STATESMAN'S

YEAR BOOK 1914

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KELTIE (J Scott)

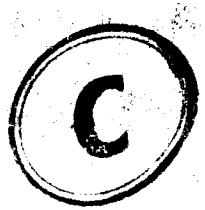
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THE

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STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

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

1914

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23 JUN. 1914

EDITED BY

J. SCOTT KELTIE, LL.D.

SECRETARY TO THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY
HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETIES OF SCOTLAND, PARIS, BERLIN, ST. PETERSBURG, MUNICH, ROME, LISBON, AMSTERDAM, BRUSSELS, BUDA-PEST, GENEVA, NEUCHATEL, PHILADELPHIA AND OF THE COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF PARIS.

ASSISTED BY

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

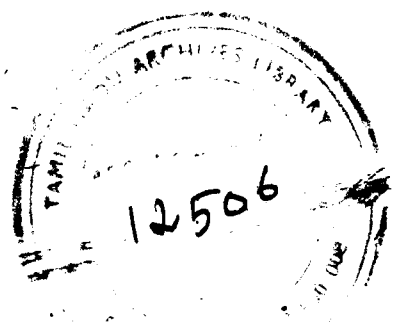
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1914

N1,M
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Man sagt oft : Zahlen regieren die Welt.
Das aber ist gewiss, Zahlen zeigen *wie* sie regiert wird.

GOETHE.



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PREFACE

The events of the past year have necessitated many changes in the new edition of the Statesman's Year-Book. The arrangements consequent upon the Balkan war have involved considerable alterations in the boundaries of the various Balkan States and the creation of a new one, Albania. From the information kindly placed at our disposal from official and other quarters, it is hoped that these results have been recorded in the new issue of the Year-Book as fully and accurately as is possible at the present stage. The results have been embodied in a map included in the new edition. Turkey and China have been very thoroughly revised and to a large extent re-written by the highest authorities on both countries. The constitutional changes in Egypt have been noticed, as have also the important re-arrangements in Nigeria. Throughout the Year-Book considerable re-arrangement of the letter-press and statistics has been made which, it is hoped, will prove of utility to those who consult it. Various introductory tables embody statistical information on matters of general interest. The bibliographies appended to each country have received special attention; new bibliographies have been added for Latin America and the Panama Canal Zone, and throughout a thorough revision has been made of every section. In many cases we have been able to give the statistics of 1913, and even of 1913–14. Besides the map of the Balkan States, there are maps of Mongolia, the position of which between Russia and China is causing so much interest at present; the proposed Inter-continental railways in America; and the wireless stations throughout the world. Special attention is directed to the "Additions and Corrections." An Index to the Introductory Matter will be found at the beginning of the volume. Thanks to the co-operation of the Government Departments of the various countries included in the Year-Book and of special authorities all over the world, it is hoped that the new issue will be found to be thoroughly revised and brought up to date.

J. S. K.

OFFICE OF THE "STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK,"
ST. MARTIN'S STREET,
LONDON, W.C.
May 1, 1914.

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INTRODUCTORY TABLES

I.—THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 1912–1913.

	Area. Sq. miles.	Population	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
United Kingdom	121,633	46,085,570	£ 188,801,999	£ 188,621,930	£ 716,288,421
Europe:					
Gibraltar	2	18,446	105,738	81,613	—
Malta	118	216,617	442,035	427,581	79,061
Total Europe	120	235,063	547,773	509,194	79,061
India:					
British	1,093,074	244,267,542	87,052,400	83,658,700	303,650,800
Feudatory States	709,583	70,888,854	—	—	—
Total India	1,802,657	315,156,396	87,052,400	83,658,700	303,650,800
Asia (except India):					
Cyprus	3,584	282,388	334,685	258,661	269,227
Aden, Perim, Socotra	10,8871	58,165	—	—	—
Ceylon	25,331	4,189,246	3,343,755	3,044,412	6,130,727
Straits Settlements	1,630	745,362	1,506,467	1,084,428	6,913,852
Fed. Malay States	27,506	1,172,500	4,975,564	3,615,556	—
Other Malay States	24,600	950,000	825,4002	685,2502	29,1702
Borneo and Sarawak	73,106	708,000	353,515	334,703	—
Hong Kong and Ter.	405	456,739	818,069	720,254	1,435,733
Wei-hai-wei	285	147,133	7,958	14,615	—
Total Asia (except India)	166,834	8,709,533	12,165,413	9,757,879	14,828,709
Australia and the Pacific:					
Australia	2,974,581	4,802,174	58,732,280	65,818,185	294,500,000
Papua	90,540	271,000	48,346	85,170	—
New Zealand	103,861	1,128,160	11,734,271	11,082,038	87,457,121
Fiji	7,435	149,179	283,947	268,158	82,815
Tonga, Solomon, and Gilbert Is.	15,356	201,000	85,347	68,982	—
Total Australia & Pacific	3,191,773	6,551,513	70,884,191	77,322,533	382,039,936
Africa:					
Ascension	34	400	—	—	—
St. Helena	47	3,519	10,042	9,449	—
W. Africa:					
N. Nigeria	256,200	9,612,000	623,9933	710,5813	—
S. Nigeria and Prot.	79,880	7,860,000	2,235,412	2,110,498	8,267,665
Gold Coast and Prot.	80,000	1,503,386	1,230,850	1,157,091	2,469,118
Sierra Leone & Prot.	31,000	1,408,132	559,855	524,417	1,248,048
Gambia and Prot.	4,500	138,400	96,221	81,340	—
Total W. Africa	451,580	20,516,918	4,746,331	4,583,877	11,984,831

(*continued on following pp.*)

[1] Including area of Protectorate.
[2] Incomplete.
[3] Nine months, April to December, 1912.

EMPIRE, 1912–1913.

Total Imports[4]	Total Exports[4]	Imports from U.K.	Exports to U.K.	Registered Tonnage		Tonnage entered and cleared	Railways Open
				Sailing	Steam		
£ 843,062,557	£ 697,259,172	£ —	£ —	Tons 902,718	Tons 10,992,078	Tons 152,457,000	Miles 28,441
—	—	—	—	1,443	2,852	11,999,002	—
2,661,096	1,092,598	1,129,799	49,895	3,078	355	10,398,948	8
2,661,096	1,092,598	1,129,799	49,895	4,521	3,207	22,397,950	8
159,208,704	177,569,345	91,690,228	45,897,819	10,505	94,831	17,451,985	33,484
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
159,208,704	177,569,345	91,690,228	45,897,819	10,505	94,831	17,451,985	33,484
707,037	799,415	169,277	242,255	—	—	644,363	61
4,620,739	4,586,760	402,912	215,951	—	—	7,247,268	—
12,133,332	13,263,660	3,399,936	6,517,079	8,869	766	15,420,142	604
52,504,551	48,765,020	5,452,740	9,964,295	51,534	32,054	23,667,804	—
8,596,629	18,022,528	986,438	5,072,888	—	—	4,277,869	734
441,4686	380,2146	—	—	—	—	133,3896	—
1,446,447	1,075,659	—	—	—	—	501,899	130
—	—	—	—	15,033	37,817	24,270,490	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80,450,203	82,443,256	10,411,303	22,011,918	75,436	70,637	76,167,084	1,529
79,712,000	75,113,000	45,925,156	31,459,317	129,308	311,059	10,275,314	18,721
218,323	128,016	—	—	28	15	275,308	—
20,976,574	21,770,581	12,499,787	16,861,256	84,308	121,772	3,340,722	2,889
940,044	1,058,960	184,862	45,700	758	862	613,343	—
402,548	613,495	—	—	—	—	187,5256	—
102,249,489	98,684,052	58,609,805	48,366,273	164,402	433,708	14,692,707	21,610
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	371,860	—
41,749	6,150	38,020	5,366	—	—	—	445
799,2757	974,241	335,628	771,190	—	—	1,656,918	467
6,480,601	6,089,706	4,398,368	2,850,683			2,849,248	222
4,023,322	4,307,802	2,622,932	2,680,973	2,008	2,868	2,676,471	271
1,424,864	1,540,754	912,014	272,735			583,458	—
756,853	735,172	299,896	50,641				
12,686,0005	12,673,0005	8,208,0005	5,855,0005	2,008	2,868	7,766,090	1,405

[4] The imports include bullion and specie; and the exports, bullion and specie and re-exports.
[5] Excluding duplicate entries.
[6] Incomplete.
[7] Nine months, April to December, 1912.

	Area. Sq. miles	Population	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
			£	£	£
Mauritius and Dep.	809	378,427	605,710	656,265	1,290,600
Seychelles	156	23,507	31,687	38,707	13,875
Somaliland	68,000	347,000	29,914	60,872	—
East Africa Prot.	246,822	4,038,000	952,525	961,178	250,000
Uganda Prot.	121,437	2,893,494	238,655	292,147	295,000
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,020	197,200	242,483	384,679	38,860
Nyasaland	39,315	1,000,000	128,273	116,361	50,000
Union of S. Africa	473,100	6,211,900	17,465,573	17,204,126	117,709,670
Rhodesia	439,575	1,750,000	880,464	1,073,673	—
Swaziland	6,536	100 000	58,437	58,542	100,000
Basutoland	11,716	404,507	161,512	150,865	—
Bechuanaland	275,000	125,350	62,114	62,393	—
Total Africa	2,135,147	37,990,222	25,613,720	25,603,134	131,822,932
America:					
Canada	3,729,665	7,758,000	34,709,856	23,057,517	99,480,5
Newfoundland and Labrador	162,734	245,187	768,049	726,156	5,650,718
British Honduras	8,598	41,000	111,143	132,488	194,541
British Guiana	90,277	299,044	580,446	590,744	884,615
Bermuda	19	19,152	83,629	78,210	45,500
W. Indies:					
Bahamas	4,404	56,318	97,574	88,077	47,223
Turks and Caicos Is.	166	5,615	8,215	8,092	—
Jamaica	4,207	855,682	1,441,401	1,549,667	3,843,074
Cayman Is.	89	5,564	3,795	2,700	—
Windward Islands	672	334,872	424,900	416,251	702,850
Leeward Islands	715	127,784	172,480	162,266	260,850
Trinidad and Tobago	1,868	345,397	932,513	947,221	1,045,098
Total W. Indies	12,121	1,731,232	3,080,878	3,174,274	5,905,096
Falkland Islands	7,500[1]	3,298[1]	34,037	33,508	—
Total America	4,010,914	10,096,863	39,368,038	27,792,897	112,111,025
SUMMARY.					
United Kingdom	121,633	46,035,570	188,801,999	188,621,930	716,288,421
Europe	120	235,068	547,773	509,194	79,061
India	1,802,657	315,156,396	87,052,400	83,658,700	303,680,809
Asia (except India)	166,834	8,709,533	12,165,413	9,757,879	14,528,769
Australia and Pacific Is.	3,191,773	6,551,513	70,884,191	77,322,583	382,089,996
Africa	2,135,147	37,990,222	25,613,720	25,603,134	131,822,932
America	4,010,914	10,096,863	39,368,038	27,792,897	112,111,025
Total	11,429,078	424,775,160	424,433,534	413,266,267	1,660,850,904

[1] Including South Georgia, 1,000 square miles, and population 1,003.

Total Imports [2]	Total Exports [2]	Imports from U.K.	Exports to U.K.	Registered Tonnage		Tonnage entered and cleared	Railways Open
				Sailing	Steam		
£	£	£	£	Tons	Tons	Tons	Miles
2,175,662	2,507,330	771,282	297,777	3,489	1,620	778,092	130
78,484	117,186	28,203	11,205	227	—	349,830	—
249,529	229,448	—	7	—	—	108,202	—
1,808,343	1,203,201	722,147	490,534	—	—	2,998,314	586
779,946	457,010	331,693	227,584	—	—	—	62
1,036,996	1,036,127	137,603	90,841	—	—	1,565,638	7
322,392	274,543	222,235	172,908	—	—	—	113
39,845,210	63,272,743	23,200,948	56,121,502	1,961	12,895	10,039,907	8,393
3,182,286	3,278,054	1,669,039	2,743,378	—	—	—	2,406
(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	—	—	—	—
(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	—	—	—	—
(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	—	—	—	—
62,149,967	85,054,742	35,319,170	66,016,102	7,680	16,788	23,967,983	13,102
142,251,108	80,831,034	28,723,812	36,585,189	446,333	889,751	24,589,605	29,304
3,291,480	3,016,094	905,500	704,440	182,047	17,183	2,194,103	770
718,809	587,096	197,057	63,586	4,914	1,829	630,064	25
1,703,356	1,798,597	898,459	725,626	1,963	1,493	984,745	95
687,178	116,586	170,779	2,277	6,207	251	1,278,666	—
858,111	276,115	84,485	55,320			1,247,844	—
27,662	25,947	6,111	80			878,773	—
3,050,479	2,709,288	1,333,352	358,516			4,688,488	195
28,444	13,323	—	—	61,068	7,484	45,737	—
2,189,809	1,514,232	803,006	408,244			8,032,051	28
640,727	763,342	252,088	240,635			2,185,348	—
4,682,325	4,472,577	1,287,982	1,224,429			8,526,354	95
10,977,557	9,573,819	3,766,974	2,287,224	61,068	7,484	20,104,545	318
98,264	1,057,300[4]	82,458	378,843	199	206	375,996	—
159,672,697	96,980,526	34,685,084	40,747,185	652,731	418,257	50,102,724	30,512
848,062,557	697,259,172	—	—	902,718	10,992,078	152,457,000	23,441
2,601,096	1,092,598	1,129,799	49,895	4,521	8,207	22,897,950	8
159,208,704	177,569,345	91,690,228	45,897,819	10,505	94,881	17,451,985	33,484
80,450,208	82,448,256	10,411,808	22,011,918	75,486	70,687	70,167 064	1,529
102,249,489	98,684,052	58,609.805	48,366,273	164,402	423,708	14,692,707	21,610
62,149,967	85,054,742	35,319,170	66,016,102	7,680	16,788	23,967,983	13,102
159,672,697	96,980,526	34,685,084	40,747,185	652,731	418,257	50,102,724	30,512
1,409,454,718	1,289,083,691	231,845,389	228,089,192	1,817,998	12,029,496	357,237,888	123,686

[2] The imports include bullion and specie; and the exports, bullion and specie and re-exports.
[3] Included in figures for S. Africa.
[4] Including exports from S. Georgia valued at 488,425l.

II.—RESOURCES AND PRODUCTS OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

1. Crown Lands. Approximate Area Alienated, Amount Realised, Area Conditionally Alienated, and Area Unalienated up to the End of the Year 1912.

Possessions	Alienated		Conditionally alienated	Unalienated
	Acres	Amount realised	Acres	Acres
		£		
New South Wales	39,076,189[1]	59,270,482	16,569,691	142,413,000
Victoria	23,856,389	32,983,741	6,771,072	25,618,299
South Australia	10,129,969	11,077,399	1,782,451	231,037,276
Northern Territory	473,990[2]	—	—	334,642,810[2]
Western Australia	7,492,051	1,053,500	13,913,348	603,183,401
Queensland	15,874,202	9,233,953	9,577,037	403,668,761
Tasmania	5,005,175	4,182,586[3]	1,310,728	10,462,097
New Zealand[4]	29,072,063	—	2,669	37,220,169
Natal[5]	8,450,000	950,000	2,310,000	6,890,000
Cape of Good Hope	141,500,000	—	—	34,442,598
Jamaica[4]	121,611	48,417	2,401,837	290,643
Trinidad[4]	587,859	—	—	532,141
British Guiana[4]	—	8,461	—	53,144,878
Ceylon	2,221,551[1]	—	—	—
Canada	65,970,000[6]	2,865,000[6]	—	—
E. Africa Protectorate	3,750,000[7]	—	—	—

[1] June 30, 1912. [2] End of 1911. [3] Treasury receipts. [4] Year ended March 31, 1913. [5] Exclusive of Zululand and Northern Territories where about 4,496,000 acres had been granted and leased up to the end of 1912. [6] Lands granted and sold and amount realised from 1897 to 1912 inclusive. [7] Approximate area granted freehold and leasehold since May, 1903.

2. Agricultural Products.

1. Wheat. Area and Yield in 1911 and 1912.

—	Area. Acres		Yield. Bushels	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
British India[1][2]	31,141,000	29,569,000	370,514,666	358,388,800
Australia:				
N. S. Wales[1]	2,379,968	2,230,500	25,080,111	32,466,506
Federal Capital Territory	742	1,014	7,991	20,830
Victoria[1]	2,164,066	2,085,216	20,891,877	26,223,104
S. Australia[1]	2,190,782	2,079,633	20,352,720	21,496,216
Northern Territory	2	3	20	—
W. Australia[1]	612,104	793,096	4,358,904	9,168,594
Tasmania[1]	37,208	25,226	659,615	630,315
Queensland	42,962	124,963	285,109	1,975,505
Commonwealth	7,427,834	7,339,651	71,636,347	91,921,070

[1] For years ended March 31, 1912 and 1913 respectively. [2] Including Native Stat

—	Area. Acres		Yield. Bushels	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
New Zealand[1]	215,528	189,869	7,261,138	5,179,626
Natal	2,345	—	21,693	—
Cape of Good Hope	488,838	—	3,915,018	—
Orange Free State	238,547	—	697,773	—
Transvaal	73,647	—	796,461	—
Canada: Ontario	971,203	882,968	20,222,120	17,342,224
Quebec	71,086	63,100	1,260,000	1,020,000
Nova Scotia	9,917	13,326	218,174	326,498
New Brunswick	13,226	12,636	254,771	248,117
Manitoba	3,339,072	3,123,091	61,058,786	58,433,579
Prince Edward Isl.	30,000	30,700	500,000	550,000
British Columbia	14,470	12,627	424,909	407,592
Alberta	940,164	982,200	20,066,987	20,648,100
Saskatchewan	5,232,248	5,384,092	96,796,588	107,167,700
Malta[1]	8,905	7,924	112,392	242,664
Cyprus[1]	—	—	2,218,774	2,176,497

[1] For years ended March 31, 1912 and 1913 respectively.

2. Barley and Oats. Area and Yield in 1912 or 1912-13.

—	Barley		Oats	
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels
Australia:				
N. S. Wales	16,909	289,562	84,979	1,669,259
Victoria	71,631	1,744,527	439,242	8,323,689
S. Australia	68,964	1,318,714	155,545	1,673,598
W. Australia	5,626	93,418	127,645	2,105,812
Tasmania	8,802	265,908	62,445	2,257,258
Queensland	9,447	146,847	4,232	82,420
Commonwealth	181,387	3,859,116	874,284	16,116,712
New Zealand	37,486	1,377,610	386,786	13,588,924
Canada:				
Ontario	647,382	19,232,275	2,601,735	98,444,807
Quebec	91,300	2,163,000	1,170,400	30,267,000
Nova Scotia	5,978	179,340	98,129	3,532,644
New Brunswick	2,500	69,000	183,805	5,715,644
Manitoba	962,928	33,795,191	1,939,982	87,190,677
Prince Edward I.	4,400	150,000	177,000	7,000,000
British Columbia	2,094	67,932	32,149	1,585,080
Alberta	262,200	6,958,060	1,196,000	35,880,000
Saskatchewan	267,139	8,319,584	2,421,932	107,619,948
Malta	3,928	130,880	—	—
Cyprus	—	1,717,653	—	366,509

3. CANE-SUGAR. AREA AND YIELD IN 1911 AND 1912 (OR 1911–12 AND 1912–13).

—	Area. Acres.		Yield. Cwts.	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
India	2,410,151	2,514,200	49,022,000	51,040,000
Australia	144,283	155,567	3,811,900	3,566,060
Fiji	43,359	45,546	1,452,000	1,377,240
Mauritius	151,704	154,256	3,336,458	4,261,180
Jamaica	34,766	31,753	567,558	197,960[1]
St. Lucia	3,000	3,000	89,240[1]	84,921[1]
Barbados	33,000	33,000	534,580	574,400
St. Kitts & Nevis	16,435	16,143	220,880	213,240
Montserrat	461	500	2,260	7,500
Antigua	16,100	—	231,580	233,920[1]
Trinidad & Tobago	53,389	45,292	814,360	818,720
Brit. Honduras	985	—	6,705	981[1]
Brit. Guiana	72,237	71,907	1,987,366[1]	1,556,418[1]
Union of S. Africa	64,938	—	1,422,018	1,840,000

[1] Domestic Exports.

4. TEA AND COFFEE. AREA AND YIELD IN 1911 AND 1912 (OR 1911–12 AND 1912–13).

—	Acres		Lbs.	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
Tea :				
India[1]	574,575	591,833	268,602,692	295,953,583
Ceylon	580,845	457,277	186,594,055[2]	192,019,591[2]
Mauritius	260	312	88,184	105,820
Fiji	200	200	60,000	60,000
Natal	5,037	—	5,007,091	—
Nyasaland	2,593	2,812	43,876[2]	174,720
Coffee :				
India[1]	—	—	27,001,520[2]	29,901,536[2]
Ceylon	1,512	1,359	37,632[2]	17,472[2]
Queensland	198	196	80,871	131,928
E. Africa Protectorate	1,000	2,000	233,968[2]	282,710[2]
Uganda	3,000	7,430	191,744[2]	373,653[2]
Nyasaland	3,735	2,600	481,600	293,440
S. Nigeria	—	—	12,488[2]	20,160[2]
Jamaica	24,473	22,275	6,725,712[2]	10,033,632[2]
Trinidad	—	—	1,568[2]	37,632[2]
British Honduras	—	—	10,200	10,300
British Guiana	2,984	2,714	136,420[2]	144,800[2]
Federated Malay States	11,313	8,609	1,442,733[2]	1,417,200[2]

[1] Including Native States. [2] Quantities given are Domestic Exports.

5. COCOA. AREA AND YIELD IN 1911 AND 1912 (OR 1911–12 AND 1912–13).

—	Acres		Lbs.[1]	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
Ceylon	43,358	34,535	6,878,928	8,036,448
Seychelles	—	—	4,954	1,720
Fiji	—	—	12,664	8,976
S. Nigeria	—	—	9,858,774	7,593,711
Gold Coast	—	—	88,987,324	86,568,481
Jamaica	13,355	11,286	6,006,438	7,355,600
St. Lucia	6,000	6,050	2,073,600	1,914,528
St. Vincent	1,000	1,000	285,778	224,535
Grenada	—	—	11,243,139	11,316,866
Leeward Islands	—	—	1,131,006	1,334,048
Trinidad and Tobago	322,508	325,503	55,001,392[2]	41,625,625
British Honduras	—	—	20,650	10,400
British Guiana	2,236	2,164	82,800	11,590

[1] Domestic Exports.
[2] Production.

6. WINE. AREA AND YIELD IN 1911 AND 1912 (OR 1911–12 AND 1912–13

—	Acres of Vines		Gallons of Wine	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
N. S. Wales	8,231	8,163	850,210	719,100
Victoria	24,193	24,579	983,423	1,206,111
S. Australia	23,986	25,208	2,921,597	3,974,838
W. Australia	2,821	3,010	162,559	149,132
Queensland	1,371	1,428	57,358	54,627

COTTON. AREA AND YIELD IN 1911 AND 1912 (OR 1911-12 AND 1912-13).

—	Acres		Yield in lbs.	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
India	21,615,000	21,911,000	1,315,200,000	1,758,000,000
Ceylon	767	674	339,572[1]	712,239[1]
Australia	625	441	186,894	150,414
Nyasaland	33,055	33,697	1,359,904[1]	3,237,555[1]
Uganda Prot.	60,920	50,118	8,343,813[2]	10,509,455[2]
E. Africa Prot.	2,000	2,500	166,033[1]	435,000
S. Nigeria Col. and Prot.	—	—	2,238,190[1]	4,372,796[1]
Gold Coast	—	—	9,701[1]	20,395[1]
Bahamas	—	—	13,135[1]	13,301[1]
Jamaica	109	121	17,855[1]	36,229[1]
St. Lucia	30	25	3,917[1]	3,200
St. Vincent	5,068	5,444	538,114[1]	451,950[1]
Barbados	4,669	3,970	726,573	455,689
Grenada	—	—	274,253[1]	380,264[1]
Leeward Islands	7,938	9,214	1,476,219	1,071,915
Trinidad & Tobago	—	—	6,056[1]	—
Malta	1,100	—	187,340	465,983[1]
Cyprus	—	—	3,455,724	3,648,274

[1] Domestic exports of cotton.
[2] Exports of cotton in equivalent of "ginned" cotton.

8. RUBBER. QUANTITY AND VALUE PRODUCED IN 1911 AND 1912 (OR 1911-12 AND 1912-13).

—	Quantity in lbs.		Value in Sterling.	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
			£	£
India[1]	1,002,512	1,638,224	230,603	394,260
Ceylon[1]	6,855,709	14,847,735	1,890,404	3,478,537
Straits Settlements	3,136,841	7,293,446	823,673	1,534,980
Papua[1]	9,601	6,233	2,054	935
Nyasaland Prot.[1]	47,709	61,112	9,154	11,003
Uganda Prot.[1]	33,126	31,829	4,442	4,481
Brit. E. Africa Prot.[1]	135,184	65,450	16,498	8,361
S. Nigeria Col. and Prot.[2]	2,164,286	1,579,200	179,355	125,022
Gold Coast[1]	2,668,667	1,990,699	219,447	168,729
Sierra Leone[2]	41,443	21,970	5,918	2,962
Gambia[1]	10,733	4,335	836	409
Trinidad and Tobago[1]	2,033	4,420	305	1,547
Brit. Honduras[1]	21,362	20,722	3,415	3,556
Brit. Guiana[1]	1,104,697	705,214	140,843	101,547

[1] In these cases the figures represent domestic exports. [2] Total Exports.

9. TOBACCO. AREA AND YIELD IN 1911 AND 1912 (OR 1911-12 AND 1912-13).

—	Acres		Lbs.	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
India (ex-Native States)	998,943	—	—	—
Ceylon	16,241	14,874	—	—
Mauritius	18	15	27,225	22,500
New South Wales	1,501	1,914	1,685,040	1,552,656
Victoria	356	138	412,832	—
Queensland	592	692	476,532	241,920
Fiji	200	114	58,531	29,120
Natal	1,063	—	2,685,037	—
Cape of Good Hope	4,411	—	3,767,179	—
Orange Free State	2,396	—	807,209	—
Transvaal	11,495	—	7,701,774	—
Rhodesia	—	2,635	606,219	1,300,000
Nyasaland Prot.	7,411	10,496	1,949,360	8,391,920
Jamaica	804	769	494,561	—

10. WOOL EXPORTED FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN 1911 AND 1912 (OR 1911-12 AND 1912-13).

—	1911	1912
	Lbs.	Lbs.
India	52,384,758	53,426,568
Australia	766,808,667[1]	738,757,855[1]
New Zealand	169,424,811	188,361,790
Falkland Islands	4,643,781	4,650,771
British South Africa	132,207,029	161,974,684
Canada	747,336	976,606
Cyprus	619,920	518,224
East Africa Protectorate	197,232	202,234

[1] Production in equivalent of wool in the grease. Exports were 649,594,268 lbs. and 621,086,824 lbs. respectively.

11. LIVE STOCK IN 1912-13.

—	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
British India	1,539,945[1]	111,714,190[1]	22,848,043[1]	—
Straits Settlements	2,944	39,279	—	144,924
Ceylon	4,815	1,465,380	90,394	86,548
Mauritius	495[2]	18,533[2]	1,136[2]	5,859[2]
Seychelles	150	1,000	200	6,000
Hong Kong	102	1,317	—	—

[1] Incomplete figures.
[2] Animals on Sugar Estates only.

—	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
Australia	2,408,113	11,577,259	83,244,576	845,255
Papua	372	1,286	144	95
New Zealand	404 284 [3]	2,020,171 [3]	23,750,153	348,754 [3]
Fiji	6,259 [4 5]	44,895 [4]	3,796 [4]	2,027 [4]
Falkland Islands	3,665	7,529	711,367	60
Natal	75,567 [3]	456,087 [3]	1,519,258 [3]	110.332 [3]
Cape of Good Hope	333,962 [3]	2,715,330 [3]	17,134,513 [3]	505,730 [3]
Orange Free State	220,725 [3]	1,286,234 [3]	8,587,638 [3]	162,656 [3]
Transvaal	89,160 [3]	1,339,298 [3]	3,415,250 [3]	302,882 [3]
Swaziland	600	58,000	164,000	9,000
Basutoland	87,997 [3]	437,411 [3]	1,368,999 [3]	—
Bechuanaland	1,632 [3]	323,911 [3]	358,336 [6]	—
Rhodesia	20,445 [3 5]	855,000	299,944 [3]	1,792
Nyasaland	237 [5]	63,467	22,567	21,591
Uganda Prot.	4	731,548	501,294	—
E. Africa	1,256	775,000	6,500,000	3,000
St. Helena	152 [3]	1,271 [3]	4,446 [3]	282 [3]
Ontario	742,139	2,624,780	1,021,848	1,702,652
Quebec	369,500	1,483,200	519,800	656,900
Nova Scotia	61,042	241,130	152,892	94,993
New Brunswick	65,582	223,643	148,723	85,905
Manitoba	273,395	429,274	42,085	216,640
Prince Edward Isl.	33,000	105,248	80,250	40,196
British Columbia	38,752	54,322	18,645	15,973
Alberta	557,571	944,464	366,946	536,915
Saskatchewan	592,220	820,825	128,198	324,880
Newfoundland	13,694 [3]	39,472 [3]	97,597 [3]	26,956 [3]
Bahamas	1,321	1,692	11,299	—
Turk's & Caicos Is.	75	500	50	250
Jamaica	53,876	116,236	11,660	30,800
Barbados	2,503	—	—	—
Grenada	1,493 [3]	5,101 [3]	—	—
Virgin Islands	260	—	—	—
Montserrat	256	—	—	—
Dominica	589	—	—	—
Trinidad & Tobago	5,203	14,090	1,959	7,971
Bermuda	1,183	1,241 [3]	—	—
British Guiana	2,160	71,500	17,500	16,600
Gibraltar	284	225	18	—
Malta	9,370 [5]	4,500	15,493	4,028
Cyprus	69,304 [5]	60,909	256,276 [7]	40,424

[3] Year 1911.
[4] Excluding animals owned by natives.
[5] Including mules and asses.
[6] Including goats.
[7] Sheep 1 year old and upwards.

3. MINERAL PRODUCTION.

1. GOLD. OUTPUT IN OUNCES AND VALUE IN STERLING IN 1911 AND 1912 (OR 1911–12 AND 1912–13).

—	1911	1912	1911	1912
	Ozs.	Ozs.	£	£
India (including Native States)	583,567	590,555	2,238,143	2,271,806
New South Wales	181,121	165,295	769,353	702,129
Victoria	504,000	480,131	2,140,855	2,039,464
South Australia	3,531	6,592	15,000	28,000
Northern Territory	7,277	5,337	30,910	22,671
Western Australia	1,370,868	1,282,659	5,823,075	5,448,385
Tasmania	31,101	37,973	132,108	161,300
Queensland	386,165	347,946	1,640,323	1,477,979
Papua	18,497	17,047	68,803	60,628
New Zealand	427,346	343,163	1,815,251	1,345,131
Natal	1,706	1,242	7,246	5,276
Cape of Good Hope	73	38	310	162
Transvaal	8,249,461	9,107,512	35,041,485	38,686,250
Swaziland	14,781	13,011	62,783	55,266
Bechuanaland Prot.	5,475	1,352	22,243	5,709
S. Rhodesia	628,521	642,807	2,647,896	2,707,369
Gold Coast	253,977	352,957	1,079,024	1,499,469
Canada	473,160	611,855	2,010,555	2,600,030
British Guiana	50,274	51,765	183,290	188,942

2. SILVER. OUTPUT IN OUNCES AND VALUE IN 1911 AND 1912.

—	Output		Value	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
	Ozs.	Ozs.	£	£
British India (including native states)	—	—	11,575	11,829
New South Wales	1,767,496	2,389,195	177,095	251,652
Victoria	19,147	17,424	2,135	2,200
South Australia	1,400	2,700	140	326
Western Australia [1]	167,653	138,039	18,333	16,353
Tasmania [2]	—	—	253,361	309,096
Queensland	549,015	569,181	56,305	66,188
New Zealand	1,311,043	801,165	131,587	84,739
Transvaal	896,539	1,018,842 [3]	98,498	124,355
S. Rhodesia	187,641	176,532	19,320	20,010
Canada	32,559,044	31,955,560	3,587,382	3,996,084

[1] Domestic exports.
[2] Value of silver-lead bullion and ore produced.
[3] Quantity and value of silver extracted from gold and base metal ores.

3. Copper. Output and Value in 1912.

—	Output in Tons				Total Value
	Ingots, &c.	Blister, &c.	Matte, &c.	Ore, &c.	
					£
British India (including Native States)	—	—	—	9,619	18,709
N. S. Wales	8,990	—	—	2,044	579,791
Victoria	36[2]	—	—	—	2,088[2]
S. Australia	6,295	—	—	—	461,500
Northern Territory	377	—	—	—	8,998
W. Australia	—	—	—	9,564[1]	60,587
Tasmania	—	5,13	—	1,892	440,444
Queensland	—	—	23,130	—	1,698,280
Papua[1]	—	—	—	567[1]	9,681
Cape of Good Hope	—	—	—	15,135	507,886
Transvaal	—	—	—	1,446	49,142
N. Rhodesia	—	—	—	—	57,170
Canada	1,413	—	—	—	2,614,368
Newfoundland[1]	34,747	—	—	32,057[1]	41,283

[1] Domestic exports [2] Year 1911.

4. Iron Ore. Output and Value in 1912.

—	Tons	Value
		£
India (including Native States)	580,029	47,044
N. S. Wales	55,170	130,708[1]
S. Australia (*Ironstone Flux*)	42,200	26,375
Queensland (*Ironstone Flux*)	15,526	9,035
S. Rhodesia	61,839	154,600
Canada	156,250	89,331
Newfoundland (*Domestic exports*)	1,016,930	229,939

[1] Value of Pig Iron in the ore smelted in the State.

5. Tin. Production (Ore and Metal) in 1912.

—	Ore	Metal	Value
	Tons	Tons	£
British India	—	—	50,944
New South Wales	900	1,175	338,074
Victoria	48	—	5,733
Northern Territory	270[1]	—	27,001[1]
W. Australia	575[1]	—	70,578[1]
Tasmania	3,713	—	543,103
Queensland	3,230	—	364,503
Transvaal	2,618	—	367,699
Swaziland	385	—	37,946
N. Nigeria	2,803[1]	—	336,330[1]
Straits Settlements	11[1]	—	1,557[1]
Federated Malay States:[1]			
Perak	22,640[2]	5,767	5,757,396
Selangor	11,525[2]	3,677	3,079,388
Negri Sembilan	1,726[2]	4	349,769
Pahang	1,707[2]	956	628,597

[1] Domestic Exports. [2] Estimated quantities of tin in the tin ore exported, calculated at 70 per cent. of the gross weight exported.

6. Miscellaneous Minerals. Output in 1911 and 1912.

—	1911	1912	1911	1912
			£	£
Asbestos:	Tons of 2,000lbs.	Tons of 2,000lbs.		
Canada	127,414	131,260	604,972	612,429
Petroleum:	Gallons	Gallons		
India	225,792,094	249,083,518	884,398	975,278
Canada	10,188,220	8,516,680	73,398	70,927
Manganese Ore:	Tons of 2,240lbs.	Tons of 2,240lbs.		
British India	670,290	637,444	648,801	884,404

7. COAL PRODUCTION. QUANTITY AND VALUE IN 1911 AND 1912.

Possessions.	1911	1912	1911	1912
	Tons	Tons	£	£
British India [1]	12,715,534	14,706,339	2,502,616	3,310,365
Labuan	5,625	—	3,281	—
N. S. Wales	8,691,604	9,885,815[2]	3,167,165	3,660,015
Victoria	659,998	593,155	301,142	259,321
Western Australia	249,899	295,079	111,154	135,857
Tasmania	57,067	53,560	26,214	24,568
Queensland	891,568	902,166	323,998	328,264
New Zealand	2,066,073	2,177,615	1,126,086	1,190,472
Natal	2,392,456	2,468,811	725,448	771,755
Cape of Good Hope	79,485	66,697	51,550	41,257
Orange Free State	430,973	469,160	137,616	141,380
Transvaal	3,878,286	4,242,723	1,020,539	1,044,986
S. Rhodesia	189,758	192,982	92,193	73,268
Canada :				
Nova Scotia	6,253,946	6,949,900	—	—
New Brunswick	49,805	39,982	—	—
Alberta	1,349,139	2,893,373	—	—
Saskatchewan	184,624	201,198	—	—
Yukon	2,536	8,254	—	—
British Columbia	2,270,118	2,865,176	—	—
Total Canada	10,110,168	12,957,883	5,440,572	7,403,915
Sarawak	44,242	39,588	—	27,712

[1] Including Native States. [2] Excluding coal converted into coke.

4. SAVINGS BANKS. DEPOSITORS AND DEPOSITS IN 1912 OR 1912-13.

	Depositors	Deposits		Depositors	Deposits
	No.	£		No.	£
British India, P.O.	1,500,884	12,599,029	St. Helena, Govt.	135	12,283
Straits Settlements, P.O.	5,107	95,902	Nyasaland Prot., Govt.	226	3,928
Ceylon, P.O.	97,347	224,831	Newfoundland, Govt	8,161	686,874
,, Govt.	38,146	352,019	Canada, P.O.	146,084	8,785,171
Mauritius, Govt.	28,318	217,417	,, Other.	—	11,108 000
Seychelles, Govt.	390	4,593	Jamaica, Govt.	37,255	316 971
N. S. Wales, Trustee	143,581	8,243,408	Turk's & Caicos Is., Govt.	349	3 070
,, Govt.	459,989	20,128,493	Bahamas, P.O.	2,180	26,194
Victoria, Trustee	703,084	22,232,197	St. Lucia, Govt.	1,649	20,150
Queensland, Govt.	168,438	8,463,504	St. Vincent, Govt.	1,194	18,935
S. Australia, Trustee	252,131	8,506,090	Grenada, Govt.	1,806	28,096
W. Australia, Govt.	117,913	4,560,896	Barbados, Govt.	20,752	435,331
Tasmania, Govt.	26,817	787,101	St. Christopher, Govt	813	28,602
,, Joint Stock	41,295	1,146,988	Antigua, Govt.	2,078	44.522
New Zealand, P.O.	432,199	16,350,257	Montserrat, Govt.	231	5 257
,, Other	71,728	1,713,288	Dominica, Govt.	883	16,987
Fiji, Govt.	530	10,783	Virgin Is., Govt.	103	662
Cape Colony, Private	9,881	391,831	Trinidad & Tobago, Govt.	23,695	395,504
Union of South Africa, Govt.	248,110	5,635,351	Bermuda Govt.[1]	2,297	42,336
Swaziland, Govt	141	2,012	Brit. Honduras, G.	738	20,788
S. Rhodesia, P.O.	4,788	123,165	Brit. Guiana, P.O.	27,184	280,514
Uganda, Treasury	335	5,118	Falkland Is., Govt.	494	70,574
E. Africa Prot., P.O.	2,064	32,975	Malta, Govt.	7,444	537,368
S. Nigeria, P.O.	4,703	41,651	Gibraltar, Govt.	4,518	153,854
Gold Coast, P.O.	3,557	38,577	Cyprus, Govt.	198	4,536
Sierra Leone, P.O.	6 474	104,584			
Gambia, Treasury	546	5,378			

[1] Year 1911.

PRELIMINARY RETURNS OF ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF CEREALS AND POTATOES IN 1913.

Countries	Wheat		Barley		Oats	
	Acres	Quarters	Acres	Quarters	Acres	Quarters
BRITISH EMPIRE :						
United Kingdom[1]	1,790,376	7,087,024	1,930,052	8,204,057	3,961,429	20,660,967
Australia	8,929,050	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	9,816,300	25,946,875	1,480,800	5,821,760	9,646,400	42,654,526
New Zealand	166,928	—	31,986	—	861,840	—
FOREIGN COUNTRIES :						
Algeria	—	—	3,150,611	6,002,090	588,292	1,842,981
Argentina	16,285,310	16,488,167	417,480	964,250	3,085,080	7,206,885
Austria	2,996,382	7,282,718	2,697,880	9,197,093	4,705,229	19,892,959
Belgium	393,950	1,379,775	84,059	497,349	671,084	4,596,126
Bulgaria	2,544,100	7,576,250	568,100	1,928,500	419,900	1,412,521
Chile	1,151,020	1,497,802	128,500	688,750	—	—
Denmark	—	557,783	—	3,127,214	—	5,430,506
France	16,162,568	38,954,128	1,877,694	6,028,050	9,876,888	38,895,096
Germany	4,876,000	21,378,598	4,084,918	20,289,680	10,962,248	68,630,445
Hungary[2]	8,646,062	20,828,497	3,022,415	9,458,554	3,120,984	18,540,488
Italy	11,836,734	26,793,298	619,476	1,295,952	1,250,814	4,457,096
Japan	1,225,861	3,377,349	—	—	120,042	553,119
Luxemburg	27,442	36,597	2,964	10,579	76,570	288,228
Netherlands	139,802	596,496	66,354	295,420	342,169	2,589,231
Norway	—	39,380	—	387,927	—	1,421,422
Roumania	4,009,069	10,082,938	1,389,471	3,811,759	1,289,708	4,256,471
Russia, European	62,041,608	104,693,888	30,177,682	65,954,455	41,759,784	112,891,696
Siberia and the Steppes, 10 Govts.	13,096,965	17,245,804	1,081,028	1,984,787	5,782,015	13,666,892
Spain	9,410,124	13,758,384	3,792,858	7,646,905	1,840,709	2,751,877
Switzerland	104,642	488,504	12,800	58,998	80,681	522,097
Tunis	1,235,000	688,750	988,000	771,400	133,890	428,846
United States of America	49,601,000	91,291,840	7,255,000	21,004,081	38,841,099	155,008,247

Countries	Rye		Maize		Potatoes	
	Acres	Quarters	Acres	Quarters	Acres	Tons
BRITISH EMPIRE :						
United Kingdom[1]	63,419	—	—	—	1,178,418	7,604,606
Canada	127,200	319,875	272,050	1,760,750	462,600	1,918,660
New Zealand	—	—	5,997	—	—	—
FOREIGN COUNTRIES :						
Argentina	227,240	390,292	—	—	—	—
Austria	4,850,546	13,215,860	704,986	1,608,717	—	—
Belgium	640,943	2,490,982	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria	456,950	1,262,708	1,605,500	5,280,417	—	—
Denmark	—	2,185,251	—	—	—	—
Egypt	—	—	1,698,986	—	3,747,099	13,776,373
France	2,957,084	6,381,100	1,159,591	—	3,427,717	—
Germany	15,842,923	56,121,159	—	—	1,562,846	4,995,889
Hungary[2]	2,899,706	6,582,078	6,418,878	22,662,074	721,981	1,766,816
Italy	306,527	651,925	3,677,5884	12,934,6674	—	—
Japan	—	—	138,380	415,067	—	—
Luxemburg	26,140	82,602	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	562,078	1,780,490	—	—	—	666,189
Norway	—	117,911	—	—	25,058	—
Roumania	223,740	449,495	5,303,018	13,775,000	—	—
Russia, European	71,829,522	113,862,984	4,218,790	8,490,888	—	—
Siberia and the Steppes, 10 Govts.	3,008,784	3,500,971	17,628	45,839	—	—
Spain	1,902,752	2,918,521	1,148,550	2,998,750	—	—
Switzerland	59,907	204,329	5,211	14,536	—	—
Tunis	—	—	27,170[3]	16,071[3]	—	—
United States of America	2,184,000	4,216,427	106,884,000	298,517,660	3,665,000	7,304,000

[1] Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands. [2] Including Croatia and Slavonia.
[3] Includes Sc [4] Late sown Maize only.

SUGAR-BEET AREAS IN EUROPE.

The comparative areas sown in sugar beets in the different countries of Europe in 1912 and 1913, respectively, are shown in the following table. The statistics are in hectares [1 hectare = 2·47 acres]:

Countries	1912	1913	Increase (+) or decrease (−).	Countries	1912	1913	Increase (+) or decrease (−).
	Hectares	Hectares	Per cent.		Hectares	Hectares	Per cent.
Russia	768,296	743,058	− 2·6	Roumania	14,363	16,000	+11·4
Germany	547,850	527,436	− 3·7	Bulgaria	—	4,000	—
Austria-Hungary	448,500	425,100	− 5·2	Servia	8,950	3,000	−66·5
France	228,500	207,600	− 9·1	England	1,500	1,600	+ 6·7
Holland	69,022	60,981	−11·6	Switzerland	—	1,150	—
Italy	55,000	55,000	—	Total hectares	2,297,213	2,202,492	—
Belgium	66,000	54,800	−16·9				
Spain	37,000	43,000	+16·2				
Denmark	30,000	30,900	+ 3·0	Total acres	5,674,116	5,439,983	− 4·1
Sweden	27,232	28,777	+ 5·6				

WORLD'S PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF COCOA.

Cocoa Crop[1] of the World.

Countries.	1909	1910	1911	1912[2]
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
Gold Coast	20,534	28,112	40,357	39,500
Ecuador	31,564	36,305	38,804	35,500
San Thomé	30,261	36,665	35,000	35,500
Brazil	33,818	29,158	34,994	30,500
Trinidad	23,390	26,231	22,580	18,900
San Domingo	14,818	16,628	19,828	20,900
Venezuela	16,848	17,251	17,381	12,500
Other Countries	35,100	34,217	35,294	36,700
Total	206,333	219,562	244,238	230,000

[1] The crop figures represent *exports* from the producing countries each year.
[2] Preliminary figures.

Raw Cocoa Consumption of the World.

Countries.	1909	1910	1911	1912[1]
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
United States	53,370	50,315	58,965	67,000
Germany	40,725	43,941	50,855	55,100
France	23,254	25,068	27,340	26,900
United Kingdom	24,264	24,082	25,396	28,100
Netherlands	19,387	19,187	23,586	24,900
Switzerland	6,684	9,089	9,852	10,800
Other Countries	27,200	29,484	34,044	37,700
Total	194,893	201,166	229,988	250,000

[1] Preliminary figures. *Note.*—Metric ton = 2204·6 lbs.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF SILK.

The following statistics, which have been published by the Lyons Silk Merchants Syndicate, show the estimated world's production of silk in 1912, together with the definite figures for the previous year:—

	1911	1912 (Estimate)
	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
Western Europe:—		
France	402,000	505,000
Italy	3,490,000	4,105,000
Spain	88,000	78,000
Austria-Hungary	350,000	302,000
Total	4,330,000	4,990,000
Levant and Central Asia:—		
Turkey-in-Asia	1,270,000	945,000
Turkey-in-Europe—Salonica and Adrianople	375,000	260,000
Balkan States	170,000	145,000
Greece and Crete	62,000	50,000
Caucasus	480,000	395,000
Persia and Turkestan (exports)	603,000	505,000
Total	2,960,000	2,300,000
Far East:—		
China—Exports from Shanghai	5,940,000	6,400,000
,, ,, ,, Canton	1,730,000	2,255,000
Japan—Exports from Yokohama	9,870,000	10,620,000
India—Exports from Bengal and Cashmere	224,000	160,000
Indo-China—Exports from Saigon and Haiphong	16,000	15,000
Total	17,280,000	19,450,000
Grand Total	24,570,000	26,740,000

Kilogs. = 2·2 lbs.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1913.

Countries	Number of Spinning Spindles in work. Actual Returns	Consumption in Actual Bales					Total World. Estimated Number of Spinning Spindles
		American	East Indian	Egyptian	Sundries	Total	
Great Britain	49,805,768	3,281,569	47,685	351,406	144,493	3,825,153	55,652,820
Germany	10,393,928	1,258,507	175,425	102,241	43,504	1,579,787	11,186,028
Russia	7,130,843	376,886	16,014	67,084	1,481,778	1,941,762	9,219,557
France	7,228,583	787,594	93,141	77,787	28,160	986,682	7,400,000
India	4,744,710	78,528	1,622,909	893	1,098	1,698,428	6,084,878
Austria	4,909,458	626,704	154,138	32,910	23,313	837,065	4,969,458
Italy	4,332,131	537,917	164,945	17,584	23,504	743,950	4,600,000
Spain	1,835,428	261,611	31,160	18,713	17,625	329,109	2,000,000
Japan	2,288,892	423,131	987,527	16,011	154,113	1,580,782	2,300,000
Switzerland	1,267,804	58,833	3,217	26,304	978	89,327	1,396,062
Belgium	1,492,258	171,010	82,409	810	3,149	257,378	1,492,258
Sweden	381,935	78,465	2,538	177	1,258	82,433	534,000
Portugal	450,000	59,125	632	1,020	12,860	73,637	480,000
Holland	478,682	67,713	10,927	222	5,947	84,809	378,682
Denmark	89,556	24,549	63	*none*	900	25,512	89,556
Norway	74,572	9,416	1,491	*none*	592	11,499	74,572
United States of America	31,505,000	5,558,000	?	201,000	32,000	5,786,000	31,505,000
Canada	812,495	107,361	*none*	304	152	107,817	855,993
Mexico, Brazil, &c.	673,608	3,342	50	2,862	230,052	236,306	3,200,000
Total	129,895,651	13,760,261	3,394,271	917,328	2,205,526	20,277,386	148,452,659
Totals Aug. 31, 1912	126,737,182	13,957,880	3,116,768	701,985	2,055,814	19,831,898	140,603,108
Aug. 31, 1911	121,277,197	11,559,401	3,647,714	664,822	1,947,133	17,819,070	137,275,752
Aug. 31, 1910	119,473,025	11,145,178	3,688,912	689,596	1,561,825	17,060,511	133,334,794

COAL.

Coal production and consumption in 1912 are given as follows :—

Country.	Quantity Produced.	Value of Coal Produced.	Persons Employed in Coal Mining.	Quantity Produced per Person Employed.	Quantity Consumed.[4]	Consumption per Head of Population.
	1,000 Tons.	1,000 £		Tons.	1,000 Tons	Tons.
British Empire :—						
United Kingdom	260,416	117,921	1,068,751	244	174,782	3·88
British India	14,706	3,310	132,567	111	14,559	0·05
Canada	12,958	7,404	27,437	472	24,781	3·32
Australia	11,730	4,418	21,642	542	7,923	1·71
New Zealand	2,178	1,190	4,328	503	2,312	2·28
Union of South Africa	7,248	1,999	21,202	342	5,892	0·95
Foreign Countries :—						
Austria	15,544	6,775	75,114	207	26,110[3]	0·52[3]
Belgium	22,603	15,218	145,670	155	25,364	3·35
France	39,745[1]	25,257[1]	198,998[1]	200[1]	58,624[1]	1·48[1]
Germany	172,065	90,464	628,307[2]	248[2]	140,741	2·12
Italy	—	—	—	—	9,870	0·28
Japan	17,349[2]	5,615[2]	145,412[2]	119[2]	12,348[2]	0·24[2]
Russian Empire	25,998[2]	—	—	—	31,719[2]	0·19[2]
Spain	3,605[2]	2,040[2]	24,811[2]	145[2]	6,140[2]	0·31[2]
Sweden	355[1]	159[1]	2,147	165	5,367[1]	0·96[1]
United States	477,202	144,918	722,662	660	459,488	4·82

[1] Provisional figures. [2] Year 1911. [3] Austria-Hungary in 1911.
[4] The difference between the quantity consumed and the quantity produced represents net imports (*i.e.* imports *less* exports) or net exports (exports *less* imports).

IRON AND STEEL.

The production of Iron Ore, Manganese Ore, Pig Iron, and Steel, in the principal producing countries in 1912 is given as follows :—

Countries	Production in Thousands of Tons			
	Iron Ore	Manganese Ore	Pig Iron	Steel
Algeria	1,206	—	—	—
Australia	118	—	33	—
Austria-Hungary	4,640[2]	24[2]	2,081[2]	2,642
Belgium	165	—	2,264	2,475
Bosnia and Herzegovina	157	5	52	88
Brazil	—	152[1]	—	—
Canada	156	—	906[3]	853
China	110[1]	—	70[1][2]	3
Cuba	1,399[1]	—	—	—
Finland	10[2]	—	10[2]	—
France	18,744	6[2]	4,870	4,333
Germany (including Luxemburg)	32,190	86[2]	17,582	17,024
Greece	519[2]	1[2]	—	—
India (British)	580	637	—	—
Italy	573	3	374	903
Japan	—	9	56	—
Newfoundland	1,017[1]	—	—	—
Norway	217[2]	—	—	—
Russia (excluding Finland)	8,054	661[2]	4,119	4,416
Spain	8,633[2]	6[2]	402[2]	282[2]
Sweden	6,593	5	689	507
United Kingdom	13,790	4	8,751	6,906
United States	55,150	2	29,727	31,251
Approximate total for world	152,000	1,700[2]	72,000	71–72,000

[1] Exports. [2] Year 1911. [3] Incomplete.

LIGNITE.

The production of Lignite in 1912 is given as follows :—

Country.	Quantity Produced. Tons.	Value £	Country.	Quantity Produced. Tons.	Value £
German Empire	79,634,000	8,635,000	Spain	248,000[3]	—
France	739,000[1]	320,000[1]	Bosnia & Herzegovina	757,000[3]	—
Italy	653,000[2]	—	Greece	1,000[4]	—
Austria	25,861,000	5,877,000	Bulgaria	241,000[3]	—
Hungary	8,024,000[3]	3,217,000	Roumania	203,000[3]	—
			Servia	268,000[3]	—

[1] Provisional figures. [3] Year 1911.
[2] Including anthracite and bituminous schist. [4] Year 1910.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD.

The following information is taken from "The Statist" of 28th February, 1914 :—

—	Aggregate Gold Output from 1850 to 1913 inclusive	Output in 1913 only
	£	£
Victoria	293,387,000	1,847,000
Western Australia	114,880,000	5,582,000
New Zealand	82,461,000	1,460,000
Queensland	78,096,000	1,119,000
New South Wales	61,436,000	636,000
Tasmania	6,791,000	160,000
South Australia	3,556,000	46,000
Australasia (since 1851)	640,607,000	10,850,000
United States (since 1849)	722,294,000	18,206,000
Canada (since 1862)	63,994,000	3,155,000
India (since 1880)	42,381,000	2,390,000
West Africa (since 1880)	12,050,000	1,635,000
Transvaal (since 1884)	401,000,000	37,000,000
Rhodesia (since 1898)	25,282,000	2,908,000
Other Countries	543,613,000	18,581,000
Total	2,451,221,000	94,720,000

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM IN 1912.

