876. But the carrying out of these projects of reform appears entirely impossible in the present condition of the Ottoman Empire.

The Grand Vizier, as head of the Government and representative of the Sovereign, is assisted by the Medjliss-i-Hass, or Privy Council, which corresponds to the British Cabinet. The Medjliss-i-Hass consists of the following members:—1. The Grand Vizier; 2. The Sheik-ul-Islam; 3. The Minister of the Interior; 4. The Minister of War; 5. The Minister of Evkaf (Worship); 6. The Minister of Public Instruction; 7. The Minister of Public Works; 8. President of Council of State; 9. Minister of Foreign Affairs; 10. Minister of Finance; 11. Minister of Marine; 12. Minister of Justice; 13. Minister of Civil List.

The whole of the empire is divided into thirty Vilayets, or governments, and subdivided into Sanjaks, or provinces, Kazas, or districts, Nahies, or subdistricts, and Kariés, or communities. A Vali, or governor-general, who is held to represent the Sultan, and is assisted by a provincial council, is placed at the head of each Vilayet. The provinces, districts, &c., are subjected to inferior authorities (Mutesarifs, Caïmakams, Mudirs and Mukters) under the superintendence of the principal governor. The division of the country into Vilayets has been frequently modified of late for political reasons. For similar reasons six of the Sanjaks of the empire are governed by Mutesarifs appointed directly by the Sultan, and are known as Mutesarifats. All subjects, however humble their origin, are eligible to, and may fill, the highest offices in the State.

Under the capitulations foreigners residing in Turkey are under the laws of their respective countries, and are amenable for trial (in cases in which Turkish subjects are not concerned) to a tribunal presided over by their consul. Foreigners who own real property are amenable to the Ottoman civil courts in questions relative to their landed property. Cases between foreign and Turkish subjects are tried in the Ottoman courts, a drago-

man of the foreign consulate being present to see that the trial be according to the law; the carrying out of the sentence, if against the foreigner, to be through his consulate. Cases between two foreign subjects of different nationalities are tried in the court of the defendant.

Grand Vizier.—*Kutchuk Said* Pasha, appointed November 17, 1901.

Sheik-ul-Islam.—*Jemalledin* Effendi, appointed September, 1891.

Minister of Interior.—*Memduh* Pasha.

Minister for Foreign Affairs.—*Tewfik* Pasha, appointed November 7, 1895.

Minister for War.—*Riza* Pasha.

Minister of Marine.—*Hassan* Pasha.

Minister of Finance.—*Reshad* Pasha.

Minister of Justice.—*Abdurrahman* Pasha, appointed November 7, 1895.

Public Works and Commerce.—*Zihni* Pasha.

Public Instruction.—*Zuhdi* Pasha.

Pious Foundations (Evkafs).—*Galib* Pasha.

President of the Council of State.—*Said* Pasha, appointed November 7, 1895.

Area and Population.

The total area of the Ottoman Empire (including States nominally subject) may be estimated at 1,580,000 square miles, and its total population at about 40,440,000, viz. :—

	Square Miles	Population
Immediate possessions :—		
Europe	65,752	6,086,300
Asia	650,394	17,545,300
Africa	398,900	1,300,000
	1,115,046	24,931,600
Bulgaria (including Eastern Roumelia) au- tonomous	37,860	3,733,189
Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novibazar— under Austria-Hungary	23,570	1,591,036
Crete	3,326	309,253
Samos—tributary principality	180	54,834
Egypt	400,000	9,821,045
	464,936	15,509,357
Total	1,579,982	40,440,957

The area and population by Vilayets, according to recent estimates, are as follows:—

Vilayets	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Pop. per Sq. Mile
Europe:—			
Constantinople	2,702	1,138,000	420
Adrianople	15,015	1,006,500	67
Salonica	13,684	1,185,400	85
Monastir	10,690	847,400	79
Kossova	12,100	961,000	79
Scutari (Albania)	4,516	322,000	71
Janina	7,045	648,000	92
Total (Europe)	65,752	6,086,300	92
Asia:—			
ASIA MINOR:—			
Ismid (Mutessarifat)	4,323	222,800	52
Broussa	28,486	1,626,900	57
Bigha (Mutessarifat)	2,625	129,400	49
Archipelago	2,744	325,900	119
Smyrna	20,844	1,396,500	67
Castamouni	19,184	1,018,900	52
Angora	26,055	892,900	31
Konia	39,681	1,088,000	26
Adana	14,359	403,400	28
Sivas	24,240	1,086,500	44
Trebizond (1898)	11,850	1,163,800	99
Total (Asia Minor)	194,389	9,355,000	48
ARMENIA AND KHURDISTAN:—			
Erzeroum	19,686	597,000	31
Mamouret-ül-Azis	13,240	575,300	44
Diarbekir	13,703	471,500	36
Bitlis	10,345	398,600	39
Van	15,517	430,000	28
Total (Armenia)	72,491	2,472,400	34
MESOPOTAMIA:—			
Mosul	29,220	300,300	10
Bagdad	54,503	850,000	16
Bassora	16,482	200,000	13
Total (Mesopotamia)	100,205	1,350,300	13

Vilayets	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Pop. per Sq. Mile
SYRIA:—			
Aleppo	30,340	995,800	31
Zor	32,849	100,000	3
Syria	23,816	955,700	40
Beyrouth	11,773	533,600	44
Jerusalem (Mutessarifat)	8,222	333,000	41
Lebanon (privileged Province)	2,509	399,500	158
Total (Syria)	109,509	3,317,600	30
ARABIA:—			
Hedjaz (approximate)	96,500	300,000	3
Yemen	77,200	750,000	9
Total (Arabia)	173,700	1,050,000	6
Total (Asia)	650,394	17,545,300	27
Africa:—			
Tripoli (approximate)	398,900	800,000	3
Benghazi		500,000	
Total (Africa)	398,900	1,300,000	3
Total	1,115,046	24,931,600	22

Accurate ethnological statistics of the population do not exist. In the European provinces under immediate Turkish rule, Turks (of Finno-Tataric race), Greeks, and Albanians are almost equally numerous, and constitute 70 per cent. of the population. Other races represented are Serbs, Bulgarians, Roumanians, Armenians, Magyars, Gipsies, Jews, Circassians. In Asiatic Turkey there is a large Turkish element, with some four million Arabs, besides Greeks, Syrians, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, Jews, and numerous other races.

The population of the chief towns is approximately as follows:—

Constantinople	1,125,000	Mosul	61,000
Salonica	105,000	Mecca	60,000
Adrianople	81,000	Medineh	48,000
Smyrna	201,000	Adana	45,000
Bagdad	145,000	Koniah	44,000
Damascus	140,500	Sivas	43,100
Aleppo	127,150	Jerusalem	42,000
Beirut	118,800	Erzeroum	38,900
Brussa	76,303	Bitlis	38,800
Kaisarieh	72,000	Trebizond	35,000
Kerbela	65,000	Diarbekir	34,000

The Lebanon is governed by a Mutessarif (Christian), and has a special government. Its population is reckoned at 245,000 or about 111 per square mile.

Religion and Education.

Mahometans form the vast majority of the population in Asiatic Turkey, but only one-half of the population in European Turkey. Recognised by the Turkish Government are the adherents of seven non-Mahometan creeds—namely: 1. Latins, Franks, or Catholics, who use the Roman Liturgy, consisting of the descendants of the Genoese and Venetian settlers in the empire, and proselytes among Armenians; Bulgarians, and others; 2. Greeks; 3. Armenians; 4. Syrians and United Chaldeans; 5. Maronites, under a Patriarch at Kanobin in Mount Lebanon; 6. Protestants, consisting of converts chiefly among the Armenians; 7. Jews. These seven religious denominations are invested with the privilege of possessing their own ecclesiastical rule. The Bishops and Patriarchs of the Greeks and Armenians, and the 'Chacham-Baschi,' or high-rabbi of the Jews, possess, in consequence of those functions, considerable influence.

The following shows the population of Constantinople (1885), arranged in order of religious beliefs, viz.: Mussulmans, 384,910; Greeks, 152,741; Armenians, 149,590; Bulgarians, 4,377; Roman Catholics (native), 6,442; Greek Latins, 1,082; Protestants (native), 819; Jews, 44,361; Foreigners, 129,243. Total, 873,565. In the Turkish Islands of the Aegean Sea the population is mostly Christian: 296,800 Christians to 27,200 Mussulmans. In various parts of Asiatic Turkey the estimates are: Asia Minor, Mussulmans, 7,179,900; Armenians, 576,200; other Christians, 972,300; Jews, &c., 184,600; Armenia, Mussulmans, 1,795,800; Armenians, 480,700; other Christians, 165,200; Jews, &c., 30,700; Aleppo, Mussulmans, 792,500; Armenians, 49,000; other Christians, 134,300; Jews, &c., 20,000; Beyrout, Mussulmans, 230,200; Armenians, 6,100; other Christians, 160,400; Jews, &c., 136,900; Lebanon, Mussulmans, 30,400; Christians, 319,300; Jews, &c., 49,800. The Mahometan clergy are subordinate to the Sheik-ul-Islam. Their offices are hereditary, and they can only be removed by Imperial iradé. A priesthood, however, in the strict sense of a separate class, to whom alone the right of officiating in religious services belongs, cannot be said to exist in Turkey.

The Koran and Multeka encourage public education, and, as a consequence, public schools have been long established in most considerable Turkish towns; while 'medresses,' or colleges, with public libraries, are attached to the greater number of the principal mosques. At Constantinople a university was founded in

1900 with 14 professors, who teach theology (Mussulman), mathematics, philosophy, law, and medicine. There are also an Imperial art school, a Great National School (Greek) of old foundation with 400 students, and a Greek theological seminary with 80 students.

The number of mosques in the Turkish Empire is 2,120, of which 379 are in Constantinople. The number of the clergy is 11,600. Connected with the mosques are 1,780 elementary schools, where education is supplied gratis. The private revenue of the Evkaf (church), previous to the war of 1878, was 30,200,000 piastres (251,000*l.*) per annum, but they have now been reduced to 20,000,000 piastres (166,000*l.*). The expenses are reckoned at 15,000,000 piastres (125,000*l.*). The stipend of the sheik-ul-Islam 7,031,520 piastres (59,000*l.*), and those of the Naibs and Muftis 7,876,646 piastres (66,000*l.*), are paid by the State. The principal revenues of the Evkaf are derived from the sale of landed property which has been bequeathed it, and which is known under the name of Vacouf. Three-fourths of the urban property of the Empire is supposed to belong to the Vacouf. Purchasers of property of this description pay a nominal annual rent to the Evkaf; but should they die without direct heirs the property reverts to the Church.

Finance.

A general view of the various sources of the public revenue of Turkey and of the branches of expenditure is given in the following tables, in which the average revenue and expenditure (including supplementary credits) for the years 1308-1310 (1892-93 to 1894-95) are shown, together with the official estimates for the year 1313 (ending February 28, 1898):—

Sources of Revenue.	Average.	1897-98
Direct:	£T	£T
Tithes	4,332,338	4,100,000
Verghis (land and property tax)	2,511,924	2,511,924
Temettu (income tax)	742,135	500,000
Exemption from military service	886,210	886,210
Aghnams (tax on sheep, &c.)	1,737,849	1,937,849
Various	321,273	321,273
Indirect:		
Customs	2,165,784	2,000,000
Various ¹	2,571,146	2,571,146
Administrative:		
Military departments	532,793	532,793
Civil	1,938,202	1,962,036
Share in Tobacco Regie profits	51,775	51,775
Tribute revenues various ²	1,136,316	1,136,316
Total	18,927,745	18,511,322

¹ Salt, tobacco, spirits, stamps, fisheries, silk and other sources mostly assigned to the Ottoman Debt Administration.

² Including those assigned to the Debt Administration.

Branches of Expenditure.	Average.	1897-98
Civil List	£T 932,550	£T 882,550
Public debt :		
Tributary debt		750,059
Loans under Debt Administration.		2,681,991
Other loans		1,204,839
Floating debt	6,483,253	523,523
Railway guarantees		868,894
War indemnity to Russia		450,000
Pious foundations, &c.	795,490	749,484
Military departments :		
War	5,296,953	4,489,698
Gendarmerie	1,254,174	1,013,944
Marine	653,170	546,209
Artillery	552,122	462,177
Civil departments :		
Grand Vizierate, State Council,		
Interior	901,853	989,322
Finance	583,939	668,011
Justice	450,541	461,441
Other departments	1,892,137	1,707,269
Total	19,796,182	18,429,411

The estimates for the year 1897-98 thus show a surplus of £T81,912. The estimated expenditure presupposes retrenchment, especially in the military department. No provision is made for extraordinary expenditure. On the other hand, revenues to be derived from monopolies and the increase of customs receipts consequent on new commercial treaties have not been taken into account.

The Report on Turkish finance presented to the Sultan by Sir Edgar Vincent in December, 1896, (leaving out of account the revenues assigned to the Debt Administration and the corresponding expenditure) puts the revenue under the control of the Ministry of Finance in the year 1306 (1890-91) at £T14,368,700 and the ordinary expenditure at £T14,137,940, showing a surplus of £T230,760 on the ordinary budget. In that year, however, the extraordinary expenditure, chiefly for military purposes, amounted to £T779,000, so that on the whole there was a deficit of £T548,200. For succeeding years up to 1311 (1895-96) the annual deficit is put at £T1,000,000 which was met by loans less, however, in amount than the sums which went towards the sinking fund. On the basis of these results, the normal revenue for future years at the disposal of the Ministry of Finance is estimated at £T13,961,700, and the corresponding expenditure at £T15,354,000, the probable deficit being £T1,392,300, a deficit which by administrative and financial reforms may, it is stated, be easily avoided. The customs revenue for 1894-95 amounted to £T2,123,580; for 1895-96, £T1,878,416.

The following table shows the course of Turkish indebtedness:—

Year of Issue	Original Amount	Converted into	Year of Issue	Original Amount	Interest Pr. cent.	Purpose
1854	£ 5,000,000	1894. 3½ p.c.	1885	£ 930,000	7	Railway
1855	5,000,000		1886	5,909,080	5	Bank Paym.
1858	5,000,000	1881. A.	1888	1,500,000	5	
1860	2,037,220	— B.	1890	7,827,240	4	Conversion
1862	8,000,000	— A.	1890	4,545,000	4	Consolid.
1863-4	6,000,000	— B.	1891	6,316,920	4	Conversion
1865	6,000,000	— C.	1894	900,000	4	Tumbebi Co.
1865	87,200,000	— D.	1894	8,212,340	3½	Conversion
1869	2,480,000		1894	1,600,000	4	Railway
1869	22,177,220	1881. C.	1896	2,975,200	5	Financial
1870-72	5,700,000	1894. 3 p.c.				
1872	11,126,200	1881. D.				
1873	27,777,780	— B.				
1877	5,000,000	— C.				
1878	7,427,260	1891. 4 p.c.				
		1890. 4 p.c.				

¹ Approximate.

The loans of 1854, 1871, and 1877 were secured on the Egyptian tribute ; that of 1878 (issued to consolidate advances by Galata bankers) at first on the Customs but afterwards by a first charge on the indirect contributions conceded to the bondholders. The loan of 1855 was guaranteed by France and England, and that of 1869 of 2,480,000*l.* was redeemed by October, 1873. The Ottoman Government being unable to meet its liabilities, made an arrangement with its creditors, confirmed by the Iradé of December 8/20, 1881. All the loans then outstanding (with the exceptions mentioned) were with the arrears of interest reduced and converted into the four series denoted by the letters A, B, C, D. A Council of Administration at Constantinople was appointed, and to it were handed over for distribution among the bondholders the funds derived from the excise duties, from the Bulgarian, Eastern Roumelian, and Cyprus tribute, and from the tax on Persian tobacco. The sum of 536,363*l.* was to be deducted for the service of the debt of 1878, and the balance was to be applied to the service of the four series, four-fifths to interest and one-fifth to amortisation. The interest was never to exceed 4 per cent., and any surplus was to be handed over to the government. The interest paid has only been 1 per cent., but the reserve fund has accumulated to £754,000. The Council of Administration now undertakes the service of all the Turkish loans except these secured on the Egyptian tribute, the guaranteed loan of 1855, the loan of 1886 secured on the Customs, and the Tumbeki loan of 1894 (900,000*l.*).

The gross amounts of the ceded revenues from taxes on salt, spirits, stamps, fisheries, and silk, and from other sources collected by the Council of Administration in two years have been :—

—	1899-1900	1900-01	—	1899-1900	1900-01
	£T	£T		£T	£T
Pfive revenues	1,467,883	1,229,694	Bills on Customs,		
Tobacco tithe	90,000	113,004	Cyprus	102,596	76,350
Regie	702,887	720,607	Bills on Customs,		
Eastern Rumeia	202,702	—	Tumbeki	50,000	50,000
			Various	666	84
			Total	2,616,734	2,189,739

Owing to the financial difficulties of the Bulgarian Government, the Eastern Rumanian annuity was not paid in the year 1900-01: the balance due from Cyprus, £226,246, for 1900-01 was paid after the close of the financial year.

the first ban, and the third to the second ban of their respective ordus. The sixth ordu will have two regiments of artillery with, altogether, 12 field and 2 mountain batteries. The seventh ordu will have 3 field and 4 mountain batteries. Tripoli will have 4 field and 2 mountain batteries. Turkey will thus have, in all, 15 batteries of horse artillery, 169 field and 38 mountain batteries with a total of 1,332 guns. To the first ordu there are two ammunition trains, to the other five only one. The transport consists generally of pack animals. On a war footing, the establishment of a field battery consists of about 137 officers and men with 100 horses. Of fortress artillery there are 38 battalions, of which 18 belong to the ordus, located chiefly at Constantinople and Erzeroum, and 20 to the Ordnance Department. Of these, 12 companies are in the Bosphorus batteries, 8 in the Bulair lines, and the remainder in Mediterranean fortresses.

It is stated (February, 1900) that 96 quick-firing Krupp guns of 7.5 cm. calibre are about to be ordered for the Adrianople and Monastir district corps.

There are 19 engineer companies (pioneers), and 4 telegraph companies distributed among the 7 ordus, the second ordu having, besides, a pontoon train. There are also 12 engineer companies and 4 torpedo companies belonging to the Ordnance Department. The train service, so far as it exists, consists of 13 companies. The supply service is almost entirely staff; extraneous transport would be required for commissariat supplies. The medical service consists only of medical officers and apothecaries; there are no bearers nor cadres for field hospitals. There are 117 battalions of gendarmerie, a military organisation under civil control in time of peace.

The following is a summary of the effective combatant services of the Turkish Army:—

Infantry	648 battalions	583,200 men
Cavalry	202 squadrons	55,300 ..
Artillery	1,356 guns	54,720 ..
Engineers	39 companies	7,400 ..
Total		700,620 ..

The war strength of the army, permanent, territorial, and reserve, in 1901 was about 1,500,000 men.

III. NAVY.

There has lately been a rumour that an effort was to be made to increase the Ottoman fleet, and overtures have been made to shipbuilding firms in this country and in Germany. There is not, however, any evidence of real progress, and the Turkish navy is in no way a factor worth consideration.

The old sister battleships, now coast-defence vessels, *Aziziye*, *Mahmudiye*, *Orkaniye*, and *Osmaniye* (6,400 tons), are being, or have been, transformed by having barbettes placed at each end of their batteries for the heavy Krupp guns (the hope being to fit them for something more than local defence). An armoured ship of 6,700 tons, the *Hamidiye*, was launched at Constantinople in 1885, and is said, after long delays, to have made her trials, but it is believed that not all her guns are even now mounted. This vessel, the *Mesoudiye*, and the unfinished armoured barbettes cruiser *Abdul Kader*, are the largest ships in the Turkish navy. The *Mesoudiye* is 332 feet long, with extreme beam of 59 feet. She is constructed on the central battery principle, sister to our *Superb*. She was sent to Genoa for

reconstruction, at the Sultan's private expense, but the work is not yet complete. The *Asar-i-Tugrik* is to be reconstructed in Germany. The contract for building a cruiser in America is said to be signed, but delays are probable.

For the navy of Turkey the crews are raised in the same manner as the land forces, partly by conscription, and partly by voluntary enlistment. The time of service in the navy is twelve years, five in active service, three in the reserve, and four in the Redif. The nominal strength of the navy is 6 vice-admirals, 11 rear-admirals, 208 captains, 289 commanders, 228 lieutenants 187 ensigns, and 30,000 sailors, besides about 9,000 marines.

Production and Industry.

Land in Turkey is held under four different forms of tenure—namely, 1st, as 'Miri,' or Crown lands; 2nd, as 'Vacouf,' or pious foundations; 3rd, as 'Mulikaneh,' or Crown grants; and 4th, as 'Mulk,' or freehold property. The first description, the 'miri,' or Crown lands, which form the largest portion of the territory of the Sultan, are held direct from the Crown. The Government grants the right to cultivate an unoccupied tract on the payment of certain fees, but continues to exercise the rights of seignior over the land in question, as is implied in the condition that if the owner neglects to cultivate it for a period of three years it is forfeited to the Crown. The second form of tenure, the 'vacouf,' was instituted originally to provide for the religion of the State and the education of the people, by the erection of mosques and schools; but this object has been set aside, or neglected, for several generations, and the 'vacouf' lands have mostly been seized by Government officials. The third class of landed property, the 'mulikaneh,' was granted to the spahis, the old feudal troops, in recompense for the military service required of them, and is hereditary, and exempt from tithes. The fourth form of tenure, the 'mulk,' or freehold property, does not exist to a great extent. Some house property in the towns, and of the land in the neighbourhood of villages, is 'mulk,' which the peasants purchase from time to time from the Government.

Only a small proportion of arable land is under cultivation, owing principally to the want of roads and means of conveyance, which preclude the possibility of remunerative exportation.

The system of levying a tithe on all produce leaves no inducement to the farmer to grow more than is required for his own use, or in his immediate proximity. The agricultural development of the country is further crippled by custom dues for the exportation of produce from one province to another.

The system of agriculture is most primitive. The soil for the most part is very fertile; the principal products are tobacco, cereals of all kinds, cotton, figs, nuts, almonds, grapes, olives, all varieties of fruits. Coffee, madder, opium, gums are largely exported. The opium production in 1900 amounted to about 7,500 chests, or 105,800 lbs. It is estimated that 44 million acres of the Empire in Europe and Asia are under cultivation. The forest laws of the empire are based on those of France, but restrictive regulations are not enforced, and the country is being rapidly deprived of its timber. About 21 million acres are under forest, of which 3½ million acres are in European Turkey. Turkey is a wine-growing country, the total produce being estimated at about a million hectolitres annually. Of this amount—about 160,000 hectolitres are exported—chiefly for mixing. The culture of

The condition of the Turkish debt was as follows in the middle of 1901:—

	£T
Series B. C. D. outstanding	80,873,893
Various loans 1888-94	29,975,660
Lottery bonds	13,835,414
Five per cent. customs loan, 1886	5,144,656
Four per cent. Tombac bonds, 1894	907,060
Five per cent. loan, 1896	3,202,320
Total loans	133,939,003

Of debts which are not loans, the most important is the balance of the Russian war indemnity, amounting to £T24,513,000 in 1898. Others are £T50,000 of indemnity to Russian subjects, and £T273,494 to the Damascus Serghis Railway.

Defence.

I. FRONTIERS.

Turkey occupies the South-Eastern corner of Europe and the Western portion of Asia.

The boundaries of Turkey have been considerably modified of late years. European Turkey has for frontier States in the north, Montenegro, Bosnia, Servia, Bulgaria, and Eastern Roumelia. The frontiers are mountainous towards the east, but at many points passage is easy.

The western frontier of European Turkey is formed by the Adriatic and the Ionian Seas. Its southern limits are formed by Thessaly, the Ægean Sea, the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, and the Bosphorus, the shores of which are strongly fortified.

Asiatic Turkey has for its northern boundary the Black Sea, the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora, and the Dardanelles.

The boundaries to the west are the Archipelago, the Mediterranean, Arabia Petrea, and the Red Sea. Its limits to the south are Central Arabia and the Persian Gulf, those to the east Persia and Trans-Caucasia (Russia), the chief stronghold near the Russian frontier being Erzeroum.

II. ARMY.

In Turkey all Mussulmans over 20 years of age are liable to military service, and this liability continues for 20 years. Non-Mahometans are not liable, but pay an exemption tax of about six shillings per head, levied on males of all ages. Nomad Arabs, though liable, furnish no recruits, and many nomad Kurds evade service. The army consists of (1) the *Nizam*, or Regular Army, and its reserves; (2) the *Redif* or Landwehr; and (3) the *Mustahfiz* or Landsturm. Conscripts are divided into the first and second levies. The former serve 6 years in the *Nizam*—4 with the colours and 2 in the reserve; 8 years in the *Redif*—4 in the first ban and 4 in the second; and

6 years in the *Mustahfiz*; 20 years in all. The latter consist of those not drawn for the contingent. They form what is called the *Tertib Sani* and the *Muinsiz*; they constitute part of the reserve, undergoing from 6 to 9 months' drill in the first year of service, and 30 days' drill at their homes in subsequent years.

The whole empire is divided into 7 army districts, with which are associated 7 corps d'armée called *Ordus*, with their headquarters respectively at:—1, Constantinople; 2, Adrianople; 3, Monastir; 4, Erzinjan; 5, Damascus; 6, Baghdad; 7, Sanaa (the Yemen). The troops of the 7th district are recruited chiefly from the 4th and 5th districts, while the garrisons of Tripoli are recruited from the 1st, 2nd, and 5th districts.

The *Nizam* infantry is organised in companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions. It contains 66 regiments of the line, each with 4 battalions, except three which have 3 battalions; 2 regiments of Zouaves of 2 battalions each; 1 regiment of firemen of 4 battalions; and 15 battalions of rifles. There are also 12 battalions of Tripolitan militia for local service. Each battalion of the line, Zouaves and rifles, consists of 4 companies. Two line regiments form a brigade, 2 brigades and a rifle battalion form an infantry division, and 2 divisions form an *ordu*. Each line and rifle battalion, on a war footing, has 24 officers, 62 non-commissioned officers, and 836 men, the total being 922 men of all ranks, with 51 horses. The peace strength varies from 250 to 550, according to the locality. The total war establishment of a regiment of 4 battalions is 3,764 men of all ranks, with 207 horses. The infantry are being armed with Mauser rifles; the first three district corps have received the small bore weapon (7.65 mm.); the fourth, the large bore (9.5 mm.). About 450,000 rifles have been distributed, 250,000 remain in the depôts in Constantinople, and it is proposed to purchase 222,000 more.

The *Redif* is organised in two bans. (An enactment for their fusion into one has as yet been only partially applied.) The first ban consists of 48 regiments; 8 of 4 battalions from each of the first 6 *ordu* districts. The second ban consists of 40 regiments, 8 of 4 battalions from each of the first 5 *ordu* districts. On a war footing the establishments of the *Redif* are intended to be the same as those of the *Nizam*, but battalions are often 1,200 strong. They are armed with the same rifles.

The *Nizam* cavalry consists of 38 regiments of the line, 2 regiments of the guard, and 2 squadrons of mounted infantry (at Yemen). There is no *Redif* cavalry organised. The line and guard regiments each consist of 5 squadrons, the fifth being a depôt. The guard regiments are quartered at Constantinople, and belong to the first *ordu*. Of the line regiments, 36 are formed into 6 cavalry divisions, one to each *ordu*, and 2 other regiments belong to the garrison at Tripoli. There are thus 202 squadrons of cavalry, of which 40 are depôt squadrons. The war establishment of a regiment consists of 39 officers and 647 men, 686 in all, or, adding the depôt squadrons, 854 of all ranks. Each regiment has 880 horses, inclusive of train. It is proposed to form in the fourth, fifth, and sixth *ordu* districts 48 regiments of militia or *Hamadich* cavalry, commanded by tribal leaders, and associated with the regular army. The tribes will find the men, horses, and equipment, and the Government the armament. Each regiment will have from 512 to 1,152 men in from 4 to 6 squadrons.

The field artillery is being reorganised in accordance with a scheme sanctioned in 1891, whereby the force will be considerably strengthened. It is intended that each of the first 5 *ordus* shall have one battalion with 3 batteries of horse artillery, and six regiments of field and mountain artillery, comprising 30 batteries of field and 6 batteries of mountain artillery, each battery having, on war footing, 6 guns. Each of these groups of 6 regiments will form 3 brigades of which one will be attached to the *Nizam*, another to

silkworms, which had fallen off considerably, owing to disease among the worms, is again becoming important. In the provinces of Broussa and Ismidt the production of cocoons in 1898-99 was 4,950,315 kilos; in 1899-1900, 6,146,620 kilos. The production of silkworms' eggs in 1899-1900 amounted to 556,000 ounces, of which 402,000 were for export. Most of the silk produced is exported, but some is used in the manufacturing of native dress material. The production of oil of roses in 1899 was about 500,000 metikal; in 1901, 550,000 metikal (or about 2,642 kilogrammes). For the encouragement of this industry the Turkish Minister of Agriculture in 1899 distributed gratuitously 100,000 rose-trees in the provinces of Turkey.

The Turkish provinces, especially those in Asia, are rich in minerals which are little worked. Chrome (about 15,000 metric tons annually) is found in Kutaia; silver-lead ore (20,000 tons) in the Cilician Taurus and in Sivas; zinc (5,000 tons) at Karasu on the Black Sea; manganese ore (45,000 tons) at Saloniki; antimony ore (200 tons) at Brussa; copper ore (1,500 tons) in the Armenian Taurus; borax (18,000 tons) at Panderna; meerschaum (150 tons) at Eakisbehr; argentiferous pyrites, at Saloniki; emery at Smyrna; asphalt, in Albania, in Syria, and on the Euphrates; coal and lignite (400,000 tons annually) at Brussa. A royalty of 5 to 15 per cent. is paid on all minerals exported. There is a good deal of brass-turning and beating of copper into utensils for household purposes. Concessions have also been granted for glass manufactories, paper mills, and textile looms. Carpets, which constitute a considerable article of export, are made on hand-loom, and so also are a number of light materials for dress. The fisheries of Turkey are important; the fisheries of the Bosphorus alone represent a value of upwards of 250,000*l*. The coast of the Mediterranean produces excellent sponges, the Red Sea mother-of-pearl, and the Persian Gulf pearls.

Commerce.

All articles of import into Turkey are taxed 8 per cent. *ad valorem*, except tobacco and salt, which are monopolies; there is also an export duty of 1 per cent. on native produce, except cereals, sent abroad, but of 8 per cent. if sent from one part of the empire to another. In the year 1897-98 the import and export duties amounted to £T2,072,312. The total trade of Turkey for six years has been as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£T	£T		£T	£T
1893	24,466,985	15,725,542	1896	20,575,670	15,535,625
1894	24,108,660	13,262,416	1897	21,359,706	15,428,458
1895	24,075,497	13,753,805	1898	23,434,035	14,744,498

The following has been the value of the trade for two years (March 13 to March 12) according to countries:—

Country	Imports		Exports	
	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98
	Piastres	Piastres	Piastres	Piastres
Great Britain	856,773,884	987,303,572	631,315,888	592,907,444
Austria	420,299,082	460,362,904	149,677,776	136,921,778
France	210,093,959	242,418,042	460,664,256	433,039,444
Russia	175,299,958	166,862,320	38,277,222	42,922,001
Italy	69,882,917	99,066,751	46,916,331	48,584,999
Bulgaria	67,267,667	49,613,945	36,928,061	37,586,777
Persia	58,171,793	58,270,797	2,503,026	1,922,607
Greece	39,301,987	26,852,598	32,930,222	18,182,889
Belgium	49,357,167	57,558,348	22,903,444	18,210,778
Rumania	67,553,917	39,101,709	22,093,444	25,869,666
United States	2,436,472	5,166,348	28,922,110	32,891,333
Tunis	2,249,708	1,540,182	3,347	14,334
Servia	5,429,723	3,957,083	2,799,000	5,149,997
Holland	17,504,111	26,505,376	37,461,777	30,585,221
Germany	20,914,263	33,023,682	26,964,443	45,513,112
Egypt	64,917,331	74,497,622	—	—
Sweden	5,013,500	7,158,863	—	—
Montenegro	850,749	590,165	242,763	507,110
Denmark	7,069	67,708	146,555	—
Spain	—	—	2,095,889	3,625,778
Japan	2,686,486	3,431,278	—	—
Samos	28,888	54,264	—	14,583
Total	2,135,970,631	2,343,403,557	1,542,845,794	1,474,449,851

Tobacco imported and exported is not included in these tables; in the year 1897-98 the imports comprised 6,345,909 cigarettes, valued at 428,800 piastres; 3,447 kilogrammes of tobacco (16,130 piastres); 10,474 kilogrammes of snuff (217,420 piastres), and 1,139,830 kilogrammes of tumbeki (3,419,493 piastres); the exports comprised 3,656,430 kilogr. sent to countries within the empire, and 12,281,624 kilogrammes sent to foreign countries.

The principal imports and exports in 1897-98 were:—

Imports	Value. Piastres	Exports	Value. Piastres
Sheetings, &c.	217,693,514	Grapes	181,511,267
Sugar	160,842,722	Silk	130,749,889
Quilting	174,301,075	Wheat	61,236,055
Cotton yarn	110,398,097	Opium	55,078,777
Coffee	93,571,750	Cocoons	65,061,000
Petroleum	72,611,500	Wool	49,135,311
Flour	62,340,658	Valonia	66,308,205
Rice	90,863,792	Mohair	92,490,920
Hides	31,188,169	Hides and skins	50,907,697
Madapolams	67,892,694	Ores	37,796,444
Woollen goods	79,705,759	Coffee	47,322,222
Kerseymeres	40,977,959	Figs	50,692,121
Hardware	33,633,425	Olive oil	39,666,862
Iron	35,178,917	Carpets	35,819,305
Carpets	30,024,611	Bones	74,328,811
Coal	28,920,972	Nuts	29,023,448

The exports of various merchandise, from which assigned revenues are derived, were as follows, in 1898-99 and 1899-1900 (in kilos):—

	1898-99.	1899-00.		1898-99.	1899-00.
Salt . . .	39,478,668	35,223,513	Raw silk . .	378,107	443,244
Wines . . .	7,397,360	12,761,130	Frisona . . .	139,600	151,482
Spirits . . .	151,730	211,787	Waste silk . .	99,560	176,905
Cocoons . .	99,770	133,975			

The value of the commercial intercourse between the whole of the Turkish Empire, in Europe and Asia (including Crete and Cyprus), and Great Britain during the last five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the following table:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Imports into U. K. from Turkey . . .	£ 5,316,686	£ 6,253,209	£ 5,018,726	£ 5,027,997	£ 5,767,913
Exports of British produce to Turkey . .	£ 5,033,853	£ 6,538,406	£ 6,190,958	£ 5,333,774	£ 5,093,826

Among the articles of import into the United Kingdom from Turkey are wheat, 8,110*l.* in 1899; 42,563*l.* in 1900; barley, 977,830*l.* in 1899; 1,295,378*l.* in 1900; wool and goats' hair, 1,156,216*l.* in 1899; 1,016,476*l.* in 1900; valonia (dye stuff), 255,624*l.* in 1899; 280,246 in 1900; opium, 150,219*l.* in 1898; 201,770*l.* in 1899; 311,762*l.* in 1900; fruit, chiefly raisins and figs, 1,058,309*l.* in 1899; 1,165,150*l.* in 1900.

The most important exports from Great Britain to Turkey are cotton goods, 3,262,513*l.* in 1899; 3,159,389*l.* in 1900; cotton yarn, 643,987*l.* in 1899; 392,831*l.* in 1900; woollens, 335,038*l.* in 1899; 344,705*l.* in 1900; iron, wrought and unwrought, 130,561*l.* in 1899; 117,733*l.* in 1900; copper, wrought and unwrought, 46,584*l.* in 1899; 62,428*l.* in 1900; coal, 284,615*l.* in 1899; 378,510*l.* in 1900; machinery, 105,449*l.* in 1899; 126,126*l.* in 1900.

The value of the trade at various Turkish towns in Asia and Africa in 1900 was:—

Towns	Imports	Exports	Towns	Imports	Exports
Trebizond:			Beirut	£ 1,580,165	£ 1,051,950
Anatolian trade	918,550	586,170	Latakia (S; ria)	64,000	79,512
Transit (Persian) trade	405,300	224,500	Erzerum	262,355	177,750
Samsun . . .	468,230	759,760	Van . . .	142,830	88,380
Jaffa . . .	382,405	264,950	Haifa and Acre . .	—	178,738
Aleppo (Alexandretta)	2,061,830	1,184,803	Sivas . . .	139,085	122,230
Basrah . . .	1,264,055	1,561,276	Tokat . . .	146,115	140,455
Bagdad:			Amassia . . .	131,756	159,400
Europe and America	1,372,544	575,264	Diarbekr . . .	266,200	153,200
India and the East	122,162	64,198	Tripoli . . .	499,500	418,500
Smyrna . . .	1,453,480	2,541,172			

Shipping and Navigation.

The mercantile navy of the Turkish Empire in 1900 consisted of 177 steamers of 55,983 tons, and 2,205 sailing vessels of 141,065 tons. In 1897-98 (March to February) there entered and cleared at all the ports of Turkey

173,739 vessels of 34,653,457 tons. The total shipping entered and cleared at Constantinople in 1900 consisted of 14,394 vessels of 10,475,735 tons. Of this number, 10,787 of 10,277,272 tons were engaged in foreign and the remainder in coasting trade. Of those engaged in foreign trade, 3,169 of 410,289 tons were sailing vessels, and 7,618 of 9,866,983 tons were steamers, including 1,969 of 2,309,444 tons belonging to ten shipping companies. The number of British vessels was 2,661 of 4,220,648 tons; Greek, 2,323 of 1,589,851 tons; Turkish, 6,056 of 723,312 tons.

Internal Communications.

Since the summer of 1888 Turkey has been in direct railway communication with the rest of Europe. The main lines start from Constantinople and from Salonica. From this latter port is now the shortest route to Egypt.