—	Metric Tons.	Per cent of total.
United States	29,615,096	63·25
Russia	9,317,700	19·87
Mexico	2,207,762	4·71
Roumania	1,806,942	3·70
Dutch East Indies	1,478,132	3·09
Galicia	1,187,007	2·43
India	989,801	2·08
Peru	238,486	0·50
Japan	222,854	0·48
Germany	140,000	0·28
Canada	32,612	0·07
Italy	12,000	0·02
Other countries	33,333	0·07
Total	47,276,725	100·00

THE WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING.

The World's Shipbuilding in recent years has been as follows:—

Year.	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	Total.
	Gross Tons.	Gross Tons.	Gross Tons.
1906	1,828,343	1,091,420	2,919,763
1907	1,607,890	1,170,198	2,778,088
1908	929,669	903,617	1,833,286
1909	991,066	610.991	1,602,057
1910	1,143,169	814,684	1,957,853
1911	1,803,844	846,296	2,650,140
1912	1,738,514	1,163,255	2,901,769
1913	1,932,153	1,400,729	3,332,882

THE WORLD'S NAVIES.

The following table shows the number of vessels, built and building, in the fleets of certain countries on the 1st January, 1914, omitting battleships, battle cruisers, and cruisers, launched prior to 1st January, 1894 (except that a certain number of cruisers lately classed as Protected Cruisers First Class have been entered, although over 20 years of age). Vessels are not classed as "built" until they have completed their trials and are ready for commissioning:—

Class	Great Britain	France	Russia	Germany	Italy	Austria-Hungary	United States	Japan
Battleships—								
Built	58	21	8	35	9	14	30	17
Building	14	10	7	6	5	2	6	2
Coast Defence Vessels, Armoured—								
Built	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Battle Cruisers—								
Built	9	—	—	4	—	—	—	1
Building	1	—	4	3	—	—	—	3
Cruisers—								
Built	47	24	12	9	9	2	17	15
Light Cruisers—								
Built	65	8	2	43	14	9	18	19
Building	20	—	8	6	4	3	—	—
Torpedo Vessels & Depôt Ships—								
Built	25	3	—	—	3	11	2	3
Building	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Torpedo Boat Destroyers—								
Built	201	80	95	132	30	15	52	51
Building	36	7	45	12	16	3	14	2
Torpedo Boats—								
Built	106	153	25	80	94	58	21	35
Building	—	—	—	—	1	27	—	—
Submarines—								
Built	69	50	25	24	18	6	29	13
Building	29	26	18	(?)	2	5	21 e	2

MERCANTILE MARINE OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

The following statement shows the number and tonnage of steamers of 100 tons gross and upwards and of sailing vessels of 100 tons net and upwards belonging to various countries, as recorded in Lloyd's Register for 1913–14:—

Country	Steam Vessels of 100 tons gross and upwards		Sailing Vessels of 100 tons net and upwards		Total of Sailing and Steam Vessels	
	No.	Gross Tonnage	No.	Net Tonnage	No.	Total Tonnage (Gross for Steamers; net for Sailing Vessels).
British Empire:—						
United Kingdom	8,514	18,278,944	700	422,293	9,214	18,696,237
Colonies	1,495	1,575,228	578	160,083	2,073	1,735,306
France	987	1,793,810	565	407,854	1,552	2,201,164
Germany	2,019	4,743,046	802	339,015	2,821	5,082,061
Italy	591	1,274,127	523	247,815	1,114	1,521,942
Austria Hungary	419	1,010,347	8	1,067	427	1,011,414
Norway	1,597	1,870,798	594	587,097	2,191	2,457,890
Sweden	1,048	943,926	398	103,344	1,486	1,047,270
Denmark	552	711,094	259	50,960	811	762,054
United States:—						
Sea	1,209	1,971,903	1,487	1,026,554	2,696	2,998,457
Northern Lakes	593	2,285,836	34	96,854	627	2,382,690
Philippine Islands	69	44,555	8	1,934	77	46,489

AVERAGE OFFICIAL BANK-RATE OF DISCOUNT, 1903-1913.

—	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Amsterdam	3·40	3·24	2·68	4·00	5·10	3·38	2·88	4·28	3·45	4·00	4·50
Berlin	3·84	4·22	3·81	5·00	6·03	4·76	3·92	4·85	4·40	4·95	5·87
Berne	4·06	4·05	4·05	4·76	4·94	3·74	3.25	3·51	3·70	4·20	4·81
Brussels	3·17	3·00	3·18	3·84	4·95	3·50	3·00	4·12	4·16	4·41	5·00
Bucharest	5·00	8·00	5·00	5·00	5·70	5·29	5·00	5·00	5·00	5·17	6·00
Lisbon	5·50	5·50	5·50	5·50	5·50	5·99	6·00	6·00	6·00	6·00	5·74
London	3·75	3·30	3·00	4·27	4·93	3·00	3·10	3·72	3·47	3·77	4·77
Madrid	4·15	4·50	4·50	4·50	4·50	4·50	4·50	4·50	4·50	4·50	4·50
Paris	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·47	3·04	3·00	3·00	3·14	3·38	4·00
Rome	4·65	5·88	5·68	7·27	7·12	5·99	4·99	4·50	4·50	5·00	6·00
St. Petersburg	3·50	3·50	3·70	4·33	4·89	4·25	4·00	4·19	4·40	5·15	5·96
Vienna	5·00	5·00	5·00	5·00	5·07	5·04	5·00	5·00	5·18	5·56	5·72
Bombay	5·08	4·80	5·14	6·44	6·00	5·95	5·02	5·18	5·00	5·00	5·82
Calcutta	4·92	4·64	5·10	6·44	6·12	5·87	5·08	5·58	5·58	5·41	6·00

COST OF LIVING, PRICES, WAGES, UNEMPLOYMENT, &c., IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Cost of Living.

An enquiry into the Cost of Living of the working classes in industrial towns in the United Kingdom, undertaken by the Board of Trade in 1912, showed that, between October 1905 and October 1912, there was an average increase in the cost of workmen's rent, food, coal, and clothing, taken together, of probably about 10 per cent., and that, in certain selected occupations (building, engineering, and printing), there was a much less than proportionate rise in wages.

Prices.

The course of prices since 1900 is shown by the following series of index numbers compiled by the Board of Trade. The first represents the percentage variations in the retail prices of 28 articles of food commonly consumed by the working classes in London; the second represents similar changes in the retail prices of 11 articles of food as recorded

by retailers in 77 provincial towns in the United Kingdom; and the third series represents changes in the wholesale prices of 47 articles (including coal and metals, raw textile materials, food, drink, and tobacco, and miscellaneous articles) in the United Kingdom:—

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES.

Year	Retail prices of Food in London. (Prices in 1900=100)	Retail prices of Food in 77 Provincial Towns. (Prices in 1907=100)	Wholesale Prices in United Kingdom (Prices in 1900=100)			
			Coal and Metals	Raw Textile Materials	Food, Drink, and Tobacco	Total of 47 Articles
1900	100·0	—	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1901	100·4	—	82·2	93·3	100·1	96·7
1902	101·0	—	76·1	92·3	101·4	96·4
1903	102·8	—	74·1	101·7	100·6	96·9
1904	102·4	—	70·9	112·9	101·2	98·2
1905	102·8	—	71·3	106·7	101·2	97·6
1906	102·0	—	78·3	121·1	101·0	100·8
1907	105·0	100 0	86·9	127·4	105·5	106·0
1908	107·5	102·4	78·5	109·8	107·0	103·0
1909	107·6	104·2	73·6	112·4	108·7	104·1
1910	109·4	106·1	76·6	136·2	109·2	108·8
1911	109·4	104·2	74·7	128·9	111·6	109·4
1912	114·5	107·8	84·9	119·6	119·9	114·9
1913	114·8	—	92·5	134·8	117·7	116·5

WAGES

Variations in the rates of Wages in certain groups of occupations in the United Kingdom since 1900 are shown in the following table:—

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES. (1900=100.)

Year.	Building Trades.	Coal Heavers.	Engineering Trades.	Textiles.	Ordinary Agricultural Labourers.	Unweighted mean of preceding columns.
1900	100·0	100 0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1901	100·0	94·0	100·3	100·0	101·1	99·1
1902	100·0	87·5	100·3	100·0	101·1	97·8
1903	100·0	84·9	99·9	100·0	101·1	97·2
1904	100·0	82·8	99·9	100·0	101·1	96·7
1905	100·0	81·0	100·1	102·7	101·4	97·0
1906	100·0	83·4	100·8	106·2	101·7	98·4
1907	100·0	96·8	102·0	108·9	101·7	101·8
1908	100·0	93·3	101·7	108·9	102·3	101·2
1909	100·0	89·2	101·3	107·1	102·3	100·0
1910	100·0	89·7	102·0	107·1	102·8	100·3
1911	100·0	88·8	103·3	107·1	103·1	100·5
1912	101·1	93·8	104·2	110·7	105·1	103·0

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The average percentage of certain trade unionists unemployed in each year from 1900 as reported to the Board of Trade, is given as follows:—

1900	2·5	1907	3·7
1901	3 3	1908	7·8
1902	4·0	1909	7·7
1903	4·7	1910	4·7
1904	6·0	1911	3·0
1905	5·0	1912	3·2
1906	3·6	1913	2·1

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS.

Some statistics respecting Strikes and Lock-outs are given in the following table:—

Year.	Number of disputes begun in each year.	Number of work-people on strike, locked out, or thrown out of work at the establishments where disputes occurred.	Aggregate duration of disputes in working days, irrespective of year in which the disputes began.
1900	648	188,538	3,152,694
1901	642	179,546	4,142,287
1902	442	256,667	3,479,255
1903	387	116,901	2,338,668
1904	355	87,208	1,484,220
1905	358	93,503	2,470,189
1906	486	217,773	3,028,816
1907	601	147,498	2,162,151
1908	399	295,507	10,834,189
1909	436	300,819	2,773,986
1910	531	515,165	9,894,831
1911	903	961,980	10,319,591
1912	857	1,463,281	40,914,675
1913	1,462	677,254	11,491,000

The abnormal figures for 1912 are due to the national Coal Strike in March and April, which involved about one million workers and reached an estimated aggregate duration of 30,800,000 working days.

COURSE OF FOOD PRICES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

The changes in the retail prices of certain articles of food, weighted according to their consumption by the working classes, are shown for certain countries in the following table by means of index numbers. Owing to differences in scope, data, &c., any conclusions based on the comparison of these index numbers can only be tentative.

(PRICES IN 1900 = 100.)

Year	*U.K.* 23 articles in London	*Belgium* 11 articles in 16 principal towns	*France* 24 articles (including fuel and lighting) in Paris	*Germany* 13 articles in 4 States, including Prussia	*U.S.A.* 15 articles in 39 principal cities	*Australia* 41 articles in the 6 capital cities
1900	100	100	100	100	100	—
1901	100	101	100	103	105	100[1]
1902	101	102	95	106	111	109
1903	103	113	98	105	111	105
1904	102	109	99	105	113	96
1905	103	110	97	114	118	101
1906	102	112	95	118	117	101
1907	105	115	100	116	122	96
1908	108	116	102	116	126	106
1909	108	120	100	124	133	104
1910	109	122	104	127	140	108
1911	109	128	117	128	139	108
1912	115	132	115	—	—	116

[1] 1901=100.

TELEPHONE STATISTICS OF THE WORLD.

TELEPHONES.

There were approximately 18,700,000 telephones and 32,900,000 miles of telephone wire in the world, January 1, 1913. Compared with January 1, 1912, this is an increase of 8·2 per cent. in telephones and 9 per cent. in wire.

—	Stations, January 1, 1913		Wire, January 1, 1913	
	Number (estimated)	Per cent. Increase over Jan. 1, 1912	Miles (estimated)	Per cent. Increase over Jan. 1, 1912
United States	8,975,000	7·4	20,285,000	10
Europe	3,631,000	9·0	10,311,000	8
Canada	400,000	13·0	850,000	11
All other countries	686,000	12·2	1,476,000	7
Total	13,692,000	8·2	32,922,000	9

TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPHS.

The estimated total length of telephone and telegraph wires of the world, January 1, 1912, was 37,678,000 miles, an increase of 3 306,000 miles over January 1, 1911.

—	Telephone Wire (Thousands of Miles)			Telegraph Wire (Thousands of Miles)			Total Telephone and Telegraph Wire (Thousands of Miles)	
	Jan. 1, 1911	Jan. 1, 1912	Increase	Jan. 1, 1911	Jan. 1, 1912	Increase	Jan. 1, 1911	Jan. 1, 1912
United States	16,542	18,369	1,827	1,765	1,795	30	18,307	20,164
Europe	8,848	9,568	725	1,988	2,240	252	10,881	11,808
Canada	650	767	117	162	181	19	812	948
All other countries	1,172	1,380	208	1,090	1.172	82	2 262	2,552
Total	27,207	30,084	2,877	5,005	5,388	383	32,212	35,472
Railroad wire	120	144	24	1,726	1,744	18	1,846	1.888
Submarine cable	—	—	—	314	318	4	314	318
Grand Total	27,327	30,228	2,901	7,045	7,450	405	34,372	37,678

TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS OF THE WORLD DURING YEAR 1912.

—	Conversations during 1912 (estimated)	Increase over 1911	Per cent. of Total (1912)
United States	15,500,000,000	1,100,000,000	64·6
Europe	6,600,000,000	600 000,000	27·5
Canada	800,000,000	100,000,000	3·3
All other countries	1,100,000,000	200 000,000	4·6
Total	24,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	100·00

Of the European countries, the German Empire and Great Britain remain the leaders in European telephone development; the German Empire had in 1912 about 36 per cent. and Great Britain 21 per cent. of all European telephones. Of the remaining countries only three—France, Russia and Sweden—exceed 200,000 telephones each, while only two—Austria and Denmark—exceed 100,000 telephones each.

The telephone development of seven of the largest European cities, compared with that for the four largest in the United States, appears in the following statement:—

Cities	Telephones per 100 Population				
	Jan. 1, 1900	Jan. 1, 1905	Jan. 1, 1910	Jan. 1, 1911	Jan. 1, 1913
EUROPE:					
Berlin	2·3	3·5	5·1	5·3	5·7
Hamburg-Altona	2·2	3·6	4.6	4·7	5·4
London	0·6	1·4	2·5	2 8	3·9
Paris	1·2	1·8	2·5	2·7	3·7
Vienna	0·8	1·2	2·1	2·3	3·3
Moscow	—	—	—	2·2	2·1
St. Petersburg	0·3	0·6	1·9	2·0	
UNITED STATES:					
Chicago	1·3	4·9	9 8	11·0	12·0
Boston	2·8	4·8	8·6	9 2	10·1
Philadelphia	0·9	4 6	7·9	8·6	9·1
New York	1·4	4·6	7·6	8·2	8·5

TELEPHONE STATIONS OF THE WORLD, BY COUNTRIES, JANUARY 1, 1912.

—	Number of Stations Jan. 1, 1912	Increase in 1911		Per cent. of Total	Stations per 100 Population
		Number	Per cent.		
UNITED STATES	8,357,600	761,906	10	66·1	8·8
CANADA	354,000	68,765	24	2·8	4·9
EUROPE:					
Austria	142.757	16,209	13	1·1	0·5
Belgium	52,116	4,468	9	0·4	0·7
Bosnia	803	56	8	—	0·04
Bulgaria	2,790	364	15	0·3	0·6
Denmark	107,158	10.642	11	0·8	1·0
Finland	33,400	2.000	6	0·7	0·7
France	260,998	28.255	12	2·0	1·6
German Empire	1,185,577	116,296	10	9·4	1·8
Great Britain	701.040	52,194	8	5·6	0·06
Greece	1,760	157	10	—	0·3
Hungary	66 257	7,751	13	0·5	0·2
Italy	81,759	14,248	21	0·7	1·4
Luxemburg	8,575	241	7	—	1·2
Netherlands	70,975	6,489	10	0·6	2·7
Norway	65,000	2,060	3	0·5	0·1
Portugal	7,200	435	7	—	0·3
Roumania	20,000	1.552	8	0·1	0·15
Russia	206,000	22,218	12	1·6	0·1
Servia	8,000	865	14	—	0·2
Spain	31.480	4.981	19	0·3	3·6
Sweden	201,580	14,095	8	1·6	2·2
Switzerland	84,050	5,822	7	0·7	—
Other places	1,680	221	—	—	
Total	3,330,500	310,669	10	26·8 [1]	0·8
ALL OTHER COUNTRIES:					
Central America	6,500	372	6	0·05	0·1
Other North Am. places	29,000	3.115	12	0·25	0·2
South America	139,700	19,560	16	1·1	0·02
Asia	211.000	44,840	27	1·7	0·08
Africa	47.500	6,961	15	0·4	2·5
Australasia	187,000	18,284	10	1·1	0·05
Oceania	21,000	3,950	23	0·1	0·2
West Indies	18,600	2,059	12	0·1	—
Total	610,900	98,491	18	4·8	0·7
Total World	12,652,400	1,284,881	11	100·0	0·7

[1] Places not quoted separately in this column (about 2 per cent. of total) are included in 26·8 per cent

FINANCE AND COMMERCE OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

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

The statistics are for the most part for the calendar year 1913, or the financial year, 1912-13.

Countries	Area in sq. miles	Population, and population per sq. mile	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt	Imports	Exports
			1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £
Austria[1] . .	115,882	28,995,844 (247)	130,728	130,716	214,933	—	—
Hungary . .	125,609	20,886,487 (166)	86,367	86,364	6,592	83,413	77,006
Austria-Hungary . . .	241,491	49,882,331 (652)	20,558	20,558	—	141,488	115,129
Belgium . .	11,373	7,571,387	32,292	32,270	148,378	183,345	143,073
Bulgaria . .	43,305	4,752,997	5,765	4,782	35,145	8,524	6 257
China . . .	3,913,560	320,620,000	82,000	37,000	116,332	72,196	56,542
Denmark . .	15,582	2,775,076 (178)	6,867	6,636	19,638	45,417	37,893
France . .	207,054	39,601,509 (189)	214,940	214,933	1,315,259	340,335	275,012
Germany[2] .	208,780	64,925,993 (310)	184,801	184,801	240,112	534,750	495,630
Greece . . .	41,933	4,363,000	8,046	10,333	31,722	6,162	5,800
Italy . . .	110,550	35,238,997 (318)	106,279	104,837	20,923	145,511	100,157
Japan . . .	260,738	52,985,423	58,680	58,860	5,868	72,945	63,240
Netherlands .	12,648	6,114,302 (483)	21,112	19,084	95,614	301,083	259,250
Norway . .	124,129	2,391,782 (11)	8,872	8,872	20,148	31,155	20,596
Portugal . .	35,490	5,957,985 (152)	19,050	18,916	127,494	16,793	7,723
Rumania . .	53,489	7,576,418	21,452	21,451	65,631	22,789	27,668
Russia[3] . .	1,862,524	122,560,700 (64)					
Servia . . .	33,891	4,547,992	5,118	4,708	26,362	4,617	4,676
Spain . . .	194,783	19,588,688 (100)	42,944	40,699	349,766	47,152	39,047
Sweden . .	172,963	5,694,192 (32)	15,207	15,207	33,455	44,095	42,256
Switzerland .	15,976	3,781,430 (234)	3,949	4,126	4,680	77,080	55,037
Turkey . .	710,224	21,373,900	26,728	34,563	11,713	37,774	22,474
U. Kingdom .	121,633	45,370,530	188,801	188,621	716,288	769,083	635,117
United States	3,574,058	98,402,151	202,826	202,162	205,675	362,595	485,701

[1] For Austria and Hungary separately the separate revenues and expenditures are stated. The commerce of Austria-Hungary is that of the Common Customs Territory; that of Hungary is its own external trade.

[2] The figures given for Germany refer to the Empire as a whole.

[3] European Russia

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The Triple Alliance has always been believed to consist of the original Austro-German Treaty of October, 1879, which is not subject to periodical renewal; of the treaties concluded in May, 1882, between Italy and Germany, and Italy and Austria-Hungary; and of supplementary military conventions between the General Staffs of the three States. There may exist a covering agreement or 'mantle' embracing the three treaties, but it is believed to have no value apart from the treaties themselves.

In the summer of 1902 the alliance was renewed for 12 years.

On December 8, 1913, the following official announcement was issued in Vienna:—'The existing treaty of alliance between the Sovereigns and the Governments of Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Italy has been renewed without any change.' It is believed that the renewal is again for 12 years.

THE RE-DISTRIBUTION OF TERRITORY IN THE BALKANS.

(See Map in this volume.)

The following table shows how the European Provinces of Turkey were divided, and also the area of the land ceded to Rumania by Bulgaria:—

	Sq. miles.	Area. Sq. miles.
ADRIANOPLE		14,527
To Bulgaria	5,211	
To Greece	560	
	112	
Adrianople (still Turkish)		5,883
		8,644
SALONICA		14,175
To Bulgaria	3,080	
To Greece	9,300	
To Servia	1,795	
JANINA		6,728
To Greece	2,801	
To Albania	3,922	
MONASTIR		11,706
To Greece	4,706	
To Servia	3,473	
To Albania	3,529	
SCUTARI		3,138
To Montenegro	168	
To Albania	2,970	
KOSSOVO		12,330
To Montenegro	1,961	
To Albania	896	
To Servia	9,973	
BULGARIA to RUMANIA		2,969

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE BALKAN STATES BEFORE AND AFTER THE WAR.

(See Map in this volume.)

	Area in square miles		Estimated Population	
	Before the War	After the War	Before the War	After the War
Albania . . .	—	11,317	—	850,000
Bulgaria . . .	38,647	48,310	4,337,516	4,467,006
Greece . . .	25,014	41,933	2,666,000	4,363,000
Montenegro . .	3,474	5,603	250,000	500 000
Rumania . . .	50,720	53,489	7,230,418	7,516,418
Servia . . .	18,650	33,891	2,911,701	4,527,992
Turkey in Europe .	65,350	10,882	6,130,200	1,891,000

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Page 3.—The Duke of Argyll died May 2, 1914.

THE REVENUE.

I.—An Account of the Total Revenue of the United Kingdom in the year ended March 31 1914, as compared with the preceding year.

—	Year ended March 31, 1914, compared with the preceding year			
	Year ended March 31, 1914	Year ended March 31, 1913	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Customs	35,450,000	33,485,000	1,965 000	—
Excise	39,590,000	38,000,000	1,590,000	—
Estate, &c., Duties	27.359,000	25.248,000	2,111,000	—
Stamps	9,966,000	10,059,000	—	93,000
Land Tax	700,000	700,000	—	—
House Duty	2,000,000	2,000,000	—	—
Property and Income-tax (including super-tax)	47,249,000	44,806,000	2,443,000	—
Land Value Duties	715,000	455,000	260,000	—
Postal Service	21,190,000	20,300,000	890,000	—
Telegraph Service	3,080 000	3,100,000	—	20,000
Telephone Service	6,530,000	5,775,000	755,000	—
Crown Lands	530,000	530,000	—	—
Receipts from Suez Canal Shares and Sundry Loans	1,579,972	1,418,900	161,072	—
Miscellaneous	2,303,925	2,925,099	—	621,174
	198,242,897	188,801,999	10,175,072	734,174
			Net Increase. 9,440,898*l.*	

II.—An Account showing the Receipts into and Issues out of the Exchequer in the year ended March 31, 1914, as compared with the preceding year.

Receipts	Year ending March 31, 1914	Year ending March 31, 1913
	£	£
Balances in Exchequer on April 1—		
Bank of England	5,389,135	10,623,973
Bank of Ireland	940,025	845,518
Revenue as shown in Account I.	6,329,160	11,468,591
	198,242,897	188,801,999
Advances Repaid—		
Bullion	1,235,000	1,400,000
Interest on Exchequer Bonds issued under the Capital Expenditure (Money) Act, 1904	121,827	138,045
Money Raised by the Creation of Debt—		
By Treasury Bills for Supply	27,500,000	30,400,000
By issue of Exchequer Bonds under the Capital Expenditure (Money) Act, 1904	—	4,060,900
Under the Telegraph Acts, 1892 to 1913	90,000	1,000,000
Under the Telephone Transfer Act, 1911	3,939,249	390,000
Under the Post Office (London) Railway Act, 1913	7,000	—
Under the Military Works Acts, 1897 to 1903	—	50,000

Receipts—*continued*	Year ending March 31, 1914	Year ending March 31, 1913
	£	£
Under the Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1900	10,000	18,000
Under the Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903	—	20,000
Under the Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903	—	10,000
East Africa Protectorate Loan—Repayment on Account of Principal and Interest	2,115	2,115
Cunard Loan—Repayment on Account of Principal	130,000	130,000
Suez Canal Shares Drawn and Paid Off	8,428	11,908
China Indemnity	571,607	198,800
Amounts Temporarily Borrowed—		
On the Deficiency of the Consolidated Fund (29 and 30 Vic. c. 39)	2,000,000	—
On the Credit of Ways and Means—		
By Treasury Bills	6,500,000	3,000,000
By other Advances	3,500,000	1,800,000
	250,187,288	242,825,358

Issues	Year ending March 31, 1914	Year ending March 31, 1913
	£	£
Expenditure—		
National Debt Services	24,500,000	24,500,000
Road Improvement Fund	1,364,951	1,172,205
Payments to Local Taxation Accounts, &c.	9,734,128	9,653,299
Other Consolidated Fund Services	1,693,890	1,602,426
Supply Services	160,170,000	151,604,000
Total Expenditure chargeable against Revenue.	197,492,969	188,621,930
Issues to meet Capital Expenditure—		
Under the Telegraph Acts, 1892 to 1913	90,000	1,000,000
Under the Telephone Transfer Act, 1911	3,939,249	390,000
Under the Post Office (London) Railway Act, 1913	7,000	—
Under the Military Works Acts, 1897 to 1903	—	50,000
Under the Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1900	10,000	18,000
Under the Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903	—	20,000
Under the Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903	—	10,000
Advances—		
Bullion	1,025,000	1,550,000
Interest on Exchequer Bonds issued under the Capital Expenditure (Money) Act, 1904	121,827	138,045
Redemption of Unfunded Debt—		
Treasury Bills for Supply	24,000,000	29,000,000
Exchequer Bonds issued under the Capital Expenditure (Money) Act, 1904	—	4,060,900
Old Sinking Fund, 1907–8—		
Issued under Section 9 of the Finance Act, 1908	86,000	84,000
Old Sinking Fund, 1910–11—		
Issued under the Finance Act, 1911—		
Section 16 (1) (a)	—	1,500,000
Section 16 (1) (b)	88,500	35,500
Old Sinking Fund, 1911–12—		
Issued to reduce Debt	—	5,000,000
Old Sinking Fund, 1912–13—		
Issued to reduce Debt	180,069	—
East Africa Protectorate Loan Repayment—		
Issued to reduce Debt under the Finance Act, 1911	2,115	2,115
Cunard Loan Repayment—		
Issued to the National Debt Commissioners under the Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1904	130,000	130,000
Suez Canal Drawn Shares—		
Issued to reduce Debt under the Finance Act, 1898	8,428	11,908

Issues—*continued*	Year ending March 31, 1914	Year ending March 31, 1913
	£	£
China Indemnity—		
Issued to reduce Debt under the Finance Act, 1906	571,607	193,800
Temporary Advances Repaid—		
Advances on the Deficiency of the Consolidated Fund	2,000,000	—
Advances on the Credit of Ways and Means—		
Treasury Bills	6,500,000	3,000,000
Other Advances	3,500,000	1,800,000
Balances in Exchequer—		
Bank of England, March 31, 1914, 9,349,052*l.*; March 31, 1913, 5,389,135*l.*; Bank of Ireland, March 31, 1914, 1,085,467*l.*; March 31, 1913, 940,025*l.*	239,752,764	236,566,198
	10,434,519	6,329,160
	250,187,283	242,895,358

Exchequer Bonds were issued on July 22, 1912 (4,000,000*l.*), on February 7, 1913 (3,000,000*l.*), and on May 20, 1913 (880,000*l.*), under the Telephone Transfer Act, 1911, in part payment of the purchase money of the National Telephone Company's undertaking. These transactions do not appear in the above statement, as they did not involve any Exchequer receipt or issue of cash.

Duchy of Cornwall.—The total receipts in the year 1913 (including a balance of 17,445*l.* brought forward from 1912) were 164,115*l.* The payments made on account of the Prince of Wales amounted to 85,719*l.* Other disbursements in 1913 amounted to 56,448*l.*, leaving a balance of 21,953*l.* carried forward.

Army.

Army Estimates.—The estimated expenditure (net) on the Army for 1914-15 amounts to 28,845,000*l.*, as against 28,220,000*l.* for 1913-14. The number of men provided for in 1914-15 is 186,400, as against 185,600 in 1913-14.

Strength of the Army.—The annual Report on the Army for the year ended September 30, 1913, gives the following statement showing the establishment and strength of the Regular Army, Army Reserve, Special Reserve, and Territorial Force; of the Militia, and Militia Reserve Division; and of the Colonial Militia and Volunteers, on 1st October, 1913.

	All Ranks			
	Establishment (Army Estimates)	Strength	Wanting to complete	Supernumerary
Regular Army:—				
Regimental Establishments				
British[1]	179,933[2]	170,722	9,211	—
Indian[3]	75,897	76,528	—	681
Staff and Departments and Miscellaneous Establishments	2,631	2,637	—	6
Army Reserve	145,000[4]	145,090	—	—
Special Reserve	78,714	61,427	17,287	—
Territorial Force:—				
Territorial Officers, N.C.O.'s and Men[5]	313,569	246,600	66,969	—
Permanent Staff[5]	2,816	2,793	23	—
Territorial Force Reserve	—	1,669	—	—
Total	798,560	707,466	—	—
Militia	—	143	—	—
Militia Reserve Division	90[6]	70	—	—

[1] This includes Indian Native Troops employed in the Colonies and North China, etc. It also includes the Regular Establishment of the Special Reserve.

[2] This includes 1,000 all ranks to cover "temporary and occasional excess of establish

	All Ranks			
	Establishment (Army Estimates)	Strength	Wanting to complete	Supernumerary
Militia (Channel Islands, Malta and Bermuda):—	179	176	3	—
Permanent Staff	5,562	5,166	396	—
Militia				
Volunteers (Bermuda):—	5	5	—	—
Permanent Staff	314	210	104	—
Volunteer Officers and Volunteers				
General Total	804,710	718,236	—	—

The Territorial Force.—The establishment and strength of all ranks on January 1, 1914, were as follows:—

—	Yeo.	R.H. & F.A.	R.G.A.	R.E.	Infy.	A.S.C.	R.A.M.C.	A.V.C.	Total
Strength	24,897	29,082	8,841	12,964	152,887	7,688	12,676	150	249,185
Establishment	25,663	34,049	11,297	14,744	202,171	8,868	15,183	420	312,400

The National Reserve.—The numbers registered on January 1, 1914, were 217,000.

Army, Distribution.—The distribution of the Army (all ranks) on Oct. 1, 1913, with the total establishment at home, in India, and in the Colonies, is given as follows:—

—	All ranks	—	All ranks
Home:—		Colonies and Egypt:—	
England and Wales	94,148	Straits Settlements	2,642
Ireland	24,282	China	9,502
Scotland	5,044	S. Africa	6,826
Channel Islands	1,735	W. Africa	2,514
		Mauritius	1,369
Total	125,209	Bermuda	1,307
		Jamaica	1,029
Home Establishment	134,806	On passage, &c.	1,388
		Total	44,911
East Indies	76,528		
		Indian native troops in Colonies	602
Indian Establishment	75,897		
		Colonial Establishment	44,125
Colonies and Egypt:—			
Gibraltar	3,877	Total at Home and Abroad	247,250
Malta	6,984		
Egypt	6,115	Establishment at Home & Abroad	255,830[1]
Cyprus	118		
Ceylon	1,290		

[1] Including 3,300 all ranks for temporary and occasional excess of establishments.

ments in all arms," and 2,300 all ranks "temporarily required to cover Indian troops in excess of establishments in connection with affairs in China."

[3] These numbers do not include any officers or men of the Indian Army.

[4] This is the maximum number which it was expected the Reserve would reach between 1st April, 1913, and 1st April, 1914.

[5] The Territorial Force Establishments are the revised Establishments in force on 1st October, 1913, not those given in Army Estimates. The figures include the Isle of Man Volunteers. They also include both Permanent Staff and Territorial Officers for Officers Training Corps, the numbers being:—Territorial Officers, establishment 1,044 and strength 702; Permanent Staff, establishment, 13 adjutants and 53 serjeants; strength, 10 adjutants and 54 serjeants.

[6] This is the estimated maximum number during the year; the force is gradually expiring.

Recruiting.—The numbers of recruits rejected, attested, and finally approved, at Home in the 2 years ended Sept. 30, 1912 and 1913, were :—

—	1912	1913
Served with Notice Papers	57,681	46,133
Casualties before Attestation :—		
Rejected by Recruiters or Recruiting Officers for Physical reasons	9,678	3,384
Rejected by Medical Officers for Physical reasons	9,592	8,097
Failure to appear for Attestation	2,204	1,950
Rejected by Recruiters or Recruiting Officers for other than Physical reasons, and other casualties	3,184	2,576
Total casualties before Attestation	24,658	15,957
Attested	33,023	30,176
Casualties after Attestation :—		
Rejected by Medical Officers for Physical reasons	927	606
Rejected by Approving Officers for Physical reasons	380	240
Deserted	133	89
Rejected by Approving Officers for other than Physical reasons, and other casualties	1,225	1,194
Total casualties after Attestation	2,665	2,129
Finally Approved	30,358	28,047
Deserted after final approval before joining unit	17	30
Other casualties before joining unit	28	18
Total	45	48
Joined unit	30,313	27,999

Army, Nationalities, Religion and Education.—Of the 228,421 non-commissioned officers and men on Oct. 1, 1913, 179,237 were born in England, 3,124 in Wales, 17,282 in Scotland, 20,780 in Ireland, 7,574 in India or the Colonies, 303 were British subjects born in foreign countries, 1 was a foreigner, and the nationalities of 120 were not reported.

Of the same men at the same date, 161,232 belonged to the Church of England, 15,971 were Presbyterians, 9,755 were Wesleyans, 3,937 were Baptists or Congregationalists, 1,589 other Protestants, 33,662 Roman Catholics, 236 Jews, and 2,039 Mahometans, Hindoos, &c.

Of 27,093 recruits examined during the year ended Sept. 30, 1913, 5·80 per cent. were men of good education, 25·05 per cent. of fair education, 30·00 of moderate education, 28·23 of inferior education, 10·92 were illiterate, *i.e.*, could not read a Standard II Reader, nor write from dictation from a Standard II Reader, nor work very easy problems with small numbers on the simple rules of Arithmetic.

Horses, &c.—On Oct. 1, 1913, the horses, mules, &c., on the British establishment at Home numbered 23,670; in Egypt, 1,244 (including 100 camels); in S. Africa, 2,537; Gibraltar and Malta, 311; Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Mauritius, 445 (including 16 bullocks in China); Bermuda, 37; total in the Colonies, &c., 4,574; general total, 28,244; establishment, 30,011.

Navy.

Expenditure.—The expenditure (net) on the navy for the year 1914–15 is estimated at 51,550,000*l.*, as against 48,809,300*l.* for 1913–14. For 1914–15 the number of officers, seamen, &c., provided for is 151,000; for 1913–14 the number was 146,000. The total number of Royal Fleet Reserve is 27,762. For a period of years a certain number of young warrant officers will be selected for commissions.

The following particulars are taken from the Statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty, explanatory of the Estimates for 1914–15.

Shipbuilding.—New construction, excluding air service, for the year 1914–15 will cost under all heads, 18,373,000*l.*, as against 17,360,000*l.* for 1913–14.

The new programme is composed as follows :—

4 Battleships,
4 Light Cruisers,
12 Destroyers; and a number of submarines and subsidiary craft.

The total estimated cost of the new programme is 14,817,000*l.*, of which 1,950,000*l.* is taken as the first instalment in 1914–15.

Between the 1st April, 1913, and the 31st March, 1914, the following ships will have been completed and become available for service :—

4 Battleships (*Iron Duke, Ajax, Audacious, Centurion*).
2 Battle Cruisers (*Queen Mary, Australia*, the latter for Australia). The last is for Australia).
5 Light Cruisers (*Fearless, Birmingham, Nottingham, Lowestoft, Sydney*).
20 Destroyers.
9 Submarines (one for Australia); and 5 other vessels.

On the 1st of April, 1914, there were to be under construction :—
18 Battleships (including *Malaya*).
1 Battle Cruiser.
16 Light Cruisers.
20 Torpedo Boat Destroyers.
24 Submarines.
A number of vessels for carrying oil fuel and for various Fleet purposes.

The *Malaya* is the first-class armoured ship offered by the Malay States to the Imperial Government.

The Australian Naval Station has been handed over to the control of the Australian Commonwealth. The portion of the old Australia Station which has not been transferred to the Commonwealth is now known as the New Zealand Division, and four of H.M. ships are at present serving there. One of these—H.M.S. *Philomel*—is about to be transferred to the control of the New Zealand Government. The New Zealand Minister of Defence visited this country in the earlier part of last year to discuss with H.M. Government the problems of naval defence. As a result legislation has been passed in the Dominion Parliament enabling a New Zealand Naval Force to be constituted, and providing for the application to that Force of the Naval Discipline Act, &c. The Admiralty will lend the *Philomel* for use as a seagoing training ship for the Force, with the necessary complement of officers and men. In a Memorandum laid before the New Zealand Parliament the Prime Minister of the Dominion explained as follows the intention of the Government, to which effect has since been given by the legislation referred to :—"It is proposed that this ship or any ship that New Zealand may acquire shall be under the administration of New Zealand in peace time, but shall automatically pass under the direct control of the Admiralty immediately on the outbreak of hostilities, or shall be available for Admiralty purposes on any other occasion when urgently required." A New Zealand Royal Naval Reserve will be constituted on a new basis. An annual appropriation from Dominion revenues (at present 100,000*l.*, the amount of the naval subsidy hitherto paid) is contemplated, the first charge on which will be the pay, &c., of *personnel* of the Naval Force and Reserve, the upkeep of *matériel*, and the cost of stores required. The balance remaining after these charges are met will be paid to the Admiralty in relief of Navy Votes.

In Canada the Government has not obtained Parliamentary sanction for the proposal to build three armoured ships of the most modern type at the charge of the Dominion, and the development of a considered naval policy for Canada is consequently in abeyance.

The South African Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve was constituted on the 1st of July last under regulations authorised by the Admiralty and accepted by the Governor-General. At the end of last year the Division numbered 9 officers and 284 men.

Aviation.

Military wing.—Good progress has been made with the development of the Military Wing of the Royal Flying Corps. By the end of March, 1914, the *personnel* of the 5th and 6th squadrons will be complete and the number of officer fliers will have grown to about 200, including officers in the Reserve, and those holding certificates but not yet admitted to the School. A decision was arrived at in the course of the autumn, 1913, that for the future the lighter-than-air service for both Army and Navy should be concentrated under the administration of the Admiralty. In pursuance of this decision the Army airships and their appurtenances were handed over to the Navy on the 1st of January, 1914. The 1st squadron, formerly employed with airships and kites, is being replaced by an additional Aeroplane squadron, and by a Kite section which in the field will be attached to the Headquarters of the Flying Corps. During 1914–15, the 7th and 8th squadrons will be completed in *personnel* and aeroplanes. As a general indication of the progress made in 1913–14, it may be said that, as compared with 100 aeroplanes in existence on 20th March, 1913, there were on 25th February, 1914, 161 on hand, and between those dates 87 had been struck off

as unserviceable and replaced. An adequate reserve of spare engines and considerable quantities of spare parts have been provided. The provision of motor transport is keeping pace with the formation of the squadrons. The net Army provision for Aviation in 1914–15 is £1,000,000.

Naval wing.—During the past 12 months a considerable advance has been made in the Naval Air Service. Progress has been made in the establishment of a chain of seaplane bases round the coast; five such stations have already been completed, and the formation of others is proceeding. At certain of the bases round the coast the *personnel* of the Air Service have replaced the Coast Guard and are carrying out Coast Guard duties in addition to Naval Air Station work. As the Air Service develops it is hoped that a considerable number of the Coast Guard Stations may be transferred and economies thereby effected.

Good progress has also been made in the development of airships The *Astra Torres* and *Parseval* airships ordered in 1912–13 have been successful, and further orders for ships of this type have been placed. Two of the leading shipbuilding firms, Messrs. Vickers and Armstrong's, have undertaken the construction of airships in this country, and have been given orders for four and three airships respectively. The establishment of an airship station on the Medway with two sheds of the largest size is being pressed forward, and should be completed shortly. A site for another station in a suitable position has been procured, and the establishment of an inland airship station for training purposes is under consideration.

After full discussion with the War Office it has been decided to amalgamate the naval and military airship sections and to place the control of this branch of the Air Service wholly under the Admiralty. Arrangements have therefore been made to transfer the army airships to the Admiralty, and in future all airship work will be carried out by the navy. Several officers of the army airship section with their men have agreed to transfer to the naval wing for the development of the Airship Service.

Training in aeroplane work has been continued at the Central Flying School and the Naval Flying School at Eastchurch; and in airship work at Farnborough. The headquarters of the Airship Section will be transferred from Farnborough to the Medway as soon as the new station is completed.

Civil Service.

The Civil Service Estimates.—The Civil Service Estimates for 1914–15 amount to 57,065,816*l.* net, exclusive of the Revenue Departments, and 87,913,731*l.*, including the Revenue Departments. The net amount of each of the seven classes of the Civil Service is as follows:—

	£
I. Public Works and Buildings	3,744,769
II. Salaries and expenses of Civil Departments	4,690,488
III. Law and Justice	4,768,634
IV. Education, Science and Art	19,911,506
V. Foreign and Colonial Services	1,886,917
VI. Non-effective and Charitable Services	1,076,907
VII. Old Age Pensions, Labour Exchanges, Insurance, &c.	21,036,650
Total	57,065,816

Included under Class IV. are the:—

	£
Board of Education Votes	14,780,621
Public Education in Scotland	2,491,868
Public Education in Ireland	1,755,681

Under Class VII. are:—

	£
Old Age Pensions	12,710,000
National Health Insurance	6,689,612
Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance	1,088,123

The net estimates for the Revenue Departments are as follows:—

	£
Customs and Excise	2,488,765
Inland Revenue	2,207,320
Post Office	26,151,830
Total	30,847,915

Mineral Production in 1913.

I.—Output of Minerals under the Coal Mines Acts.

—	1912	1913
	Tons	Tons
Barium (compounds)	4,712	4,610
Coal	260,898,578	287,411,869
Clay and shale, other than fire-clay and oil shale	399,033	457,344
Fire-clay	2,287,719	2,585,763
Igneous rocks	268	688
Iron pyrites	8,442	8,964
Ironstone	6,744,258	7,709,624
Limestone	12,009	7,525
Oil shale	3,184,836	3,280,143
Sandstone (including 'Ganister'[1])	152,156	144,923

[1] The quantity of ganister obtained was 143,076 tons in 1912, and 141,349 tons in 1913.

II.—Output of certain Minerals under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts.

—	1912	1913
	Tons	Tons
Arsenic	2,193	1,694
Barium (compounds)	38,055	43,408
Bauxite	5,790	6,055
Chert, flint, &c.	4,787	5,173
Clay and shale	123,279	133,984
Copper ore and copper precipitate	1,912	2,705
Fluorspar	23,691	33,633
Gypsum	243,511	238,494
Igneous rocks	61,117	57,921
Iron ore	1,675,868	1,881,853
Iron pyrites	2,080	2,463
Lead ore	25,383	24,265
Limestone[1]	343,560	356,316
Manganese ore	4,170	5,393
Ochre, umber, &c.	5,804	5,999
Rock salt	213,055	214,573
Sandstone	98,022	89,718
Slate	101,648	95,271
Tin ore, dressed[2]	6,322	6,942
Zinc ore	17,704	17,294

[1] Including 1,482 tons of calc spar in 1912 and 1,267 tons in 1913.
[2] In addition, 408 tons of undressed tin ore were obtained in 1912 and 1,042 tons in 1913.

It must be borne in mind that the above figures do not in all cases represent the total production of the minerals for the year. Large quantities of several important minerals

such as iron ore, limestone, sandstone, slate, clay, etc., are obtained from quarries under the Quarries Act and from other open workings, the returns from which are not yet available. The totals for coal and for the ores of copper, lead, and zinc may, however, be regarded as substantially complete.

Old Age Pensions.—The number payable on 26th December, 1913, was: England and Wales, 685,288; Scotland, 97,702; Ireland, 199,302; Total, 982,292.

Companies Registered in 1913.—The following is a return showing the number of companies registered and the nominal capital invested therein in the United Kingdom during the years 1912 and 1913:—

Classification	1912		1913	
	No. of Companies	Nominal Capital	No. of Companies	Nominal Capital
		£		£
Coal, Iron and Steel	223	7,991,520	267	12,482,286
Mining (other than Coal and Iron)	353	22,612,079	276	18,124,658
Textiles	281	4,896,600	275	6,009,285
Brewers and Distillers	43	1,629,000	33	2,003,100
Rubber and Oil	203	21,415,370	226	18,383,826
Transit and Transport by Land and Water	305	18,298,720	361	11,502,500
Gas, Water, Electric Light and Power, Drainages, &c.	76	3,208,405	59	1,742,250
Land	261	7,679,089	246	7,057,766
Finance, Banking, Discount and Interest and Insurance	587	28,667,302	417	14,208,965
Others	5,015	62,606,802	5,265	65,672,017
Total	7,367	174,004,837	7,425	157,186,653

EDUCATION, 1912-13.

England and Wales—Ordinary Public Elementary Schools: Council, 8,858 (accommodation, 4,157,905); Voluntary, 12,609 (accommodation, 2,769,021); Higher Elementary, 52; Special, 354; Certified Efficient, 59; total schools, 21,432; total number of scholars, 6,085,828. Average attendance in ordinary Public Elementary Schools, 5,865,657. Teachers, 1912-13: certificated, 106,013; uncertificated, 42,885; others, 15,226. *Secondary Education*, 1912-13.—Schools on grant list, 1,010; pupils, 174,902. Efficient Schools not on grant list, 113; pupils, 20,582.

Scotland.—In 1912-13 there were 56 grant-receiving secondary schools, of which 36 were under school boards. The latter had 623 teachers and an average attendance of 10,270 pupils; 20 endowed schools under other management had in 1912-13 571 teachers and an average attendance of 8,045. The number of schools receiving Government grants in 1912-13 included (besides the secondary schools) 193 higher grade schools or departments with 25,372 enrolled pupils, and an average attendance of 24,817. In 1912-13 there were 3,370 schools (including Higher Grade schools) receiving grants under the Day School Code; accommodation 1,093,581; average attendance, 753,906; on registers at end of year, 841,427. These schools included 3,030 public schools (651,864 average attendance); 224 Roman Catholic Schools (87,158 average attendance); and 116 other schools (14,884 average attendance).

Teachers in 1912-13:—19,906 certificated; 40 provisionally certificated; 646 uncertificated, and 19 pupil teachers. There were 4 training centres and 2 training colleges, with 2,570 students.

INDIA.

Livestock in 1911-12.—Bulls and bullocks, 37,085,104; cows, 28,067,259; sheep, 22,848,043; horses and ponies, 1,539,945.

Foreign Trade.—The following statement, which has been compiled from official returns, shows the value of the foreign seaborne[1] trade of British India (exclusive of Government stores and bullion and specie) for the calendar year 1913, the figures for 1911 and 1912 being added for purposes of comparison:—

IMPORTS.

—	1911	1912	1913
	£	£	£
I. Food, drink and tobacco—			
Liquors	1,092,551	1,114,337	1,248,265
Provisions	1,233,717	1,485,558	1,659,328
Sugar	8,361,056	9,014,167	9,673,014
Other articles	3,191,406	3,312,423	3,473,537
Total, Class I.	13,878,739	14,926,485	16,054,144
II. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly manufactured—			
Oils	2,886,449	2,537,235	2,812,773
Textile materials	1,437,612	3,508,361	1,292,372
Other articles	2,158,833	2,675,291	3,017,314
Total, Class II.	6,482,894	8,720,887	7,122,459
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—			
Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	3,160,045	3,489,034	4,211,880
Machinery of all kinds (including belting for machinery)	3,033,632	3,512,927	5,306,774
Metals, iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	6,579,482	7,151,499	9,871,350
Metals, other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	3,014,317	2,376,704	3,797,064
Railway plant and rolling stock	3,050,548	3,857,023	6,011,425
Yarns and textile fabrics	38,582,763	43,180,069	50,715,222
Other articles	12,403,327	13,341,596	16,248,218
Total, Class III.	69,824,114	76,908,852	96,163,359
IV. Miscellaneous and unclassified	1,372,948	1,609,557	1,748,439
Total imports	91,558,686	102,165,781	120,088,345

[1] The coasting trade between Indian seaports is not included in this statement, nor is the trade across the land frontier of India.

EXPORTS (excluding Re-exports of Foreign Goods).[1]

—	1911	1912	1913
	£	£	£
I. Food, drink and tobacco—			
Grain, pulse and flour	30,510,540	43,481,463	32,616,596
Tea	8,711,272	8,802,206	9,836,039
Other articles	2,606,079	3,228,536	2,756,928
Total, Class I.	41,827,891	55,457,205	45,208,553
II. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—			
Gums, resins and lac	1,362,291	1,362,103	1,420,245
Hides and skins, raw	6,096,882	7,352,295	7,624,497
Seeds	19,651,969	14,891,200	15,350,250
Textile materials	37,569,115	37,198,116	47,813,664
Other articles	3,829,164	4,559,753	5,088,415
Total Class II.	68,509,301	64,863,467	77,297,071
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—			
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	9,040,927	9,292,208	3,172,334
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather	2,935,756	3,057,193	2,989,886
Yarns and textile fabrics	16,911,011	21,649,035	26,884,846
Other articles	3,482,290	3,566,983	3,795,026
Total, Class III.	33,269,984	37,565,419	36,791,542
IV. Miscellaneous and unclassified	1,369,726	1,715,715	1,671,114
Total exports	144,976,902	159,601,806	160,968,282

[1] The value of foreign goods re-exported from British India amounted to 3,704,638*l.* in 1911, 3,410,197*l.* in 1912, and 3,053,940*l.* in 1913.

N.B.—Rupees have been converted into sterling at Rs. 15 per *l.*, the rate at which the pound sterling is legal tender in India under the India Coinage Act of 1899.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

Railway Development.—Important railway extensions are now in progress in the Malay Peninsula. The most important is the line from Bukit-Mertajam, in Province Wellesley, passing through Kedah and Perlis to connect at Ootapao with the Siamese Southern Railway. It is expected that in 1917 there will be direct railway communication between Singapore, Penang, and Bangkok, placing Penang within 36 hours of Bangkok, instead of 6 or 7 days as at present. It is proposed to extend into Kelantan the line now running from Johore Bharu, *via* Gemas, to Tembeling in Pahang. This will join up with the railway now being built southwards from the port of Tumpat, and form another junction with the Siamese Southern Railway.

ZANZIBAR

On April 16, 1914, an Order in Council was issued ordaining that in future there be a "High Commissioner for the Zanzibar Protectorate," and a "British Resident in Zanzibar."

High Commissioner for the Zanzibar Protectorate.—Sir Henry Conway Belfield, K.C.M.G. (Governor of the East African Protectorate). Appointed April 16, 1914.

British Resident.—Major Francis Barrow Pearce, C.M.G. Appointed April 16th, 1914.

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.

Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief (see p. 198).—Geoffry F. Archer, C.M.G Appointed May 6, 1914.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Finance, 1913–14.—Revenue, 15,794,000*l.*; expenditure, 16,481,000*l.* The balance of the revenue for 1910–11, 668,000*l.*, is proposed to be used to meet the deficit.

The funded debt on March 31, 1914, was 117,671,000*l.*, and floating debt, 7,308,000*l.*, total debt, 124,979,000.

Estimates, 1914–15.—Expenditure, 16,668,000*l.*; revenue, 15,707,000*l.*, excluding the *Bevaarplaatsen*, half of which would be available to meet the deficit, thus reducing it to 711,000*l.*

CANADA.

New Governor-General.—His Serene Highness Prince Alexander Augustus Frederick William Alfred George of Teck, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (appointed May 8, 1914), to be Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada, in succession to Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, whose term of office will expire in October, 1914.

Trade, 1913.—The total imports for home consumption and exports of domestic produce in 1912 and 1913 were as follows :—

	1912	1913
	£	£
Imports	130,649,000	135,478,000
Exports	70,296,000	89,667,000

ONTARIO.

Budget Estimates, 1914.—In his annual financial statement, Mr Lucas, the Treasurer of Ontario, showed a cash balance on current account for the last fiscal year of 820,275 dollars (64,055*l.*) For the current year, he estimates the revenue at 9,793,878 dollars (1,958,675*l.*) and Consolidated Fund expenditure at 9,572,211 dollars (1,914,442*l.*), with a capital expenditure of 2,000,000 dollars (400,000*l.*), which is to be met by the existing cash balance, 2,380,695 dollars (476,139*l.*) The direct liabilities of the province now amount to 32,887,299 dollars (6,477,459*l.*) against which has to be set the sinking funds for the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and cash and debenture assets of 31,357,011 dollars (6,271,402*l.*) There are also outstanding bond guarantees for 9,658,890 dollars (1,931,678*l.*).

Mineral Production, 1912 and 1913.

—	1912		1913	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Dollars		Dollars
Gold ozs.	102,278	2,114,086	220,887	4,568,518
Silver "	30,719,883	17,671,918	29,724,931	16,580,114
Nickel (metallic) tons of 2,000 lbs.	22,850	4,736,460	24,888	5,287,477
Copper " "	11,126	1,584,810	12,941	1,840,492
Iron Ore " "	117,357	285,884	195,937	494,072
Pig Iron " "	589,593	8,054,369	648,899	8,719,892
Portland Cement barrels	2,993,367	3,865,659	3,802,321	4,105,455
Natural Gas. mln. cub. ft.	12,414	2,268,022	12,559	2,428,861
Petroleum Imp. Galls.	8,482,780	344,537	7,915,761	326,051
Salt tons of 2,000 lbs.	90,986	450,251	96,799	474,372

AUSTRALASIA.

Capital invested.—The total capital invested in joint-stock enterprises in Australasia is stated to be about 677,000,000*l.*, of which 293,000,000*l.* is Australasian capital, and 384,000,000*l.* British.

AUSTRALIA.

Commerce, 1913.—The preliminary figures of imports and exports in 1913 are as follows:—

	Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
Specie and Bullion	1,552,757	4,542,491
Other Articles	78,253,640	73,958,762
Total	79,806,397	78,501,253

The chief imports and exports were:—

	Imports		Exports
	£		£
Apparel and soft goods	15,716,495	Butter	3,5[illegible],270
Boots and shoes	601,258	Coal	1,121,053
Drugs and Chemicals	1,230,163	Copper, ingots and matte	2,879,244
Gold, uncoined	1,170,649	Flour (wheaten)	1,866,221
Implements and machinery	5,356,142	Gold	2,092,891
India-rubber goods	1,021,589	Gold, uncoined and ores	1,449,096
Iron and steel bars, rods, girders, plates, &c.	4,463,822	Lead, pig, and lead in matte	1,847,715
Jute goods	2,251,738	Meats, frozen and preserved	7,142,024
Metals, manufactures of	4,814,328	Ores, except gold ores	1,213,150
Paper	1,543,512	Skins and hides	5,544,542
Railway materials, &c.	1,982,355	Tallow	2,162,795
Sugar	864,777	Wheat	7,987,497
Tea	1,328,533	Wool	22,009,349
Timber	3,024,480		

The quantity of butter exported was 75,797,424 lbs., wool, 595,884,590 lbs., wheat, 42,922,887 bushels, mutton and lamb, 204,892,081 lbs.

The following table shows the values of the direct oversea imports into and exports from each State of the Commonwealth for the years 1912 and 1913. The figures for 1913 are preliminary:—

State	Total Imports		Tota Exports	
	1912	1913	1912	1913
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	32,303,124	32,342,039	32,958,529	32,389,789
Victoria	25,081,074	24,461,355	19,113,121	17,819,236
Queensland	7,456,917	6,717,988	9,209,454	12,352,768
South Australia	6,972,765	7,348,123	9,615,279	9,809,768
Western Australia	5,317,392	7,893,714	7,640,707	5,099,079
Tasmania	1,009,198	1,025,201	499,894	512,737
Northern Territory	18,130	20,977	59,106	67,911
Total	78,158,600	79,806,397	79,096,090	78,501,253

Production.—Factory production in Australia in 1911 and 1912 is estimated as follows:—

	1911	1912
	No.	No.
Factories	14,455	14,878
Hands employed	311,772	327,456
	£	£
Salaries and wages paid	27,582,000	31,287,000
Fuel used	2,753,000	3,047,000
Materials used	79,042,000	88,276,000
Value added in process of manufacture	53,981,000	60,500,000
Output	133,022,000	148,775,000
Land and buildings	32,499,000	34,809,000
Plant and machinery	31,599,000	34,46[illegible]

A 'Factory' is defined as an industrial establishment in which four or more hands are employed, in which power other than hand power is used.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Mining Output, 1913.—The total value of the output in 1913 was valued at 12,095,064*l*. The number of persons engaged in mining was 38,880.

The output of gold was 149,657 ozs., valued at 635,703*l*.; copper, 598,738*l*.; tin and tin ore, 421,292*l*.; coal, 10,414,165 tons, 3,770,373*l*.; silver, silver lead, ore, etc. (exports), 3,808,125*l*.; lead, pig and matte (exports), 365,742*l*.; zinc, spelter and concentrates (exports), 1,547,987*l*.; diamonds, 5,141*l*.; lime, 41,428*l*.; limestone flux, 10,686*l*.; molybdenite, 6,802*l*.; precious opal, 29,493*l*.; Portland cement, 402,249*l*.; wolfram, 13,037*l*.

UNITED STATES.

Telephone statistics.—The table on page 435 should be amended as follows:—

The following table relates to the business of the "American Telephone and Telegraph Company" ("Bell Telephone System"):—

—	1910	1911	1912	1913
Operating Companies				
Exchanges	4,933	5,014	5,182	5,215
Total miles of exchange service wire	9,678,218	10,872,101	12,421,650	13,777,470
Total circuits	2,082,960	2,306,360	2,576,789	2,812,944
Total employees	120,311	128,439	140,789	156,928
Total subscribers	4,030,668	4,474,171	4,953,447	5,415,309
Length of wire operated . miles	11,642,212	12,932,615	14,610,813	16,111,911
Instruments in hands of licensees under rental at beginning of year number	9,231,298	10,059,603	10,880,321	—
Capital of Companies . dollars	263,335,600	318,427,500	334,805,700	395,224,531
Gross earnings . ,,	35,358,329	36,970,230	42,717,998	42,086,890
Net earnings[1] . ,,	26,855,893	27,733,265	32,062,945	30,801,705

[1] After deducting interest.

North Dakota: Finance.—The revenue and expenditure of North Dakota (see page 543) for the year ending June 30, 1913, was:—

	Dollars.
Cash in hand, Nov. 1, 1912	840,664
Receipts, 1912-13	4,258,526
Total	5,099,190
Expenditure, 1912-13	3,155,515
Balance in hand, June 30, 1913	1,943,675

ARGENTINA.

Commerce.—Imports and Exports by countries for 1913 (5 dollars gold = £:—

Countries	Imports	Exports
	Dollars gold	Dollars gold
United Kingdom	130,886,587	120,367,311
Germany	71,311,628	57,915,843
Belgium	21,953,910	32,731,869
Spain	12,389,607	4,818,129
France	38,075,811	37,718,587
Italy	34,789,741	20,088,893
United States	62,032,853	22,894,809
Brazil	9,259,182	24,909,114
Total (all countries)	421,852,542	483,504,547

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Common Budget 1914-15:—

Sources of Revenue	Crowns	Sources of Revenue	Crowns
Foreign Affairs	1,065,000	Customs	216,454,959
War	10,516,157	Matricular contributions—	
Marine	580,000	Austria	234,854,166
Finance, &c.	223,726	Hungary	134,143,392
Board of Control	1,006		
Total	12,335,889 (513,995*l.*)	Total	585,722,519 (24,405,105*l.*)

Branches of Net Expenditure	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Crowns 19,630,754	Crowns 297,619	Crowns 19,928,373
Ministry of War { Army	494,030,572	1,670,000	495,700,572
Ministry of War { Navy	71,355,140	5,441,570	76,796,710
Ministry of Finance	5,255,666	16,500	5,272,166
Board of Control	360,587	—	360,587
Total	590,632,719 (24,609,696*l.*)	7,425,689 (309,404*l.*)	598,058,408 (24,919,100*l.*)

Sugar Crop.—Comparative data as to acreage, yield of beets, and sugar production in Austria-Hungary for the last three years are given in the following table (the quantities being given in tons of 2,000 pounds):—

		Bohemia	Moravia, &c.[1]	Hungary and Bosnia	Total, Austria-Hungary
Area cultivated—					
1910-11	acres	345,500	286,500	281,950	913,990
1911-12	"	345,800	308,810	350,740	1,005,350
1912-13	"	368,080	326,040	414,960	1,109,080
Production of beets—					
1910-11	tons	4,985,640	3,458,510	2,833,600	11,277,750
1911-12	"	2,407,790	2,909,500	3,356,870	8,674,160
1912-13	"	5,400,120	3,951,200	4,652,560	14,003,880
Yield of beets per acre—					
1910-11	"	14·43	12·07	10·05	12·34
1911-12	"	6·95	9·59	9·58	8·67
1912-13	"	14·69	12·15	11·18	12·63
Sugar production—					
1910-11	"	798,370	501,880	385,330	1,675,080
1911-12	"	354,090	486,700	469,370	1,260,160
1912-13	"	859,870	578,930	652,960	2,091,760
Yield of sugar per acre—					
1910-11	"	2·28	1·75	1·36	1·68
1911-12	"	1·02	1·44	1·22	1·26
1912-12	"	2·34	1·78	1·57	1·82

[1] Includes Moravia, Silesia, Lower Austria, Galicia, and Bukowina.

HUNGARY.

Budget for 1914-15.—The budget for the fiscal year July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915, is as follows:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
Ordinary	Crowns 1,953,605,613	Crowns 1,878,270,912
Extraordinary	313,552,270	385,285,918
Total	2,264,157,883	2,264,096,830

BAVARIA.

Wine Production.—The Bavarian Wine production in 1913 was 9,179,891 gallons as compared with 15,197,753 gallons in 1912. The following are statistics for 3 years:—

	White wine			Red wine		
	1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913
Area of vineyards (acres)	45,405	45,546	43,873	5,426	5,481	5,288
Total product (gallons)	15,165,975	14,156,499	7,477,342	3,682,940	1,041,254	1,702,549

BULGARIA.

Live Stock in 1910.—According to the census of December 31, 1910, there were in Bulgaria 8,669,260 sheep, 1,464,719 goats, 1,606,868 head of cattle, 527,811 pigs, 478,22[illegible] horses, 118,488 asses, 12,238 mules, and 412,978 buffaloes.

CHINA.

New Cabinet Changes.—The following new Ministers were appointed on May 2, 1913:—

Premier.—Hsu Shih-Chang.

Minister of War.—Tuan Chi-Jui.

Minister of Education.—Tang Hua-Lung.

Minister of Communications.—Liang Yun-Yen.

Currency.—A new currency system for China was promulgated by the Government at Peking on February 10, 1914. The new system contemplates a coinage that will be substituted for the various and sundry coins and sycee which are now in use as currency and which also represent the basis of the various issues of paper currency by the several Chinese Provinces. Under the mandate only the Central Government at Peking can now mint coins. The new currency will be on the decimal system; the unit will be the yuan, or dollar, which is to be of 72 candaroons of 90 per cent silver and 10 per cent copper; the actual quantity of pure silver is fixed by the mandate at 23·97795048 grams. There silver coins are the yuan, the half-yuan, the 20-cent piece, and the 10-cent piece. There will be one nickel coin, the 5-cent piece, and five kinds of copper coins—the 2-cent, 1-cent, 5-li, 2-li, and 1-li pieces. The values are in decimal progression; one-tenth of a yuan is the chio, or 10-cent piece; one hundredth of a yuan is the fen, or cent piece; one-thousandth of a yuan is a li. The half-yuan will contain 70 per cent. of pure silver and the other silver coins the same. The half-yuan will contain 9·583777 grams of pure silver, the 20-cent piece 3·72990248 grams, and the 10-cent piece 1·86495124 grams.

COSTA RICA.

New President.—Señor Don Alfredo Gonzales. Assumed office May 8, 1914.

CUBA.

Tobacco Exports for 2 years.—The exports of Cuban tobacco from Havana during the 12 months of 1912 and 1913 were as follows:—

—		1912	1913
Leaf tobacco	bales	401,019	322,121
Cigars	. .	178,981,472	183,284,330
Cigarettes	packs.	16,892,477	18,720,975
Cut tobacco	kilos.	353,921	285,676

DENMARK.

Trade in 1913.—Imports, 41,754,500*l.*; Exports, 34,089,600*l.*

FRANCE.

French Colonial Railways, 1913.—The following statistics have been compiled from the Report of the Ministry of the Colonies (published March 5, 1914):—

Lines	Companies or official administration	Length of road in operation Dec. 31, 1913	
		Kilometres	Miles
Indo-China:—			
Haifong to Laokay & Yunnansen	Compagnie Française des chemins de fer de l'Indo-Chine et du Yunnan.	359	223·7
Hanoi to Vinh	Administration of the Colony.	493	306·3
Hanoi to the frontier of China	Ditto		
Turan to Hue and to Quang-tri and tramway from Turan to Faifo	Ditto	202	125·5
Saigon to Khan-Hoa, the Saigon-Mitho line.	Ditto	481	298·9
French West Africa:—			
Dakar to St. Louis	Compagnie du chemin de fer de Daker à St. Louis	264	164·0
Kayes to the Niger	Administration of the Colony.	555	344·8
Dahomey line (from Cotonou to Parakow, with branch from Pahou to Lake Aheme).	Compagnie Française du chemin de fer du Dahomey	294	182·7
Tramway from Porto-Novo to Sakete (Dahomey).	Administration of the Colony.	75	46·6
Guinea line	Ditto	587	364·7
vory Coast line	Ditto	315	195·7
hies to Kayes (section from Thies to Koumpentoum and Kaolak branch)	Ditto	315	195·7
Thies to Kayes (section from Kayes to Ambidedi)	Ditto	44	27·3
Madagascar:—Brickaville to Tananarivo	Ditto	369	229·2
Reunion:—La Reunion	State	126	78·3
Somali Coast:—Jibuti to Dire-Dawa	Compagnie du chemin de fer Franco-Ethiopien de Jibuti à Adis Ababa	422	262·2
New Caledonia:—Noumea to Bourail	Administration of the Colony.	16	9·9
French East Indies:—			
Poudicherry to Villapuram (part included in French territory)	South Indian Railway Co.	13	8·0
Peralam to Karakal (part included in French territory)	Ditto	17	10·5

HAITI.

Imports for 1913.—The total value of imports from all countries to Haiti during the years ended September 30, 1912 and 1913, are given herewith:—

Countries	1912	1913
	Dollars	Dollars
United States	7,302,504	6,499,252
Great Britain	761,206	688,668
France	1,050,416	812,509
Germany	484,915	529,968
All other countries	277,585	242,253
Total	9,876,576	8,717,268

PORTUGAL.

Minister of Foreign Affairs (see page 1189).—Senhor Freire de Andrade. (Appointed May 8, 1914.)

RUSSIA.

Modification of the Administrative Divisions of Russian-Poland:—

Government of Lomza.—Enlarged by the addition of the district of Wiengrow, formerly in the government of Siedlce.

Government of Lublin.—Now joined to the western districts of the governments of Lublin and of Siedlce.

Government of Kholm.—Now joined to the eastern districts of the governments of Lublin and of Siedlce.

Siedlce, the chief town of the ancient government of this name, becomes a chief town of one of the districts of the government of Lublin in its new boundaries.

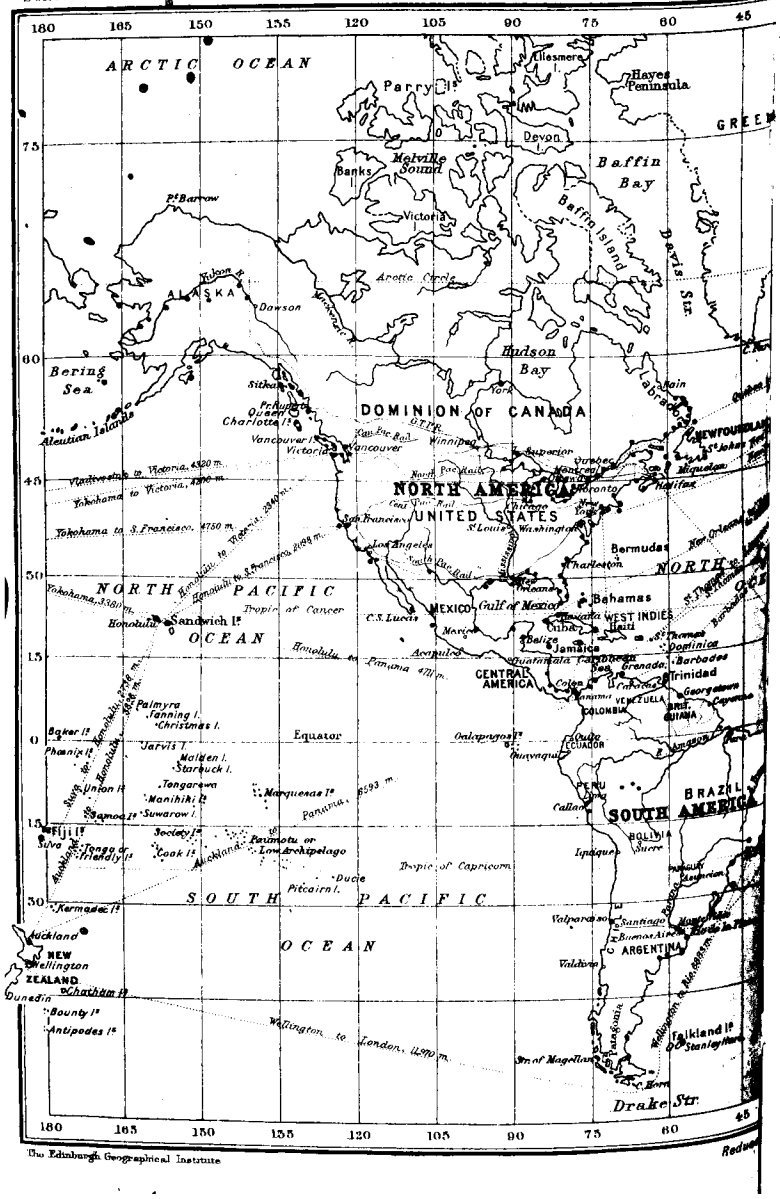
Crop Statistics.—The following table shows the acreage and production (in tons of 2,000 pounds) during the last three years of the principal crops in the Russian Empire (exclusive of Transbaikalia, Irkutsk, Amur, the Maritime Province, Kamchatka, Sakhalin, 10 Governments of Transcaucasia, the 4 Governments of Turkestan, and Finland):—

Crops	1911		1912		1913	
	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
Rye	78,043,172	21,881,998	73,179,388	29,178,029	74,990,516	28,068,169
Wheat:						
Winter	16,744,290	5,678,499	17,302,427	7,838,161	17,414,940	8,901,178
Spring	56,489,623	9,584,187	53,483,401	14,268,117	57,759,506	19,557,747
Barley	28,942,281	9,940,350	28,983,058	11,285,688	31,278,205	18,461,552
Oats	47,500,698	13,782,526	45,974,584	17,081,489	47,513,405	19,429,752
Millet	7,850,984	1,895,111	7,751,185	2,992,052	8,487,574	2,787,529
Buckwheat	5,184,756	1,191,406	5,028,585	1,372,156	5,808,874	1,378,488
Spelt	827,655	68,006	523,164	128,312	529,578	189,032
Corn	3,956,577	2,804,002	4,074,002	2,288,287	4,288,891	2,046,036
Peas	2,544 868	789,487	2,583,294	980,484	2,714,097	1,005,669
Lentils and beans	1,174,879	297,225	1,128,040	381,145	1,165,784	382,081
Potatoes	11,275,967	34,977,496	11,508,921	41,542,284	11,927,905	39,669,499

The sugar-beet crop in 1913 amounted to 13,546,457 short tons, as compared with 11,854,487 tons in 1912; and the hop crop of last year was estimated at 8,500 short tons, as against 4,914 tons in 1912.

ERRATA.

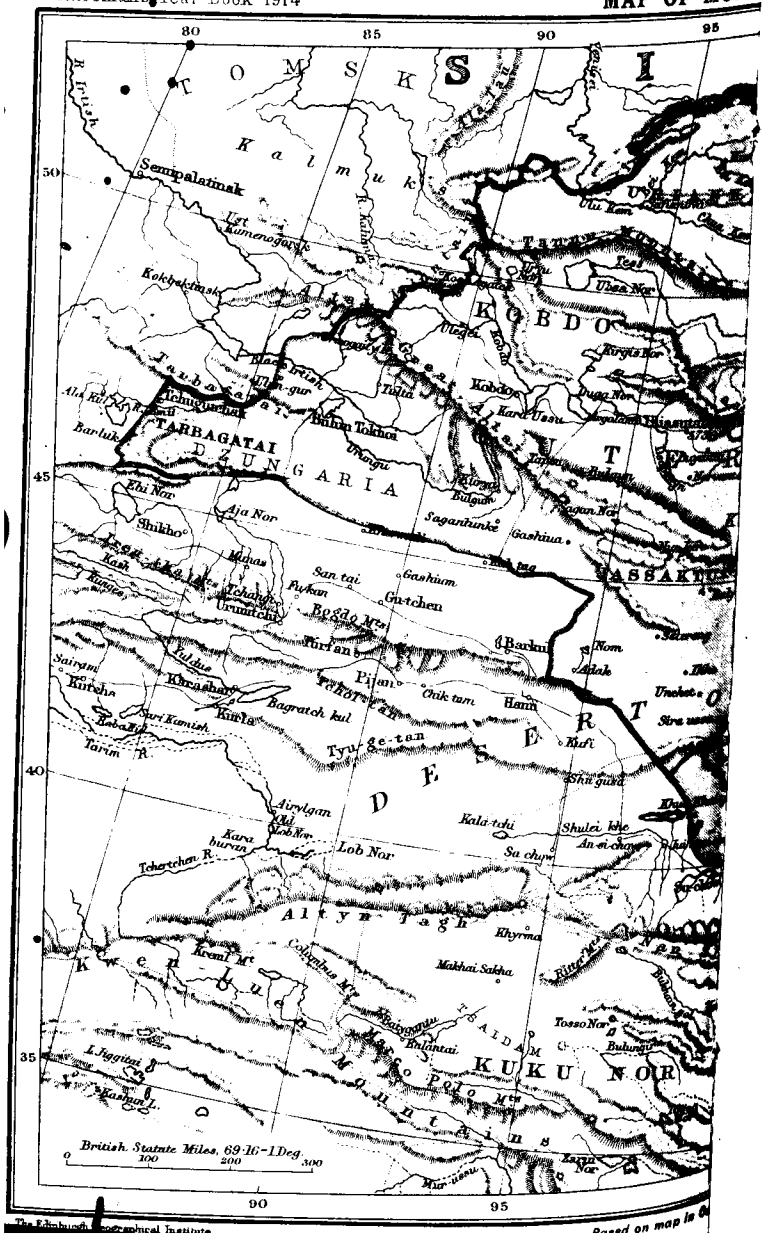
Page 128.—For *Feudatory Jagins* read *Feudatory Jagirs.*
Page 746.—For *Kistn* read *Kirin.*
Page 804.—For *Cañan* read *Cañar*
Page 845.—For *St. Pierte* read *St. Pierre.*
Page 997.—For *[Isambert (G.)] L'Indépendanes Grecque* read *L'Indépendanes Grecques.*
Page 1098.—For *Seymour (F.)* read *Stevenson (F. S.).*



The Edinburgh Geographical Institute

PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAYS





The Edinburgh Geographical Institute Based on map in G

THE BALKAN STATES

With New Frontiers according to Treaties of London, Constantinople, & Bukharest.

Plate 1.



The Edinburgh Geographical Institute

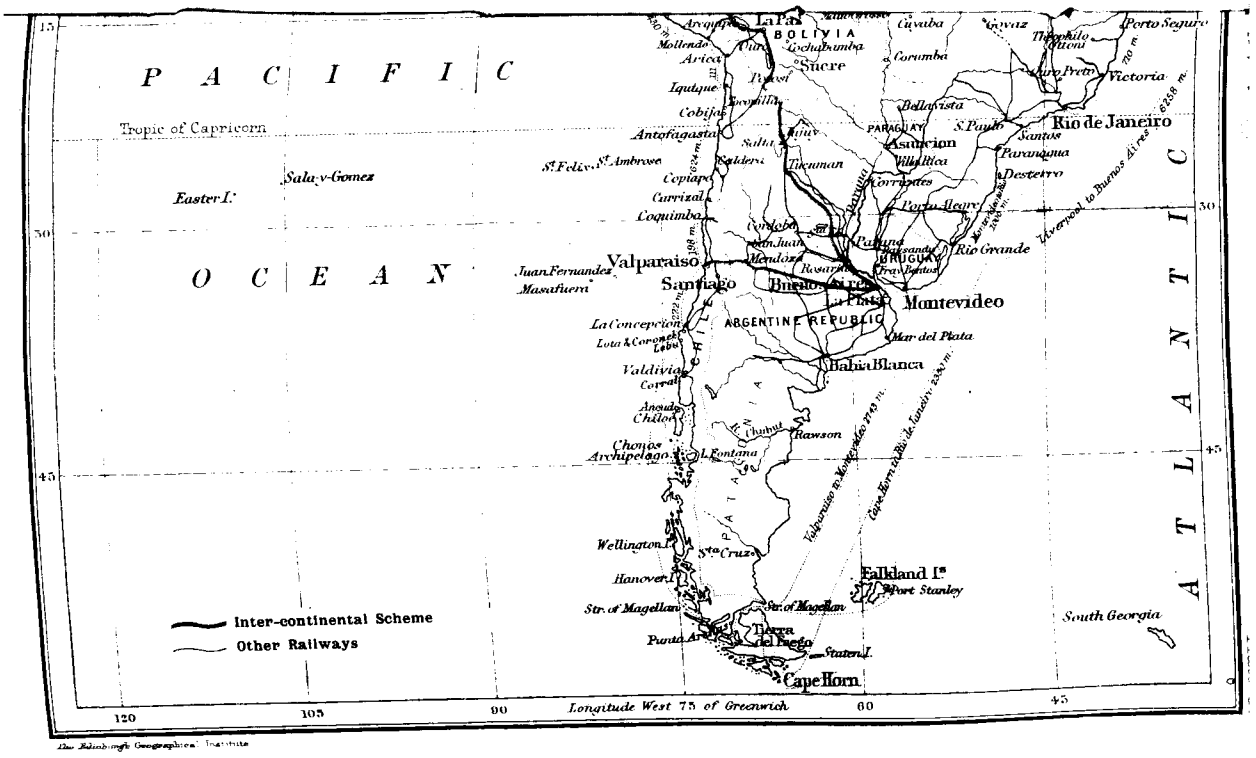
J. G. Bartholomew

OLIA SHEWING APPROXIMATE POLITICAL BOUNDARIES.

Plate 2.



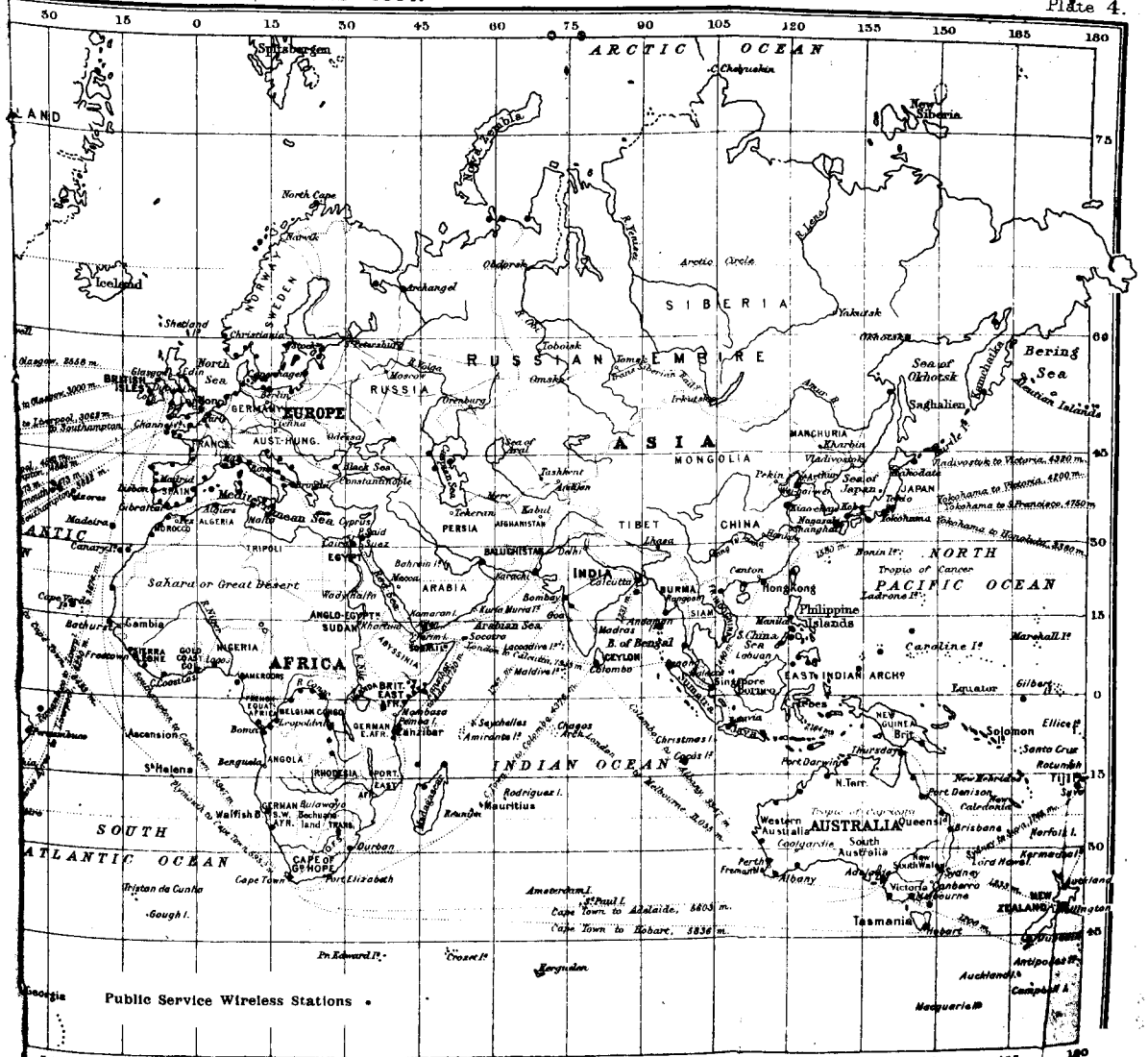
Capt. H. G. C. Perry-Ayscough's and Capt. R. R. Otter-Barry's "With the Russians in Mongolia."



The Edinburgh Geographical Institute

RELESS TELEGRAPH STATIONS—1914.

Plate 4.



Map in "Year Book of Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony."

PART THE FIRST

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The British Empire consists of:—

I. THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

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

Reigning King and Emperor.

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

Children of the King

I. *Edward* Albert, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Heir-apparent, born June 23, 1894.
II. Prince *Albert* Frederick, born December 14, 1895.
III. Princess *Victoria* Alexandra, born April 25, 1897.
IV. Prince *Henry* William, born March 31, 1900.
V. Prince *George* Edward, born December 20, 1902.
VI. Prince *John* Charles, born July 12, 1905.

Living Sisters of the King.

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

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

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

Living Brother and Sisters of the late King.

I. Princess *Helena*, born May 25, 1846; married July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Living 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 December 13, 1900.

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

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, married June 15, 1905, to Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden; (2) Arthur, born Jan. 13, 1883, married Alexandra Victoria, Duchess of Fife, October 15, 1913; (3) Victoria, born March 17, 1886.

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; married May 31, 1906, to Alfonso XIII., King of Spain; (3) Leopold Arthur Louis, born May 21, 1889; (4) Maurice Victor Donald, born October 3, 1891.

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

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

Provision is made for the support of the Royal household by the settlement of the Civil List soon after the commencement of each reign. (For historical details, see YEAR-BOOK for 1908, p. 5.) By Act of 10 Ed. VII. and 1 Geo. V. c. 28 (August 3, 1910), the Civil List of the King, after the usual surrender of hereditary revenues, is fixed at 470,000*l.*, of which 110,000*l.* is appropriated to the privy purse of the King and Queen, 125,800*l.* for salaries of the Royal household and retired allowances, 193,000*l.* for household expenses, 20,000*l.* for works, 13,200*l.* for alms and bounty, and 8,000*l.* remains unappropriated. The same Civil List Act of 1910 also provides for an annuity of 70,000*l.* to Queen Mary in the event of her surviving the King. Should the Prince of Wales marry, the Princess of Wales will receive an annuity of 10,000*l.*, and should she survive the Prince of Wales, this annuity will be raised to one of 30,000*l.* Further, there is to be paid to trustees for the benefit of the King's children (other than the Duke of Cornwall) an annual sum of 10,000*l.* in respect of each son (other than the Duke of Cornwall) who attains the age of 21 years, and a further annual sum of 15,000*l.* in respect of each such son who marries, and an annuity of 6,000*l.* in respect of each daughter who attains the age of 21 or marries. The First Commissioner of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Keeper of the King's Privy Purse are appointed the Royal Trustees under this Act. Queen Alexandra, the Queen-Mother, receives the annuity of 70,000*l.* provided by the Civil List Act of 1901. Civil List pensions may be granted, but are not chargeable on the sum paid for the Civil List. All these payments are charged on the Consolidated Fund, into which the surrendered hereditary revenues are carried. The King has paid to him the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, the payments made therefrom in 1913 being 61,000*l.* for His Majesty's use.

On the Consolidated Fund are charged likewise the following sums allowed to members of the royal family:—25,000*l.* a year to the Duke of Connaught; 6,000*l.* to Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; 6,000*l.* to Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll; 6,000*l.* to Princess Henry (Beatrice) of Battenberg; 3,000*l.* to the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; 6,000*l.* to Princess Helena of Waldeck, Duchess of Albany; 6,000*l.* to the Duchess of Edinburgh; and 6,000*l.* to each of the late King's daughters.

The Heir Apparent has an income from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, the payment in 1912 on his account being 81,350*l.*

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

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

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.

The annual session extends from the middle of February to about the middle of August, or occasionally later. Every session must end with a prorogation, and by it all Bills which have not been passed during the session then lapse. A dissolution may occur by the will of the sovereign, or, as is most usual, during the recess, by proclamation, or finally by lapse of time, the statutory limit of the duration of the existence of any Parliament being five years.

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

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—Law Lords and English archbishops and bishops; (4) by election for life—Irish peers; (5) by election for duration of Parliament—Scottish peers. The full house would consist (in 1913) of 638. There are, besides, 16 peeresses of the United Kingdom and 3 Scottish peeresses in their own right, and 19 Scottish and 59 Irish peers who are not peers of Parliament.

The House of Commons consists of members representing County, Borough, and University constituencies in the three Divisions of the United Kingdom. No one under 21 years of age can be a member of Parliament. 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.

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

Every elector must be of full age, and must be registered in the electoral lists. Property qualifications are restricted to counties and to such boroughs as have county privileges. In England they are: the holding of an estate (1) in freehold of the annual value of 40 shillings (not applicable in Scotland or Ireland); (2) of lands in life tenure of the annual value of 5*l.* (in Scotland and Ireland, 10*l.*); (3) held on lease of at least 60 years of the annual value of 5*l.* (in Scotland, 57 years and 10*l.*; in Ireland, 60 years and 10*l.*); or of at least 20 years of the annual value of 50*l.* (in Scotland, 19 years and 50*l.*; in Ireland, 14 years and 20*l.*). Throughout the United Kingdom, in counties, occupation of a tenement which is rated for the

support of the poor, and for which the rates have been paid by the prescribed date, constitutes a qualification, but in English boroughs the occupation franchise is associated with 6 months' residence, and in Scotch boroughs with 12 months' residence. Every inhabitant occupier who has for 12 months, within the United Kingdom, inhabited a rated dwelling-house for which the rates have been paid is entitled to registration, and lodgers occupying for 12 months the same lodgings of the value of 10*l.* a year, may have a vote. There are, besides, some ancient franchises, such as that of the liverymen of the City of London companies, and there are 6 university constituencies in which graduates on the electoral roll are electors. Disqualified for registration are women, infants, peers, idiots and lunatics, aliens, bankrupts, persons who within a year have received parochial poor relief, and some others.

About one-sixth of the population are electors. By an annual act voting is by ballot.

The numbers of members and of registered electors for England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, in 1914, are given as follows:—

1914	Counties.		Boroughs.		Universities.		Total.	
	Members	Electors	Members	Electors	Members	Electors	Members	Electors
England	253	3,892,150	237	2,707,243	5	20,826	495	6,620,219
Scotland	39	492,527	31	344,609	2	25,810	72	862,946
Ireland	85	568,913	16	124,768	2	4,417	103	698,098
Total	377	4,953,590	284	3,176,620	9	51,053	670	8,181,263

The following is a table of the duration of Parliaments called during the reigns of Queen Victoria, Edward VII., and George V.:—

Reign	Parliament	When met	When dissolved	Existed		
				Y.	M.	D.
Victoria	1st	11 Sept. 1837	23 June 1841	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
Edward VII.	15th	3 Dec. 1900	8 Jan. 1906	5	1	5
,,	1st	13 Feb. 1906	10 Jan. 1910	3	11	24
George V.	2nd	15 Feb. 1910	28 Nov. 1910	0	9	14
	1st	31 Jan. 1911				

(For the heads of the Administrations see p. 9.)

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 First Lord of the Treasury is, as a rule, the chief of the Ministry, and on his recommendation his colleagues are appointed; he dispenses the greater portion of the patronage of the Crown.

The present Cabinet consists of the following members:

1. *Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, and Secretary of State for War.*—Right Hon. H. H. *Asquith*, born 1852; educated at the City of London School and Balliol College, Oxford; called to the Bar, 1876; M.P. for East Fifeshire since 1886; Secretary of State for the Home Department, 1892–95; Chancellor of the Exchequer, December, 1905—April, 1908. Appointed Prime Minister, April, 1908; Secretary of State for War, March 30, 1914.

2. *Lord President of the Council.*—Right Hon. Viscount *Morley* of Blackburn, born 1838; educated at Cheltenham and at Lincoln College, Oxford; called to the Bar, 1873; M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1893–95, for Montrose Burghs, 1896–1908; raised to the peerage, 1908; Secretary of State for India, December, 1905, to November, 1910. Present appointment, November, 1910.

3. *Lord High Chancellor.*—Right Hon Viscount *Haldane*, born 1856; educated at the University of Edinburgh and Göttingen; called to the Bar in 1879; M.P. for Haddingtonshire 1885 to 1911. Created a peer, 1911. Secretary of State for War, December, 1905, to June, 1912. Present appointment, June, 1912.

4. *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.*—Right Hon. Sir Edward *Grey*, Bart., born 1862; educated at Winchester and Balliol College, Oxford; M.P. for Berwick-on-Tweed Division since 1885; Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 1892-95. Present appointment, December 11, 1905.

5. *Secretary of State for India and Lord Privy Seal.*—Right Hon. the Marquis of *Crewe*, born 1858; educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge; succeeded to the peerage as Lord Houghton in 1885; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1892–95; created Earl of Crewe in 1895 and Marquis in 1911; Secretary of State for the Colonies, April, 1908, to November, 1910; Lord Privy Seal, October, 1908 to October, 1911, reappointed, February, 1912. Present appointment as Secretary for India, November, 1910.

6. *Secretary of State for the Home Department.*—Right Hon. Reginald *McKenna*, born 1863; educated at King's College, London, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; called to the Bar, 1887; M.P. for North Monmouthshire since 1895; Financial Secretary to the Treasury, December, 1905; President of the Board of Education, 1907; First Lord of the Admiralty, April, 1908 to October, 1911. Present appointment, October, 1911.

7. *Secretary of State for the Colonies.*—Right Hon. L. V. *Harcourt*, born 1861; educated at Eton; M.P. for Rossendale Division of Lancashire, 1904; Privy Councillor, 1905; First Commissioner of Works, December, 1905, to November, 1910; entered the Cabinet, March, 1907. Present appointment, November, 1910.

8. *Chancellor of the Exchequer.*—Right Hon. D. *Lloyd-George*, born 1863; admitted a solicitor in 1884; M.P. for Carnarvon District since 1890; President of the Board of Trade, 1905–08. Present appointment, April, 1908.

9. *First Lord of the Admiralty.*—Right Hon. W. L. Spencer *Churchill*, born 1874; educated at Harrow and Sandhurst; was lieutenant of the 4th Hussars; was with the Spanish forces in Cuba; served with the Malakand Field Force, 1897 (mentioned in despatches); with the Tirah Expedition, 1898; with the Nile Expedition, 1898; in South Africa, 1899-1900, with the South African Light Horse (was taken prisoner but escaped); has been a war correspondent; M.P. for Oldham, 1900-06, first as Unionist and then as Liberal; for N.W. Manchester, 1906-08; for Dundee, since 1908; Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1905-08; Privy Councillor, 1907; President of the Board of Trade, 1908-10; Home Secretary, February, 1910 to October, 1911. Present appointment, October, 1911.

10. *Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.*—Right Hon. Augustine *Birrell*; born 1850; educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge; called to the Bar in 1875; M.P. for West Fifeshire, 1889-95; for Bristol (North), 1906; President of the Board of Education, December, 1905. Present appointment, January, 1907.

11. *President of the Board of Trade.*—Right Hon. John *Burns*, born 1858; the first working man in this country to attain Cabinet rank; was a prominent member of the London County Council for several years; M.P. for Battersea since 1892; President of Local Government Board, 1905 to 1914. Present appointment, February, 1914.

12. *President of the Local Government Board.*—Right Hon. Herbert Louis *Samuel*, born 1870; educated at University College School and Balliol College, Oxford; M.P. for the Cleveland Division of the N. Riding of Yorks since 1902; Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Home Department, 1905-09; Chancellor of the Duchy, 1909-10; Postmaster-General, 1910 to 1914. Present appointment, February, 1914.

13. *President of the Board of Education.*—Right Hon. Joseph Albert *Pease*, born 1860: educated at Tottenham School and Trinity College, Cambridge; Private Secretary to Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1893-95; M.P. for Tyneside Division of Northumberland, 1892-1900, for Saffron Walden Division of Essex, 1901-10, for Rotherham Division of Yorkshire since 1910; Junior Lord of the Treasury, 1905-08; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, February, 1910 to October, 1911. Present appointment, October, 1911.

14. *Secretary for Scotland.*—Right Hon. T. McKinnon *Wood*, born 1855; educated at Mill Hill School and University College, London; chairman of London County Council, 1898-99; M.P. for St. Rollox Division of Glasgow since 1906; Parliamentary Secretary to Board of Education, April to October, 1908; Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 1908-1911; Financial Secretary to Treasury, October, 1911, to February, 1912; present appointment, February, 1912.

15. *President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.*—Right Hon. Walter *Runciman*, born 1870; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; M.P. for Oldham, 1889-1900; for Dewsbury since January, 1902; Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, 1905-07; Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1907-08; President of Board of Education, April, 1908 to October, 1911. Present appointment, October, 1911.

16. *Postmaster-General.*—Right Hon. C. E. *Hobhouse*, born 1862: educated at Eton and Christ Church; M.P. for East Wilts. 1892-1895; M.P. for East Bristol since 1900; Under-Secretary for India, 1907; Financial Secretary to Treasury, 1908-11; made Privy Councillor, 1909; Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster, 1911-1914. Present appointment, February, 1914.

17. *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.*—Right Hon. C. F. G. *Masterman*, born 1873; educated at Weymouth, and Christ's College, Cambridge; M.P. for West Ham, North, 1906-11; for Bethnal Green, South-West, 1911-14 Parliamentary Secretary, Local Government Board, 1908-09; Under-Secretary for Home Office, 1909-12; Financial Secretary to Treasury, 1912-14. Made Privy Councillor, 1912, and Chairman of National Insurance Joint Committee, 1912. Present appointment, February, 1914.

18. *First Commissioner of Works.*—Right Hon. Earl *Beauchamp*, born 1872; educated at Eton and Christchurch, Oxford; Mayor of Worcester, 1895-6; Member of London School Board, 1897-9; Governor of New South Wales, 1899-1901; Lord President of the Council, June, 1910, to November, 1910. Present appointment, November, 1910.

19. *Attorney-General.*—The Right Hon. Sir John *Simon*, K.C.V.O., K.C., born 1873; educated at Edinburgh, and Wadham College, Oxford; called to the Bar, 1899; M.P. for Walthamstow since 1906; Solicitor-General, 1910-1913. Present appointment, October, 1913.

Not in the Cabinet are:—

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.—Right Hon. the Earl of *Aberdeen*.
Solicitor-General.—Sir S. O. *Buckmaster*, K.C.
Lord Advocate.—R. *Munro*, K.C.
Solicitor-General for Scotland.—T. B. *Morison*, K.C.
Attorney-General for Ireland.—John Francis *Moriarty*, K.C.
Solicitor-General for Ireland.—Jonathan *Pim*, K.C.

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

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

The state of parties in the House of Commons on April, 6 1914, was as follows:—

Unionists	286
Liberals	261
Labour	39
Nationalists	84
	670

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. The recommendation of persons for appointment by the Lord

Chancellor as justices of the peace rests with the Lords-Lieutenant, but local advisory committees are now being set up, as and when required, to advise the Lords-Lieutenant and the Lord Chancellor on these appointments. The Lords-Lieutenant are the presidents of the County Associations formed under the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907, and their duties as such relate to the organisation, equipping and maintenance of the Territorial Forces. Otherwise their duties are almost nominal. There is also a sheriff, who represents the executive of the Crown, an under-sheriff, a clerk of the peace, coroners, who are appointed and paid by the County Councils, and other officers. The licensing of persons to sell intoxicating liquors, and the administration of the criminal law—except that which deals with some of the graver offences—are in the hands of the magistrates.

For the purposes of local government England and Wales are divided into sixty-two administrative counties, including the county of London, 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. Women are eligible. The jurisdiction of the County Councils extends to the making of county and police rates; levying of duties on licenses for carriages, armorial bearings, guns, dogs, killing and dealing in game; borrowing of money; supervision of county treasurer; management of county halls and other buildings; licensing of houses for music and dancing, and of racecourses; maintenance and management of pauper lunatic asylums; maintenance of reformatory and industrial schools; management of bridges and main roads; regulation of fees of inspectors, analysts, and other officers; control of officers paid out of the county rate; coroner's salary, fees, and district; Parliamentary polling districts and registration; contagious diseases of animals, allotments, weights and measures, sale of food and drugs. Under Acts of 1902 and 1903 the County Councils are local education authorities, and other recent acts have in minor matters extended their jurisdiction. The control of the county police is vested in a standing joint committee composed of an equal number of magistrates and members of the County Council. The London Metropolitan police are, however, under the control of the Home Secretary.

The administrative counties, with the exception of the County of London, are subdivided into 'County Districts' which are either 'Urban' or 'Rural,' as the case may be. Generally speaking, an urban district comprises a town or a small area more or less densely populated, and a rural district takes in several country parishes. Women may be elected to these District Councils, but cannot be magistrates; the District Councils administer the Public Health and Highway Acts, and also exercise powers under the Housing Acts. Urban District Councils may also take over main roads from the County Councils; provide burial grounds, allotments, baths and washhouses, libraries, open spaces, museums, isolation hospitals, &c.; exercise powers under Provisional Orders or Private Acts for gasworks, tramways, electric light and power works, &c. Any urban district with 20,000 inhabitants may also be a local education authority. The Rural District Councils may also provide allotments, cemeteries, &c.; make arrangements for an adequate water supply; and exercise any 'Urban powers' conferred on them by the Local Government Board.

In every civil parish in a 'rural district' there is a Parish Meeting, at which every parochial elector may attend and vote. In such parishes of over 300 inhabitants there is in addition a Parish Council. Women are

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

The main central authority in London, the metropolis, is the County Council, created by the Local Government Act of 1888. It has considerable powers in regard to public health, housing, bridges and ferries, asylums, street improvements, education, and numerous other matters. The City Corporation have powers respecting sanitation, police, bridges, justice, &c. in the City of London. Apart from the City, London is divided into 28 metropolitan boroughs, under the London Government Act, 1899, each with a mayor, aldermen and councillors (women are eligible). The Councils have powers in regard to public health, highways, rating, housing, education, &c.

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

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

Burghs; (5) Police Burghs, constituted under general or local Police Acts, in which the local authority is the Police Commissioners. These two latter burghs, by Acts passed in 1879 and 1895, are enabled to send representatives to the convention.

Ireland.—The principal county authority for local government used to be the grand jury, appointed under the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 116; but, by the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, provision was made for the establishment of popularly elected Councils for counties and rural districts. The councillors are elected for three years, and the Council of each county and rural district, immediately after any triennial election, may choose additional members to hold office till the next triennial election. The administrative business formerly managed by the grand juries and presentment sessions has been transferred to these Councils, and in addition County Councils have now certain powers and functions with regard to the maintenance of asylums and infirmaries. The appointment of coroner is now also vested in the County Council. The business relating to public health and to the assessment and collection of rates formerly vested in the Board of Guardians now devolves on the Rural District and County Council respectively. In urban districts the Councils of these districts administer matters relating to public health and rates, in addition to business transferred to them from the grand jury and presentment sessions. The administration of the poor relief Acts is exercised by Boards of Guardians. Each Board comprises the councillors of each rural district in the union, together with specially elected representatives of each urban district in the union. The cities of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry, and Waterford, which already possessed representative councils, are county boroughs, and are exempt from some of the special provisions of the Act. 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 (appointed under the Towns Improvement Act, 1854, or by a local Act), who have powers generally to discharge the usual municipal functions, and are empowered to levy rates to defray the cost of administration. Towns must have 1,500 inhabitants to enable them to obtain municipal government under the Towns Improvement Act, 1854, and any municipal town may be constituted an urban sanitary district.

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

Area and Population.

I. Progress and Present Condition.

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

Divisions	Area in sq. miles	Males	Females	Total Population on April 2, 1911
England (including Monmouthshire)	50,874	16,421,298	17,623,992	34,045,290
Wales	7,466	1,024,310	1,000,892	2,025,202
Scotland	30,405	2,308,839	2,452,065	4,760,904
Ireland	32,586	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219
Isle of Man	227	23,937	28,079	52,016
Channel Islands	75	46,229	50,670	96,899
Total	121,633	22,016,661	23,353,869	45,970,530

Population at each of the four previous decennial censuses:—

Divisions	1871	1881	1891	1901
England	21 495,131	24,613,926	27,489,228	30,813,043
Wales	1,217,135	1,360,513	1,513,297	1,714,800
Scotland	3,360,018	3,735,573	4,025,647	4,472,103
Ireland	5,412,377	5,174,836	4,704,750	4,458,775
Isle of Man	54,042	53,558	55,608	54,752
Channel Islands	90,596	87,702	92,234	95,618
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad	216,080	215,374	224,211	367,736
Total, United Kingdom	31,845,379	35,241,482	38,104,975	41,976,827

Decennial rate of increase or decrease (−) per cent.

—	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911
England	13·4	14·5	11·7	12·1	10·5
Wales	9·5	11·8	11·7	13·3	18·1
Scotland	9·7	11·2	7·8	11·1	6·5
Ireland	−6·7	−4·4	−9·1	−5·2	− 1·7
The Islands	0·8	−2·3	4·7	1·7	− 1·0
	8·8	10·8	8·2	9·9	9·1

Proportion per cent. of the population living in the various divisions of the United Kingdom from 1861 to 1911:—

Divisions	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911
England	64·6	67·5	69·8	72·2	73·4	75·0
Wales	3·8	3·8	3·8	3·8	4·1	4·5
Scotland	10·4	10·6	10·6	10·7	10·7	10·5
Ireland	19·8	17·0	14·6	12·5	10·6	9·7
Isle of Man	·2	·2	·2	·1	·1	·1
Channel Islands	·3	·3	·3	·2	·2	·2
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad	·9	·6	·7	·5	·9	—·

In 1911, in Wales and Monmouthshire 190,292 persons 3 years of age and upwards, or 7·9 per cent. of the total population, were able to speak Welsh only, and 787,074, or 32·5 per cent. able to speak Welsh and English. Thus 977,366 persons or 40·4 per cent. of the total population could speak Welsh. In 1901 the number returned was 929,824, or about 46 per cent. In 1911, in Scotland, 18,400 persons 3 years of age and upwards, or 0·4 per cent. of the total population, could speak Gaelic only, and 183,998, or 3·9 per cent., could speak Gaelic and English. Thus 202,398 or 4·3 per cent., could speak Gaelic, and of these, 48,780 were in Inverness Co., 46,926 in Ross and Cromarty, 31,695 in Argyll, and 24,947 in Lanark. In 1891 the number was 254,415, or 6·8 per cent., and in 1901, 230,806 or 5·2 per cent. In 1911, in Ireland, 16,873 or 0·39 per cent. of the population, could speak Irish only, and 565,573, or 12·9 per cent., could speak Irish and English. Thus 582,446, or 13·3 per cent., could speak Irish. In 1891 the number was 680,245, or 14·5 per cent., and in 1901, 641,142 or 14·4 per cent.

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

Age-group	Numbers in thousands					
	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom[1]		
				Males	Females	Total
Under 5	3,854	533	436	2,431	2,404	4,835
5 and under 10	3,697	514	438	2,333	2,329	4,662
10 " " 15	3,500	490	427	2,220	2,211	4,431
15 " " 20	3,337	462	423	2,110	2,126	4,236
20 " " 25	3,176	420	376	1,902	2,082	3,984
25 " " 35	5,957	741	636	3,506	3,850	7,356
35 " " 45	4,845	601	536	2,909	3,093	6,002
45 " " 55	3,528	447	394	2,114	2,272	4,386
55 " " 65	2,298	296	283	1,367	1,521	2,888
65 " " 70	807	104	146	484	578	1,062
70 " " 75	554	80	168	345	461	806
75 " " 85	454	63	111	262	369	631
85 and upwards	64	10	16	34	57	91
Total . .	36,071	4,761	4,390	22,017	23,353	45,370

[1] Including Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

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

Year (30 June)	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total of United Kingdom
1904	33,639,287	4,563,530	4,408,103	42,610,920
1905	33,988,844	4,592,036	4,399,308	42,980,188
1906	34,342,040	4,620,720	4,397,571	43,360,331
1907	34,698,905	4,649,586	4,388,451	43,736,942
1908	35,059,484	4,678,629	4,384,664	44,122,777
1909	35,423,805	4,707,858	4,386,601	44,518,264
1910	35,791,902	4,737,268	4,385,421	44,914,591
1911	36,163,833	4,749,673	4,383,608	45,297,114
1912	36,539,636	4,738,300	4,384,710	45,662,646
1913	36,919,339	4,733,700	4,382,531	46,035,570

1. *England and Wales.*

The census population of England and Wales 1801 to 1911:—

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

Population of England and Wales and of the Administrative Counties and County Boroughs in 1901 and 1911.