The length of railway line in European and Asiatic Turkey in 1899 was as follows:—

	Miles		Miles
European Turkey—		Smyrna-Cassaba . . .	321
Oriental Railways . . .	815	Mersina-Adana . . .	42
Salonica-Monastir . . .	135	Jaffa-Jerusalem . . .	54
Salonica-Constantinople . .	317	Beirut-Damascus . . .	96
		Damascus-Nazrib . . .	64
Total European Turkey . .	1,267	Acre-Damascus ¹ . . .	157
Asiatic Turkey—			
Anatolian Railway . . .	634	Total Asiatic Turkey . .	1,713
Fronania-Brussa . . .	25	Total Ottoman Empire . .	2,980
Aidin Railway . . .	320		

¹ Under construction.

German railways are projected from Konia to Adana, Mosul, Bagdad, and Basrah, with many branch lines and an extension to Koweit. There is a French scheme to connect the Beirut-Damascus line with Hama, Hamah, Aleppo, and Biredjik; and a British railway is under construction to connect the Damascus-Nazrib line with Haifa. The Sultan is desirous of the construction of a railway along the caravan route from Damascus to Medina and Mecca, and here a telegraph line has already been laid down.

The gross receipts of the railways in 1899 were stated to amount to 1,303,094*l.*

There are 1,031 Turkish post-offices in the Empire. In the year 1897-98 the inland service transmitted 11,880,000 letters and post-cards, and 2,583,000 samples and printed papers; the international service transmitted 6,046,000 letters and post-cards, and 3,363,000 samples and printed papers.

The length of telegraph lines in Turkey is about 23,440 miles, and the length of wire about 38,400 miles. There are 750 telegraph offices. Messages in the year 1895-96, 3,624,775. Annual receipts, 869,700*l.*; expenditure, 324,280*l.*

Money, Weights, and Measures of Turkey.

The Imperial Ottoman Bank, with a capital of £T11,000,000, had, on September 30, 1901, a note circulation amounting to £T1,019,033, and cash on hand amounting to £T2,474,835.

The nominal value of the coinage (including recoinage) of Turkey since 1891 is: Gold, £T2,126,870; silver, £T435,141; copper (in 1900), £T12,900. Of the gold coined the amount of £T124,350 was from old Turkish lire, and £T1,469,090 from English sovereigns; the whole of the silver coined was derived from old 20-piastre pieces. The national money within the Empire is estimated at: Gold, 3,416,606,600 piastres; silver, 963,713,500 piastres.

	£	s.	d.
The Turkish Lira, or gold Medjidie	0	18	0·064
Piastre, 100 to the Lira	0	0	2·16

Large accounts are frequently, as in the official budget estimates, set down in 'purses' of 500 Medjidie piastres, or 5 Turkish liras. The 'purse' is calculated as worth 4l. 10s. sterling. The gold *Lira* weighs 7·216 grammes '916 fine, and thus contains 6·6147 grammes of fine gold. The silver 20-piastre piece weighs 24·055 grammes '830 fine, and therefore contains 19·965 grammes of fine silver.

The <i>Oke</i> , of 400 drams.	=	2·8326 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Almud</i>	=	1·151 imperial gallon.
„ <i>Kileh</i>	=	0·9120 imperial bushel.
44 <i>Okes</i> = 1 <i>Cantar</i> or <i>Kintal</i>	=	125 lbs. avoirdupois.
39·44 <i>Okes</i>	=	1 cwt.
180 <i>Okes</i> = 1 <i>Tcheke</i>	=	511·380 pounds.
1 <i>Kileh</i> = 20 <i>Okes</i>	=	0·36 imperial quarter.
816 <i>Kilehs</i>	=	100 imperial quarters.
The <i>Andazi</i> (cloth measure).	=	27 inches.
„ <i>Arshin</i> (land measure)	=	30 inches.
„ <i>Dönüm</i> (land measure)	=	40 square paces.

The *kileh* is the chief measure for grain, the lower measures being definite weights rather than measures. 100 *kilehs* are equal to 12·128 British imperial quarters, or 35·266 hectolitres.

In March 1882 Turkish weights and measures were assimilated to the metric system, but under the old names, leading to much confusion; they have not been generally adopted in practice. *Oke*=kilogramme, *batman*=10 kilogrammes, *cantar*=100 kilogrammes, *tcheki*=1,000 kilogrammes, *shinik*=decalitre, *kileh*=hectolitre (2·75 bushels), *evlek*=are, *djeril*=hectare (2·47 acres), *arshin*=metre, *nul*=kilometre, *farsang*=10 kilometres.

In 1889 the metric system of weights was made obligatory for cereals; metric weights were decreed obligatory in January 1892, but the decree is not yet enforced.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

BULGARIA.

Reigning Prince.

Ferdinand, youngest son of the late Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and Princess Clementine of Bourbon-Orleans (daughter of King Louis Philippe), born February 26, 1861, was elected Prince of Bulgaria by unanimous vote of the National Assembly, July 7, 1887; assumed the government August 14, 1887, in succession to Prince Alexander, who had abdicated September 7, 1886. His election was confirmed by the Porte and the Great

Powers in March, 1896. On April 20, 1893, he was married to Marie Louise, (born January 17, 1870; died January 31, 1899), eldest daughter of Duke Robert of Parma; issue, Boris, born January 30, 1894; Cyril, born November 17, 1895; Eudoxie, born January 17, 1898; Nadejda, born January 30, 1899.

The Prince must reside permanently in the Principality. The princely title is hereditary. In May, 1893, the Grand Sobranje confirmed the title of "Royal Highness" to the Prince and his heir, and this style was recognised by the Porte and by Russia in April, 1896. The Prince retains the Roman Catholic faith, but his heir was on February 14, 1896, received into the Orthodox Greek Church.

Constitution and Government.

The Principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. It was ordered by the Treaty that Bulgaria should be constituted an autonomous and tributary Principality under the suzerainty of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan with a Christian Government and a national militia. The Prince of Bulgaria should be freely elected by the population and confirmed by the Sublime Porte, with the consent of the Powers, but no member of any of the reigning Houses of the Great European Powers should be elected.

Eastern Rumelia (since its union with Bulgaria also known as Southern Bulgaria) was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. It was to remain under the direct political and military authority of the Sultan, under conditions of administrative autonomy, with a Governor-General nominated by the Porte. On September 18, 1885, the Government was overthrown by a revolution, and the union of the province with Bulgaria proclaimed. As the result of the Conference held at Constantinople by the representatives of the signatory Powers of the Berlin Treaty during the latter months of 1885, the Sultan, by imperial firman, April 6, 1886, agreed that the government of Eastern Rumelia should be confided to the Prince of Bulgaria as Governor-General, the Mussulman districts of Kirjali and the Rupchus (Rhodope) being re-ceded to the Porte. The rectification of the Organic Statute—chiefly as concerned the questions of the tribute and the customs—was undertaken by a Turco-Bulgarian commission sitting at Sofia, but its labours were abruptly brought to a close by the events which overthrew Prince Alexander on the night of August 20, 1886. The province for all purposes forms part of Bulgaria. It is under the administration at Sofia, which is now the only recognised capital, Philippopolis being merely the centre of a prefecture.

By the Constitution of 1879, amended May, 1893, the legislative authority was vested in a single Chamber, called the Sobranje or National Assembly. The members of it are elected by universal manhood suffrage at the rate of one member to every 20,000 of the population. Those residing in the city where the National Assembly sits receive 15 leva (12s.) a day during session; others, 20 leva (16s.) a day with travelling expenses. 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 five years, but it may be dissolved at any time by the Prince, when new elections must take place within four months. Laws passed by the Sobranje require the assent of the Prince. 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 Sobranje, elected for the special purpose in a manner similar to that in which the ordinary Sobranje is elected, but with double the number of members.

The executive power is vested in a Council of eight ministers nominated by the Prince—namely, 1. Minister for Foreign Affairs and Public Worship; 2. Minister of the Interior; 3. Minister of Public Instruction; 4. Minister of Finance; 5. Minister of Justice; 6. Minister of War; 7. Minister for Commerce and Agriculture; 8. Minister of Public Works, Ways and Communications.

There is an Imperial Ottoman Commissioner of Vakufs resident in Bulgaria.

Area and Population.

The estimated area of the Principality of Bulgaria proper is 24,380 English square miles, and of South Bulgaria (or Eastern Rumelia) 13,700 square miles. By a census taken in December, 1900, the population of the whole Principality was ascertained to be 3,733,189, including the population of Eastern Rumelia, 1,091,854; at the census of January 1, 1893, it was 3,310,713, the population of Eastern Rumelia being 998,431. Bulgaria is divided into 18 districts (including the 5 districts of Eastern Rumelia). The population, divided according to language and race, was as follows in 1893: 2,505,326 Bulgarians, 569,728 Turks, 62,628 Rumanians, 58,518 Greeks, 52,132 Gipsies, 27,531 Spanish speaking Jews, 16,290 Tartars, 6,445 Armenians, 3,620 Germans and Austrians, 1,221 Albanians, 928 Russians, 905 Czechs, 818 Servians, 803 Italians, and 3,820 not specified. The present capital of the Principality is the city of Sofia, with a population of 67,920. The other principal towns, with population in 1900, are Philippopolis (capital of Eastern Rumelia), 42,849; Rustchuk, 32,661; Varna, 33,443; Shumla, 22,928; Slivno, 24,548; Plevna, 18,709. The movement of population in the principality in five years has been:—

Years	Marriages	Living births	Still-births	Deaths	Surplus of births
1895	31,230	138,338	767	90,210	48,128
1896	29,199	143,255	755	84,076	59,179
1897	29,227	149,631	—	90,134	59,497
1898	28,232	141,046	890	82,725	58,321
1899	32,027	149,006	834	90,324	58,682

Religion and Instruction.

The national faith is that of the Orthodox Greek Church, though, in 1870, in consequence of its demand for and acceptance of religious autonomy, the Bulgarian Church was declared by the Patriarch of Constantinople to be outside the Orthodox communion. The church is governed by the Synod of Bishops. An Exarch, resident at Constantinople, chosen by the Synod with the approval of the Sultan, dispenses ecclesiastical patronage as directed by the Synod and the parishes of the various dioceses, the approval of the Government being required for each nomination. There are 12 Eparchies or Bishoprics. The clergy, both Orthodox and of other religious bodies, are paid by the State and also receive fees for services at burials, marriages, &c. Of the population in 1893, 2,606,786 belonged to the Orthodox

Greek Church, 643,258 were Mahomedans, 28,307 were Jews, 22,817 were Catholics, 6,643 Armenian Gregorians, 2,384 Protestants. The Mahomedans are mostly in the northern and eastern provinces.

There is a university (école supérieure) at Sofia, with three faculties—History and Philology, Physics and Mathematics, and Law. In 1899–1900 it was attended by 409 students, and there were 42 professors and lecturers. The schools in 1898–99 were as shown in the following tabular statement:—

Description of Schools	Schools	Teachers		Pupils	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Gymnasia	17	439	129	8,620	4,892
Lower Middle Class	170	1,149	328	22,540	11,211
Special and Technical	45	236	19	4,024	580
Elementary	4,589	6,332	1,676	233,023	112,864

Of the lower middle-class schools 81 were for boys, 52 for girls, and 37 for both sexes; of the special and technical schools 36 were for boys, 8 for girls, and 1 for both sexes; of the elementary schools, 450 were for boys, 76 for girls, and 4,063 for pupils of both sexes.

For education the State grants a yearly subvention which provides for half the cost (two-thirds in the case of the elementary schools), the remainder being provided in towns by the municipalities and in villages by the communal authorities. Education is free and nominally obligatory for a period of four years (8–12). The richer parents are, however, required to pay 20 leva (16s.) a year for each of their children attending the higher schools. There are free public libraries at Sofia, Philippopolis, Varna, and Rustchuk.

Finance.

For 1900 the budget estimates were: revenue, 83,827,863 leva (francs); expenditure, 83,270,370 leva; for 1901, revenue, 95,286,900 leva; expenditure, 95,222,535 leva. For 1901 the chief sources of revenue were: direct taxes, 38,654,000 leva; indirect taxes, 27,920,500. The chief branches of expenditure were: Public Debt, 31,586,750; War, 20,200,000; Interior, 6,586,453; Instruction, 7,800,188; Public Works, 10,716,863 leva. The public debt (October, 1900) consists of a loan of 46,777,500 leva, raised in 1888, at 6 per cent. for the purchase of the Varna and Rustchuk railway (39,188,000 outstanding); a loan of 30,000,000 leva at 6 per cent. raised in 1889 (24,840,000 outstanding); a loan of 142,780,000 leva at 6 per cent. raised in 1892, of which 126,480,000 have been issued to date (114,717,000 outstanding), an advance of 7,000,000 having also been received on account of a further issue of this loan; on January 1, 1900, a loan of 25,000,000 leva was effected at 6 per cent. against Treasury bonds repayable in 5 years (December 31, 1904) secured on the tobacco tax (21,875,000 outstanding); the Russian occupation debt, of which the outstanding balance is 9,700,000; the East Rumanian tribute of 2,951,000 leva per annum, for which no capital value has yet been fixed; and arrears to December 31, 1887, amounting to

5,243,600 leva, and payable in yearly instalments of 500,000 leva each. The Bulgarian tribute and the share of the Turkish debt, have never been determined. In June, 1899, the government was authorised to convert the whole national debt into a 5 per cent. debt by means of a new loan of the nominal amount of 260,000,000 leva.

Defence.

The northern frontier of Bulgaria is formed by the Danube, which, except on the east (bordering on the Dobruja), separates it from Rumania; at Widin are fortifications armed partly with siege and field guns; at Rustchuk are defensive works, but they are now dilapidated and unarmed; at Silistria some of the forts were recently modernised. The fortress of Varna on the Black Sea is unarmed and neglected. At Philippopolis are defensive works which have recently been extended. Field works and other defences have been constructed about Slivnitza. Sofia is provided with a series of fortifications, armed with Nordenfeldt quick-firing guns, on the north and west. At Tumrush defensive works have been commenced. On the west Bulgaria is bordered by Servia, and on the south-west and south by Turkey Proper.

Military service is obligatory from the age of 20 (18 in time of war) to the age of 45; Mussulmans are exempt on payment of 500 leva (20*l.*), but few of them can afford this sum. Persons exempted on account of bodily infirmity pay a special tax for ten years. About 40,000 are annually liable to be drafted, but of these, only about 18,000, as decided by lot, are called under arms. Those who escape serve in the Reserve Army for 3 months in each of the first 2 years, and then for 9 years in the Active Army Reserve. Conscripts serve with the colours either 2 years in the infantry, or 3 years in other arms; then they pass to the Active Army Reserve, the infantry for 8 years, and others for 6, after which they belong for 7 years to the Reserve Army, and then for 8 or 9 years to the militia. The army is organised as follows:—Infantry: on peace footing, 24 regiments of 2 battalions and train, and 12 reserve regiments; on war footing, 24 regiments of 4 battalions and 1 transport company, besides 12 reserve regiments. On a war footing the regiment numbers 4,567 officers and men. Cavalry: the Prince's bodyguard squadron, peace and war strength, 323; 2 regiments of 6 squadrons, 2 regiments of 5 squadrons, and 1 regiment of 4 squadrons; the peace strength of a squadron is 142 officers and men, and the war strength, 168. Artillery: 6 regiments of 9 batteries of, on peace strength, 8 guns, on war strength, 6 guns (a reserve battery of 6 guns being formed); 3 battalions of fortress artillery, and 9 mountain batteries. Engineers: 3 battalions of 4 companies, besides 3 companies for telegraph, railway, &c., service. The total war strength is about 205,000. The infantry is armed with the Manlicher repeating rifle. The Bulgarian cannot be sent out of the country except in time of war. In peace the army is distributed in 6 divisions with headquarters, respectively, at Sofia, Philippopolis, Slivnitza, Shumla, Rustchuk, and Vratza. There is a military academy at Sofia. The floating strength of Bulgaria consists of the Prince's yacht *Krum* (800 tons), the steamships *Alexander I.* (800 tons), *Simeon Veliky* (600 tons), and *Asen* (400 tons), besides seven very small steamboats, and others are building. One torpedo gunboat, *Nadejda* (715 tons), was launched at Bordeaux, September 1898. There are two armed gunboats for the defence of the Danube building abroad.

Production and Industry.

In Bulgaria the State is theoretically the owner of the land; the landholder has a perpetual lease descending to heirs, and pays one-tenth of the produce by way of rent (paid still, to a great extent, in kind). The communes hold pasture-land and wood-land in perpetuity and pay no rent, and over such lands the members of the communes have grazing and wood-cutting rights. According to recent statistics the surface of Bulgaria is subdivided as follows:—

Description of surface	Hectares	Percentage
Pasture	4,587,838	47·89
Arable land and market garden	2,435,900	25·50
Forest and heath	1,676,250	17·50
Prairie	312,000	3·26
Vineyards	113,512	1·20
Water, dwellings, roads, &c.	445,000	4·65
Total	9,570,500	100·00

About five-sevenths of the population are engaged in agriculture, most of them being small proprietors holding from one to six acres. The principal agricultural product is wheat, which is largely exported. Wine, tobacco and silk are also produced; attar of roses is largely manufactured, the export in 1898 amounted to 3,430 kilogrammes; in 1899, to 3,594; in 1900, to 5,346. But in 1900 the actual output was 4,300 kilogrammes, the quantity exported having been increased by adulteration. In 1893 there were in Bulgaria 6,868,291 sheep, 1,263,772 goats, 1,769,974 head of cattle, and 461,635 pigs, 343,946 horses, 81,610 asses, and 8,264 mules.

All minerals belong by law to the State. The coal mines at Pernik, worked by the Government, yield about 125,000 tons per annum. Coal of good quality has also been found in Balkans near Trevna, and several working concessions have been granted. About 1,000,000 cubic metres of stone are quarried annually. Iron is found in large quantities; gold, silver, lead, manganese and copper also exist in the country. The salines near Burgas yielded 12,000 tons of salt in 1896. The chief manufactures are woollen goods, cottons, cord, and cigarettes; there are also wool-carding works, saw mills, flax works, filigree works, brick and tile works, a sugar manufactory and distillery at Sofia, tanneries, distilleries, breweries, &c.

Commerce.

Trade is largely in the hands of Greeks, Austrians, Rumanians, and Jews of various nationalities. The principal article of trade is wheat. Other exports are live stock, woollens, essence of roses, skins, cheese, eggs, cocoons, timber, tobacco. The principal imports are textile manufactures, metal goods, machinery, colonial wares, building materials, leather, petroleum and other oils, paper, coal, salt. The value of the trade of the whole Principality was, in 1898, imports, 72,730,250 leva; exports, 66,537,007; in 1899, imports, 60,178,079; exports, 53,467,099; in 1900, imports, 46,342,100 leva; exports, 53,982,629 leva.

The following table shows the trade by countries for 1900 :—

Country	Imports from	Exports to	Country	Imports from	Exports to
	Leva	Leva		Leva	Leva
U. Kingdom	7,528,771	5,991,638	Servia.	694,457	402,751
Austria Hun-			Holland	39,904	443,593
gary	12,641,381	5,729,189	United State	241,346	633,946
Turkey	4,656,155	18,001,907	Switzerland	489,131	18,380
Germany	5,614,989	5,766,190	Sweden and		
Belgium	2,362,130	6,590,444	Norway	12,618	—
France	3,098,290	4,991,900	Other coun-		
Italy	2,976,999	1,379,464	tries.	116,479	190,755
Russia	3,782,145	196,601	Not specified	—	320,594
Rumania	1,839,616	1,301,467			
Greece	247,689	2,023,800	Total.	46,342,100	53,982,629

The chief imports in 1900 were textiles, 13,296,869 leva; colonial goods, 3,984,213; metals and metal goods, 5,197,706; machinery, implements, &c., 2,786,114; timber, furniture, &c., 1,355,215; hides, skins, leather, &c., 2,353,026. The chief articles of export were grain (principally to England, Belgium, Turkey, Germany, Austria and France), 27,128,280 leva; textiles and cocoons, 4,324,454; live stock, 5,609,462; animal food products, 4,632,535; hides, skins, &c., 3,724,538; otto of roses, &c., 3,719,380.

According to the Board of Trade Returns the imports from Bulgaria into Great Britain in 1900 were valued at 40,670*l.*, and exports from Great Britain of British produce, at 126,318*l.*; the imports into Great Britain were barley, 13,170*l.*; wheat, 27,500*l.*; and the principal exports from Great Britain to Bulgaria were cottons, valued at 75,350*l.*, iron, copper, and tin, 8,937*l.*; cotton yarn, 18,523*l.*; machinery 4,052*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

The number of vessels entered at the ports of Bulgaria in 1900 was 10,833 of 2,357,527 tons (84 of 105,265 tons British), and 10,827 of 2,360,914 tons (84 of 103,133 tons British) cleared. The chief ports are Varna and Burgas.

In 1900, Bulgaria (including Eastern Rumelia) had 970 miles of railway open, of which 784 miles belonged to the State. Railways connect Sofia with Constantinople, with Belgrade and the general European system. There were, in 1899, 3,270 miles of State telegraph lines with 6,740 miles of wire and 192 telegraph offices; the number of messages was 1,356,041. There were, in 1899, 1,228 miles of State telephone lines. There were 2,001 post offices, and the number of letters, newspapers, &c., carried was 21,176,000. Receipts from posts and telegraphs (1899), 3,906,637 leva; expenditure, 3,105,168 leva.

Money and Credit.

There is a National Bank of Bulgaria, with headquarters at Sofia and branches at Philippopolis, Rustchuk, Varna, Burgas and Tirnovo; its capital is 10,000,000 leva, provided by the State with a reserve fund of 3,333,333, and it has authority to issue both gold notes and silver notes. The latter were issued for the first time in December, 1899. By an agreement with the banks with which the Government concluded a loan in 1900, the Bank is bound to restrict its note issue to 13,000,000 leva, of which not more than 4,000,000 are to be payable in gold, against a reserve of 4,500,000 leva, of which 1,500,000 in gold. The Imperial Ottoman Bank

has withdrawn its business from Bulgaria. There are 85 agricultural banks for making advances on personal security, with an aggregate capital of 30,657,360 leva, and power to borrow from the National Bank. There are a few Bulgarian (December 31, 1898) gold coins, of the value of 100, 40, 20, and 10 leva (francs), but the gold circulation is supplied by foreign 10 and 20 franc pieces. There are silver coins of $\frac{1}{2}$ lev, and 1 lev, 2, and 5 leva (francs); nickel coins of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10, and 20 stotinki (centimes); copper coins of 2, 5 and 10 stotinki (centimes); the notes of the National Bank circulate at par.

British Agent and Consul-General at Sofia.—F. E. H. Elliot.

There are Vice-Consuls at Sofia, Philippopolis, Rustchuk and Varna, and an acting Consular Agent at Burgas.

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CRETE.

The Island of Crete was under Venetian rule from 1211 to 1669, when it fell beneath the Ottoman power. Thenceforth (with the exception of about 10 years, 1830-40, when it was ruled by the Viceroy of Egypt) it was governed as a Turkish vilayet. After more than 70 years of almost continuous insurrection, the 4 Powers—Great Britain, Russia, France, and Italy—intervened, and constituted the Island, with the adjacent islets, an autonomous State under a High Commissioner of the Powers, subject to the suzerainty of the Porte, but without tribute.

High Commissioner.—Prince George of Greece, second son of the King of the Hellenes, born June 24, 1869, N.S.; appointed, for 3 years, November 26, 1898; assumed office December 21 of the same year. On December 15,

1901, the appointment was renewed. The civil list is fixed at 200,000 gold drachmai.

The constitution of April 28, 1899 (in force only for the present High Commissioner), provides for an Assembly (Bulé), consisting of 64 deputies elected in the proportion of 1 for every 5,000 inhabitants, under an arrangement which assures the representation of minorities, and of 10 deputies nominated directly by the Prince. Of the deputies 4 are Mohamedan. Deputies are elected or nominated for a period of 2 years, and the Assembly meets in ordinary Session once in 2 years. During Session each deputy receives 10 gold drachmai a day. The Prince is at the head of the executive authority; he appoints his Councillors or Ministers, 8 in number, who sit in the Assembly and join in the deliberations, but do not vote. Questions concerning the foreign relations of Crete are determined by the representatives of the 4 Powers at Rome.

The Island is about 160 miles in length and from 6 to 35 miles in breadth, the total area being 3,326 square miles. It is divided into 5 departments, 23 sub-prefectures, and 71 parishes. According to the results of the census of June 17, 1900, the inhabitants, at that date, numbered 303,543, of whom 269,319 were Greek, 33,496 Musulman, and 728 Jewish. Between 1881 and 1900 the total population had increased by 22,890; the Greek element had increased by 62,256; the Musulman element had decreased by 39,955. Not included in these numbers were, in 1900, 6,096 foreigners, of whom 3,593 were Greek and 1,071 Turkish. All the inhabitants of the Island speak Greek. The chief towns are Canea, the Capital, with 21,025 inhabitants; Rethymnon, 9,311; Candia, 22,331. In the Island there are 3,000 Greek and 3 Roman Catholic churches, 23 Greek monasteries, and 3 nunneries, and 150 Turkish djamees; all religious beliefs are equally protected. For the installation of bishops and the appointment of Turkish caelees and mufties the consent of the Prince is required. The affairs of the Church are directed by the Synod, consisting of the metropolitan and the bishops of the Island, and sitting at Héracleion (Candia). Education is nominally compulsory from 6 to 9 years of age. There are (1900-1901) 321 communal schools (307 Christian and 14 Musulman) with 35,540 pupils, 4 secondary schools (gymnasias and progymnasias), and an ecclesiastical seminary, these 5 institutions having 32 teachers and about 795 pupils. The judicial system, organised by Greek lawyers, comprises a supreme court, a court of appeal, 5 courts of first instance, 26 justice of peace courts, and 3 criminal courts. On December 31, 1899, the prison population numbered 461. There is a police force of about 1,085, and service in the Cretan Militia is to be obligatory on all Cretans.

For the year 1900-01 (ending August 31) the revenue was estimated at 6,471,860 drachmai (francs), and the expenditure at 6,281,277. The revenue was derived largely from direct taxes, and taxes on articles of consumption; the expenditure was chiefly for finance, 1,789,553 drachmai; internal affairs, 1,344,214; communications and public safety, 1,444,492; instruction, 749,508; justice, 703,510. Of the 4,000,000 drachmai promised, by the 4 Powers as a loan to Crete, Italy has paid 1,000,000; Russia, 352,500; France, 12,500; Great Britain, 1,000,000. The public debt amounts to 2,365,000 drachmai. In August, 1901, the 4 Powers decided that Crete should pay the sum of 1,500,000 francs, and concede for 20 years the working of the Salt Monopoly to the Ottoman Public Debt, which renounces all rights and privileges in Crete.

The chief product of the Island is olive oil, used principally in the manufacture of soap, but wine, oranges, carob-beans, chestnuts, silk are also produced. Sheep and goats are numerous. The commerce of the Island is mainly with Greece and Turkey. In the year 1899-1900 the imports amounted to 11,076,055 drachmai; and the exports to 5,590,436 drachmai. The

United Kingdom imported from Crete, in 1900, olive oil and other merchandise to the value of 5,000l., and exported to Crete merchandise amounting to 25,094l. (cottons, 14,169l.).

The postal system commenced work in March, 1900, and in September of that year the State was admitted to the Postal Union. There are 25 Cretan post-offices, besides Austrian, French, and Italian offices in the Island. A telephone system is being organised. Railways are under construction.

The Bank of Crete, founded in 1899, with a capital of 10,000,000 gold drachmai, has obtained for 30 years the exclusive right of issuing notes. The Cretan money is similar to that of Greece. On December 22, 1900, the first copper and nickel coins (of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 lepta) of the new system were issued representing a value of 700,000 francs, and in August, 1901, silver coins, the drachma and $\frac{1}{2}$ drachma (or 50 lepta), were issued to the value of 800,000 francs. In November, 1901, were issued 2 and 5 drachmai pieces, representing a value of 1,100,000 francs, the total value of the Cretan coinage being 2,600,000 francs. The circulation of foreign money is prohibited, except European gold coins, English shillings and Turkish silver medjidies.

British Consul-General at Canea.—R. W. Graves, C.M.G.

There are vice-consuls at Canea, Candia, and Rethymno.

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SAMOS.

An island off the coast of Asia Minor, forming a principality under the sovereignty of Turkey, under the guarantee of France, Great Britain, and Russia, December 11, 1832.

Area 180 square miles; population (1900) 54,830. There are besides, 15,000 natives living on the coast of Asia Minor. There are 1,281 foreigners, of whom 1,159 are Greeks. In 1900 there were 401 marriages, 1,323 births, 655 deaths.

The religion is the Greek Orthodox, all, except 36, of the inhabitants professing it.

The estimated revenue for 1900-01 was 3,538,698 piastres, and expenditure the same. There is no public debt.

The imports for 1900 amounted to 213,000*l.*, of which 78,000*l.* was for British, 55,000*l.* for Austrian and German, and 42,000*l.* for Turkish and Egyptian merchandise. The exports amounted to 211,000*l.*, of which 140,000*l.* was for wine exported to France, Germany, Malta, Holland, and Italy. Other exports were dried grapes, olive oil, tobacco (each about 20,000*l.*).

In 1899, 5,006 vessels of 354,206 tons entered the port of Bathy: the vessels were mostly Turkish, Greek, and Austrian. The vessels belonging to the island were 363 of 3,691 tons.

In 1900, 199,241 letters passed through the Post Office. The number of telegraphic despatches was 8,587.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF TURKEY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Costaki Anthopoulos Pasha.

Councillor of Embassy.—Abdul Hak Hamid Bey.

First Secretary.—Reshid Hamid Bey.

Second Secretary.—Abdul Hak Hussein Bey.

Naval Attaché.—Vassif Bey.

There are Consular representatives of Turkey at the following places:—

Consul-General in London, Emin Feredjullah Effendi; at Liverpool, Kiamil Effendi.

Consuls or Vice-Consuls.—Birmingham, Dublin, Jersey, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hartlepool, Hull, Leith, Manchester, Southampton, Sunderland, Swansea, &c.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN TURKEY.

Ambassador.—Right Hon. Sir N. O'Connor, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Secretary.—M. W. E. de Bunsen, C.B.

Military Attaché.—Major F. R. Maunsell, R.A.

Commercial Attaché.—E. Weakley.

Consul.—H. C. A. Eyres.

There are also British Consular Representatives at the following places:—

Consuls-General.—Bagdad, Beyrout, Bosna Serai, Salonica, Tripoli.

Consuls or Vice-Consuls.—Benghazi (Tripoli), Adrianople, Bassora, Damascus, Jeddah, Jerusalem, Erzeroum, Samos, Smyrna, Trebizond, Brussa, Dardanelles, Gallipoli, Scutari, Adana, Antioch, Van, Rhodes, Scala Nuova, Harput, Sivas, Diarbekir.

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EGYPT.

(KEMI—MISR.)

Reigning Khedive.

Abbas Hilmi, born July 14, 1874; son of Mohamed Tewfik; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, January 8, 1892; married Princess Ikbal Hanem; offspring: Princess Emina Hanem, born February 12, 1895; Princess Atiatou-llah Hanem, born June 9, 1896; Princess Fathieh Hanem, born November 27, 1897; Prince Mohammed Abdul Mounem, heir-apparent, born February 20, 1899; Princess Loutfiyah Hanem, born September 29, 1900. He has one brother, Mohamed Aly, born October 28, 1875, and two sisters, Khadija Hanem, born May 2, 1879, and Nimet-Hanem, born Nov. 6, 1881.

The present sovereign of Egypt is the seventh ruler of the dynasty of Mehemet Ali, appointed Governor of Egypt in 1806, who made himself, in 1811, absolute master of the country by force of arms. The position of the Khedive's grandfather, Ismail I.—forced to abdicate, under pressure of the British

	Area in sq. m.	Egyptians		Foreigners	Total	Pop. per sq. m.
		Sedentary	Nomad			
<i>Governorates</i>						
Cairo	6	533,336	1,345	35,381	570,062	95,010
Alexandria	70	268,669	4,984	46,113	319,766	4,568
Port Said and Canal						
Suez	10½	36,729	—	13,450	50,179	—
Damietta	4½	15,439	6,757	2,774	24,970	—
El-Arish	1	43,512	—	239	43,751	9,722
<i>Provinces</i>						
Behera	932	4,080	12,910	1	16,991	84,955
Charkieh	932	535,021	94,953	1,251	631,225	677
Dakahlieh	905	661,658	85,015	2,567	749,130	828
Gharbieh	931	719,676	14,624	2,408	736,708	791
Kaloubieh	2,340	1,246,752	47,463	3,441	1,297,656	554
Menoufieh	352	335,470	35,402	593	371,465	1,055
<i>Provinces</i>						
Beni-Souef	639	846,512	16,666	1,028	864,206	1,352
Fayoum	501	282,513	31,645	296	314,454	627
Guizeh	493	312,757	57,947	302	371,006	752
Minieh	370	368,472	32,736	426	401,634	1,085
Assiout	772	511,746	36,217	669	548,632	711
Guerga	840	752,233	30,048	439	782,720	932
Kena	631	677,151	10,649	211	688,011	1,090
Aswan	544	679,517	31,825	615	711,457	1,308
<i>Total</i>	—	9,047,905	573,974	112,574	9,734,405	—

Of the total population, 4,947,850 were males and 4,786,555 females. Not included in the table are the populations of Siwa (Wahat), consisting of 7,000 sedentary Egyptians.

The foreign population, 112,526 in all, comprised 38,175 Greeks, 24,467 Italians, 19,557 British, 14,155 French, 7,117 Austro-Hungarians, 3,193 Russians, 1,277 Germans, 1,301 Persians, and 3,284 of other nationalities.

The growth of the general population of the country is exhibited by the following figures:—

1800 (French estimate)	2,460,000	1882 (Census)	6,813,919
1821 (Mehemet Aly)	2,536,400	1897 (Census)	9,734,405
1846 (Census)	4,478,440		

The average annual increase from 1846 to 1882 was 1·25 per cent. ; from 1882 to 1897, 2·76 per cent.

The distribution of the population over 10 years of age, according to occupation on June 1, 1897, was as follows:—

Nature of occupation	Egyptians			Foreigners		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	2,049,258	—	2,049,258	385	—	385
Industries and trades	532,322	21,496	553,818	25,494	2,371	27,865
Labourers	184,066	—	184,066	1,172	—	1,172
Clerks	61,577	4,601	66,178	6,031	148	6,179
Liberal professions	4,072	2,558	6,630	1,959	189	2,148
Religion and instruction ¹ . .	156,623	2,218	158,841	4,361	2,049	6,410
Public force ²	29,201	—	29,201	6,850	—	6,850
Domestics	111,665	32,663	144,328	1,712	2,683	4,395
<i>Total with occupation</i>	3,128,814	63,731	3,192,545	47,964	7,440	55,404
<i>With no declared occupation</i> . .	142,069	3,088,673	3,230,762	5,309	30,229	35,538
<i>Total over 10 years of age</i> . . .	3,270,903	3,152,404	6,423,307	53,273	37,669	90,942
<i>Under 10 years</i>	1,612,698	1,583,826	3,196,524	10,976	10,656	21,632
<i>Total population</i>	4,883,601	4,736,230	9,619,831	64,249	48,325	112,574

¹ Under religion are included 2,171 Christian ecclesiastics and Jewish Rabbis, and 113,438 readers of the Koran. The Mussulmans having no clergy, no distinction has been attempted between religious and teaching bodies. Under instruction are included 40,441 students and school children (over 10), and 4,934 teachers, including Mussulman theological teachers.

² Under Public Force are included the Egyptian army, the army of occupation, the police force, and the forces belonging to foreign men-of-war in the ports.

Of the Egyptian population over 10 years of age, 62·65 per cent. were employed in agriculture ; of the foreign population, less than 1 per cent. Of the Egyptian population, 16·27 per cent. were employed in various industries and trades ; of the foreign population, 47·85 per cent. Of the total number employed in the liberal professions, 48 per cent. were foreigners.

The principal towns, with their populations in 1897, are:—Cairo, 570,062 ; Alexandria, 319,766 ; Tanta, 57,289 ; Port Said, 42,095 ; Assiout, 42,078 ; Zagazig, 35,715 ; Mansourah, 36,131 ; Damietta, 31,515 ; Fayoum, 33,069 ; Kena, 27,478.

Religion and Instruction.

In 1897 the population consisted of 8,978,775 Moslems ; 730,162 Christians (608,446 Copts, 53,479 Orthodox, 56,343 Roman Catholics, and 11,894 Protestants) ; 25,200 Jews ; and 268 others. Thus Moslems formed 92·23 per cent. of the population ; Christians, 7·50 per cent. ; Jews, 0·26 per cent. ; others, 0·01 per cent. The highest religious and judicial authorities among

and French Governments, in 1879—was recognised by the Imperial Hatti-Shériff of February 13, 1841, issued under the guarantee of the five great European Powers, which established the hereditary succession to the throne of Egypt under the same rules and regulations as those to the throne of Turkey. The title given to Mehemet Ali and his immediate successors was the Turkish one of 'Vali,' or Viceroy; but this was changed by an Imperial firman of May 21, 1866 into the Persian-Arabic of 'Khidewi-Misir,' or, as more commonly called, Khedive. By the same firman of May 27, 1866, obtained on the condition of the sovereign of Egypt raising his annual tribute to the Sultan's civil list from 376,000*l.* to 720,000*l.*, the succession to the throne of Egypt was made direct from father to son, instead of descending, after the Turkish law, to the eldest heir. By a firman issued June 8, 1873, the Sultan granted to Ismail I. the hitherto withheld rights of concluding commercial treaties with foreign Powers, and of maintaining armies.