	Area in Statute Acres (Land and Inland Water.)	Population			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) per cent. between 1901 & 1911.
		1901 Total	1911		
			Total	Males only	
Administrative Counties:—					
ENGLAND.					
Bedfordshire . . .	302,942	171,707	194.588	93,006	+13·3
Berkshire . . .	456,491	180,354	195,811	95,610	+ 8·6
Buckinghamshire . .	479,360	197,046	219,551	107,326	+11·4
Cambridgeshire . .	315,168	120,264	128,322	61,676	+ 6·7
Isle of Ely . .	238,073	64,495	69,752	35,223	+ 8·2
Cheshire . . .	644,172	598,885	676,275	321,761	+13·9
Cornwall . . .	868,167	322,334	328,098	151,614	+ 1·8
Cumberland . . .	973,086	266,993	265,746	129,783	− 0·4
Derbyshire . . .	645,097	484,846	560,013	282,965	+15·5
Devonshire . . .	1,662,672	486,938	457,831	214.286	+ 4·7
Dorsetshire . . .	625,612	202,063	223,266	110,805	+10·5
Durham . . .	637,672	768,024	929,214	475,262	+21·0
Essex . . .	974,849	816,640	1,061,851	517,924	+30·0
Gloucestershire . .	786,016	321,442	329,014	156,274	+ 2·4
Herefordshire . .	538,924	114,125	114,269	55,168	+ 0·1
Hertfordshire . .	404,523	258,423	311,284	148,632	+20·5
Huntingdonshire . .	233,985	54,125	55,577	27,533	+ 2·7
Kent . . .	971,991	936,240	1,020,965	495,152	+ 9·0
Lancashire . . .	1,066,529	1,578,145	1,739,320	835,691	+10·2
Leicestershire . .	524,197	225,911	249,331	122,441	+10·4
Lincolnshire—					
The parts of Holland .	268 992	77,610	82,849	40,914	+ 6·8
The parts of Kesteven .	465,878	103,962	111,324	55,555	+ 7·1
The parts of Lindsey .	963,800	206,528	237,843	118,719	+15·2
London . . .	74,816	4,536,267	4,521,685	2,126,341	− 0·3
Middlesex . . .	148,701	792,476	1,126,465	525,481	+42·1
Monmouthshire . .	345,048	230,806	312,028	165,255	+35·2
Norfolk . . .	1,303,570	311,315	321,733	159,381	+ 3·3
Northamptonshire . .	581,679	207,485	213,733	106,209	+ 3·0
Soke of Peterborough .	53,464	41,122	44,718	21,662	+ 8·7
Northumberland . .	1,278,891	304,730	371,474	186,482	+21·9
Nottinghamshire . .	529,188	274,716	344,194	171,319	+25·3
Oxfordshire . . .	475,968	137,124	146,221	71,525	+ 6·6
Rutlandshire . . .	97,278	19.709	20,346	10,314	+ 3·2
Shropshire . . .	861,800	239,783	246,307	121,835	+ 2·7
Somersetshire . . .	1,034,259	385,111	407,304	191,982	+ 5·8
Southampton . . .	942,501	363,650	433,566	225,573	+19·2
Isle of Wight . .	94,145	82,418	88,186	41,399	+ 7·0
Staffordshire . . .	710,844	671,490	738,990	369.125	+10·1
Suffolk, East . . .	549,241	189,170	203,223	100,451	+ 7·
Suffolk, West . . .	390 916	117,553	116,905	57,945	− 0·6
Surrey . . .	452,817	519,766	676,027	313,336	+30·1
Sussex, East . . .	517,067	218,399	242,146	110,745	+10·9
Sussex, West . . .	401,839	151,276	176,308	83,283	+16·5
Warwickshire . . .	563.117	847,722	408,227	197,756	+17·4
Westmorland . . .	505,330	64,409	63,575	30,105	− 1·3
Wiltshire . . .	864,101	271,394	286,822	143,137	+ 5·7
Worcestershire . .	472,487	357,402	427,026	203,184	+19·5
Yorkshire, East Riding .	741,172	144,748	154,768	75,824	+ 6·9
Yorkshire, North Riding .	1,359,600	286,036	314,779	155.386	+10·0
Yorkshire, West Riding .	1,673,550	1,389,176	1,584,680	782,007	+14·1
Total England (50 Administrative Counties)	32,071,380	21,157,293	23,553,230	11 400,312	+11·3

	Area in Statute Acres. (Land and Inland Water.)	Population.			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) per cent. between 1901 & 1911
		1901 Total	1911		
			Total	Males only	
WALES					
Anglesey	176,630	50,606	50,928	24,598	+ 0·6
Brecknockshire	469,281	54,213	59,287	30,366	+ 9·4
Cardiganshire	443,189	61,078	59,879	26,918	− 2·0
Carmarthenshire	588,472	135,328	160,406	80,045	+18·5
Carnarvonshire	365,986	125,649	125,043	59,379	− 0·5
Denbighshire	426,084	131,582	144,783	72,208	+10·0
Flintshire	163,025	81,485	92,705	45,780	+13·8
Glamorganshire	489,529	531.833	742,998	391,573	+39·7
Merionethshire	422,372	48,852	45,565	21,802	− 6·7
Montgomeryshire	510,110	54,901	53,146	26,232	− 3·2
Pembrokeshire	393,003	87,894	89,960	43,462	+ 2·4
Radnorshire	301,165	23,281	22,590	11,340	− 3·0
Total Wales (12 Administrative Counties)	4,748,846	1,386,702	1,647,290	833,703	+18·8
Total 62 Administrative Counties: England and Wales	36,820,226	22,543,995	25,200,520	12,234,015	+11·8
COUNTY BOROUGHS ENGLAND					
Barrow-in-Furness	11,023	57,586	63,770	33,374	+10·7
Bath, City of	3,383	49,839	50,721	20,750	+ 1·8
Birkenhead	3,848	110,915	130,794	63,601	+17·9
Birmingham, City of	13,478	523,179	525,833	253,723	+ 0·5
Blackburn	7,418	129,216	133,052	61,788	+ 3·0
Blackpool	3,601	47,848	58,371	25,425	+22·3
Bolton	15,279	168.215	180,851	85,167	+ 7·5
Bootle	1,947	60.235	69,876	34,408	+16·0
Bournemouth	5,742	59,762	78,674	30,564	+31·6
Bradford, City of	22,881	279,767	288,458	133,470	+ 3·1
Brighton	2,536	123,478	131,237	58,370	+ 6·3
Bristol, City of	17,460	339.042	357,048	163,572	+ 5·3
Burnley	4,005	97,043	106,322	50,252	+ 9·6
Burton-upon-Trent	4,203	50,386	48,266	24,221	− 4·2
Bury	5,907	58,029	58.648	27,719	+ 1·1
Canterbury, City of	3,975	24,899	24,626	11,718	− 1·1
Chester, City of	2,862	38,309	39,028	18,444	+ 1·9
Coventry, City of	4,147	69,978	106,349	54,258	+52·0
Croydon	9,012	133.895	169,551	77,059	+26·6
Derby	5,272	114,848	123,410	59,999	+ 7·5
Devonport	3,152	70,437	81,678	44,469	+16·0
Dudley	3,546	48,733	51,079	25.011	+ 4·8
Eastbourne	6,472	43,574	52,542	21,809	+20·6
Exeter, City of	3,166	47,185	48,664	22,395	+ 3·1
Gateshead	3,132	109,888	116,917	57,813	+ 6·4
Gloucester, City of	2,318	47,955	50,035	23,759	+ 4·3
Great Yarmouth	3,598	51,316	55,905	25,607	+ 8·9
Grimsby	2,868	63,138	74,659	37,582	+18·2
Halifax	13,983	104,944	101,553	46,344	− 3·2
Hastings	4,495	65.528	61,145	24,981	− 6·7
Huddersfield	11,859	95,047	107,821	50,034	+13·4
Ipswich	8,112	66,630	73,932	34,980	+11·0
Kingston-upon-Hull, City of	9,042	240,259	277,991	136,006	+15·7
Leeds, City of	21,593	428,968	445,550	211,747	+ 3·9
Leicester	8,582	211,579	227,222	105.912	+ 7·4
Lincoln, City of	3,755	48,784	57,285	28,509	+17·4
Liverpool, City of	16,642	704,134	746,421	358,080	+ 6·0
Manchester, City of	21,645	644,873	714,333	343.347	+10·8
Middlesbrough	2,685	91,302	104,767	53,557	+14·7

	Area in Statute Acres. (Land and Inland Water.)	Population			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) per cent. between 1901 & 1911
		1901 Total	1911		
			Total	Males only	
County Boroughs England—*continued*					
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, City of	8,452	247,023	266,603	131,184	+ 7·9
Newport (Monmouth)	4,504	67,270	85,691	42,174	+24·4
Northampton	8,469	87,021	90,064	42,970	+ 3·5
Norwich, City of	7,896	113,922	121,478	56.171	+ 6·6
Nottingham, City of	10,935	239,743	259,904	120,401	+ 8·4
Oldham	4,736	137,246	147,483	70,664	+ 7·5
Oxford, City of	4,719	49,336	53,048	23,412	+ 7·5
Plymouth	2,874	107,636	112,030	51,663	+ 4·1
Portsmouth	6,100	188,928	231,141	115,160	+22·3
Preston	3,971	112,989	117,088	53,915	+ 3·6
Reading	5,876	72,217	75,198	36,199	+ 4·1
Rochdale	6,446	88,114	91,428	42,653	+10·0
Rotherham	6,001	54,849	62,483	32,275	+15·0
St. Helens	7,284	84,410	96,551	50,309	+14·4
Salford	5,202	220,957	231,357	111,673	+ 4·7
Sheffield, City of	23,662	409,070	454,632	224,303	+11·1
Smethwick	1,929	54,589	70,694	34,426	+29·6
Southampton	4,604	104,824	119,0 2	57,406	+13·5
Southport	5,144	48,083	51,643	21,076	+ 7·4
South Shields	2,899	100,858	108,647	53,286	+ 7·7
Stockport	5,488	92,832	108,682	50,912	+17·1
Stoke-on-Trent	11,142	214,712	284,584	114,764	+ 9·2
Sunderland	3,857	146,077	151,159	72,564	+ 3·5
Tynemouth	4,372	51,866	58,816	29.047	+14·5
Walsall	7,483	86,430	92,115	45,375	+ 6·6
Warrington	3,057	64,242	72,166	36,841	+12·3
West Bromwich	5,859	65,175	68,332	34,371	+ 4·8
West Ham	4,683	267,358	289,030	142,788	+ 8·1
West Hartlepool	2,684	62,627	63,923	31,516	+ 2·1
Wigan	5,088	82,428	89,152	43 582	+ 8·2
Wolverhampton	8,525	94,187	95,328	46,412	+ 1·2
Worcester, City of	3,185	46,624	47,982	22,251	+ 2·9
York, City of	3,730	77,914	82,282	39,969	+ 5·6
Total England (72 County Boroughs)	487,975	9,655,750	10,492,060	5,020,986	+ 8·7
WALES					
Cardiff, City of	6,373	164,383	182,259	89,728	+10·9
Merthyr Tydfil	17,761	69,228	80,990	43,026	+17·0
Swansea	5,202	94,587	114,663	57,853	+21·3
Total Wales (3 County Boroughs)	29,336	328,098	377,912	190,607	+ 15·2
Total 75 County Boroughs: England and Wales	517,311	9,983,848	10,869,972	5,211,593	+8·9
Total England and Wale	37,337,537	32,527,843	36,070,492	17,445,608	+ 10·9

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

The number of buildings used or intended as dwellings in England and Wales in 1911 was: inhabited, 7,141,781; uninhabited, 408,652; being built, 88,178. In 1901, the numbers were: 6,260,852, 448,932, and 61,909 respectively. 75,604 inhabited blocks of flats (comprising 253,243 separate flats) were enumerated in 1911. The average number of persons per inhabited building was 5·05 in 1911, against 5·20 in 1901. Buildings not used as

dwellings in 1911 included 49,970 places of worship, 10,533 government and municipal buildings, and 3,050 theatres and other places of amusement.

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

Population of Districts	No. of Districts	Aggregate population		Percentage of increase	Percentage of Population in 1911
		1901	1911		
250,000 and upwards	12	8,859,683	9,147,488	3·3	25
100,000—250,000	32	3,981,499	4,546,594	14·2	13
50,000—100,000	53	3,045,692	3,556,927	16·8	10
20,000— 50,000	148	3,932,820	4,622,484	17·6	13
10,000— 20,000	231	2,787,843	3,256,011	16·8	9
3,000— 10,000	45	2,373,186	2,643,738	11·4	8
Under 3,000	203	370,386	389,694	5·2	
Total Urban	1,127	25,351,118	28,162,936	11·1	78
Rural	657	7,176,725	7,907,556	10·2	22
Total Population	—	32,527,843	36,070,492	10·9	100

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

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

[1] Area about 693 square miles.

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

—	Males	Females	Total
Government	248,624	50,975	299,599
Defence	205,817	—	205,817
Professional	367,578	347,043	714,621
Domestic	387,677	1,734,040	2,121,717
Commercial	2,062,710	151, 21	2,214,081
Agriculture and Fishing	1,165,854	94,822	1,260,476
Industrial	7,015,605	2,452,533	9,468,138
Unoccupied and unspecified	2,208,535	10,026,379	12,234,914
Total	13,662,200	14,857,113	28,519,313

2. *Scotland.*

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

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

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

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

There are 33 civil counties, as follows : —

—	Area in Statute Acres	Population			Persons per 100 Acres 1911
		1901 Total	1911		
			Total	Males only	
1. Aberdeen	1,261,521	304,439	312,177	147,357	24·7
2. Argyll	1,990,472	73,642	70,902	35,426	3·6
3. Ayr	724,523	254,468	268,337	130,196	37·0
4. Banff	408,058	61,488	61,402	29,755	15·2
5. Berwick	292,535	30,824	29,643	14,192	10·1
6. Bute	139,658	18,787	18,186	8 009	13·0
7. Caithness	438,833	33,870	32,010	15,156	7·3
8. Clackmannan	34,927	32,029	31,121	14,657	89·1
9. Dumbarton	157,133	113,865	139,831	69,718	88·8
10. Dumfries	686,802	72,571	72,825	35,024	10·6
11. Edinburgh	234,325	488,796	507,666	235,427	216·7
12. Elgin (or Moray)	304,931	44,800	43,427	20,403	14·2
13. Fife	322,844	218,810	267,730	132,133	82·9
14. Forfar	559,037	284,082	281,417	126,658	50·3
15. Haddington	170,971	88,665	43,254	21,468	25·3
16. Inverness	2,695 094	90,104	87,272	42,440	3·2
17. Kincardine	244,482	40,923	41,008	19,760	16·8
18. Kinross	52,410	6,981	7,527	3 617	14·4
19. Kirkcudbright	575,832	39,383	38,367	18,069	6·7
20. Lanark	562,821	1,339,327	1,447,034	721,869	257·1
21. Linlithgow	76,861	65,708	80,155	42,727	104·3
22. Nairn	104,252	9,291	9,319	4,880	8·9
23. Orkney	240,847	28,699	25,897	12,251	10·8
24. Peebles	222,240	15,066	15,258	7,066	6·9
25. Perth	1,595,802	123,283	124,342	58,864	7·8
26. Renfrew	153,332	268,980	314,552	151,661	205·1
27. Ross and Cromarty	1,977,248	76,450	77,364	38,763	3·9
28. Roxburgh	426,028	48,801	47,192	21,583	11·1
29. Selkirk	170,793	23,356	24,601	11,332	14·4
30. Shetland	352 319	28,166	27.911	12,569	7·9
31. Stirling	288,842	142,291	160,991	82,835	55·7
32. Sutherland	1,297,914	21,440	20.179	9,861	1·6
33. Wigtown	311,084	32,685	31,998	15 078	10·3
TOTAL SCOTLAND	19,070,466	4,472,103	4,760,904	2,308,839	25·0

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

Inhabited houses 1911, 1,013,369; uninhabited, 89,060; building, 4,718; total, 1,107,147. The average number of persons to each inhabited house was 4·92 in 1891; 4·82 in 1901; and 4·70 in 1911.

The 'urban' population of Scotland in 1911 is defined as the population of localities containing over 1,000 persons, and are burghs, special scavenging districts, or special lighting districts. On this basis the 'urban' population was 3,591,276 or 75·4 per cent. of the total, and the 'rural' population 1,169,628 or 24·6 per cent. Population of the principal burghs:—

Burghs	Pop. in 1901	Pop. in 1911	Burghs	Pop. in 1901	Pop. in 1911
Glasgow [1]	775,594	784,496	Coatbridge	36,991	43,286
Edinburgh [1]	317,459	320,318	Motherwell [1]	31,144	40,380
Dundee [1]	162,982	165,004	Kirkcaldy	34,079	39,601
Aberdeen	153,503	163,891	Hamilton	32,775	38,644
Govan [1]	82,174	89,605	Clydebank [1]	20,898	37,548
Paisley	79,363	84,455	Perth [1]	33,995	35,854
Leith	77,439	80,488	Kilmarnock	34,165	34,728
Greenock [1]	68,911	75,140	Falkirk	29,280	33,574
Partick	54,298	66,849	Ayr	28,697	32,966

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

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

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

3. *Ireland.*

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

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

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

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

Counties and County Boroughs	Area in Statute Acres (exclusive of water)	Population 1901 Total	Population 1911 Total	Population 1911 Males only	Persons per 100 Acres 1911
Province of Leinster.					
Carlow	221,485	37,748	36,252	18,481	16
Dublin County	218,873	157,568	172,394	78,708	79
Dublin C.B.	7,911	290,638	304,802	147,656	3,853
Kildare	418,645	63,566	66,627	37,684	16
Kilkenny	509,458	79,159	74,962	38,551	15
King's	493,263	60,187	56,832	29,804	12
Longford	257,770	46,672	43,820	22,656	17
Louth	202,181	65,820	63,665	32,191	32
Meath	577,735	67,497	65,091	33,934	11
Queen's	424,838	57,417	54,629	28,711	13
Westmeath	434,665	61,629	59,986	31,910	14
Wexford	580,950	104,104	102,273	51,568	18
Wicklow	499,957	60,824	60,711	31,113	12
Total of Leinster	4,847,731	1,152,829	1,162,044	582,967	24
Province of Munster.					
Clare	788,330	112,334	104,282	53,877	13
Cork County	1,841,035	328,489	315,431	161,165	17
Cork C.B.	2,681	76,122	76,673	36,351	2,860
Kerry	1,161,752	165,726	159,691	81,474	14
Limerick County	661,574	107,947	104,551	53,527	16
Limerick C.B.	2,385	38,151	38,518	18,702	1,614
Tipperary	1,051,304	160,232	152,433	78,584	15
Waterford County	453,051	60,418	56,502	29,133	13
Waterford C.B.	1,438	26,769	27,464	13,817	1,910
Total of Munster	5,963,556	1,076,188	1,035,495	526,130	17
Province of Ulster.					
Antrim	702,654	196,090	193,864	93,651	28
Armagh	312,772	125,392	120,291	58,578	39
Belfast C.B.	14,937	349,180	386,947	181,268	2,591
Cavan	467,025	97,541	91,173	47,743	20
Donegal	1,193,641	173,722	168,537	84,627	14
Down	608,862	205,889	204,303	97,951	34
Fermanagh	417,912	65,430	61,836	31,690	15
Londonderry County	512,691	104,512	99,845	49,138	20
Londonderry C.B.	2,579	39,892	40,780	18,525	1,581
Monaghan	318,990	74,611	71,455	35,953	23
Tyrone	779,563	150,567	142,665	71,738	18
Total of Ulster	5,931,626	1,582,826	1,581,696	770,862	30

Counties and County Boroughs	Area in Statute Acres (exclusive of water)	Population 1901 Total	Population 1911 Total	Population 1911 Males only	Persons per 100 Acres 1911
Province of Connaught.					
Galway	1,467,850	192,549	182,224	94,403	13
Leitrim	376,510	69,343	63,582	32,759	17
Mayo	1,333,356	199,186	192,577	96,345	15
Roscommon	608,290	101,791	93,956	48,522	16
Sligo	442,205	84,083	79,045	40,060	18
Total of Connaught	4,228,211	646,932	610,984	312,089	14
Total of Ireland	20,371,124	4,458,775	4,390,219	2,192,048	21

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

The population of Dublin and its suburbs was 375,135 in 1901, and 403,030 in 1911.

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

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

In Towns of	No. of Towns	Inhabitants	Per cent. of Total Population
Over 100,000	2	691,749	15·5
Between 50,000 and 100,000	1	76,673	1·7
,, 20,000 and 50,000	5	173,896	4·0
,, 10,000 and 20,000	14	169,554	3·9
,, 5,000 and 10,000	23	152,270	3·5
,, 2,000 and 5,000	64	206,453	4·7
Total	109	1,470,595	33·5

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

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

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

4. *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 2, 1911:—

Islands	Area in Statute Acres	Population, 1911 Males	Females	Total
Isle of Man	145,325	23,937	28,079	52,016
Channel Islands—				
Jersey	28,717	24,014	27,884	51,898
Guernsey, &c.	19,366	22,215	22,786	45,001
Total	193,408	70,166	78,749	148,915

Population of the Islands at different dates:—

Islands	1881	1891	1901	1911
Isle of Man	53,558	55,608	54,752	52,016
Jersey	52,445	54,518	52,576	51,898
Guernsey, Herm, and Jethou	32,631	35,287	40,474	41,858
Alderney	2,048	1,857	2,062	2,561
Sark, Brechou, and Lihou	578	572	506	582
Total	141,260	147,842	150,370	148,915

II. Movement of the Population.

1. *Births, Deaths, and Marriages.*

England and Wales.

Year	Estimated Population at 30th June	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages
1890	28,763,673	869,937	38,412	562,248	223,028
1900	32,249,187	927,062	36,814	587,830	257,480
1909	35,423,805	914,472	37,509	518,003	260,544
1910	35,791,902	896,962	36,635	483,247	267,721
1911	36,163,833	881,241	37,633	527,864	274,575
1912	36,539,636	872,767	37,528	486,967	283,195

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.

In 1912 the proportion of male to female births was 1,040 male to 1,000 female.

Scotland.

Year	Estimated Population at 30th June	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages
1890	4,003,132	121,526	9,167	79,004	27,469
1900	4,436,958	131,401	8,534	82,296	32,444
1909	4,707,858	128,582	8,340	74,594	30,092
1910	4,737,268	124,000	8,492	72,245	30,866
1911	4,749,673	121,811	8,670	71,726	31,811
1912	4,738,300	122,716	8,707	72,337	32,510

Proportion of male to female births in 1911 was 1,046 to 1,000.

Ireland.

Year	Estimated Population at 30th June	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages
1890	4,716,996	105,254	2,827	85,850	20,990
1900	4,468,501	101,459	2,702	87,606	22,311
1909	4,386,601	102,759	2,762	74,973	22,650
1910	4,385,421	101,983	2,833	74,894	22,112
1911	4,383,608	101,758	2,801	72,475	23,473
1912	4,384,710	101,035	2,847	72,187	23,283

The proportion of male to female births in Ireland in 1912 was 1,048 to 1,000.

2. *Emigration and Immigration.*

In the thirty-eight years 1815–1852, the total number of emigrants from the United Kingdom was 3,463,592. Up to 1852 the emigration returns made no distinction between British subjects and foreigners; but from 1853 onwards the number of emigrants of British origin, and the total number, including foreigners, *to places out of Europe* are given as follows :—

—	English and Welsh	Scotch	Irish	Total from U.K. & British Col.	Total including foreigners
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	970,565	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
1891–1900	1,095,891	185,982	460,917	1,742,790	2,661,832
1853–1900	4,675,008	896,340	3,293,408	8,864,756	11,995,928
1901–05	772,428	162,961	235,450	1,170,839	2,013,799
1906–10	1,103,106	294,458	250,011	1,670,625	2,672,334
1911	302,689	88,852	49,280	454,527	623,425
1912[1]	—	—	—	467,666	656,885
1913	—	—	—	469,591	701,439

[1] The numbers of passengers of the different British nationalities were not distinguished after March 31, 1912.

The passengers outward to, and inward from, *non-European countries* in the last four years numbered as follows :—

—	Outward			Inward			Balance outward.
	British subjects	Aliens	Total	British subjects	Aliens	Total	Total
1910	397,848	221,011	618,859	164,139	134,640	298,779	320,080
1911	454,527	168,898	623,425	192,718	157,711	350,429	272,996
1912	467,666	189,169	656,835	199,181	141,515	340,696	316,139
1913[1]	469,591	231,848	701,439	227,494	144,923	372,417	329,022

[1] Provisional figures.

A revised form of passenger list adopted since April 1, 1912, shows that the number of British emigrants (excluding persons only temporarily absent from the United Kingdom) to places out of Europe was about 390,000 in 1913, and the immigrants of British nationality about 87,000.

Countries to or from which passengers travelled in 1913 (provisional figures) :—

To or from U.K. and	British subjects		Aliens		Total	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
British N. America .	196,290	68,621	35,365	32,762	231,655	101,383
Australasia . . .	77,945	20,602	931	245	78,876	20,847
S. Africa . . .	25,861	25,478	3,846	3,852	29,707	28,880
Total British Empire[1]	321,504	132,731	40,894	38,146	362,398	170,877
United States . .	129,114	76,939	184,595	98,852	313,709	175,791
Total all Countries[1] .	469,591	227,494	231,848	144,923	701,439	372,417

[1] Including countries not specified.

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

Year	Passengers		Balance Inward
	To U.K.	From U.K.	
1909	1,045,501	951,238	94,263
1910	1,153,606	1,040,942	112,664
1911	1,116,086	1,033,241	81,845
1912	1,149,717	1,075,312	74,405
1913[1]	1,309,742	1,181,432	128,310

[1] Provisional figures.

The number of Irish who emigrated from Ireland was in 1909, 26,676; in 1910, 32,457; in 1911, 30,573; in 1912, 29,344; in 1913, 30,967; the total number from May 1, 1851, to December 31, 1913, was 4,278,327.

Religion.—I. England and Wales. Civil

The Established Church of England is Protestant Episcopal. Civil disabilities on account of religion 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 are 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, Southwark, Southwell, and Birmingham are conferred direct by letters patent from the Crown. The King, and the First Lord of the Treasury in his name, also appoint to such deaneries, prebendaries, and canonries as are in the gift of the Crown, while a large number of livings and also some canonries are in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

There are 2 archbishops (at the head of the two 'provinces' of Canterbury and York) and 38 bishops[1], and about 40 suffragan and assistant bishops in England and Wales. Each archbishop has also his own particular diocese, wherein he exercises episcopal, as in his province he exercises archiepiscopal jurisdiction. Under the bishops are about 32 deans and 100 archdeacons. For the management of ecclesiastical affairs, each province has a council, or Convocation, consisting of the bishops (forming an Upper House), archdeacons, and deans, in person, and a certain number of proctors, as the representatives of the inferior clergy (forming the Lower House). 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 (Parliament) to their resolutions (canons), before they are binding on the clergy.

The number of civil parishes (districts for which a separate poor rate is or can be made) at the census of 1911 was 14,614. These, however, in most cases, do not coincide with ecclesiastical parishes, which, 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 (1911) 14,387, inclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. Each parish has its church, presided over by an incumbent or minister, who must be in priest's orders, and who is known as rector, vicar, or perpetual curate, according to his relation to the temporalities of his parish. Private persons possess the right of presentation to about 8,500 benefices; the patronage of the others belongs mainly to the King, the bishops and cathedrals, the Lord Chancellor, and the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In 1913 there were about 14,000 incumbents. The voluntary offerings in the Church of England in 1912–13 amounted to 7,900,000*l.*

Of 31,887 *churches and chapels registered* for the solemnisation of marriage at the end of 1911, 15,864 belonged to the Established Church and 16,023 to other religious denominations. Of the marriages celebrated in 1911, 61·0 per cent. were in the Established Church, 4·4 per cent. in the Roman Catholic Church, 13·0 per cent. were Nonconformist marriages, 0·04 per cent. were Quaker marriages, 0·66 per cent. Jewish, and 20·9 per cent. civil marriages in Registrar's Office.

The following summary of statistics of Nonconformist churches (England and Wales) in 1912 is taken from the 'Free Church Year-Book' for 1913. It only claims to present an approximation to the actual condition. Figures relating to the Anglican Church are appended:—

[1] Including the three bishops appointed to the new dioceses of Chelmsford, St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich, and Sheffield.

—	Sitting accommodation.	Communicants	Sunday School Teachers.	Sunday School Scholars[1]	Ministers	Local Preachers
Baptists	1,404,886	392,034 [2]	57,711	548,405	1,998	5,206
Congregationalists	1,723,196	452,489 [2]	68,340	652,763	2,186	5,338
Presbyterians	180,525	86,848	8,225	93,361	330	—
Wesleyan Methodists	2,309,784	599,600	129,565	989,535	1,960	19,420
Primitive Methodists	1,049,590	202,447	58,302	462,830	954	15,739
United Methodist	646,555	157,212	41,184	299,892	690	5,340
Calvanistic Methodists	561,447	183,647	28,214	185,643	790	530
Society of Friends	—	17,466	3,041	24,173	—	—
Wesleyan Reform Union	49,130	8,234	2,816	22,804	—	431
Independent Methodists	46,330	9,062	3,033	26,797	—	398
Churches of Christ	25,000	14,778	1,858	18,378	25	580
Moravians	10,000	3,313	635	5,136	36	—
Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion	15,000	2,200	500	4,800	29	—
Disciples of Christ	6,000	1,713	242	1,981	10	12
Reformed Episcopal Ch.	6,000	1,278	256	2,600	28	—
Free Episcopal	8,140	1,352	361	4,196	28	25
Total of above	8,041,563	2,133,673 [3]	404,313	3,342,794	9,064	53,019
Total Anglican	7,286,129	2,428,933	220,290	3,234,209	13,68	—

[1] Including members of bible classes. [2] Incomplete.
[3] The membership of Free Churches not included above is estimated at 150,000.

The Unitarians had (1913) 374 places of worship, the Catholic Apostolic Church about 80, the New Jerusalem Church about 75. The Salvation Army, a religious body with a semi-military organisation, carries on both spiritual and social work at home and abroad, and has (1913) about 21,400 officers and *employés*, 9,340 corps and outposts, and 55,000 local officers; their places of worship in the United Kingdom have about 550,000 sittings. There are about 245,000 Jews in the United Kingdom with nearly 200 synagogues.

Roman Catholics in England and Wales are estimated at 1,800,000. There are (1913) three archbishops (of whom one is a cardinal), thirteen bishops, and four bishops-auxiliary; about 3,840 priests (not all officiating); and about 1,800 churches, chapels, and stations.

II. Scotland.

The Church of Scotland (established in 1560 and confirmed in 1688) is presbyterian, the clergy all being equal. There is in each parish a kirk session, consisting of the minister or clergyman, and of several laymen called elders. There are 84 *presbyteries* (formed by groups of parishes), meeting frequently throughout the year, and these are grouped in 16 synods, which meet half-yearly and can be appealed to against the decisions of the presbyteries. The supreme court is the General Assembly, which consists of over 700 members, partly clerical and partly lay, chosen by the different presbyteries and royal burghs, and by the 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 is 1,439, and the

stations 1,693. 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 manses and glebes, amount to about 370,000*l.* per annum. The voluntary contributions of the congregations for religious and charitable purposes in 1912 amounted to 528,562*l.* The number of communicants in 1912 was about 714,000 ; ministers, 1,796 ; lay preachers, 105 ; Sunday scholars, 227,000.

On October 31, 1900, the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland (formed by secessions at various times from the Church of Scotland), constituted themselves into the United Free Church of Scotland. A minority, representing 26 congregations, regarding themselves as the Free Church of Scotland, claimed all the property and endowment funds. A Royal Commission reported that the Free Church was unable adequately to carry out all the trusts of the property. The Churches (Scotland) Act, 1905, was passed for the apportionment of the church property between the Free and the United Free churches by an Executive Commission of five, and the result was that funds amounting to 459,469*l.* were allocated to the Free Church (310,000*l.* for general provision and the remainder for College provision and various other purposes). The United Church had, at December 31, 1912, 1,544 congregations, and 35 preaching stations ; and 504,900 members, besides adherents ; 2,269 Sunday schools, &c. with 24,460 teachers and 232,720 children in attendance. The church courts are the General Assembly, 12 synods, 64 presbyteries, and 2 continental presbyteries. Annual revenue from free-will offerings is about a million sterling. The Church has three theological colleges (at Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen) with 18 professors and lecturers. The Free Church had in 1913, 166 congregations and stations, 96 ministers and probationers, and one college. Contributions to schemes amounted to 17,600*l.*, interest to 16,264*l.*, and congregational income to 13,000*l.* There are in Scotland some small outstanding Presbyterian bodies and also Baptists, Independents, Methodists, and Unitarians. The Episcopal Church in Scotland has 7 bishoprics, 403 churches and missions, 340 clergy, and 55,000 communicants.

The Roman Catholic Church has in Scotland (1913) two archbishops with one archbishop coadjutor, and four suffragan bishops ; 563 priests, 385 churches, chapels, and stations, and about 550,000 adherents.

The proportion of marriages in Scotland according to the rites of the various Churches in 1910 was : Established, 44·89 per cent. ; United Free, 26·24 ; Roman Catholic, 10·26 ; Episcopal, 2·81 ; others, 8·75 ; irregular, 7·05.

III. Ireland

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

—	Leinster	Munster	Ulster	Connaught	Total
Roman Catholics	990,045	973,805	690,816	588,004	3,242,670
Protestant Episcopalians	140,182	50,646	366,773	19,010	576,611
Presbyterians	12,866	4,180	421,410	2,069	440,525
Methodists	8,068	4,175	48,816	1,323	62,382
Other Professions	10,883	2,689	53,881	578	68,031
Total	1,162,044	1,035,495	1,581,696	610,984	4,390,219

The Roman Catholic Church in Ireland is under four archbishops, of Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam, and 23 bishops, besides a bishop auxiliary. On a vacancy the clergy of the diocese nominate a successor in whose favour they postulate or petition the Pope. The bishops of the province also present the names of two or three eligible persons to the Pope. The new bishop is generally chosen from this latter number ; but the appointment virtually rests with the cardinals. The emoluments of a bishop arise from his parish, which is generally the best in the diocese, from licences of marriage, &c., and from the cathedraticum, a small contribution paid by incumbents of parishes. The incomes of all classes of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland arise partly from fees, but principally from Christmas and Easter dues, and other voluntary offerings. Number of priests in Ireland (1913), about 3,750.

The Church of Ireland (Protestant Episcopal) ceased to be 'established by law' by Act of Parliament (1869) 32 & 33 Vict. cap. 42. It has (1913) two archbishops, 11 bishops, and 1,700 clergymen ; 1,400 churches ; voluntary contributions, 1911, 143,186*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, 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. The following is a summary of the funds of the Representative Body existing on December 31, 1912 :—

	£		£
Commutation Capital	262,933	Balances of Income Accounts, etc.	88,989
Parochial Sustentation	5,938,218		
Episcopal Sustentation	563,674		
Glebes Capital	401,650		
Miscellaneous Capital	2,193,512	Total	9,403,956

In 1912 the largest Presbyterian body consisted of 36 presbyteries, and had 658 ministers and 562 congregations, with 109,000 members ; contributions during year 1912–13, 231,000*l.* ; total church income, 300,000*l.* This Church has two colleges, one in Belfast purely theological, the other (Magee College) in Londonderry with theological, literary, and scientific departments. The two together have 16 professors and lecturers.

The proportion of marriages in Ireland in 1912 according to the modes of celebration was : Roman Catholic, 71·2 per cent. ; Church of Ireland, 15·0 per cent. ; Presbyterian, 10·0 per cent. ; civil contract, 1·7 per cent. ; other denominations, 2·1 per cent.

Instruction.

University Education.

In England the highest education is given at the ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the former having 22 colleges and 3 private halls, and the latter 17 colleges and 1 hall ; the university of Durham, founded in 1831, with a college of medicine, and since 1871, a college of science at Newcastle ; the university of London founded in 1836 and reorganised in 1900 so as to be a teaching as well as an examining body, with 24 colleges or schools giving instruction in 8 faculties ; the Victoria University (Manchester), founded in 1880 ; the Birmingham University, founded in 1900 ; the Liverpool University, founded in 1903 ; the Leeds University, founded in 1904 ; the Sheffield University, founded in 1905 ; and the Bristol University, founded in 1909. There are also University Colleges at Exeter, Nottingham (founded 1881), Reading (started with the establishment of art classes in 1860),

and Southampton (founded 1850). There are special Agricultural Colleges at Carlisle, Cirencester, Glasgow, Newport (Shropshire), Kingston-on-Soar (Derby), Wye (Kent), Uckfield (Sussex), and Ripley (Surrey). The university of Wales, founded in 1903, has 3 colleges (Cardiff, Aberystwyth, and Bangor). In Scotland there are 4 universities, viz., at St. Andrews, founded 1411; Glasgow, 1450; Aberdeen, 1494; Edinburgh, 1582. The Carnegie trust, founded in 1901 with a capital of 2,000,000*l.*, has an annual income of 100,000*l.*, of which half is devoted to the equipment and expansion of the Scottish Universities and half to assisting students. In Ireland is the university of Dublin, founded 1591. In 1909 was founded in Dublin the National University of Ireland, and in Belfast the Queen's University of Belfast. The former has 3 constituent colleges, viz., the University Colleges of Cork, Galway, and Dublin. The following table gives the *approximate* number of teachers and students of the Universities in the United Kingdom for 1913–1914:—

Universities	Number of Teachers	Number of Students	Universities	Number of Teachers	Number of Students
England—			*Scotland*—		
Oxford	130	4,020 [2]	St. Andrews	112	500
Cambridge	140	4,420	Glasgow	164	2,770
Durham	128	1,950 [4]	Aberdeen	90	1,020
London { Internal	1,078 [1]	4,740	Edinburgh	198	3,260
London { External		1,100 [3]	*Total for Scotland*	564	7,550
Manchester	256	1,840 [4]			
Birmingham	129	940	*Ireland*—		
Liverpool	229	1,080	Dublin, (Trinity col.)	356	1,285
Leeds	172	1,060	Dublin (National)	111	700
Sheffield	151	2,220 [4]	Belfast	65	490
Bristol	120	700	*Total for Ireland*	532	2,475
Total for England	2,533	24,010	Wales	156	1,140
			Grand Total (approximate)	3,785	35,175

[1] Comprising 128 professors and readers, 106 "Appointed Teachers" and 844 "Recognised Teachers."

[2] Undergraduates; the matriculations numbered 1,040.

[3] Registered students. [4] Includes evening students.

At most of the Universities and University Colleges women students are admitted on equal terms with men. There are, however, several colleges exclusively for female Students:—Bedford, Royal Holloway, and Westfield Colleges in London; Newnham and Girton (160 students) Colleges in Cambridge; Lady Margaret Hall, Sommerville College, St. Hugh's College, and St. Hilda's College, in Oxford.

Secondary and Technical Education.

In *England and Wales* by recent Acts of Parliament the councils of counties, of county boroughs, of non-county boroughs with population over 10,000, and of urban districts with population over 20,000, are constituted local authorities for higher education. The new authorities are required, after consultation with the Board of Education, to supply or aid in supplying education other than elementary, and to promote the co-ordination of all forms of education. To these purposes they may apply money raised by rates, besides devoting to them the residue under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, and they may borrow money. They have power to provide scholarships and to pay fees; in schools provided by them they must not pay for religious instruction; in schools not provided by them they can neither impose nor forbid religious instruction.

The secondary schools acknowledged by and receiving grants from the Board of Education are under various forms of management. In the school year 1911–12, there were in England and Wales 995 recognised secondary schools on the grant list with 10,080 full-time, and a considerable number of part-time, teachers, and 165,617 pupils (89,004 boys and 76,613 girls) on January 31, 1912. Besides these schools on the Grant List, there were 102 other secondary schools recognised by the Board of Education as efficient. The number of pupils was about 19,000.

In 1911–12 there were in England and Wales 27 recognised technical institutions with 448 teachers and 1,529 (including 1,289 grant-earning) pupils: there were also 114 Institutions in which day technical classes were recognised, providing 331 courses for which grants were paid, with 1,050 teachers and 12,298 (including 11,758 grant-earning) students. In the same year there were 218 recognised schools of art with 1,627 teachers and 41,677 students, and 52 art classes with 139 teachers and 3,250 students, including 2,547 grant-earning students. In addition, for further education there were 8,561 recognised evening and similar schools or centres with 38,989 [1] teachers and 784,984 [1] (including 656,028 [1] grant-earning) pupils. Examinations in science and art are held by the Board of Education, and scholarships, exhibitions, &c., are awarded to successful competitors. In 1912 there were thus awarded in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, 4 Whitworth scholarships, 30 Whitworth exhibitions, 6 Royal College of Art scholarships, 20 Royal scholarships (science), and 10 Royal exhibitions (art). There were awarded also 6 National scholarships in art, 16 special studentships for teachers of science and technology, 15 free art studentships and 3 free science studentships. There are also local science and art exhibitions of which 115 were awarded in 1912, and local scholarships (art) of which 24 were awarded, and 2 Princess of Wales scholarships.

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 1911–12 there were 56 grant-receiving secondary schools, of which 35 were under school boards. The latter had (in 1911–12) 826 teachers and an average attendance of 11,392 pupils; 21 endowed schools under other management had in 1911–12 563 teachers and an average attendance of 8,066. The number of schools receiving Government grants in 1911–12 included (besides the secondary schools) 194 higher grade schools or departments, with 24,544 enrolled pupils, and an average attendance of 24,201.

For *Ireland* there is an Intermediate Education Board, with an income of 84,998*l.* in 1912, including 1,823*l.* in respect of 1911. Its functions are to examine all candidates who present themselves. In 1912, 12,581 students (8,276 boys and 4,305 girls) presented themselves for examination, as compared with 12,105 in the previous year, and 8,117 in 1901. The number passed in 1912 was 7,015 (4,767 boys and 2,248 girls). In 1912 the school grant in respect of examinations paid to managers of schools amounted to 50,198*l.*, besides prizes and bonuses to schools.

Technical instruction in Ireland is controlled by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, with the advice of a Technical Instruction Board and a Consultative Committee of Education. The Department aims at the co-ordination of its work with that of other educational authorities, and in 1911–12 grants (out of the Department's Parliamentary vote) of 23,918*l.* were paid to 116 technical schools and science and art schools in schools and classes in respect of 10,923 students; 27,955*l.* to 280 day secondary schools in

[1] Teachers or students are counted once for each school or centre attended by them. The number of individual teachers or students is therefore, less than the number given.

respect of 12,984 students in experimental science, 10,944 in drawing, 2,196 in manual instruction, and 1,224 in domestic economy; and 1,862*l.* to 97 primary schools in respect of 16,021 scholars in drawing (average attendance), and 1,232 scholars under manual instruction. Central institutions under the Department are the Royal College of Science, Dublin, with 141 students (1911–12), the Metropolitan School of Art, with 371 pupils (1911–12), the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy, 29 students. The Killarney school of housewifery had 45 students (1911–12). Throughout Ireland technical instruction is organised under the Councils of county boroughs, urban districts, and counties. In urban and county schools and classes (1911–12) there were 45,502 young men and women studying non-agricultural subjects. In local examinations 365 candidates entered for Science subjects, and 203 passed, 2,684 in art, and 1,257 passed (1912). There is an annual grant (out of the Department's Annual Endowment Fund) of 55,000*l.* for technical education, of which 26,000*l.* is allotted for technical instruction in county boroughs, and 29,000*l.* for similar and related purposes elsewhere. A grant of 7,000*l.* called the 'equivalent grant' was made from the Ireland Development Grant for technical instruction, and a grant of 10,500*l.* for manual instruction and domestic economy in rural districts, and 3,000*l.* for classes in lace and crochet making and other rural industries, was made by the Agricultural Board in 1911–12.

Elementary Education.

England and Wales.—Elementary education in England and Wales is under the control of the Board of Education. 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. Under the Education Acts of 1902 and 1903, the local administration of education is in the hands of the Councils of counties, of county boroughs, of non-county boroughs with population over 10,000, and of urban districts with population over 20,000. The last two authorities can transfer their powers to the local county councils. The education authorities must establish educational committees, each in accordance with its own scheme, which must be approved by the Board of Education. The schemes must provide for the appointment by the Council from its own members of a majority of the committee (unless in the case of counties the Council determine otherwise), for the appointment by the Council of other persons with special qualifications, and for the appointment of women on the committees. Schools provided by county councils have managers in the proportion of 4 appointed by the Council and 2 by the borough, district, or parish served by the school. Councils of county boroughs, &c., may appoint any number of managers for their provided schools. Schools aided, but not provided by local authorities, have 4 'foundation' managers and 2 managers appointed by Councils. Women may be managers.

The local education authorities maintain all public elementary schools and control the expenditure necessary for this purpose. The only financial responsibility resting on the managers of 'non-provided' schools is to supply the buildings. In the case of schools not provided by the local authorities, their directions as to secular instruction (including the number and qualification of teachers) must be complied with; they have power to inspect the schools, and they must receive, free of charge, the use of the school-house for elementary school purposes. The Acts prescribe the funds from which expenditure is to be met, and give borrowing powers. Income from endowments for such purposes of elementary education as fall within the scope of the local education authorities is paid to these authorities and

applied in aid of the rates. Section 10 of The Education Act, 1902, provides for the payment to local education authorities of a fixed grant of 4*s.* for every scholar in average attendance in public elementary schools, and also for a variable grant which ranges from 9*d.* to 6*s.* 9*d.* per head. The grants paid under this section are called aid grant. In addition to aid grant there are the grants payable under regulations for public elementary schools, of which the chief is annual grant, at the rate of 13*s.* 4*d.* for children under five years of age, and 21*s.* 4*d.* for children over five; and in addition to these there are other grants for special instruction in cookery, handicraft, &c.; grants paid for areas having exceptionally small populations; grants paid to certain exceptionally small infants' schools; and grants for higher elementary schools. In addition to the annual grants, there is the fee grant which is paid, approximately, at the rate of 10*s.* per head for all scholars in public elementary schools complying with the conditions of the Elementary Education Act of 1891.

Provision is made by local education authorities for the medical inspection of children, under the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, and for the supply of meals, under the Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906.

The number of separate local authorities for educational matters on July 31, 1912, was 318, namely, 62 Councils of administrative counties (including London); 75 county boroughs; 132 self-governing municipal boroughs; 48 self-governing urban districts; and one for the Scilly Isles.

On July 31, 1912, the number of Council Schools in England and Wales for ordinary elementary education was 8,196 with accommodation for 4,065,240 pupils. The number of voluntary schools was 12,704 with accommodation for 2,797,636 pupils. Of these voluntary schools, those maintained by public authorities numbered 12,637 and were distributed among religious denominations as follows:—

—	Church of England	Wesleyan	Roman Catholic	Jewish	Undenominational &c.
Number of schools . .	10,877	214	1,062	12	452
Accommodation . .	2,227,431	65,749	377,859	9,883	98,828

The following table gives statistics of public and other elementary schools in England and Wales:—

Date	Schools	Accommodation	Year	Registered pupils on last day of school year	Approximate average attendance
July 31, 1910	21,199	7,082,800	1909–10	6,071,428	5,390,000
,, 1911	21,294	6,852,120	1910–11	6,067,075	5,410,000
,, 1912	21,357	6,909,764	1911–12	6,075,024	5,390,000

In 1911–12 in England and Wales there were in the 20,900 ordinary public elementary schools 103,515 certificated teachers, 44,462 'uncertificated' (*i.e.*, teachers recognised as 'uncertificated' under the Code of Regulations of the Board of Education), 15,706 supplementary and student teachers; total, 163,683; and a number of part-time teachers. The average attendance was 5,357,000 (3,214,000 in Council Schools, 1,706,000 in Church of England Schools, 298,000 in Roman Catholic Schools, and 139,000 in other non-provided schools). There were in 1911–12, 51 higher elementary schools with over 500 teachers and 9,735 registered pupils on the last

day of the school year. 'Special' schools in England and Wales comprised, in 1911–12, 38 for the blind with about 250 teachers and 1871 registered pupils, 49 for the deaf with about 450 teachers and 3,681 pupils, 239 for defective children with about 1,000 teachers and 18,237 pupils, 6 for epileptic children with 26 teachers and 395 registered pupils, and 63 'certified efficient' schools with 157 teachers and 4,208 registered pupils. There were also 70 poor law schools with 733 teachers and trainers, and 15,478 children on the registers on March 31, 1912. In 1911–12, there were 87 training colleges for elementary schools in England and Wales with altogether 12,158 students.

Scotland.—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, with exemption, on conditions, for 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.

Years ended August 31	Schools in receipt of Grants	Accommodation	Average Attendance	Children on School Registers at end of year
1909 . .	3,331	1,054,196	727,244	826,223
1910 . .	3,347	1,066,672	743,217	843,242
1911 . .	3,369	1,077,289	755,988	845,055
1912 . .	3,358	1,083,869	757,993	844,715
1913 . .	3,370	1,093,581	753,906	841,427

The table includes higher grade schools in receipt of grants. In 1913 these numbered 193; accommodation, 40,922; average attendance 24,817; on register at end of year, 25,372.

In 1912–13 of the 3,370 schools, 3,030 were public schools with an average attendance of 651,864 pupils; 224 Roman Catholic, average attendance 87,158; and 116 others, average attendance 14,884. There were 19,906 certificated and 40 provisionally certificated teachers, 646 uncertificated teachers, and 19 pupil teachers. In the same year there were at 4 training centres and 2 training colleges, 2,570 students. In 1912–13 there were 1,059 continuation class centres receiving grants, with 143,942 grant-earning scholars.

Ireland.—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	Schools in operation	Accommodation	Pupils on Rolls at end of year	Average Attendance
1908	8,468	757,321	689,001	494,602
1909	8,401	760,578	679,235	501,107
1910	8,337	762,764	679,435	495,959
1911	8,289	766,002	684,634	512,862
1912	8,255	769,697	668,974	499,038

Of 8,249 schools in 1912, 2,303 were mixed Roman Catholic and Protestant with 177,519 pupils (126,973 Roman Catholic and 50,546 Protestant); 4,397 were Roman Catholic with 373,154 pupils; and 1,549 were Protestant with 117,985 pupils on December 31, 1912. In 1912 there were 7,816 principal teachers, 5,398 assistants, and 2,490 workmistresses and junior assistant teachers. There are 7 training colleges with 1,160 King's scholars (1912–13).

During the session 1912–13 there were 323 elementary evening schools in operation.

The sums expended for education in Great Britain from Parliamentary grants, and in Ireland from Parliamentary grants and rates, are given for recent years as follows (years ended March 31):—

	1908–9	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13
	£	£	£	£	£
England and Wales	13,485,233	13,640,789	14,149,394	14,302,859	14,329,551
Scotland . .	2,001,264	2,129,710	2,233,138	2,331,810	2,453,879
Ireland . . .	1,624,424	1,688,547	1,714,103	1,699,934	1,765,837

In addition to the grant, these schools derive an income from endowments, school fees, local rates, voluntary subscriptions, and other sources.

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. Appeal is allowed in criminal cases: (i.) on a point of law; (ii.) on a question of fact, or other sufficient ground if the judge certifies the case as fit for appeal, or the Court of Criminal Appeal grants leave to appeal; and (iii.) against the sentence (if not fixed by law) with the leave of the Appeal Court. 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 of Criminal Appeal, which can reverse, amend, or affirm the judgment. The only other method of securing the revision of a sentence is by the royal prerogative, exercised on the advice of the Home Secretary, by which a sentence can be modified or annulled. 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), the Lord Chief Justice, the Lords of Appeal, who sit in the House of Lords and on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the Lords Justices of Appeal who sit in the Court of Appeal, are appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, and all the other judges on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor.

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

Scotland.

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

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

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

Ireland.

In Ireland persons charged with crime are as a rule brought before a court of petty sessions. Two magistrates are sufficient to try a case to be decided at petty sessions: in some instances only one is requisite. Offences are divided into two classes, those in which justices have a 'summary

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

Criminal Statistics.
Superior Courts.

Year	Number of persons for trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
England and Wales.				
1908	13,237	1,317	14,554	12,060
1909	12,970	1,317	14,287	11,865
1910	13,061	1,268	14,330	11,987
1911	12,299	1,344	13,643	11,338
1912	12,466	1,555	14,022	11,665
Scotland.				
1908	2,318	241	2,559	(a) 2,115
1909	1,772	205	1,977	1,618
1910	1,311	177	1,488	1,225
1911	1,215	186	1,401	1,121
1912	1,336	198	1,534	1,190
Ireland.				
1908	1,929	313	2,242	1,375
1909	1,933	286	2,219	1,507
1910	1,755	281	2,036	1,373
1911	1,804	310	2,114	1,496
1912	1,823	286	2,109	1,443

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

Courts of Summary Jurisdiction.

Year	Indictable offences				Non-indictable offences		
	Persons apprehended or summoned		Convicted	Committed for trial	Persons apprehended or summoned		Convicted
	Total	Females only			Total	Females only	
England and Wales.							
1908	75,544	12,287	33,016	14,380	689,100	109,769	548,170
1909	74,061	12,178	31,821	13,991	661,543	104,323	519,854
1910	72,860	11,617	29,211	13,695	638,182	99,828	496,738
1911	68,575	11,236	27,204	13,165	641,494	101,247	500,894
1912	73,642	12,209	29,455	13,384	670,109	103,869	526,089
Scotland.							
1908	(*a*) 25,037	(*a*) 4,105	18,616	(*b*) 345	(*c*) 152,308	(*c*) 34,279	115,142
1909	23,326	3,683	17,362	344	130,101	28,468	99,130
1910	23,803	3,952	16,934	278	125,039	27,611	93,805
1911	23,380	3,546	16,834	313	130,756	28,308	96,854
1912	25,483	4,223	18,529	295	135,870	29,048	100,173
Ireland.							
1908	7,202	1,361	2,660	2,072	200,252	30,449	174,578
1909	7,138	1,250	2,421	2,324	201,721	30,029	174,211
1910	7,166	1,281	2,356	2,114	194,125	31,095	165,503
1911	7,128	1,286	2,157	2,065	185,814	28,193	156,844
1912	7,753	1,334	2,464	2,249	195,795	30,120	166,189

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

National Insurance.

Under the National Insurance Acts, 1911 to 1913, provision is made for compulsory insurance against loss of health, for the prevention and cure of sickness, and for compulsory insurance against unemployment.

(i) *National Health Insurance.*—This is administered by Insurance Commissioners, appointed separately for England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland; by other specially constituted authorities; and by approved friendly societies, trade unions, &c. The persons who are compulsorily insured, known as *employed contributors*, comprise, with certain exceptions, all males and females aged 16 and under 70, whether British subjects or not, employed under contract of service express or implied, whether paid by time or piece. Among persons excluded are those employed otherwise than in manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding 160*l.* per year. Insured persons who are not members of an Approved Society must contribute to a Post Office Fund and are known as *deposit contributors*; their benefits are limited. Special provisions exist for married women, aliens, the army and navy, mercantile marine, and certain other classes. Certain persons not compulsorily insured may become *voluntary contributors*. The funds are provided by the employer (3*d.* per week per employed person), the worker (4*d.* per week by males and 3*d.* by females), and the State. Special rates are applicable in cases of voluntary insurers, and low wage-earners, and the rates in Ireland are 1*d.* lower for contributors and ½*d.* lower for employers than in Great Britain. Contributions cease at the age of 70 when the Old Age Pension Acts (*q.v.*) come into play. The benefits include medical treatment, sanitorium treatment, payments during sickness and disablement, and (in the case of women) a payment of 30*s.* on confinement. Other benefits are also possible if funds permit.

(ii) *Unemployment Insurance.*—This is administered by the Board of Trade largely through the Labour Exchanges. The trades covered by the Insurance are: building; construction of works (railroads, docks, &c.), shipbuilding; mechanical engineering; ironfounding; construction of vehicles; and sawmilling. The Board of Trade may extend the scheme to other trades. The funds are provided by the employer, the workman (2½*d.* per week each), and the State (one-third of the total contribution of workman and employer). The benefit consists of a weekly payment during unemployment in certain defined circumstances, for a limited number of weeks per year.

(For further details of the National Insurance Scheme *see* STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1912, pages 37 to 40).

The number of insured persons under the Health Insurance Scheme at the end of 1913, was about 13¾ millions, including about 360,000 deposit contributors. The number of unemployment contributors in the year ended July, 1913, was about 2¼ millions.

Old Age Pensions.

Under the Old Age Pension Acts 1908 and 1911, every person over 70 years of age who is a British subject; who for twelve out of the twenty years up to the date of receiving a pension has resided in the United Kingdom (residence abroad is allowed to count in certain circumstances); and whose yearly means do not exceed 31*l.* 10*s.* is entitled to a pension: provided he has not through idleness habitually failed to maintain himself and his dependents, is not in receipt of poor relief (except medical and certain other kinds of relief), is not a lunatic in an asylum, has not been a convict in prison during the preceding 10 years for a term of upwards of six weeks, or during the preceding two years for a term not exceeding six weeks, and is not disqualified by order of a court. An existing pensioner may in certain circumstances be disqualified for receiving further pensions. For every borough and urban district with a census population of at least 20,000,[1] and for every county (excluding borough and district areas) a local pension committee is appointed by the borough, district, or county council. The committees may appoint sub-committees and delegate powers or duties to them. Pension officers (to investigate and report to the committees) are appointed by the Treasury. The central pension authority is the Local Government Board. Claims for pensions are made through the local post-offices, every postmaster being required to give information and make the proceedings as easy as possible for the claimant. The claim is transmitted to the pension officer and, on his report to the committee, that body may disallow the claim (in which case an appeal lies to the Local Government Board), or may allow it and fix the rate of pension. The weekly amount of the pension is 5*s.* if the yearly means of the pensioner do not exceed 21*l.* 4*s.* If the yearly means exceed 21*l.* but do not exceed 23*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, and so on, the weekly pension decreases by 1*s.* for every 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* by which the limit of the yearly means is increased. On March 28, 1913, there were 967,921 pensions (363,811 to men and 604,110 to women) payable in the United Kingdom, namely, 626,753 in England, 41,893 in Wales, 96,239 in Scotland, and 203,036 in Ireland. Of these pensions, 915,750 were at the 5*s.* rate, 19,268 at 4*s.*, 19,416 at 3*s.*, 9,005 at 2*s.*, and 4,482 at 1*s.*

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

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

Guardians elected for the purpose. England and Wales, including the Metropolis and the municipal boroughs, are divided into 653 poor law unions, for each of which there is elected a Board of Guardians. In 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. Women are eligible. 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.

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

Year	England & Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total U.K.
	£	£	£	£
1899–1900	11,567,649	1,141,660	1,125,110	13,834,419
1908– 9	14,717,098	1,512,414	1,358,800	17,588,312
1909–10	14,849,498	1,551,584	1,330,769	17,731,851
1910–11	15,023,130	1,565,041	1,320,729	17,908,900
1911–12	14,463,902	1,545,720	1,244,213	17,253,835

The aggregate expenditure by local authorities in England and Wales, which is ordinarily classed as relating to the relief of the poor, during the period of 78 years ended March 25, 1912, was approximately 640,000,000*l.*

Statistics of paupers, England and Wales :—

1st January.	Indoor		Outdoor		Indoor and outdoor	Insane in County & Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses	Total [2] relieved
	Adult able-bodied	All others [1]	Adult able-bodied	All others [1]	Total		
1900	38,662	183,985	61,058	447,459	731,164	72,207	803,247
1910	59,759	239,457	75,109	469,341	843,666	93,076	935,738
1911	58,308	240,569	74,575	424,445	797,897	94,985	891,807
1912	55,247	233,828	71,319	345,651	706,045	96,883	801,881
1913	58,601	230,002	411,525		695,128	99,262	794,227

[1] Including casual paupers, who, on January 1, 1913, numbered : indoor, 8,311 and outdoor, 571 : also insane paupers (not in County and Borough asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed houses) who, on January 1, 1913, numbered : indoor, 19,977 ; and outdoor, 4,605.

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

Scotland.

Jan. 15	Poor relieved (Excluding Vagrants)		Vagrants		Total
	Paupers	Dependents	Paupers	Dependents	
1900	65,797	33,963	132	40	99,932
1910	75,484	40,934	142	21	116,581
1911	66,915	41,289	111	17	108,332
1912	67,448	41,621	133	37	109,239
1913	67,631	40,514	126	21	108,292

Ireland.

January (end of first week)	Indoor paupers			Outdoor paupers	In asylums	Total
	Adult able-bodied [1]	All others	Total			
1900	5,724	38,096	43,820	58,534	1,512	103,866
1910	5,129	36,737	41,866	55,496	1,530	99,002
1911	4,778	34,189	38,967	40,091	1,600	80,658
1912	4,609	33,402	38,011	39,996	1,629	79,636
1913	4,312	32,705	37,017	40,129	1,653	78,799

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

Included in the number of indoor paupers are casuals, who numbered 899 in January, 1913.

Finance.

I. Revenue and Expenditure.

Year ended March 31	Revenue		
	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual Receipts into the Exchequer	More (+) or less (−) than Estimates
	£	£	£
1900	120,550,000	129,804,566	+9,254,566
1905	153,086,000	153,182,782	+ 96,782
1910	162,590,000	131,696,456	−30,893,544 [1]
1911	199,791,000 [2]	203,850,588	+4,059,588
1912	181,621,000	185,090,286	+3,469,286
1913	187,189,000	188,801,999	+1,612,999

[1] This abnormal deficit was caused by the non-collection of a portion of the revenue of the year (estimated at 30,046,000*l.*) owing to the Finance Bill of that year not being passed into law by Parliament until the succeeding financial year.

[2] Including arrears of 1909–10, estimated at 30,046,000*l.*

Year ended March 31	Expenditure: Budget and Supplementary Estimates	Actual Payments out of the Exchequer	More (+) or less (−) than Estimates
	£	£	£
1900	144,064,823	143,687,068	− 377,755
1905	152,776,994	151,768,875	− 1,008,119
1910	163,171,000	157,944,611	− 5,226,389
1911	174,129,000	171,995,667	− 2,133,333
1912	181,839,000	178,545,100	− 3,293,900
1913	191,556,000	188,621,930	− 2,934,070

Table showing surplus or deficit:—

Year Ended March 31	Surplus (+) or Deficit (−)	Year Ended March 31	Surplus (+) or Deficit (−)
	£		£
1900	− 13,882,502	1912	+ 6,545,186
1905	+ 1,413,907	1913	+ 180,069
1910 / 1911	+ 5,606,766 [1]		

[1] The Revenue Act, 1911, directed that the income and expenditure of the years 1909–10 and 1910–11 should be aggregated for the purpose of determining the Old Sinking Fund for 1910–11.

The revenue for 1912–13 (exclusive of 95,338*l.* customs duties collected for and due to the Isle of Man, but inclusive of the proceeds of duties the value of which is assigned under various Acts to local purposes), and the expenditure, are given below, as are also the estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1913–14. Of the revenue for 1912–13, 82·0 per cent. was derived from taxation and 18·0 per cent. from other sources.

Sources of Revenue	Year ending March 31, 1913: Net Receipts		Exchequer Receipts[1]	Budget Estimate 1913–14
	£	£	£	£
i. Customs— Imports:				
Tobacco	17,254,125			
Tea	6,151,879			
Rum	2,388,121			
Brandy	1,110,292			
Other spirits	668,382			
Wine	1,109,957			
Currants	121,816			
Raisins	238,159			
Coffee	170,410			
Cocoa, Chocolate, &c.	331,691			
Sugar, glucose, &c.	3,051,786			
Motor spirit	721,951			
Other articles	198,926			
		33,517,495	33,485,000	35,200,000

[1] That is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer between April 1, 1912, and March 31, 1913.

Sources of Revenue	Year ending March 31, 1913: Net Receipts		Exchequer Receipts[1]	Budget Estimate 1913–14
	£	£	£	£
ii. Excise—				
Spirits	18,432,492			
Beer	13,200,343			
Licence duties, &c.	5,654,704			
Railways	283,929			
Patent medicines	328,319			
Other sources	163,900			
		38,063,687	38,000,000	38,850,000
iii. Estate, &c., duties—				
Estate duty[2]	20,046,346			
Temporary estate duty[3]	4,629			
Probate duty[3]	31,991			
Legacy duty	4,506,923			
Succession duty	767,039			
Corporation duty	49,441			
		25,406,369	25,248,000	26,750,000
iv. Stamps (excluding Fee &c., Stamps)—				
Deeds	4,430,442			
Receipts, Drafts, &c.	1,922,165			
Bills of exchange	967,821			
Contract Notes	393,922			
Companies' capital duty	702,045			
Bonds to bearer	880,768			
Insurances	281,980			
Other sources	496,332	10,075,475	10,059,000	9,800,000
v. Land Tax	—	687,173	700,000	700,000
vi. House Duty	—	1,955,887	2,000,000	2,000,000
vii. Property and Income Tax and super-tax	—	44,712,392	44,806,000	45,950,000
viii. Land Value Duties	—	436,722	455,000	750,000
Total Produce of Taxes	—	154,855,200	154,753,000	160,000,000
ix. Postal service	—	20,286,855	20,300,000	21,125,000
x. Telegraph service	—	3,113,894	3,100,000	3,150,000
xi. Telephone service	—	5,732,547	5,775,000	6,350,000
xii. Crown Lands	—	522,788	530,000	530,000
xiii. Interest on Suez Canal Shares, &c.	—	1,418,900	1,418,899	1,370,000
xiv. Miscellaneous (including Fee, &c., Stamps)	—	2,923,049	2,925,100	2,300,000
Total non-tax Revenue	—	33,998,033	34,048,999	34,825,000
Total Revenue	—	188,853,233	188,801,999	194,825,000

[1] That is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer between April 1, 1913, and March 31, 1914.
[2] On property of persons dying after August 1, 1894.
[3] On property of persons dying before August 2, 1894.

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

Branches of Expenditure	Year ending March 31, 1913		Budget Estimate 1913-14
	£	£	£
I. Consolidated Fund:			
i. National Debt Services:—			
Interest of Funded Debt	15,000,752		
Terminable Annuities	3,540,175		
Interest of Unfunded Debt	1,171,863		
Management of Debt	166,907		
New Sinking Fund	4,620,303		
		24,500,000	24,500,000
ii. Road Improvement Fund	—	1,172,205	1,340,000
iii. Other Consolidated Fund Services:—			
Civil List	470,000		
Annuities and Pensions	320,883		
Salaries and Allowances	56,468		
Courts of Justice	523,450		
Miscellaneous	321,625		
		1,692,426	1,704,000
iv. Payments to Local Taxation Accounts	—	9,653,299	9,665,000
Total Consolidated Fund Services	—	37,017,930	37,209,000
II. Supply:			
i. Army	28,070,800		
Ordnance Factories	200		
		28,071,000	28,235,000
ii. Navy	—	44,365,000	46,309,000
iii. Civil Services[1]	—	51,944,000	54,988,000
iv. Customs and Excise and Inland Revenue	—	4,200,000	4,533,000
v. Post Office Services	—	23,024,000	24,366,000
Total Supply Services	—	151,604,000	158,431,000
Total Expenditure	—	188,621,930	195,640,000

[1] Including for Old Age Pensions, 12,210,611*l.* in 1912-13, and 12,600,000*l.* in 1913-14; for Public Education, 18,759,744*l.* in 1912-13, and 18,717,000*l.* in 1913-14; and for National Insurance and Labour Exchanges, 4,465,669*l.* in 1912-13, and 7,499,000*l.* in 1913-14.

The exchequer issues for 1912-13 shown above are those with which the various departments were supplied to meet all requirements, whether original or supplementary.

In addition to the ordinary expenditure above given, there were issues to meet capital expenditure under the Telegraph Acts, 1892 to 1907, 1,000,000*l.* Telephone Transfer Act, 1911, 390,000*l.*; Military Works Acts, 1897 to 1903, 50,000*l.*; Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1900, 18,000*l.*; the Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903, 20,000*l*; the Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903, 10,000*l.*; amounting in the aggregate to 1,488,000*l.* The money raised by the creation of additional debt amounted to 1,488,000*l.* (excluding 7,000,000*l.* Exchequer bonds issued to the National Telephone Company in part payment of the purchase money of their undertaking by the Post Office); temporary borrowings amounted to 4,800,000*l.*, and these were paid off during the year; Treasury bills and Exchequer bonds were renewed to the amount of 34,460,900*l.* Besides these items, there were a few other receipts into and issues from the Exchequer account. The balance in the Exchequer on April 1, 1912, was 11,468,591*l.*; the gross receipts into the Exchequer in the year 1912-13 amounted to 231,426,763*l.*; the gross issues out of the Exchequer amounted to 236,566,194*l.*; leaving a balance on March 31, 1913, of 6,329,160*l.*

Army Estimates.

I. Ordinary Effective Services:—	1913-14 £	1914-15 £
Pay, &c., of the Army	8,623,000	8,705,000
Medical Services	440,000	437,000
Special Reserve	715,000	724,000
Territorial Forces	2,815,000	3,086,000
Educational Establishments	146,000	156,000
Quartering, Transport, Remounts	1,694,000	1,732,000
Supplies and Clothing	4,507,000	4,388,000
Ordnance Establishments and general stores	720,000	621,000
Armaments, Aviation, & Engineer Stores	1,677,000	1,732,000
Works and Buildings	2,435,000	2,791,000
Miscellaneous	66,000	59,000
War Office	443,000	457,000
Total ordinary effective	24,281,000	24,880,000
II. Non-Effective Services:—		
Charges for Officers, &c. (half-pay, &c.)	1,849,000	1,846,000
Charges for N.C.O.'s and Men	1,950,000	1,977,000
Civil Superannuation, &c.	140,000	134,000
Total non-effective	3,939,000	3,957,000
Total effective and non-effective	28,220,000	28,845,000

Navy Estimates.

I. Effective Services.	1913-14 £	1914-15 £
Wages of Officers, Seamen, Royal Marines, &c.	8,399,200	8,800,000
Victualling and Clothing	2,930,000	3,092,000
Medical Establishments, &c.	272,200	292,000
Civilians employed on Fleet Services	99,500	115,300

	1913-14	1914-15
	£	£
Educational Services	159,700	175,000
Scientific Services	66,200	64,700
Royal Naval Reserves	476,000	489,900
Shipbuilding, Repairs, &c.	22,141,000	25,365,500
Naval Armaments	4,396,000	5,544,300
Works, Buildings, &c.	3,448,000	3,595,500
Miscellaneous Services	494,600	523,700
Admiralty Office	450,000	483,500
Total effective services	43,332,400	48,541,000
II. Non-Effective Services.		
Half-pay and Retired Pay	1,005,800	1,003,700
Naval, &c. Pensions	1,562,100	1,605,900
Civil Pensions, &c	409,000	399,400
Total non-effective services	2,976,900	3,009,000
Grand total	48,809,300[1]	51,550,000
Net Increase, 1914-15	—	2,740,700

[1] Including Supplementary Estimates, February 20, 1914.

Civil Service Estimates, 1913-14 (Net).

	£
I. *Public Works and Buildings*	3,585,352
II. *Salaries, &c., Civil Departments:*	
U. K. and England	3,544,684
Scotland	307,603
Ireland	563,652
Total U.K.	4,415,939
III. *Law and Justice:*	
U. K. and England:—	
Sup. Court of Judicature	328,214
County Courts	5,000[1]
Police, Eng. & Wales	110,436
Prisons, Eng. and Col.	775,800
Reformatories, Great Brit.	280,392
Other expenses	244,640
	1,744,482
Scotland:—	
Courts of Justice, &c.	86,500
Prisons	120,767
Other expenses	53,544
	260,811
Ireland:—	
Supreme Court of Judicature	114,047
Land Commission	647,683
County Court Officers, &c.	110,615
Police and Constabulary	1,468,208
Prisons	111,346
Reformatories, &c.	111,800
Other expenses	73,354
	2,637,053
Total U.K.	4,642,346

[1] The estimated gross expenditure on the English County Courts amounts to 500,875*l.*; the appropriations-in-aid from fees, fines, &c., amount to 495,875*l.* The salaries of the county court judges, as well as those of the superior courts and the metropolitan police courts are paid out of the Consolidated Fund.

	£
IV. *Education, Science and Art:*	
U. K. and England:—	
Board of Education	14,510,311
British Museum	202,508
National Galleries, &c.	33,929
Colleges, &c., Grt. Brit and Int. Ed. (Wales)	314,300
Scientific Investigation, &c.	99,708
	15,160,756
Scotland:—	
Public Education	2,469,622
National Galleries	6,881
	2,476,503
Ireland:—	
Public Education	1,737,396
National Gallery	3,165
Science and Art	140,450
Queen's Colleges, &c.	126,710
	2,007,721
Total U.K.	19,644,980

	£
V. *Foreign and Colonial Services:*	
Diplomatic and Consular	735,356
Colonial	700,146
Telegraphs and Pacific Cable	28,847
Cyprus (grant-in-aid)	50,000
Total	1,514,349
VI. *Non-Effective and Charitable Services:*	
Superannuation and retired allowances	773,885
Other services	32,790
Total	806,675
VII. *Miscellaneous*	280,074
VIII. *Old Age Pensions, Labour Exchanges, Insurance, &c.:*	
Old Age Pensions	12,600,000
National Health Insur.	6,514,098
Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance	984,525
	20,098,623
Grand Total 1913-14	54,988,318
Grand Total 1912-13	50,921,263
Net increase, 1913-14	4,067,055

The expenditure for the Revenue Departments in 1913-14 was estimated as follows: Customs and Excise, 2,488,750*l.*; Inland Revenue, 2,044,130*l.*; Post Office, 24,365,840*l.* Thus the total expenditure for Civil Service and Revenue Departments for the year was estimated at 83,887,038*l.* against 78,983,943*l.* for 1912-13.

The following statement shows for the year ended March 31, 1913, the net amount estimated to be contributed by England, Scotland, and Ireland, to the revenue expenditure on English, Scottish, and Irish services:—

	England	Scotland	Ireland	From other Sources	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Net Revenue as contributed:—					
Customs	26,909,000	3,442,000	3,166,000	—	33,517,000
Excise	29,501,000	5,304,000	3,259,000	—	38,064,000
Estate, &c. duties	20,941,000	3,170,000	987,000	308,000	25,406,000
Stamps	8,979,000	672,000	372,000	53,000	10,076,000
Land tax	655,000	32,000	—	—	687,000
House duty	1,826,000	130,000	—	—	1,956,000
Income tax	38,499,000	4,262,000	1,484,000	467,000	44,712,000
Land value duties	389,000	43,000	5,000	—	437,000
Total revenue from taxes	127,699,000	17,055,000	9,278,000	828,000	154,855,000

	England	Scotland	Ireland	From other Sources	Total £
Postal service	17,446,000	1,878,000	963,000	—	20,287,000
Telegraph service	2,633,000	291,000	190,000	—	3,114,000
Telephone service	4,960,000	608,000	164,000	—	5,732,000
Crown lands	473,000	29,000	21,000	—	523,000
Receipts from Suez Canal Shares and Sundry Loans	—	—	—	1,419,000	1,419,000
Miscellaneous	1,178,000	89,000	120,500	1,535,500	2,923,000
Total non-tax revenue	26,690,000	2,895,000	1 458,500	2,954,500	33,998,000
Aggregate revenue	154,389,000	19,950,000	10,731,500	3,782,500	188,853,000
Expenditure (Exchequer Issues):—	English services	Scottish services	Irish services	General services	Total
Debt, Army and Navy	—	—	—	97,151,000	97,151,000
Civil Government Charges:					
(a) On Consolidated Fund:					
(1) Civil List and Miscellaneous charges	350,000	155,500	137,500	834,500	1,477,500
(2) Road Improvement Funds	—	—	—	1,172,000	1,172,000
(3) Payments to local taxation accounts, &c.	7,012,500	1,178,000	1,463,000	—	9,653,500
(b) Voted	33,405,000	5,418,000	8,678,500	4,442,500	51,944,000
Total Civil Government charges	40,767,500	6,751,500	10,279,000	6,449,000	64,247,000
Customs and Excise and Inland Revenue	3,390,000	511,000	299,000	—	4,200,000
Post Office services	18,536,000	2,334,000	1,559,000	595,000	23,024,000
Total expenditure	62,693,500	9,596,500	12,13 ,000	104,195,000	188,622,000

II. Taxation.

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

Year ended March 31	Customs [1]	Excise [1]	Estate, &c. Duties [1]	Stamps [1]	Land Tax	Inhabited House Duty	Property & Income tax and Super Tax	Land Value Duties
	Thous. £	Thous £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1908–9	29,158	33,691	18,310	7,827	711	1,940	33,709 [2]	—
1909–10 [4]	30,123	30,542	21,755	8,535	118	521	12,752 [3]	—
1910–11 [4]	33,108	40,179	25,709	9,691	1,210	3,212	68,396 [3]	510
1911–12	33,597	38,250	25,182	9,565	747	2.110	44,334 [3]	494
1912–13	33,517	38,064	25,406	10,075	687	1,956	44,712 [3]	437
1913–14 (Budget estimate)	35,200	38,850	26,750	9,800	700	2.000	45,950 [3]	750

[1] The principal items included in these branches of revenue are shown on pages 42–45 above.

[2] Earned income, where the total income did not exceed 2,000*l.* was taxed in 1908–9 at 9*d.* in the £. In other cases the tax was 12*d.* in the £.

[3] Earned income, if the total income does not exceed 2,000*l.*, is taxed (from 1909–10) at the rate of 9*d.*, and between 2,000*l.* and 3,000*l.* at 1*s.*, and unearned income at 14*d* per £. A super-tax is levied on incomes over 5,000*l.* a year, of 6*d.* per pound on amounts by which incomes exceed 3,000*l.* An abatement of the tax on 10*l.* of income for each child living and under 16 years of age is allowed in the case of incomes under 500*l.*

[4] The receipts in 1910–11 include arrears from 1909–10, the receipts in that year being correspondingly reduced.

The gross amount of income brought under the review of the Inland Revenue Department in the year ended April 5, 1912, in the United Kingdom, was 1,070,142,343*l.*; in 1902–3 it was 879,638,546*l.* Of the amount for 1911–12 the share of England was 933,437,158*l.*; of Scotland, 95,623,998*l.*; of Ireland, 41,081,187*l.* The income on which tax was actually received in 1911–12, after allowing for exemptions and abatements, was 720,640,587*l.*

The gross income and income on which tax was received in 1911–12 were distributed as follows:—

	Gross income £	Income taxed £
Profits from the ownership of Lands	52,219,676	160,228,544
,, ,, Houses	223,813,446	
,, ,, Other property	1,297,210	
,, ,, the occupation of lands	17,457,799	3,812,085
Profits from British and other Government securities	49,508,187	43,912,643
Profits from businesses, concerns, professions, employments (except those of a public nature), and certain interest	598,656,772 [1]	445,526,786
Salaries of Government, Corporation, and Public Company officials	127,189,253	67,160,629
Total	1,070,142,343	720,640,587

The gross income from land and houses in 1911–12 was distributed as follows:—

—	England	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
	£	£	£	£
Land	36,790,219	5,738,951	9,690,506	52,219,676
Houses	197,631,971	20,858,209	5,323,266	223,813,446

The amount of super-tax received was 2,891,345*l.* in 1910–11; 3,018,388*l.* in 1911–12; and 3,599,706*l.* in 1912–13. The estimated aggregate income of the super-tax payers in 1912–13 was 149,400,000*l.*, and the estimated number of persons chargeable, 11,800.

In accordance with various Acts passed between 1888 and 1911, there are paid out of the Consolidated Fund to the **Local Taxation Accounts** of England, Scotland and Ireland, sums equivalent to the proceeds of certain excise licence duties, part of the beer and spirit duties, and part of the probate and estate duties. Certain other grants are also payable. The payments on account of the beer and spirit duties, the licence duties on the sale of intoxicating liquors, and (in Scotland) on account of the carriage licence duties, are now fixed at the amounts payable out of the Consolidated Fund for 1908–09. The payments in respect of other licence duties, and those in respect of the probate and estate duties, depend on the current yield of these duties.

[1] Included in this amount are the gross profits from railways in the United Kingdom, 1911–12, 46,099,539*l.*; mines, 19,680,637*l.*; gasworks, 8,795,150*l.*; waterworks, 6,608,201*l.*; canals, docks, &c., 4,182,172*l.*; ironworks, 3,429,170*l.*

The payments actually made to the Local Taxation Accounts in 1912-13 are given as follows:—

—	On account of beer and spirit duties	On account of licence duties	On account of estate duties	Other grants, &c.	Total
	£	£	£	£	£ s
Payments:					
England	1,107,260	2,074,700	3,790,493	40,000	7,012,453
Scotland	152,248	405,792	521,345	98,296	1,177,681
Ireland	124,567	213,601	277,551	847,446	1,463,165
Total payments	1,384,075	2,694,093	4,589,389	985,742	9,653,299

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 exchequers. Since this date, the aggregate gross liabilities of the State have on the whole been steadily decreasing, excepting for the years of the Russian and the South African wars. In 1854 the gross liabilities stood at 802 millions, and in 1857 at over 837 millions. In 1899 they had decreased to 635 millions, but in 1903 amounted to 798 millions; in 1913 they stood at 716 millions.

The following statement shows the total amount of the Gross Liabilities and the Assets of the State on March 31, 1913:—

	£	£
Liabilities:		
Funded Debt	593,453,857	
Estimated Capital Liability of Terminable Annuities	31,519,908	
Unfunded Debt	36,500,000	
		661,473,765
Other Capital Liabilities:		
Telegraph Acts, 1892 to 1911	8,423,549	
Naval Works Acts, 1895 to 1905	17,045,010	
Uganda Railway Acts, 1896 to 1902	3,417,099	
Public Offices (Acquisition of Site) Act, 1895	380,091	
Public Offices (Whitehall) Site Act, 1897	423,592	
Royal Niger Company Act, 1899	558,647	
Military Works Acts, 1897 to 1903	9,700,177	
Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1900	200,415	
Pacific Cable Act, 1901	1,792,433	
Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903	201,828	
Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903	1,393,252	
Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1904	1,950,000	
Telephone Transfer Act, 1911	9,328,563	
		54,814,656
Total Gross Liabilities		716,288,421

Assets:		
Suez Canal Shares, market value (31 Mch. 1913)	39,015,000	
Other Assets	3,707,733	
		42,722,733
Exchequer Balances at the Banks of England and Ireland		6,329,160

The total issues on account of debt in 1912-13 charged against the revenue, were—

	£
Inside the Permanent or Fixed Annual Charge	24,500,000
Charges connected with other Capital Liabilities	4,767,790
Total	29,267,790

Of this amount, £10,359,557 was for repayment of principal. In addition, 5,000,000*l.* (the 'Old Sinking Fund') out of the surplus revenue of 1911-12, and a further 590,970*l.* miscellaneous receipts, &c., were available for reduction of debt, making a total amount of 15,950,527*l.* applicable to the reduction of liabilities in 1912-13. The gross amount of liabilities actually redeemed was 17,006,007*l.* (stock being below par, &c.); the fresh liabilities created amounted to 8,488,000*l.*; thus making a net decrease in the year of 8,518,007*l.* in the aggregate gross liabilities.

IV. Local Taxation.—*Local Revenue.*

Receipts from	England and Wales (1910-11)	Scotland (1910-11)	Ireland (1910-11)
	£	£	£
Rates	65,152,299	6,811,105	3,317,201
Water Undertakings	5,135,155[1]	1,084,641	341,499
Gas ,,	7,804,558	1,987,918	393,353
Electric Light Undertakings	4,023,381	625,879	165,502
Repayments[2]	1,307,694	29,708	—
Tramways and Light Railways	8,854,976	1,316,972	218,301
Tolls, Dues, &c.	7,351,387	1,293,498	422,886
Rents, interest, &c. (not included elsewhere)	3,638,328	277,080	289,302
Sales of Property	183,942	180,564	—
Government contributions	21,164,998	2,047,440	1,364,328
Loans	17,982,036[1]	2,231,903	1,788,354
Miscellaneous	6,457,529	755,569	476,028
Total receipts	149,056,283	19,542,277	8,776,254

[1] Exclusive of Metropolitan Water Board receipts.
[2] Repayments on account of private improvements executed by local authorities.

Local Expenditure.

Expenditure by	Eng. & Wales 1910-11	Scotland 1910-11	Ireland 1910-11
	£	£	£
Town and Municipal Authorities for Police, Sanitary, and other Public Works, &c.	95,370,116	9,828,232	2,957,574
Unions and Parishes for Poor Relief, &c.	17,288,235	1,083,279	1,365,888
County Authorities for Police, Lunatic Asylums, &c.	20,030,001	1,963,618	2,194,068[2]
Rural District and Parish Councils, &c.	4,842,550	16,159[1]	1,445,420[3]
School Boards and Secondary Education Committees	—	4,208,611	—
Harbour Authorities	8,918,264	1,372,158	529,858
Other Authorities	979,736	96,099	154,494
Total	147,428,902	19,168,756	8,647,302

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

The estimated receipts and expenditure of the London County Council rate and debt accounts for the year ending March 31, 1914 (including balances) amounted to 11,222,698*l.* Of this amount 7,449,846*l.* was to be raised by rates. The outstanding debt of London in 1913 amounted to 114 million pounds sterling.

At the end of the financial year 1910–11, the outstanding local debt of England and Wales amounted to 540,211,480*l.*; that of Scotland to 66,032,741*l.*; of Ireland to 23,390,939*l.*; total, 629,635,160*l.* (including 49,701,816*l.* outstanding in respect of loans taken over or raised by the Metropolitan Water Board, and 23,855,733*l.* outstanding in respect of loans accounted for by the Port of London Authority).

Defence.

Important questions of naval and military policy are considered by the Committee of Imperial Defence, of which the Prime Minister is *ex officio* president. The usual members are the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, War, the Colonies, and India; the Chancellor of the Exchequer; the First Lord of the Admiralty; the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty; the Chief of the Imperial General Staff; the Director of Naval Intelligence; the Director of Military Operations. Other Naval and Military officers and high officials are from time to time called in. The Committee has a permanent secretariat.

I. Army.

The land forces of the United Kingdom consist of the Regular Army and of the Territorial Army. Of these, a large part of the Regular Army serves in British Dominions oversea, and it is customary to refer to these troops as the 'British Army,' in contradistinction to the 'Native Army' or 'Indian Army' in India and to the 'Local Forces' in South Africa and in British Colonies. The Regular Army, whether at home or abroad, is paid for by the Imperial exchequer except in India (although certain colonies pay contributions towards its upkeep); India pays a contribution towards the cost of troops at home owing to these serving as a depôt for the regular troops in India. The Territorial Army serves only at home in peace time. The rank and file for both Regular Army and Territorial Army are obtained by voluntary enlistment.

The Regular Army in peace time consists of the permanently embodied troops, the Army Reserve, and the Special Reserve.

Service in the permanently embodied portion of the Regular Army and the Army Reserve is for 12 years, with permission to extend to 21 years under certain circumstances. Of the original 12 years, from 3 to 9 are spent 'with the colours,' *i.e.*, on permanent service, and the remainder of the time in the Army Reserve; the majority of the men serve for 7 years with the colours and 5 years in the Army Reserve, which is the rule for infantry other than the Foot Guards. Men enlist between 18 and 25 years of age. The peace establishment of the regular troops at home is considerably below war establishment in South Africa and the Colonies it is higher; in India it is practically the same as the war establishment. On mobilisation for war the ranks, after eliminating recruits and young soldiers, are filled up from the Army Reserve and also, to a small extent, from the Special Reserve.

The permanently embodied portions of the Regular Army[1] consist of 31 cavalry regiments (19 at home), 25 horse artillery batteries (13 at home), 147 field batteries (99 at home), 9 mountain batteries (all abroad), 99 companies of garrison artillery (43 at home), 77 companies of engineers (56 at home), 8 battalions of Foot Guards, 148 battalions of infantry of the line (74 at home) besides departmental services and depôts. Horse and field batteries are grouped as 'brigades' of 2 and 3 batteries respectively, of 6 guns each. Infantry of the line is organised for recruiting purposes as 69 regiments of 2 or 4 permanent battalions, and 1 or 2 Special Reserve battalions (*vide* below); half the permanent battalions of each regiment are at home and half abroad.

[1] Commonly referred to as the 'Regular Army.'

For training and command purposes infantry battalions are for the most part formed into brigades of 4 battalions each. For recruiting purposes and relief, cavalry regiments are linked in pairs, 1 at home and 1 abroad; for training and command they are generally grouped into brigades of 3 regiments each.

The Special Reserve consists in the main of troops *not* permanently embodied, but *its units also act as permanently embodied depôts.* The period of service of special reservists is for 6 years; recruits, with certain exceptions, undergo 5 months' preliminary training; the trained men are called up annually for 3 weeks, with 6 days' musketry in addition for infantry. The Special Reserve consists of three cavalry regiments, 2 regiments of garrison artillery, 2 battalions of engineers, 101 battalions of infantry, forming part of the 69 regiments of infantry of the line above-mentioned, and departmental services. *Of the* 101 battalions, 74 are Reserve battalions, forming depôts for the permanently embodied battalions *of their regiments*; the other 27 are 'Extra' Reserve battalions, intended to act as reserve units on mobilisation. The officers of the Special Reserve are for the most part non-professional. The Special Reserve (which was created out of the Militia in 1907) is available for service abroad in time of war. Special reservists can re-engage for 4 years terms, and can enlist into the permanently *embodied forces.*

On mobilisation for war, the bulk of the Regular Army at home becomes absorbed into the 'Expeditionary Force' to consist of a cavalry division, 6 divisions, and certain 'army troops,' and 'line of communication troops' with a total establishment of about 165,000. A cavalry division consists of 4 cavalry brigades (3 regiments each), 2 horse artillery brigades, 4 engineer troops, 1 signal squadron and 4 signal troops, 1 aeroplane squadron, 1 cavalry train, and 4 field ambulances; total establishment, 486 officers, 9,410 other ranks, 10,195 horses, 24 guns. A division consists of 3 infantry brigades of 4 battalions each, 4 field artillery brigades (1 howitzers), 1 heavy battery, 1 ammunition column, 2 companies of engineers, 1 signal company, 1 squadron of cavalry, 1 aeroplane squadron, 1 divisional train, 3 field ambulances; total establishment, 598 officers, 18,075 other ranks, 6,161 horses, 76 guns. 'Army troops' include 2 'mounted brigades' each consisting of either 1 cavalry regiment and 2 mounted infantry battalions, or of 2 cavalry regiments and 1 mounted infantry battalion, with 1 horse artillery battery, 1 ammunition column, 1 signal troop, 1 train and 1 ambulance. All batteries have 6 guns except the heavy batteries which have only 4. The war establishment of a cavalry regiment is 25 officers, 537 other ranks, 562 horses, in three squadrons. The war establishment of a battalion of infantry is 29 officers, 995 other ranks, in eight companies.

The Territorial Army is intended for home defence, although nearly 20,000 officers and men have accepted liability for service abroad in war. The terms of service are for four years. The age-limits for enlistment are from 17 to 35 inclusive. The requirements of training are a fortnight in camp and a certain number of drills, the number varying in different branches, also a musketry course for arms in which it is necessary; unless exempted, the soldier must attend camp for eight days and make himself efficient, subject to a penalty of £5. All officers in the Territorial Army except certain of the generals and staff are non-professional. The Territorial Army is confined to Great Britain—there is none in Ireland.

The Territorial Army consists of 36 regiments of yeomanry, 14 horse artillery batteries, 57 'brigades' of field artillery, 14 heavy batteries, a railway companies of garrison artillery, 103 companies of engineers, with depôt battalion, 194 battalions of infantry, 15 cyclist battalions,

mental troops. The bulk of it is organised so as to form 14 mounted brigades, and 14 divisions. The establishment is practically the same in peace and war, and these brigades and divisions are complete war units in so far as establishment is concerned. Batteries in the Territorial Army have only 4 guns, otherwise the divisions correspond very nearly in their composition to the Regular Army on a war footing; the mounted brigades each include a horse artillery battery besides their three yeomanry regiments. On mobilisation of the Regular Army, the Territorial Army is embodied, practically automatically.

For purposes of command the United Kingdom is divided up into seven 'commands' and the London district. The commands are (1) Aldershot of very limited area, (2) Eastern including the eastern and southern counties, (3) Irish, (4) Northern, including the northern midlands and north-eastern counties, (5) Scottish, (6) Southern, including the southern midlands and south-western counties, (7) Western, including Wales, Lancashire and north-western counties. These commands (except the Aldershot command) are divided up into Territorial Recruiting districts for the Regular Army. The Eastern, Northern, Scottish, Southern, and Western commands, and the London District each include from 1 to 4 Territorial mounted brigades, and 2 or 3 Territorial divisions. The regular Army, being for the most part quartered in the south of England or in Ireland, is somewhat irregularly distributed amongst the commands; there are two nearly complete divisions each in the Aldershot and the Irish command, one complete division in the Eastern and one in the Southern command. At the head of each command is a general officer (styled the general-officer commanding-in-chief.) He is assisted by a general-officer of lower rank who is responsible for questions of administration apart from training and defence questions.

The land forces are administered by an Army Council which is composed of the Secretary of State for War, and of the heads of the six departments into which the War Office is primarily divided; these officials are:—The Chief of the Imperial General Staff, who is responsible for drawing up plans of attack and defence, for military training, for intelligence work, and for the higher education of officers; the Adjutant-General, who is responsible for recruiting, interior economy, discipline, and for the medical service; the Quartermaster-General, who is responsible for equipment, supply, transport, and remounts; the Master-General of the Ordnance, who is responsible for armament and works; the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, who is responsible for the Territorial Army; the Finance Member, who is responsible for finance. The Inspector-General of the Forces keeps the Army Council informed as to the state of efficiency of all branches of the forces. The Territorial Army is to a large extent administered by County Associations over which the War Office merely maintains a general control as regards expenditure.

The principal military educational establishments are the Royal Military Academy educating youths to be officers in the artillery and the engineers, the Royal Military College whence officers are obtained for cavalry and infantry, and the Staff College which trains officers for the staff. The Officers' Training Corps, in two divisions representing respectively the universities and public schools, is intended to provide officers for the Special Reserve and the Territorial Army. The military wing of the Royal Flying Corps will eventually comprise 8 aeroplane squadrons; at present only six aeroplane squadrons have been formed; the establishment of an aeroplane squadron is 18 aeroplanes.

Cavalry and infantry are armed with the Lee Enfield rifle, calibre ·303.

The Regular Army has a 13-pounder for horse artillery, an 18-pounder for field artillery, a 40-pounder field Howitzer, and a 60-pounder for heavy batteries.

The establishment of the land forces for the financial year 1914–15 is fixed as follows. The number of effectives of all ranks on January 1st, 1914, is also given.

	Establishments 1914–15		Effectives Jan. 1, 1914.
Regular Forces, Home and Colonial[1]	168,500	...	156,110
Colonial and Native Indian Troops[2]	8,771	...	8,638
Army Reserve	147,000	...	146,756
Special Reserve	80,120	...	63,089
Militia Reserve	60	...	69
Militia (U.K.)	—	...	47
Channel Islands Militia	3,166	...	3,067
Malta and Bermuda Militia[2]	2,894	...	2,708
Territorial Army	315,485	...	251,706
Isle of Man Volunteers	126	...	119
Officers' Training Corps	1,019	...	795
Total	727,141	...	638,099
British Troops serving in India	75,896	...	78,476
Grand Total	803,037	...	711,575

[1] Partially stationed abroad. [2] Stationed abroad.

In the case of the permanently embodied troops, the regimental establishment for 1913–14 was fixed at 134,808 at home, and (excluding especially enlisted Colonial corps and native Indian troops paid for by the Imperial Exchequer) 33,128 in South Africa and the Colonies; this leaves staff and various establishments out of account.

Details of the Army Estimates for 1914–15 are given in the section on Finance (page 45).

The following table shows the numbers borne on the establishment of the Regular Army for the year 1914–15:—

Branches of the Service.	Officers	N.C.O.'s, Drummers, &c.	Rank and File	Total
Staff and Departments	1,111	119	12	1,292
Regimental Establishments—				
Cavalry	547	1,328	12,834	14,709
Horse and Field Artillery	702	1,472	16,215	18,389
Garrison Artillery	611	1,486	12,083	14,180
Engineers	691	1,547	7,612	9,850
Royal Flying Corps	165	173	1,069	1,429
Infantry	3,416	9,592	82,793	95,799
Army Service Corps	456	1,202	4,657	6,505
Army Medical Corps	668	559	3,288	4,460
Colonial and Native Indian Corps	300	561	7,910	8,771
Departmental Corps	330	1,465	1,542	3,337
"Additional Numbers"	10	—	990	1,000
Total	7,894	19,406	150,971	178,271
Staff of Territorial Force	629	2,421	8	3,058
Miscellaneous Establishments	398	813	265	1,529
Grand Total	10,032	22,640	151,309	181,100

The total estimated cost of the Army (exclusive of India) in the year 1914–15 is 28,845,000*l.*, of which 3,957,000*l.* is for non-effective services.

II. Navy.

The total net expenditure from Navy Votes in recent years is given as follows:—

	£		£
1909–10	35,734,015	1912–13	45,075,400
1910–11	40,419,336	1913–14	48,809,300
1911–12	42,414,257	1914–15	51,550,000

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 eight other commissioners.

Under the 1912 Admiralty reorganisation scheme, the various members are responsible for special business as follows:—First Lord, general direction of all business; First Sea Lord, Organisation for War and distribution of the Fleet; Second Sea Lord, Personnel; Third Sea Lord, material; Fourth Sea Lord, Stores and Transport; Civil Lord, Works, Buildings, and Greenwich Hospital; Additional Civil Lord, Contracts and Dockyard business; Parliamentary Secretary, Finance; Permanent Secretary, Admiralty business.

For the details of Naval expenditure see under *Finance*, p. 45. The number of officers, seamen and marines provided for in the estimates for 1913–14 and the numbers of all ranks borne on January 1, 1913, were:—

	Borne Jan. 1, 1913	Estimates 1913–14
Sea Service—		
Officers and men		
Coast Guard	109,026	115,052
Marines	3,053	3,130
Other Services (*training, &c.*)—	17,522	18,235
Pensioners		
Boys (training)	6,621	310
Naval Cadets		6,592
Various		845
	1,874	1,836
Total of all ranks	138,096	146,000

For 1914–15 an increase of 5,000, all ranks, is provided for.

Royal Naval Reserve numbered, January 1, 1913, 20,169; Royal Fleet Reserve, 25,794; Royal Naval Volunteers (efficients), 4,114; Total Reserves, 50,077. There were also 8,596 seamen and Royal Marine pensioners on the same date.

Summary of the British Fleet.

Class.	Complete by end of 1913	1914	1915
Super-Dreadnoughts [1]	11	16	21
Dreadnoughts [3]	15	15	15
Pre-Dreadnought battleships	40	40	40
Cruisers	50	50	50
Light Cruisers	68	76	84
Torpedo gunboats	18	18	18
Sloops, gunboats, &c.	17	23	23
Destroyers	228 *about*	248	262
Torpedo boats [2]	100 *about*	100	—
Submarines	77 *about*	85	—

[1] 'Super-Dreadnoughts' are those carrying guns of or over 13·5 inch. No distinction is made between so-called Dreadnought battleships and Dreadnought "cruisers"—the latter being simply fast battleships, now known as 'battle cruisers.' For lesser craft the 1913 revised official classification is followed.

[2] Including 'coastal destroyers' and many very old torpedo boats.

[3] There is also an Australian Dreadnought not included in the list.

There are also various shallow draught river gunboats.

Certain fast Cunarders are subsidised for use in case of war.

In the following tables the ships are grouped in classes according to type. The dates of the Naval Estimates under which they were sanctioned are given; these dates correspond to the date of the design of the ships concerned.

[*Ships the names of which are in italics are not yet completed for sea.*]

Pre-Dreadnought Battleships.

Type	Naval Estimates	Name	Displacement	Armour: Belt	Armour: Big Guns	Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Max. speed
			Tons	inches	inches				Knots
Majestic	1893–1894	Majestic, Magnificent, Mars, Prince George, Victorious, Jupiter	15,000	9	12	4 12in.; 12 6in.	5	12,000	16
Majestic	1894–1895	Cæsar, Illustrious, Hannibal	15,000	9	12	4 12in.; 12 6in.	5	12,000	16
Canopus	1896–1897	Canopus, Glory, Ocean, Goliath, Albion, Vengeance	12,950	6	12	4 12in.; 12 6in.	4	13,500	18·5
London Formidable	1897–1898	Formidable, Irresistible, Implacable	15,000	9	12	4 12in.; 12 6in.	4	15,000	18
London Formidable	1898–1899	London, Bulwark, Venerable	15,000	9	12	4 12in.; 12 6in.	4	15,000	18

Pre-Dreadnought Battleships—cont.

Type	Naval Estimates	Name	Displacement	Armour: Belt	Armour: Big Guns	Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Max. speed
			Tons	inches	inches				Knots
Duncan	1898 sup.	Duncan	14,000	7	11	4 12in.; 12 6in.	4	18,000	19·5
		Exmouth							
		Cornwallis							
		Russell							
	1899–1900	Albemarle							
Queen	1900–1901	Queen	15,000	9	12	4 12in.; 12 6in.	4	15,000	18
		Prince of Wales							
King Edward	1901–1902	King Edward	16,350	9	12	4 12in.; 4 9·2; 10 6in.	5	18,000	18·5 to 19
		Dominion							
		Commonwealth							
	1902–1903	Zealandia							
		Hindustan							
	1903–1904	Hibernia							
		Africa							
		Britannia							
Chilian	Bought 1903	Swiftsure	11,800	7	10	4 10in.; 14 7·5in.	2	14,000	19 to 20
		Triumph							
Lord Nelson	1904–1905	Lord Nelson	16,600	12	14	4 12in.; 10 9·2in.	5	16,750	18·5
		Agamemnon							

NOTE.—One of the *Duncan* class, the *Montagu*, has been lost.

Dreadnoughts.

Type	Naval Estimates	Name	Displacement	Armour: Belt	Armour: Big Guns	Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Max. speed
Dreadnought	1905–1906	Dreadnought	17,000	11	11	10 12in.	5	23,000	21
		Invincible [2]	17,250	7	10	8 12in.	1	43,000	27
		Indomitable [2]							
		Inflexible [2]							
	1906–1907	Bellerophon	18,600	11	12	10 12in.	5	23,000	21·5
		Téméraire							
		Superb							
	1907–1908	St. Vincent	19,250	9½	11	10 12in.	5	24,500	22
		Collingwood							
		Vanguard							
	1908–1909	Neptune	19,900	12	12	10 12in.	3	25,000	21
		Indefatigable [2]	18,750	8	10	8 12in.	3	43,000	27
	1909–1910	Hercules	20,000	12	12	10 12in.	3	25,000	21
		Colossus							
[1]		New Zealand [2]	18,800	8	10	8 12in.	3	44,000	27

[1] Gift of New Zealand to the Imperial Navy, ordered 1910. [2] Battle Cruisers.

There is also a sister of the *Indefatigable* named *Australia* launched 1911, which belongs to the Commonwealth.

Super-Dreadnoughts.

Type	Naval Estimates	Name	Displacement	Armour: Belt	Armour: Guns	Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Max Speed
			Tons	inches	inches				Knots
	1909–1910	Orion	22,500	12	11	10 13·5in.	3	27,000	21
		Thunderer							
		Monarch						70,000	20
		Conqueror							
		Lion [1]	26,350	9	10	8 13·5in.			
		Princess Royal [1]							
	1910–1911	King George	24,800	12	12	10 13·5in.	3	31,000	21
		Centurion							
		Ajax					3	78,000	28
		Audacious							
		Queen Mary [1]	28,850	9	16	8 13·5in.			
	1911–1912	Benbow	25,000	13½	—	10 13·5in.; 12 6in.	5	80,000	21
		Emperor of India							
		Iron Duke					—	78,000	28
		Marlborough							
		Tiger [1]	29,000	9	10	8 13·5in.			
	1912–1913	Queen Elizabeth	27,500	—	—	8 15in.; 12 6in.	—	58,000	25
		Valiant							
		Warspite							
		Barham							
		Malaya							
	1913–1914	*Royal Sovereign*	25,750	—	—	—	—	31,000	21
		Royal Oak							
		Ramillies							
		Resolution							
		Revenge							

[1] Battle Cruisers.

Pro. 1914–15 are four Battleships.

Cruisers

Type	Naval Estimates	Name	Displacement	Armour: Belt	Armour: Guns	Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Max Speed
Cressy	1807–1898	Cressy	12,000	6	6	2 9·2in.; 12 6in.	2	21,000	21
		Hogue							
		Sutlej							
		Aboukir							
		Euryalus							
		Bacchante							
Drake	1898–1899	Drake	14,100	6	6	2 9·2in.; 16 6in.	2	30,000	24
		Good Hope							
		Leviathan							
		King Alfred							
County Class	1898–1899	Essex	9,800	4		14 6in.	2	22,000	24 to 25
		Kent							
		Monmouth							
	1899–1900	Berwick							
		Cornwall							
	1900–1901	Suffolk							
		Cumberland							
		Donegal							
		Lancaster							

NOTE.—One of the *County* class, *B*[illegible] has been lost.

Cruisers.—(continued.)

Type	Naval Estimates	Name	Displacement	Armour: Belt	Armour: Big Guns	Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Max. Speed
			Tons	inches	inches				Knots
Devonshire	1901—1902	Devonshire, Argyll, Antrim, Roxburgh, Carnarvon, Hampshire	10,850	6	6	4 7·5in.; 6 6in.	2	21,000	22·5
Black Prince	1902—1903	Black Prince, D. of Edinburgh	13,550	6	6	6 9·2in.; 10 6in.	2	23,500	22·5
Warrior	1903—1904	Warrior, Achilles, Natal, Cochrane	13,550	6	6	6 9·2in.; 4 7·5in.	2	23,500	22·5
Minotaur	1904—1905	Minotaur, Shannon, Defence	14,500	6	8	4 9·2in.; 10 7·5in.	2	27,000	22·5
Edgar	1889—1900	Edgar, Hawke, Theseus, Endymion, Grafton	7,350	5	6	2 9·2in.; 10 6in.	2	12,000	19
		Gibraltar	7,700	5	6	2 9·2in.; 10 6in.	2	12,000	19
Crescent	1889—1890	Crescent, Royal Arthur	7,700	5	6	1 9·2in.; 12 6in.	2	12,000	19
	1894—1895	Terrible	14,200	—	6	2 9·2in.; 16 6in.	4	25,000	22
Diadem	1895—1896	Diadem, Europa	11,000	—	4½	16 6in.	2	16,500	20·5
Later Diadems	1896—1897	Spartiate, Ariadne, Amphitrite, Argonaut	11,000	—	6	16 6in.	2	18,000	21

Light Cruisers.

	1888	Philomel	2,575	—	—	8 4·7in.	—	4,000	16·5
Naval Defence Act, 1889		Sappho, Sirius, Melpomene	3,400	—	Shields	2 6in.; 6 4·7in.	4	9,000	20

Light Cruisers.—(continued.)

Type	Naval Estimates	Name	Displacement	Armour: Belt	Armour: Big Guns	Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Max. Speed
			Tons	inches	inches				Knots
	Naval Defence Act	Astraea, Charybdis, Forte, Fox, Hermione	4,360	—	Shields	2 6in.; 8 4·7in.	4	9,000	19·1
		Eclipse	25,600	—	,,	5 6in.; 6 4·7in.	—	—	—
Eclipse	1894—1895	Minerva, Talbot, Venus, Isis, Dido, Doris, Diana, Juno	5,600	—	,,	11 6in.	2	9,600	18·1 to 19
	1895—1896	Vindictive	5,750	2	,,	10 6in.	3	10,000	19
	1895—1898	Pelorus, Pegasus, Pyramus, Proserpine	2,135	—	,,	8 4in.	2	7,000	20·5
		Psyche	2,200	—	,,	8 4in.	2	7,000	20·5
		Pioneer					2	9,800	21½
Highflyer	1901—1903	Topaz, Amethyst, Diamond, Sapphire	3,000	—	,,	12 4in.	2	10,000	20
	1900—1901	Highflyer, Hermes, Hyacinth	5,600	—	,,	11 6in.	2	12,500	21
	1900—1901	Challenger	5,800	—	,,	11 6in.	2	15,925 / 14,900	25
	1902—1904	Adventure, Attentive	2,670	—	,,	9 4in.	—	16,500	25
		Pathfinder, Patrol	2,940	—	,,	9 4in.	—	17,000	25
		Sentinel, Skirmisher	2,895	—	,,	9 4in.	—	15,000	25
		Forward, Foresight	2,850	2	,,	9 4in.	2	18,000	25
	1907—1909	Boadicea, Bellona	3,300	—	—	6 4in.			