The predecessors of the present ruler of Egypt were—

	Born	Died	Reigned
Mehemet Ali, founder of the dynasty	1769	1849	1811-48
Ibrahim, step-son of Mehemet . . .	1789	1848	June—Nov. 1848
Abbas, grandson of Mehemet. . .	1813	1854	1848-54
Said, son of Mehemet	1822	1863	1854-63
Ismail, son of Ibrahim	1830	1895	1863-79
Mohamed Tewfik, son of Ismail . .	1852	1892	1879-92

The present Khedive of Egypt has an annual allowance of 100,000*l.*

Government and Constitution.

The administration of Egypt is carried on by native Ministers, subject to the ruling of the Khedive. From 1879 to 1883 two Controllers-General, appointed by France and England, had considerable powers in the direction of the affairs of the country (Khedivial Decree, November 10, 1879). In the summer of 1882, in consequence of a military rebellion, England intervened, subdued the rising, and restored the authority of the Khedive. In this intervention England was not joined by France, and as a result, on January 18, 1883, the Khedive signed a decree abolishing the joint control of England and France. In the place of the Control, the Khedive, on the recommendation of England, appointed an English financial adviser, without whose concurrence no financial decision can be taken. The financial adviser has a right to a seat in the Council of Ministers, but he is not an executive officer.

The Egyptian Ministry is at present composed of six members, among whom the departmental work is distributed as follows:—1. President—Interior; 2. Finance; 3. Justice; 4. War; 5. Public Works and Public Instruction; 6. Foreign Affairs.

On May 1, 1883, an organic law was promulgated by the Khedive creating

a number of representative institutions, including a Legislative Council, a General Assembly, and provincial boards. The Legislative Council is a consultative body, consisting of 30 members, of whom 14 are nominated by the Government. It meets once a month and examines the budget and all proposed administrative laws, but it cannot initiate legislation and the Government is not obliged to act on its advice. Of its members, 15 residing in Cairo receive an allowance of 90*l.* a year for carriage expenses, and 15, being delegates from the provinces and provincial towns, receive 250*l.* a year for residential expenses in Cairo, besides travelling expenses to and from Cairo once a month. The General Assembly, which consists of the members of the Legislative Council with the addition of the 6 ministers and 46 members popularly elected, has no legislative functions, but no new direct personal or land tax can be imposed without its consent. It has to be summoned at least once every two years. The members, when convoked, receive an eight days' allowance at 1*l.* a day, with railway expenses. The council of ministers with the Khedive is the ultimate legislative authority. Since 1887 an Ottoman High Commissioner has resided in Cairo.

Egypt Proper is administratively divided into 6 governorships (moafzas) of principal towns, and 14 mudirihs, or provinces, subdivided into districts or kisma.

Governorships.

1. Cairo.
2. Alexandria.
3. Damietta.
4. Suez Canal, with the towns of Port Said and Ismailieh.
5. Suez and Sinai peninsula.
6. El Arish.

Mudirihs.

- | Lower Egypt:— | Upper Egypt:— |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Kalioubieh. | 1. Guizeh. |
| 2. Menoufieh. | 2. Minia. |
| 3. Gharbieh. | 3. Beni Souef. |
| 4. Charkieh. | 4. Fayoum. |
| 5. Dakahlieh. | 5. Assiout. |
| 6. Behera. | 6. Guerga. |
| | 7. Kena. |
| | 8. Aswan. |

Area and Population.

The total area of Egypt proper, including the Oases in the Libyan Desert, the region between the Nile and the Red Sea, and El-Arish in Syria, but excluding the Sudan, is about 400,000 square miles; but the cultivated and settled area, that is, the Nile Valley and Delta, covers only 12,976 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, lakes, and desert. 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 of June, 1897:—

the Moslems are the Sheikh ul Islam appointed by the Khedive and chosen from among the learned class of Oolemas, and the Grand Cadee nominated by the Sultan, and chosen from amongst the learned Oolemas of Stamboul. The principal seat of Koranic learning is the Mosque and University of El Azhar at Cairo, founded about a thousand years ago, but the sciences taught and the modes of teaching them have not changed since its foundation.

There are in Egypt large numbers of native Christians connected with the various Oriental churches; of these, the largest and most influential are the Copts, the descendants of the ancient Egyptians; their creed is Orthodox (Jacobite), and was adopted in the first century of the Christian era. Its head is the Patriarch of Alexandria as the successor of St. Mark. There are three metropolitans and twelve bishops in Egypt, one metropolitan and two bishops in Abyssinia, and one bishop for Khartoum; there are also arch-priests, priests, deacons, and monks. Priests must be married before ordination, but celibacy is imposed on monks and high dignitaries. In A. D. 328 the Copts christianised Abyssinia, and pushed Christianity almost to the Equator. The Abyssinian Church is ruled by a metropolitan and bishops chosen from amongst the Egyptian Coptic ecclesiastics, nor can the coronation of the King of Abyssinia take place until he has been anointed by the metropolitan, and this only after authorisation by the Patriarch of Alexandria. The Copts use the Diocletian (or Martyr's) calendar, which differs by 284 years from the Gregorian calendar.

In 1897, of the sedentary Egyptian population over 7 years of age, there could read and write: in Lower Egypt, 7.02 per cent.; in Upper Egypt, 4.07 per cent.; in all Egypt, 5.8 per cent.; the remainder were illiterate. Of the foreign population over 7 years of age in all Egypt, 74 per cent. could read and write.

In 1898 there were in all about 10,000 schools with 17,000 teachers and 228,000 pupils. Seven-eighths of these schools are elementary, the education being confined to reading, writing, and the rudiments of arithmetic. The Government has, under its immediate direction, 87 primary schools of the lowest grade ('kuttabs'), and 35 of the higher grade, 3 secondary, 2 girls' schools, and 10 schools for higher or professional education—the School of Law, School of Medicine (including the Pharmaceutical School and the training school for nurses and midwives), Polytechnic (Civil Engineering) School, 2 training colleges for schoolmasters, School of Agriculture, 2 technical schools, 1 training college for female teachers, and the military school. In addition to the schools belonging to the Ministry of Public Instruction there are, under the inspection of that Department (1901), 23 primary schools of the higher grade, with an attendance of 3,585, and 845 primary schools of the lowest grade ('kuttabs'), with 1,364 teachers and an attendance of 26,831 pupils. There are 187 schools attached to various Protestant and Catholic missions, and 43 European private schools. The Mosque of El Azhar has 240 teachers and 9,060 students.

The Coptic community support 1,000 schools for elementary education, 22 primary—boys and girls, and one college. The teaching of the Coptic language in the schools is now compulsory; the subjects taught, and the methods of teaching them, are the same as those in vogue in other countries; 50 per cent. of the Coptic male community can read and write.

The following statistics of schools in Egypt have been mainly compiled from returns corrected for Government, National, and Wakf schools, up to December 31, 1901:—

Schools	Government, National, and Wakf Schools ¹			Mission Schools (1898)			Other Schools (1898)			Total		
	Boys	Pupils	Staff	Boys	Pupils	Staff	Boys	Pupils	Staff	Boys	Pupils	Staff
Higher or Professional	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theological	1	40	11	—	—	7	13	11,766	337	15	11,798	344
Engineering	1	68	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	50	9
Medical	1	119	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	62	25
Law	1	49	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	104	28
Agricultural	1	86	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	54	15
Normal (for teachers)	2	150	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	70	21
Military	1	891	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	150	10
Technical	2	903	173	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	363	82
Total	9	903	173	2	92	7	14	11,828	345	25	12,711	532
Secondary (Letters and Sciences)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	728	71	6	380	13	—	—	—	5	380	18
Primary	87	4,530	151	108	7,138	283	1	90	7	23	3,960	216
(Lowest grade ('kuttabs'))	87	4,530	151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Higher grade)	56	5,719	408	108	7,138	283	1	90	7	23	4,940	229
Total	122	10,249	559	108	7,138	283	1	90	7	23	18,513	14,728
Girls	1	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Normal (for teachers))	1	19	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Training school for nurses and midwives)	2	195	32	53	9,183	360	40	4,080	197	95	13,437	561
(Primary (higher grade))	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	220	38	53	9,183	360	40	4,080	197	95	13,437	561
Total	138	12,100	841	187	20,089	792	9,708	104,461	15,139	10,027	228,448	16,763

¹ Government schools, National schools and Wakf Administration schools are all (with the exception of the Military School, under the management of the War Office) under the immediate direction of the Egyptian Ministry of Public Instruction. ² One of these has 25 students with 4 professors and belongs to the African Mission; the other belongs to the "American Mission." ³ The Musulman schools of theology are attached to mosques. One Coptic school is attached to a Coptic church; this school has 7 students of theology, which subject is taught by priests, all other branches being taught by teachers of secondary subjects. ⁴ Attached to Coptic church. ⁵ 43 of these schools having 4,860 pupils and 285 teachers are under directions of Europeans of different nationalities. A small number of these give instruction in the Christian religion. ⁶ Italian; known as Victor Emmanuel school. ⁷ 34 of these schools with 9,345 pupils and 170 teachers are under European heads.

Justice and Crime.

The indigenous tribunals of the country are the Mehkemmehs, presided over by the Cadis. At the present time, they retain jurisdiction in matters of personal law (marriage, succession, guardianship, &c.) only, together with certain functions connected with the registration of title to land. In matters of personal law non-Mussulmans are, however, in general subject to their own Patriarchs or other religious chiefs. In other matters, natives are justiciable before the so-called Native Tribunals established in 1884-89. These now consist of 45 Summary Tribunals, each presided over by a single judge with (generally speaking) civil jurisdiction in matters up to £E100 in value, and criminal jurisdiction in offences punishable by fine or by imprisonment up to three years; seven Central Tribunals each of the Chambers of which consist of three judges; and a Court of Appeal at Cairo, about half of its members being European. In criminal matters there is always a right of appeal, sometimes to the Court of Appeal, sometimes to a Central Tribunal. In civil matters an appeal lies from a Summary Tribunal to a Central Tribunal in matters exceeding £E10 in value, and from the judgment of a Central Tribunal in first instance to the Court of Appeal, in all cases. The prosecution in criminal matters 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*. Offences against irrigation laws, &c., are tried by special administrative tribunals.

Owing to the Capitulations, which apply to Egypt as being part of the Ottoman Empire, foreigners are exempted from the jurisdiction of the local tribunals. Mixed tribunals were instituted in 1876, consisting partly of native and partly of foreign judges, with jurisdiction in civil matters between natives and foreigners and between foreigners of different nationalities. These tribunals have, also, a limited penal jurisdiction in cases of police offences, and in 1900 penal jurisdiction was conferred upon them in connection with offences against the bankruptcy laws. There are three Mixed Tribunals of First Instance with a Court of Appeal sitting at Alexandria. Civil cases between foreigners of the same nationality are tried by their own Consular Courts, which also try criminal cases not within the jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals, in which the accused are foreigners.

Serious crime has been steadily decreasing; the number of convictions in respect of minor offences has increased owing to the facilities afforded by the increase in the number of Summary Tribunals and to the increased efficiency of the authorities charged with the investigation of offences. The number of natives convicted in first instance in the year 1900 was, for crime, 1,092; for misdemeanour, 51,544; and for police offences, 77,411.

Finance.

The principal sources of the revenue of Egypt are the land tax, the tobacco monopoly, and the customs; the chief branches of expenditure are the service of the debt and internal administration. In five years the revenue and expenditure have been:—

FINANCE

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£E	£E
1898	11,131,980	9,900,033
1899	11,200,303	9,929,442
1900	11,447,095	9,895,224
1901	10,484,400	9,822,728 (estimate)
1902	10,844,400	9,900,279 (estimate)

The surplus in 1900 was thus £E1,552,000, of which £E559,000 belongs to the Egyptian Government; £E666,000 is the net amount paid to the General Reserve Fund; £E265,000 has been paid to the Economies Fund, and £E82,000 is devoted to the Sinking Fund.

The final accounts for the year 1900, and the budgetary estimates for the year 1902, are as follows:—

Revenue	1900	1902 Estimates.	Expenditure	1900	1902 Estimates.
	£E	£E		£E	£E
Direct taxes:					
Land tax	4,482,267	4,708,000	Civil List	258,362	255,361
Various	138,671	172,000	Expenses of Administration	2,377,652	2,342,732
Indirect taxes:			Expenses of Revenue Earn- ing Administrations:		
Customs	1,258,094	1,000,000	Railways	1,067,907	1,047,200
Tobacco	1,159,881	1,000,000	Telegraphs	49,802	49,922
Miscellaneous	597,506	477,000	Post Office	108,309	119,466
Other Taxes	865,903	650,000	Other Services	68,819	70,360
Miscellaneous	314,656	267,400	Army:		
Receipts from			Egyptian Army	439,739	448,816
Revenue			Army of Occupation	84,825	84,825
Earning Ad- ministrations:			Pensions	432,719	410,000
Railways	2,158,878	2,200,000	Tribute and Debt:		
Telegraphs	65,379	60,000	Tribute	665,040	665,041
Post Office	135,279	130,000	Expenses of Caisse de la		
Other Services	270,581	240,000	Dette	36,510	37,300
Total Ordinary Revenue	11,447,095	10,844,400	Consolidated Debt ¹	3,431,370	3,488,366
Contribution from General Reserve Fund	215,592	215,600	Non-Consolidated Debt	206,992	208,669
			Suppression of Corvée	249,999	250,000
			Soudan Deficit	417,179	389,721
			Reserve for Unforeseen Ex- penditure	...	32,000
			Total Ordinary Expen- diture	9,895,224	9,900,279
			Conversion Economies	265,037	265,037
			Sinking Fund on Guaranteed Loan	61,718	65,646
			Share of Surplus paid into General Reserve Fund	881,965	619,038
Total	11,662,687	11,060,000	Total	11,103,944	10,850,000

¹ Exclusive of the Daira Sanieh and Domain Loans.

The foreign debt of Egypt began in 1862, when loans amounting to 4,292,800*l.* were issued for the purpose of extinguishing the floating debt. Other issues followed in rapid succession, and in 1870 the amount of the foreign loans had increased to 38,307,000*l.* To this was added in 1873 a loan of 32,000,000*l.* to pay off the floating debt, which had risen to 28,000,000*l.* In 1875 the Khedive announced that he was in difficulties, and in 1876,

acting on French advice, he issued decrees consolidating the debt into one of 91,000,000*l.* In 1876 default took place on several of the loans, and in 1877 arrangements were made by representatives of the English and French bondholders for the consolidation of the debts into a Preference debt of 17,000,000*l.* at 5 per cent., and a Unified debt of 59,000,000*l.* at 7 per cent. The Daira loans were consolidated into the Daira Sanieh debt of 8,815,430*l.* at 5 per cent. In 1878 Domain Mortgage Bonds were issued to the amount of 8,500,000*l.* at 5 per cent., secured on Khedival property to be administered by Commissioners. The dual control by England and France began in 1879. In January, 1880, the two Controllers-General reported that Egypt could not possibly meet her engagements in full, and in July the Liquidation Law, in accordance with the recommendation of an International Commission of the Great Powers, was promulgated. By this law the Unified debt was reduced to 4 per cent. interest; further conversions were made, and the Unified debt thus increased to 60,958,240*l.*; certain unconsolidated liabilities were added to the Preference debt, which thus rose to 22,743,800*l.*; and the Daira Sanieh debt was increased to 9,512,880*l.*, the interest being reduced to 4 per cent. In 1885 a loan of 9,424,000*l.* at 3 per cent., guaranteed by the Great Powers, was issued. In 1888 a 4½ per cent. loan of 2,330,000*l.* was contracted for the commutation of pensions. In 1890 the Preference debt and the loan of 1888 (just mentioned) were converted into a 3½ per cent. Preference loan of 29,400,000*l.*, including £1,300,000 for irrigation and commutation of pensions. Also Daira Sanieh 4 per cent. bonds for 7,299,360*l.* were issued for the conversion of the previously existing bonds; and in 1893 State Domain Bonds for 8,500,000*l.* at 4½ per cent. took the place of the 5 per cent. bonds of the same debt. The condition and the charge of the various debts in January, 1901, was as follows:—

	Debt	Charge
	£	£E
Guaranteed Loan, 3 per cent.	8,333,000	307,125 ¹
Privileged Debt, 3½ per cent.	29,393,580	1,003,056
Unified Debt, 4 per cent.	55,971,960	2,182,906
Daira Sanieh Loan, 4 per cent.	6,117,240	238,572
Domains Loan, 4½ per cent.	2,898,400	120,102
Total	102,714,180	3,851,761

¹ Including Sinking Fund.

The charges on account of debts of all kinds (including tribute), as shewn in the estimates for 1902, amount to £E4,399,876.

In 1887, reserve funds were established, the unpledged balances of which, at the beginning of 1901, stood as follows:—

	£E
Economies from Conversions	4,002,302
General Reserve Fund	1,186,790
Special " "	808,680
Total Reserves	5,997,772

Defence.

ARMY.

On September 19, 1882, the whole of the Egyptian army was disbanded by Khedivial decree. In December of the same year the organisation of a new army was entrusted to a British general officer, who was given the title of Sirdar. The present Sirdar is Major-General Sir Reginald Wingate, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. There are 134 English officers serving at present in the Egyptian army. The army has a total strength of 18,114. The horses and mules number about 1,610, camels 1,100, and there are 150 guns (including old guns of position).

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

General Commanding . Hon. R. A. J. Talbot, C.B.
Chief Staff Officer . . Col. M. C. B. F. Forestier-Walker.

Since the rebellion in 1882 an English army of occupation has remained in Egypt. Its present strength is 4,500. To meet the cost of this army, the Egyptian Government contributes 87,000*l.* annually.

Egypt has now no efficient warships.

Production and Industry.

The total area, land and water, of Egypt is about 8,000,000 feddans (1 feddan=1·03 acre), and of this 5,704,123 was cultivated in 1900. Of the total area cultivated, nearly three-fourths, called *Kharaji* lands, are, theoretically, held in life tenancy, the State being the ultimate proprietor. The tax (in reality rent) on these lands is unequally imposed, but averages about 22 sh. per feddan. Other lands, nearly one-fourth of the whole are called *Ushuri*, or tithe-paying. These lands, otherwise called "privileged," were originally granted in fee and are subject to an impost or quit-rent averaging about 7 sh. per feddan. In addition to tax or rent, holders of land are subject to charges of about 4 sh. per feddan for the materials necessary for keeping up the irrigation system, and although the *corvée*, or forced labour, has for other purposes been abolished, the inhabitants are still called out to guard or repair the Nile banks in flood time, and are also liable in any sudden emergency. The agricultural population (Fellaheen) forms about 61 per cent. of the whole. A large proportion of them are small land-holders with about 50 feddans, while others, almost or altogether landless, are labourers, the relation between the employers and the employed being mostly hereditary. A considerable proportion of the land is under mortgage. The following table shows, for 1900, the number of land-holders, the areas mortgaged, and the amount of the debt. Besides the debt here stated there is a certain amount unregistered, due notably by small proprietors:—

—	Imports from			Exports to		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E
Great Britain . . .	4,334,026	5,300,564	5,568,498	8,227,274	9,141,932	8,013,911
British Colonies in the Mediterranean . . .	80,205	144,420	180,703	7,101	4,407	6,684
British Colonies in the Extreme East . . .	611,439	696,436	682,458	71,630	187,814	107,378
Germany . . .	350,203	485,931	530,368	579,382	900,824	778,096
America . . .	234,841	289,330	315,890	1,346,033	1,035,600	1,016,455
Austria-Hungary . . .	735,395	900,959	1,051,200	579,002	642,473	628,468
Belgium . . .	626,406	494,749	498,768	59,257	121,165	83,033
China and Extreme East . . .	83,453	124,197	138,394	91,858	149,348	114,982
France and Algeria . . .	1,060,224	1,314,870	1,406,435	1,366,777	1,430,158	1,262,524
Greece . . .	99,083	121,467	157,075	3,591	5,243	5,897
Italy . . .	558,871	661,347	802,156	445,499	601,496	549,883
Morocco . . .	30,179	40,157	49,236	13	2,692	147
Persia . . .	87,023	42,780	36,844	2,753	4,642	1,858
Russia . . .	430,925	608,906	612,346	1,255,330	1,208,562	1,743,205
Turkey . . .	1,643,224	2,220,967	2,246,414	339,820	290,188	312,789
Other countries . . .	301,763	665,478	818,154	967,173	1,039,098	1,104,868
Total . . .	11,316,407	14,112,370	15,344,989	15,342,494	16,766,610	15,730,088

The value of the leading exports and imports of Egypt during the last three years is shown in the following table:—

Merchandise	Imports			Exports		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E
Animals & animal food products . . .	589,341	662,252	685,012	69,549	129,765	112,958
Skins and leather goods . . .	164,525	306,858	219,560	68,663	84,854	90,642
Other animal products . . .	64,923	84,374	80,551	40,036	41,609	63,825
Cereals, vegetables, &c. . .	1,021,505	1,532,346	1,706,352	2,670,115	2,615,450	2,649,970
Provisions & drugs . . .	521,482	404,731	415,089	702,545	676,228	804,471
Spirits, oils, &c. . .	620,964	815,971	812,867	15,396	16,311	19,579
Rags, paper, books . . .	164,908	177,102	231,051	15,519	15,689	15,132
Wood & coal, cane work, &c. . .	1,771,749	2,093,069	2,189,430	18,768	16,349	15,979
Stone, lime, glass, &c. . .	330,908	306,905	407,663	1,366	1,515	1,487
Dyeing materials, &c. . .	240,042	282,874	324,710	18,446	21,112	25,524
Chemical products . . .	267,426	276,530	380,556	19,273	16,551	15,929
Textiles, mainly raw cotton . . .	3,382,214	4,041,499	4,642,241	11,660,330	13,104,865	11,892,397
Metals and metal goods . . .	1,607,607	1,817,970	1,744,084	18,151	5,662	4,187
Sundries . . .	387,947	750,596	880,142	15,277	21,650	18,008
Tobacco . . .	532,985	577,203	595,021	—	—	—
Total . . .	11,316,407	14,112,370	15,344,989	15,342,494	16,766,610	15,730,088

1 In 1899 the cotton tissues imported amounted to £E1,719,716; in 1900, to £E1,987,095; in 1901, to £E2,414,841. In the cotton season of 1898-99, the quantity of raw cotton exported was 6,001,222 cantars, valued at £E11,598,222; in 1899-1900, 4,868,596 cantars, valued at £E13,039,003; in 1900-01, 5,123,350 cantars, valued at £E11,833,577.

The receipts from tobacco were: in 1897, £E1,044,780; in 1898, £E1,080,669; in 1899, £E1,068,497; in 1900, £E1,159,881.

Of the total imports in 1900 the value of £E12,429,306, and of the exports the value of £E16,486,911 passed through the port of Alexandria.

Goods imported into Egypt are examined by experts, who determine their value either according to the purchase price in their original country as indicated on the invoices, plus the cost of transport, freight, insurance, &c., or according to the wholesale price at the port of disembarkation, minus a discount of 10 per cent. In order, however, to facilitate customs operations, the administration, in communication with the merchants interested, establishes, on the same basis as above, periodical tariffs for such articles of importation as cotton-goods, indigo, coal, petroleum, rice, flour, metals, sugar, &c. In the statistics of the Custom House, the values are estimated according to the estimated price which served as the basis for the payment of duty now fixed at 8 per cent. *ad valorem*, without taking into account the amount of that duty. As regards exports, there are tariffs for nearly all of them, estimated monthly for some of them, quarterly for others, in the same manner as the tariffs of imports are established.

The quantities recorded in statistics are those declared by the merchants and controlled by the Customs.

The origin of imports and destination of exports are declared by importers and exporters, and controlled, as much as possible, by the searchers and appraisers of the Custom House.

The statistics of the Customs only give general commerce. In order to know the amount of special trade deduction must be made from the total of imports of the value of goods re-exported, which, however, has only an inconsiderable importance. In fact the value of these goods amounts to about three or four hundred thousand pounds, one half of which is due to tobacco re-exported in the form of cigarettes. The transit trade is of no importance. At the utmost its value amounts to 600,000l. per annum, nine-tenths of which represents the value of coal imported at Port Said to be re-exported on payment of a duty of 1 per cent. *ad valorem*. Goods temporarily deposited or re-shipped are not included in the "transit."

From the efforts made by the Customs authorities to ensure accuracy and from the method of valuation employed, the commercial statistics of Egypt may be regarded as comparatively exact.

The subjoined statement shows the total value of the imports from Egypt into the United Kingdom, and of the exports of British produce and manufactures to Egypt, in five years, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Egypt into U. K.	9,659,376	9,294,240	8,855,689	10,914,354	12,585,578
Exports of British produce to Egypt	3,777,966	4,435,101	4,419,078	5,061,686	6,000,409

The following table shows the values of the principal imports into the United Kingdom from Egypt, and of the principal exports from the United Kingdom to Egypt:—

Year	British Imports from Egypt				Exports of British Produce to Egypt			
	Raw Cotton	Cotton Seeds	Sugar	Beans	Cotton Goods	Coal	Iron	Machinery
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1896	6,833,315	1,590,429	221,147	342,538	1,520,708	835,369	248,132	151,011
1897	6,484,450	1,801,079	94,829	227,716	1,722,955	899,005	409,172	249,479
1898	5,881,396	1,922,938	42,019	147,831	1,414,806	1,009,151	370,071	327,823
1899	7,743,611	1,839,921	28,390	325,145	1,547,926	1,220,863	492,622	261,526
1900	9,066,435	2,320,124	30,559	160,976	1,896,814	1,807,587	485,895	368,793

Extent of holdings.	Number of landholders.	Totals of Areas.	Area under mortgage.	Amount of debt.
		Feddans.	Feddans.	£E.
5 feddans and under	761,337	1,113,411	39,916	1,281,732
5-10 feddans	80,171	560,195	27,959	715,182
10-20 "	39,710	550,774	35,206	977,480
20-30 "	12,267	301,334	26,876	716,746
30-50 "	8,990	344,765	40,515	909,708
Over 50 "	11,939	2,243,573	591,086	9,454,386
Total	914,414	5,114,052	761,558	14,055,234

The Egyptian agricultural year includes three seasons or crops. The leading winter crops, sown in November and harvested in May and June, are cereal produce of all kinds; the principal summer crops, sown in March and harvested in October and November, are cotton, sugar, and rice; the autumn crops, sown in July and gathered in September and October, are rice, sorgho (a sort of maize), and vegetables generally. In Lower Egypt where perennial irrigation is effected by means of a network of canals tapping the Nile and traversing the Delta in every direction, the chief crops are cotton, sugar-cane, rice, Indian corn, wheat, barley, clover, cucumber; in Upper Egypt where the basin system of irrigation, i.e. submersion at high Nile is generally adhered to, cereals and vegetables are produced, but in summer cotton and sugar-cane are grown in the Fayum and Ibrahimia canal tracts. Where there is perennial irrigation two or three crops are secured annually; lands irrigated in flood only are under millet, or if low-lying are drained when the flood goes off, and then produce the winter crop of wheat, beans, or clover.

Extensive reservoir works, consisting of a dam at Assouan, and a barrage and lock at Assiout, are nearing completion. The storage capacity of the reservoir is estimated at 1,065,000,000 cubic metres. Irrigation and drainage works connected with the reservoir are in course of construction, and these will enable large parts of the country to profit by the extra supply of water as soon as the reservoir can be used.

The production of cotton in 10 years was:—

Year	Kantars	Year	Kantars
1890-91	4,072,500	1895-96	5,275,383
1891-92	4,072,520	1896-97	5,879,750
1892-93	5,118,150	1897-98	6,543,128
1893-94	4,933,666	1898-99	5,588,816
1894-95	4,615,270	1899-00	6,510,000

The area under wheat is (in acres) about 1,262,000; maize, 1,592,000; cotton, 906,000; sugar cane, 67,120. In 1900 the sugar crop exported amounted to 53,729,309 kilogrammes, valued at £E575,496, and the cotton exported amounted to 4,868,596 cantars (of 50 kilogrammes), and valued at £E18,039,003.

In the following table the agricultural condition of each of the provinces in Lower and Upper Egypt is indicated:—

Name of Province	No. of Villages	No. of Feddans cultivated	No. of Date Trees	No. of Date Trees per 100 feddans
Lower Egypt:				
Kalioubieh	155	189,745	177,733	94
Sharkieh	393	504,456	734,907	146
Dakahlieh	467	490,138	114,896	23
Gharbieh	515	905,881	300,912	33
Menoufieh	332	356,391	38,674	11
Behera	365	561,649	176,603	31
	2,227	3,008,260	1,543,725	51
Upper Egypt:				
Guizeh	177	180,504	406,784	225
Beni Souef	171	239,651	169,589	71
Fayoum	85	270,260	373,749	138
Minia	267	385,027	450,927	117
Assiout	303	424,090	640,350	151
Girga	221	329,987	459,411	139
Kena	142	351,912	451,562	128
Aswan	77	73,628	679,367	923
	1,443	2,255,059	3,631,739	161
Districts of Ismailia, El-Arish, and Suez	—	4,071	43,729	1,074
Total, Egypt	3,670	5,267,390 ¹	5,219,193	99

¹ Exclusive of Daira Sanieh and Domains Estates.

Commerce.

The exterior commerce of Egypt, comprising imports and exports of all kinds of merchandise and of specie, is given at the following figures for five years:—

Year	Merchandise		Specie	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£E	£E	£E	£E
1897	10,603,672	12,321,220	2,921,722	2,369,479
1898	11,033,219	11,805,179	2,730,116	1,891,513
1899	11,441,802	15,350,908	4,515,917	1,502,485
1900	14,112,369	16,766,609	4,114,612	2,602,790
1901	15,244,939	15,730,088	3,085,678	2,432,172

The following table shows the value of the commercial intercourse of Egypt with different foreign countries for three years:—

Shipping and Navigation.

Improvements were effected at Alexandria by the construction of docks, wharves, and quays, and by the opening of the new pass in 1894. Since then many other works have been executed. The long mole has, for half its length, been widened to three times its original breadth; adjoining its inner end the new Gabbarry quay has been built; near this a graving dock is being constructed; in the harbour dredging has been executed, while on the quays new sheds have been built, paving carried out, and facilities provided for unloading vessels. The following tables show the tonnage and nationality of vessels arriving and clearing at Alexandria:—

Arrivals and clearances of commercial vessels at Alexandria in five years:—

Year	Arrivals		Clearances	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
1896	2,132	2,123,951	2,105	2,094,684
1897	2,203	2,267,120	2,143	2,270,836
1898	2,454	2,555,396	2,428	2,559,876
1899	2,805	2,414,674	2,758	2,389,058
1900	2,830	2,375,619	2,784	2,364,672

The following table shows the nationality of commercial vessels arrived and cleared in 1900:—

Nationality	Arrivals		Clearances	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
British	673	1,022,834	674	1,019,908
French	109	291,643	110	292,076
Austrian	129	248,879	129	251,587
Turkish	1,399	175,938	1,364	173,148
Russian	84	166,425	83	163,769
Italian	135	222,706	136	223,134
Greek	176	80,511	169	78,024
Swedish and Norwegian .	26	49,436	22	42,038
German	35	58,459	35	58,427
Other countries	64	58,788	62	62,561
Total for 1900	2,830	2,375,619	2,784	2,364,672

Suez Canal.

The following table shows the number and gross tonnage of vessels of all nationalities that passed through the canal in 1900:—

Country	No.	Gross Tonnage	Country	No.	Gross Tonnage
Great Britain	1,935	7,771,346	America	22	78,314
Germany	462	2,047,230	Turkey	28	43,125
France	285	1,167,987	Belgium	7	16,895
Holland	232	704,458	Portugal	3	6,424
Austria-Hungary . . .	126	467,605	Sweden	2	2,996
Russia	100	451,152	Argentine	1	1,777
Japan	63	351,854	Greece	2	214
Italy	82	247,167			
Spain	34	153,248			
Denmark	27	97,240	Total	3,441	13,699,238
Norway	30	90,205			

The number and gross tonnage of vessels that have passed through the Suez Canal, and the gross receipts of the company, have been as follows in six years:—

Year	No. of Vessels	Gross Tonnage	Receipts	Year	No. of Vessels	Gross Tonnage	Receipts
			£				£
1895	3,434	11,833,637	3,124,149	1898	3,503	12,962,632	3,411,791
1896	3,409	12,039,859	3,182,800	1899	3,607	13,815,992	3,652,751
1897	2,986	11,123,403	2,913,222	1900	3,441	13,699,238	3,624,944

The number of passengers who went through the canal in 1900 was 282,203 as against 221,348 in 1899, 219,671 in 1898, and 191,215 in 1897.

The Suez Canal is 87 miles long, 66 actual canal and 21 miles lakes, connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, opened for navigation November 17, 1869.

Internal Communications.

On January 1, 1902, there were (exclusive of sidings) 1,393 miles of rails (double and single) belonging to and worked by the State, and 780 miles of rails of agricultural light railways owned by private companies: in all 2,173 miles of rails; 958 miles of State and 552 miles of companies' rails are in the Delta, and 435 miles of State and 228 miles of companies' rails are in Upper Egypt. This is exclusive of the Cairo suburban line of 16 miles long to Helwan, and the Soudan military railway to Khartoum.

The following table shows for the last five years the length of line of the State Railways, the number of passengers and weight of goods, carried and the net receipts:—

Year	Line	Number of Passengers	Goods carried	Net receipts
	Miles		Tons	£E
1896	1,143	9,854,000	2,498,000	1,033,000
1897	1,166	10,742,546	2,796,096	1,123,360
1898	1,214	11,312,400	2,786,780	1,114,033
1899	1,393	11,284,284	3,055,897	1,161,636
1900	1,393	12,428,300	2,950,000	1,187,382

The working expenses, £E971,495 in 1900, represent an average of about 45 per cent. of the gross receipts, which were £E2,158,877.

Telegraphs.

The telegraphs belonging to the Egyptian Government were, at the end of 1901, of a total length of 2,365 miles, the length of the wire being 9,934 miles. The Government have constructed a trunk telephone line between Alexandria and Cairo, which will be in working order in the course of the current year. 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. Number of telegrams, 4,250,571, as against 3,288,662 in 1900, not including telegrams sent by the Eastern Telegraph.

Post-Office.

There are 318 post-offices in the towns of Egypt, 187 travelling offices, and 407 localities where the rural post has been established. The Egyptian post-office now transacts all the services which exist in the post-offices of other countries forming the Postal Union. A post-office savings bank was instituted in 1901.

The following table gives the number of letters, post-cards, newspapers, &c., despatched through the Egyptian Post Office in the year 1900 :—

	Inland	Abroad	Total
Letters and Post-Cards	13,759,000	2,920,000	16,679,000
Newspapers, &c. . .	8,061,000	1,280,000	9,341,000
Parcels	197,000	90,000	287,000
Total	22,017,000	4,290,000	26,307,000

Post office orders and remittances through the post office numbered 628,500 and amounted to the value of £E17,191,000.

Twenty-nine per cent. of the total correspondence was with Great Britain.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

By decree of November 14, 1885 (7 Seffer 1303) 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 0s. 6½d.

The 10-piastre silver piece weighs 12·5 grammes '900 fine, and therefore contains 11·25 grammes of fine silver. The piastre is worth 2·46d. in English money. It is subdivided into tenths (*ochr'el guerche*).

Coins in circulation are the Egyptian pound (100 piastres) in gold; 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 piastre pieces in silver; 1, ½, ¼, ⅓ piastre pieces in nickel, and ⅓ and ⅔ piastre pieces in bronze. Silver coin is legal tender only up to £E2.

Egyptian money is minted at the Berlin Mint. The nominal value of the coinage (including recoinage) from 1887 to 1901 was :—

Years	Gold	Silver	Nickel	Bronze	Total
	Piastres	Piastres	Piastres	Piastres	Piastres
1887-97	5,202,400	161,003,984	14,925,051	531,720	181,663,155
1898	—	17,330,240	1,036,882	—	18,367,122
1899	—	—	4,118,352	80,059	4,198,411
1900	—	12,250,545	2,000,004	—	14,250,549
1901	—	7,442,180	3,999,854	120,246	11,562,280
1887-1901	5,202,400	198,026,949	26,080,143	732,025	230,041,517

By a decree of the Khedive, dated August 1, 1875, the metrical system of weights and measures was ordered to be introduced into Egypt on the 1st of January, 1876, compulsory only at first in all public and administrative transactions.

DRY MEASURE.

The *Ardeb* is used as the unit in all transactions in grain, &c., and is equal to 5·44739 bushels.

The approximate weight of the ardeb is as follows :—Wheat, 315 rotls; beans, 320 rotls; barley, 250 rotls; maize, 315 rotls; cotton seed, 270.

WEIGHTS.

<i>Okiah</i>	= 1·3206 ounce.
<i>Roll</i>	= 99049 lb.
<i>Oke</i>	= 2·7513 lbs.
<i>Kantar</i> { or 100 Rotls or } = 99·0492 lbs.	
36 Okes	

LENGTH MEASURES

	Inches
<i>Diraa Baladi</i> (town)	= 22·8350
<i>Diraa Mimari</i> for building, &c.	= 29·5281
<i>Kassabah</i> = 3·88 yards	= 139·7663

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Peddah, the unit of measure for land, = 333½ sq. *kassabahs* = 1·03808 acre.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

Cairo.—*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, Minister Plenipotentiary*.—The Right Hon. Earl of Cromer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Secretary.—M. de C. Findlay.

Consul at Alexandria.—E. B. Gould.

Consul in Cairo.—Raphael Borg, C.M.G.

There are also Consular representatives at Mansura, Tanta, Zagazig, Birket-es-Sab, Suez, and Port Said.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN.

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, as the Khalifa, held the country for about sixteen years under a desolating tyranny. In 1896 the Anglo-Egyptian army com

menced operations for the recovery of the lost provinces, and on September 2, 1898, the overthrow of the Khalifa was completed. In November, 1899, he was overtaken by the Egyptian forces near Gedid, where he was slain in battle, and his remaining followers taken prisoners.

A convention between the British and Egyptian Governments, signed at Cairo, January 19, 1899, provides for the administration of the territory south of the 22nd parallel of latitude by a Governor-General, appointed by Egypt with the assent of Great Britain, and declares the general principles in accordance with which the administration shall be carried on. The British and Egyptian flags shall be used together; laws shall be made by proclamation; no duties shall be levied on imports from Egypt, and duties on imports from other countries shall not exceed those levied in Egypt; the import and export of slaves is prohibited, and special attention shall be paid to the Brussels Act of 1890 respecting the import and export of arms, ammunition, and spirits.

The Sudan has been divided into six Provinces (Mudirias), viz.: Khartoum, Dongola, Berber, Kassala, Sennar and Kordofan; and into three Administrative districts (Muhafzas) Wadi Halfa, Suakin and Fashoda. Aswan district, which last year formed part of the Sudan, has since September 9, 1900, been incorporated with Egypt; and nine military governors (Mudirs) have been appointed. The cost of administration must for a time be largely borne by Egypt. For 1901 the receipts to be collected in the Sudan are estimated at £E224,374, and the expenditure at £E614,095, leaving a balance of £E389,721 to be made up by Egypt.

Extending southwards from the frontier of Egypt to Lake Albert Nyanza, a distance of about 1,400 miles, and stretching from the Red Sea to the confines of Wadai in Central Africa (though the western limit is undefined), the subject territory has an area of about 950,000 square miles, and, before the revolt, the population was estimated at about 10,000,000. Massawa, which was formerly Egyptian, now belongs to the Italian Colony of Eritrea; Harrar was, by agreement, made over to the local Emir and now belongs to Abyssinia; while Zeila and Berbera now belong to British Somaliland. The Eritrea-Sudan frontier is being delimited. The chief towns are Khartoum, the capital, Omdurman (the old Dervish capital), Wadi Halfa, Dongola, Berber, Suakin, Kassala, Wad Medani, Sennar and El Obeid. The Sudan still suffers from the effects of the Dervish oppression, during which it was largely depopulated, wide tracts having gone out of cultivation and trade having been abandoned. The northern provinces show the first signs of returning prosperity, but those of the south possess great natural resources. Along the Blue Nile the soil is rich, and a wide area which now bears such crops as dura, millet, sesame and pulse, might be converted into a wheat-producing region. The vast forests which line the river banks extend to the frontiers of Abyssinia. On the White Nile the soil is less fertile, but the forests contain valuable trees—the ebony tree, the gum acacia, the bamboo, and the rubber creeper. In the flat region of the south there are malarial swamps, and the Nile tributaries are frequently impassable on account of the *sudd*, a thick tangle of water-plants.

Khartoum is now in railway and telegraphic communication with Cairo, and on December 12, 1899, the Sudan was declared open for general traffic.

Before the Dervish revolt a considerable trade was carried on with Egypt, the chief exports being slaves, gold-dust, ivory, ostrich feathers, gums, hides, and skins, while the imports consisted of various European and Oriental wares. With the return to normal conditions there may be some demand for such articles as water-raising appliances and simple agricultural implements or machinery.

Governor-General.—Sir Reginald Wingate, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A., A.D.C., Sirdar of the Egyptian Army.

Civil Secretary.—Col. F. J. Nason, D.S.O.

Inspector General.—Sir Rudolf Slatin, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.

Sudan Agent in Cairo.—Lieut.-Col. Count Gleichen, C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.

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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 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; a fourteenth amendment, July 28, 1868; and a fifteenth amendment, March 30, 1870.

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 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 case of the death or resignation of the President, he becomes the President for the remainder of the term. The electors of President and Vice-President are at present chosen in all the States on

Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, every fourth (leap) year; and on the 4th of March following the new President-elect assumes office.

President of the United States.—Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, born 1858; Member of the New York Legislature, 1882–84; U.S. Civil Service Commissioner, 1889–1895; President of the New York City Police Board, 1895–97; Assistant Secretary of the Navy, 1897–98; Lieut.-Col. U.S. Volunteers, 1898, serving in Cuba in the Spanish War; Governor of New York, 1898–1900; Vice-President March–September, 1901; succeeded to the Presidency, September 14, 1901, on the death of President William McKinley.

The President of the United States has an annual salary of 50,000 dollars, and the Vice-President 8,000 dollars.

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–Apr. 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	—
Benjamin Harrison	Indiana	1889–1893	1833	1901
Grover Cleveland	New York	1893–1897	1837	—
William McKinley	Ohio	1897–1901	1844	1901
Theodore Roosevelt	New York	1901	1858	—

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
John Tyler . . .	Virginia . . .	March-Apr. 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-Apr. 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	—
Adlai E. Stevenson .	Illinois . . .	1893-1897	1835	—
Garret A. Hobart . .	New Jersey . .	1897-1899	1844	1899
Theodore Roosevelt .	New York . . .	March-Sept. 1901	1858	—

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 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 eight 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. The heads of departments are (Jan. 1898) :—

1. *Secretary of State*.—John Hay, born in Indiana, 1838; Private Secretary to President Lincoln 1861-65; Secretary to the U.S. Legation at Paris, 1865-67; Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna, 1867-68; Secretary of Legation at Madrid, 1869-70; Ambassador at London, 1897-98; present appointment, 1898.

2. *Secretary of the Treasury*.—Leslie Mortier Shaw, of Iowa,

born in Vermont, 1848; admitted to the bar, 1876; Governor of Iowa, 1898-1902. Present appointment, January 16, 1902.

3. *Secretary of War*.—Elihu Root, of New York, born in New York, 1845; United States District Attorney, Southern District of New York, 1883-85. Present appointment, July 21, 1899.

4. *Secretary of the Navy*.—John Davis Long, of Massachusetts, born in Maine, 1838; admitted to the bar, 1861; Member and Speaker Massachusetts House of Representatives, 1875-77; Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, 1878; Governor, 1879-81; Member of Congress, 1883-89. Present appointment, March 5, 1897.

5. *Secretary of the Interior*.—Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of Missouri, born in Alabama, 1835; Minister and Ambassador to Russia, 1897-99. Present appointment, January, 1899.

6. *Postmaster-General*.—Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, born in Massachusetts, 1843; Postmaster Milwaukee, 1876-86; Receiver Northern Pacific Railroad, 1893-95. Present appointment, December 18, 1901.

7. *Attorney-General*.—Philander Chase Knox, of Pennsylvania, born in Pennsylvania 1853; admitted to the bar, 1875. Present appointment, April 5, 1901.

8. *Secretary of Agriculture*.—James Wilson, of Iowa, born in Scotland, 1835; Member of Iowa House of Representatives, 1867-73; Member of Congress, 1873-77, and 1883-85. Present appointment, March 5, 1897.

Each of the above ministers has an annual salary of 8,000 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 the State Legislatures for six years. Senators must be not less than thirty years of age; must have been citizens of the United States for nine years; and be residents in the States for which they are chosen. Besides its legislative functions, the Senate is entrusted with the power of ratifying or rejecting all treaties made by the President with foreign powers, a two-thirds majority of senators present being required for ratification. The Senate is also invested with the power of confirming or rejecting all appointments to office made by the President; and its members constitute a High Court of Impeachment. The judgment in the latter case extends only to removal from office and disqualification. The House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment.

The House of Representatives is composed of members elected

every second year by the vote of citizens who, according to the laws of their respective States, are qualified to vote. In general such voters are all male citizens over 21 years of age. Neither race nor colour affects the right of citizens. The franchise is not absolutely universal; residence for at least one year in most States (in Rhode Island and Kentucky two years, in Michigan and Maine three months) is necessary, in some States the payment of taxes, in others registration. On the other hand many of the Western States admit to the franchise unnaturalised persons, who have formally declared their intention to become citizens. Several of the Southern States have adopted methods—which differ from one another—too complicated for explanation here, with the express and avowed purpose of excluding the negroes from the franchise, and yet avoiding the constitutional consequences of discriminating 'on account of race, colour, or previous condition of servitude.' Untaxed Indians are excluded from the franchise, in most States convicts, in some States duellists and fraudulent voters; in Massachusetts voters are required to be able to read English. Colorado, Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming admit women to the franchise on equal terms with men. The number of members to which each State is entitled is determined by the census taken every ten years. By the Apportionment Act consequent on the census of 1890, the number of representatives was 357, distributed as follows:—

Alabama . . . 9	Maine . . . 4	Ohio . . . 21
Arkansas . . . 6	Maryland . . . 6	Oregon . . . 2
California . . . 7	Massachusetts . . 13	Pennsylvania . . 30
Colorado . . . 2	Michigan . . . 12	Rhode Island . . 2
Connecticut . . 4	Minnesota . . . 7	South Carolina . . 7
Delaware . . . 1	Mississippi . . . 7	South Dakota . . 2
Florida . . . 2	Missouri . . . 15	Tennessee . . . 10
Georgia . . . 11	Montana . . . 1	Texas . . . 13
Idaho . . . 1	Nebraska . . . 6	Utah . . . 1
Illinois . . . 22	Nevada . . . 1	Vermont . . . 2
Indiana . . . 13	New Hampshire . . 2	Virginia . . . 10
Iowa . . . 11	New Jersey . . . 8	Washington . . . 2
Kansas . . . 8	New York . . . 34	West Virginia . . 4
Kentucky . . . 11	North Carolina . . 9	Wisconsin . . . 10
Louisiana . . . 6	North Dakota . . 1	Wyoming . . . 1
		Total . . . 357

On the basis of the census of 1890 there is one representative to every 178,900 inhabitants. The popular vote for President in 1896 was 13,923,378, or somewhat under one in five of the entire population. In 1890 there were in the United States 16,940,311 males of voting age—21 years and over, including unnaturalised foreigners.

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.

Under an Act of Congress approved Jan. 20, 1874, the salary of a senator, representative, or delegate in Congress is 5,000 dollars per annum, with travelling expenses calculated at the rate of 20 cents per mile, by the most direct route of usual travel, and similar return, once for each session of Congress. There is also an annual allowance of 125 dollars for stationery, &c., for each member. The salary of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is, under the same Act of Congress, 8,000 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.

The period usually termed 'a Congress' in legislative language, continues for two years; as, for example, from noon, March 4, 1899, until noon, March 4, 1901, at which latter time the term of the representatives to the 56th Congress will expire, and the term of the new House of Representatives will begin.

The Federal Government has authority in matters of Federal 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 organised as Territories dependent on the Union, and 25 States which had been Territories. Each State has its own constitution, which must be republican in form, and each constitution derives its authority, not from Congress, but from the population of the State. In the case of the original States the colonial charters were adopted, with more or less modifi-

ation, as State constitutions; the other States, before entering the Union, had constitutions already made. 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, including regulation of the liquor traffic; fisheries, and game laws. The revenues of the States are derived chiefly from a direct tax upon property, in some cases both real and personal, in others on land and buildings only. The prohibition upon Congress to levy direct taxes save in proportion to population, contained in the national constitution, leaves this source of revenue to the States exclusively.

The Governor is chosen by direct vote of the people over the whole State. His term of office varies from one year (in 2 States), to 4 years (in 19 States), and his salary from 1,000 to 10,000 dollars. His duty is to see to the faithful administration of the law, and he has command of the military forces of the State. His power of appointment to State offices is usually unimportant. He may recommend measures, but does not present bills to the legislature. In some States he presents estimates. In all but four of the States the Governor has a veto upon legislation, which may however be overridden by a two-thirds majority.

The officials by whom the administration of State affairs is carried on (secretaries, treasurers, members of boards of commissioners, &c.), are usually chosen by the people at the General State elections for terms similar to those for which governors hold office, the party in power appointing its own adherents.

In 4 of the 6 Territories (including Hawaii) there are local legislatures, the form of which has been prescribed by the Federal Government. These bodies have powers similar to those of the States, but any of their acts

may be modified or annulled by Federal statutes. The Governor of each of the Territories is appointed for 4 years by the Federal 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 commission, appointed by the President; but the disturbed districts are virtually under martial law.

Alaska and Indian Territory have no power of self-government. Alaska is governed like a British crown colony, by a Governor who is not assisted by a legislature.

In Indian Territory the native tribes are under the direct control of the Department of the Interior, but the civilised tribes, with the support of the national Government, maintain local governments of their own with elective legislatures and executive officers, whose functions are strictly limited to the persons and personal property of their own citizens (Indians).

The District of Columbia is the seat of the United States Government, provided by the State of Maryland for the purposes of government in 1791. It is co-extensive with the city of Washington, and embraces an area of 60 square miles. The district has no municipal legislative body, and its citizens have no right to vote either in national or municipal concerns. By an Act of Congress of 1878, its municipal government is administered by three commissioners, appointed by the President.

The unit of local government in the North, especially in the New England States, is the rural township, governed directly by the voters who assemble annually or oftener if necessary, and legislate in local affairs, levy taxes, make appropriations, and appoint and instruct the local officials (select men, clerk, school-committee, &c.). Where cities exist the township government is superseded by the city government. Townships are grouped to form counties, each with its commissioners and other paid officials who have charge of public buildings, lay out highways, grant licences, and estimate and apportion the taxation necessary for county purposes. In the South the counties are themselves the units, though subdivided for educational or other special purposes. Their officials have in general additional functions, as the care of the poor and the superintendence of schools. In the Middle and North-Western States the two systems of local government are mixed. In the West all the public land is already divided into townships six miles square.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The following table gives the population of the United States, at each of the twelve censuses from 1790 to 1900. Residents of Hawaii and Alaska are not included in the figures of this table. The residents of Indian Territory and of Indian reservations are not included prior to 1900.

Year	White	Free Coloured	Slave	Total	Increase per cent. per ann.
1790	3,172,006	59,527	697,681	3,929,214	—
1800	4,306,446	108,435	893,602	5,308,483	3·51
1810	5,862,073	186,446	1,191,362	7,239,881	3·64
1820	7,862,166	233,634	1,538,022	9,638,453	3·31
1830	10,537,378	319,599	2,009,043	12,866,020	3·36
1840	14,195,805	386,293	2,487,355	17,069,453	3·27
1850	19,553,068	434,495	3,204,313	23,191,876	3·59
1860	26,922,537	488,070	3,953,760	31,443,321	3·56
1870	33,589,377	4,880,009	—	38,558,371	2·26
1880	43,402,970	6,580,793	—	50,155,783	3·01
1890	54,983,890	7,470,040	—	62,622,250	2·49
1900	66,893,405	9,192,389	—	76,085,794	2·07

There are also included in the total for 1860, 34,933 Chinese and 44,021 Indians; for 1870, 63,199 Chinese, 55 Japanese, and 25,731 Indians; for 1880, 105,465 Chinese, 148 Japanese, and 66,407 Indians; for 1890, 107,475 Chinese, 2,039 Japanese, and 58,806 Indians; for 1900, 119,050 Chinese, 85,986 Japanese, and 266,760 Indians.

The following table shows the population at the censuses of 1890 and 1900, and the area and population per square mile in 1900 of the States and Territories arranged by geographical divisions. The dates indicate the year in which the constitution was ratified by each of the thirteen original States and the year of the admission of each of the other States into the Union:—

States and Territories	Land Area: English sq. miles, 1890	Population in 1890	Population in 1900	Pop. per sq. mile, 1900
<i>North Atlantic Division:</i>				
Maine (1820)	29,895	661,086	694,466	23·2
New Hampshire (1788)	9,005	376,530	411,588	45·7
Vermont (1791)	9,135	332,422	343,641	37·6
Massachusetts (1788)	8,040	2,238,947	2,805,346	348·9
Rhode Island (1790)	1,085	345,506	428,556	407·0
Connecticut (1788)	4,845	746,258	908,420	187·5
New York (1788)	47,620	6,003,174	7,268,894	152·6
New Jersey (1787)	7,455	1,444,933	1,883,669	250·3
Pennsylvania (1787)	44,985	5,258,113	6,302,115	140·1
Total	162,065	17,406,969	21,046,695	129·8
<i>South Atlantic Division:</i>				
Delaware (1787)	1,960	168,493	184,735	94·3
Maryland (1788)	9,860	1,042,390	1,188,044	120·5
D. of Columbia (1791)	60	230,392	278,718	4645·3
Virginia (1788)	40,125	1,655,980	1,854,184	46·2
West Virginia (1863)	24,645	762,794	958,800	38·9
North Carolina (1789)	48,580	1,617,949	1,893,810	39·0
South Carolina (1788)	30,170	1,151,149	1,340,316	44·4
Georgia (1788)	58,980	1,837,353	2,216,331	37·6
Florida (1845)	54,240	391,422	528,542	9·7
Total	268,620	8,857,922	10,443,480	38·9

States and Territories	Land Area: English sq. miles, 1890	Population in 1890	Population in 1900	Pop. per sq. mile, 1900
<i>North Central Division:</i>				
Ohio (1802)	40,760	3,672,329	4,157,545	102·0
Indiana (1816)	35,910	2,192,404	2,516,462	70·1
Illinois (1818)	56,000	3,826,352	4,821,550	86·1
Michigan (1837)	57,430	2,093,890	2,420,982	42·2
Wisconsin (1848)	54,450	1,693,330	2,066,042	38·0
Minnesota (1858)	79,205	1,301,283	1,751,394	22·1
Iowa (1845)	55,475	1,912,297	2,231,853	40·2
Missouri (1821)	68,735	2,679,185	3,106,665	45·2
North Dakota (1889)	70,195	190,983	319,146	4·5
South Dakota (1889)	76,850	398,600	401,570	5·2
Nebraska (1867)	76,840	1,062,656	1,066,300	13·9
Kansas (1861)	81,700	1,428,108	1,470,495	18·0
Total	753,550	22,410,417	26,333,004	35·0
<i>South Central Division:</i>				
Kentucky (1792)	40,000	1,858,635	2,147,174	53·7
Tennessee (1796)	41,750	1,767,518	2,020,616	48·4
Alabama (1819)	51,540	1,513,401	1,828,697	35·5
Mississippi (1817)	46,340	1,289,600	1,551,270	33·5
Louisiana (1812)	45,420	1,118,588	1,381,625	30·4
Texas (1845)	262,290	2,235,527	3,048,710	11·6
Oklahoma (Ter.) (1890)	38,830	78,475	398,331	10·3
Arkansas (1836)	53,045	1,128,211	1,311,564	24·7
Total	579,215	10,989,959	13,687,987	23·6
<i>Western Division:</i>				
Montana (1889)	145,310	142,924	243,329	1·7
Wyoming (1890)	97,575	62,555	92,531	0·9
Colorado (1876)	103,645	413,249	539,700	5·2
New Mexico (Ter.) (1850)	122,460	160,282	195,310	1·6
Arizona (Ter.) (1863)	112,920	83,243	122,931	1·1
Utah (1896)	82,190	210,779	276,749	3·4
Nevada (1864)	109,740	47,355	42,335	0·4
Idaho (1890)	84,290	88,548	161,772	1·9
Washington (1889)	66,880	357,232	518,103	7·7
Oregon (1859)	94,560	317,704	413,536	4·4
California 1850	155,980	1,213,398	1,485,053	9·5
Total	1,175,550	3,102,269	4,091,349	3·5
<i>Totals.</i>				
Indian Territory (1854)	31,000	180,182	392,060	12·6
Alaska (Ter.) (1868)	531,000	32,052	63,592	0·1
Hawaii (Ter.) (1898)	6,640	89,990	154,001	23·9
Soldiers, &c., abroad	—	—	91,219	—
Total	568,640	302,224	700,872	—
Grand Totals	3,507,640	63,069,760	76,303,387	21·7

As regards sex, the total population of the States and Territories at the census of 1900 comprised 39,059,242 males, and 37,244,145 females.

At the first census of the Union, in 1790, there existed only 13 States and 4 Territories, the most populous of the States, as then constituted, being Virginia, with 747,610 inhabitants. In 1800 there were 16 States and 4 Territories, Virginia having then a population of 880,200. In 1810 the same State, with a population of 974,600, took the lead of 17 States and 7 Territories. In 1820 there were 23 States and 3 Territories, New York standing first with a population of 1,372,111. In 1830 there were 24 States and 3 Territories; in 1840, 26 States and 3 Territories; in 1850, 30 States and 5 Territories; in 1860, 33 States and 8 Territories; in 1870, 37 States and 9 Territories; in 1880, 38 States and 8 Territories; in 1890, 44 States and 4 Territories (including Oklahoma); in 1900, 45 States and 4 Territories, neither Alaska, the District of Columbia nor the Indian Territory being included in these numbers.

In 1890 the numbers engaged in the various classes of occupations were returned as follows:—

Class of occupations	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, fisheries and mining	8,338,813	679,523	9,013,336
Professional services	632,646	311,687	944,333
Domestic and personal services	2,692,879	1,667,698	4,360,577
Trade and transportation	3,097,701	228,421	3,326,122
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	4,064,051	1,027,242	5,091,293
Total employed	18,821,090	3,914,571	22,735,661

The total area of Indian reservations in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, was in 1900, 121,665 square miles (in 1890, 162,991 square miles), with an Indian population of 270,544 (in 1890, 243,524). The most extensive reservations are in Indian Territory, 30,489 square miles, population 86,265; Arizona, 23,673 square miles, population 40,189; South Dakota, 14,050 square miles, population 19,212; Montana, 14,845 square miles, population 10,076; Oklahoma, 10,756 square miles; population 13,926.

In 1900 the United States spent 10,175,107 dollars on the Indians. There are 56 agencies throughout the States.

Of the population of the States and Territories in 1900, 65,843,302 (or 86·8 per cent.) were natives and 10,460,085 (or 13·7 per cent.) foreign born; in 1890, 53,372,703 (or 85·23 per cent.) were natives, and 9,249,547 (or 14·77 per cent.) foreign-born. In 1880 there were 43,475,840 natives and 6,679,943 foreign-born (18·32 per cent.). In 1870 the population was 14·44 per cent. foreign-born; in 1860, 13·16 per cent.; in 1850, 9·68 per cent.

The following table shows the origin of the foreign-born population at the census of 1890:—

England ¹	909,092	Bohemia	118,106
Wales	100,079	France	113,174
Scotland	242,231	China	106,688
Ireland	1,871,509	Switzerland	104,069
		Holland	81,828
Total United Kingdom	3,122,911	Mexico	77,853
Germany	2,784,894	Cuba and West Indies	23,256
Canada and Newfoundland	980,938	Hungary	62,435
Sweden	478,041	Belgium	22,639
Norway	322,665	Portugal	15,996
Russia	182,644	Spain	6,185
Italy	182,580	South America	5,006
Poland	147,440	Other foreign countries	54,385
Denmark	132,543		
Austria	123,271	Total	9,249,547

¹ Includes Great Britain, not specified

Thus of the foreign-born population 33·76 per cent. were from the United Kingdom (20·23 per cent. from Ireland, 10·91 per cent. from England and Wales, and 2·62 per cent. from Scotland); 30·11 per cent. were from Germany; 10·61 per cent. from Canada; 10·09 per cent. from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark; 1·22 per cent. from France; and 14·21 per cent. from other countries.

II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

There is no national system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages in the United States. The birth-rate estimated for 1890 by the Census Office was 26·68 per 1,000 of population; but this is acknowledged to be too low. Death-rates are computed from returns for certain areas, where local registration records are kept. These areas are the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Maine, Michigan, the District of Columbia, and the principal cities in the remaining States. The combined population of these areas in 1900 was 28,807,269, and the number of deaths reported in the year was 512,669, or 17·8 per 1,000 of population. In the non-registration areas the population numbered 47,278,525, and the deaths reported in the year 526,425.

The following table shows the number of marriages, births, and deaths (exclusive of still-births), with the births and deaths per 1000 of population, in the larger cities so far as these are published:—

Cities	Marriages	Births		Deaths	
		Number	Per 1000 of pop.	Number	Per 1000 of pop.
New York, N.Y.	30,475	77,632	22·59	65,343	19·01
Chicago, Ill.	18,126 ¹	29,065	17·11	25,503	15·01
Philadelphia, Pa.	9,180	26,519	20·50	24,534	18·96
St. Louis, Mo.	5,244	10,422	18·12	19,024	17·43
Boston, Mass.	6,183	16,242	28·96	11,167	19·91
Baltimore, Md.	4,847	8,038	15·79	10,152	19·95
Cleveland, Ohio	3,269	7,775	20·37	5,556	14·55
Buffalo, N.Y.	2,753	7,167	20·35	4,904	13·92
San Francisco, Cal.	3,081	5,048	14·73	7,105	20·73

¹ In one county.

Cities	Marriages	Births		Deaths	
		Number	Per 1000 of pop.	Number	Per 1000 of pop.
Cincinnati, Ohio	2,529	5,624	17.26	6,000	18.41
Pittsburg, Pa.	2,805	7,266	22.59	6,020	18.72
New Orleans, La.	2,198	—	—	7,893	27.49
Detroit, Mich.	1,907	2,988	10.46	4,539	15.89
Milwaukee, Wis.	2,810	7,544	26.44	3,843	13.47
Washington, D.C. ¹	—	4,757	17.07	6,026	21.62
Newark, N.J.	2,090	6,721	27.31	4,537	18.44
Jersey City, N.J.	2,385	3,201	15.51	3,854	18.67
Louisville, Ky.	1,643	3,501	17.10	3,519	17.19
Minneapolis, Minn.	2,010	4,057	20.01	2,246	11.08
Providence, R.I.	1,672	4,288	24.42	3,162	18.01
Indianapolis, Ind.	2,370	3,010	17.79	2,574	15.22
Kansas City, Mo.	—	2,727	16.65	2,694	16.45
St. Paul, Minn.	1,364	3,252	19.87	1,765	10.79
Rochester, N.Y.	1,259	2,484	15.29	2,843	14.42
Denver, Colo.	2,124	—	—	2,135	15.95
Toledo, Ohio	1,048	1,242	9.42	1,832	13.90
Allegheny, Pa.	696	1,370	10.55	2,108	16.23
Columbus, Ohio	1,218	1,134	9.03	1,360	10.83
Worcester, Mass.	1,140	3,097	26.15	1,800	15.20
Syracuse, N.Y.	538	1,607	14.83	1,462	13.49
New Haven, Conn.	993	2,891	26.76	1,717	15.89
Paterson, N.J.	894	2,053	19.52	2,087	19.84
Fall River, Mass.	1,028	4,063	38.75	1,924	18.35
St. Joseph, Mo.	—	617	5.99	826	8.02
Omaha, Nebr.	1,265	1,726	16.83	1,187	11.57
Los Angeles, Cal.	—	1,304	12.72	1,841	16.01
Memphis, Tenn.	—	—	—	2,152	21.03
Scranton, Pa.	342	1,178	11.55	1,722	16.88
Lowell, Mass.	940	2,400	25.27	1,848	19.46
Albany, N.Y.	505	1,315	13.97	1,968	20.90

¹ 2,897 marriage licenses issued; 1,733 marriages reported.

From 1775 to 1815 immigration into the United States was very small, on account of the American Revolution and the European wars, not over 3,000 or 4,000 a year arriving during this period. When peace between England and America was re-established, in 1815, immigration took a fresh start. Prior to 1820 no official record of arrivals was kept, but it is estimated that, from the foundation of the Government up to that year, about 250,000 alien passengers arrived, 98 per cent. of whom were immigrants. The total number of immigrants from 1820 to 1900 (June 30) was 19,498,900. The following statement, in which immigrants from Canada and Mexico are not included, shows the number arrived in the United States from the leading foreign countries during the decade ending June 30, 1900, with the total number of immigrants in each year during that period:—

Year ending June 30	British Isles	Germany	Sweden, Norway, and Denmark	Austria-Hungary	Italy	Russia	France	Total Immigrants
1892	117,514	130,758	68,302	80,136	62,137	79,294	6,521	623,081
1893	109,086	96,361	62,935	59,633	72,916	37,177	5,358	502,917
1894	171,871	59,386	33,056	37,505	43,967	35,694	3,662	314,467
1895	87,724	36,351	27,300	33,462	36,961	34,490	3,702	279,948
1896	64,827	31,885	33,229	65,103	31,885	51,445	2,463	343,267
1897	41,148	22,533	21,071	33,031	59,431	25,816	2,107	216,397
1898	38,021	17,072	19,280	39,780	58,606	29,801	1,989	217,720
1899	45,123	17,476	22,192	62,491	77,419	60,982	1,694	311,715
1900	48,317	18,507	31,151	114,847	100,135	90,787	1,739	448,572
1901	45,564	21,651	39,234	113,390	135,996	85,257	3,150	487,918

Thus the total for the last ten years, including other countries besides those mentioned, was 3,716,005; in 1900, 144,424; in 1901, 156,863 were females.

The total number of Chinese immigrants between 1855 and 1885 was 274,399. The total number of Chinese reported in the census of 1880 was 195,465, in 1890, 107,475. By the law passed in 1882, Chinese immigration was practically prohibited.

The following table shows the comparative increase of the population during the last five decades by reproduction and by immigration:—

Year	Population	Decade total Increase	Decade Increase by Immigrants	Percentage of Decade Increase		
				Total	By Immigration	By Reproduction
1840	17,069,453	4,203,433	599,125	32.67	4.66	28.01
1850	23,191,876	6,122,423	1,713,251	35.87	10.04	25.83
1860	31,443,321	8,251,445	2,579,580	35.58	11.12	24.46
1870	38,558,371	7,115,050	2,278,425	22.63	7.25	15.38
1880	50,155,783	11,597,412	2,812,191	30.08	7.29	22.79
1890	62,622,250	12,466,467	5,246,613	24.86	10.46	14.40

III. PRINCIPAL CITIES.

The urban population increases rapidly as shown by the following statement of the number of cities with 25,000 or more inhabitants, and of the combined population of cities of various sizes in 1890 and 1900. The increase in the number of large cities is caused by the fact that Brooklyn and Long Island cities are now included in New York:—

Cities with	No. of Cities		Combined Population	
	1890	1900	1890	1900
200,000 or more	16	19	8,879,105	11,795,809
100,000—200,000	12	19	1,808,656	2,412,538
50,000—100,000	30	40	2,067,169	2,709,338
25,000—50,000	66	81	2,100,559	2,776,940
25,000 or more	124	159	14,855,489	19,694,625

The following table shows the seventy principal cities of the United States, giving the population in 1900:—

Cities	Population 1900	Cities	Population 1900
New York	3,437,202	Los Angeles	102,479
Chicago	1,698,575	Memphis	102,320
Philadelphia	1,293,697	Scranton	102,026
Saint Louis	575,238	Lowell	94,969
Boston	560,892	Albany	94,151
Baltimore	508,957	Cambridge	91,886
Cleveland	381,768	Portland	90,426
Buffalo	352,219	Atlanta	89,872
San Francisco	342,782	Grand Rapids	87,565
Cincinnati	325,902	Dayton	85,333
Pittsburg	321,616	Richmond	85,050
New Orleans	287,104	Nashville	80,865
Detroit	285,704	Hartford	79,850
Milwaukee	285,315	Seattle	80,671
Washington	278,718	Wilmington	76,508
Newark	246,070	Reading	78,961
Jersey City	206,433	Trenton	73,307
Louisville	204,731	Bridgeport	70,996
Minneapolis	202,718	Camden	75,935
Providence	175,597	Lynn	68,513
Indianapolis	169,164	Oakland	66,960
Kansas City	163,752	Lawrence	62,559
Saint Paul	163,632	New Bedford	62,442
Rochester	162,435	Des Moines	62,139
Denver	138,859	Springfield	62,059
Toledo	131,822	Somerville	61,643
Allegheny	129,896	Troy	60,651
Columbus	125,560	Hoboken	59,364
Worcester	118,421	Evansville	59,007
Syracuse	108,374	Manchester	56,987
New Haven	108,027	Utica	56,383
Paterson	105,171	Peoria	56,100
Fall River	104,863	Charleston	55,807
St. Joseph	102,979	Savanna	54,244
Omaha	102,555	Salt Lake City	53,591

Religion.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees the free exercise of religious profession and worship, and this guaranty is repeated in the Constitutions of the forty-six States. Nearly all the sects and religious denominations existing in Europe are represented in the United States. At the census of 1880 there were 86,132 Protestant and 5,975 Roman Catholic churches: 70,864 Protestant ministers, and 6,366 Roman Catholic clergy. The Protestants returned 8,975,260 'members,' or communicants; adding to this an estimate of the families of members, and of adherents, the total attached to Protestantism would probably be about 30,000,000. In 1870 there were in all 63,082 churches, of which 3,806 were Roman Catholic; and in the same year the number of 'sittings' returned was 21,665,062, of which 1,990,514 were in Roman Catholic churches. There were in all 45 separate religious bodies returned in 1880.

In 1890 the membership¹ of the most important bodies, as compiled from the census reports, was as follows:—Roman Catholics, 6,257,871; Methodists of various sects, 4,589,284; Baptists of various sects, 3,712,468; Presbyterians, 1,278,332; Lutherans, 1,231,072; Congregational, 512,771; Episcopal, 540,509; Reformed Church (German and Dutch), 309,458; Friends, 107,208; Mormons, 166,125; Jews, 130,496; Disciples of Christ, 641,051; Christians, 103,722; Evangelical Association, 133,313; German Evangelical Synod, 187,432; United Brethren, 225,281; all others, 486,413; total number, communicants or members, 20,612,806.

Instruction.

Each State of the Union has a system of free public schools established by law. The work of these is largely supplemented by private and parochial schools. Nevertheless, owing partly to the former existence of slavery, and partly to the constant influx of numbers of uneducated immigrants, there exists a large mass still totally ignorant of the first elements of education. According to the census of 1890, in the whole country, out of a total population above ten years of age of 36,761,607, 6,239,958 (17 per cent.) were returned as unable to read and write.

The figures of the eleventh census taken in 1890, show that the rate of illiteracy was reduced during the decade to 13.3 per cent. of the entire population ten years of age and over. The following table gives the total population of the United States, the number and per cent. of each element going to make up this population, the population of each ten years of age and over, the number and per cent. of illiterates to each:—

¹ Since membership begins at different ages in different religious bodies, the number of members does not show the proportion of population connected with the several denominations.

	Total Population	Per cent. of total population	Population 10 years of age and over		
			Total	Unable to Read and Write	
				Number	Per cent.
Native Whites	45,862,023	73.2	33,144,187	2,065,003	6.2
Foreign Whites	9,121,867	14.6	8,786,887	1,147,571	13.1
Coloured	7,638,360	12.2	5,482,485	3,112,128	56.8
Total	62,622,250	—	47,413,559	6,324,702	13.3

The United States Government makes no direct appropriation of moneys for the support of the elementary public schools, but has set aside for that purpose in each of the newer States a certain portion of the public domain, two 'sections' (or square miles) in each township six miles square, the proceeds from the sale of which form the chief part of the permanent school funds of those States, the income alone being used for the support of the schools. This income is supplemented by State and local taxation, so that it constitutes about five per cent. of the total school revenue of all the States. In 1899-1900 the amount expended on public schools of elementary and secondary grades was 213,274,354 dollars. The 480 universities and colleges, including the 344 co-educational colleges and the 136 colleges for men only had an income of 20,836,488 dollars from productive funds, from fees, and from United States Government, State, and Municipal appropriations. The 43 schools of technology, or those colleges granting only the B.S. or other scientific degrees, had an income of 4,373,096 dollars. The 141 colleges for women had an income of 3,348,879 dollars.

The following table for 1899-1900 refers to the public common schools and to the universities and colleges granting the B.A. and higher degrees:—

States	STATE COMMON SCHOOLS				UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES		
	ELEMENTARY (First eight grades)		HIGH OR SECONDARY		No.	Collegiate and graduate Students	Professors and teachers
	Pupils enrolled	Teachers	Students enrolled	Teachers			
UNITED STATES	14,822,126	400,926	519,251	20,372	480	83,318	8,203
North Atlantic Div.	3,468,835	97,031	109,405	6,651	85	26,691	2,519
South Atlantic Div.	2,147,070	47,817	27,013	1,191	74	7,951	892
South Central Div.	2,873,186	60,650	89,669	1,719	85	9,447	891
North Central Div.	5,568,203	172,231	254,816	9,685	195	32,591	3,183
Western Division	769,832	23,138	28,348	1,126	41	6,538	718
<i>North Atlantic Division.</i>							
Maine	122,109	6,102	8,749	343	4	1,052	99
New Hampshire	61,489	3,708	3,704	172	2	651	56
Vermont	62,326	3,591	3,438	151	3	485	54
Massachusetts	438,547	12,068	35,914	1,512	9	4,815	444
Rhode Island	61,087	1,750	3,450	168	1	868	72
Connecticut	147,121	3,803	8,107	352	3	2,478	230
New York	1,147,298	32,638	62,896	2,210	28	7,491	820
New Jersey	803,705	6,161	11,260	528	5	1,551	131
Pennsylvania	1,119,493	28,170	32,387	1,220	35	7,300	613

STATE COMMON SCHOOLS				UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES			
States	ELEMENTARY (First eight grades)		HIGH OR SECONDARY		No.	Collegiate and graduate students	Professors and teachers
	Pupils enrolled	Teachers	Students enrolled	Teachers			
<i>South Atlantic Division.</i>							
Delaware	32,122	799	1,052	41	2	106	92
Maryland	225,376	4,968	3,956	159	11	1,209	159
District of Columbia	43,088	1,089	3,431	137	7	830	147
Virginia	354,495	8,653	4,230	183	11	1,327	121
West Virginia	230,388	7,099	1,955	80	3	390	58
North Carolina	399,609	7,345	948	42	15	1,658	125
South Carolina	277,293	5,354	3,998	210	9	873	71
Georgia	476,828	9,861	5,545	250	11	1,323	91
Florida	107,371	2,649	1,503	80	5	325	48
<i>South Central Division.</i>							
Kentucky	496,376	9,728	5,517	282	13	1,570	112
Tennessee	472,932	8,971	5,422	224	24	2,702	275
Alabama	372,606	6,393	3,817	185	9	1,062	87
Mississippi	356,125	7,953	4,052	203	4	566	39
Louisiana	363,954	4,041	2,215	116	8	954	100
Texas	563,489	14,418	14,929	602	16	1,729	166
Arkansas	311,438	6,830	3,224	129	8	790	71
Oklahoma	99,266	2,325	336	18	1	44	11
Indian Territory	—	—	157	10	2	33	20
<i>North Central Division.</i>							
Ohio	783,448	24,300	45,712	1,717	34	5,564	537
Indiana	538,392	14,509	26,415	1,108	13	2,871	221
Illinois	921,465	24,895	37,446	1,418	31	6,802	650
Michigan	469,834	14,477	28,811	1,087	9	2,570	219
Wisconsin	424,516	12,273	20,626	790	10	2,730	239
Minnesota	386,897	10,075	12,310	541	9	2,250	211
Iowa	525,970	27,633	29,022	1,061	25	2,821	332
Missouri	699,211	15,456	20,606	745	26	2,950	269
North Dakota	76,556	4,018	1,130	65	3	112	31
South Dakota	94,205	4,683	2,617	119	5	229	54
Nebraska	273,019	8,917	15,208	546	10	1,749	175
Kansas	374,670	10,995	14,913	518	20	1,957	245
<i>Western Division.</i>							
Montana	37,795	1,146	1,635	68	2	80	21
Wyoming	14,155	553	357	17	1	73	16
Colorado	111,645	3,366	5,910	231	4	915	95
New Mexico	36,492	946	243	20	1	18	14
Arizona	16,392	391	172	8	1	57	16
Utah	71,927	1,427	1,115	39	4	106	37
Nevada	6,245	302	431	22	1	187	25
Idaho	36,183	1,042	486	18	1	106	16
Washington	94,453	3,134	3,463	137	7	554	78
Oregon	87,489	3,682	1,916	60	7	390	62
California	257,116	7,099	12,620	506	12	4,052	332

a Not included in common school statistics.