Light Cruisers.—(continued.)

Type	Naval Estimates	Name	Displacement	Armour: Belt	Armour: Big Guns	Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Max. Speed
			Tons	inches	inches				Knots
Town	1908–1909	Bristol, Glasgow, Gloucester, Liverpool, Newcastle	5,000	—	—	2 6in.; 6 4in.	2	22,000	25
Improved Town	1909–1910	Weymouth, Falmouth, Yarmouth, Dartmouth	5,100	—	Shields	8 6in.	2	25,000	25
	1909–1910	Blonde, Blanche	3,350	—	—	10 4in.	2	18,000	25
	1910–1911 / 1911–1912	Active, Amphion, Fearless	3,440	—	—	10 4in.	2	18,000	25
	1910–1911	Chatham, Southampton, Dublin	5,300	—	Shields	8 6in.	2	25,000	25
	1911–1912	Birmingham, Nottingham, Lowestoft		—	,,	9 6in.	—	—	27
	1912–1913	Arethusa, Aurora, Galatea, Inconstant, Royalist, Penelope, Phaeton, Undaunted	3,520	2½	—	2 6in.; 6 4in.	4	30,000	30
	1913–1914	*Champion, Caroline, Cordelia, Comus, Cleopatra, Conquest, Calliope, Caryafort*	3,700	2½	—	3 6in.; 6 4in.	4	—	—
	1914–1915	4 Pro.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Niobe of *Diadem* class is in Canadian navy. *Encounter* of *Challenger* class in Australian.

There is a variety of gunboats, store-ships, &c. A unique feature of the British Navy is its very full equipment of repair ships and other auxiliaries. Destroyers built may be classified as follows:—

Modern	136	Practically obsolete	66
Fairly modern	32	Quite obsolete	14

The 1914–15 Estimates provide for 12 Destroyers.

The submarines are of five general types, A (B or C), D, E, and F.

During 1912 the naval wing of the Royal Flying Corps was founded. At the end of the year it consisted of 1 Astra-Torres, 1 Parseval, and four small dirigibles—of which three were taken over from the Army. The number of naval aeroplanes was approximately 50, including school machines. There are naval air stations at Isle of Grain, Calshott Felixstowe, Yarmouth, Cromarty, Firth of Forth, an airship station at Farnborough, and a special Air Department at the Admiralty.

Production and Industry.

I. Agriculture.

General distribution of the surface in 1912 (Woods and Plantations in 1908):—

Divisions	Total surface (land and water)	Woods and plantations (1908)	Mountain and heath grazing land	Permanent pasture	Arable land
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
England	32,564,000	1,720,000	2,436,000	13,818,000	10,597,000
Wales	4,778,000	187,000	1,339,000	2,022,000	738,000
Scotland	19,462,000	875,000	8,920,000	1,496,000	3,325,000
Ireland	20,371,000	302,000 [1]	—[2]	9,685,000	4,988,000
Isle of Man	141,000	1,000	33,000	17,000	76,000
Channel Islands	44,000	170	2,000	9,000	22,000
Total	77,360,000	3,085,170	12,730,000	27,047,000	19,746,000

[1] Area under woods and plantations in Ireland in 1913, 294,000 acres.
[2] Corresponding figures not available.

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

—	1900	1910	1911	1912	1913[6]
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Cultivated area:					
Corn crops [1]	8,707,602	8,371,016	8,320,643	8,443,370	8,189,581
Green crops [2]	4,301,280	4,031,134	4,077,814	4,162,125	3,957,710
Flax [3]	47,918	46,203	67,067	55,742	59,953
Hops [4]	51,308	32,887	33,057	34,829	35,676
Small fruit	78,690	97,711[5]	98,745[5]	100,747[5]	99,730[5]
Bare fallow	316,585	354,472	329,814	281,231	396,300
Clover and mature grasses	6,025,025	6,670,398	6,759,582	6,668,701	—
Permanent pasture	28,266,712	27,327,816	27,239,778	27,047,002	—
Total	47,795,120	46,931,637	46,926,500	46,793,747	—

[1] Corn crops are wheat, barley or bere, oats, rye, beans, peas.
[2] Green crops are mainly potatoes, turnips and swedes, mangold, cabbage, kohl-rabi, rape, vetches or tares, &c.
[3] All except a few hundred acres are in Ireland.
[4] All in England.
[5] Including Irish orchards.
[6] Provincial figures.

—	1900	1910	1911	1912	1913
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Live Stock :—					
Horses[1] . .	2,000,415	2,094,587	2,033,216	1,994,607	2,147,683
Cattle . .	11,455,009	11,765,453	11,866,111	11,914,635	11,895,122
Sheep . .	31,054,726	31,164,587	30,479,807	28,967,495	27,549,817
Pigs . .	3,663,716	3,561,481	4,250,013	3,992,549	3,293,846

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

Details of the principal crops are given in the following table for Great Britain and Ireland separately :—

—	Wheat	Barley or Bere	Oats	Beans	Peas	Potatoes	Turnips and Swedes	Mangold	Hay
	Acreage :—Thousand Acres.								
Great Britain :									
1900	1,845	1,990	3,026	263	157	561	1,689	414	6,575
1910	1,809	1,729	3,021	267	153	540	1,565	443	7,079
1911	1,906	1,598	3,011	305	140	572	1,563	452	7,077
1912	1,926	1,648	3,029	280	174	613	1,512	488	7,087
1913[1]	1,756	1,757	2,913	274	165	591	1,485	421	7,345
Ireland :									
1900	54	174	1,105	2·3	0·4	654	298	69	2,166
1910	48	168	1,074	1·8	0·2	593	275	75	2,422
1911	45	158	1,040	1·7	0·3	591	271	78	2,512
1912	45	165	1,046	1·4	0·3	595	272	82	2,487
1913[1]	34	173	1,049	1·3	0·2	582	277	79	2,482
U. Kingdom :									
1900	1,899	2,164	4,131	265	157	1,215	1,987	488	8,741
1910	1,857	1,897	4,095	269	153	1,133	1,840	518	9,501
1911	1,951	1,756	4,051	307	140	1,163	1,834	530	9,589
1912	1,971	1,813	4,075	281	174	1,208	1,784	570	9,574
1913[1]	1,790	1,930	3,962	275	165	1,173	1,762	500	9,827
	Total Produce.								
	1,000 Quatrs.	1,000 Quatrs.	1,000 Quatrs.	1,000 Quatrs.	1,000 Quatrs.	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons
Great Britain :									
1900	6,580	7,789	14,356	923	508	2,735	23,960	8,463	8,528
1910	6,860	7,059	15,229	1,084	501	3,477	25,695	9,353	9,517
1911	7,832	6,374	14,294	960	462	3,825	16,397	7,480	7,182
1912	6,980	6,405	13,742	966	490	3,180	20,279	8,837	9,019
1913[1]	6,924	7,242	13,887	943	422	3,865	20,130	7,648	9,999
Ireland :									
1900	210	779	6,286	10	1·4	1,842	4,426	1,187	5,214
1910	214	822	6,746	10	0·8	2,871	4,624	1,466	5,778
1911	207	852	6,673	8	1·0	3,695	5,273	1,735	4,475
1912	195	871	6,858	7	1·0	2,547	3,783	1,301	5,006
1913[1]	162	960	6,780	—	—	3,739	5,189	1,629	5,896
U. Kingdom :									
1900	6,790	8,568	20,642	933	509	4,577	28,386	9,650	13,742
1910	7,074	7,881	21,974	1,094	502	6,348	30,319	10,819	15,295
1911	8,039	7,226	20,377	968	463	7,520	21,670	9,215	11,657
1912	7,175	7,276	20,600	973	491	5,727	24,062	10,188	14,024
1913[1]	7,086	8,202	20,667	—	—	7,604	25,319	9,277	15,895

[1] Provisional figures.

Yield Per Acre.

—	Wheat	Barley or Bere	Oats	Beans	Peas	Potatoes	Turnips and Swedes	Mangold	Hay
	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Great Britain:									
1900	28·53	31·31	37·95	28·11	25·89	4·87	14·19	20·42	1·30
1910	30·34	32·67	40·33	32·42	26·17	6·44	16·41	21·12	1·34
1911	32·87	31·91	37·98	25·21	26·37	6·69	10·49	16·54	1·01
1912	29·00	31·09	36·29	27·68	22·55	5·19	13·41	18·09	1·27
1913[1]	31·6	33·0	38·1	27·5	20·5	6·5	13·6	18·2	1·4
Ireland :									
1900	31·23	35·78	45·51	35·44	25·13	2·82	14·86	17·25	2·41
1910	36·03	39·12	50·26	41·96	27·93	4 84	16·80	19·48	2·38
1911	36·76	43·08	46·70	35·92	27·85	6·25	19·47	22·28	1·78
1912	34·87	42·14	52·45	41·81	28·01	4·28	13·92	15·92	2·01
1913[1]	38·1	44·4	51·5	—	—	6·4	18·7	20·6	2·2
U. Kingdom :									
1900	28·61	31·67	39·97	28·18	25·89	3·77	14·29	19·97	1·57
1910	30·48	33·24	42·03	32·49	26·17	5·60	16·47	20·88	1·61
1911	32·96	32·92	40·22	25·27	26·38	6·47	11·81	17·38	1·22
1912	29·13	32·10	40·44	27·71	22·56	4·74	13·49	17·78	1·46
1913[1]	31·7	34·0	41·7	—	—	6·5	14·4	18·6	1·6

[1] Provisional figures.

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

The live stock in Ireland in 1913 numbered : Horses, 614,482 ; mules and jennets, 30,338 ; asses, 243,339 ; cattle, 4,932,625 ; sheep, 3,620,724 ; pigs, 1,060,360 ; goats, 246,348 ; poultry, 25,701,342.

The number of holdings in Great Britain (from 1 acre upwards) is given as follows for 1912 :—

Size of Holdings, 1912	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1— 5 acres . .	81,884	10,314	17,778	109,976
5— 50 ,, . .	168,038	32,484	84,088	284,610
50—300 ,, . .	110,657	17,987	23,151	151,745
Over 300 acres .	14,230	342	2,645	17,217
Total . .	374,809	61,077	77,662	513,548
Total acreage of holdings . . acres	24,414,493	2,760,197	4,821,334	31,996,024

Of the holdings in England, 44,769 were owned, or mainly owned ; of those in Wales, 6,203 ; in Scotland, 5,286. The acreage under crops and grass occupied by owners was 2,680,960 acres in England, 273,531 in Wales, and 475,125 in Scotland : total, 3,429,616 in Great Britain.

The Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1908, makes the County Councils and the Councils of County Boroughs responsible for the provision of small holdings and allotments. A small holding is from one to fifty acres, or even more, in extent, but its annual value must not exceed 50*l.* An allotment may be provided up to 5 acres, but the Council is not obliged to provide one of more than an acre, and the applicant must be of the agricultural labouring class and resident in the borough, district, or parish. In England and Wales up to the end of 1913,

County Councils had acquired or agreed to acquire for small holdings 179,204 acres, of which 124,917 acres were purchased for 4,074,885*l.*, and 54,287 acres leased for 65,442*l.* per annum. Up to the same date County Borough Councils had acquired for small holdings 2,636 acres, 1,054 being purchased for 51,536*l.* and 1,582 acres leased for 2,479*l.* per year. Of this land, County Councils had let 157,883 acres to 11,021 small holders; and sold 476 acres to 42 small holders; County Borough Councils had let 994 acres to 209 small holders. In addition 8,037 acres were let to 61 Co-operative Small Holdings Associations, who sub-let the land to 1,424 of their members. In addition, 3,314 applicants had acquired over 44,000 acres from private landowners. At the end of 1912, 15 per cent. of the agricultural land of the country was held in small holdings. The total number of allotment authorities under the Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1908, is approximately 8,300. The total quantity of land let for allotments by the various local authorities in England and Wales up to the end of 1912 was 31,089 acres, let to 117,562 individual tenants and 21 associations. The Councils owned 7,143 acres and leased 23,946 acres.

IRELAND.

Number and Size of Holdings in the year 1912:—

Size of Holdings	Leinster	Munster	Ulster	Connaught	Ireland
Not exceeding 1 acre	30,644	27,587	22,035	7,185	87,451
Above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres	17,338	12,862	20,126	11,940	62,266
" 5 " " 15 "	24,946	19,764	62,823	46,225	153,758
" 15 " " 30 "	22,253	24,524	53,604	36,945	137,326
" 30 " " 50 "	15,496	22,803	25,436	12,960	76,695
" 50 " " 100 "	14,434	23,380	14,845	6,599	59,258
" 100 " " 200 "	6,928	9,484	3,662	2,654	22,728
" 200 " " 500 "	2,731	2,622	975	1,393	7,721
Above 500 acres	436	391	315	451	1,593
Total No. of Holdings.	135,206	143,417	203,821	126,352	608,796

In 1890 the total number of holdings was 524,210; in 1905, 593,804; in 1911, 607,960. Of the holdings in 1912, 399,644 were owned and 209,152 rented. The 608,796 holdings in 1912 were in the hands of 552,894 separate occupiers.

The Irish Land Acts are of two classes—The Fair Rent Acts, and the Land Purchase Acts. The Fair Rent Acts commenced with Mr. Gladstone's Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, which gave the Irish Tenant the '3 Fs'—Fair Rent, Free Sale and Fixity of Tenure. Under this Act, the great body of agricultural tenants had Fair Rents judicially determined. The rent is fixed by the Land Commission for terms of 15 years, and, on the expiration of each term, a new rent may be fixed for another term. Up to March 31, 1913, the number of Fair Rents fixed under the Irish Land Acts for a First Statutory Term was 380,116; the aggregate judicial rent fixed being 5,947,226*l.*, an average reduction of 20·7 per cent. on previous rents; for a Second Statutory Term, 141,449, the aggregate judicial rent fixed being 2,047,140*l.*, an average reduction of 19·4 per cent. on first term rents; and for a Third Statutory Term, 1,838, the aggregate judicial rent fixed being 28,117*l.*, an average reduction of 9·5 per cent. on second term rents.

The Land Purchase Acts nominally began with the 'Bright Clauses' of the Act of 1870, but really the system was commenced by the 'Ashbourne Act'

of 1885, under which 10,000,000*l.* was advanced for Land Purchase. A new system was adopted under Mr. Balfour's Act of 1891, which created a special Land Stock for Land Purchase purposes. Under the Irish Land Act of 1903 State advances are made to tenants to purchase their holdings under the supervision of three Estates Commissioners. Money for advances was to be raised by the issue of Land Stock bearing interest at 2¾ per cent. The State is secured by a Guarantee Fund which consists of the various Funds voted by Parliament for Irish Local purposes. Deficiencies in repayment of Land Purchase Annuities are made up out of this Guarantee Fund, which it is estimated will secure advances up to 152,000,000*l.* Tenant Purchasers repay the advances by an annuity calculated at 3¼ per cent. on the Purchase Money of their holdings. Of this annuity 2¾ per cent. is for interest and ½ per cent. for a sinking fund, the accumulation of which will repay the advance in 68½ years. The Land Stock could not be issued except at a large discount, and the Land Act of 1909 provides that for future purchasers the money may be raised by the issue of a 3 per cent. stock, and in making advances the Treasury may give such stock instead of paying cash. The advances are repayable by the tenant purchasers by 3½ per cent. annuities. Under this Act the Congested Districts Board is reconstituted, the area of its work extended and its income increased. Compulsory powers of purchase are given to the Estates Commissioners and to the Congested Districts Board.

The following table shows the amounts advanced for land purchase under the Irish Land Purchase Acts up to the 31st March, 1913:—

	£	Area purchased Acres
Acts 1870–1896	24,779,176	2,508,937
Acts 1903 and 1909	59,163,128	5,725,984
Total	83,942,304	8,234,921

Down to March 31, 1913, 3,872,031*l.* had been advanced by the Land Commission to Rural District Councils, for the purposes of the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1906. (This amount is not included above.)

In England and Wales, the Board of Agriculture have since 1888 made grants, which now amount to about 18,500*l.* per year, in aid of the higher agricultural education provided at Universities and at University and Agricultural Colleges. In addition, grants of about 7,000*l.* per year are made in respect of agricultural education provided by the local County Authorities. Further grants are made from the Development Fund (set up under the Development and Road Improvement Funds Act. 1909) for agricultural research, forestry research, and other purposes. There are several private agricultural colleges, and important experimental work is carried on privately at Rothamsted, Woburn, and other places. In Ireland the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction provides itinerant lecturers who give instruction in agriculture, horticulture, bee-keeping, butter-making, poultry keeping, &c. Lecturers are trained at the Royal College of Science (Dublin), the Albert Agricultural College (Glasnevin), and the Munster Institute (Cork). There are 3 agricultural stations where farm apprenticeships are provided, and numerous agricultural schools and colleges. There are also winter agricultural classes and schools of rural domestic economy.

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

In Ireland in 1913, 293,886 acres were under woods and plantations. In that year 737,400 trees were felled, of which 384,784 were used for mining purposes.

II. Fisheries.

Quantity and value of fish of British taking landed in the United Kingdom (excluding salmon):—

—	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913[1]
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
England and Wales	697,748	655,884	720,945	730,580	807,494
Scotland	371,159	435,483	425,599	429,356	362,994
Ireland	49,654	52,067	49,474	44,707	31,840
U.K. (excluding shell-fish)	1,118,561	1,143,484	1,196,018	1,204,643	1,202,328
	£	£	£	£	£
England and Wales	7,497,139	7,965,853	8,051,486	8,884,347	9,987,113
Scotland	2,889,107	3,100,387	3,060,574	3,588,584	3,723,857
Ireland	304,987	316,500	315,679	306,786	280,945
U.K. (excluding shell-fish)	10,691,183	11,382,740	11,427,739	12,779,717	13,991,414
U.K. Shell-fish	393,777	357,314	398,773	454,709	425,483

[1] Provisional.

Statistics of men and boats employed in British fisheries in 1912 are:—

—	Number of boats on Register on December 31, 1912			Boats employed at some time during year	Men and boys required to work boats employed
	Sailing	Steam	Total		
England and Wales	7,038	2,245	9,283	8,078	39,041
Scotland	6,811	1,500	8,311	8,016	38,994
Ireland	5,758	132	5,890	4,827	19,528
Isle of Man and Channel Islands	503	25	528	476	1,386
Total, 1912	20,110	3,902	24,012	,297	98,894
Total, 1911	21,109	3,436	24,545	22,885	101,516

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

—	1910	1911	1912	1913[1]
	£	£	£	£
Imports (fresh, cured or salted)	4,335,155	3,906,020	3,911,753	4,881,225
Exports of United Kingdom produce (fresh, cured, salted)	5,243,547	6,427,120	6,721,499	7,501,101
Ditto (herrings only)	4,034,308	4,913,398	5,113,859	—
Re-exports (fish of foreign and colonial origin)	1,190,916	1,223,842	1,173,023	1,300,000

[1] Provisional figures.

III. Mining and Metals.

General summary of the mineral produce of the United Kingdom for 1912:

Metallic Minerals	Minerals raised	Value at the Mines and Quarries.	Metals contained in the Ores.	Value at the average market price.
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Iron ore	13,790,391	3,753,837	4,451,636	16,419,298
Iron pyrites	10,522	4,324	—	—
Lead ore	25,409	295,607	19,154	849,561
Tin ore (*dressed*)	8,166	1,012,290	5,254	1,116,738
Copper ore	1,787	12,985	291	22,714
Copper precipitate	146	6,404	—	—
Zinc ore	17,704	87,867	6,062	158,622
Bog ore	3,340	835	—	—
Alum shale	11,258	1,155	—	—
Bauxite	5,790	1,414	—	—
Manganese ore	4,170	3,371	—	—
Uranium ore	42	—[1]	—	—
Wolfram ore	193	16,873[2]	—	—
			Ounces	
Gold ore	170	4,784	1,546	5,103
Silver	—	—	122,998	14,382
Value of chief metallic minerals		5,211,746		
Total value of metals from British ore				18,086,418

[1] Value not stated. [2] Value of 192·65 tons only.
Information is not supplied concerning aluminium and sodium.

Non-metallic Minerals	Tons	Value at Mines and Quarries	Non-metallic Minerals	Tons	Value at Mines and Quarries.
		£			£
Coal	260,416,338	117,921,123	Arsenic and ars. pyrites	4,644	19,950
Clay and Shale	12,808,950	1,633,736	Barium (Compounds)	45,377	39,430
Sandstone	3,839,567	1,122,391	Ochre, Umber, &c.	13,947	13,661
Slate	383,422	972,022	Fluor Spar	47,246	17,268
Limestone	11,500,660	1,207,022	Mica	29,962	11,317
Salt	2,122,250	577,473	Others	94,220	26,541
Oil shale	3,184,826	765,730			
Igneous rocks	6,638,215	1,210,418			
Chalk	4,285,412	190,799	Total non-metallic (1912)		126,009,107
Gravel, sand	2,191,451	167,640	Total minerals (1912)		131,220,853
Gypsum	285,291	110,591	" " (1911)		124,579,318

There was an increase on 1911 of 6,641,540*l.* in the value of the minerals produced, and of 563,310*l.* in the value of the metals produced from the minerals. Of the total mineral produce in 1912, the value of 88,897,556*l.* was raised in England, 23,744,169*l.* in Wales, 18,344,112*l.* in Scotland, 208,042*l.* in Ireland, and 26,974*l.* in the Isle of Man.

The total number of persons employed at all mines under the Coal and Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts in 1912 was 1,117,148. The number of mines at work was 3,910. 895,485 persons (males) worked underground, and 215,001 males and 6,662 females above ground. The number employed at quarries under the Quarries Act was 79,887 (excluding persons *occasionally* employed), of whom 51,055 (males) worked inside the quarries, and 28,832 (including 40 females) outside.

Coal raised in the United Kingdom, and coal, coke, and patent fuel exported :—

Year	Coal raised		Coal, Coke, etc., exported	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
		£		£
1900	225,181,300	121,652,596	43,098,228	38,619,856
1905	236,128,936	82,038,553	49,359,272	26,061,128[1]
1910	264,433,028	108,377,567	64,520,320	37,813,866
1911	271,891,899	110,783,682	67,271,883	38,447,354
1912	260,416,338	117,921,128	67,085,848	42,584,464

[1] Including the net amount of the export duties levied: 2,103,655*l.* in 1905.

The decrease in the output of coal in 1912 was due to the national strike in the spring of that year.

Coal production of the various districts, 1912 :—

District	Tons of Coal	District	Tons of Coal
England :—		England (*contd.*) :—	
Durham	37,890,404	Other districts	13,685,300
Yorkshire	38,298,080	Wales :—	
Lancashire	22,790,472	Glamorgan	33,727,100
Staffordshire	13,698,357	Other districts	6,248,171
Derbyshire	16,573,157	Scotland :—	
Northumberland	13,381,787	Lanarkshire	16,624,363
Monmouthshire	13,391,742	Other districts	22,894,266
Nottinghamshire	11,122,832	Ireland	90,307
		Total, United Kingdom	260,416,338

Exports of coal, coke, and patent fuel in 1912, from United Kingdom to countries named :—

Countries	Weight	Value	Countries	Weight	Value
	Tons	£		Tons	£
France	10,359,375	6,016,515	Egypt	2,996,500	2,052,194
Italy	9,450,852	6,291,710	Norway	2,357,391	1,355,002
Germany	8,400,023	4,389,114	Holland	2,104,697	1,169,925
Sweden	4,346,665	2,624,786	Brazil	1,845,570	1,505,356
Russia	4,096,138	2,673,479	Belgium	1,546,819	767,655
Spain and Canaries	3,705,948	2,527,787	Portugal, &c.	1,289,005	871,262
Argentina	3,418,471	2,688,257	Algeria	1,229,041	763,126
Denmark, &c.	3,071,610	1,843,850	Uruguay	888,906	728,397
			Aust.-Hungary	829,790	505,446

Export from the principal ports 1912 :—

Ports	Tons	Value	Ports	Tons	Value.
		£			£
Cardiff	17,822,467	13,187,075	Methil	2,147,732	1,099,393
Tyne Ports	12,337,744	6,710,778	Grimsby	2,024,488	1,304,726
Newport	4,115,159	2,960,189	Port Talbot	1,935,003	1,216,815
Swansea	3,736,708	2,741,066	Burntisland	1,746,117	1,089,603
Hull	3,707,372	2,310,357	Glasgow	1,726,419	1,118,757
Blyth	3,412,230	1,900,215	Leith	1,595,674	814,464
Sunderland	2,836,739	1,549,094	Grangemouth	1,530,060	928,067

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

Year	Iron ore produced		Iron ore imported	
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
	Tons	£	Tons	£
1908	15,031,025	3,724,165	6,057,510	4,910,677
1909	14,804,382	3,678,802	6,328,623	4,986,360
1910	15,226,015	4,022,269	7,020,799	6,056,883
1911	15,519,424	4,035,893	6,346,599	5,645,588
1912	13,790,391	3,763,837	6,602,483	6,027,794

The exports of British iron ore are insignificant. Of the ore imported in 1912, 4,289,989 tons, valued at 3,891,801*l.*, came from Spain. Including 680,368 tons of 'purple ore,' the net quantity of iron ore available for the furnaces of Great Britain in 1912 was 21,065,798 tons.

Statistics of blast furnaces in operation :—

Year	Furnaces in Blast	Ore Smelted	Pig-iron made	Coal used	Pig iron Exported
		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1908	322	22,735,268	9,056,851	18,742,464	1,296,521
1909	318	23,691,241	9,531,987	19,463,471	1,140,695
1910	336	24,864,109	10,012,098	20,485,514	1,210,728
1911	320	23,712,131	9,526,272	19,218,491	1,209,113
1912	312	21,958,969	8,751,464	17,997,854	1,267,188

The quantity of pig-iron produced in the United Kingdom in 1913 was nearly 10½ million tons.

Various unmanufactured metals imported :—

—	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Copper ore and regulus Tons	180,126	154,445	167,153	151,469	149,781
Copper ,,	122,264	134,004	90,817	103,525	101,331
Lead ,,	237,508	207,660	218,936	213,707	205,375
Lead ore ,,	23,484	15,542	18,093	17,259	15,720
Tin ,,	47,730	41,725	46,285	45,906	43,157
Tin ore ,,	25,013	24,086	26,072	28,337	28,652
Zinc (crude),,	90,102	102,576	121,117	115,232	137,268
Zinc ore ,,	60,687	73,814	92,572	74,394	67,339
Platinum Troy oz.	10,437	22,086	48,162	48,528	42,553
Quicksilver lbs.	3,270,412	3,237,321	3,344,669	3,491,016	3,544,691

IV. Textile Industry.

The following information is furnished by Mr. Thomas R. 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 200,000,000*l.*—say, cotton 120,000,000*l.*, woollen 55,000,000*l.*, and linen 25,000,000*l.* The total amount of capital employed is about 250,000,000*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
1829-1831	243·2	149·4	193·8	586·4	18,077	4,967	2,138	25,182
1859-1861	1,022·5	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
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
1902-1904	1,585·0	582·0	192·0	2,359·0	76,663	22,066	6,429	105,157
1905-1907	1,941·0	657·0	226·0	2,824·0	100,676	28,253	7,956	136,885
1908-1910	1,750·0	710·0	217·0	2,677·0	98,164	29,282	8,284	135,630
1911-1913	2,074·0	791·0	237·0	3,102·0	123,167	34,194	9,403	166,767

The following table gives the principal variations in the movements since 1883.

—	1883	1888	1898	1911	1912	1913
Cotton.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.
Imported	1,734	1,732	2,128	2,207	2,806	2,174
Exported	249	271	203	291	324	258
Retained for consumption	1,485	1,461	1,925	1,916	2,482	1,916
Actual consumption	1,498	1,529	1,735	1,963	2,097	2,163
Wool.						
Sheep, lamb, &c., imported	508	661	718	832	855	847
From sheepskins imported	14	18	33	40	42	47
Produced at home	129	134	139	136	133	125
Woollen rags imported	81	71	68	141	115	122
Total	732	884	958	1,149	1,145	1,141
Foreign wool exported	277	339	283	305	341	308
Domestic wool exported	19	24	12	31	47	29
Total	296	363	295	336	388	337
Retained for consumption	436	521	656	813	757	804
Flax and Tow.						
Imported	185	205	218	179	237	229
Produced at home	47	46	15	27	28	29
Total	232	251	233	206	265	258
Exported	7	9	9	3	8	8
Retained for consumption	225	242	224	203	257	250

—	1883	1888	1898	1911	191	1913
Piece-Goods Exported.	mil. yds.	mil. yds.	mil. yds.	mil. yds.	mi yds	mil. yds.
Cotton	4,539	5,038	5,216	6,654	6,91	7,153
Woollen	256	271	160	193	19	185
Linen	162	177	148	194	213	194
Total	4,957	5,486	5,524	7,041	7,316	7,532
Yarn Exported.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.
Cotton	265	256	247	224	244	210
Woollen	33	43	59	65	63	55
Linen	18	15	17	18	18	16
Total	316	314	323	307	325	281
Value all Kinds Exported.	mil. £	mil. £	mil. £	mil. £	mil. £	mil. £
Cotton	76·4	72·0	64·9	120·1	122·2	127·2
Woollen	21·6	24·0	20·1	34·2	34·3	34·0
Linen	6·5	6·4	5·3	9·1	9·7	9·5
Total	104·5	102·4	90·3	163·4	166·2	170·7

Commerce.

The principal imports on which customs duties are levied are beer, rum, and spruce, chicory, cocoa, coffee, dried fruits, motor spirit, spirits, sugar, tea, tobacco, and wine—spirits, sugar, tobacco, tea, and wine yielding the bulk of the entire levies. In 1912 the imports free of duty (exclusive of bullion and specie and diamonds) amounted to 676,646,827*l.*, 91 per cent., and those subject to duty to 67,993,804*l.*, 9 per cent. of the total imports.

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

Year	Total Imports	Exports of British Produce	Exports of Foreign and Colonial Produce	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1904	551,038,628	300,711,040	70,304,281	371,015,321
1905	565,019,917	329,816,614	77,779,913	407,596,527
1906	607,888,500	375,575,338	85,102,480	460,677,818
1907	645,807,942	426,035,083	91,942,084	517,977,167
1908	592,953,487	377,103,824	79,623,697	456,727,521
1909	624,704,957	378,180,347	91,344,819	469,525,166
1910	678,257,024	430,384,772	103,761,045	534,145,817
1911	680,157,527	454,119,298	102,759,134	556,878,432
1912	744,640,631	487,223,439	111,737,691	598,961,130
1913 [1]	769,033,959	525,461,416	109,655,718	635,117,134

[1] Provisional figures.

Average share per head of population in the above trade:—

Year	Imports	Exports of British Produce	Net Imports (*i.e.* total imports *less* re-exports)
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1904	12 18 8	7 1 2	11 5 8
1905	13 2 11	7 13 6	11 6 9
1906	14 0 5	8 13 3	12 1 2
1907	14 15 4	9 14 10	12 13 4
1908	13 8 10	8 11 0	12 12 9
1909	14 0 9	8 9 11	11 19 8
1910	15 2 1	9 11 8	12 15 10
1911	15 0 4	10 0 6	12 14 11
1912	16 6 2	10 13 5	13 17 3
1913	16 14 2	11 8 3	14 6 5

The value of goods imported into the United Kingdom is generally taken to be that at the port and time of entry, including all incidental expenses (cost, insurance, and freight) up to the landing on the quay. For goods consigned 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 Customs, Statistical Office, and by the price-list and market reports of the day. For exports, the value at the port of shipment (including the charges of delivering the goods on board) is taken. Imports are now entered as from the country whence the goods were consigned to the United Kingdom. Prior to 1904, only the countries whence the goods were last shipped were recorded. Since then, both countries of shipment and countries of consignment have been recorded. Thus, countries with no seaboard (*e.g.* Switzerland and Bolivia) used not to appear in the returns, and much of the imported produce of Central Europe was entered as from Holland and Belgium. These and other countries are, however, now credited with all the imports consigned from them, whether coming direct to the United Kingdom or *vid* other countries. Exports are now credited to the country of ultimate destination as declared by the exporters, but prior to 1904, only the countries to which the goods were shipped were recorded.

Of the total imports from foreign countries and colonies in 1912, 90·7 per cent. were direct into England and Wales, 7·0 into Scotland, and 2·3 into Ireland; of the total exports, 91·0 per cent. were direct from England and Wales, 8·8 from Scotland, and 0·2 from Ireland.

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

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Imports	59,296	64,219	65,458	66,725	78,139
Exports	57,415	61,046	65,995	65,227	67,627

Trade of the United Kingdom according to countries (figures for 1913 are provisional):—

Countries	Value of Merchandise Consigned from Countries in first column		Exports of Merchandise consigned to Countries in first column			
			British Produce.		Foreign and Colonial Produce.	
	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Foreign Countries:						
Russia	40,539	40,275	13,738	18,116	8,003	9,589
Sweden	13,236	14,214	7,137	8,233	967	1,009
Norway	6,897	7,470	5,566	6,148	464	521
Denmark (including Faroe Islands)	22,120	23,836	5,589	5,790	582	551
Iceland and Greenland	186	199	209	209	36	35
Danish W. India Islands	39	23	55	60	3	3
Germany	70,048	80,511	40,363	40,695	19,209	19,878
German West Africa	238	228	472	385	24	30
German East Africa	138	129	163	146	2	2
German Possessions in the Pacific	215	230	48	84	—	—
Netherlands	21,434	23,565	14,282	15,477	5,082	5,128
Java	5,129	2,089	5,151	5,713	81	46
Dutch Possessions in the Indian Seas	1,520	1,849	971	1,548	8	10
Dutch West India Islands	51	43	42	49	2	2
Dutch Guiana	222	378	69	69	9	9
Belgium	23,616	23,385	12,193	13,263	7,363	7,405
Belgian Congo.	23	44	367	296	15	15
France	45,505	46,349	25,586	28,957	11,946	11,920
Algeria	1,403	1,318	987	1,341	4	7
French West Africa	902	883	1,260	1,473	63	62
French Somaliland	75	113	180	215	1	1
Madagascar	231	222	67	87	1	2
French Indo-China (Cochin China, Camboja, Annam, and Tonquin)	160	277	86	158	2	3
French Possessions in the Pacific	256	319	41	60	20	14
French West India Islands	—	—	64	77	16	30
Switzerland	10,627	11,070	4,035	4,223	718	884
Portugal	2,881	3,018	3,032	3,273	608	662
Azores	55	56	59	49	9	7
Madeira	30	32	242	250	40	55
Portuguese West Africa	149	172	583	544	12	11
Portuguese East Africa	244	346	1,717	1,722	117	85
Portuguese Possessions in India	239	274	57	210	2	2
Spain	14,552	14,389	6,887	7,892	791	763
Canary Islands	1,354	1,549	1,746	1,672	173	181
Spanish Ports in North Africa	7	28	181	167	13	17
Italy	8,239	8,133	14,008	14,606	1,003	1,014
Austria-Hungary	7,019	7,709	4,943	4,482	1,210	1,304
Greece	2,172	2,143	2,569	2,588	35	59
Bulgaria	491	67	1,002	472	46	30
Servia	2	8	316	38	—	—
Roumania	3,250	2,014	2,933	1,948	91	71
Turkey, European	1,360	1,167	3,199	2,520	124	138
Crete	15	25	75	57	4	4
Turkey, Asiatic	5,049	4,237	4,841	5,165	80	108
Egypt	25,790	21,406	9,448	9,807	149	160
Tripoli	18	50	90	139	16	35
Tunis	712	863	524	474	23	18
Morocco	670	408	1,718	1,278	261	264
Liberia	45	57	93	90	18	11

Countries	Value of Merchandise Consigned from Countries in first column.		Exports of Merchandise consigned to countries in first column.			
			British Produce.		Foreign and Colonial Produce.	
	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Persia	958	430	878	722	5	11
Siam	323	517	1,086	1,353	16	26
China (exclusive of Hong Kong, Macão and Wei-hai-Wei)	4,933	4,674	10,780	14,848	109	168
Japan (including Formosa)	3,933	4,388	12,229	14,452	242	296
Korea	1	1	319	250	3	1
United States of America	134,579	141,706	30,066	29,297	34,571	30,239
Philippine Islands and Guam	2,159	2,183	1,112	983	45	61
Porto Rico	1	1	73	66	1	—
Hawaii	14	18	104	134	1	1
Cuba	2,548	3,677	2,553	2,174	681	785
Hayti and St. Domingo	811	269	348	327	5	5
Mexico	2,515	1,881	2,508	2,290	205	259
Guatemala	386	357	355	343	9	8
Honduras (not British)	19	1	134	127	3	2
San Salvador	74	117	427	327	6	5
Nicaragua	72	125	200	243	5	7
Costa Rica	1,317	1,425	236	237	8	10
Colombia	1,198	1,101	1,434	1,687	25	22
Panama	36	52	434	457	50	46
Venezuela	668	561	980	827	8	14
Ecuador	421	474	555	415	14	10
Peru	3,299	3,179	1,409	1,490	115	105
Chile	4,982	5,815	6,159	6,010	351	357
Brazil	9,360	10,064	12,658	12,461	514	555
Uruguay	2,367	2,764	2,917	362	84	95
Bolivia	1,620	2,250	330	22,627	17	16
Argentine Republic	40,808	42,498	20,550	195	775	803
Paraguay	2	9	97		2	2
Total (including those not specified above)	558,627	577,455	310,131	330,152	97,287	96,077
British Possessions (including Protectorates):						
Channel Islands	1,779	1,984	1,336	1,353	283	251
Gibraltar	24	27	736	827	90	90
Malta and Gozo	33	32	903	1,107	107	104
Cyprus	319	139	154	155	5	5
West Africa:						
Gambia	48	54	173	235	18	13
Sierra Leone	229	243	669	753	65	73
Gold Coast	837	985	1,735	1,879	188	268
The Colony & Protectorate of Southern Nigeria	3,053	3,315	3,332	3,405	284	211
Protectorate of Northern Nigeria	182	576	247	322	8	8
Ascension	—	—	5	5	1	1
St. Helena	5	6	24	29	8	6
South Africa:						
Rhodesia	118	194	825	836	51	56
Bechuanaland Protectorate	—	—	13	12	—	—
Cape of Good Hope	8,660[1]	9,381[1]	9,884	10,824	955	957
Natal	2,478	2,725	4,879	5,054	389	390
Basutoland	—	—	27	21	1	1

[1] Exclusive of the value of Diamonds from the Cape of Good Hope. The exports of these from the Cape to the United Kingdom (Cape returns) in 1912 were 9,089,905*l.*

Countries	Value of Merchandise Consigned from Countries in first column		Exports of Merchandise consigned to Countries in first column			
			British produce.		Foreign and Colonial produce	
	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Orange Free State	1	—	580	605	33	36
Transvaal	137	197	6,078	5,719	482	478
Swaziland	18	53	1	1	—	—
East Africa:						
Zanzibar and Pemba	239	175	102	106	6	5
East Africa Protectorate	258	438	962	1,136	35	59
Uganda Protectorate	404	297	39	54	1	1
Nyasaland Protectorate	151	106	139	82	3	2
Somaliland Protectorate	—	5	2	4	—	—
Mauritius & Dependencies	573	294	500	537	42	43
Seychelles	25	30	17	24	1	2
Aden and Dependencies	325	310	446	483	36	31
British India	52,149	43,449	57,626	70,315	2,149	1,423
Straits Settlements and Dependencies, including Labuan	14,972	15,804	5,039	5,831	117	170
Federated Malay States	3,266	3,574	873	1,338	32	44
Ceylon and Dependencies	7,460	7,804	2,861	4,183	122	131
Borneo (British):						
British North Borneo	70	95	28	63	1	10
Sarawak	2	1	28	37	—	—
Hong Kong	842	676	3,531	4,359	231	201
Australia	36,112	33,068	34,841	35,483	3,440	3,370
Territory of Papua	6	15	19	18	2	1
New Zealand	20,302	20,338	10,390	10,333	796	943
Fiji Islands	20	3	122	122	8	4
Canada	26,881	30,495	23,531	28,724	3,789	3,511
Newfoundland & Coast of Labrador	855	974	738	891	99	114
Bermudas	3	2	164	162	20	24
Bahamas	47	19	61	66	7	10
British West India Islands	1,872	2,119	2,524	2,332	396	384
British Honduras	107	155	124	126	19	20
British Guiana	461	646	644	728	111	108
Falkland Islands	380	428	101	95	16	21
Total, British Possessions (including those not specified above)	186,013	191,579	177,093	195,309	14,451	18,579
Grand Total	744,640	769,084	487,224	525,461	111,738	109,656

Gold and silver bullion and specie :—

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£	£	£	£
1909	54,691,829	47,249,536	11,814,889	12,785,182
1910	57,321,767	50,898,445	14,100,310	13,825,768
1911	48,693,753	40,100,540	14,293,747	16,923,537
1912	52,688,881	46,538,469	16,778,304	18,333,019
1913[1]	59,533,549	46,087,359	14,495,049	16,054,679

[1] Provisional.

Imports and domestic exports (by groups) for 1912 and 1913 (figures for latter year are provisional):—

Import Values C.I.F. Export Values F.O.B.	Total Imports		Domestic Exports		Foreign and Colonial Exports	
	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
I. *Food, Drink, and Tobacco*—						
Grain and Flour	88,496	88,528	4,239	3,565	1,938	1,655
Meat, including Animals for Food	49,080	56,744	1,103	1,239	1,426	2,130
Other food and drink	—	—	24,725	24,428	—	—
(1) Non-dutiable	77,319	81,266	—	—	5,590	5,630
(2) Dutiable	59,334	58,791	—	—	5,923	6,262
Tobacco	6,359	8,068	2,619	3,376	217	265
Total, Class I.	280,588	290,397	32,686	32,608	15,094	15,942
II. *Raw Materials* —						
Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	277	37	42,584	53,659	—	8
Iron Ore, Scrap Iron and Steel	6,219	7,433	409	412	11	9
Other Metallic Ores	9,060	10,197	115	130	642	563
Wood and Timber	28,357	33,789	324	340	883	834
Cotton	80,239	70,571	—	—	10,587	9,143
Wool (including Woollen Rags)	35,568	37,787	4,818	4,605	14,511	13,574
Other Textile Materials	18,578	19,751	475	435	4,705	5,288
Oil Seeds, Nuts, Oils, Fats & Gums	37,419	41,636	4,569	4,472	5,756	5,682
Hides and Undressed Skins	13,690	15,068	2,028	1,869	8,255	8,411
Materials for Paper Making	5,567	5,816	928	960	337	298
Miscellaneous	39,694	39,839	3,168	2,994	21,599	20,251
Total, Class II.	275,668	281,924	59,418	69,896	67,286	64,056
III. *Manufactured Articles*—						
Iron and Steel and Manufactures	12,962	15,231	48,598	54,328	278	321
Other Metals and Manufactures	31,197	32,102	12,244	13,258	8,662	8,315
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments	6,991	7,377	8,109	7,974	1,623	1,541
Electrical Goods and Apparatus	1,458	1,587	4,342	5,405	226	240
Machinery	6,821	7,282	33,158	37,028	1,271	1,305
Ships (new)	34	34	7,027	11,031	1	5
Manufactures of Wood and Timber	2,874	3,583	2,059	2,038	316	589
Yarns and Textile Fabrics:						
(1) Cotton	11,512	12,249	122,220	127,207	2,256	2,288
(2) Wool	10,112	10,490	37,774	37,687	1,267	1,284
(3) Silk	14,356	15,116	2,226	2,157	1,934	1,768
(4) Other Materials	8,890	9,129	14,576	14,826	2,268	2,377
Apparel	6,041	5,981	15,723	16,426	860	842
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, & Colours	12,546	12,907	21,036	22,012	1,532	1,641
Leather and Manufactures	14,343	13,431	5,248	5,657	2,276	2,437
Earthenware and Glass	4,279	4,546	4,973	5,214	159	196
Paper	7,234	7,675	3,559	3,679	185	290
Railway Carriages and Trucks (not of Iron), Motor Cars, Cycles, Parts, &c.	7,851	8,359	9,758	11,374	815	942
Miscellaneous	25,965	26,527	32,358	34,241	3,260	3,189
Total, Class III.	185,466	193,606	385,028	411,572	29,189	29,520
IV. *Miscellaneous*	2,918	3,107	10,092	11,385	169	138
Total, British	744,640	769,034	487,224	525,461	111,738	109,656

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

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

Principal Articles Imported	1910	1911	1912	1913 [1]
Food and Drink—	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Wheat	44,161	38,910	46,445	43,861
Wheatmeal and flour	5,511	5,277	5,519	6,348
Maize	10,294	10,713	13,593	13,770
Barley	5,896	8,266	7,872	8,077
Oats	4,824	5,391	6,338	5,693
Animals, living (for food)	4,029	3,851	1,007	305
Bacon	13,391	14,463	14,556	17,429
Beef (fresh, salted, etc.)	13,405	13,211	15,806	18,875
Mutton (fresh, salted, etc.)	10,163	9,916	9,965	11,127
Butter	24,493	24,602	24,354	24,084
Cheese	6,812	7,140	7,414	7,035
Eggs	7,296	7,968	8,395	9,591
Fruits (fresh and preserved)	14,193	15,499	15,762	15,900
Sugar (refined and unrefined)	24,554	26,587	25,150	23,072
Tea	11,381	12,983	13,126	13,827
Wine	4,249	4,160	4,287	4,082
Raw Materials—				
Iron ore	6,057	5,646	6,028	7,045
Wood and timber	26,207	25,862	28,357	33,789
Cotton, raw	71,712	71,156	80,239	70,571
Wool, sheep or lambs'	33,812	32,978	33,235	34,277
Petroleum	5,663	5,694	7,342	10,860
Rubber	26,097	18,333	21,580	20,525
Oil Seeds (Cotton, Flax or Linseed, and Rape)	9,805	9,559	9,543	12,376
Manufactures—				
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	9,086	11,134	12,962	15,231
Copper (regulus, wrought, manufactures, &c.)	8,127	8,500	10,078	—
Tin (blocks, ingots, bars, and slabs)	7,160	8,739	8,970	9,252
Yarns and textile fabrics		See previous table		
Leather: undressed	5,052	5,440	6,518	5,866
,, dressed, varnished, &c.	4,578	4,464	5,208	4,706
Motor cars and parts thereof	5,135	5,991	7,146	7,411

[1] Provisional figures.

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

Principal Articles Exported	1910	1911	1912	1913 [1]
United Kingdom Produce—	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Fish	5,244	6,427	6,721	7,501
Coal	36,100	36,521	40,494	50,727
Iron and Steel and Manufactures—				
Pig and Puddled Iron	4,139	3,889	4,674	4,858
Tinned plates and sheets	6,545	6,843	6,833	7,221
Galvanised sheets	7,426	7,614	8,597	10,028
Total Iron, &c., including items specified	42,977	43,730	48,598	54,328

[1] Provisional figures.

Principal Articles Exported (*cont.*)	1910	1911	1912	1913[1]
United Kingdom Produce (cont.)	Thous.£	Thous.£	Thous.£	Thous.£
Cotton yarn	13,388	15,663	16,222	15,007
,, piece goods	78,685	90,518	91,624	97,821
Other cotton manufactures	12,613	12,427	12,984	12,818
Woollen and worsted yarn	6,549	6,477	5,899	5,362
Woollen tissues	12,546	13,303	14,104	14,467
Worsted tissues	7,874	7,124	6,714	6,188
Linen piece goods	6,115	5,642	6,121	5,968
Apparel (including boots, hats, &c.)	12,718	13,821	15,723	16,426
Foreign and Colonial Produce—				
Food and drink	12,606	14,087	14,876	15,687
Cotton, raw	9,810	10,720	10,587	9,143
Wool (including woollen rags)	14,628	13,142	14,511	13,574
Hides and Skins	7,088	6,341	8,255	8,411
Rubber	14,854	13,451	16,287	14,836
Tin	4,877	6,430	6,754	6,147

[1] Provisional figures.

The principal articles of food and drink imported and retained for consumption in the United Kingdom are given as follows:—

Articles			1909	1910	1911	1912
Wheat, wheat meal, and flour (in equivalent in grain)	Thous.	Cwts.	112,887	118,629	110,498	122,878
Maize	,,	,,	38,692	36,239	37,997	43,389
Rice, rice meal, and flour	,,	,,	5,590	7,220	5,266	6,039
Butter	,,	,,	3,990	4,257	4,167	3,886
Margarine	,,	,,	862	1,114	934	1,346
Cheese	,,	,,	2,332	2,392	2,296	2,239
Coffee	,,	,,	265	261	250	250
Cocoa, raw	,,	Lbs.	53,424	53,045	55,926	55,127[2]
Preparations of cocoa, &c.	,,	Cwts.	106	142	151	212
Tea	,,	Lbs.	283,330	286,892	293,302	295,223
Beef (fresh & refrigerated)[1]	,,	Cwts.	8,184	8,295	8,544	8,289
Mutton ,, [1]	,,	,,	4,758	5,397	5,347	5,020
Bacon and hams	,,	,,	5,649	4,492	5,681	5,405
Other meat	,,	,,	2,641	2,887	2,936	2,661
Potatoes	,,	,,	4,165	3,314	3,213	5,788
Currants, dried	,,	,,	1,196	1,219	1,308	1,225
Raisins	,,	,,	743	643	670	676
Sugar (equivalent of refined)	,,	,,	31,965	31,282	32,445	32,265
Wine	,,	Galls.	11,399	12,672	11,218	11,280
Spirits (British and foreign)	Thous.	Prf. ,,	31,063	29,266	30,687	30,527
Beer (home-made)	Thous.	Stand. Brls.	32,294	32,830	34,247	33,913

[1] Including estimated produce of meat from live animals imported for slaughter.
[2] Excluding the estimated quantity of cocoa in cocoa preparations exported.

In 1913 the United Kingdom imported about 51,000,000 cwt. of wheat from other parts of the Empire and about 55,000,000 cwt. from foreign countries. The great wheat sources were:—

United States	34,067,900 cwt.	Argentina	14,796,100 cwt.
Canada	21,787,900 ,,	Australia	10,126,700 ,,
India	18,766,100 ,,	Russia	5,011,100 ,,

Wheat flour imported 1913, 11,978,000 cwt., of which 6,158,000 came from the United States, and 4,169,000 from Canada.

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

Year	Entered			Cleared			Total		
	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total
	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.
1908	38,890	26,579	65,469	38,980	26,997	65,977	77,870	53,576	131,446
1909	39.662	26,648	66,310	40,102	26,856	66,958	79,764	53,504	133,268
1910	39,642	27,019	66,661	40,173	27,196	67,369	79,815	54,215	134,030
1911	40,778	28,387	69,165	41,108	28,637	69,745	81,886	57,024	138,910
1912[1]	44,292	31,899	76,191	44,375	31,891	76,266	88,667	63,790	152,457
With cargoes only.									
1908	28,051	12,139	40,190	35,284	21,325	56,609	33,335	33,464	99,799
1909	28,356	11,960	40,316	36,241	20,953	57,194	64,597	32,913	97,510
1910	29,122	12,497	41,619	36,239	21,088	57,327	65,361	33,585	98,946
1911	29,455	12,491	41,946	37,100	22,163	59,263	66,555	34,654	101,209
1912[1]	31,143	15,205	46,348	37,399	24,638	62,037	68,542	39,843	108,385
1913	32,291	16,772	49,063	40,102	27,718	67,820	72,393	44,490	116,883

[1] The figures from 1912 have been compiled on a somewhat different basis from those for previous years.

Of the foreign tonnage (63,790,257 tons) entered and cleared at British ports in 1912,

Germany	had 15,345,463	France	had 3,766,379	Aust.-Hung.	had 1,554,021
Norway	,, 11,071,373	Spain	,, 3,042,601	U.S. America	,, 1,571,034
Denmark	,, 5,969,163	Belgium	,, 2,989,829	Greece	,, 1,695,950
Sweden	,, 5,985,426	Russia	,, 2,018,236	Japan	,, 784,428
Holland	,, 6,044,849	Italy	,, 1,441,292		

The total net tonnage of vessels that *arrived and departed* at ports, with cargoes and in ballast, excluding those coastwise, 1912:—

London	24,049,797	Blyth	3,286,440	Manchester	3,255,172
Cardiff	16,067,413	Dover	4,510,321	Methil	1,770,778
Liverpool (including Birkenhead)	22,604,006	Plymouth	7,516,065	Grangemouth	2,149,811
Tyne Ports	14,557,733	Swansea	4,413,572	Goole	1,419,161
Southampton	11,376,904	Sunderland	3,217,526	Hartlepool	1,989,018
Hull	8,220,857	Middlesbro'	4,301,076	Burntisland	1,329,969
Glasgow	7,109,174	Grimsby	3,635,406	Harwich	1,930,111
Newport	4,338,432	Leith	3,406,614	Bristol	2,519,590

Vessels arrived coastwise with cargoes and in ballast 1912, 280,867, of 61,807,618 net tons; departed, 279,833 vessels of 61,914,781 net tons.

Internal Communications.

I. Railways.

Year	Line Open	Av. Yearly Increase	Year	Line Open	Av. Yearly Increase
	Miles	Miles		Miles	Miles
1890	20,073	214	1910	23,387	108
1900	21,855	178	1911	23,417	30
1905	22,847	213	1912	23,441	24

Of the total length open December 31, 1912, England and Wales had 16,223 miles, Scotland 3,815 miles, Ireland 3,403 miles. Of the whole length of line 10,302 miles were single, 11,650 double, 304 triple, and 1,185 quadruple or more; 2,869 miles had a gauge of 5ft. 3in., 19,873 had a gauge of 4ft. 8½in., that of the remainder varying from 4ft. 6in. to 1ft. 11½in.