The total number of pupils enrolled in the public common schools was 15,341,220, of whom 7,734,739 were boys and 7,606,481 girls; of the 421,288 teachers, 127,529 were male and 293,759 female. In the common school systems

were included 6,005 public high schools, with 20,372 teachers and 519,251 students; of the teachers in these schools 10,172 were male and 10,200 female; of the students 216,207 were male and 303,044 female. There were also 1,978 private high schools and academies with 10,117 teachers (4,275 male and 5,842 female), and 110,797 students (55,734 male and 55,063 female). The public normal schools numbered 172, with 2,171 teachers (935 male and 1,236 female), and 47,421 students (12,432 male and 34,989 female). The private normal schools numbered 134 with 917 teachers (535 male and 382 female), and 22,172 students (11,737 male and 10,435 female). Of the professors and teachers of college and graduate students in the 480 universities and colleges, 7,346 were male and 857 female; of the students 62,642 were male and 20,576 female. In the preparatory departments of these colleges were (not included in the table) 47,658 pupils (32,399 male, and 15,259 female). There were also 43 schools of technology and other institutions conferring only the B.S. or other scientific degrees (not included in the table), with 1,299 professors and instructors (1,185 male and 114 female), and 14,847 students (12,762 male and 2,085 female). Of colleges for women there were 141 with 2,441 professors and teachers (697 male and 1,744 female), and the students numbered 23,365, including preparatory. The professional and allied schools, not included in the colleges given above, were as follows in 1899-1900:—

General summary of statistics of professional and allied schools.

Class of schools	Schools	Instructors	Students	Graduates
Theological	154	994	8,009	1,773
Law	96	1,004	12,516	3,241
Medical	151	4,483	25,213	5,219
Dental	54	1,118	7,928	2,029
Pharmaceutical	53	493	4,042	1,130
Veterinary	13	124	362	100
Nurse training	432	—	11,164	3,456
Total	953	8,216	69,234	16,948

The following table gives statistics of all educational institutions in the United States in 1899-1900:—

Grades	Number of pupils		
	Public	Private	Total
Elementary (primary and grammar)	14,821,969	1,240,925	16,062,894
Secondary	530,425	188,816	719,241
City evening schools	190,000	—	190,000
Universities and colleges (all classes)	34,177	76,735	110,912
Professional schools	9,470	48,000	57,470
Normal schools	47,421	22,172	69,593
Business schools	—	91,549	91,549
Reform schools	23,901	—	23,901
Schools for deaf	10,536	478	11,014
Schools for blind	4,021	—	4,021
Schools for feeble-minded	9,792	425	10,217
Government Indian schools	21,568	—	21,568
Indian schools (five civilized tribes)	10,499	—	10,499
Schools in Alaska	1,753	—	1,753
Orphan asylums and other benevolent institutions	—	15,000	15,000
Private kindergartens	—	95,000	95,000
Miscellaneous	—	50,000	50,000
Total for United States	15,715,532	1,829,700	17,545,232

The miscellaneous in the above table includes such institutions as schools of art, music, elocution, and oratory, as well as private evening schools and schools of various arts not elsewhere included.

The Bureau of Education, in the Report for 1899-1900, gives statistics of 5,383 public, society, and school libraries, each containing over 1,000 volumes, the total being 44,591,851 volumes. Of those libraries 3,654 contain between 1,000 and 5,000 volumes each; 866 between 5,000 and 10,000 each; 526 between 10,000 and 25,000 each; 193 between 25,000 and 50,000 each; 90 between 50,000 and 100,000 each; 54 above 100,000 each. The increase in the number of libraries in five years was 1,357, and the increase in the number of volumes, 11,539,979 or 35 per cent. There was an average of 14,118 persons to a library, and 59 volumes to each hundred of the estimated population.

In 1901 there were in the United States 2,158 daily newspapers, 14,827 weeklies, 472 semi-weeklies, 2,791 monthlies, 275 semi-monthlies, and 356 other periodicals. The total number of periodicals was then 20,879; in 1880 the total number was 11,403; and in 1890, 17,760.

Justice and Crime.

The judicial system, like the executive and legislative systems, is dual. The Federal Government maintains courts for the trial of civil causes arising out of the admiralty, patent, banking, and other laws of the United States; of certain causes between citizens of different States; and of crimes against the United States. These crimes are few in number, and the criminal jurisdiction of United States courts is comparatively insignificant, extending only to piracy, murder on the high seas, offences against the postal and revenue laws, and the like. Almost all offences against the person and against property are dealt with by the State courts; also all civil causes where the parties are residents of the same State, and matters of probate, divorce, and bankruptcy (when, as now, there is no Federal bankruptcy law).

In the separate States the lowest courts are those held by Justices of the Peace, or, in towns and cities, by Police Judges. In the counties, courts of record are held, some by local county officers, others by District or Circuit Judges, who go from county to county. In these courts there are usually the grand and petty jury. The highest court in each State is the Supreme Court, or Court of Final Appeal, with a Chief Justice and Associate Judges. These judges are usually elected by the people, but sometimes appointed by the Governor, with or without the Senate or Council; they usually hold office for terms of years, but sometimes practically for life or during good behaviour. Their salaries vary from 2,500 dollars to 7,500 dollars.

Of the Federal Courts the lowest are those of the districts, of which there are about 60, each State forming one or more districts. These courts may try any case of crime against the United States not punishable with death. Above these are nine Circuit Courts, each with a Circuit Judge, with or without the local District Judge; but one or two District Judges may by themselves hold a Circuit Court. The Circuit Court Judges appoint commissioners, whose duty it is to arrest, examine, and commit persons accused of crime against the United States, and to assist the Circuit and District Judges in taking evidence for the trial of such persons. These duties may, however, be performed by a judge or magistrate of either a State or the Federal Government. Each of the nine Justices of the Supreme Court must hold a Court in one of the nine circuits at least once every two years, and with each may be associated the Circuit or District Judge. There are also circuit appeal courts. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Judges, appointed by the

President with the consent of the Senate. It deals with appeals from inferior courts, and has original jurisdiction in cases affecting foreign ministers and consuls, and those in which a State is a party. The Chief Justice has a salary of 10,500 dollars, and each of the Associate Judges 10,000 dollars.

Other courts with criminal jurisdiction are the Court of the District of Columbia and those of the Territories.

In 1890 there were 82,329 prisoners in the United States, of whom 75,924 were men and 6,405 women. Of the total, 57,310 were white and 25,019 coloured. Of the white, 40,471 were native, and 15,932 were foreign-born. Of the coloured, 24,277 were negroes, 407 Chinese, 322 Indians, and 13 Japanese. In 1890 there were 14,846 inmates of juvenile reformatories.

In 1890 there were 45,233 convicts in penitentiaries; 30,546 were white and 14,687 coloured; of the white, 12,842 were born of native parents, 8,331 of one or both foreign parents, and 7,267 were foreign born. Of the total, 1,791 were women. In 1890, there were 14,846 inmates of juvenile reformatories.

Pauperism.

Although there are poor-laws in the States the statistics of pauperism, except for indoor paupers, are not recorded. The total number of indoor paupers in 1880 was 66,208; in 1890 the number was 73,045, of whom 40,741 were males and 32,304 females. Of the total in 1890, 66,578 were white, and 6,467 coloured; of the white, 36,658 were native, and 27,648 were foreign-born. Of the coloured 6,418 were negroes, 36 Indians, and 13 Chinese. The number of out-door paupers reported in 1890 was 24,220—probably far below the truth. The expense of the alms-houses is given at 2,409,445 dollars.

Finance.

I. FEDERAL.

The following table exhibits the total net revenue and the total ordinary expenditure of the United States in the twelve fiscal years, ended June 30, 1901:—

Revenue			Expenditure		
Year ending June 30	Dollars	Dollars	Year ending June 30	Dollars	Dollars
1890	403,080,982	297,736,486	1896	326,976,200	352,179,446
1891	392,612,447	355,372,685	1897	347,721,705	365,774,160
1892	354,937,784	345,023,331	1898	405,321,335	443,368,583
1893	385,819,629	383,477,955	1899	515,960,620	605,072,180
1894	297,722,019	367,525,280	1900	567,240,852	487,713,792
1895	313,390,075	356,195,298	1901	587,685,338	509,967,353

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.

The following tables give the actual sources of revenue and branches of expenditure for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, and the estimated revenue and expenditure for 1902:—

Revenue		1901	Expenditure		1901
		Dollars			Dollars
Internal revenue	307,180,664	Civil Establishment:			
Customs	238,585,456	Legislative		11,211,515	
Coinage, &c.	12,731,257	Executive		213,311	
District of Columbia	3,986,176	Dept. of State		3,473,916	
Fees—consular,		Treasury Dept.:			
patent, &c.	3,414,933	Salaries, &c.		3,395,012	
Sales of public lands	2,965,120	Collecting Customs		7,713,419	
Navy pension, &c.,		Public buildings		6,781,368	
funds	1,778,455	Various		41,235,586	
National banks	1,681,473	WarDept., Salaries, &c.		2,878,224	
Sales of Indian lands	1,493,321	Navy		478,325	
Pacific railways,		Interior		18,739,784	
interest	1,316,517	Post Office Dept.:			
Miscellaneous	841,216	Deficiency in rev.		4,954,762	
Customs fees, &c.	711,791	Various		1,595,025	
Sales of ordnance		Agricultural Dept.		3,963,897	
material	703,054	Dept. of Labour		169,921	
Immigrant fund	585,083	Justice and Judicial		6,729,615	
Trust funds	537,628	District of Columbia		8,748,323	
Soldiers' Home fund	492,624	Total Civil		122,282,003	
Sales of Government		Military Estab.:			
property	450,698	Pay Dept.		38,492,604	
Deposits for survey-		Quartermaster's Dept.		48,222,948	
ing public lands	247,250	Ordnance		11,631,916	
Sales of lands and		Improving rivers and			
buildings	236,897	harbours		19,544,473	
Tax on seal skins		Various		26,723,756	
and rent of seal		Total Military		144,615,697	
islands	232,656	Naval Estab.:			
Prize money to		Increase of Navy		15,202,579	
captors	217,491	Pay of Navy		12,674,724	
Prize money to navy		Various		32,629,675	
pension fund	217,478	Total Naval		60,506,978	
Arkansas bonds		Indian service		10,896,074	
redeemed	85,000	Pensions		139,323,622	
Depredations on		Interest on debt		32,342,979	
public lands	75,978				
License fees, Alaska	84,088				
Part payment Central					
Pacific Ry. debt	4,576,247				
Sail of claim against					
Sioux City and					
Pacific Ry. Co.	2,122,841				
Kansas Pacific Ry.	133,943				
Total receipts	587,685,340	Total expenditure		509,967,353	

Revenue	1902	Expenditure	1902
	Dollars		Dollars
Customs	250,000,000	Civil expenses	110,000,000
Internal revenue	282,000,000	Indians	115,000,000
Miscellaneous	40,000,000	Pensions	70,000,000
Postal service	116,633,042	Military Estab.	11,000,000
		Naval Estab.	137,000,000
		Interest on debt	29,000,000
		Postal Service	116,633,042
Total ordinary receipts	688,633,042	Total ordinary expenditure	607,773,254

The receipts for 1901-1902 are partly actual and partly estimated, and show an expected surplus of 100,000,000 dollars. For 1902-1903 the estimated revenue is 712,020,630, and the expenditure 688,848,318.47 dollars, giving an estimated surplus of 23,172,311.53 dollars.

In addition to the ordinary resources in 1901, and the amount received on the indebtedness of Pacific Railroads, the cash in the Treasury was increased 1,550 dollars by the issue of 4 per cent. bonds in liquidation of interest accrued on refunding certificates converted during the year. The securities redeemed on account of the sinking fund during the year amounted to 56,484,690.73 dollars.

The following table shows the total amount of the national debt on the 1st of July at various periods from 1860 :—

Year	Capital of Debt	Year	Capital of Debt
	Dollars		Dollars
1860	64,842,287	1897	1,817,672,666
1866	2,773,236,173	1898	1,796,531,996
1880	2,120,415,370	1899	1,991,927,307
1890	1,552,140,205	1900	2,136,961,092
1895	1,676,120,983	1901	2,143,326,934

The net debt—that is, what remains after deducting the cash in the Treasury—was 1,044,739,120 dollars on June 30, 1901. The bulk of the debt of the United States was originally contracted at 6 and 5 per cent., but about four hundred millions of the interest-bearing debt is now at 4 per cent., and the rest at 2, 3, and 5 per cent.

At the close of the census period 1890 the total assessed value of real and personal property taxed was 25,478,173,418 dollars, of which amount 18 956 656 675 dollars represented real estate and improvements thereon, and

6,516,616,743 dollars personal property. The corresponding total for 1880 was 17,139,903,495 dollars.

The true valuation of property for 1890 is given as follows :—

	Dollars
Live stock on farms and ranges, farm implements and machinery	39,544,544,333
Real estate, with improvements thereon	2,703,015,040
Mines and quarries, including product on hand	1,291,291,579
Gold and silver coin and bullion	1,158,774,948
Machinery of mills and product on hand, raw and manufactured	3,058,593,441
Railroads and equipments, including 283,898,519 dollars street railroads	8,685,407,323
Telegraphs, telephones, shipping, and canals	701,755,712
Miscellaneous	7,893,708,821
Total	65,037,091,197

The estimated true value in 1880 was 43,642,000,000 dollars.

II. 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.

According to census returns of 1890 the total assessed value of property taxed was 25,473,173,418 dollars, and the *ad valorem* taxation in 1890 amounted to 470,651,927 dollars, as follows :—

	Dollars
For General Purposes :	
State	48,556,597
County	94,629,410
Minor divisions	202,297,786
For Schools :	
State	22,079,350
Counties and minor divisions	103,088,784
Total	470,651,927

The total State, county, municipal and school district indebtedness, less the sinking fund in each case, in 1880 and 1890, were :—

State or Territory	State Debt	County Debt	Municipal Debt	School District Debt	Total Debt	Debt per head of pop.
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1880	297,244,094	124,105,027	684,348,843	17,580,682	1,123,278,646	22.40
1890	228,997,335	145,198,955	724,453,533	36,701,948	1,135,351,871	18.13

In 1895 the State debt amounted to 202,801,927 dollars.

The annual interest charge on the State and local bonded debt combined was, in 1890, 65,541,776 dollars; in 1880 it was 68,935,807 dollars.

In 1900 the net debt of New York city amounted to 251,632,705 dollars ;

the annual income to 205,010,549 dollars; the annual expenditure to 186,253,245 dollars.

Defence.

I. ARMY.

By the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, Congress is empowered in general 'to raise and support armies;' and by the second section of the second article, the President is appointed commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia when called into the service of the United States. On August 7, 1789, Congress established a Department of War as the instrument of the President in carrying out the provisions of the Constitution for military affairs.

The Act which was passed on February 2, 1901, 'to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States' fixes the maximum number of enlisted men at 100,000. The distribution of the forces is as follows:—

	Officers	Men
Staff Departments, &c.	919	2,783
30 Regiments of Infantry	1,500	32,520
15 Regiments of Cavalry	750	15,840
Artillery Corps	651	18,862
3 Battalions of Engineers	—	1,282
Total	3,820	77,287

The Hospital Corps, permanently attached to the Medical Department, but not included in the effective strength of the Army, nor counted as part of the enlisted force provided by law, consists of 3,200 men.

Of the officers of the regular army there are 33 general officers, 101 colonels, 122 lieutenant-colonels, 359 majors, 1,162 captains, 1,143 first-lieutenants, and 900 second-lieutenants.

The number of enlisted men in the Staff departments, &c., comprises the military academy detachment, 298; signal corps, 760; ordnance department detachment, 700; post commissary sergeants, 200; post quartermaster sergeants, 150; electrician sergeants, 100; Indian scouts, 75; recruiting parties, &c., 500.

In addition to the force specified in the foregoing table, there have been organised, in pursuance of law, two provisional battalions of infantry in Porto Rico, consisting of 29 officers and 900 enlisted men, and 50 companies of scouts in the Philippines, consisting of about 5,000 officers and men. These organisations are to continue in service four years, unless sooner discharged; the enlisted men are natives of the islands named.

Besides the regular army each State is supposed to have a militia, in which all men from 18 to 44 (inclusive) capable of bearing arms ought to be enrolled, but in several States the organisation is imperfect. The number of officers and enlisted men of the various arms in the militia in 1899 was:—

	Officers	Men	Total
General and General Staff	804	194	998
Engineers	19	262	281
Cavalry	328	4,155	4,483
Artillery (heavy)	81	1,034	1,115
Light Batteries	293	3,822	4,115
Machine-gun Batteries	17	212	229
Infantry	5,918	87,894	93,812
Signal Corps	43	566	609
Hospital and Ambulance Corps	18	679	697
Aggregate	7,521	98,818	106,339

In 1890 the males of all classes of the militia age numbered 13,230,168. Of these, 10,424,086 were native born, and 2,803,082 foreign born; 11,803,964 were white, and 1,426,204 coloured; 9,086,066 were native white.

The territory of the United States is divided for military purposes into eight departments, named respectively the Department of the East, of the Missouri, of Texas, of California, of Dakota, of the Platte, of the Colorado, of the Columbia. The United States has a military academy at West Point.

II. NAVY.

The control of naval affairs is vested in the Secretary of the Navy, a Cabinet officer, appointed by the President, with the approval of the Senate. The Assistant-Secretary, a civilian, also appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate, the chiefs of eight administrative bureaus, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and the Judge-Advocate-General, are directly responsible to the Secretary. The administrative bureaus are: yards and docks, equipment, navigation, ordnance, construction and repair, steam engineering, supplies and accounts, and medicine and surgery.

The Government constructive and repairing establishments are at Portsmouth, N.H.; Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn, N.Y.; League Island, Pa.; Washington, D.C.; Norfolk, Va.; Pensacola, Fla.; Mare Island, Cal.; and Puget Sound, Washington; and the naval stations are at New London, Connecticut; Port Royal, S.C.; and Key West, Fla.

All warships, under the requirements of law, are built within the country and of home material, though at the outbreak of the Spanish war, the *Albany* and *New Orleans* (ex *Abreu* and *Amazonas*), were bought in England from Brazil, and some other vessels were acquired in the same way.

Legislation for the reorganisation of the personnel was approved March 3, 1899. Under it there has been an amalgamation of the executive and engineering branches. This law now provides for an establishment of 18 rear-admirals, 70 captains, 112 commanders, 170 lieutenant-commanders, 300 lieutenants, and 350 lieutenants (junior grade) and ensigns. The former legal establishment of 12,500 men and 1,500 apprentices is expanded to one of 17,500 and 2,500 respectively. It has been further expanded to 22,500 men and 300 extra officers. The expenditure for 1901 was 13,385,572; the estimates for 1902, 17,839,773.

The following is a classified statement of the strength of the United States Navy. Old iron and wooden cruising vessels, eight old monitors, several small gunboats converted from yachts and tugs, others taken from Spain

In the second-class battleship *Texas*, with the view to making her heavy gun-fire very powerful for her small displacement, the turrets are placed *en echelon*, so that the guns may be trained through an arc of 270 degrees, each gun firing from ahead to astern on its own side and across the deck from abeam to 50 degrees forward of and abaft the beam, respectively, the dead angle being due to the gun houses for the bow and stern 6-inch guns. The guns are mounted singly in two turrets, whose bases and supports are sheltered within an oblique redoubt, as in the *Italia* and other Italian ships. As in all the turret ships, the guns may be loaded in any position of training.

The *Indiana*, *Massachusetts*, and *Oregon* are practically identical. They have a partial belt of 17-inch armour, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, extending over 56 per cent. of the whole length. This belt rises 3 feet above the water-line, and extends $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet below; it is capped by a fore and aft armoured deck. At either end of the belt are armoured redoubts 17 inches thick rising to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the protective deck; these redoubts protect the turning gear of the turrets and all the operations of loading. The tubes through which the ammunition is hoisted are also armoured. Above the belt, and extending from one redoubt to the other, the side is protected with 5 inches of armour. The main armament consists of four 13-inch 35-calibre guns mounted in pairs in two turrets, one forward, one aft, protected with 17-inch armour, with a horizontal cover of 2-inch thickness; and eight 8-inch guns mounted in four turrets, from $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 6 inches thick, and placed at the four corners of a deck at a level with the top of the larger turrets. The length at the water-line is 348 feet, beam 62 feet 3 inches, and draught 24 feet. The *Iowa* is of similar design, but has 12-inch guns mounted in balanced oval turrets as the largest calibre. The forecastle is carried one deck higher, so that the sea-going qualities are much improved, and the forward turret carried much higher. The 8-inch turrets are farther from the ends than in the other ships mentioned.

The *Kearsarge* and *Kentucky* differ from their later sisters, the *Alabama*, *Illinois*, and *Wisconsin*, in having turrets for 8-inch guns superposed on the larger turrets for the 13-inch guns. This radical departure from established customs gave rise to a great deal of discussion, but since the ships have been in service the guns and turrets have functioned in a perfectly satisfactory manner. The ships displace 11,525 tons, and are 368 feet long, with 72 feet beam; protection is given by a steel belt $16\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, being 13.75 inches at the water-line; turrets are 17 and 15 inches (lower), 11 and 9 inches (upper), and there is a heavy steel protective deck. The armament comprises four 13-inch guns, four 8-inch, fourteen 5-inch, and thirty-two smaller guns. The speed made on trial by the *Kearsarge* and *Kentucky* was 16.8 knots for four hours with 11,674 I.H.P. The *Alabama* and *Wisconsin* have had their trials, and made 17.0 and 17.2 knots, respectively, with 11,366 and 11,500 I.H.P. Three new battleships are in hand, the *Maine*, *Missouri*, and *Ohio*. They will displace 12,300 tons, be armed with 4 12-inch guns and sixteen 6-inch quick-firers as the main battery, will have a speed of not less than 18 knots, and large coal capacity.

Five additional battleships are building. The displacement will be 15,000 tons, 111 H.P. not less than 19,000, and speed not less than 19 knots. They will be armoured with an 11-inch belt, heavy turrets, bulkheads and decks, and will carry four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, Q.F., twelve 6-inch Q.F., twelve 14-pdr. Q.F., and a large number of smaller guns; also two submerged torpedo tubes.

Four new monitors are building, three of them already launched, the *Arkansas*, *Nevada* and *Wyoming*; the other is the *Florida*. Their displacement is to be 3,200 tons and each will carry two 12-inch guns.

Among the coast defence vessels the ram *Katahdin* deserves to be noted. She was designed by Admiral Ammen, and, beyond a small secondary battery, depends for offensive force upon her ability to ram a foe; to better fit her for this service, she is so built that only the turtle back, covered with 6-inch Harveyised armour, shows above water. This carries the funnel, ventilating shafts, and conning towers, which are heavily armoured. Her dimensions are 251 feet by $42\frac{1}{2}$ feet beam, 15 feet normal draught, and 2,155 tons displacement.

The *New York* and *Brooklyn* are the largest completed cruisers in the United States Navy, both armoured and designed on somewhat similar lines. The dimensions of the former are: Length 380 feet 6 inches, beam 65 feet, draught 27 feet 3 inches. She has a heavily armoured steel deck, in conjunction with light side plating, besides a cellulose belt. Two 8-inch guns are mounted forward and two aft in turrets, and one on either beam behind shields slightly sponsoned out. The 4-inch guns are carried on the deck below, and so arranged as to fire fore and aft. After being over seven years in commission, she made 20.6 knots under forced draught under service conditions, returning from a cruise with the squadron of which she was flagship.

The *Brooklyn* is 400 feet long, 65 feet beam, and 27 feet draught. She is built with sides tumbling home, after the French fashion, the *New York* being wall-sided. She has turrets forward and aft, and one on either beam amidships, each carrying two 8-inch guns. The amidships turrets project beyond the upper deck, giving a fore and aft fire; but, owing to the tumble home, they are supported within the water-line plane of the vessel. She has her forecastle raised one deck higher than the poop, so that the forward turret is carried higher than the after one.

Nine additional armoured cruisers are building, the *Colorado*, *Maryland*, *South Dakota*, *California*, *Nebraska*, and *West Virginia*, of 13,500 tons, and *Charleston*, *Milwaukee*, and *St. Louis*, of 9,700 tons, the last six to be sheathed and coppered. The first six are to have a complete belt 6 inches thick at the top and to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet below it, then tapering to 5 inches at bottom, width 8 feet, to develop 23,000 I.H.P., and make not less than 22 knots. The last three are to have a water-line belt 200 feet long, and above this a belt 133 feet long, both 7 feet 6 inches wide and 4 inches thick. They are to develop 21,000 I.H.P., and make not less than 22 knots.

Six protected cruisers are also building, the *Chattanooga*, *Cleveland*, *Denver*, *Des Moines*, *Galveston*, and *Tacoma*. They will be of 3,200 tons displacement, will carry ten 5-inch quick-firers as the main battery, and will have a speed of 16.5 knots and a steaming radius of 7,000 miles at 10 knots. All will be sheathed and coppered.

Of the second-class cruisers, the *Chicago* has been practically rebuilt, having received new boilers and engines and a new battery, and she now has two pole masts in place of her former square rig.

Special interest attaches to the commerce destroyers *Columbia* and *Minneapolis*, which on their official trials over the course (88 nautical miles) off the coast of Massachusetts, made respectively an average speed of 22.81 and 23.07 knots per hour. The vessels are sister ships, and the following description of the *Columbia* will therefore answer for both. Her principal dimensions, &c., are: Length, 412 feet; beam, 58 feet; displacement, 7,375 tons; indicated horse power, 20,000, with a maximum of 23,000; coal supply, 750 tons; maximum coal stowage, 2,000. She has a double bottom and a protective deck, which rises from $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the water-line at the sides to 1 foot above amidships, except at the bow and stern, where it slopes down below the water-line. The protective deck is 4 inches thick on the slopes

and used in the Philippines for picket duty, and vessels appropriated for training ships and other purposes, are not included. The classification of ships is on the same system adopted throughout the book:—

	Launched March 1902	Building or Proposed
Battleships, 1st class	7	6
" 2nd "	4	—
" 3rd "	1	—
Coast defence ships	3	1
Ram, Armoured	9	—
Cruisers, "	2	9
" protected	16	6
" unprotected	3	—
Gunboats	20	1
Torpedo boat destroyers	13	7
Torpedo boats	32	0
Submarine torpedo boats	4	4

A table follows of the United States armour-clad fleet and of first and second-class cruisers. Only the recent port defence vessels are given, there being in addition 8 monitors (1,880 to 2,100 tons), built 1863-65, and carrying severally 2 15-inch 19-ton guns. Of the first-class cruisers, all are armoured excepting the *Columbia* and the *Minneapolis*; they and the second-class cruisers are deck-protected. The *California* class and the last 8 of the second-class cruisers, are to be sheathed and coppered. The abbreviations: t turret; Q. F., quick-firing. In the armament column, guns of less calibre than 6 pdrs., field and machine guns are not given.

Description	Name and class	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Extreme Armouring, Inches	Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed, knots
t.	Battleships:							
t.	Oregon	12 93	11,000	18	4 13in.; 8 8in.; 4 6in. Q. F.; 20 6-pdr. Q. F.	12	11,110	16.8
t.	Massachusetts	12 93	10,810	18	4 13in.; 8 8in.; 4 6in. Q. F.; 20 6-pdr. Q. F.	12	10,403	16.2
t.	Indiana	12 93	10,810	18	4 13in.; 8 8in.; 4 6in. Q. F.; 20 6-pdr. Q. F.	12	9,738	15.6
t.	Iowa	12 96	11,340	14	4 12in.; 8 8in.; 6 4in. Q. F.; 20 6-pdr. Q. F.	4	12,105	17.1
t.	Kearsarge	1 98	11,525	16.5	4 13in.; 4 8in.; 14 5in. Q. F.; 20 6-pdr. Q. F.	4	11,674	16.8
t.	Kentucky	1 96	11,525	16.5	4 13in.; 4 8in.; 14 5in. Q. F.; 20 6-pdr. Q. F.	4	11,366	17.0
t.	Alabama	1 98	11,565	16.5	4 13in.; 14 6in. Q. F.; 16 6-pdr. Q. F.	4	11,400	17.0
t.	Illinois	1 98	11,565	16.5	4 13in.; 14 6in. Q. F.; 16 6-pdr. Q. F.	4	11,500	17.2
t.	Wisconsin	1 98	12,300	11	4 12in.; 16 6in. Q. F.; 16 6-pdr. Q. F.	2*	16,000†	18.0†
t.	Maine	1 91	12,300	11	4 12in.; 16 6in. Q. F.; 16 6-pdr. Q. F.	2*	16,000†	18.0†
t.	Missouri	1 91	12,300	11	4 12in.; 16 6in. Q. F.; 16 6-pdr. Q. F.	2*	16,000†	18.0†
t.	Ohio	1 91	12,440	11	4 12in.; 16 6in. Q. F.; 16 6-pdr. Q. F.	2*	16,000†	18.0†
t.	Nebraska	1 91	15,000	11	4 12in.; 8 8in. Q. F.; 12 6in. Q. F.; 12 14-pdr. Q. F.	2*	19,000†	19.0†
t.	New Jersey	1 91	15,000	11	4 12in.; 8 8in. Q. F.; 12 6in. Q. F.; 12 14-pdr. Q. F.	2*	19,000†	19.0†
t.	Georgia	1 91	15,000	11	4 12in.; 8 8in. Q. F.; 12 6in. Q. F.; 12 14-pdr. Q. F.	2*	19,000†	19.0†
t.	Virginia	1 91	14,600	11	4 12in.; 8 8in. Q. F.; 12 6in. Q. F.; 12 14-pdr. Q. F.	2*	19,000†	19.0†
t.	Rhode Island	1 91	14,600	11	4 12in.; 8 8in. Q. F.; 12 6in. Q. F.; 12 14-pdr. Q. F.	2*	19,000†	19.0†
t.	Texas	8 92	6,315	12	2 12in.; 6 6in. Q. F.; 12 6-pdr. Q. F.	2	8,610	17.8

* Under torpedo tubes = submerged.

† Under i.h.p. and speed = estimated.

Name and class	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Extreme Armouring, Inches	Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed, knots
Harb'r defence ships:							
Montonomah	76	3,990	11.5	4 10in.; 2 6-pdr. Q. F.	—	1,426	10.5
Monadnock	83	4,005	11.5	4 10in.; 2 4in. Q. F.; 2 6-pdr. Q. F.	—	2,000	12.0
Amphitrite	83	3,990	11.5	4 10in.; 2 4in. Q. F.; 2 6-pdr. Q. F.	—	1,600	10.5
Terror	83	3,990	11.5	4 10in.; 2 6-pdr. Q. F.	—	1,600	10.5
Puritan	83	6,060	14.0	4 12in.; 6 4in. Q. F.; 6 6-pdr. Q. F.	—	3,700	12.4
Monterey	91	4,085	13	2 12in.; 2 10in.; 6 6-pdr. Q. F.	—	5,244	13.6
Arkansas	90	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	90	5,235	11	2 12in.; 4 4in. Q. F.; 3 6-pdr. Q. F.	—	2,400†	12.0†
Nevada	90	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	90	—	—	—	—	—	—
Katahdin	93	2,155	6	4 6-pdr. Q. F.	—	5,068	16.1
First-class cruisers:							
New York	91	8,200	10	6 8in.; 12 4in. Q. F.; 8 6-pdr. Q. F.	2	17,400	21.0
Columbia	92	7,375	—	1 8in.; 2 6in. Q. F.; 8 4in. Q. F.; 12 6-pdr. Q. F.	4	18,510	22.8
Minneapolis	93	7,375	—	1 8in.; 2 6in. Q. F.; 8 4in. Q. F.; 12 6-pdr. Q. F.	4	20,860	23.1
Brooklyn	95	9,215	8	8 8in.; 12 5in. Q. F.; 12 6-pdr. Q. F.	4	18,760	21.9
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	13,500	6.5	4 8in. Q. F.; 14 6in. Q. F.; 18 14-pdr. Q. F.	2*	23,000†	22.0†
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Louis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milwaukee	—	9,700	4.0	14 6in. Q. F.; 18 14-pdr. Q. F.	2*	21,000†	22.0†
Charleston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second-class cruisers:							
Atlanta	84	3,000	—	2 8in.; 6 6in. Q. F.; 6 6-pdr. Q. F.	—	4,030	15.6
Boston	84	3,035	—	2 8in.; 6 6in. Q. F.; 6 6-pdr. Q. F.	—	4,300	15.6
Chicago	85	5,000	—	4 8in.; 14 5in. Q. F.; 6 6-pdr. Q. F.	—	9,000†	18.0†
Baltimore	88	4,570	—	4 8in.; 6 6in.; 4 6-pdr. Q. F.	—	10,065	20.1
Newark	90	4,100	—	12 6in. Q. F.; 8 6-pdr. Q. F.	—	8,870	19.0
Philadelphia	90	4,410	—	12 6in. Q. F.; 4 6-pdr. Q. F.	—	8,815	19.7
San Francisco	90	4,100	—	12 6in. Q. F.; 12 6-pdr. Q. F.	4	9,915	19.5
Olympia	92	5,870	4.75	4 8in.; 10 5in. Q. F.; 14 6-pdr. Q. F.	6	17,315	21.7
Cincinnati	92	3,215	—	11 5in. Q. F.; 8 6-pdr. Q. F.	—	10,000†	19.0†
Raleigh	92	3,215	—	16in.; 10 5in. Q. F.; 8 6-pdr. Q. F.	—	10,000†	19.0†
New Orleans	96	3,770	—	6 6in. Q. F.; 4 4-in. Q. F.; 10 6-pdr. Q. F.	3	7,500†	20.0†
Albany	99	3,770	—	10 6-pdr. Q. F.	—	—	—
Chattanooga	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleveland	91	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Des Moines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galveston	—	3,200	—	10 5in. Q. F.; 8 6-pdr. Q. F.	—	4,700†	16.5†
Tacoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Under torpedo tubes = submerged.

† Under i.h.p. and speed = estimated.

and 2½ inches thick elsewhere. There is also a wall of patent fuel 5 feet thick opposite the boilers. The motive power consists of three sets of triple expansion vertical inverted direct-acting engines, each placed in a separate water-tight compartment. Each set of engines drives its own screw. One screw is placed amidships at the extreme stern just above the keel; the other two are set one on each quarter considerably forward and outboard of the midship screw and 4½ feet above it. For long distance economical cruising the midship screw alone will be used, the other two being uncoupled; for medium speed the twin screws under each counter will be worked, the midship screw being uncoupled; for full speed all three screws will be driven at their highest power.

A new type of battleship—the *Vermont* class—is projected. Ships of this class are to be from 17,603 to 16,500 tons, carrying four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, and twelve 7-inch guns. The latest projected armoured cruisers will be second-class battleships in all but name. The projected armament is four 10-inch and sixteen to eighteen 6-inch guns. Nothing is yet definitely settled about these ships.

Production and Industry

I. AGRICULTURE.

State or Territory	Unappropriated and unreserved	Area reserved	Area appropriated	Total land surface	Total including water surface
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Alabama	359,250	53,880	32,244,790	32,637,920	33,123,840
Alaska	359,492,760	8,610,020	(1)	368,103,680	383,645,440
Arizona	50,286,086	16,708,146	5,707,188	72,702,320	72,876,800
Arkansas	3,493,444	2,560	30,047,676	33,543,680	34,065,920
California	42,467,512	16,011,279	41,491,129	99,969,920	101,269,120
Colorado	39,650,247	5,490,001	21,207,912	66,348,160	66,540,160
Florida	1,596,411	19,259	33,456,970	35,072,640	37,749,760
Idaho	43,286,694	1,742,800	8,263,987	53,293,440	53,649,920
Illinois	—	—	35,842,560	35,842,560	37,346,560
Indiana	—	—	22,050,400	22,950,400	23,415,680
Indian Territory	—	19,658,880	—	19,658,880	19,938,560
Iowa	—	—	35,646,080	35,646,080	36,012,800
Kansas	1,196,900	987,875	50,197,945	52,382,720	52,631,040
Louisiana	442,224	1,474,834	27,138,502	29,055,360	31,760,640
Michigan	430,483	90,386	36,298,331	36,819,200	62,713,600
Minnesota	4,696,203	5,022,298	41,479,579	51,198,080	55,254,400
Mississippi	285,804	—	29,399,316	29,685,120	30,028,160
Missouri	337,946	—	43,457,894	43,795,840	44,247,680
Montana	67,963,057	11,511,531	14,119,012	93,593,600	94,119,040
Nebraska	9,798,688	69,002	39,268,690	49,137,280	49,619,840
Nevada	61,277,506	5,963,409	3,675,725	70,836,640	70,834,560
New Mexico	56,541,170	5,967,412	15,920,218	78,428,800	78,519,680
North Dakota	18,725,239	3,370,291	22,814,550	44,910,080	45,362,560
Ohio	—	—	26,062,720	26,062,720	28,456,960
Oklahoma	5,733,572	7,209,429	11,837,399	24,774,400	24,933,120
Oregon	34,377,907	5,500,821	21,398,712	61,277,440	61,976,320
South Dakota	11,330,809	12,909,822	24,365,769	49,206,400	49,651,200
Utah	42,967,451	5,487,668	4,086,321	52,541,440	54,353,920
Washington	11,125,883	12,866,791	19,254,296	42,746,880	45,167,360
Wisconsin	813,565	865,353	34,595,962	35,274,880	42,115,500
Wyoming	49,558,160	8,046,226	6,028,885	62,433,260	62,641,920
Grand total	917,135,880	154,745,782	737,658,178	1,809,539,840	1,884,021,760

1 The unreserved lands in Alaska are mostly unsurveyed and unappropriated.

Most of the immense extent of land, forming part of the United States, as yet uninhabited and uncultivated, is held to be national property, at the disposal of Congress and the executive of the Republic. Apart from the public domain in the new island possessions, the public lands of the United States which are still undisposed of lie in 22 States and 4 Territories. The table on the opposite page shows the areas of vacant, reserved and appropriated lands in the various States and Territories on July 1, 1900.

The public lands are divided into two great classes. The one class have a dollar and a quarter an acre designated as the minimum price, and the other two dollars and a half an acre, the latter being the alternate sections, reserved by the United States in land grants to railroads, &c. Titles to these lands may be acquired by location under the homestead laws; or, as to some classes, by purchase for cash. The homestead laws give the right to 160 acres of a-dollar-and-a-quarter lands to any citizen or applicant for citizenship who will actually settle upon and cultivate the land. The title is perfected by the issue of a patent after five years of actual settlement. The only charges in the case of homestead entries are fees and commissions. On June 30, 1898, 1,067,313,014 acres of public lands had been surveyed, and the whole amount still undisposed of in the United States proper was 579,368,274 acres. Of the total area of public lands, 369,526,000 acres were in Alaska, unsurveyed. In 1898, 6,206,558 acres were taken up under the Homestead Act, and in all 8,421,704 acres were disposed of to individuals, States, and railroad and wagon-road companies. It is provided by law that two sections, of 640 acres of land, in each 'township,' are reserved for common schools, so that the spread of education may go together with colonisation.

The power of Congress over the public territory is exclusive and universal, except so far as restrained by stipulations in the original cessions.

According to census returns the total acreage of farms and the improved acreage have been:—

Years	Farm area. Acres	Improved area. Acres
1870	407,735,041	188,921,099
1880	536,081,835	284,771,042
1890	623,218,619	357,616,755

In the same years the numbers of farms of different sizes were:—

Acres	1870	1880	1890
Under 3 acres	6,875	4,352	150,194
3 and under 10	172,021	134,889	
10 " 20	294,607	254,749	
20 " 50	847,614	781,574	
50 " 100	754,221	1,032,810	
100 " 500	565,054	1,695,983	
500 " 1,000	15,873	75,972	
1,000 and over	3,720	28,578	31,546
Total	2,659,985	4,008,907	4,564,641

In 1890 there were 4,767,179 families occupying farms. Of these, 3,142,746 families occupied farms which they owned (2,255,789 farms being free, and 886,957 encumbered), while 1,624,433 families occupied hired farms.

The areas and produce of the principal cereal crops for three years are shown in the subjoined tables.

Crops	1898			1899			1900		
	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	77,722	1,024,185	24.8	82,109	2,078,144	25.3	83,321	2,105,103	25.3
Wheat	44,055	875,149	15.3	44,598	547,304	12.3	42,495	552,230	12.3
Oats	25,777	730,907	28.4	26,341	796,178	30.2	27,865	809,126	29.0
Total	147,554	3,330,241	—	153,048	3,421,626	—	153,181	3,466,459	—

The chief wheat-growing States (1900) were: Minnesota, 4,905,643 acres, 51,509,252 bushels; Kansas, 4,660,376 acres, 82,488,655 bushels; South Dakota, 2,920,244 acres, 20,149,684 bushels; Nebraska, 2,066,825 acres, 24,801,900 bushels; North Dakota, 2,689,023 acres, 13,176,213 bushels; California, 2,771,226 acres, 28,543,628 bushels; Missouri, 1,507,737 acres, 18,846,713 bushels; Pennsylvania, 1,502,321 acres, 20,281,334 bushels; Texas, 1,271,517 acres, 23,395,913 bushels; Illinois, 1,383,236 acres, 17,982,068 bushels; Iowa, 1,397,322 acres, 21,798,223 bushels; Washington, 1,067,943 acres, 25,096,661 bushels; Oregon, 1,173,769 acres, 16,198,012 bushels; and Maryland, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Oklahoma.

Other crops in 1899 and 1900 were:—

Crops	1899			1900		
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels per Acre	Acres	Bushels	Bushels per Acre
Rye	1,659,308	23,961,741	14.4	1,591,362	23,995,927	15.1
Barley	2,878,229	73,381,563	25.5	2,894,282	58,925,833	20.4
Buckwheat	670,148	11,094,473	16.6	637,930	9,566,966	15.0
Potatoes	2,581,353	228,783,232	88.6	2,611,054	210,926,897	80.8

The area on which hay was grown in 1900 was 39,132,890 acres; the crop weighed 50,110,906 tons, and was valued at 445,538,870 dollars.

Sugar is produced from cane chiefly in Louisiana and Texas, from beet in California, Nebraska, and Utah, from sorghum in Kansas, and from maple-sap in the North-Eastern States. In the year 1899-1900, the cane-sugar produce was 149,372 tons; in 1900-01, 188,605 tons. The output of molasses was in 1899-1900, 18,163,449 gallons; in 1900-01, 32,502,876 gallons. In 1900, the total consumption of sugar in the United States was 2,219,847 tons.

The total area under cotton in 1901 was 27,532,000 acres; in 1899 the area was 23,403,497 acres: the crop amounted to 9,142,838 bales, valued at 334,847,868 dollars. The chief cotton-growing States were: Texas, yielding 2,438,555 bales; Georgia, 1,845,699 bales; Mississippi, 1,203,739 bales; Alabama, 1,005,313 bales; South Carolina, 830,714 bales; Arkansas, 669,385 bales; Louisiana, 699,476 bales; North Carolina, 503,825 bales.

The following table contains statistics of tobacco production in the United

States based upon information in possession of the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and of the Bureau of Statistics:—

	1897	1898	1899
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Tobacco manufactured: Chewing, smoking, and snuff ¹	247,358,414	258,975,685	297,401,522
Cigars and cigarettes ¹	102,519,323	108,049,132	115,598,773
Exports, domestic ¹	269,966,833	346,823,677	305,033,235
Exports, foreign ¹	2,323,516	1,847,637	1,814,327
	622,168,086	715,696,131	719,847,857
Less imports ¹	11,307,836	17,277,985	23,192,105
	610,860,256	698,418,146	696,655,752

¹ For calendar year following.

The following table exhibits the number of live stock in 1900, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, and at the census years 1870, 1880, and 1890:—

	1870	1880	1890	1900
Horses	7,145,370	10,357,488	14,969,467	13,537,524
Mules	1,125,415	1,812,808	2,295,532	2,086,027
Cattle of all kinds	23,820,608	35,925,511	51,363,572	43,902,414
Sheep	28,477,951	35,192,074	36,935,364	41,883,065
Swine	25,134,569	47,681,700	57,409,583	—

The total value of farm animals in the United States on January 1, 1900, was 2,042,650,813 dollars (exclusive of swine). The area devoted exclusively to the rearing of cattle measures 1,365,000 square miles. According to census returns there were in 1900 the following domestic animals in barns, &c., but not on farms or ranches: cattle, 1,466,970; horses, 2,833,877; mules, 162,115; asses, 12,870; sheep, 156,470; swine, 1,592,861; goats, 47,652. In 1899 the estimated wool clip was 272,191,330 pounds; in 1900, 288,636,621 pounds.

The production of apples in the United States in 1900 amounted to 47,960,000 boxes; in 1901, to 23,075,000 boxes; of raisins in 1900, to 94,325,000 lbs.; in 1901, to 72,000,000 lbs.; of oranges and lemons in 1900, to 10,464,000 boxes; in 1901, to 10,250,000 boxes; of hops in 1900, to 35,640,000 lbs.; in 1901, to 37,800,000 lbs.; of flaxseed in 1900, to 23,412,000 bushels; in 1901, to 29,079,000 bushels; of rice in 1900, to 285,750,000 lbs.; in 1901, to 300,000,000 lbs. The quantities here stated for 1901 are in general only approximate estimates.

II. FORESTRY.

There are no statistics of forestry in the United States, and the following data are only approximations. The forest area (exclusive of Alaska) is somewhat under 500,000,000 acres, about seven-tenths being on the Atlantic side, one-

tenth on the Pacific coast, one-tenth on the Rocky Mountains, and one-tenth in the interior of the Western States. A rough and liberal estimate puts the quantity of timber standing and ready for the axe at 2,300,000,000,000 feet, B. M., while the total annual cut, including all material requiring bolt or log size, is estimated at 40,000,000,000 feet, B. M., three-fourths being conifers and the remainder oak and other hard woods. The value of the forest raw material handled, in forest industries only, in the census year 1890, was put at 245,169,000 dollars, and of the products at 446,034,000 dollars, the capital employed being 561,943,000 dollars, and the employees numbering 347,700. If other industries are included, the value of the raw material was 688,339,000 dollars; and of the products, 1,352,742,000 dollars.

The forest reservations lie in 14 states and territories, and have a total area of about 46,397,090 acres. In Arizona is the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve with an area of 1,851,520 acres; in California are the Sierra Forest Reserve, 4,096,000 acres, and the Pine Mountain and Zaca Lake Reserve, 1,644,600 acres. The Bitter Root Forest Reserve in Idaho and Montana has an area of 4,147,200 acres; the Lewis and Clarke Forest Reserve in Montana contains 2,926,080 acres; the Cascade Range Forest Reserve in Oregon, 4,577,120 acres; the Washington Forest, the Olympic Forest, and the Mount Rainier Forest Reserves in Washington have altogether an area of 8,017,920 acres; and the Yellowstone National Park Timber Land Reserve in Wyoming contains 1,239,040 acres.

III. MINING.

The following are the statistics of the metallic products of the United States in 1899 and 1900 (long tons, 2,240 lbs.; short tons, 2,000 lbs.) The values are: for iron and nickel the value at Philadelphia; for gold and silver, the coining value; for copper, lead, and zinc, the values at New York; for quicksilver, antimony, and platinum (crude), the values at San Francisco; for aluminium, the value at Pittsburgh:—

Metallic Products	Quantity (1899)	Value (1899)	Quantity (1900)	Value (1900)
		Dollars		Dollars
Pig iron, . l. tons	13,620,703	245,172,654	13,789,242	259,944,000
Silver ¹ , . troy oz.	54,764,500	70,806,626	59,610,543	77,070,471
Gold . . . "	3,437,210	71,053,400	3,837,215	79,322,281
Copper ² , . pounds	568,666,921	101,222,712	606,117,166	98,494,039
Lead . . sh. tons	210,500	18,945,000	270,824	23,561,688
Zinc . . . "	129,051	14,840,865	123,886	10,654,196
Quicksilver . flasks ³	30,454	1,452,745	28,317	1,302,586
Nickel, ³ . pounds	22,541	8,566	9,715	3,886
Aluminium . . "	5,200,000	1,716,000	5,200,000	1,716,000
Tin . . . "	—	—	—	—
Antimony . sh. tons	1,275	251,875	1,750	346,980
Platinum, . troy oz.	300	1,800	400	2,500
Total value 1898 .	—	525,472,243	—	552,418,627

¹ Commercial value (1899) 32,858,700 dollars; (1900) 36,958,537 dollars.

² Including copper made from imported pyrites.

³ Including nickel in copper-nickel alloy, and in exported ore and metal.

⁴ Of 76.5 lbs. av. net.

The following are statistics of non-metallic minerals for two years:—

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Non-Metallic Products	Quantity (1899)	Value (1899)	Quantity (1900)	Value (1900)
		Dollars		Dollars
Bituminous coal . . sh. tons	193,821,987	167,935,804	212,513,912	221,133,518
Pennsylvania anthracite . l. tons	53,944,647	88,142,130	51,221,353	85,757,851
Stone	—	44,090,670	—	47,958,539
Petroleum barrels ¹	57,070,850	64,603,904	63,362,704	75,752,691
Natural Gas	—	20,074,873	—	23,606,463
Cement barrels ²	15,520,445	12,889,142	17,225,131	13,279,167
Salt barrels ³	19,708,614	6,867,467	20,869,842	6,944,693
Limestone for iron flux . l. tons	6,707,435	4,695,205	7,495,435	4,500,000
Phosphate rock . . . "	1,515,702	5,084,076	1,491,216	3,259,248
Zinc-white . . . sh. tons	40,146	3,211,680	48,840	3,687,210
Mineral waters . . gal. sold	39,562,136	6,948,630	47,558,784	6,245,172
Borax lbs.	40,714,000	1,139,882	—	1,018,251
All others	—	19,746,288	—	21,467,554
Total	—	445,428,651	—	516,890,292

¹ Of 42 gal.

² Of 300 lbs. for natural cement, and 400 lbs. for artificial Portland.

³ Of 230 lbs. net.

The total value of the specified mineral products in 1900 was thus 1,069,108,889 dollars, the corresponding value for 1899 being 970,900,894 dollars. To each of these sums the official statement adds 1,000,000 dollars as the estimated value of unspecified mineral products.

The out-put of pig-iron, of copper, and of lead, have been to the following amount and value in ten years:—

Years	Pig-iron		Copper		Lead	
	Long tons	Spot value	Pounds	Value at New York	Short tons	Value at New York
		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars
1891	8,279,870	123,337,985	295,812,076	38,455,300	178,554	15,534,198
1892	9,157,000	131,161,639	352,971,744	37,977,142	173,654	13,892,320
1893	7,124,502	84,310,426	339,785,972	32,054,601	163,982	11,389,590
1894	6,657,388	65,007,247	364,866,808	33,141,142	159,331	9,942,254
1895	9,446,308	105,198,550	392,639,964	38,682,347	170,000	11,290,000
1896	8,623,127	90,250,000	460,061,430	49,456,603	188,000	10,528,000
1897	9,652,680	95,122,290	494,078,274	54,080,180	212,000	14,865,728
1898	11,773,934	116,557,000	526,512,987	61,865,276	222,000	16,650,000
1899	13,620,703	245,172,654	568,666,921	101,222,712	210,500	18,945,000
1900	13,789,242	259,944,000	606,117,166	98,494,039	270,824	23,561,688

The production and spot values of bituminous coal, Pennsylvania anthracite, and petroleum in ten years has been:—

Years	Bituminous coal		Anthracite		Petroleum	
	Short tons	Dollars	Long tons	Dollars	Barrels of 42 galls.	Dollars
1891	117,901,237	117,188,400	45,236,992	73,944,785	54,291,980	30,526,558
1892	120,856,567	125,124,381	46,850,450	82,442,000	50,509,136	26,034,196
1893	128,385,231	122,751,618	48,135,306	85,687,078	48,412,666	28,932,326
1894	118,820,405	107,653,501	46,358,144	78,488,063	49,344,516	35,522,095
1895	135,118,193	115,749,771	51,785,122	82,019,272	52,983,526	57,632,296
1896	137,640,276	114,891,515	48,523,287	81,748,651	60,960,361	58,518,709
1897	147,609,385	119,567,224	46,814,074	79,129,126	60,568,081	40,929,611
1898	166,592,023	132,586,513	47,663,075	75,414,537	55,354,233	44,183,859
1899	193,821,987	167,935,804	53,944,647	88,142,130	57,070,850	64,603,904
1900	212,513,912	221,133,513	51,221,353	85,757,851	63,362,704	75,752,691

The following statement, taken from a census bulletin, shows the condition of the iron ore mining industry in 1889, as compared with that in 1880 :—

	Production	Value at Mines	Capital Employed	Persons Employed
	Long tons	Dollars	Dollars	
1880	7,120,362	23,156,957	61,782,287 ¹	31,668 ¹
1889	14,518,041	33,351,978	109,766,199	38,227

¹ In regular establishments.

Of the iron ore produced in 1889, 5,856,169 long tons were from Michigan ; 1,570,319 long tons from Alabama ; 1,560,234 long tons from Pennsylvania. In the same year 853,573 long tons of iron ore were imported, and the total consumption was 15,733,465 long tons. In 1900 the production of iron ore was 27,553,161 long tons ; value at mines, 66,590,504 dollars.

Minnesota has rapidly come to the front as an iron-ore producing state ; her production in 1900 was 9,834,399 long tons.

The total production of gold and silver in the country was as follows in ten years :—

Year	Gold		Silver		Commercial value
	Fine ounces	Coining value	Fine ounces	Coining value	
		Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1891	1,604,840	33,175,000	58,330,000	75,417,000	57,630,000
1892	1,596,375	33,000,000	63,500,000	82,101,000	55,563,000
1893	1,739,323	35,955,000	60,000,000	77,576,000	46,800,000
1894	1,910,813	39,500,000	49,500,000	64,000,000	31,422,000
1895	2,254,760	46,610,000	55,727,000	72,051,000	36,445,000
1896	2,568,132	53,088,000	58,835,000	76,069,000	39,655,000
1897	2,774,935	57,363,000	53,860,000	69,637,000	32,316,000
1898	3,118,398	64,463,000	54,438,000	70,384,485	32,118,420
1899	3,437,210	71,053,400	54,764,500	70,806,626	32,858,700
1900	3,837,215	79,322,281	59,610,543	77,070,471	36,958,537

The precious metals are raised mainly in Colorado and California for gold, and Colorado, Montana, Utah and Idaho for silver. The coining value of the gold produced from mines in the United States from 1792 to 1900 is estimated at 2,385,231,450 dollars, and of the silver at 1,725,756,212 dollars.

Precious stones are found in considerable varieties in the United States. There are sapphire deposits in Montana yielding, in 1900, stones to the value of 75,000 dollars. The turquoise is worked in New Mexico, and is found also in Arizona, California, and Nevada ; the production in 1900 amounted to the value of 82,000 dollars. The tourmaline deposits in Maine and Connecticut in 1900 yielded the value of 2,500 dollars, and tourmalines were found also in Riverside County, California. Garnets were found (1900) in North Carolina, Montana, and California to the value of 20,500 dollars. Other stones found in the same year were beryl, agate, opal, and quartz crystals in various forms.

IV. MANUFACTURES.

The following table shows the condition of manufacturing industries in the United States in 1870, 1880, and 1890. The figures for 1890 include petroleum-refining and gas manufacture, with certain minor industries such as bottling, dressmaking, cotton cleaning and ginning, drug-grinding, &c., none of which are included in the figures for 1870 and 1880. The generation of electricity for lighting and power is only partially included in the numbers for 1890 :—

Year	No. of Establishments Reporting.	Capital	Hands employed	Value of Materials	Value of Products
		Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
1870	252,148	1,694,568,000	2,053,996	1,990,742,000	3,385,861,000
1880	253,852	2,790,272,606	2,732,595	3,396,823,549	5,369,579,191
1890	355,415	6,525,156,486	4,712,622	5,162,044,076	9,372,437,283

More than one-half of the establishments and of the capital in 1890 were in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Illinois.

The manufacture of cotton in the United States has been rapidly growing in recent years. In 1890 the number of establishments for the preparation and manufacture of cotton and cotton goods, reporting to the census authorities, was 2,641, and the capital employed was 365,957,804 dollars. For the manufacture of cotton goods alone (apart from mixed goods) there were 905 establishments with an aggregate capital of 354,020,843 dollars, employing, on an average, 221,585 persons. The annual cost of materials used was 154,912,979 dollars, and the value of the products 267,981,724 dollars. A census bulletin of 1900 states that in 1899 the number of cotton ginneries (or establishments for separating fibre from seed and packing into bales) was 29,620, of which 6,463 worked for the public only ; 2,863 for private plantations only ; and 20,289 for both. The ginneries were in operation, on the average, for three months in the year.

The following are some statistics of cotton :—

Year ending June 30	Production	Imports	Domestic Exports	Total Home Consumption (Domestic and Foreign Cotton).
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1880	2,771,797,156	3,547,792	1,822,295,843	953,049,105
1890	3,627,366,183	28,606,049	2,472,047,957	1,163,924,275
1895	5,036,964,409	49,332,022	3,517,533,109	1,567,991,708
1896	3,592,416,851	55,350,520	2,335,226,385	1,311,352,630
1897	4,397,177,704	51,898,926	3,103,754,949	1,344,133,158
1898	5,677,259,827	52,660,363	3,850,264,295	1,879,156,211
1899	5,794,767,917	50,158,158	3,773,410,293	2,071,221,794
1900	4,757,062,942	67,398,521	3,100,583,188	1,722,496,812
1901	5,298,402,830	46,631,283	3,330,890,448	2,013,837,213

The foreign cotton imported is nearly all retained for home consumption, the exports therefrom having been only 293,988 lbs. in 1899, 1,381,463 lbs. in 1900, and 306,452 lbs. in 1901.

The values of cottons of domestic manufacture exported from the United States were 4,071,882 dollars in 1875, 11,836,591 dollars in 1885, 13,789,810

dollars in 1895, 17,024,092 dollars in 1898, 23,566,914 dollars in 1899, and 24,003,087 dollars in 1900, and 20,272,418 dollars in 1901.

In 1890 there were 2,489 manufactories of woollen goods employing 219,132 hands, the value of goods manufactured being 337,768,524 dollars.

The development of the iron and steel industries since 1875 is shown by the following figures, supplied by the American Iron and Steel Association:—

Years	Furnaces in blast at close of year	Pig iron produced	Pig iron consumed	Rails produced		Steel ingots and castings
				Iron	Steel	
	Number	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons
1875	293	2,023,733	2,000,000	447,901	259,099	389,799
1885	276	4,044,526	4,348,844	13,228	963,750	1,711,920
1895	342	9,446,308	9,628,572	5,810	1,300,325	6,114,834
1896	159	8,623,127	8,275,774	4,347	1,117,663	5,281,689
1897	191	9,652,680	9,381,914	2,872	1,645,020	7,156,957
1898	202	11,773,934	12,005,674	3,319	1,977,922	8,982,857
1899	289	13,620,703	13,177,409	1,592	2,271,108	10,639,857
1900	232	13,739,242	13,779,442	695	2,384,987	10,188,329
1901	265	15,878,354	16,232,479	—	—	—

The consumption of pig iron in 1901 was considerably more than the total production of the year. The figures are as follows: Production, 15,878,354 tons; unsold stocks on January 1, 1901, including warrant stocks, 446,020 tons; imports, 62,930 tons; total supply, 16,387,304 tons. If we deduct 81,178 tons exported, and 73,647 tons unsold on December 31, 1901, we have 16,232,479 tons as the approximate consumption for the year, against an approximate consumption of 13,177,409 tons in 1900. Increase in 1901, 3,055,070 tons.

The production of metal of various descriptions in two years was as follows:—

	1900	1901
	Long tons	Long tons
Beasmer pig	7,943,452	9,596,793
Basic pig for steel	1,072,376	1,448,850
Spiegeleisen and ferro-manganese	255,977	291,461
Charcoal pig-iron	339,874	360,147

The total production of rolled iron and steel in the last 7 years is given (in gross tons) in the following table:—

Years	Iron and steel rails	Bars, hoops, skelp, and shapes	Wire rods	Plates and sheets, except nail plate	Cut nails. Gross tons	Total Gross tons
1895	1,306,135	3,005,765	791,130	991,459	95,085	6,189,574
1896	1,122,010	2,731,952	623,986	965,776	72,137	5,515,841
1897	1,647,892	3,081,760	970,736	1,207,286	94,053	7,001,728
1898	1,961,241	3,941,957	1,071,683	1,448,301	70,188	8,513,370
1899	2,272,700	4,996,501	1,086,398	1,903,505	85,015	10,294,419
1900	2,335,682	4,390,697	846,291	1,794,528	70,245	9,487,443

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

The production of tin plates was in 1897, 256,598; in 1898, 326,915; in 1899, 397,767 tons; in 1900, 302,665 tons.

The iron and steel industries flourish chiefly in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Alabama, Illinois, and New York.

In the census year ending May 31, 1900, there were in 10 States and 1 Territory, 31 beet sugar factories with an aggregate capital of 20,958,519 dollars, employing 2,320 officers and work-people who earned altogether 1,448,882 dollars; other expenditure amounted to 451,351 dollars; raw material cost 4,803,796 dollars; and the product amounted to the value of 7,323,857 dollars. From 135,305 acres 794,658 short tons of beet were obtained, and the output of the factories consisted of 115,686,356 lbs. of granulated sugar, 47,771,719 lbs. of raw sugar, 3,551,856 gallons of molasses, and some by-products valued at 76,174 dollars.

The production of whisky (Bourbon and Rye) and of brandy, the total production of distilled spirits, and the production of fermented liquors in ten years were as follows:—

Years	Fermented liquors	Whisky	Brandy	Total spirits	Spirits with- drawn for consumption
	Barrels (not over 31 gall.)	Tax. gall.	Tax. gall.	Tax. gall.	Tax. gall.
1892	31,856,626	42,454,624	3,667,465	118,436,506	93,084,725
1893	34,591,179	57,538,113	2,358,548	131,010,330	97,458,348
1894	33,362,373	25,544,893	2,948,159	92,153,651	87,346,834
1895	33,589,784	31,038,696	1,960,176	81,909,771	74,433,039
1896	35,859,250	26,088,928	8,403,852	89,992,555	67,039,910
1897	34,462,822	10,382,946	1,813,427	64,279,075	68,833,231
1898	37,529,339	22,257,699	2,906,198	83,688,411	78,353,301
1899	36,697,634	28,048,896	3,097,769	100,162,334	83,819,314
1900	39,471,593	33,708,397	3,760,487	109,245,187	93,500,840
1901	40,614,258	44,473,513	4,047,602	128,568,201	99,267,732

V. FISHERIES.

The following statistics regarding the fisheries of the United States have been supplied by the U.S. Fish Commission:—

	Vessels employed		Persons employed	Capital invested	Products
	No.	Tons		Dollars	Dollars
South Atlantic States (1897)	243	2,790	17,185	1,828,832	1,833,155
Gulf States (1897)	425	5,052	13,967	2,584,061	2,271,726
Middle Atlantic States (1897)	3,874	58,315	96,735	20,106,471	14,324,463
New England States (1898)	1,427	43,821	35,445	19,637,036	9,672,702
Great Lakes (1899)	208	3,541	9,670	6,617,716	2,611,482
Mississippi R. and Tributaries (1899)	—	—	11,218	1,883,875	1,771,812
Pacific Coast States (1899)	183	9,286	19,528	12,873,379	6,278,689
Alaska Territory (1900)	126	53,011	3,680	6,137,737	6,772,240
Total	6,486	175,816	212,428	71,669,107	45,536,219

The fishery statistics of Alaska are partly estimated.

The fisheries in the Columbia river have been so assiduously worked that the supply of salmon and sturgeon has now to be maintained by artificial hatching, and only citizens of the United States are (in Oregon) granted the necessary license to fish. In Washington there are five hatcheries, and in Oregon three.

Commerce.

The subjoined table gives the total value, in dollars, of the imports and exports of merchandise in years ended June 30 :—

Year (ended June 30)	Imports of Merchandise	Exports of Domestic Merchandise	Year (ended June 30)	Imports of Merchandise	Exports of Domestic Merchandise
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1879	445,777,775	698,340,790	1898	616,049,654	1,210,291,913
1895	731,969,965	793,392,599	1899	697,148,489	1,203,931,222
1896	779,724,674	863,200,487	1900	849,941,184	1,370,763,571
1897	761,730,412	1,032,007,603	1901	823,172,165	1,460,462,806

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 following table gives the total value of the gold and silver bullion and specie imported into the United States, and the value of that exported, being the product of the States, in years ended June 30 :—

Year	Imports			Exports		
	Gold	Silver	Total	Gold	Silver	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1896	33,525,065	28,777,186	62,302,251	112,409,947	60,541,670	172,951,617
1897	35,614,780	30,543,227	66,158,007	40,361,580	61,946,638	102,308,218
1898	1,039,167	30,927,781	31,966,948	15,406,891	55,107,239	70,514,130
1899	88,954,603	30,675,056	119,629,659	37,522,086	56,319,055	93,841,141
1900	44,573,184	55,256,302	99,829,486	48,266,759	56,712,275	104,979,034
1901	66,931,187	36,386,521	103,317,708	53,185,177	64,285,180	117,470,357

The general imports and the domestic exports of United States produce are classified as follows for two years:—

Imports for immediate consumption	1899-1900	1900-1901	Exports	1899-1900	1900-01
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Food and animals	216,107,393	213,682,735	Unmanufactured :		
Raw materials	299,351,033	270,952,266	Agriculture	835,858,123	943,811,029
Articles wholly or partially manufactured	80,575,042	74,866,086	Mines	37,843,742	37,985,333
Manufactured and ready for consumption	130,577,155	135,754,499	Forests	52,218,112	54,317,244
Luxuries, &c.	103,908,719	112,507,715	Fisheries	6,326,620	7,083,553
			All others	4,665,218	4,510,740
			Total	936,911,815	1,048,307,740
			Manufactures	433,851,756	412,155,066
Total	830,519,252	807,763,301	Aggregate	1,370,763,571	1,460,462,806

The following table shows the value of the chief exports of domestic merchandise for the year ending June 30, 1901 :—

	Dollars		Dollars
Breadstuffs	275,594,618	Seeds	6,384,815
Cotton, unmanufactured	313,673,443	Instruments for scientific purposes, &c.	7,361,231
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products	196,959,637	Carriages, cars, other vehicles and parts of, except cycles	8,405,127
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	117,319,320	Paper, and manufactures of	7,438,901
Mineral oils	71,112,788	Fish	6,789,482
Copper, and manufactures of	44,613,728	Furs and fur skins	4,404,448
Wood, and manufactures of	52,445,565	Fibres, vegetable, and textile grasses, manufactures of	4,302,876
Animals	52,058,876	Sugar and molasses	3,513,489
Tobacco, and manufactures of	32,749,078	Glucose or grape sugar	3,113,898
Leather, and manufactures of	27,923,653	Cycles, and parts of	2,515,804
Cotton, manufactures of	20,272,418	India-rubber, manufactures of	3,659,361
Coal	22,317,496	Grease, grease scraps, &c.	3,339,948
Oil cake and oil-cake meal	18,591,898	Books, maps, engravings, &c.	3,472,343
Vegetable oils	19,035,686	Vegetables	2,598,417
Agricultural implements	16,313,434	Starch	2,005,865
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines	14,384,453	Household and personal effects	2,880,765
Naval stores	12,580,950	Spirits, distilled	3,051,723
Fruits, including nuts	10,826,651	Malt liquors	1,723,025
Paraffin & paraffin wax	6,857,288		
Fertilizers	5,425,960		

The leading imports into the United States were in 1900-1901 :—

	Dollars		Dollars
Sugar	90,487,800	Diamond and other precious stones	20,425,736
Hides and skins	48,224,470	Leather, and manufactures of	11,887,012
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes	53,508,157	Spirits, malt liquors, and wines	14,266,600
Coffee	62,861,399	Copper, and manufactures of	9,940,463
Silk, unmanufactured	30,051,365	Furs, and manufactures of	11,019,658
Cotton, manufactures of	40,246,935	Tea	11,017,876
India-rubber and gutta-percha, crude	28,835,178	Earthen, stone, and china ware	9,472,869
Fibres, vegetable, and textile grasses, manufactures of	32,762,608	Cotton, unmanufactured	6,787,828
Silk, manufactures of	26,842,138	Fish	7,261,411
Fibres, vegetable, and textile grasses, unmanufactured	22,932,506	Oils	7,097,431
Wood, and manufactures of	18,754,205	Toys	3,830,311
Iron and steel, manufactures of	17,874,789	Cocoa, or cacao, crude, and leaves and shells of	6,472,820
Wool, hair of the camel, goat, &c., unmanufactured	12,529,881	Metals, and manufactures of	5,996,963
Fruits, including nuts	19,586,703	Glass and glassware	5,010,675
Tin, in bars, blocks, or pigs	19,805,551	Animals	4,478,955
Wool, hair of the camel, goat, &c., manufactures of	14,585,306	Articles, the growth, &c., of the United States returned	6,481,867
Tobacco, and manufactures of	18,770,526	Coal, bituminous	5,381,474
		Paper, and manufacture of	4,002,989
		Books, maps, engravings, &c.	3,792,536

The customs duties on merchandise amounted in 1899-1900 to 202,072,050 dollars; in 1899-1900 to 229,360,771 dollars, and in 1900-01 to 233,536,110 dollars.

The following table shows for two years the values of the exports of domestic merchandise to and the imports from the following countries, according to the U. S. returns:—

Countries	Imports		Domestic Exports	
	1899-1900	1900-01	1899-1900	1900-01
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
United Kingdom	159,582,401	143,388,501	527,784,340	624,216,404
Germany	97,374,700	100,445,902	184,648,094	188,350,919
France	73,012,085	75,458,739	81,993,909	76,431,378
Belgium	12,940,806	14,601,711	47,756,286	48,552,762
Netherlands	15,862,324	20,598,799	89,116,242	83,847,330
Italy	27,924,176	24,618,384	33,059,005	34,277,491
Spain	5,950,047	5,409,301	13,385,627	15,455,839
Switzerland	17,393,268	15,799,400	249,727	252,126
Sweden & Norway	4,244,302	3,487,639	10,432,597	11,638,911
Austria Hungary	9,079,667	10,067,970	6,826,972	6,963,299
Russia	7,245,973	7,030,892	7,423,482	8,031,624
All other Europe	9,967,265	8,713,214	26,117,060	23,691,510
Total Europe	440,567,314	429,620,452	1,028,793,341	1,121,009,593

Countries	Imports		Domestic Exports	
	1899-1900	1900-01	1899-1900	1900-01
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
B. N. America	39,931,833	42,903,478	90,045,256	99,671,285
Mexico	28,646,053	28,851,635	33,703,996	35,857,837
All other N. America	61,457,335	73,403,991	52,861,751	49,583,804
Total N. America	130,035,221	145,158,104	176,611,003	185,112,926
Brazil	58,073,457	70,643,347	11,481,094	11,576,461
Venezuela	5,500,019	6,645,848	2,401,910	3,224,317
Argentine Republic	8,114,304	8,065,318	11,263,322	11,289,938
Colombia	4,307,814	3,230,652	2,668,289	3,095,165
Chile	7,112,826	8,683,279	3,282,761	5,282,405
Guianas	5,063,334	6,132,144	2,557,335	2,493,341
All other S. America	5,495,020	6,966,754	4,682,936	6,914,477
Total S. America	93,666,774	110,367,342	38,337,647	43,876,104
British East Indies	45,355,976	43,882,493	4,882,690	6,248,408
Japan	32,748,902	29,229,543	29,042,536	18,656,899
China	26,896,926	18,303,706	15,213,285	10,287,312
Dutch East Indies	27,886,814	19,026,481	1,533,302	2,060,958
Hongkong	1,256,267	1,416,412	8,475,430	7,946,695
Turkey in Asia	3,823,371	3,897,854	225,963	191,249
All other Asia	1,874,074	1,921,122	5,395,269	3,459,922
Total Asia	139,842,330	117,677,611	64,768,475	48,851,443
British Australasia	5,468,196	4,767,661	26,583,784	30,577,344
Philippine Islands	—	4,420,912	—	4,014,180
All other Oceania	8,435,009	2,206,622	3,142,422	625,171
Total Oceania	34,611,108	11,395,195	42,803,712	35,216,695
British Africa	1,039,182	813,440	16,256,194	21,613,995
Turkey in Africa	8,452,319	7,396,022	2,095,538	1,217,914
All other Africa	1,726,936	743,999	1,097,661	2,664,136
Total Africa	11,218,437	8,953,461	19,449,393	25,496,045
Total	849,941,184	823,172,165	1,370,763,571	1,460,462,806

Thus, in the year ended June 30, 1901, 42 per cent. of the exports of the United States went to the United Kingdom alone, while 17 per cent. of the imports came from that country.

Shipping and Navigation.

The foreign commerce of the United States is at present largely carried on in foreign bottoms. The shipping belonging to the United States was classed as follows for 1901:—Sailing vessels (exclusive of canal boats and barges), 13,231 of 1,933,357 tons; steam vessels, 7,414 of 2,920,953 tons; total (including canal boats and barges), 24,057 vessels of 5,524,218 tons.

Of vessels registered as engaged in the foreign trade, the aggregate was in 1901, 879,595 tons, showing an increase of 62,800 tons on 1900; while of vessels engaged in the coasting trade the total in 1901 was 4,582,645 tons, or 296,129 tons more than in the preceding year.