Further statistics for the United Kingdom:—

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)	Weight of goods & minerals conveyed	Gross Receipts			Working Expenses	Net Receipts
					From Passengers	From Goods Traffic	Total, including Miscellaneous		
	Miles	Million £	Millions	Million tons	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1900	21,855	1,176·0	1,142·3	424·9	45,384	53,471	104,802	64,744	40,058
1905	22,847	1,272·6	1,199·0	461·1	48,720	56,412	113,531	70,065	43,466
1910	23,387	1,318·5	1,306·7	514·4	52,758	61,479	123,926	76,570	47,356
1911	23,417	1,324·0	1,326·3	523·6	53,955	63,285	127,200	78,618	48,582
1912	23,441	1,335·0	1,294·3	520·3	54,258	64,049	128,552	81,224	47,329

The number of holders of season and periodical tickets in 1912, stated in terms of the equivalent number of holders of annual tickets, was 785,135.

Of the total capital at the end of 1912 the English railways had 1,103,310,129*l.*, Scottish 186,304,376*l.*, and Irish 45,349,013*l.* Of the receipts in 1912, England and Wales took 110,499,654*l.*, Scotland 13,508,391*l.*, and Ireland 4,545,372*l.* The percentage of working expenditure to gross receipts was 63·2 in 1912, compared with 61·8 in 1911. The percentage of net receipts to the total paid-up capital was 3·55 in 1912, against 3·67 in 1911.

At the end of 1912, the length of railway line (in equivalent of single track) worked solely by electricity was 210¾ miles, and the length partly worked by electricity was 281 miles.

On March 31, 1913, there were in the United Kingdom 2,675 miles of tramway and light railway open; gross receipts 1912–13, 14,972,919*l.*; working expenses, 9,384,798*l.*; total paid-up capital, 77,198,680*l.* Total passengers during the year, 3,219,857,293.

II.—Canals and Navigations.

Statistics for 1905:—

—	Length	Traffic	Revenue	Expenditure
Canals:—	Miles	Tons conveyed	£	£
Not belonging to railways:—				
England and Wales	2,457	28,019,089	1,905,697	1,304,876
Scotland	100	149,724	15,494	14,507
Ireland	753	776,704	115,996	88,848
United Kingdom	3,310	28,945,517	2,037,187	1,408,231

—	Length	Traffic	Revenue	Expenditure
Belonging to railways:—	Miles	Tons conveyed	£	£
England and Wales	965	4,776,649	349,738	324,500
Scotland	84	1,031,990	44,665	23,556
Ireland	95	25,336	4,761	6,219
United Kingdom	1,144	5,833,975	399,164	354,275
Controlled by railways: England and Wales	219	8,382,435	244,359	128,707
All canals in United Kingdom	4,673	43,161,927	2,680,710	1,891,213

The paid-up capital (from all sources) of the canals, &c., not belonging to railway companies was, in 1905:—in England and Wales 34,175,694*l.*; in Scotland, 1,254,047*l.*; in Ireland, 1,543,762*l.*; total 36,973,503*l.*; of the canals belonging to railways:—in England and Wales 4,225,436*l.*; in Scotland 1,499,968*l.*; of the railway controlled canals in England and Wales, 4,851,861*l.*; total paid-up capital of canals, 47,550,768*l.*

The Manchester Ship Canal, opened in 1894, is 35½ miles in length and 28 ft. in depth. The bottom width of the canal is not less than 120 ft. except for ¾ mile near Latchford, where it is 90 ft. The maximum width of the locks is 65 ft., with the exception of the entrance lock, which is 80 feet wide. A new dock (No. 9) 2,700 ft. long, 250 ft. wide and 28 ft. deep was opened in July, 1905. The other large docks are 28 feet deep. The smaller docks are 20 feet deep. The canal is in direct communication with all the barge canals of the Kingdom. The authorised capital of the Company is 18,573,280*l.* The revenue of the canal in 1912 amounted to 605,179*l.*, and the working expenses to 321,231*l.*, leaving a balance of 283,948*l.*, in addition to which the net revenue from the working of the Bridgewater department amounted to 29,795*l.*, making the total net revenue for the year, including general interest, 316,870*l.* The traffic receipts in 1913 amounted to 656,531*l.*

III.—Post, Telegraphs, and Telephones.

Post-offices in the United Kingdom, March, 1913, 24,354, besides 48,546 road and pillar letter-boxes: employed by the department, persons 240,134 (181,348 males, and 58,786 females); of these 118,116 (21,713 women) were established officers. Letters delivered:—

Year ended 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				
1905	2,239·0	229·7	155·9	2,624·6	66	50	35	61
1910	2,517·1	256·8	173·2	2,947·1	70	53	40	65
1911	2,606·2	264·8	176·5	3,047·5	73	56	40	68
1912	2,729·8	273·8	183·2	3,186·8	75	58	42	70
1913	2,826·5	283·8	188·0	3,298·3	77	60	43	72

Post-cards, &c., delivered in 1912–13 :—

—	England & Wales	Per head of pop.	Scotland	Per head of pop.	Ireland	Per head of pop.	United Kingdom	Per head
	Millions		Millions		Millions		Millions	
Post-cards . .	776·0	21·2	85·7	18·1	37·3	8·5	899·0	19·6
Halfpenny-packets . .	914·1	25·0	111·4	23·5	53·5	12·2	1,079·0	23·6
Newspapers .	154·9	4·2	24·9	5·3	22·5	5·1	202·3	4·4
Parcels . . .	107·3	2·9	14·0	2·9	8·4	1·9	130·2	2·8

Number and value of money orders issued :—

Year ended March 31	Inland Orders		Total (incl. Colonial and Foreign)	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
		£		£
1905	10,697,000	35,871,000	13,405,000	43,161,000
1910	10,105,000	39,508,000	13,449,000	48,892,000
1911	10,626,000	41,951,000	14,436,000	52,886,000
1912	10,525,000	42,393,000	14,669,000	54,226,000
1913	10,846,000	44,554,000	15,416,000	57,888,000

The table includes telegraph orders, the number of which, issued inland, in 1912–13 was 679,000 to the amount of 2,479,000*l.*, while those issued to or from foreign and colonial countries numbered 35,821 to the amount of 384,996*l.*

The inland orders in 1912–13 were as follows :—

—	Number	Value	Number per cent. of Population
		£	
England . . .	9,165,000	37,279,000	25·0
Scotland . . .	1,071,000	4,769,000	22·6
Ireland . . .	610,000	2,506,000	13·9
Total, U.K. .	10,846,000	44,554,000	23·6

Postal orders issued in the United Kingdom :—

Year ended March 31	Number	Value	Year ended March 31	Number	Value
		£			£
1905	91,249,000	36,663,000	1911	127,368,000	47,212,000
1909	115,833,000	44,059,000	1912	128,844,000	48,030,000
1910	121,513,000	45,557,000	1913	138,638,000	49,687,000

The postal orders issued abroad in 1912–13 numbered 5,854,000, value £3 649,000.

The telegraphs were transferred to the State on February 5, 1870; on March 31, 1913, the total mileage of Post Office wires, including spare wires, was 2,661,378 miles (267,588 telegraphs, 1,714,388 telephones, and 679,402 spare). Of this total, 905,686 miles were aerial, 1,745,008 underground, and 10,684 submarine.

Number of telegraphic messages forwarded from offices in the United Kingdom :—

Year ended March 31	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
1905	74,791,000	9,071,000	5,107,000	88,969,000
1910	72,682,000	8,747,000	5,455,000	86,884,000
1911	72,461,000	8,734,000	5,512,000	86,707,000
1912	74,307,000	8,962,000	5,892,000	89,161,000
1913	73,551,000	9,202,000	5,741,000	88,494,000

The total number of telegraph offices at post offices was (March 31, 1913) 11,620; at railway stations, &c., 2,424; total, 14,044. In 1909–10 the Post Office acquired from the Marconi Company and Lloyd's their wireless telegraphy stations on the coast of the United Kingdom. The Marconi Company, however, retains its licence for its long-distance stations at Poldhu and Clifden. The licences existing on March 31, 1913, granted under the Wireless Telegraphy Acts, numbered 942 for experimental purposes. The Post Office collects and delivers telegrams to and from ships at sea, and in 1912–13 so dealt with 7,459 outward and 43,650 inward telegrams.

It is intended to erect a chain of wireless telegraph stations to connect distant parts of the Empire with the United Kingdom. The stations at present suggested will be in England, Egypt, British East Africa, South Africa, India, and the Malay Peninsula. It is hoped that Australia and New Zealand will also erect stations to form part of the chain.

On March 31, 1913, there were 731 trunk wire centres open for telephone business; there were 3,368 trunk circuits containing 243,968 miles of wire; the number of calls during the year was 36,019,086. The London exchange system had 595,499 miles of working wire, and 244,320 telephones. The provincial telephone service had 874,921 miles of working wire, and 486,443 telephones. These figures include the system of the National Telephone Company which was taken over by the Post Office at midnight on December 31, 1911. For private wires the rentals amounted to 293,974*l.*

The revenue and expenditure of the Post Office :—

	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13 Estimated
	£	£	£	£
Total postal receipts . . .	18,710,027	19,743 027	20,061,122	20,878,886
Expenditure . .	13,739,233	14,269,496	14,516,270	14,885,273
Net postal revenue . . .	4,910,794	5,473,531	5,544,852	5,993,613
Total telegraph receipts .	3,166,875	3,168,804	3,147,705	3,167,410
Expenditure . .	4,257,264	4,353,090	4,434,873	4,124,976
Net telegraph deficit . . .	−1,090,389	−1,184,286	−1,287,168	−957,566
Total telephone receipts . .	1,750,308	1,952,537	2,962,736	5,785,701
Total telephone expenditure .	1,789,925	1,999,191	2,742,640	5,395,627
Net telephone deficit or revenue .	−39,617	−46,654	220,096	390,074
Net post and telegraph revenue .	3,780,788	4 242,591	4,477,780	5,426,121

Money and Credit.

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

Year	Gold Money issued	Silver Money issued	Bronze Money issued	British Gold Coin		British Silver Coin	
				Imported	Exported	Imported	Exported
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1909	13,800,000	1,389,599	121,811	6,939,681	19,341,269	193,890	413,415
1910	25,300,000	2,520,591	151,452	6,717,334	24,682,858	205,560	1,761,300
1911	33,132,828	2,381,246	140,305	4,028,905	18,719,829	330,144	1,756,896
1912	33,350,249	2,455,575	323,235	4,244,812	24,323,539	274,694	722,702
1913	27,180,082	1,934,354	314,525	11,946,744	19,741,360	438,400	691,860

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

Year	Issue Department			Banking Department				
	Notes issued	Securities	Bullion	Capital and 'Rest'	Deposits and Post Bills	Securities	Notes in the 'Reserve'	Coin in the 'Reserve'
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
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
1904	46,884	18,450	28,434	17,752	53,495	51,074	18,680	1,493
1909	50,286	18,450	31,836	17,692	61,009	56,481	21,428	792
1910	48,999	18,450	30,549	17,741	55,988	52,533	20,388	807
1911	50,182	18,450	31,732	17,727	61,154	57,186	20,989	706
1912	47,740	18,450	29,290	17,790	51,900	49,810	18,470	1,030
1913	50,500	18,450	32,050	17,790	51,510	47,130	21,130	1,050

Some statistics of private and joint-stock banks (including the national banks) in the United Kingdom at the end of 1912 or beginning of 1913 are given in the following table :—

—	43 English joint-stock banks (5,582 branches)	9 English private banks	2 Isle of Man and Channel Island Banks (8 branches)	9 Scottish joint-stock banks (1,225 branches)	9 Irish joint-stock banks (683 branches)	37 Colonial joint-stock banks[3] (4,170 branches)
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Subscribed capital	284,946	3,638[2]	400	28,526	26,349	67,295
Paid-up capital	62,643	—	80	9,241	7,809	46,393
Reserve funds and undivided profits	40,675	—	111	9,288	4,334	33,067
Notes in circulation	29,258	56	63	7,651	7,228	17,437
Deposit and current accounts	839,977	26,753	1,116	118,795	66,901	405,834
Total liabilities[1]	1,038,764	31,921	1,379	153,228	86,363	550,596
Cash in hand and at call	247,196	7,113	215	33,882	14,030	149,134
Investments	160,498	7,244	433	36,617	24,026	35,884
Discounts, advances, &c.	564,844	16,404	688	72,437	47,161	341,506
Total assets[1]	1,038,764	31,921	1,379	153,228	86,363	550,596

[1] Including other items besides those preceding. [2] Partners' capital and reserve. [3] Banks with London offices.

The amount of bills, cheques, &c., paid at the Bankers' Clearing House amounted to 16,436,404,000*l.* in 1913, against 15,961,773,000*l.* in 1912.

Article		1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Bacon and hams	lbs.	17·23	14·21	11·20	14·05	13·26
Beef[1]	,,	20·44	20·47	20·68	21·14	20·21
Mutton[1]	,,	11·23	11·97	13·46	13·22	12·31
Other meat	,,	6·73	6·65	7·20	7·25	6·53
Butter	,,	10·55	10·04	10·62	10·30	9·53
Cheese	,,	5·71	5·87	5·96	5·68	5·49
Eggs	no.	49·12	47·46	48·59	50·02	49·75
Wheat	lbs.	229·31	245·59	261·78	241·54	267·16
Flour	,,	32·69	27·66	24·50	24·58	24·65
Potatoes	,,	17·54	10·48	8·26	7·94	14·06
Sugar (equivalent of refined)	,,	77·19	80·42	78·00	80·22	79·14
Tea	,,	6·24	6·36	6·39	6·47	6·47
Rice, rice meal, and flour	,,	15·66	14·06	18·00	13·02	14·81
Tobacco	,,	2·04	1·96	2·00	2·05	2·05
Spirits	proof gall.	0·86	0·70	0·65	0·68	0·67
Beer	gall.	26·88	26·11	26·31	27·22	26·74

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

The total value of goods transhipped under bond was : 1908, 15,969,086*l.*; 1909, 17,697,480*l.*; 1910, 17,359,441*l.*; 1911, 19,219,081*l.*; 1912, 19,637,242*l.* (These amounts are not included above in the accounts of imports and exports).

Shipping and Navigation.

Vessels registered as belonging to the United Kingdom at the end of each year :—

—	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Total	
	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons
1905	10,059	1,670,766	10,522	9,064,816	20,581	10,735,582
1909	9,392	1,301,060	11,797	10,284,818	21,189	11,585,878
1910	9,090	1,112,944	12,000	10,442,719	21,090	11,555,663
1911	8,830	980,997	12,242	10,717,511	21,072	11,698,508
1912	8,510	902,718	12,382	10,992,073	20,892	11,894,791

The total number of vessels on the registers at ports in the British Empire in 1912 was 39,345, of 13,846,365 tons net (sailing tonnage, 1,810,875; steam tonnage, 12,035,490).

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

Year	Other than War Vessels						[illegible]	
	Sailing		Steam		Total		For Brit[illegible] Royal Navy	[illegible]eigners
	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons	Tons Displacement	Gross Tons
1908	562	37,392	752	555,821	1,314	593,213	52,296	15,048
1909	319	33,915	684	586,679	1,003	620,594	100,974	21,359
1910	348	28,250	730	670,219	1,078	698,469	136,249	1,196
1911	374	38.044	1,024	1.069,752	1,398	1,107,796	228,123	8,180
1912	390	52,816	906	1,044,113	1,296	1,096,929	172,952	19,721

The mercantile vessels built for foreigners in 1912 (included in above table) were: sailing vessels, 101 of 9,736 net tons; steam vessels, 185 of 186,936 tons.

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

Years	Sailing Vessels			Steam Vessels			Total Tonnage (Net)
	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed	
1908	5,512	1,140,581	30,535	9,180	10,027,993	245,186	11,168,574
1909	5,313	1,017,407	28,334	9,220	10,123,894	245,973	11,140,801
1910	5,013	893,837	25,833	9,427	10,409,402	250,473	11,303,239
1911	3,863	699,335	20,728	9,548	10,814,871	260,572	11,514,206
1912	3,386	569,038	17,783	9,672	11,145,160	269,023	11,714,198

Of the 286,806 men employed in 1912, 208,635 were British, 30,960 were foreigners, and 47,211 were Lascars.

British shipping engaged in the home trade (*i.e.* the United Kingdom or ports between the Elbe and Brest) and foreign trade, 1912 :—

Trade	Sailing Vessels			Steam Vessels		
	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed
Home . .	3,105	190,283	12,045	5,249	658,616	58,577
Partly foreign.	39	5,043	233	295	445,030	9,991
Foreign . .	242	373,712	5,505	4,128	10,041,514	200,455
Total . .	3,386	569,038	17,783	9,672	11,145,160	269,023

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

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The Post Office Savings Banks at the end of 1912 had 12,750,693 depositors, of whom 11,478,885 were in England and Wales, 615,861 in Scotland, and 655,947 in Ireland. There were 3,882,685 (3,499,215 in England and Wales, 192,300 in Scotland, and 191,170 in Ireland) accounts open at the end of 1912 with balances of less than 1*l.* which had been dormant for five years and upwards. The following are statistics of these savings-banks:—

—		England and Wales[1]	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom[1]
		£	£	£	£
1905	Received[2]	41,313,924	1,828,833	2,725,066	45,867,823
	Paid	38,221,110	1,535,001	2,339,926	42,096,037
	Capital[3]	135,668,450	6,205,339	10,237,351	152,111,140
1909	Received[2]	43,929,463	2,130,705	3,108,339	49,168,507
	Paid	40,877,920	1,812,013	2,530,723	45,220,656
	Capital[3]	146,211,883	6,970,106	11,414,076	164,596,065
1910	Received[2]	44,841,578	2,132,508	3,181,245	50,155,331
	Paid	41,280,677	1,915,105	2,665,399	45,861,181
	Capital[3]	149,772,784	7,187,509	11,929,922	168,890,215
1911	Received[2]	48,678,112	2,300,970	3,255,780	54,234,862
	Paid	41,995,232	1,906,117	2,705,220	46,606,569
	Capital[3]	156,455,664	7,582,362	12,480,482	176,518,508
1912	Received[2]	49,402,923	2,360,261	3,204,750	54,967,934
	Paid	44,463,071	2,058,151	2,860,656	49,381,878
	Capital[3]	161,395,516	7,884,472	12,824,576	182,104,564

[1] Including Islands in the British Seas. [2] Including interest.
[3] Amount due to depositors at end of year.

In November, 1912, the trustee savings-banks had 1,870,510 accounts open, of which 1,198,168 were in England, 14,549 in Wales, 601,141 in Scotland, and 56,652 in Ireland.

The following are statistics of these savings-banks:—

—		England[1]	Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom[1]
		£	£	£	£	£
1905	Received	7,331,662	90,943	5,329,323	466,197	13,218,125
	Int. cred.	794,671	15,962	436,392	60,866	1,307,891
	Paid	8,128,474	121,259	5,306,876	526,828	14,083,437
	Capital[2]	31,373,168	648,630	18,212,898	2,488,740	52,723,436
1909	Received	7,403,872	89,119	5,748,442	507,951	13,749,384
	Int. cred.	770,261	13,368	454,174	62,370	1,300,173
	Paid	8,279,486	104,117	5,668,503	531,418	14,583,524
	Capital[2]	30,289,054	547,545	18,839,802	2,505,582	52,181,983
1910	Received	7,446,782	54,065	5,711,586	509,629	13,722,062
	Int. cred.	768,944	12,605	459,212	63,695	1,304,456
	Paid	8,266,407	101,402	6,039,918	532,968	14,940,695
	Capital[2]	30,238,373	512,813	18,970,682	2,545,938	52,267,806

[1] Including Channel Islands.
[2] Amount due to depositors at 20th November in each year.

—		England [1]	Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom [1]
		£	£	£	£	£
1911	Received	7,764,167	83,678	5,924,527	512,014	14,284,386
	Int. cred.	772,020	12,429	467,685	65,234	1,317,368
	Paid	8,371,930	101,936	5,834,214	528,884	14,836,964
	Capital [2]	30,402,630	506,984	19,528,680	2,594,302	53,082,596
1912	Received	8,027,955	83,392	6,132,264	508,534	14,752,145
	Int. cred.	776,467	12,281	481,789	66,638	1,337,175
	Paid	8,518,564	102,892	6,158,251	530,310	15,310 017
	Capital [2]	30,688,488	499,765	19,984,482	2,639,164	53,811,899

[1] Including Channel Islands
[2] Amount due to depositors at 20th November in each year.
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 7·9881 grammes, ·916 (or eleven-twelfths) fine, and consequently it contains 113·001 grains or 7·3224 grammes of fine gold. The shilling weighs 87·27 grains or 5·6552 grammes, ·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 farthings only up to 6*d.* Bank of England notes are not legal tender. The amount of gold coin in the United Kingdom at the end of 1910, including that in banks, is estimated by the Mint to have been 113,000,000*l.*

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

ISLE OF MAN.[1]

The Isle of Man is administered in accordance with its own laws by the Court of Tynwald, consisting of the Governor, appointed by the Crown; the Legislative Council, composed chiefly of ecclesiastical and judicial dignitaries appointed by the Crown, numbering 9 members, including the Governor; and the House of Keys, a representative assembly of 24 members chosen on a property qualification for 7 years by the 6 'sheadings' or local sub-divisions, and the 4 municipalities. Number of voters 1912, 16,078. The island is not bound by Acts of the Imperial Parliament unless specially mentioned in them.

Lieut.-Governor.—Lord Raglan, C.B. (1,800*l.*).

The principal towns are Douglas (population in 1911, 21,192, Ramsey (4,247), Peel (2,605), Castletown (1,817). Births (1911) 979; deaths, 932; marriages, 370; birthrate per 1,000 in 1911, 18·8; deathrate, 17·9. In 1912 there were inspected 47 elementary schools, 42 being board schools.

[1] Area and population, see p. 23

The enrolled pupils numbered 7,954, and the average attendance 6,967. The expenditure of school boards and of primary schools for the year 1911–12, amounted to 29,257*l.* There were, in 1912, 1 secondary school, 9 supplementary classes and 12 evening classes. The expenditure of higher education boards in 1911–12 was 7,274*l.* On December 31, 1912, 1,007 persons received poor-relief (120 indoor and 887 outdoor). In 1912 the police force numbered 90; in the year there were 843 persons convicted.

Revenue is derived mostly from customs. In 1912–13 the total revenue amounted to 88,326*l.*; and total expenditure to 79,730*l.*, of which 10,000*l.* was paid to the Imperial Exchequer as contribution from the Customs revenue. Government debt (1913) 189,431*l.*

The principal agricultural produce of the island consists of oats, and barley, turnips and potatoes, and grasses. The total area of the island, excluding water, is 140,986 acres; the total area of arable land in 1912 was 76,303 acres and of permanent grass, 16,745 acres. The total acreage under corn crops in 1912 was 22,526 acres, including 19,302 under oats, and 2,593 under barley or bere. There were also 8,017 acres under turnips and swedes, 2,558 under potatoes, and 41,684 under clover, sainfoin and grasses under rotation. The number of agricultural holdings in 1912 above 1 acre in size was 1,776. Of these, 512 were owned or mainly owned by the occupiers, the aggregate acreage being 23,528 acres. The live-stock in 1912 consisted of 5,978 horses; 21,188 cattle; 80,422 sheep, and 4,329 swine. The island has considerable mineral resources, the output in 1912 being to the value of 26,974*l.* The chief products (1912) were lead ore, 300 tons (4,447*l.*); zinc ore, 2,050 tons (13,558*l.*); salt, 7,874 tons (4,504*l.*); besides igneous rocks, limestone, slate, sand and gravel. In 1912 there were on the register 209 fishing boats of an aggregate tonnage of 2,853 net tons, employing 714 men and boys.

The registered shipping (1912) comprised 47 sailing vessels (4,034 net tons) and 32 steamers (6,474 net tons); total tonnage, 10,508 net tons. The tonnage entered at ports of the island (1912) was 823,978 net tons (821,870 coastwise), and cleared 823,650 net tons (822,537 coastwise). The railways have a length of 46½ miles, and there are 25 miles of electric railways.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.[1]

The Channel Islands are administered according to their own laws and customs. Jersey has a separate legal existence; it is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Crown, and a Bailiff also appointed by the Crown. The Bailiff presides in the States, which consist of 12 Jurats elected by the ratepayers for life, 12 rectors of parishes, 12 constables or mayors of parishes, and 14 deputies; the constables and deputies being elected for 3 years. The Lieutenant-Governor has a veto on legislation. He may address the States but not vote. The 2 Crown officers may speak and vote. The qualification for a vote is the possession of a minimum value of 80*l.* real or 120*l.* personal property. The Royal Court consists of a tribunal of first instance and an appeal court. Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark are under one Lieutenant-Governor, but Guernsey and Alderney have government of their own, and Sark is a dependency of Guernsey and under its jurisdiction. The States for deliberation and legislation consist of a Bailiff, 12 Jurats, 10 rectors, 2 Crown officers, 15 delegates of parishes, and 9 deputies elected by the rate-

[1] Area and population, see p. 23

payers of the whole island. The sheriff and jurats are chosen by indirect election. On May 10, 1905, a law was passed for the Island of Guernsey requiring the approval of the Lieut.-Governor and of the Royal Court of the Island previously to the acquisition, or leasing, or occupation of immovable property by aliens or alien companies, registration and liability to local rates, &c., being also provided for. The Channel Islands are not bound by Acts of the Imperial Parliament unless specially named in them.

Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey.—Major-General Sir A. N. Rochfort, K.C.B., C.M.G.

Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, &c.—Major-General Lawson. Appointed April, 8, 1914.

Vital Statistics, 1911.—Jersey, births, 1,034; deaths, 904. Guernsey, &c., births, 1,006; deaths, 827.

Finance.—Jersey, (1912): revenue, 92,340*l.*; expenditure, 91,187*l.*; public debt, 317,036*l.* Guernsey, &c. (1912): revenue, 55,609*l.*; expenditure, 50,892*l.* Estimated revenue, 1913, 53,193*l.*; 1914, 51,019*l.*; estimated expenditure, 1913, 52,304*l.*; 1914, 51,019*l.*; public debt (1911), 214,1d4*l.*

The total area, and the acreage under crops and grass and the numbers of live stock in 1912 were:—

—	Jersey	Guernsey, &c.	Total
	acres	acres	acres
Total area [1]	28,717	15,750	44,467
Area under—			
Wheat	538	215	753
Oats	1,123	632	1,757
Other corn crops	215	191	406
Potatoes	8,542	628	9,170
Clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation	4,293	1,200	5,493
Total arable land	16,184	5,535	21,719
Total permanent grass	3,275	5,903	9,178
	number	number	number
Horses	2,196	1,530	3,726
Cattle	12,404	6,449	18,853
Sheep	160	352	512
Pigs	4,514	3,952	8,466

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

Agricultural holdings in 1912 above 1 acre in size numbered 1,939 in Jersey and 1,143 in Guernsey, &c. Of these, 554 holdings (total acreage, 5,580 acres) were owned or mainly owned by their occupiers in Jersey, and 671 (total acreage, 5,837 acres) in Guernsey, &c.

The imports from the Channel Islands to the United Kingdom in 1912 amounted to 1,779,006*l.*, of which potatoes accounted for 599,421*l.*; tomatoes, 360,585*l.*; stones and slates, 265,350*l.*; and fresh flowers, 125,462*l.* The exports from the United Kingdom to the Islands in 1912 were valued at 1,618,972*l.* The total imports in 1913 were 1,983,532*l.*, and exports 1,603,696*l.*

The registered shipping on December 31, 1912, comprised 64 sailing vessels of 5,055 net tons, and 12 steam vessels of 421 net tons; total tonnage, 5,476 net tons. On the same date there were on the register 319 fishing boats of 857 net tons, employing 622 men and boys.

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

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

The 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 Colonial Office is divided into three branches, the first of which, called the Dominions Department, deals with business connected with the self-governing colonies, and is linked with the secretariate of the Imperial Conference. The Second Department, called the Crown Colonies Department, deals with the administrative and political work of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates. The Third or General Department, which is also a Legal Department, deals with matters common to all Crown Colonies such as currency, banking, posts and telegraphs, education, &c. Connected with this department are standing committees to deal with promotion, railways and finance, concessions and pensions.

The expenditure of the Mother Country in connection with the Colonies and Protectorates (exclusive of India) amounts to over one million sterling annually for grants in aid and administrative expenditure.

According to the Army Estimates for the year 1913-14, the total effective strength of the British forces in the colonies, exclusive of India, and in Egypt, was 41,901 of all ranks. The distribution of these troops (including colonial corps and corps lent by India), the colonial contributions,

and the total expenditure for military purposes in the colonies were estimated as follows:—

Colonies, &c.	Number, all ranks	Colonial Corps (included in previous column)	Colonial Contribution	Total military expenditure
			£	£
Gibraltar	3,857	—	—	823,600
Malta	7,467	437	—	617,500
Cyprus	121	—	—	8,500
South Africa	6,888	—	—	633,500
Mauritius	1,335	122	29,000	111,000
West Africa	2,480	2,171	—	167,000
Egypt	6,261	201	150,000	516,000
Bermuda	1,340	—	—	127,500
Jamaica	1,064	635	—	95,000
Ceylon	1,282	927	97,000	93,200
Straits Settlements	2,504	1,048	270,000	185,800
Hong Kong	4,270	2,268	150,000	327,000
North China	2,971	956	—	221,000
Miscellaneous	61	—	—	—
Total	41,901	8,765	696,000	3,426,000

The Indian contribution for home charges is estimated (1913-14) at 1,723,023*l.* The Indian establishment is estimated at 75,897 all ranks; the number of effectives on January 1, 1913, was 77,097.

EUROPE.

GIBRALTAR.

Governor.—Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Miles, G.C.B., C.V.O., salary, 5,000*l.* sterling. Appointed July 1, 1913. *Colonial Secretary.*—H. A. Byatt, C.M.G. Appointed April 4, 1914.

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, 1⅛ square mile; greatest elevation, 1,439 feet. Population, including port and harbour (census 1911), civil, 19,586 (9,228 males, and 10,358 females); military, 5,340 (4,476 males, and 864 females); naval, 441; total, 25,367 (14,145 males, and 11,222 females). Estimated population, January 1, 1913, civil, 18,446 (8,855 males, and 9,591 females); military, 5,126 (4,238 males, and 888 females); total, 23,572 (13,093 males, and 10,479 females). The settled population are mostly descendants of Spanish and Italian settlers. Births (1912), 508; marriages, 174; deaths, 348. Average births per 1,000 of fixed civil population, 20·02; deaths, 15·05. 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, 13 (10 Roman Catholic). Pupils, 2,727 in 1912–13. Government grant, 2,603*l.* One magistrate's court and a supreme court. In 1912 there were 16 convictions of serious crime, and 894 summary convictions.

Chief sources of revenue, 1912:—Customs, 46,983*l.*; post office, 16,952*l.*; rents of Crown property, 10,546*l.*; fees and re-imbursements in aid, 12,607*l.*; port dues and wharfage, 7,014*l.*; interest on investments, 6,997*l.*; licences and internal revenues, 3,903*l.* Chief branches of expenditure, 1912:—Establishments, 56,051*l.*; public works, 11,182*l.*; pensions, 3,077*l.*; ecclesiastical grants, 1,000*l.* Contribution by Home Government, *nil.* Public debt, *nil.* Total net assets, 214,639*l.* Industries unimportant. There are import duties on malt liquors, wine, spirits, and tobacco, and on these articles the duties are low.

—	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	83,804	82,524	85,541	80,930	94,573	105,738
Expenditure .	71,670	79,523	82,313	76,410	73,390	81,613

Government savings-bank, with 4,518 depositors had 416,025 pesetas and 137,383*l.* deposits at the end of 1912.

Gibraltar is a naval base and position of great strategic importance, which is now largely increased in strength and stability. There is a deep harbour of 260 acres, which suffices for all the wants of the Mediterranean fleet (Fourth Battle Squadron), of which Gibraltar is the principal base. The merchant vessels registered at the port were (1912) 37 steamers of 2,852 tons net and 20 sailing vessels of 1,443 tons; total, 57 vessels of 4,295 tons. Vessels entered, 1912; 4,022, tonnage, 6,055,465 (British, 1,738, tonnage, 3,701,395); cleared, 3,840, tonnage, 5,943,537 (British, 1,817, tonnage, 3,631,161). Three miles of internal telegraph under military, and about one mile under the Eastern Telegraph Company. Postal communication daily with England. Letters and post-cards in 1912, 2,554,770; newspapers and book packets, 688,727. There is cable communication with the Continent, Tangier, the Mediterranean Eastern ports, and England, *vid* Eastern Telegraph Company's lines.

A regular motor service connects Gibraltar with Linea, a neighbouring town, and the construction of a road to connect Linea with the village of Campamento, has been commenced.

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

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MALTA.

Governor.—Lieut.-General Sir H. M. L. Rundle, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Lieut.-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government.—Major Sir J. E. Clauson, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., R.E.

Malta was blockaded by the British Fleet, aided by the Maltese, from 1798 to 1800, and was finally annexed to the British Crown by the Treaty of Paris in 1814. Malta is 17 miles long; area, 91½ miles; and the neighbouring island, Gozo, 26 miles; total area (with Comino), 118 square miles. Population, according to Census taken on 2nd April, 1911, 228,534. Civil population on April 2, 1911, 213,395; estimated civil population on March 31, 1913, 216,617. Birth-rate, 1912–13, 32·20 per 1,000; death-rate of civil population, 19·79; number of marriages, 1,029. Chief town and port, Valetta. Education—172 public schools, with 21,243 pupils on the rolls at the beginning of the scholastic year, 1912–13; a university with 4 faculties and 165 students; a lyceum with 544 students; 2 secondary schools, one for boys with 63 pupils, and one for girls with 163 pupils; and 3 technical manual schools with 38 pupils. Expenditure on elementary education, 1912–13, 27,746*l.*; secondary, 4,341*l.*; university, 5,540*l.* There are about 70 unaided private schools with 4,100 pupils. In 1912–13, 13,440 persons were committed to prison; 165 persons were convicted of serious crime and 26,793 summarily.

Malta is one of the most important ports of call in the world, and is the base and resort for repair and refitment of the British fleet in the Mediterranean. Its harbour, as a naval station, is the finest for the fleet. A new breakwater was constructed in 1909.

The Governor is assisted by an executive council and a council of Government consisting, according to the Letters Patent of June 3, 1903, of the Governor as President, a Vice-President, the Lieut.-Governor and Chief Secretary, nine official members, and eight elected members. The right to legislate by Order in Council in case of necessity is provided for. The constitution was amended on December 30, 1909, five elected members of the Legislative Council having been given seats (with salaries) on the Executive Council. Italian continues 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 98·2 per cent. decided in favour of the former in 1912–13.

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

—	1908–09	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	457,520	436,200	441,444	448,114	442,035
Expenditure .	445,014	458,012	467,373	467,783	427,581

Chief sources of revenue, 1912–13: Customs, 248,697*l.*; rents, 45,935*l.*; postage, 21,901*l.*; interest, 30,833*l.*; licences, court fines, &c., 7,426*l.*; Contribution from Home Government, *nil*. Chief branches of expenditure, 1912–13 :—Establishments, 167,433*l.*; interest and burthens, 26,468*l.*; pensions, 24,823*l.* public works, 56,743*l.* Public debt, 79,081*l.* Savings bank (1912–13) had 7,444 depositors, and deposits, 537,363*l.*

Chief products: potatoes, oranges, figs, grapes, mandarines, honey, and corn. Area cultivated, 41,681 acres in about 11,105 holdings, of 3·7 acres per holding, on leases of 4 to 8 years. Manufactures: cotton, filigree. Chief industry, farming; in 1912–13, horses, mules and asses numbered 9,379 horned cattle, 4,500; sheep, 15,493; goats, 13,625.

There are import duties on beer, spirits, spirit varnishes, wine, tobacco, sugar, wheat, maize, barley, saggina, flour, living cattle and sheep, horses and mules, fresh and frozen meat, oil, petroleum, potatoes, seeds, pulse, and biscuits.

—	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13
	£	£	£	£
Imports[1] . .	2,344,360	2,356,043	2,615,519	2,661,096
Exports[1] . .	802,876	863,429	987,844	1,092,598

[1] Including bullion and specie.

Transhipment trade is excluded. Principal imports, 1912–13: coal, 529,490*l.*; iron and steel manufactures, 53,028*l.*; cotton goods, 86,737*l.*; meat, 59,405*l.*; wheat, 354,233*l.*; beer, spirits, wine, 146,815*l.*; bullocks, 115,635*l.*; sugar, 79,099*l.*; bullion and specie, 46,530*l.*

Of the total imports in 1912–13, 1,129,799*l.* was from the United Kingdom; 103,848*l.* from British possessions; and 1,380,919*l.* from foreign countries. Of exports, 49,895*l.* was to the United Kingdom; 14,640*l.* to British possessions; 367,169*l.* to foreign countries; and 549,952*l.* bunker coal shipped on merchant vessels.

Vessels entered (1912–13), 3,485, of 5,208,478 tons; cleared, 3,469, of 5,190,470 tons. Of the total entered, 1,184 vessels of 2,759,240 tons were British. Belonging to the port of Valetta on Jan. 1, 1913, were 67 sailing vessels of 3,078 tons, and 32 steamers of 355 tons; total, 99 vessels of 3,433 tons.

Railway, 8 miles of metre gauge (belonging to and worked by the local government); telephones, 780 miles of wire. The Post-office traffic in 1912–13 was: Inland letters and postcards received, 795,236; newspapers received, 257,205; despatched, letters and postcards, 761,826; newspapers, 230,048; in foreign correspondence, received, letters, 1,005,680; postcards, 160,797; newspapers, 867,529; despatched, letters, 1,435,681; postcards, 281,801; newspapers, 150,865; parcels, received 49,358; despatched 19,424.

British coins are the only legal tender. The amount in circulation on March 31, 1913, is roughly estimated at 480,000*l.* The notes of the Anglo-Maltese Bank and the Banco di Malta are in circulation; but as the Banks are not under statutory control and do not publish balance sheets the amount of the note circulation is not known.

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ASIA.

ADEN, PERIM, SOKOTRA, AND KURIA MURIA ISLANDS.

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

In April, 1905, after demarcation of the frontier, Ottoman and British Commissioners signed an agreement which determines the boundary of the hinterland from Sheikh Murad on the Red Sea to Bana river, and thence north-east to the great Desert. The settlement also includes the island of Perim at the entrance to the Red Sea, and is subject to the Bombay Government. The Government is administered by a Political Resident (who is also General Officer commanding the troops) with four assistants.

Political Resident—Major-General Sir James A. Bell, K.C.V.O.

The only Government revenue is from duty on liquor, opium, and salt, and from income tax, court fees and judicial fines; local taxes go to the Aden Settlement Fund. There is a Port Trust.

Area 75 square miles, including the Protectorate, about 9,000 square miles; of Perim, 5 square miles. Population, in 1911, 46,165 (31,290 males and 14,875 females), against 43,974 in 1901. Imports (1912–13), by sea, 3,970,884*l.*; by land, 234,929*l.*; treasure, 414,926*l.* Exports, by sea, 3,560,542*l.*; by land, 174,605*l.*; treasure, 801,613*l.* These statistics are exclusive of government stores and treasure. In 1912–13, 1,535 merchant steamers of 3,685,056 tons (net) entered the port of Aden; of these, 798 were British; local craft, 1,365, of 40,124 tons. At Perim 487 merchant vessels entered, of which 362 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 transhipment one, except that from the interior of Arabia.

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

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BAHREIN ISLANDS.

Group of islands in the Persian Gulf, 20 miles off the coast of El Hasa, in Arabia. Bahrein, the largest, is 27 miles long by 10 wide; Muharrak, to the north-east of Bahrein, 4 miles long, ½ mile wide. Other islands are, to the east, Sitra, 3 miles long and 1 mile broad, half its area being fertile; Nabi Saleh, about 2 miles in circumference, very fertile; Jezeyra, a small islet with a date plantation; to the west are three rocky and uninhabited islets, Um Nahsan, Jidi, and Raka. The population of the islands is put at about 100,000. Manama, the capital and commercial centre, extends 3 miles along the shore; 25,000 inhabitants. Muharrak on the island of that name has about 20,000 inhabitants. Other towns are Budaiya on Bahrein Island and Hadd on Muharrak Island. There are about 100 villages in the islands There are thousands of tombs in the shape of conical mounds situated in the interior of the islands. They vary considerably in size, some of them being as much as 100 yards in diameter, and 40 feet in height, entailing vast labour of construction. Inside are regular masonry burial chambers. No certainty as to origin yet exists owing to want of inscriptions, but they would offer great interest to any archaeologist, as they are undoubtedly extremely ancient.

The ruling family, Al Khalifa, and most of the townsmen are Mohammedans of the Sunni (Maliki) sect. The town population consists of Arabs who have come from Nejd within the last 200 years, and negroes. The agricultural population and the Bahrein pearl divers are mostly of the Shiah sect. The present chief of Bahrein is Sheikh Esa. His uncle, Mahomed, was deposed by the British in 1867, and Sheikh Ali, his father, installed in his place. In 1869 Ali was killed, and Sheikh Isa succeeded to power.

The great industry is the pearl fishery, in which 900 boats, of from 8 to 60 men each, are engaged. The Bahrein Islands also produce dates, and a remarkably fine breed of donkeys. Sail cloth is manufactured extensively, and also reed mats. In 1911-12, imports amounted to 2,065,222*l.*; exports, 2,283,871*l.* There are 5 per cent. *ad valorem* import duties. The importation of arms and ammunition is subject to the consent of the British Government.

The chief imports in 1911-12 were: specie, 417,731*l.*; pearls, 898,900*l.*, rice, 148,704*l.*; coffee, 63,268*l.*; ghee, 46,483*l*; sugar, 34,665*l.*; tea, 34 012*l.*; dates, 26,464*l.*; cottons, 136,001*l.* The chief exports were; pearls, 1,994,670*l.*; rice, 72,835*l.*; piece-goods, 35,117*l.*; coffee, 23,680*l.*; tea, 17,716*l.*; sugar, 13,802*l.*; dates, 13,205*l.* Owing to its situation, harbour, and good service of steamers, the port is largely used as a place of trans-shipment for mainland goods. Of the imports in 1911-12, 41 per cent. were from India; 17 per cent. from Turkish Arabia; and 37 per cent. from other contiguous countries. Of the exports in 1911-12, 89 per cent. went to India; 3·5 per cent. to Turkish Arabia; and 3·2 per cent. to Persia.

In 1911-12, the following shipping entered the port of Bahrein:—

—	Steam		Sailing	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
British	77	123,024 [1]	36	4,882
German	10	25,451 [1]	—	—
Turkish Arabian	5	3,380	34	960
Persia	—	—	580	15,355
Muskat	—	—	13	1,320
Trucial Oman	—	—	62	1,680
Koweit	—	—	108	5,874
Katar	—	—	52	1,450
Totals	92	151,855 [1]	885	31,521

[1] Tonnage of one British and one German unknown.

There is a British Post office which is worked as an Indian Inland office with the exception of insurance. Letter rates between England and Bahrein the same as between England and India. An up mail steamer and a down mail steamer call fortnightly.

Coins in use are British sovereigns, Indian rupees worth 16*d.*, Austrian (Maria Theresa) dollars worth from 19*d.* to 24*d.*, and Turkish lire worth from 18*s.* to 18*s.* 6*d.* according to the rate of exchange. The rupee is the coin in general use. There is also an imaginary coin, the *kran*, commonly quoted by small shop-keepers and peasants; it has the fixed value of 6 annas and 6 pies (6½*d.*). The measure employed is the *dhiraa* of 18¾ inches. The weights are: the *miscal shirazi* of 72 grains; the *miscal bar* of 720 grains; the *rubaa* of 4·114 lbs. avoir.; the *mann* of 57·6 lbs. avoir.; and the *rafaa* of 576 lbs. avoir.

The political relations between the Government of India and the Chief of Bahrein are conducted through the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf (headquarters at Bushire) and a Political Agent residing at Bahrein.

Political Resident, Persian Gulf (Bushire).—Lieut.-Colonel Sir P. Z. Cox, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Political Agent at Bahrein.—Major A. P. Trevor, R.E.

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BORNEO (BRITISH).

British North Borneo.—*Governor.*—C. W. C. Parr.

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

Area, about 31,106 square miles, with a coast-line of over 900 miles. Population (1911 census) 208,183, consisting mainly of Muhammadan settlers on the coast and aboriginal tribes inland. The Europeans numbered 355; Chinese, 26,002; Malays, 1,612; East Indians, 5,511; Filipinos, 5,700. The number of natives cannot be more than approximately estimated, but is placed at about 170,000. The most numerous are the Dusans, about 88,000; the Muruts, 25,300; and the Bajaws, 22,600. Chief towns, Sandakan (population 6,000), on the east coast, and Jesselton, on the west coast.

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

There are Protestant and Catholic missions. The laws are based on the Indian penal, criminal, and civil procedure codes, and local proclamations and ordinances. There is an Imaum's Court for Muhammadan law. Native and Indian constabulary, 800 men under European officers.

—	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	148,017	236,322	221,284	159,456	175,967
Expenditure . . .	117,787	109,993	131,862	163,758	188,725
Exports	538,165	583,821	537,719	564,293	664,098
Imports	321,392	340,469	443,486	537,025	638,892

The revenue includes sums realised by land sales, and the expenditure includes sums spent on capital account for railways and telegraphs.

Sources of revenue: Opium, spirit farms, birds'-nests, court fees, stamp duty, licences, import and export duties, royalties, land sales, &c. No public debt.

Most of the trade is carried on through Singapore and Hong Kong with Great Britain and the colonies. The chief products are timber, sago, rice, gums, coffee, many fruits, nutmegs, cinnamon, pepper, gambier, gutta-percha, rubber, camphor, rattans, tapioca, sweet potatoes, and tobacco, which is being planted on a large scale. Coal, iron, gold, and mineral oil have been found. The exports comprise the products mentioned, with birds' nests, seed pearls, bêche-de-mer, &c. Exports of leaf tobacco in 1910 were valued at 273,302*l.*; 1911, 252,268*l.*; 1912, 264,177*l.* Exports of Estate rubber in 1912, 411,070 lbs., value 102,574*l.*; Jungle rubber, 115,218 lbs., value 9,572*l.* Shipping: 1910, entered 157,605 tons, cleared 158,894 tons; 1911, entered 175,886 tons, cleared 177,422 tons; 1912, entered 192,779 tons, cleared 192,552 tons.

A railway, 130 miles, runs from Brunei Bay into the interior, and from there to Jesselton on Gaya Bay. Borneo is now connected by cable with the outer world. There is a telegraph line from Menumbok, where the cable reaches land, to Sandakan, where there is also a telephone exchange; also a line along the railway to Jesselton and Kudat, and from Darvel Bay to Sandakan. Wireless telegraphy stations are in course of construction at Sandakan, Jesselton, Lahad Datu, and Sebatik.

At Sandakan there are agencies of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and of the National Bank of China, and the North Borneo Company transacts banking business.

The Government issues its own copper coinage (cents and half-cents); nickel coinage of 1, 2½ and 5 cents; also notes of one, five, ten, and twenty-five dollars, and of 25 and 50 cents to the extent of 400,000 dollars. Accounts are kept in dollar currency.

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Brunei.—In 1888 the neighbouring territories on the north-west coast of Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak, were placed under British protection. On January 2, 1906, by treaty, the Sultan of Brunei handed over the general administration of his State to a British Resident. The Sultan, Mohamed Jemal-ul-alam, born in 1889, succeeded his father in May, 1906. He receives an allowance of 1,400*l.* a year from State funds, and his two principal ministers 700*l.* a year each. Area about 4,000 square miles, and population estimated at 30,000. Receipts, 1912, 20,515*l.*, and expenditure, 22,395*l.* The chief town, Brunei (pop. 10,000), is built over the water on the Brunei river.

Distance from Labuan about 43 miles. Communication by steam launches regularly maintained.

British Resident.—C. Codrington.

Sarawak: Area about 42,000 square miles, coast line 400 miles, many rivers navigable. The government of part of the present territory was obtained in 1842 by Sir James Brooke from the Sultan of Brunei. Various accessions were made between 1861, 1885, and 1890. The Rajah, H.H. Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G., nephew of the late Rajah, born June 3, 1829, succeeded in 1868. Population estimated at 500,000, Malays, Dyaks, Kayans, Kenyahs, and Muruts, with Chinese and other settlers. The chief towns are the capital, Kuching, about 23 miles inland, on the Sarawak River, and Sibu, 60 miles up the Rejang River, which is navigable by large steamers. At Kuching are Church of England and Catholic missions with schools. The revenue is derived chiefly from Customs and 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 1912 was 177,548*l.*, expenditure, 145,978*l.*; 1911, revenue, 165,716*l.*; expenditure, 156,539*l.*; public debt, *nil*. Coal exists in large quantities, as well as gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, and quicksilver. In 1911, imports, 661,085*l.*; exports, 838,125*l.*; 1912, imports, 807,588*l.*;

exports, 1,011,561*l.* The exports (1912) included sago flour, 154,411*l.*; pepper, 195,169*l.*; gutta jelutong, 36,534*l.*; gutta manufactured, 207,838*l.*; and gold, 124,857*l.* The trade is mostly with Singapore. Shipping entered and cleared in the foreign trade, 1912, 116,068 tons. There are military and police forces, the former consisting of 500 Dyaks under an English army officer. Round Kuching are about 45 miles of roads besides bridle paths. There are 25 post offices (1912). The Government offices have a telephone system extending over Kuching and Upper Sarawak, but no telegraph. Distance from London, 8,700 miles; transit, 25 to 30 days. Telegrams sent by post from Singapore.

British Agent for Sarawak and British North Borneo, and High Commissioner for Brunei.—Sir Arthur Henderson Young, K.C.M.G. (Governor of the Straits Settlements).

British Consul for Sarawak and British North Borneo.—

Government Agency and Advisory Council in England.—B. Brooke, C. A. Bampfylde, H. F. Deshon, and C. H. W. Johnson, Millbank House, Westminster, London.

CEYLON.

Constitution and Government.

THE authentic history of Ceylon begins in the fifth century B.C., when an invasion of Hindus from Northern India established the *Sinhalese* dynasty. The country was developed by Tamil colonists from South India. Buddhism was introduced from India in the third century B.C., and in comparative purity is still the religion of the majority of the inhabitants.

In 1505 the Portuguese formed settlements on the west and south, which were taken from them about the middle of the next century by the Dutch. In 1795-96 the British Government annexed the foreign settlements to the Presidency of Madras; in 1798 Ceylon was erected into a separate colony. In 1815 the whole island fell under British rule.

According to the terms of the Constitution established in 1831, 1833 and 1910, the administration is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of seven members—viz., the Officer commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Controller of Revenue, the Colonial Treasurer, and two members nominated by the Governor, and a Legislative Council of 21 members, including the Executive Council, four other office-holders, and ten unofficial members, six nominated by the Governor and four elected as representing the different races and classes in the community.

Governor.—Sir Robert Chalmers, K.C.B. (appointed June 18, 1913).

Colonial Secretary.—Hon. R. E. Stubbs. (Salary 2,000*l.*)

For purposes of general administration, the island is divided into nine provinces, presided over by Government Agents, with assistants and subordinate headmen. There are three municipalities and twenty-one local boards mainly for sanitary purposes.

Area and Population.

The population for 1911 shows an increase of 15·15 per cent. on the population of 1901. The estimated population at the end of 1912 was 4,189,246, exclusive of the military and shipping. The following are the

statistics of the census of 1911 (excluding the population on the tea estates, the military, and the shipping):—

Provinces	Area: English sqr. miles	Population, 1911	
		Total	Per sq. mile
Western	1,432	1,062,176	742
Central	2,287	392,941	172
Northern	3,369	369,449	109
Southern	2,146	619,331	288
Eastern	3,848	183,317	48
North Western	3,016	419,110	139
North Central	4,068	86,276	21
Uva	3,272	144,735	44
Sabaragamuwa	1,893	315,548	167
Total . .	25,331	3,592,883	142

Total number of Europeans (including military, shipping, and estates), 8,524.

The race distribution of the population at the census of 1911 was as follows:—

—	Population 1911 (excluding the military, shipping, and estates)	Population 1911 (including the military, shipping, and estates)
Europeans	5,227	8,524[1]
Burghers	24,983	26,673
Sinhalese	2,676,921	2,715,686
Tamils	599,240	1,060,167
"Moors" (non-Malay Mohammedans) .	261,014	267,054
Malays	11,753	12,992
Veddahs (aborigines)	5,332	19,271
Others	8,413	
All races	3,592,883	4,110,367

[1] This includes 538 military and 899 shipping.

Of the 4,106,350 persons (exclusive of the military and the shipping) at the census of 1911, the occupation of 2,631,622 or 64·8 per cent. (of whom 1,096,301 were earners and 1,535,321 dependents) was returned as agriculture; 442,011 or 10·7 per cent. (191,130 earners, 250,881 dependents) industrial occupation; 323,568 or 7·9 per cent. (136,259 earners, 187,309 dependents) trade.

The population on estates, mainly consisting of immigrant Tamils from Southern India, numbered, at the census of 1911, 513,467, and formed 12·5 per cent. of the total population. Since 1901 this population has increased 16·3 per cent.

The marriage-rate in 1912 was 10·5 per 1,000 of the population, the birth-rate 33·3, and the death-rate, 32·4.

The urban population is 12·7 per cent. of the total population. The principal towns and their population, according to the census of 1911, are:—Colombo, 226,969; Galle, 40,286; Jaffna, 41,310; Kandy, 30,627.

Religion and Instruction.

The principal religious creeds were in 1912:—Buddhists, 2,474,000; Hindus, 940,000; Mohammedans, 284,000; Christians, 410,000.

Buddhism in Ceylon (unlike that in Tibet, China, and Japan) is, in its

philosophy, materialistic and atheistic, and in popular usage has a large admixture of the doctrines and practices of popular Hinduism and of the aboriginal wild tribes.

Education is under a separate Government department with a Director, an assistant Director, and a staff of Inspectors.

The number of vernacular schools in 1911 was: Government schools, 754 (attendance, 76,251 boys, and 21,841 girls); Aided schools. 1,754 (attendance, 119,659 boys and 65,972 girls); Unaided schools, 1,500 (34,375 children). There were also 239 English and Anglo-vernacular schools attended by 33,561 boys and 7,998 girls.