The shipping was distributed thus (June 30, 1901):—

Grand Divisions	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Canal Boats		Barges		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Atlantic & Gulf	11,309	1,247,225	3,544	1,175,312	239	32,706	1,632	594,099	16,744	2,949,342
Porto Rico	22	4,964	8	—	—	—	—	—	25	5,297
Pacific	905	319,407	920	324,921	—	—	472	52,354	2,387	676,682
Hawaii	39	27,881	25	9,268	—	—	—	—	64	37,149
Northern Lakes	784	832,289	1,778	1,243,500	476	50,362	215	80,143	3,253	1,706,204
Western Rivers	82	1,591	1,144	107,619	—	—	358	80,244	1,584	249,454
Total, 1901	13,231	1,933,357	7,414	2,920,953	735	83,068	2,677	586,840	24,057	5,524,218

The following table shows the distribution of the United States vessels between the foreign trade, the coasting trade, and the whale, cod, and mackerel fisheries since 1861:—

Years	In foreign trade		In coasting trade		Whale and sea fisheries	Total
	Steam	Total	Steam	Total		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1861	102,608	2,496,894	774,596	2,704,544	338,375	5,539,813
1871	180,914	1,363,652	906,723	2,764,600	154,355	4,282,607
1881	152,769	1,297,035	1,112,232	2,646,011	114,688	4,057,734
1891	235,070	988,719	1,776,269	3,609,876	86,164	4,684,759
1897	253,816	792,870	2,100,084	3,896,826	79,324	4,769,020
1898	290,241	726,213	2,077,859	3,959,702	63,823	4,749,738
1899	355,913	837,229	2,115,981	3,965,313	61,696	4,864,238
1900	337,356	816,795	2,316,455	4,286,516	61,528	5,164,839
1901	426,259	879,595	2,491,231	4,582,645	61,978	5,524,218

During the year 1901 there were built:—Sailing vessels, 526 of 126,165 tons; steam vessels, 506 of 273,591 tons; canal boats, 79 of 9,078 tons, and 469 barges of 74,655 tons.

The total tonnage on June 30, 1901, was 2,920,953 steam and 2,603,265 other than steam.

The tonnage entered and cleared in the foreign trade during three fiscal years was as follows:—

—	1899		1900		1901	
Entered:—	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
American	12,114	5,340,060	12,867	6,135,632	13,758	6,281,305
Foreign	19,686	20,770,156	21,147	22,027,353	20,759	23,386,716
Total	31,800	26,110,816	34,014	28,163,005	34,517	29,768,021
Cleared:—	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
American	12,227	5,471,752	13,043	6,208,918	13,602	6,417,347
Foreign	19,856	20,794,224	21,024	22,072,223	20,620	23,402,546
Total	32,083	26,265,976	34,067	28,281,141	34,222	29,819,893

The tonnage entered and cleared at the principal ports of the United States in year ending June 30, 1901, was as follows:—

Ports	Entered	Cleared	Ports	Entered	Cleared
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
Passamaquoddy, Me.	171,575	174,872	Savannah, Ga.	334,258	377,929
Portland, Me.	447,288	451,420	Pensacola, Fla.	468,280	529,192
Boston, Mass.	2,497,441	2,240,317	Mobile, Ala.	544,898	534,402
New York, N. Y.	8,679,273	8,118,427	Pearl River, Miss.	207,298	185,698
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,923,402	2,004,922	New Orleans, La.	1,833,078	1,948,234
Baltimore, Md.	1,647,177	1,758,573	Galveston, Tex.	646,126	742,008
Newport News, Va.	459,384	645,071	San Francisco, Cal.	1,034,252	1,068,554
Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.	261,596	561,722	Puget Sound, Wash.	1,269,185	1,318,219
Charleston, S. C.	97,007	38,565	Lake Ports	4,977,071	4,930,525
Brunswick, Ga.	208,119	235,305	All other ports	2,076,313	1,925,938
			Total	29,768,021	29,819,893

The following table gives a summary by ports of the shipping entered and cleared in 1901:—

—	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Atlantic ports	11,063	17,232,462	11,013	17,133,477
Gulf ports	3,779	4,227,580	3,861	4,429,729
Pacific ports	3,668	3,330,908	3,688	3,326,162
Northern Lake ports	16,007	4,977,071	15,660	4,930,525
Total	34,517	29,768,021	34,222	29,819,893

According to nationality the vessels entered and cleared at United States ports in year ended June 30, 1901, were as follows:—

The following table shows the value of the imports for consumption and of the exports of domestic merchandise per head of population, and the quantities of various articles retained for consumption in the United States per head of population.

		1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Imports	Dollars	11.02	8.05	9.22	10.88	10.58
Domestic exports	"	14.42	16.59	16.20	17.96	18.81
Wheat & flour retained	Bushels	3.95	4.29	6.09	4.74	3.95
Corn and meal	"	29.40	23.19	23.51	24.44	24.77
Sugar	Pounds	64.8	61.5	62.6	65.2	—
Coffee	"	10.12	11.68	10.79	9.81	10.60
Tea	"	1.58	.93	.98	1.09	1.16
Distilled spirits	P. gall.	1.02	1.12	1.17	1.27	—
Wines	Gallons	.54	.28	.35	.40	—
Malt liquors	"	14.74	15.96	15.28	16.01	—
Raw cotton	Pounds	18.77	25.76	27.87	22.57	22.17
Raw wool	"	8.40	5.44	4.51	5.72	5.18

For the imports and domestic exports, and for wheat and flour, corn and meal, raw cotton and raw wool retained the calculations are based on the census returns of 1900; for the other articles, on earlier estimates.

The following is the trade of Great Britain and Ireland with the United States, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Imports from the United States	£ 86,548,860	£ 106,347,346	£ 113,041,627	£ 126,062,155	£ 120,081,188	£ 138,789,261
Exports of British produce	£ 27,948,112	£ 20,424,225	£ 9,994,631	£ 14,716,489	£ 18,119,380	£ 19,780,831

The value of the total exports (including foreign and colonial merchandise) from Great Britain to the United States was, in 1897, 37,933,917*l.*; in 1898, 28,534,477*l.*; in 1899, 34,975,472*l.*; in 1900, 37,343,955*l.*

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 the last five years:—

Year	Wheat		Wheat-Flour		Maize	
	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£
1896	30,694,900	9,704,959	15,905,100	6,786,000	27,427,300	5,052,304
1897	34,603,200	13,104,770	14,062,970	7,088,094	39,645,100	6,623,230
1898	37,855,200	15,264,706	17,445,800	9,470,438	37,496,100	7,814,935
1899	34,850,648	11,811,700	18,405,796	8,363,884	39,460,499	8,105,167
1900	32,388,470	11,227,268	17,877,308	8,396,256	38,421,950	8,506,172

Other cereals imported are barley, 1,946,070 cwt., value 572,321*l.* in 1899; 4,277,100 cwt., value 1,349,816*l.* in 1900; oats, 7,072,000 cwt., value 1,841,347*l.* in 1899; 5,715,200 cwt., value 1,479,737*l.* in 1900; oatmeal, 852,940 cwt., value 547,235*l.* in 1898; 691,670 cwt., value 456,384*l.* in 1899; 710,120 cwt., value 463,409*l.* in 1900.

The imports of raw cotton into Great Britain and Ireland from the United States were of the following quantities and value in each of the last five years:—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Quantity, cwts.	12,446,671	12,323,090	16,119,227	11,017,490	12,190,169
Value . £.	27,965,225	24,557,513	27,513,032	19,164,130	30,196,513

Other considerable imports into Great Britain were, in 1900—bacon and hams, 11,254,657*l.*; cheese, 1,740,749*l.*; lard, 3,034,038*l.*; petroleum, 3,662,279*l.*; oil-cake, 1,171,800*l.*; oxen and bulls, 6,492,808*l.*; fresh beef, 6,059,776*l.*; tobacco, 3,844,281*l.*; leather, 3,038,638*l.*; sugar, molasses, &c., 1,002,982*l.*; wood, 4,319,167*l.*; copper, 2,121,194*l.*; steel, 1,015,601*l.*

The following table gives the total value of the leading articles exported from the United Kingdom to the United States in the last five years:—

Year	Iron	Cotton Goods	Linen Goods	Woollen Goods
	£	£	£	£
1896	2,064,988	2,360,129	2,511,243	3,716,863
1897	1,469,193	2,512,929	2,539,261	3,544,486
1898	1,279,791	2,061,967	2,264,102	1,191,588
1899	1,637,471	2,750,648	2,474,284	1,322,754
1900	1,740,148	2,902,131	2,541,836	1,351,551

Other exports from the United Kingdom to the United States are chemical products, 600,847*l.*; silk and silk manufactures, 424,390*l.*; jute manufactures, 887,816*l.*; machinery, 802,836*l.*; earthenware, 602,635*l.*; copper, 236,176*l.*; skins and furs, 870,375*l.*; wool, 513,003*l.*

The total trade of the United States (imports and exports of merchandise) is divided as follows in 1900-01 among the various coasts and frontiers of the States in percentage of the total:—Atlantic Coast, 72.42; Gulf Coast, 14.17; Pacific Coast, 5.48; North Boundary, 7.14; Interior Ports, .49.

The percentage of the leading ports was as follows:—New York, 45.73; Boston, 8.88; Philadelphia, 5.51; Baltimore, 5.41; New Orleans, 7.48; San Francisco, 3.02; Galveston, 4.45.

Flag.	Entered.	Cleared.	Flag.	Entered.	Cleared.
	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.
Austrian . . .	134,032	146,045	Japanese . . .	86,883	83,054
Belgian . . .	821,125	335,761	Norwegian . . .	1,835,773	1,883,323
British . . .	16,084,348	16,062,224	Portuguese . . .	58,075	59,806
Cuban license . . .	98,590	96,839	Russian . . .	81,801	81,976
Danish . . .	293,248	299,990	Spanish . . .	460,126	460,657
Dutch . . .	608,136	487,533	Swedish . . .	55,642	59,502
French . . .	382,098	393,397	Other Foreign . . .	35,948	30,895
German . . .	2,517,603	2,480,350			
Italian . . .	433,288	431,195	Total . . .	23,386,716	23,402,546

In 1898-99 28 vessels of 54,931 tons cleared from Atlantic ports for Pacific ports, and 37 vessels of 13,910 tons cleared from Pacific for Atlantic ports, *via* Cape Horn.

Of the total foreign trade conducted in vessels in 1901, only 8.2 per cent. in value was carried in vessels belonging to the United States. The proportion has steadily decreased since 1859, when it was 66.9 per cent.

Internal Communications.

The growth of the railway system of the United States dates from 1827, when the first line was opened for traffic at Quincy, Massachusetts. According to Pool's Railway Manual, the extent of railways in operation in 1830 was 23 miles; it rose to 2,818 miles in 1840; to 9,021 miles in 1850; to 30,626 miles in 1860; to 52,922 miles in 1870; to 93,262 miles in 1880; to 166,703 miles in 1890; 184,637 in 1897; in 1898, 186,852; in 1899, 190,818; in 1900, 194,321.

The mileage of railways in 1900 (194,321 in all), not including double track, sidings, or spurs, is divided among the several groups of States as follows:—New England States, 7,513 miles; Middle Atlantic, 22,361 miles; Central Northern, 41,138 miles; South Atlantic, 21,917 miles; Gulf and Mississippi Valley, 16,211 miles; South-Western, 37,530 miles; North-Western, 32,165 miles; Pacific, 15,486 miles.

The total capital invested in railways (stock, funded and unfunded debt) in 1900 was 11,891,902,339 dollars. For 1900 the gross earnings were 1,501,695,378 dollars, and the net earnings, 483,247,526 dollars.

In 1898 the length of street-railways and traction lines, city, suburban and interurban, was 17,912 miles, of which 16,197 miles were worked by electricity, 343 miles by dummy engines, 443 miles by cable, 643 miles by horse, and the remainder by animal and electric, animal and steam, or electric and steam power.

The telegraphs of the United States are largely in the hands of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which had, in 1901, 193,589 miles of line, 972,766 miles of wire, and 23,238 offices; the number of messages sent in 1901 was 65,657,049; the receipts, 26,354,150.85 dollars; expenses, 19,668,902.68 dollars; and profits, 6,685,248.17 dollars. The following table shows the development of the system of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company from 1885 to 1901:—

Year	Miles of poles and cable	Miles of wire	Offices	Messages
1885	2,811	23,587	260	1,428,690
1890	11,142	67,751	1,050	7,380,900
1895	19,477	117,344	2,067	12,493,892
1900	26,042	169,236	2,781	16,528,444
1901	26,349	184,232	2,830	17,898,073

Including minor companies, there were altogether over 237,000 miles of telegraph line open for public use in 1901. On January 1, 1901, there were 1,961,801 miles of telephone wire belonging to the Bell Telephone Company, with 1,952,412 telephones, and 1,348 telephone exchanges. The New American Telephone and Telegraph Company practically conducts the telephone business of the country.

The postal business of the United States for six fiscal years was as follows:—

Fiscal Year ending June 30	Pieces of Mail handled in Railway Mail Service	Registered Packages and Cases in R.M.S.	Through registered pouches and inner registered sacks handled in R.M.S.	Total
1896	11,166,323,240	14,970,775	1,465,395	11,182,759,410
1897	11,571,540,680	14,640,832	1,615,831	11,687,797,343
1898	12,225,706,220	15,416,292	1,661,416	12,242,783,928
1899	13,351,992,725 ¹	15,866,847	1,671,111	13,369,530,685
1900	13,792,607,160 ¹	18,128,063	1,772,135	13,812,457,358
1901	14,181,224,420 ¹	19,446,064	1,838,769	14,202,509,253

¹ Includes pieces separated for city delivery.

Money orders issued (1900-1901):—

	Dollars
Domestic . . .	35,586,379 amounting to 274,546,067.34
International . . .	1,247,888 „ 20,072,613.65
Total . . .	36,834,267 „ 294,618,680.99

There are (1901) 76,945 offices. The total expenditure of the department during the year 1900-1901 was 115,554,920.87 dollars; total receipts, 111,631,193.39 dollars; excess of expenditure 3,923,727.48 dollars.

Money and Credit.

The monetary system is monometallic, and has been so since 1873, gold being the standard. Prior to that it was theoretically bimetallic, though silver was the actual standard until 1834, and gold since.

The Act of February 28, 1878, commonly known as the Bland-Allison Act, required the purchase by the Secretary of the Treasury of silver bullion at the market price of silver of not less than 2,000,000 dollars or more than 4,000,000 dollars worth per month, the same to be coined as fast as so purchased into silver dollars. 278,166,793 silver dollars were coined under the Bland-Allison Act. The Act of July 14, 1890, known as the Sherman Act, required the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of fine silver monthly, which was paid for in Treasury notes issued as the silver was purchased. The total amount of silver purchased under this Act from August 13, 1890, to November 1, 1893, date of repeal of the purchasing clause, was 168,674,682 fine ounces, costing 155,931,002 dollars, the coinage value of which was 218,084,438 in silver dollars. From the bullion purchased under the Act of July 14, 1890, there were coined to December 31, 1900, 127,142,350 silver dollars. Under the Act of March 3, 1891, for re-coinage of trade dollars, 5,078,472 silver dollars were coined, making a total of 510,388,616 standard silver dollars coined from March 1, 1878, to December 31, 1900.

The following metallic and paper money was in the United States on December 1, 1901 :—

Description of money	In the United States	In Treasury	In Circulation
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Gold coin (including bullion in Treasury)	1,171,839,976	257,539,887	632,001,740
Gold certificates (law of March 3, 1863)	—	—	282,298,849
Standard silver dollars	529,171,229	8,108,200	73,210,737
Silver certificates (Bland Act, February 28, 1878)	—	—	447,852,192
Subsidiary silver	91,828,964	7,652,543	84,176,421
Treasury notes (Sherman Act of July 14, 1890)	40,110,000	97,378	49,012,622
U.S. notes ("Greenbacks" of 1862 and 1863)	346,681,016	7,339,921	339,341,095
Currency certificates (of deposit by banks, Act of June 8, 1872)	—	—	—
National bank notes	359,720,711	8,357,637	551,363,074
Total	2,539,351,896	269,095,666	2,250,256,230

The coinage of the United States mints in six years was as follows, in dollars :—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Gold	56,878,430	76,208,485	77,085,758	103,874,268	99,272,942.50	101,735,187.50
Silver	11,440,701	18,487,297	23,034,033	24,174,915	36,293,321.45	30,838,460.75
Minor	809,337	1,526,100	1,124,835	1,482,125	2,031,137.39	2,120,122.08
Total	71,188,468	96,041,882	102,144,626	129,531,308	137,599,401.34	134,693,770.33

The note issue of each of the national banks is by law more than covered by United States interest-bearing bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States. The amount of the bonds thus deposited was, on September

30, 1901, 329,372,830 dollars. The aggregate resources and liabilities of the national banks, 4,221 in number, on September 30, 1901, were :—

Resources	Dollars	Liabilities	Dollars
Loans, discounts, over drafts	3,051,701,080	Capital stock	655,341,890
U. S. bonds and premiums	454,392,468	Surplus fund	270,532,859
Stock, &c.	448,614,538	Undivided profits	151,029,249
Real estate and mortgages	109,240,636	Circulation	323,863,597
Due from banks	328,394,401	Individual deposits	2,937,753,233
Reserve agents	456,938,518	U.S. deposits	101,408,778
Specie & legal tender notes	584,682,643	Due to banks	1,152,018,866
Other resources	262,682,010	Other liabilities	94,398,835
Total	5,695,347,294	Total	5,695,347,294

The following statement regarding other banks refers to the year 1900-1901 :—

Classification	State Banks 4,983	Loan & Trust Companies 334	Savings Banks 1,007	Private Banks 917
Resources	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Loans on real estate	67,755,400	59,597,122	951,703,514	16,562,723
Loans on other collateral security	36,305,722	607,868,759	43,492,611	12,427,351
Other loans and discounts	1,079,849,321	272,321,010	224,031,307	59,084,040
Overdrafts	10,526,465	217,347	512,928	2,149,052
United States bonds	4,687,837	2,099,021	81,764,721	1,481,275
State, county, and municipal bonds	5,831,686	10,428,652	476,192,079	4,621,157
Railroad bonds and stocks	2,376,579	21,980,385	306,333,690	1,306,953
Bank Stocks	130,422	3,236,061	36,282,054	371,741
Other stocks, bonds, and securities	228,445,686	358,478,135	384,924,827	4,152,403
Due from other banks and bankers	313,773,587	191,527,201	123,890,567	30,607,903
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	70,035,613	43,145,812	55,907,983	6,063,795
Checks and other cash items	184,773,998	869,693	438,474	853,675
Cash on hand	174,855,265	24,810,203	33,129,536	7,350,947
Other resources	41,637,699	18,419,604	37,400,812	2,071,331
Total	2,160,976,280	1,614,981,605	2,756,505,103	149,104,346
Liabilities				
Capital stock	255,052,073	137,361,704	18,681,405	19,306,375
Surplus fund	103,578,871	119,609,186	183,858,754	3,767,731
Undivided profits	44,146,547	48,675,282	30,309,636	2,920,271
Dividends unpaid	663,177	89,080	2,780	103,429
Individual deposits	1,610,502,246	1,271,081,174	1,756,243	118,621,903
Savings deposits	—	—	2,516,843,293	—
Due to other banks and bankers	115,563,513	7,768,706	278,243	2,567,414
Other liabilities	31,469,853	30,306,473	2,774,749	1,817,223
Total	2,160,976,280	1,614,981,605	2,756,505,103	149,104,346

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 1·86 gramme) '900 fine. The Government undertakes to maintain parity between gold and silver coin, and a fund of 150,000,000 dollars in gold has been established for the repayment of United States notes and Treasury notes in gold at sight.

Gold coins in common use are 20, 10 and 5-dollar pieces called *double eagles*, and *half-eagles*. The eagle weighs 258 grains or 16·71818 grammes '900 fine, and therefore contains 232·2 grains or 15·0464 grammes of fine gold.

The silver dollar weighs 412·5 grains or 26·730 grammes '900 fine, and therefore contains 371·25 grains or 24·057 grammes of fine silver. Subsidiary silver coins contain 347·22 grains of fine silver per dollar.

British weights and measures are usually employed, but the old Winchester gallon and bushel are used instead of the new or imperial standards. They are:—

<i>Wine Gallon</i>	= 0·83333 gallon.
<i>Ale Gallon</i>	= 1·01695 „
<i>Bushel</i>	= 0·9692 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.—Hon. Joseph Hodges Choate.

First Secretary.—Henry White.

Second Secretary.—John Ridgely Carter.

Third Secretary.—W. C. Eustis.

Secretary to the Ambassador.—W. Woodward.

Naval Attaché.—Commander Richardson Clover.

Military Attaché.—Major E. B. Cassatt.

Consul-General (London).—W. M. Osborne.

There are Consular representatives in Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Dunfermline, Edinburgh, Falmouth, Glasgow, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Plymouth, Sheffield, Southampton, Swansea, Tunstall, &c.

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ambassador.—Right Hon. Lord Pauncefote, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Appointed 1889.

Secretary.—A. S. Raikes.

There are Consular representatives at Baltimore, Boston, Charleston, Chicago, Galveston, New Orleans, New York (C. G.), Philadelphia, Portland (Oregon), San Francisco (C. G.).

UNITED STATES DEPENDENCIES.

In 1898 the United States became responsible for certain territories beyond the bounds of the Commonwealth—Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Guam, and to these were added in 1900 the island of Tutuila and other small Samoan islands.

HAWAII.

Constitution and Government.

THE Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands, discovered by the Spaniards under Gaetano in 1549, and examined by Captain Cook in 1778, formed during the greater part of the nineteenth century an independent kingdom whose integrity was recognised by Great Britain, France, the United States, and other governments. In 1893, however, the reigning Queen, Liliuokalani, was deposed and a provisional government formed; in 1894 a Republic was proclaimed with a Legislature of two Houses and a President; and in accordance with a resolution of Congress of July 7, 1898, the Islands were on August 12, 1898, formally annexed to the United States. On June 14, 1900, the Islands were constituted as the Territory of Hawaii. By the Act of April 30, 1900, all persons who on August 12, 1898, were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii, were declared to be citizens of the United States and of the Territory of Hawaii. Among the qualifications for the territorial franchise are residence for a year, registration in the district, and ability to read and write the English or Hawaiian language.

For military purposes the Islands have been attached to the department of California.

Area and Population

The total area of the islands is 6,640 square miles—namely, Hawaii 4,210; Maui, 760; Oahu, 600; Kauai, 590; Molokai, 270; Lanai, 150; Niihau, 97; Kahoolawe, 63 square miles. According to the census taken on June 1, 1900, the total population of the islands numbered 154,001, an increase of 44,981, or 41·2 per cent. since 1896. The average number of persons to the square mile in 1900 was 23·8. The population of each island in 1900 was: Oahu, 58,504; Hawaii, 46,843; Kauai and Niihau, 20,734; Maui, 25,416; Molokai and Lanai, 2,504.

The number of Hawaiians in the islands is 29,834; in 1896 it was 31,019. The part-Hawaiians now number 7,835; in 1896 there were 8,485. The decrease in the number of Hawaiians in the last four years is therefore 1,185, and of part-Hawaiians 650. The increase in the number of Chinese since 1896 is 6,360, the present number being 25,742. In 1896 there were 22,329 Japanese; now there are 62,122, an increase of 278 per cent. The white population has increased in number during the same period. In 1896 the whole white population was 22,428; in 1900 it was 28,533.

Most of the immigrants are Japanese. There are now restrictions on Chinese immigration. The capital, Honolulu (39,305 inhabitants), is in the island of Oahu.

Nearly all the natives are Christians. There is a Church of England bishop at Honolulu; also a Roman Catholic bishop, and ministers of various denominations. In 1896 there were 23,773 Protestants, 26,363 Roman

Catholics, 4,886 Mormons, 44,306 Buddhists, &c., and 10,192 not described. Schools are established all over the islands, the sum allotted for public instruction in 1897 being 144,389 dollars. In 1899 there were 189 schools, with 544 teachers and 15,490 pupils; of the pupils 5,043 were Hawaiians, 2,721 part Hawaiian, 3,822 Portuguese, 2,455 Asiatics, 601 American, 213 British, and 337 German; of the teachers, 282 were American, 130 Hawaiian or part Hawaiian, and 66 British.

Finance.

The following shows the revenue and expenditure in dollars for five financial years:—

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue	1,740,065	1,997,818	2,188,855	2,568,489	3,345,231
Expenditure	2,009,114	1,904,191	1,924,384	2,186,278	2,553,727

The chief sources of revenue (1899) were: Customs, 1,295,628 dollars; taxes, 1,068,117 dollars; internal revenue, 981,486 dollars. The chief branches of expenditure were: Public debt, 260,976 dollars; instruction, 340,073 dollars; army, 37,383 dollars; public works, 372,415 dollars; sanitary works, 246,145 dollars; Attorney-General, 308,215 dollars. The bonded debt of the islands on July 1, 1900, amounted to 4,93,746.44 dollars, of which 4,000,000 dollars was assumed by the United States Government.

Commerce, Shipping, and Communications.

The islands are to a great extent mountainous and volcanic, but the soil is highly fertile and productive. Sugar and rice are the staple industries, while coffee, hides, bananas, and wool are also exported. In 1899 there were 51 sugar plantations, employing 40,500 labourers, of whom 30,000 were Japanese, 6,000 Chinese, and 2,150 Portuguese. Since then there has been a large immigration of Japanese, and about 3,000 Porto Ricans, including their families, have also been imported. All contracts made since August 12, 1898, by which persons are held for service for a definite term, were declared by the Act of April 30, 1900, null and void and terminated; and the Act of February 26, 1885, "to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners under contract or agreement to perform labour in the United States," is made applicable to the territory of Hawaii. The following table shows the commerce (in thousands of dollars) and shipping for five years:—

	Imports	Native Exports	Customs Receipts	Ships Entered	Tonnage
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars		
1896	7,165	15,436	657	386	447,997
1897	8,838	16,022	708	427	513,826
1898	11,650	17,346	897	481	786,632
1899	19,059	22,628	1,295	656	786,842
1900	11,988 ¹	25,461	597 ¹	685	867,905

¹ January 1 to June 14, 1900, when the islands became a territory of the United States

The chief exports in 1900 were:—Sugar, 23,771,344 dollars; rice, 24,077 dollars; coffee, 176,749 dollars; bananas and pineapples, 48,039 dollars; hides and tallow, 82,192 dollars; the imports were mainly groceries and provisions, clothing, grain, timber, machinery, hardware, cotton goods. Of the exports, 99.60 per cent. (principally sugar) went to the United States. The bulk of the imports comes from the United States. The value of the imports from Great Britain was 1,159,554 dollars; from Australia and New Zealand, 453,727; and from Canada, 136,585. There were no direct exports to Great Britain.

A considerable addition to the wharfage accommodation of the port of Honolulu is now in course of construction.

Steamers connect the islands with the American continent, Australasia, and China. There are about 100 miles of railway in the islands of Hawaii, Maui, and Oahu. There are telegraphs in the islands of Maui, Hawaii, between Hawaii and Oahu, and round the latter island; total length 250 miles; nearly every family in Honolulu has its telephone. Honolulu is lighted by electricity and has lines of tramways; also an electric car railroad. Since March 2, 1901, the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy has been in successful operation between the islands of Oahu, Molokai, Lanai, and Maui, and on May 23 following it was extended to the island of Hawaii.

British Consul for the Territory of Hawaii.—William Robert Hoare.

Vice-Consul at Honolulu.—Thomas Bain Walker.

CUBA.

Cuba, after having been continuously in the possession of Spain from its discovery, was by the peace preliminaries and by the definitive treaty signed by the Peace Commissioners at Paris, December 10, 1898, relinquished by Spain, and thus has the position of an independent state. The direct armed interposition of the United States in the struggle against Spanish domination has, however, brought the island into close association with the United States Government. On November 5, 1900, a convention met to decide on a constitution, and on February 21, 1901, a constitution was adopted, under which the island will have a republican form of government, with a president, a vice-president, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. Thereupon the United States legislature passed a law authorising the President of the United States to make over the government of the island to the Cuban people as soon as Cuba should undertake to make no treaty with any foreign power endangering its independence, to contract no debt for which the current revenue would not suffice, to concede to the United States Government a right of intervention, and also to grant to it the use of naval stations. On June 12, 1901, these conditions were accepted by Cuba, and on February 24, 1902, the President and Vice-President of the Republic were formally elected.

President.—Señor Estrada Palma.

Vice-President.—Señor Estevez.

Cuba has an area of about 35,994 square miles, with a population, according to the census enumeration of October, 1899, of 1,572,797. The area, population, and density of population of each of the six provinces in 1899 were as follows:—

Province	Area	Population in 1899	Pop. per sq. mile
	Square miles		
Havana	2,265	424,804	187
Pinar del Rio	5,145	178,064	34
Matanzas	3,508	202,444	58
Santa Clara	7,524	358,536	47
Puerto Principe	7,429	88,234	12
Santiago de Cuba	10,125	327,715	32
Total	35,994	1,572,797	44

By race and sex the population was as follows :—

Race	Male	Female	Total	Per cent.
Native, white	447,373	462,926	910,299	57.89
Foreign, white	115,740	26,458	142,198	9.05
Negro	111,898	122,740	234,638	14.91
Mixed	125,500	145,805	270,805	17.21
Chinese	14,694	163	14,857	0.94
Total	815,205	757,592	1,572,797	100.00

The population included 172,535 foreigners, of whom 129,240 were Spanish, 12,953 African negroes, 6,444 Americans, 1,968 Spanish Americans, 1,279 Frenchmen, 731 British, 501 Italians, 284 Germans, 14,857 Chinese, and 4,278 of other nationalities. Of the total population, 622,330 were engaged in some occupation, as follows : 299,197 in agriculture, mining or fishing, 141,936 in domestic service, 93,034 in manufactures, 79,427 in commerce and traffic, 8,736 in professions. Of adult male whites (Cubans), there were 94,301, and of coloured adult males, there were 78,279 wholly illiterate.

The capital, Havana, has 235,981 inhabitants; Matanzas, 36,374; Santiago de Cuba, 43,090; Cienfuegos, 30,038; Puerto Principe, 25,102; Cardenas, 21,940. Education was made obligatory in 1880. There are 843 public schools in the island, and Havana has a university.

For the year 1900 the revenue amounted to 3,481,078*l.*, of which 3,227,304*l.* was from customs, and 159,728*l.* from internal taxes. The expenditure amounted to 3,559,520*l.*, of which 497,858*l.* was spent by the military department; 479,595*l.* for finance; 357,341*l.* on public works; 276,593*l.* on government; 136,858*l.* on justice; and 122,188*l.* on instruction; while 1,647,984*l.* was given in supplementary grants to municipalities. The last item was exceptional, being required on account of the poverty of the country districts, resulting from the war.

The number of landed estates on the island in 1891 was estimated at 90,960, of the value of 220,000,000 pesos, and rental of 17,000,000 pesos. According to official statistics, there were in 1898 only 192,343 horned cattle in Cuba. The chief produce of Cuba is sugar and tobacco. The quantity of sugar produced in the year 1895-96 was 225,221 tons; 1896-97, 212,051

tons; 1897-98, 305,543 tons; 1898-99, 330,000 tons; in 1899-1900, 300,000 tons; 1900-01, 600,000 tons. The tobacco crop on an average is estimated at 560,000 bales (1 bale = 110 lbs.), 338,000 bales being exported and the remainder used in cigar and cigarette manufacture in Havana. In 1896 the cigars exported numbered 185,914,000; in 1897, 123,417,000; in 1898, 91,812,000; in 1899, 215,236,371; in 1900, 209,194,632. Tobacco leaf exported from Havana in 1899, 15,388,806 lbs.; in 1900, 24,799,010 lbs., about two-thirds of the tobacco export from the island. Cigarettes exported in 1899, 11,529,688 packets; in 1900, 9,551,519 packets. Mahogany and other timbers are exported, as are also honey, wax, and fruits. The chief imports are cotton and linen goods, cereals, and provisions.

Cuba is rich in forest lands, many of which are in private ownership, but the forests belonging to the State have an area of about 1,250,000 acres. These forests contain valuable cabinet woods, such as mahogany and cedar, besides dye-woods, fibres, gums, resins, and oils, which may prove a source of wealth, but are as yet unworked.

In the district of Santiago de Cuba, at the end of 1891, the total number of mining titles issued was 296, with an extent of 33,900 acres. Of the mines reported and claimed, 138 were iron, 88 manganese, and 53 copper. Iron mines are worked at the eastern end of the island, near Santiago de Cuba, by two American companies, who ship from 30,000 to 50,000 tons of ore per month to the United States. On the south coast manganese ore is found, and an American company opened a mine at Ponupo, but the work was stopped by the insurgents.

In 1900 the total imports of merchandise into Cuba amounted to 13,324,769*l.*, and the exports from the island to 9,803,037*l.* The value of imports is the sum of the values at the ports of shipment (exclusive of freight and expenses), and should be increased by about 10 per cent. to show the value at the ports of destination. The imports comprised provisions and beverages of the value of 5,868,812*l.*; textiles, 2,010,528*l.*; metals and machinery, 1,152,539*l.*; and live stock, 731,299*l.* The exports comprised sugar, valued at 3,381,106*l.*; tobacco and its products, 5,217,594*l.*; besides iron ore, fruits, wood, honey and wax. About half the value of imports was from the United States, and nearly two-thirds of the exports went to the United States.

The imports from Cuba into the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, amounted in 1900 to 39,932*l.* and the exports from the United Kingdom to Cuba to 1,239,298*l.* The principal British exports to the island were: cotton goods, 544,430*l.*; linen goods, 233,593*l.*; iron, 134,476*l.*; machinery, 15,058*l.*

The total imports from Cuba into the United States, and the total exports from the United States to Cuba, according to United States statistics for years ending June 30, were :—

In years ending June 30	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports into U.S.	18,406,815	15,232,477	25,411,410	31,371,704	43,423,088
Exports to Cuba	8,259,776	9,561,656	18,615,707	26,513,613	25,964,801

In 1900 the imports into the United States from Cuba comprised sugar to the value of 18,243,639 dollars; tobacco, 9,703,331 dollars. The exports to Cuba comprised: provisions, 5,214,489 dollars; iron and steel manufac-

The chief imports are rice, flour, wines, dress, petroleum, coal. The chief exports, sugar, hemp, tobacco leaf, cigars, copra. In three years the shipments of the chief exports from Manila, Cebu, and Iloilo as on preceding page.

In 1899 hemp was exported chiefly to the United States and Great Britain; sugar and sapan wood to China and Japan; cigars, tobacco leaf, and copra, to Europe. The total imports into the United Kingdom from the Philippine and Ladrone Islands, according to the Board of Trade Returns, amounted in 1899 to the value of 1,243,315*l.*; in 1900 to 1,680,291*l.* The exports of British produce and manufactures to these islands amounted in 1899 to 413,043*l.*; in 1900 to 1,142,896*l.* The largest imports into the United Kingdom in 1900 were hemp, 1,432,011*l.*; sugar, 98,450*l.*; tobacco and cigars, 75,157*l.* The chief British exports to the islands were cottons, 791,421*l.*; cotton yarn, 43,981*l.*; iron, 98,695*l.*; machinery, 46,295*l.* The value of the imports from the Philippine Islands into the United States, and of the total exports from the United States to the Philippine Islands, according to United States returns, was as follows in five years ending June 30 :—

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports . .	4,383,740	3,829,003	4,409,774	5,971,208	4,420,289
Exports . .	94,597	127,804	404,171	2,640,449	4,027,064

In 1900 the imports into the United States comprised hemp, 5,014,770 dollars; sugar, 925,335 dollars; tobacco and cigars, 1,068 dollars. The exports to the Philippine Islands comprised iron and steel manufactures, 383,892 dollars; living animals, 441,950 dollars; malt liquors, 563,950 dollars; breadstuffs, 168,726 dollars.

In 1900, at the ports of Iloilo and Cebu, 125 vessels of 153,670 tons entered (71 of 96,993 tons British). At Manila, 212 British vessels of 323,152 tons entered.

There are 720 miles of telegraph in the islands, and 120 miles of railway.

The coin in use is the Mexican dollar with locally coined fractional money. The import of foreign money is illegal, but that of Mexican dollars is permitted. There are three banks in the islands, one of them—the Banco Español Filipino—having a note circulation amounting to 2,500,000 dollars.

British Consul (Manila)—Capt. S. H. Harford.

GUAM (LADRONES).

The Island of Guam or Guahan, the largest in the Marianne or Ladrone Archipelago, was ceded by Spain to the United States in 1898, and will probably be used as a coaling station for the United States navy. The island is about 32 miles long and 100 miles in circumference, with an area of about 200 square miles, and has a population of about 9,000, of whom about 6,000 are in Agaña, the capital. The inhabitants are mostly immigrants or the descendants of immigrants from the Philippines, the original race of the Marianne Islands having become extinct. The recognised language is Spanish, but English is also spoken. On the island there are 18 schools and nine-tenths of the islanders can read and write. The island is thickly wooded, well watered, and fertile, and possesses a roadstead.

SAMOA ISLANDS.

The island of Tutuila and other small Samoan islands came into the possession of the United States in January, 1900. For many years American influence had been strong in Samoa. In 1872 the harbour of Pago Pago, in Tutuila, had been ceded to the United States for a naval and coaling station. In 1878 this cession was confirmed, and rights of freedom of trade and extra-territorial jurisdiction in Samoa were granted. In 1889 was held at Berlin the conference between the representatives of the United States, Germany, and Great Britain, resulting in the treaty recognising the Samoan Islands as neutral territory with an independent government, the natives being allowed to follow their own laws and customs, while for civil and criminal causes in which foreigners were concerned, there was established a Supreme Court of Justice, in which an American citizen was the presiding judge. This arrangement continued till 1898, when disturbances regarding the right of succession to the office of king arose. In 1899 the kingship was abolished, and by the Anglo-German Agreement of November 14 of that year, accepted in January, 1900, by the United States, Great Britain and Germany renounced in favour of the United States all rights over the Island of Tutuila and the other islands of the Samoan group east of 171 degrees longitude east of Greenwich, the islands to the west of that meridian being assigned to Germany. The harbour of Pago Pago had, in fact, been occupied by the United States, under already existing treaty rights, in 1898. In February, 1900, a naval governor was appointed for Tutuila.

The Island of Tutuila, 70 miles from Apia, has an area of about 54 square miles, with a population of 3,800. Manua and the other islets have a united area of about 25 square miles, with about 2,000 inhabitants. Tutuila is mountainous, luxuriantly wooded and fertile. It is described as the most pleasing of the Samoan islands. The harbour at Pago Pago, which penetrates the south coast like a fiord, is the only good harbour in Samoa.

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tures, 3,717,127 dollars; breadstuffs, 2,914,870 dollars; wooden manufactures, 2,122,553 dollars; cattle, 2,042,710 dollars.

In 1900 the port of Havana was visited by 3,276 vessels of 2,078,126 tons (228 of 251,283 tons British). In Cuba there are 950 miles of railway, of which 551 miles are owned by British companies; the larger sugar estates have private lines connecting them with the main lines. There are 239 post offices. There are 2,300 miles of telegraph line and 3,450 miles of wire, with 153 offices. There is no Cuban currency and no paper money. The Spanish gold dollar is worth 45¢; the silver dollar about 36¢, and the American dollar 49¢. The principal coins used are the "centen," worth 5.30 dollars; the "doblón," worth 4.24 dollars; and the French "Louis," worth 4.24 dollars.

British Consul-General (Havana).—L. E. G. Carden.

There is a British Consul at Santiago, and Vice-Consuls at Matanzas, Cienfuegos, Sagua la Grande, and Cardenas.

PORTO RICO.

Porto Rico, which, by the treaty of December 11, 1898, was ceded by Spain to the United States, has had a representative government since May 1, 1901, the franchise being restricted by a small property qualification and an easy educational test. There are an elective legislative assembly, a nominated executive council, and a Governor. The island has an area of about 3,600 square miles. The population in 1899 was 953,243 (in 1887, 798,566). The negroes number about 70,000, and mulattoes about 240,000. Chief town, San Juan, 32,048 inhabitants; Ponce, 27,952; Mayaguez, 15,187.

The chief product of the island is coffee, to which about 200,000 acres are devoted, the annual yield being about 60,000,000 lbs. Under sugar are 50,000 acres, yielding 47,000 tons; under tobacco, 3,000 acres, yielding about 12,000,000 lbs. Bananas, pine-apples, oranges, and vegetables of all sorts are grown. There are salt works in the island yielding about 10,000,000 lbs. annually. The trade of the island for the year 1900-01 amounted to 9,367,000 dollars for imports, and 8,634,000 dollars for exports. The principal imports are cottons, rice, provisions, and other elementary substances, while coffee and sugar are the principal exports. Of the imports in 1900-01, the value of 7,415,000 dollars was from the United States; 808,000 dollars from Spain; 375,000 dollars from Great Britain; 152,000 dollars from Germany; 167,000 dollars from France. Of the exports, the value of 5,661,000 dollars went to the United States; 473,000 dollars to France; 1,110,000 dollars to Cuba; 596,000 dollars to Spain; 141,000 dollars to Germany.

According to Board of Trade returns, the value of the imports into the United Kingdom from Porto Rico in 1900 amounted to 671*l*., and the value of domestic exports from the United Kingdom to Porto Rico was 106,127*l*., of which 51,020*l*. was for cotton goods.

At the port of Ponce in 1900, 589 vessels of 500,652 tons entered.

There are 150 miles of road in the island, 137 miles of railway, and 470 miles of telegraph line. The telephone is in use and is being widely extended.

The Porto Rican peso has given place to the United States dollar.

The Porto Rican island of Vieque, 13 miles to the east, is about 21 miles long and 6 miles broad, and has about 6,000 inhabitants, who grow sugar and rear cattle. Like Porto Rico, the island of Vieque is fertile and healthy.

British Consul.—W. B. Churchward.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

These islands, ceded by Spain to the United States by the treaty signed by the Peace Commissioners, December 10, 1898, extend almost due north and south from Formosa to Borneo and the Moluccas, embracing an extent of 16° of latitude and 9° of longitude. They are about 2,000 in number; the two largest are Luzon (area, 40,024 square miles) and Mindanao; and the total area, including the Sulu Islands, is about 114,000 square miles. The population is estimated at about 8,000,000. The capital of the Philippines, Manila, has 350,000 inhabitants; Lipa, 40,730; Banang, 39,660; Batangas, 39,360; Laoang, 37,100; Cebu, 35,240; Argao, 34,050; Albay, 34,000; Taal, 33,380; Carcar, 30,300; Calbayog, 30,250. There are about 25,000 Europeans in the islands and about 100,000 Chinese, in whose hands are the principal industries. The native inhabitants are mostly of the Malayan race, but there are some tribes of Negritos. The group is divided into three governments: Luzon, the Visayas, and Mindanao with the Sulu Islands; but in many of the islands the natives have hitherto been practically independent. The islands are held by the United States by military force, but a Commission, appointed in January 1900, has, after deliberation with the people, framed many useful laws which the Secretary for War has approved. Local Government has been instituted in 765 towns, each being formed into a municipality with a president, vice-president, and council chosen for 2 years by qualified electors. For the administration of justice there is a Supreme Court with 7 judges, and there are 14 judicial districts, each with a court of first instance. For the maintenance of order a native police force has been organised. Throughout the islands schools are being established with American teachers and about 2,000 native elementary teachers, about 150,000 children being enrolled, while about 10,000 adult natives learn English. A school for training teachers has been opened. The land question being complicated with that of the religious orders which hold about 403,000 acres occupied by native tenantry, the Government will probably solve the difficulty by purchasing the land and selling it to the occupants.

The estimated revenue of the Philippine Islands in 1897 was 17,474,120 pesetas, and expenditure 17,293,890 pesetas.

The chief products are hemp, sugar, coffee, copra, tobacco-leaf, cigars, indigo. Gold mining is being carried on in Luzon with favourable prospects, and coal mining in Cebu, where, when arrangements for carriage are completed, the output is expected to be about 5,000 tons per month. Copper, silver, lead and iron are also found in the islands. There is a lead mine near Cebu, and iron is worked in Luzon. Other minerals are sulphur, marble, and kaolin. Petroleum has been found in several of the islands.

The imports amounted in 1900 to 20,601,436 dollars; in 1901 to 30,279,406 dollars; the exports in 1900 amounted to 19,751,068 dollars; in 1901 to 23,214,948 dollars.

Exports	1898	1899	1900
Hemp. bales	792,606	600,738	688,392
Sugar piculs	2,859,661	1,488,854	996,827
Cigars thousands	132,610	138,493	156,316
Leaf tobacco . . . quintals	173,170	114,261	188,368
Copra piculs	264,976	278,227	1,023,727
Sapan wood tons	1,288	556	3,924

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URUGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Uruguay, formerly a part of the viceroyalty of Spain, and subsequently a province of Brazil, declared its independence August 25, 1825, which was recognised by the Treaty of Montevideo, signed August 27, 1828. The Constitution of the Republic was sworn July 18, 1830. By the terms of this charter, the legislative power is in a Parliament, composed of two Houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives, which meet in annual session, extending from February 15 to July 15. In the interval of the session, a permanent committee of two senators and five members of the Lower House assume the legislative power, as well as the general control of the administration. The representatives are chosen for three years, in the proportion of 1 to every 3,000 inhabitants of male adults who can read and write. The senators are chosen by an Electoral College, whose members are directly elected by the people; there is one senator for each department, chosen for six years, one-third retiring every two years. There are 69 representatives and 19 senators.

The executive is given by the Constitution to the President of the Republic, elected for the term of four years.

President of the Republic.—Juan L. Cuestas 1899–1903.

Vice-President.—Juan Carlos Blanco.

The President is assisted in his executive functions by a council of ministers divided into five departments, namely, that of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War and Marine, and Instruction and Public Works.

Area and Population.

The area of Uruguay is estimated at 72,210 English square miles, with a population estimated at about 930,000. The estimated population in 1879 was 438,245.

The following table shows the estimated area and population of the departments on December 31, 1900 :—

Departments	Area, square miles	Population Dec. 1900	Pop. per square mile Dec. 1900
Artigas	4,392	26,004	5.9
Canelones	1,833	84,749	46.2
Cerro-Largo	5,753	36,396	6.3
Durazno	5,525	37,141	6.7
Flores	1,744	15,874	9.1
Florida	4,763	44,054	8.1
Colonia	2,192	50,275	22.1
Maldonado	1,584	26,439	22.9
Minas	4,844	36,085	7.4
Montevideo	256	268,334	1048.2
Paysandú	5,115	43,121	8.4
Rio Negro	3,269	21,202	6.4
Rivera	3,790	24,792	6.5
Rocha	4,280	29,550	6.9
Salto	4,863	44,675	9.2
San José	2,687	41,055	15.3
Soriano	3,560	38,047	10.7
Tacuarembó	8,074	37,851	4.6
Treinta y Tres	3,686	25,036	6.7
Total	72,210	930,680	12.9

Of 599,364 persons enumerated in 1900, 90,199 were foreigners, the nationalities most numerous represented being Spanish, 23,352; Italian, 24,349; Brazilian, 24,720; Argentine, 9,140; French, 4,186; English, 675; German, 708; Swiss, 994.

The following table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages for five years. The births and deaths include still births :—

Years	Total Births	Still-Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1895	31,158	755	4,154	12,874	18,284
1896	31,895	894	4,073	13,670	18,225
1897	27,763	791	2,746	13,013	14,750
1898	29,870	803	4,318	13,255	16,615
1899	31,613	894	4,463	12,343	19,270

Of the total births in 1898, 7,380, or 25.39 per cent., were illegitimate. In 1873 the number of immigrants was 243,391. For five years the arrivals and departures at Montevideo were :—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Immigrants . . .	10,505	9,140	9,467	9,006	8,892
Emigrants . . .	5,918	6,779	6,411	5,830	6,705

Of the immigrants landing at Montevideo in 1900, 3,211 were Italian; 2,815 Spanish; 685 Brazilian; 451 French; 290 German; and 252 English.

Religion and Instruction.

The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but there is complete toleration. In November, 1889 (census), there were in the Department of Montevideo 179,468 Catholics, 10,982 Protestants, and 23,911 not declared, &c.

Primary education is obligatory. There were in 1900 543 public elementary schools, with 1,069 teachers, of whom 831 were female, and 49,733 enrolled pupils. The number of private schools was 344, with 890 teachers and 22,509 pupils. The cost of primary education defrayed by the State is about 677,000 dollars. The statistics show that there was 1 school, public or private, for every 897 inhabitants, 1 teacher for every 411 inhabitants, and 1 pupil for every 11 inhabitants. There are at Montevideo a university and other establishments for secondary and higher education. In 1900 the university had 150 professors and 2,665 students. There are normal schools for males and for females. There is a school of arts and trades supported by the State where 243 pupils receive instruction gratuitously. At the military college, with 8 professors, there are 40 pupils. There are also many religious seminaries throughout the Republic with a considerable number of pupils.

The national library contains over 105,000 volumes and more than 17,500 manuscripts, maps, &c. There is also a national museum, with more than 33,490 objects. There are over 126 periodicals published in the Republic, 120 in Spanish, 2 in English, and 2 in Italian.

In 1898, 140 criminals were conveyed to the Penitentiary and 941 to the Correctional Prison at Montevideo.

Finance.

The revenue for six years is stated as follows:—

	Dollars		Dollars
1894-95 . . .	15,120,941	1897-98 . . .	15,200,000
1895-96 . . .	16,052,138	1898-99 . . .	15,752,542
1896-97 . . .	14,257,723	1899-1900 . . .	15,209,024

There is no authoritative statement of expenditure. For the year 1901-02 the following estimates are published:—

Revenue	Dollars	Expenditure	Dollars
Customs	10,000,000	Legislature	371,893
Property tax	1,829,000	Presidency	65,978
Traffic licences	934,000	Ministry Foreign Affairs	144,450
Factory taxes	786,000	Government	2,301,978
Internal taxes	431,000	Finance	986,292
Stamped paper and stamps	615,000	Pomento	1,139,336
Bank profits	200,000	War and Marine	1,750,522
Post and telegraph	324,000	Judicial	364,150
Other receipts	1,041,000	National obligations	9,036,419
Total	16,160,000	Total	16,160,996

These estimates are exclusive of the proceeds of extra import and export duties which are to be applied to the port works at Montevideo.

The municipality of Montevideo has its own Budget, and is not included in these estimates. The amount of the public debt on January 1, 1901, is officially stated as follows:

	Dollars
External	99,660,680
International	3,656,775
Internal	22,189,498

Total 125,506,953

According to the Report of the Committee of the Council of Foreign Bondholders, the amount of the foreign debt outstanding in the middle of 1901 was 21,126,100.

The total value of the real property of the Republic in 1898 was 278,704,415 dollars. Of this the department of Montevideo is credited with 128,871,228 dollars, the next richest provinces being Paysandu with 14,773,150, Salto with 12,809,296, Soriano with 10,354,441, and Durazno with 11,017,986.

Defence.

The permanent army of Uruguay is officially reported to consist of 231 officers and 3,273 men, including 4 battalions of infantry, 3 regiments of cavalry, and 1 of light artillery. There are also a battalion of fortress artillery and an artillery depot. The troops are armed with the Mauser rifle, and the artillery consists of Krupp, Armstrong, Nordenfeldt, Bange, and Canet guns. There is besides an armed police force of 3,200 men. The national guard numbers about 97,000. In recent years there has been an excessive expenditure for the maintenance of an increased military force. Uruguay has three gunboats and one small steamer, with a complement of about 184 officers and men.

Production and Industry.

The rearing of cattle and sheep is the chief industry of Uruguay. The pastoral establishments in 1898, according to declarations made for fiscal purposes, contained 4,826,675 head of cattle, 363,511 horses, 13,181 mules, 15,536,889 sheep, 34,881 goats, and 3,972 swine. The total value of the flocks and herds in Uruguay is estimated at 73,038,000 dollars. In Uruguay, in 1898, 665,300 head of cattle were slaughtered; in 1899, 800,500; in 1900, 698,900. In 1900 the wool exports amounted to 26,755 metric tons. Agricultural industries are said to have advanced recently. The export of wheat in 1899 amounted to 62,673 tons; in 1900, to 39,872 tons; of maize in 1899, 10,926 tons; in 1900, 486 tons; of wheat flour in 1899, 20,726 tons; in 1900,

18,129 tons. In 1900 the wheat area was estimated at 377,988 hectares, and the yield at 187,553 metric tons. Wine is produced chiefly in the departments of Montevideo, Canelones, Salto, and Rio Negro. In 1900 there were 11,233,800 vines; the vintages in grapes amounted to 5,248,235 kilogrammes, in wine, 2,354,140 litres. Tobacco and olives are also cultivated. The acquisition of land is facilitated by public companies. There are 21,045 farmers, of whom 10,853 cultivate their own land. In the northern Departments several gold mines are worked, and silver, copper, lead, magnesium, and lignite coal are found. In the department of Rivera, during the eleven years 1885-95, the gold yield was 1,118,220 grammes; in 1896, 55,998 grammes; in 1897, 87,336 grammes; in 1898, 74,708 grammes; in 1899, 66,336 grammes.

Commerce.

The special trade (merchandise only) was as follows in dollars gold:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports . . .	25,530,184	19,512,216	24,784,360	25,652,788	23,978,203
Exports . . .	30,403,083	29,319,573	30,276,916	36,574,164	29,388,187

Of the imports in 1899 the value of 22,678,054 dollars was subject to duty; of the exports, 33,956,940 dollars. In 1900 the customs receipts amounted to 9,433,269 dollars.

The following table shows the value of the trade of Uruguay in two years, with the countries with which she mainly deals:—

Country	Imports from (1898)	Imports from (1899)	Exports to (1898)	Exports to (1899)
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Great Britain . . .	6,762,793	6,874,509	2,884,328	2,394,538
France . . .	2,637,749	2,188,010	5,516,888	5,796,808
Germany . . .	2,311,630	2,647,189	2,810,333	4,892,646
Spain . . .	1,977,406	1,859,592	236,282	469,342
Italy . . .	2,279,784	2,380,069	577,062	726,407
Brazil . . .	1,872,571	1,402,307	5,855,368	6,990,920
United States . . .	1,932,467	2,201,287	984,039	1,629,039
Belgium . . .	1,372,665	1,852,961	5,399,281	5,871,409
Argentine Republic . .	3,288,714	3,851,466	5,318,270	7,014,428

The following are the various classes of imports for three years:—

—	1898	1899	1900
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Foods and drinks . . .	7,014,335	7,144,280	7,321,318
Tobacco . . .	212,389	224,435	210,421
Textiles . . .	4,992,444	4,809,225	4,106,063
Apparel and haberdashery . .	1,360,909	1,541,498	1,302,443
Raw materials and machinery .	6,410,694	6,964,437	7,253,877
Various . . .	4,793,585	4,968,914	3,284,081
Total . . .	24,784,356	25,652,789	23,478,203

The following are the various classes of exports for three years:—

—	1898	1899	1900
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Living animals . . .	336,925	260,006	534,216
Animal products . . .	26,243,492	33,539,140	26,606,528
Agricultural products . . .	3,315,543	2,354,978	1,669,617
Other products . . .	380,954	420,040	600,501
Totals . . .	30,276,914	36,574,164	29,410,862

The following table gives the principal exports for three years:—

Year	Jerked Beef	Extract of Beef	Hides and Skins	Tallow	Wool
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1898 . . .	5,474,856	1,447,185	6,300,344	1,255,493	10,716,158
1899 . . .	7,089,355	1,693,422	7,780,897	1,494,718	14,271,628
1900 . . .	6,042,345	1,319,157	8,183,052	1,661,799	8,024,959

The imports of coin in 1900 amounted to 1,833,388 dollars; exports, 3,054,652 dollars.

Of the total imports in 1899, the value of 21,876,987 dollars passed through Montevideo, and 23,340,239 dollars exports.

The commercial intercourse of Uruguay with the United Kingdom is exhibited in the following tabular statement, according to the Board of Trade Returns for each of the last five years:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Uruguay . . .	316,109	330,904	392,014	258,647	480,581
Exports of British produce to Uruguay . . .	1,434,956	795,616	1,256,110	1,301,397	1,690,851

The chief articles of import from Uruguay into the United Kingdom in 1900 were hides, of the value of 9,784*l.*; tallow, 27,708*l.*; preserved meat, 47,914*l.*; wheat, 19,821*l.*; wool, 207,322*l.*; caoutchouc, 85,926*l.*; skins and furs, 20,514*l.* The exports from the United Kingdom into Uruguay were cotton goods, value 410,582*l.*; woollens, 155,221*l.*; coal, 399,329*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 238,813*l.*; machinery, 32,232*l.*; and jute manufactures, 41,528*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

In 1900 Uruguay had 23 steamers of a total net tonnage of 7,036 tons, and 58 sailing vessels of a total net tonnage of 15,848 tons.

There entered at the port of Montevideo in 1900 from abroad 1,206 sea going vessels of 2,318,954 tons, and cleared 1,033 vessels of 2,052,723 tons. In 1900, in the river and coasting trade there entered 2,020 vessels

of 507,110 tons, and cleared 2,063 of 508,986 tons. Extensive works for the improvement of the Port of Montevideo were begun in July, 1901.

The National roads of Uruguay have a total length of 2,240 miles, and extend from Montevideo in different directions to the maritime, river, and land frontiers; there are also about 3,100 miles of departmental roads, and where, owing to natural conditions, good roads are impossible, there are paths sufficient for the requirements of local traffic. The hydrographic conditions of the country also supply convenient means of communication. The maritime and river coast from Chuy, the most easterly maritime point, to Santa Rosa, the most northerly point on the river frontier, extends to the length of 685 miles; while the many affluents of the Uruguay river (about 1,000 miles in total length) provide channels for inland navigation.

In 1899 the railway system of Uruguay open for traffic had a length of 1,080 miles, the capital outlay up to 1898 having been 11,150,857*l*. The length of 882 miles, representing 5,750 418*l*. of capital, had a government guarantee of 3*1*/₂ per cent. There are 146 miles of tramway in operation. The principal telegraph lines in operation in 1899 were of a total length of 4,525 miles, of which 1,030 miles belonged to the railways. There were 97 offices, and, in 1898 346,359 telegrams were conveyed.

In 1900 the post office transmitted 10,814,176 letters, 310,324 post-cards, and 32,190,525 printed papers and 1,436,889 other packets; total, 44,751,914. There were 638 post-offices.

Money and Credit.

The nominal value of the silver coinage issued in the Republic from 1877 to 1896 was 4,045,857 pesos, coined at Paris, Santiago, and Buenos Ayres. In 1896 the Bank of the Republic was established, with an effective capital of 10,000,000 pesos, represented by shares of a nominal value of 12,000,000 pesos. In 1899 it received the right to issue further shares to the amount of 5,000,000 pesos. The bank has the right, ultimately exclusive, to issue bank notes, which may amount to half the value of the capital subscribed, and are payable either in gold or silver at the discretion of the bank. The president and directors are appointed by the Government. On April 30, 1901, its note circulation amounted to 5,141,160 and its cash in hand to 4,744,252 dollars. Other banks in the Republic are the Bank of London and the River Plate and the Italian Bank.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

There is no Uruguayan gold coin in circulation, but the monetary standard is gold, the theoretical gold coin being the *peso nacional*, weighing 1.697 grammes, .917 fine. The law of June 23, 1862, authorised the coinage of the *doblon*, or 10-peso gold piece, but, as yet, only foreign gold is in circulation.

The silver *peso* or *dollar* weighs 25 grammes, .900 fine. Other silver pieces are half, fifth, and tenth of a peso. Bronze coins are 4, 2, and 1 centesimo pieces. The metric system of weights and measures has been officially adopted. The chief denominations of the old system are as follows:—

The Quintal	=	101.40 lbs avoirdupois.
„ Arroba	=	25.35 „ „
„ Fanega	=	30 gallons.
„ Linceal league	=	5.84 English yards.
„ Cuadra of land	=	.73 hectare = 1.8 English acre.
„ Square league	=	10 ¹ / ₂ English square miles.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF URUGUAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in London.—Alfonso de Zumaran.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN URUGUAY.

Minister Resident and Consul-General.—Walter Baring, appointed June 1893.

Consul.—H. A. R. Hervey.

Vice-Consuls at Colonia, Maldonado, Paysandu, and Salto.

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VENEZUELA. (ETADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA.) Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Venezuela was formed in 1830, by secession from the other members of the Free State founded by Simon Bolivar within the limits of the Spanish colony of New Granada. The charter of fundamental laws actually in force, dating from 1830, and re-proclaimed, with alterations, on March 28, 1864, and April 1881, is designed on the model of the Constitution of the United States of America, but with considerably more independence secured to provincial and local government. At the head of the central executive government is the President, elected for the term of two years, exercising his functions through six ministers, and a Federal Council of 19 members. The Federal Council is appointed by the Congress every two years; the Council from its own members, choose a President, who is also President of the Republic. Neither the President nor members of the Federal Council can be re-elected for the following period. The President has no veto power. The legislation for the whole Republic is vested in a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate (three senators for each of the eight States and the Federal District), and the House of Representatives (one to every 35,000 of population). The Senators are elected for four years by the Legislature of each State, and the Representatives for a like period by 'popular, direct, and public election.' The Congresses of States are elected by universal suffrage. There are 24 Senators and 52 Representatives. A revised Constitution has been presented, June 1891, by the two Chambers to the Legislative Assemblies of the States for their consideration.

President of the Republic.—General Castro, elected in October, 1901, after having acted as President for a year.

The provinces, or States, of the Republic have each their own legislature and executive, as well as their own budgets and judicial officers, and the main purpose of their alliance is that of common defence. The administration of the territories and colonies is entrusted to the government of the Federation.

Area and Population.

Until 1881 Venezuela was divided into twenty-one States and their territories; but in that year a re-division was made into eight large States, each subdivided into sections or districts, corresponding to the old States, besides the Federal District, two national settlements, and eight territories. The following table gives the area and population of each of the States and territories according to the census of 1891:—

State, &c.	Area square miles	Population, 1891	Population per sq. mile, 1891
Federal District	45	89,133	1,980.7
Miranda	33,969	484,509	14.2
Carabobo	2,984	198,021	60.6
Bermudez	32,243	300,597	9.3
Zamora	25,212	246,676	9.6
Lara	9,296	246,760	26.5
Los Andes	14,719	336,146	22.8
Falcon and Zulia	36,212	224,566	6.2
Bolivar	88,701	50,289	0.6
Territories	350,562	140,930	—
	593,943	2,323,527	3.9

In 1899 an Act was passed for the re-organisation of the political divisions of Venezuela. The 20 states which existed in 1864 are to be re-established, and, in the meantime, a provisional arrangement for their autonomous administration has been formed, and will continue in force till the revision has been completed. The Court of Arbitration, appointed to decide the dispute concerning the boundary between the Republic and the colony of British Guiana, gave its award on October 3, 1899. This award in the main upholds the British claim, the Schomburgk line being taken as the boundary, except in two places. The line indicated in the award starts from the coast at Point Playa, instead of at the mouth of the Amakuru, so that Barima Point and the lower course of the Barima River are assigned to Venezuela. The other point of divergence from the British claim is at the Cuyuni River, where, instead of following the river to its head, the boundary ascends the Wenamu, thus assigning to Venezuela the Cuyuni goldfields. The area formerly claimed by Venezuela, but now definitely assigned to Great Britain, is approximately 60,000 square miles.

The population in 1891 consisted of 1,137,139 males and 1,186,388 females. According to the census of 1881 the population was 2,075,245. This showed an increase in the population over the census of 1873, of 291,051. The native Indian population in 1890 numbered 326,000, of whom 66,000 independent, 20,000 submitted, 240,000 civilized. In 1894 the population was estimated at 2,444,816. The number of foreigners within the Republic was put at 44,129, comprising 13,558 Spaniards, 11,081 Colombians, 6,154 English, 3,729 Dutch, 3,179 Italians, 2,545 French, and 962 Germans. These numbers, however, include the population on the territory awarded to Great Britain. The immigration (1,535 in 1890) and emigration nearly balance each other. Since 1896 several contracts have been made for the introduction of immigrants for the purpose of establishing colonies on the public lands; but few colonists have been introduced.

The population of Caracas, the capital, in 1894 was 72,429, Valencia 38,654, Maracaibo 34,284, Barquisimeto 31,476, Ciudad de Cura 12,198, Barcelona 12,785, Ciudad Bolivar 11,686, Guanare 10,880.

Religion and Instruction.

The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but there is toleration of all others, though they are not permitted any external manifestations. In 1894 the Protestants numbered 3,575; Jews, 411; without profession, 5,906; the remainder were Catholics.

In 1870 education was made free and compulsory; at that time only 10 per cent. of the adult population were able to read and write. There are, for primary instruction, about 1,450 Federal and 150 State schools. Besides these there are 9 barrack schools, 4 normal schools, and one school of arts and trades. Higher education is given in 2 universities, 22 Federal colleges, 11 national colleges for girls, 1 school for fine arts, others for music, 1 polytechnic school, 26 private colleges and 1 nautical school.

In Caracas is the national library, with 32,000 volumes, and the national museum.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Federal Court and the Supreme Court of Appeal, by special local courts for civil and criminal cases separately, and by district, borough, and municipal judges.

The staple export is coffee, which goes mainly to France, the United States, and Germany. Cocoa is shipped principally to France, Spain, and Germany, and hides are sent mostly to New York. The quantities of these exports from the principal ports in 1900 were as follows:—

Ports	Coffee	Cocoa	Hides
	kilos.	kilos.	kilos.
La Guaira . . .	10,300,565	5,766,160	1,075,028
Puerto Cabello . .	14,995,724	525,187	636,363
Ciudad Bolívar . .	13,107	38,481	1,495,937
Maracaibo . . .	20,829,464	184,456	338,039

Other exports are rubber, of which, in 1900, 1,253,342 kilos. were shipped from Ciudad Bolívar; goat and deer skins, 35,169 kilos. from Ciudad Bolívar, 836,128 kilos. from Puerto Cabello, and 125,866 kilos. from Maracaibo; copra, 53,692 kilos. from Puerto Cabello; cattle, 18,774 in number from Puerto Cabello, and 6,496 from Ciudad Bolívar; tobacco, 43,211 kilos. from Ciudad Bolívar; fustic, 5,421,550 kilos., dividivi, 1,781,612 kilos., quina bark, 4,099 kilos., copaiba, 36,587 kilos., fish sounds, 42,901 kilos., sugar, 274,553 kilos., from Maracaibo in 1900. From Ciudad Bolívar gold bullion was exported to the amount of 1,316 kilos., valued at 120,975*l*. The chief imports are provisions, dry goods, hardware, coal, kerosene, cement, timber, and machinery.

The value of the trade between Venezuela and the United Kingdom during the last five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns, was:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into United Kingdom from Venezuela . .	57,426	63,382	45,599	45,267	123,634
Exports of British produce to Venezuela . . .	789,767	564,697	468,822	490,840	564,361

The chief articles of import from Venezuela into Great Britain in 1900 were ornamental feathers, 17,748*l*.; caoutchouc, 3,002*l*.; gutta-percha, 96,733*l*. The exports from Great Britain to Venezuela comprise cotton and linen manufactures, the former of the value of 411,804*l*.; and the latter of 19,723*l*., in the year 1900; besides woollens, 26,458*l*.; jute goods, 33,904*l*.; iron, wrought and unwrought, 12,036*l*.

The total imports from Venezuela into the United States and exports from the United States to Venezuela in five years (ending June 30) were to the following values (in United States dollars):—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports into U.S. . .	9,543,572	7,722,564	6,507,847	5,500,019	6,645,848
Exports from U.S. . .	3,376,184	2,704,908	2,851,634	2,452,757	3,271,877

In 1900 the imports of coffee from Venezuela into the United States amounted to 2,532,511 dollars. Cotton goods, iron goods, machinery, provisions, chemicals, and wheat-flour were exported to Venezuela.

Shipping and Communications.

The number of vessels which entered the ports of Venezuela in 1900 was as follows: at Maracaibo, 403; at Puerto Cabello, 262; at La Guaira, 205; at Ciudad Bolívar, 73. The ports of the Republic are visited regularly by the vessels of American, British, Dutch, French, German, Italian, and Spanish steamship companies. Foreign vessels are not permitted to engage in the coasting trade.

Venezuela had in 1900, 12 steamers, with total net tonnage of 2,567 tons, and 18 sailing vessels, with total tonnage of 2,836 tons.

There are (1899) 529 miles of railway in operation. In April, 1899, a contract was signed for the construction of a railway to connect Puerto Cabello with Yaritagua. In May, 1896, a contract was made for the establishment of regular steamship lines on the Lake of Valencia, and for the construction of branch railways and tramways connecting with the main line. Lake navigation steadily increases in importance. The roads are primitive; much of the traffic of the country is carried on by means of pack animals and small mule-carts. In 1898 there were 214 post-offices. In 1898 there were 3,882 miles of telegraph lines and 113 telegraph offices. An English company supplies telephonic communication in most parts of the settled country.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The principal bank of issue is the Bank of Venezuela (capital 15,000,000 bolivars), which by contract made in April, 1897, for 5 years, collects and disburses the revenue (receiving 2 per cent. commission on receipts and payments), and credits the Government on current account to the extent of 6,000,000 bolivars at 8 per cent interest. The bank of Caracas has a capital of 6,000,000 bolivars; there are many small banking establishments.

In July, 1896, it was enacted that the issue of paper money by the State should cease, and that no more silver or nickel money should be coined without legislative enactment. The intention was to issue in future only gold coin and certificates representing gold in hand. The currency in 1896 was stated to consist of 12,000,000 bolivars in gold, and 8,000,000 bolivars in silver.

The *Bolívar* is approximately equal to 1 fr. The Venezuelan silver *dollar* contains 5 bolivars, and at par is about equivalent to 48·25 pence; the Venezuelan *peso* is not in circulation, but is used in accounts as equal to 4 bolivars.

The old Spanish weights and measures in general use, but the legal ones are those of the metric system.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF VENEZUELA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General in London.—C. A. Villanueva.

Consul.—N. G. Burch.

There are Consular representatives at Birmingham, Cardiff, Dundee, Glasgow, Grimsby, Liverpool (C. G.), Manchester, Nottingham, Queenstown, Southampton, Swansea.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure, in the years ending June 30, have been :—

	1894-5	1895-6	1896-7	1897-8
	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars
Revenue . . .	48,656,797	51,459,947	48,313,540	33,429,826
Expenditure . .	43,891,525	65,959,787	103,904,780	45,542,524

For 15 months ending December 31, 1900, the ordinary revenue amounted to 37,324,378 bolivars, and extraordinary receipts to 1,322,086 bolivars; the expenditure amounted to 38,646,464 bolivars (including 4,000,000 bolivars on deposit).

For 1901-1902 the estimates were as follows :—

Sources of Revenue	Bolivars	Branches of Expenditure	Bolivars
Customs . . .	21,330,000	Finance . . .	12,679,424
Instruction . .	4,560,178	War and Marine . .	10,246,042
Posts and telegrs. .	2,159,791	Interior . . .	6,516,618
Salt tax . . .	1,960,000	Instruction . . .	3,297,565
Various receipts . .	2,745,822	Fomento . . .	2,544,756
Transit dues . . .	3,312,209	Foreign affairs . .	1,035,140
Various State receipts	932,000	Public works . . .	680,455
Total . . .	37,000,000	Total . . .	37,000,000

The foreign debt of Venezuela began with its assumption of its share of the old Columbian debt in 1834, amounting to 1,888,396*l.*, and 906,400*l.* arrears of interest; total, 2,794,796*l.* The arrangement at present in force was adopted in 1881, when new consolidated bonds were issued to the amount of 2,750,000*l.* for the conversion of the external debt. In August, 1901, the outstanding amount of this debt was 2,638,200*l.* besides 257,224*l.* of arrears of interest, while the 5 per cent. loan of 1896 for the settlement of arrears of railway guarantees amounted to 48,982,000 bolivars, or about 1,939,090*l.*, with arrears of interest amounting to 336,634*l.*; total foreign debt, 5,171,148*l.* The outstanding internal debt in 1901 amounted to over 110,000,000 bolivars, exclusive of the debt of 10,175,000 bolivars incurred for the construction of the Caracas water-works.

Defence.

In 1901 the permanent army consisted of about 9,000 men reorganised in 30 battalions. The army is dispersed in 20 towns of the Republic, and in Federal garrisons and ships.

Besides the regular troops, there is a national militia in which every citizen, from the 18th to the 45th year inclusive, must be enrolled. In times of civil war this force has been increased to 60,000 men.

Venezuela has three steamers and two sailing vessels with some small gunboats.

Production and Industry.

The surface of Venezuela is naturally divided into 3 distinct zones—the agricultural, the pastoral, and the forest zone. In the first are grown sugar-cane, coffee, cocoa, cereals, &c.; the second affords runs for cattle; and in

the third tropical products, such as caoutchouc, tonga beans, copaiba, vanilla, growing wild, are worked by the inhabitants. The area under coffee is estimated at from 180,000 to 200,000 acres, and about 52,000 tons of coffee are annually shipped abroad. The coffee estates number about 33,000, and those of cocoa 5,000. There are about 11,000 sugar estates, which flourished while sugar importation was prohibited, but the prohibition was recently removed. Efforts are being made to introduce improved methods and machinery in agriculture. All lands within the bounds of the Republic without a lawful owner (corporate or private) are considered public lands, and are managed by the Federal executive, who, under certain regulations, have power to sell or to make grants therefrom for the purpose of agricultural or mining settlements or to properly certified immigrants, in the proportion of 2½ acres to every member of the family.

One-fifth of the population is engaged in agriculture. The live stock in Venezuela is estimated as follows :—2,004,257 oxen, 176,668 sheep, 1,667,272 goats, 191,079 horses, 89,186 mules, 312,810 asses, 1,618,214 pigs. A new census of stock has been ordered. In the agricultural and cattle industries about 60,000 labourers are employed.

Venezuela is rich in metals and other minerals. Gold is found chiefly in the Yuruari Territory. The quantity sent from that district in 1884 was 233,935 oz.; in 1885 172,037 oz.; in 1886, 217,135 oz.; in 1887, 95,352 oz.; and in 1888, 71,594 oz.; in 1889, 88,834 oz.; in 1890, 85,531 oz.; in 1891, 49,050 oz.; in 1892, 46,560 oz.; in 1893, 47,950 oz.; in 1894, 52,925 oz.; in 1895, 47,588 oz.; in 1896, 60,674 oz.; in 1897, 43,500 oz.; in 1898, 39,500 oz.; in 1899, 42,315 oz. There are silver mines in the States of Bermudez, Lara, and Los Andes. Copper, silver, and iron are abundant, while sulphur, coal, asphalt, lead, kaolin, and tin are also found. Iron mines at Imataca, on the Lower Orinoco, are in the hands of an American company. Salt mines in various States are under Government administration. Petroleum is found in Tachira, but capital is wanting for its exploitation, and there are vast asphalt lakes, which are practically untouched. Round the island of Margarita and neighbouring islets off the north coast of Venezuela pearl fishing is carried on by natives. About 400 boats are engaged in the industry, and the annual product, which might be largely increased, is estimated at about 20,000*l.* The Government granted on July, 17, 1900, a concession for the exclusive right of fishing for pearls, sponges, tortoiseshell, and some other products, on condition of receiving 10 per cent. of the profits. The native fishermen are not to be disturbed in their industry.

Venezuela has practically no industries, all manufactured materials required being imported, even the sacking necessary for the export of Venezuelan produce.

Commerce.

Nearly six-sevenths in value of the imports are subject to duty. The following table shows the progress of Venezuela commerce (in bolivars or francs :—

	1890	1893	1895	1897	1898
Imports . . .	83,614,411	109,875,000	97,500,000	68,714,250	42,797,500
Exports . . .	100,917,838	86,420,615	111,455,000	93,245,000	74,497,550

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN VENEZUELA.

Minister.—W. H. D. Haggard, appointed July 1, 1897.

Consul at Bolívar.—C. H. de Lemos.

There are vice-consuls at Barcelona, La Guayra, Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello.

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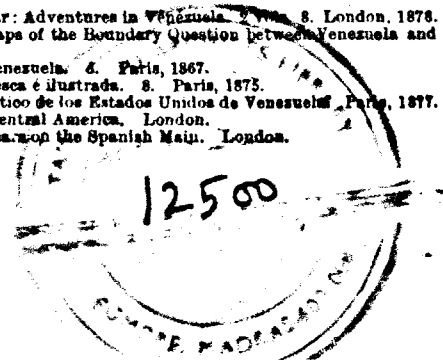
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