The total sum spent by Government on vernacular education during 1911-12 was 65,856*l.*

Education is free in vernacular schools, fees are charged in English schools. The Royal College and the Government Training College with the English school attached to it are Government institutions. The other English schools are grant-in-aid schools. The total grants to English schools in 1911 amounted to 13,593*l.* The Government also gives two scholarships of 200*l.* a year, each tenable for three years, with outfit allowances of 50*l.* each and free passages, to enable the two best students of each year to complete their course of education in England, and other scholarships are given locally. The Cambridge local examinations and certain examinations of the London University are held annually in Ceylon by arrangement. Technical education is given in the "Technical Schools" (72 students in 1911), and by means of Government scholarships tenable at Madras Engineering College. There is a Government Training College and thirty-six industrial schools.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

The law is Roman-Dutch, modified by colonial ordinances. The criminal law has been codified on the principle of the Indian Penal Code. There are a Supreme Court, police courts and courts of requests, and district courts, intermediate between the latter and the Supreme Court. Village councils deal with petty offences. In 1911–12 the number of cases instituted in the police courts and municipal magistrates' courts was 78,601. The number of "true" cases of cognisable crime in 1911 was 12,751, and the convictions and committals, 9,316. 8,538 convicted persons were sent to prison in 1911. Police force, 31 December, 1911, 2,414 of all ranks.

There is no poor law, though a few old persons receive a charitable allowance from the Government varying from Rs. 1 to Rs. 12·50 each per mensem.

Finance.

Calendar Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Financial Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1907	2,438,254	2,172,768	1910-11[1]	4,374,176	3,923,616
1908	2,371,523	2,335,470	1911-12	3,149,748	2,975,807
1909	2,622,190	2,385,960	1912-13	3,411,502	3,178,062

[1] 18 months ended 30 June, 1911.

The principal sources of revenue are (1912–13): customs, 13,388,630 Rs.; land sales, 1,712,330 Rs.; arrack, rum and toddy licences, 5,237,901 Rs.; stamps, 3,402,348 Rs.; port and harbour dues, 3,050,255 Rs.; Government railways, 15,694,869 Rs.

The principal items of expenditure are (1912–13): post and telegraphs, 2,242,144 Rs.; railway department, 7,372,832 Rs.; medical department, 3,045,601 Rs.; education, 1,839,795 Rs.; military expenditure, 1,900,273 Rs.; pensions and retired allowances, 1,589,447 Rs.; interest on loans, 4,440,818 Rs.; on public works (annually recurrent), 3,099,525 Rs.; extraordinary, 2,389,261 Rs.; public works extraordinary, chargeable to loans, 3,925,482 Rs.

The net public debt on 30 June, 1913, was 5,906,100*l.*, incurred entirely for public works, such as the construction of railways, harbour works, waterworks, etc.

Defence.

The harbour of Colombo, on the west, is protected, the colony having erected batteries of the newest forms, the Imperial Government supplying the armament. Considerable additions are being made to the defences of Colombo by the Imperial and Colonial Governments.

The establishment of British forces in Ceylon in 1913–14 was 1,282; including 927 Colonial troops. The Colonial contribution in 1913–14 was 97,000*l.*

Production and Industry.

The estimated area of the colony is 16,307,940 acres, 2,800,000 acres being under cultivation, and 660,000 acres pasture land. Of this, 644,768 acres were (1911 or 1911–12) under rice, 96,984 under other grains, 1,359 under coffee, 34,535 under cacao, 457,277 under tea, 253 under cinchona, 1,032,282 under cocoa-nuts, 44,584 under cinnamon, 14,374 under tobacco, and 184,551 under rubber. In 1912, 14,847,735 lbs. of rubber were exported, of which 8,195,768 lbs. went to the United Kingdom, 4,702,922 lbs. to the United States, and 1,949,045 lbs. to other countries. Cardamoms, coca, and camphor are also produced; cotton, mango, and various fruits and vegetables are being introduced. In 1911–12, 26,172 acres of land were alienated, the amount realised being 1,430,666 Rs. Live stock, (1911–12), 4,815 horses, 1,465,380 horned cattle, 90,394 sheep, 195,155 goats, and 86,548 pigs. There is a Government Dairy and Model Farm, possessing over 200 head of cattle, imported from Scinde. In 1911 there were roughly 450 plumbago mines. Ceylon contains also gold, monazite, thorium, and mica. Moonstones, rubies, cat's-eyes, sapphires, &c., are worked. There are 2,189 gem quarries. Native manufactures are weaving, basket work, tortoise-shell boxes, &c., earthenwares, jewellery, metal work, lacquer work, carving, &c. Manufactures on any large scale are confined to the products of agriculture.

Commerce.

Years	Imports[1]	Exports[1]	Years	Imports[1]	Exports[1]
	£	£		£	£
1907	8,621,117	8,638,000	1910	10,901,338	11,104,607
1908	8,686,127	8,678,020	1911	10,960,386	12,135,265
1909	8,918,808	9,801,316	1912	12,133,332	13,266,660

[1] Including bullion and specie.

The values of imports and exports are declared, and represent the wholesale values at the place of import or export. Declarations are subject to scrutiny and penalty. The Chamber of Commerce, as representing the trade of the island, assists by supplying the value on which a rated duty is levied. Quantities of imports are ascertained from invoices or by actual examination; of exports, from declarations and by examination of the shipping documents, shippers being liable to penalties for misstatement. The origin and destination of goods are also obtained from the shipping documents. In some cases, however, goods intended for transhipment abroad are so entered, *e.g.* to New York, *vid* London. The transit trade includes all goods transhipped direct in port, as well as goods landed into transhipment warehouses. The transit trade of Colombo has largely increased of late years.

but, as no bills of entry are required in respect of transhipment goods, the returns as to quantity are only approximately correct, and no returns as to value can be prepared.

Exports in 1912.—Cacao, 181,203*l.*; cinnamon, 189,039*l.*; coir (and manufactures), 203,727*l.*; copra, 672,175*l.*; cocoa-nut oil, 705,792*l.*; tea, 5,587,772*l.*; plumbago, 556,452*l.*; cocoa-nuts, 82,989*l.*; areca nuts, 188,313*l.*; rubber, 3,817,155*l.*

Imports in 1912.—Cotton manufactures, 903,802*l.*; rice, 3,124,503*l.*; coal and coke, 1,041,521*l.*; spirits, 131,282*l.*; sugar, raw and refined, 361,467*l.*; manures, 503,620*l.*; bullion and specie, 481,803*l.*

According to Ceylon returns the total imports from the United Kingdom in 1912 amounted to 3,399,936*l.*, and exports to 6,517,079*l.*

In 1912 (Board of Trade Returns) the value of tea imported into the United Kingdom from Ceylon was 4,172,195*l.*; in 1900, 4,096,241*l.* Other imports in 1912 were: rubber, 2,101,622*l.*; cocoa-nut oil, 328,151*l.*; nuts and kernels, 229,103*l.*; plumbago, 127,175*l.*; cocoa, 127,708*l.* The exports of United Kingdom produce to Ceylon in 1912 were cottons, 601,946*l.*; coal, 191,822*l.*; iron and steel and manufactures thereof, 350,645*l.*; machinery, 230,478*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

Shipping entered and cleared, 1912, 15,420,142 tons (British, 10,256,567 tons). On January 1, 1913, 112 sailing vessels of 8,869 tons, and 8 steamers of 766 tons net, total vessels 120 of 9,635 tons net, were registered as belonging to Ceylon.

604 miles of railway were open at the end of 1911.

In 1911–12 there were post offices, 455; money order offices, 168; telegraph offices, 116; postal packets or postcards passed through the post office, 39,715,353. 4,868 miles of telegraph wire and 4,643 miles of telephone wire; telegrams despatched 897,121.

Money and Credit.

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, Australia and China. The Ceylon Savings Bank on December 31, 1912, had 38,146 depositors, and deposits amounting to 5,380,280 Rs.; and the Post Office Savings Bank 97,347 depositors, and deposits, 3,372,473 Rs.

The weights and measures of Ceylon are the same as those of the United Kingdom. The currency consists of:—Copper: Ceylon 1-cent and ½-cent pieces, 6¼ cents being equivalent to 1*d.* English. Nickel: Ceylon 5-cent piece. Silver: Indian rupee (=100 cents), equivalent (by Ordinance No. 6 of 1903) to 1*s.* 4*d.* English; and Ceylon 50-cent, 25-cent, and 10-cent pieces. Gold: British sovereigns, which are legal tender at Rs. 15 to the sovereign. Ceylon Government currency notes of Rs. 1,000, 100, 50, 10, and 5. On June 30, 1912, the value of currency notes in circulation was 21,146,720 Rs.

Dependency.

The **Maldive Islands**, 400 miles west of Ceylon, are governed by an elected Sultan, who resides in the island of Male, and pays a yearly tribute to the Ceylon Government. Next to the Sultan is 1st Wazir, or Prime Minister, then the Fandiari, the head priest or judge, and besides them 6 Wazirs or Ministers of State. The Maldives are a group of 12 coral islets (atolls), richly clothed with cocoa-nut palms, and yielding millet, fruit, and edible nuts. Population about 50,000 Mohammedans. The people are civilised, and are great navigators and traders.

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Christmas Island. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

CYPRUS.

High Commissioner.—Major Sir H. J. Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B., appointed 1911; salary, 3,000*l.* *Chief Secretary.*—Captain C. W. J. Orr, late R.A. (800*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 with the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople, June 4, 1878. The British High Commissioner is assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of the Chief Secretary, the King's Advocate, the Treasurer. The Legislature consists of eighteen members, six being office holders—the Chief Secretary, the King's Advocate, the Treasurer, the Chief Medical Officer, the Commissioner of Nicosia and the Principal Forest Officer—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 'Verghis.' Municipal councils exist in the principal towns, elected practically by all resident householders and ratepayers. Those eligible to the council must be voters rated upon property of the annual value of from 10*l.* to 20*l.*, according to population.

Area 3,584 square miles. Population, Census 1911:—189,383 males, 134.725 females; total, 274,108 (including 144 military population). Mohammedans 56,428; Christians (Greek Church), 214,480; others, 8,200. Inhabitants per square mile, 76·48. Estimated population, December 31, 1912, 282,388 exclusive of military.

The principal towns are Nicosia (the capital), 16,052; Larnaca, 9,262; Limasol, 10,302; Famagusta and Varoshia, 5,327; Paphos and Ktima, 3,435; Kyrenia, 1,726. There are six administrative districts named after these towns.

Besides elementary schools there are (1912–13) a gymnasium, 4 'Greek high schools' for boys and a 'high school' for girls, one for Greek-Christians, and one for Moslems. The Government contributed (1912–13) 12,400*l.* to education. Total expenditure on education, 48,192*l.* Total number of elementary schools in 1912–13, 605 (193 Moslem and 412 Christian); teachers, 721. Total enrolment 32,887, comprising 5,929 Moslems, 26,727 Greek-Christian, 99 Armenians and 132 Maronites. There are 8 weekly newspapers in Greek and 1 in Turkish.

The law courts consist of (1) a supreme court of civil and criminal appeal; (2) six assize courts, having unlimited criminal jurisdiction; (3) six district courts, having limited criminal jurisdiction and unlimited civil jurisdiction; (4) six magisterial courts with summary jurisdiction; (5) ten village judges' courts. In all, except supreme court, native (Christian and Mohammedan) judges take part. In the year 1912–13 the number of offences was 9,753; there were 27 murders and 15 cases of attempts to murder. The number of persons committed to prison in 1911–12, 4,341; in 1912–13, 4,214. Strength of police force, March 31, 1913, 25 officers, and 750 men; total, 775.

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

—	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue .	303,477	309,774	286,848	319,572	334,685
Expenditure .	244,061	251,264	251,521	235,256	258,661

Chief sources of revenue, 1912–13:—Tithes, 99,639*l.*; excise, 47,600*l.*; customs, 54,095*l.*; sheep, goat, and pig taxes, 13,545*l.*; verghis, 30,300*l.*; court receipts and stamps, 13,502*l.*; port dues, &c., 12,957*l.*; railway, 12,370*l.* Customs revenue 1909–10, 48,842*l.*; 1910–11, 43,518*l.*; 1911–12, 48,122*l.*; 1912–13, 54,095*l.*

Public debt, 269,227*l.*, for harbour, railways, and irrigation. A sum of 92,800*l.* (not included above) is payable annually to the Sublime Porte under the convention of 1878. Annual grant from imperial funds to revenue (not included above), 1909–10, 50,000*l.*; 1910–11, 40,000*l.*; 1911–12, 50,000*l.*; 1912–13, 50,000*l.*

Cyprus is essentially agricultural. Chief products in 1912: wheat, 2,220,000 bushels; barley, 1,750,000 bushels; vetches, 190,000 bushels; oats, 390,000 bushels; olives, cotton. Grapes are produced in large quantities. Other products are carobs, fruit, linseed, silk, cheese, wool, hides, and (by the Department of Agriculture) origanum oil. In 1912 there were 60,353 cattle, 40,424 pigs, 69,832 horses, mules and asses, 259,742 sheep and 254,054 goats. One-third of cultivable land is under cultivation. There are irrigation works for the storage and distribution of rain-water. The Forest Department is working towards re-afforestation of denuded districts. Sponge fisheries are successfully carried on. Gypsum, terra umbra and marble are found in abundance; mining for copper has commenced; asbestos is mined.

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

—	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	£	£	£	£	£
Merchandise:—					
Imports . .	567,444	580,593	493,475	547,772	602,345
Exports . .	588,902	449,950	511,841	626,557	728,988
Bullion and specie:					
Imports . .	51,610	27,558	95,638	88,416	104,692
Exports . .	64,687	70,867	139,227	76,246	60,427
Shipping entered	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
and cleared .	955,859	785,034	742,584	758,502	644,363

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

Chief imports, 1912:—Flour, 18,557*l.*; sugar, 29,741*l.*; tobacco leaf, 21,188*l.*; timber and firewood, 26,700*l.*; petroleum, 14,110*l.*; cotton yarn, thread, and piece goods, 126,435*l.*; woollen manufactures, 30,054*l.*; haberdashery and millinery, 14,082*l.*; machinery, 18,666*l.*; leather and leather manufactures, 37,364*l.*; soap, 16,176*l.* Imports of specie, 103,824*l.* Chief exports, 1912:—Animals, 79,082*l.*; carobs, 251,750*l.*; barley, 60,882*l.*; raisins, 31,940*l.*; wine, 45,355*l.*; cotton, 40,085*l.*; silk cocoons, 20,026*l.*; wool, 11,362*l.*; hides and skins, 11,771*l.* Exports of specie, 60,427*l.*

Imports from United Kingdom, inclusive of specie, in 1912, 169,277*l.* Exports to United Kingdom, inclusive of specie, in 1912, 242,255*l.*

The Imperial Ottoman Bank and the Bank of Athens have establishments in the island. The Savings Bank (begun in 1903) had, at the end of 1912, 202 depositors, with 4,355*l.* to their credit. Coins current—English, gold; Cyprus, silver; copper piastres, half piastre and quarter piastre pieces (9 piastres = one shilling). Turkish weights and measures current.

There are 746 miles of good carriage road, exclusive of village roads; 240 miles of telegraph lines; cable connects with Alexandria. A railway from Famagusta (where harbour works have been completed) to Morphou (61 miles) is open for traffic. Total number of letters, postcards, newspapers, book-packets, and parcels delivered in Cyprus, 1912–13: local, 1,061,701; received from abroad, 711,621; posted for foreign countries, 609,285.

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HONG KONG.

Constitution and Government.

THE Crown Colony of Hong Kong was ceded by China to Great Britain in January, 1841; the cession was confirmed by the treaty of Nanking, in August, 1842; and the charter bears date April 5, 1843. Hong Kong is the great centre for British commerce with China and Japan, and a military and naval station of first-class importance.

The administration is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the General Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Registrar General, and the Director of Public Works (the last two being special appointments), and two unofficial members. There is also a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, and composed of the General Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Director of Public Works, the Captain-Superintendent of Police, the Registrar General (the last three being special appointments), and six unofficial members—viz., four nominated by the Crown (two of whom are Chinese), one nominated by the Chamber of Commerce, and one by the Justices of the Peace.

Governor—Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G. Appointed 1912. Salary 6,000*l.*

Area and Population.

Hong Kong is situated at the mouth of the Canton River, about 90 miles south of Canton. The island is an irregular and broken ridge, stretching nearly east and west about 11 miles, its breadth from 2 to 5 miles, and its area rather more than 29 square miles; separated from the mainland by a narrow strait, the Lyeemoon Pass, about half a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Kowloon, on the mainland, was ceded to Great Britain by treaty in 1861, and now forms part of Hong Kong. The city of Victoria extends for upwards of five miles along the southern shore of the beautiful harbour. By a convention signed at Peking on June 9, 1898, there was leased to Great Britain for 99 years a portion of Chinese territory mainly agricultural, together with the waters of Mirs Bay and Deep Bay and the island of Lan-tao. Its area is 376 square miles, with about 91,000 inhabitants, exclusively Chinese.

The population of Hong Kong, excluding the Military and Naval establishments (4,463 and 2,513 respectively), and that portion of the new territory outside New Kowloon, was, according to the 1911 census, as follows:—

—	Male	Female	Total
Chinese	242,455	111,732	354,187
European and American	4,446	3,628	8,074
Other nationalities	2,774	1,110	3,884
Total	249,675	116,470	366,145

The population of the New Territories (exclusive of New Kowloon) was 90,594 at the 1911 census, making a total population of 456,739.

Of the coloured civil population at the census of 1911, 2,012 were Indians, 958 were Japanese, and 444,664 were Chinese. These figures include the whole

of the New Territories. Of the resident white population nearly one-half is British and one-third is Portuguese. A considerable proportion of the military strength consists of Indian troops.

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

Year	Births	Deaths	Births per 1,000 [1]	Deaths per 1,000 [1]
1908	1,412	9,271	4·2	27·5
1909	1,412	7,267	4·4	21·1
1910	1,533	7,639	4·3	21·8
1911	1,768	7,748	4·7	20·7
1912	2,671	9,682	7·1	25·7

[1] Birth and death rates are calculated only on the population of Hong Kong and Kowloon, there being no jurisdiction by the sanitary authorities over the New Territories (except New Kowloon).

In 1908 the number of Chinese emigrants was 71,081, and the number of immigrants 157,809; in 1909, 77,430 and 144,821; in 1910, 111,058 and 149,564; in 1911, 135,565 and 149,894; and in 1912, 122,657 and 163,248 respectively.

Instruction.

The more important Government schools of the Colony are staffed wholly or partly by English teachers. They include Queen's College, average attendance 555 boys, mostly Chinese; the Kowloon and Victoria schools, for children of both sexes of British parentage, average attendance 52 and 47 respectively; the Belilios Girls' School, average attendance 411; three English Schools for Chinese boys, average attendance 720. There are 61 schools (mainly denominational) which receive grants from Government and are subject to Government inspection, average attendance 4,309 in 1912. The total expenditure on the above schools in 1912 was 201,657 dollars.

There is a police school with about 504 pupils, (36 British, 220 Indian, 248 Chinese) for 1912, and about 312 unaided schools with about 9,764 pupils.

A Technical Institute maintained by the local Government was started in 1906; number of pupils in 1912, 421.

The Hong Kong University was formally opened in March, 1912, and the first session commenced in the following September, with over 70 students. Faculties of Medicine, Engineering and Arts have been established, and there is a large staff of British professors and lecturers.

Justice and Crime.

There are Courts of Justice consisting of a Supreme Court, the second court or Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and a third court or Appeal Court, a police magistrate's court, and a marine magistrate's court. In 1912, 1,867 were committed to Victoria gaol for criminal offences; in 1911, 1,256. The daily average of prisoners in gaol was 701 in 1912, and 595 in 1911. There is a police force in the colony numbering 1,173 men, of whom 164 are European, 462 Indians, and 547 Chinese.

Finance.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony were as follows in five years. The dollar of Hong Kong is of variable value; for 1908 and 1909

it is here taken at 1s. 8¾d., for 1910, at 1s. 9½d., for 1911 at 1s. 9¾d., and for 1912 at 2s.:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1908	527,760	685,569
1909	573,319	549,780
1910	609,076	604.372
1911	679,436	641,369
1912	818,069	720,254

The revenue is derived chiefly from land, taxes, licences, quarry rent, liquor duties, 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 1912, 3,137,428 dols. (313,743*l.*).

Public debt, 341,800*l.*, raised in 1887 and 1893 for public works. Another loan, 1,143,933*l.* in Inscribed Stock at 3½ per cent., was raised in 1906 for purposes of railway construction. On December 31, 1912, the assets of the colony exceeded its liabilities by 2,805,129 dols. (280,513*l.*).

Defence.

The military contribution payable to the Imperial Government was 1,389,157 dols. (138,916*l.*) for 1912. The volunteer corps cost 32,195 dols. (3,219*l.*) for 1912. Hong Kong is the headquarters of the China Squadron.

Industry, Commerce and Shipping.

The chief industries of Hong Kong are cotton-spinning, sugar-refining, ship-building and repairing, rope-making, the manufacture of cement, and now brewing, and the manufacture of knit goods. Deep-sea fishing is important, especially for the New Territories.

The commerce of Hong Kong is chiefly with Great Britain (about one-half of the total imports and exports), India, Australia, the United States, and Germany. Hong Kong is a free port (except as regards the importation of intoxicating liquor), and there are no official returns of trade, but only mercantile estimates, according to which the imports average four, and the exports 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 trade between Hong Kong and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for five years is given as follows:—

—	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (consignments) into Gt. Britain from Hong Kong	455,674	596,402	734,628	841,616	676,293
Exports of British Produce to Hong Kong .	3,567,350	3,617,728	2,789,328	3,530,762	4,358,902

The principal items of trade for 5 years are given as follows:—

—	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Imports (consignments) into United Kingdom:	£	£	£	£	£
Sugar and preserved ginger	59,952	60,629	50,108	63,882	71,043
Silk, all sorts .	132,277	170,906	160,116	169,270	123,548
Drugs . .	41,304	28,797	29,525	29,124	72,083
Feathers .	62,118	43,108	51,177	43,171	59,200
Exports from United Kingdom:					
Cottons, yarns.	1,303,016	1,962,213	1,873,515	1,371,018	1,621,373
Woollens .	258,804	316,433	403,663	291,028	505,833
Iron, and iron & steel manufactures .	271,020	225,935	243,382	210,525	229,976
Machinery .	164,643	90,048	90,848	65,785	81,966
Tobacco . .	112,104	135,004	143,365	114,191	145,864

The registered shipping (Dec., 1912) consisted of 74 sailing vessels of 15,033 tons and 119 steamers of 37,817 tons; total tonnage, 52,850; 23,665 vessels, including 13,183 junks and 1,976 (s/z) steam-launches, representing altogether 12,170,035 tons, entered in 1912, and 22,987 vessels including 12,459 junks, and 2,005 (s/z) steam-launches, representing 12,100,365 tons, cleared in 1912. The number of fishing and other boats frequenting the harbour and bays of Hong Kong in 1912 may be estimated at 19,000.

There is an electric tramway of 9¼ miles, and a cable tramway connecting The Peak district with the lower levels of Victoria. The British section of the Hong Kong-Canton Railway was begun in 1907, and opened to traffic on 1st October, 1910. The branch line from Fanling to Sha Tau Kok was completed and opened to traffic in April, 1912.

Money and Credit.

The British banking institutions in the Colony are the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, whose head office is at Hong Kong, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. There are also several foreign banks.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The currency of the Colony consists of the notes of the above-mentioned banks, and of British, Hong Kong, and Mexican dollars, besides subsidiary coins. The British Dollar is of 416 grains of silver 900 fine, as compared with 417·74 grains of 902·7 fineness of the Mexican dollar.

Subsidiary coins are 50 cent pieces (209·52 grains 800 fine), 20 cent pieces (83·81 grains 800 fine), 10 cent pieces (41·90 grains 800 fine), 5 cent pieces (20·95 grains 800 fine), and 1 cent copper pieces of 115·75 grains of copper or mixed metal.

The circulation of foreign copper coin was prohibited in 1912, and similar action is being taken with regard to foreign silver and nickel coins and bank notes.

Weights and Measures are:

The *Tael*	=	1⅓ oz. avoirdupois.
,, *Picul*	=	133⅓ lbs.
,, *Catty*	=	1⅓ ,, ,,
,, *Chek*	=	14⅔ inches.
,, *Cheung*	=	12 3/16 feet.

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

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INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES.

India, as defined by Parliament (52 and 53 Vict. c. 63, s. 18), comprises all that part of the great Indian Peninsula which is directly or indirectly under British rule or protection. In a popular sense it includes also certain countries such as Nepal, which are beyond that area, but whose relations with India are a concern of the Foreign Department of the Government whose agent resides in the country concerned. These countries will be found included in the third part of the Year-Book among Foreign Countries. The term British India includes only the districts subject to British law, and does not include native States. The term is so used, unless otherwise stated, in the tables, &c., that follow. The symbol Rx. stands for ten rupees. Rx. 1 = Rs. 10.

Government and Constitution.

The present form of government of the Indian empire is established by the Government of India Act, 1858 (21 & 22 Vict. cap. 106), and some others passed in the next few years, of which the Indian Councils Act, 1861, is important. By the 1858 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. 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 and not more than fourteen members, appointed for seven years by the Secretary of State. 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 five years previous to their appointment. 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 to conduct the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the government of India. The expenditure of the revenues of India, both in India and elsewhere, is subject to the control of the Secretary of State in Council, and no appropriation can be made without the concurrence of a majority of votes of the Council, which meets at least once a week, five being a quorum. 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 in matters of internal policy where the Government of India have addressed the India Office in a 'secret' despatch, the Secretary of State may act on his own authority. The Secretary of State regulates the transaction of business.

The supreme executive authority in India is vested in the Governor-General in Council, often styled the Government of India. The Governor-General, or Viceroy, is appointed by the Crown, and usually holds office for five years. The Capital of the Empire and the seat of government was moved from Calcutta to Delhi in 1912, the latter being formed into a separate territory under a Chief Commissioner.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.—The Right Hon. Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., born 1858. Raised to peerage 1910. After filling other posts in the diplomatic service, was Ambassador at St. Petersburg, 1904–06; permanent head of Foreign Office, 1906–10; present appointment, November, 1910.

The salary of the Governor-General is Rs. 2,50,800 (16,720*l.*) a year.

The following is a list of the Governors-General of India, with the dates of their assumption of office:—

Warren Hastings	1774	Earl (Marquis) of Dalhousie	1848
Sir John Macpherson	1785	Lord Canning	1856
Earl (Marquis) Cornwallis	1786	Earl of Elgin	1862
Sir John Shore (Lord Teignmouth)	1793	Sir John (Lord) Lawrence	1864
Marquis Wellesley	1798	Earl of Mayo	1869
Marquis Cornwallis	1805	Lord (Earl of) Northbrook	1872
Sir Geo. H. Barlow	1805	Lord (Earl) Lytton	1876
Earl of Minto	1807	Marquis of Ripon	1880
Earl of Moira (Marquis of Hastings)	1813	Earl (Marquis) of Dufferin	1884
Earl of Amherst	1823	Marquis of Lansdowne	1888
Lord W. C. Bentinck	1828	Earl of Elgin	1894
Lord Auckland	1836	Lord Curzon of Kedleston	1899
Lord Ellenborough	1842	Earl of Minto	1905
Sir H. (Lord) Hardinge	1844	Lord Hardinge of Penshurst	1910

Until 1834 these were Governors-General of Fort William in Bengal, not of India.

The Council of the Governor-General consists at present of six ordinary members, and the Commander-in-Chief, who is an extraordinary member. The ordinary members are appointed by the Crown, and usually hold office for five years. There are ten departments—Home, Foreign, Finance, Army, Public Works, Revenue and Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, Legislative, Education, and Railways. At the head of each, except the Railway Department, is one of the secretaries to the Government of India. The President of the Railway Board is the head of the Railway Department and he is authorised to act as if he were a Secretary to the Government of India. Each department, 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.

The Council is expanded into a legislative council by the addition of other members nominated by the Viceroy or elected under the Indian Councils Act, 1909. The Legislative Council now consists of 68 members, 36 being official and 32 non-official, special provision being made for the representation of Mahomadans. A Governor or a 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 King in any part of the world. The proceedings in the Legislative Council are public.

As the result of administrative changes in 1912, India is now divided into fifteen provinces as follows :—

Madras: *Governor*, Rt. Hon. Baron Pentland of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E. (1912); salary, Rs. 120,000 per year. Area, 142,000 square miles; population, at 1911 census, nearly 41½ millions, mainly Hindus.

Bombay: *Governor*, Rt. Hon. Baron Willingdon of Ratton, G.C.I.E. (April, 1913); salary, Rs. 120,000 per year. Area, 123,000 square miles; population in 1911, over 19½ millions, mainly Hindus.

Bengal: *Governor*, Rt. Hon. Baron Carmichael of Skirling, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G. (1912); salary, Rs. 120,000 per year. The province was reconstituted from April 1, 1912, and has an area of 78,700 square miles, and a population (1911 census) of nearly 45½ millions, mainly Hindus and Mahomadans in almost equal proportions.

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh: *Lieut.-Governor*, Sir J. S. Meston, K.C.S.I. (1912); salary, Rs. 100,000 per year. Area, over 107,000 square miles, and population at 1911 census, over 47 millions (over 40 million Hindus and over 6½ million Mahomadans).

The Punjab: *Lieut.-Governor*, Sir M. F. O'Dwyer, K.C.S.I. (May, 1913); salary, Rs. 100,000 per year. Area, 99,000 square miles; population (1911), over 19 millions (10 million Mahomadans, 6½ million Hindus, and 2 million Sikhs).

Burma: *Lieut.-Governor*, Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt., K.C.S.I. (1910); salary, Rs. 100,000 per year. Area, nearly 231,000 square miles; population (1911), over 12 millions, mainly Buddhists.

Bihar and Orissa: *Lieut.-Governor*, Sir Charles Stuart Bayley, K.C.S.I., I.S.O. (1912); salary, Rs. 100,000 per year. The province was constituted from April 1, 1912, out of Bengal, and contains the three great sub-provinces of Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. Area, over 83,000 square miles; and population (1911), nearly 34½ millions, mainly Hindus.

Central Provinces and Berar: *Chief Commissioner*, Sir B. Robertson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (1912); salary, Rs. 62,000 per year. Area, nearly 100,000 square miles; population (1911) nearly 14 millions, mainly Hindus.

Assam: *Chief Commissioner*, Sir Archdale Earle, K.C.I.E. (1912); salary, Rs. 62,000 per year. The province was separated from Eastern Bengal and reconstituted from April 1, 1912. Area, 53,000 square miles; population (1911), nearly 6¾ millions, over half being Hindus, and over a quarter Mahomadans.

N.W. Frontier Province: *Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General*: Lt.-Colonel Sir G. O. Roos-Keppel, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (1908); salary, Rs. 54,000 per year. Area, 13,400 square miles; population (1911) nearly 2¼ millions, mainly Mahomadans.

Ajmer-Merwara: *Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner*, Sir E. G. Colvin, K.C.S.I. (1905); salary, Rs. 48,000 per year. Area, 2,700 square miles; population (1911), about 500,000, mainly Hindus.

Coorg: *Chief Commissioner*, Lt.-Col. Sir H. Daly, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (1910); salary, Rs. 48,000 per year. Area, 1,580 square miles; population (1911), 175,000, mainly Hindus.

Baluchistan: *Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner*, Lt.-Col. J. Ramsay, C.S.I., C.I.E. (1911); salary, Rs. 48,000 per year. Area, over 54,000 square miles; population (1911), over 400,000, mainly Mahomadans.

Delhi: *Chief Commissioner*, W. M. Hailey, C.I.E. (1912); salary, Rs. 36,000 per year. The province was constituted from October 1, 1912, and consists of a small enclave in the Punjab. Area, 557 square miles; population (1911), about 390,000.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands: *Chief Commissioner and Superintendent of Port Blair*, Lt.-Col. M. W. Douglas, C.I.E. (1913); salary, Rs. 36,000 per year. Area, 3,140 square miles; population (1911), 26,000.

The Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal are appointed by the Crown, and each of them has an executive council, consisting of two members of the Indian Civil Service, and an Indian member, appointed by the Crown, and, under the Indian Councils Act, 1909, the Secretary of State may increase the number to four, of whom two at least must have been in the service of the Crown in India for at least twelve years. Under the Government of India Act, 1912, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa also has an executive council. The Lieutenant-Governors are appointed by the Governor-General, with the approval of the Crown; the Chief Commissioners by the Governor-General in Council. Appointments to local governments are customarily for a term of 5 years.

The Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, the four Lieutenant-Governors, and the Chief Commissioner of Assam, have legislative councils of their own, and one has been sanctioned (1913) for the Central Provinces (under the Government of India Act, 1912). The Legislative Councils of the provinces are constituted as follows: Madras, 48 members (20 official, 26 unofficial, 2 experts); Bombay, 48 (18 official, 28 unofficial, 2 experts); Bengal, 53 (19 official, 32 unofficial, 2 experts); United Provinces, 46 (20 official, 27 unofficial, 2 experts); Bihar and Orissa, 44 (18 official, 25 un-

official, 1 expert); Punjab, 26 (10 official, 14 unofficial, 2 experts); Burma, 17 (6 official, 9 unofficial, 2 experts); Assam, 26 (9 official, 15 unofficial, 2 experts).

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. There are 267 of such districts in British India.

The control which the Supreme Government exercises over the Native States varies considerably in degree; but they are all governed by the native princes, ministers, or councils under the political supervision 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 any degree of control in case of misgovernment. Within these limits the more important chiefs are autonomous in their own territories. Some, but not all of them, are required to pay an annual fixed tribute. The total number of Native States is between 690 and 700, ranging from Hyderabad, with an area of over 82,000 square miles and a population of over 13 millions, to small States consisting of only a few villages.

Local Government.

There were at the end of 1911–12, 714 municipalities, with a population of about 17 millions. The total number of members of the municipal bodies was 9,642, of whom 4,890 were elected. The municipal bodies have the care and lighting of the roads, water supply, drainage, sanitation, medical relief, vaccination, and education, particularly primary education; they impose taxes, enact bye-laws, make improvements, and spend money, with the sanction of the Provincial Government. Their aggregate income in 1911–12 was about 5,000,000*l.* exclusive of loans, sales of securities, and other extraordinary receipts amounting to 3,600,000*l.* The aggregate expenditure was 4,840,000*l.* excluding extraordinary and debt expenditure of 3,560,000*l.* The net amount of debt in 1912 was 9,600,000*l.* By the Local Self-Government Acts of 1883-84, 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 Indians, and in many committees all the members are Indians. For rural tracts, except in Burma, there are district (198, with 5,013 members, 2,366 being elected in 1911–12) and local (533, with 7,865 members, 3,414 being elected in 1911–12) boards, which are in charge of roads, district schools, markets, public health institutions, &c. Their aggregate income in 1911–12, excluding debt items, was about 3,430,000*l.*, and expenditure (excluding debt items), 3,300,000*l.*

Area and Population.

A. Progress and Present Position of the Population.

The population in the following table is in millions and two decimals.

British Territory.

Year	Area in sq. mls.	Population (millions)	Year	Area in sq. mls.	Population (millions)
1861	856,000	196·00	1891	964,993	221·38
1871	860,000	195·84	1901	1,097,901	231·60
1881	875,186	199·20	1911	1,093,074	244·27

Here follow the leading details of the census of March 15, 1901, and that of March 10, 1911:—

British Provinces	Area in square miles (1911)	Population in 1911	Population in 1901	Increase or Decrease 1901–1911	Pop. per sq. mile 1911
Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	501,395	476,912	+ 24,483	185
Andamans and Nicobars	3,143	26,459	24,649	+ 1,810	8
Baluchistan	53,015	6,713,635	5,841,878	+ 871,757	127
Bengal	54,228	414,412	382,106	+ 32,306	8
Bihar and Orissa	78,699	45,483,077	42,141,477	+ 3,341,600	578
Bihar	88,181	34,490,084	33,242,783	+ 1,247,301	415
Orissa	42,361	23,752,969	23,360,212	+ 392,757	561
Chota Nagpur	13,743	5,131,753	4,982,142	+ 149,611	373
Bombay (Presidency)	27,077	5,605,362	4,900,429	+ 704,933	207
Bombay	123,059	19,672,642	18,559,650	+ 1,112,992	160
Sind	75,993	16,113,042	15,304,766	+ 808,276	212
Aden	46,986	3,513,435	3,210,910	+ 302,525	75
Burma	80	46,165	43,974	+ 2,191	577
Central Provinces and Berar	230,839	12,115,217	10,490,624	+ 1,624,593	52
Central Provinces	99,823	13,916,308	11,971,452	+ 1,944,856	139
Berar	82,057	10,859,146	9,217,436	+ 1,641,710	132
Coorg	17,766	3,057,162	2,754,016	+ 303,146	172
Madras	1,582	174,976	180,607	− 5,631	111
North-West Frontier Province [1]	142,330	41,405,404	38,229,654	+ 3,175,750	291
Punjab	13,418	2,196,933	2,041,534	+ 155,399	164
United Provinces	99,779	19,974,956	20,330,337	− 355,381	200
Agra	107,267	47,182,044	47,692,277	− 510,233	440
Oudh	83,109	34,624,040	34,859,109	− 235,069	417
	24,158	12,558,004	12,833,168	− 275,164	520
Total Provinces	1,093,074	244,267,542	231,605,940	+ 12,661,602	223

[1] Districts and Administered Territories.

In 1901 the population consisted of 117,653,127 males and 113,952,813 females; in 1911, of 124,873,691 males and 119,393,851 females.

The following Native States are more or less under the control of the Indian Government.

State or Agency	Area in square miles 1911	Population 1911	Population 1901	Increase or Decrease 1901-1911	Pop. per sq. mile 1911
Assam State (Manipur)	8,456	346,222	284,465	+ 61,757	41
Baluchistan States	80,410	420,291	428,640	− 8,349	5
Baroda State	8,182	2,032,798	1,952,692	+ 80,106	248
Bengal States	5,393	822,565	740,299	+ 82,266	153
Bihar and Orissa States	28,648	3,945,209	3,314,474	+ 630,735	138
Bombay States	63,864	7,411,675	6,908,559	+ 503,116	116
Central India Agency	77,367	9,356,980	8,497,805	+ 859,175	121
Central Provinces States	31,174	2,117,002	1,631,140	+ 485,862	68
Hyderabad State	82,698	13,374,676	11,141,142	+ 2,233,534	162
Kashmir State	84,432	3,158,126	2,905,578	+ 252,548	37
Madras States	10,549	4,811.841	4,188,086	+ 623,755	456
Cochin	1,361	918,110	812,025	+ 106,085	675
Travancore	7,594	3,428,975	2,952,157	+ 476,818	452
Mysore State	29,475	5,806,193	5,589,399	+ 266,794	197
N.W. Frontier Province (Agencies & Tribal areas)	25,500	1,622,094	83,962	+ 1,538,132	64
Punjab States	36,551	4,212,794	4,424,398	− 211,604	115
Rajputana Agency	128,987	10,530,432	9,853,366	+ 677,066	82
Sikkim State	2,818	87,920	59,014	+ 28,906	31
United Provinces States	5,079	832,036	802,097	+ 29,939	164
Total States	709,583	70,888,854	62,755,116	+ 8,133,738	100
Total India	1,802,657	315,156,396	294,361,056	+20,795,340	175

Baroda.—This consists of five or six larger, and a considerable number of smaller separate areas. Ruler, H.H. Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar, G.C.S.I. There is an executive council of the principal officers of State, and, since 1908, a legislative council of 17 members. Educational policy is progressive, and education is largely free and compulsory. The annual revenue is approximately 1,100,000*l.*

Central India Agency.—This includes some 150 Native States. The bulk of the population are Hindus. The Indian Government is represented by an Agent at Indore, and under him are Residents at Gwalior and Indore, and Political Agents for Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand, Bhopal, Bhopawar, and Malwa. The territories of the different States are much divided and intermingled, and their political relations with the Indian Government and with one another are very varied. Most chiefs exercise authority through a Diwan or Minister. Education is progressing, but varies greatly in different States. The annual revenue of the whole group is approximately 2,500,000*l.*

Hyderabad.—Nizam, H.H. Sir Usman Ali Khan, G.C.S.I. This is the largest and most populous of the internal states. The administration is carried on, subject to the order of the Nizam, by a Minister and four Assistant Ministers. A Legislative Council was established in 1893, and consists of about 20 members. The British Government is represented by a Resident. The bulk of the population are Hindus, but the ruling family is Mohammedan. European officers and experts control and supervise some of the more important branches of administration. The annual revenue is approximately 3,000,000*l.*

Kashmir.—This state occupies most of the northernmost portion of India, and is administered by the Maharaja, H.H. Sir Partab Singh, G.C.S.I.,

with the assistance of ministers, the Indian Government being represented by a Resident at Srinagar. The annual revenue is approximately 750,000*l.* The bulk of the population are Mohammedans, though the ruling family is Hindu.

Mysore.—Maharaja, H.H. Sir Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I. The administration is carried on under him by the Diwan or Prime Minister, assisted by two Councillors. The Indian Government is represented by a Resident. There is a Representative Assembly dating from 1881, elected by the leading ryots, merchants, and local bodies. It meets for a few days annually for discussion, but has no powers. A Legislative Council was formed in 1907 consisting of from 13 to 18 members. The bulk of the population are Hindus. The education system is on a high level. In 1911–12 there were 2,567 public colleges and schools and 1,911 private schools, with a total of 124,000 boys and 25,000 girls on the rolls. Primary education was made free in all schools in 1908. The annual revenue is approximately 1,600,000*l.*

North West Frontier Province.—Only about one-third of this is British territory, lying along the Punjab border. Between this and the Afghan frontier is the tribal territory. The British Government exercises the minimum of interference. The region is divided into a Residency—Waziristan—and four Political Agencies: Northern Waziristan, the Kurram, the Khyber, and Dir, Swat, and Chitral. Only in the last can anything approaching an organised State be said to exist. Free primary education was introduced in April, 1912.

Rajputana Agency.—Rajputana includes 21 Native States surrounding the British province of Ajmer-Merwara. The Indian Government is represented by an Agent at Abu, and under him are three Residents (for Mewar, Jaipur, and W. Rajputana), and two Political Agents (for E. Rajputana and Haraoti). The bulk of the population are Hindus. The administration varies considerably from State to State, but generally the central authority is in the hands of the chief, who is usually assisted by a Council or by a Diwan or Kamdar. Education is generally backward. The approximate annual revenue of the whole of the States is about 2,500,000*l.*

(Baluchistan and Sikkim are dealt with elsewhere.)

The following are further details concerning some of the larger Native States:—

States	Area in square miles	Population 1911	Approximate Annual Revenue £	Ruling Family
Jammu & Kashmir	84,432	3,158,126	750,000	Dogra Rájput (Hindu)
Rájputána States:	128,987	10,530,432	2,539,000	—
Alwar	3,141	791,688	232,000	Naruka Rájput (Hindu)
Bharatpur	1,982	558,785	210,000	Ját (Hindu)
Bikaner	23,315	700,983	220,000	Rathor Rájput (Hindu)
Bundi	2,220	218,730	46,000	Chauhan (Hara) Rájput (Hindu)
Dholpur	1,155	263,188	80,000	Ját (Hindu)
Jaipur	15,579	2,636,647	533,000	Kachhwaha Rájput (Hindu)

States	Area in square miles	Population 1911	Approximate Annual Revenue £	Ruling Family
Jaisalmer	16,062	88,311	14,000	JadonBhati Rájput (Hindu)
Jodhpur (Marwar)	34,963	2,057,553	440,000	Rathor Rájput (Hindu)
Karauli	1,242	146,587	40,000	Jadon Rájput (Hindu)
Kotah	5,684	639,089	224,000	Hara Rájput (Hindu)
Tonk	2,553	303,181	130,000	Pathan, *M.*
Udaipur (Mewar)	12,756	1,293,776	176,000	Sisodiya Rájput (Hindu)
Central India States	77,367	9,356,980	2,497,000	—
Bhopal	6,902	730,383	200,000	Afghán, *M.*
Gwalior	25,107	3,093,082	905,000	Mahrátta (Hindu)
Indore	9,469	1,004,561	420,000	Ditto
Rewa	13,000	1,514,843	187,000	Bhagel Rájput (Hindu)
Bombay States	63,864	7,411,675	2,900,000	—
Cutch	7,616[1]	513,429	167,000	Jadeja Rájput (Hindu)
Kolhapur (including feudatory Jagins)	3,217	833,441	382,000	Kshatriya (Hindu)
Khairpur (Sind)	6,050	223,788	100,000	*M.*
Junagarh	3,284	434,222	190,000	—
Navanagar	3,791	349,400	151,000	—
Bhavnagar	2,860	441,367	287,000	—
Madras States	10,084	4,811,841	1,139,000	—
Travancore	7,129	3,428,975	761,000	Kshatriya (Hindu)
Cochin	1,361	918,110	254,000	Ditto
Banganapalle	255	39,344	17,000	Shiah, *M.*
Pudukkottai	1,178	411,886	101,000	Kallar (Hindu)
Sandur	161	13,526	6,000	Mahrallah(Hindu)
Central Prov. States	31,174	2,117,002	154,000	—
Bastar	13,062	433,310	24,000	Kshatriya (Hindu)
Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam States	45,941	5,226,954	622,000	—
Cooch Behar	1,307	592,952	164,000	Kshatriya (Brahmo)
Hill Tippera	4,086	229,613	112,000	Kshatriya (Hindu)

M=Muhammadan.
[1] Excluding the Runn of Cutch.

States	Area in square miles	Population 1911	Approximate Annual Revenue £	Ruling Family
U.P. States :	5,944	1,178,972	396,000	—
Rampur	899	531,217	240,000	Pathan(Shiah. *M.*)
Tehri (Garhwál)	4,180	300,819	44,000	Kshatriya(Hindu)
Benares	865	346,936	112,000	—
Punjab States :	36,551	4,212,794	1,380,000	—
Patiála	5,412	1,407,659	488,000	Sidhu Ját (Sikh)
Baháwalpur	15,000	780,641	182,000	Daudputra, *M.*
Jínd	1,259	271,728	87,000	Sidhu Ját (Sikh)
Nábha	928	248,887	103,000	Sidhu Ját (do.)
Kapúrthala	630	268,133	167,000	Ahluwalia (Sikh)
Mandi	1,200	181,110	39,000	Rájput (Hindu)
Sirmur (Náhan)	1,198	138,520	57,000	Rájput (do.)
Chamba	3,216	135,873	34,000	Rájput (Hindu)

The following table, in millions, applies to India, British territory and Native States in 1911 :—

	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Males	78·4	72·9	8·7	160·0
Females	52·5	73·7	26·4	152·6
Total Population classified by age and civil condition				312·6

II. Population according to Language, &c.

The following table shows, for all India in 1911, the chief linguistic families and sub-families with the population (in millions) assigned thereto :—

A. Vernaculars of India :		Dravidian family	62·72
Austro-Asiatic family—		Indo-European family—	
Mön-Khmër	0·56	Aryan	232·82
Mundá	3·85	Unclassed languages	0·08
Tibeto-Chinese family—		B. Vernaculars of other Asiatic countries and Africa	0·22
Tibeto-Burman	10·93	C. European languages	0·32
Siamese-Chinese	2·04		

The following are the languages more prevalent than English, with the population in 1911 (in millions and two decimals) who speak them :—

Languages	Pop.	Languages	Pop.	Languages	Pop.
Hindí	82·00	Burmese	7·89	Karen	1·07
Bengalí	48·37	Malayálam	6·79	Shan	0·90
Telugu	23·54	Western Panjábí	4·78	Kurukh or Orāon	0·80
Maráthí	19·81	Sindhí	3·67	Mundárí	0·60
Tamil	18·13	Eastern Hindí	2·42	Tulu	0·56
Panjábi	15·88	Santálí	2·14	Khand or Kui	0·58
Rájasthání	14·07	Pashto	1·55	Balooch	0·50
Western Hindí	14·04	Assamese	1·58	Hó	0·42
Gujarátí	10·68	Gond	1·58	Bihárí	0·40
Kánarese	10·53	Western Pahárí	1·58	Arakanese	0·89
Oriyá	10·16	Kashmírí	1·18	Manipurí	0·31

The English language comes next in order with 303,515.

The British-born population was in 1891 100,551, in 1901 96,653, in 1911 122,919. In 1911, the total number of persons not born in India, including the French and Portuguese possessions, was 650,502. Of these, 391,316 were from countries contiguous to India; 112,797, other countries in Asia; 122,919, the United Kingdom; 13,076, European, American, or Australasian countries; 10,394 born in Africa, &c., or at sea.

III. Occupations of the Population.

Distribution of the total population of India according to the occupations by which they were supported in 1911 :—

—	Thous.	—	Thous.
Pasture and agriculture	224,696	Trade	17,839
Fishing and hunting	1,855	Including—	
Mines, quarries, salt, &c.	530	Hotels, cafés, &c., and other trade in foodstuffs	10,198
Industry	35,323	Trade in textiles	1,277
Including—		Banks, exchange, insurance, &c.	1,220
Textiles	8,307	Army and Navy	670
Dress and toilet	7,751	Police	1,729
Wood	3,800	Public administration	2,648
Food industrie	3,712	Professions and liberal arts	5,325
Ceramics	2,240	Including: Religion	2,769
Building industries	2,062	Instruction	674
Metals	1,861	Medicine	627
Chemicals, &c.	1,242	Domestic service	4,599
Hides, skins, &c.	699	All others	13,227
Transport (including postal, telegraph, and telephone services)	5,029	Total	318,470

IV. Movement of the Population.

The ratio of births and deaths in British India per thousand of the population under registration is officially but imperfectly recorded as follows :—

—	Birth rates [1]			Death rates [1]		
	190	1910	1911	1909	1910	1911
Bengal	37·8	38·2	40·0	30·5	31·9	32·7
United Provs. of Agra & Oudh.	33·3	41·7	43·8	37·3	39·4	44·9
Punjab	35·1	43·5	43·9	30·9	33·9	34·1
Central Provinces and Berar	51·6	47·7	49·5	33·1	38·6	34·7
Burma	35·9	31·2	32·6	30·2	24·3	25·1
Eastern Bengal	40·5	34·1	34·6	33·9	30·2	25·7
Madras	33·1	30·6	30·4	21·8	22·5	23·1
Bombay	35·6	35·2	36·0	27·4	28·6	28·3
N.W. Front. Prov.	34·7	35·2	35·1	26·6	25·1	23·3
Coorg	27·6	25·7	27·3	28·1	37·8	32·5
Ajmer-Merwara	37·8	42·7	47·6	50·9	50·1	44·4
Total	36·6	37·5	38·6	30·9	31·5	32·0

[1] The rates for 1909 are calculated on the 1901 census population, and those for 191 and 1911 on the 1911 census population.

The registered deaths in 1911 numbered 7,640,000, of which cholera ac

counted for 354,000; plague, 784,000; fevers, 4,207,000; dysentery and diarrhœa, 253,000. The total deaths from plague in all India (British and native) from 1896 to the end of 1912 exceeded 8 millions, averaging nearly ½ million per year.

The number of coolie emigrants from India was in 1908–09, 11,844; in 1909–10, 11,644; in 1910–11, 15,439; in 1911–12, 15,323; in 1912–13, 11,075. The bulk go to Natal, Mauritius, Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, Fiji, and Surinam.

V. Principal Towns.

The urban population of India in 1911 was as follows :—

Towns with	No.	Population
Over 100,000	30	7,075,782
50,000—100,000	45	3,010,281
20,000— 50,000	181	5,545,820
10,000— 20,000	442	6,163,954
5,000— 10,000	848	5,944,503
Under 5,000	607	2,007,888
Total	2,153	29,748,228

The population (1911) of the principal towns of India was as follows :—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Calcutta [1] (with suburbs)	1,222,313	Meerut	116,227	Jullundur	69,318
Bombay	979,445	Surat	114,868	Farrukhábád	59,647
Madras	518,660	Dacca	108,551	Imphal	74,650
Hyderábád	500,623	Nágpur	101,415	Saháranpur	62,850
Rangoon	293,316	Jubbulpore	100,651	Darbhanga	62,628
Lucknow	259,798	Baroda	99,345	Gorakhpur	56,892
Delhi	232,837	Multan	99,243	Jodhpur	59,262
Lahore	228,687	Pesháwar	97,935	Hubli	61,440
Ahmadábád	216,777	Rawalpindi	86,483	Muttra	58,183
Benares	203,804	Ajmer	86,222	Kumbakonam	64,647
Bangalore [2]	189,485	Moradábád	81,168	Moulmein	57,582
Agra	185,449	Anilale	80,131	Bellary	34,956
Cawnpore	178,557	Calicut	78,417	Siálkot	64,869
Allahábád	171,697	Bhágalpur	74,349	Trivandrum	63,561
Poona	158,856	Rámpur	74,316	Tanjore	60,341
Amritsar	152,756	Sháhjahánpur	71,778	Negapatam	60,168
Karáchi	151,903	Mysore	71,306	Alwar	41,305
Mandalay	138,299	Aligarh (Koil)	64,825	Jhánsi	70,208
Jaipur	137,098	Sholápur	61,345	Kolhapur	48,122
Patna	136,153	Salem	59,153	Jamnagar	44,887
Madura	134,130	Bhopal	56,204	Patiala	46,974
Bareilly	129,462	Fyzábád	54,655	Coimbatore	47,007
Srínagar	126,344	Gayá	49,921	Bikaner	55,826
Trichinopoly	123,512	Lashkar	46,952	Cuddalore	56,574
		Mirzápur	32,332	Cuttack	52,528

[1] Includes Howrah; excluding it the ure is 1,048,307.
Includes Civil and Military Station (0,884).

Religion. *The following are the Religious Statistics of* 1911.

Province, State, or Agency	Total Population	Hindus [1]	Sikhs	Jains	Buddhists	Parsis	Muhammadans	Christians	Jews	Animistic	Others.
INDIA.	313,547,840	217,586,892	3,014,466	1,248,182	10,721,453	100,096	66,647,299	3,876,203	20,980	10,295,168	37,101
Provinces.	244,267,542	163,621,481	2,171,908	458,578	10,644,409	86,155	57,423,889	2,492,284	18,521	7,348,024	2,340
1. Ajmer-Merwara	501,395	389,484	922	20,302	—	262	81,035	5,432	27	3,979	—
2. Andamans & Nicobars	26,459	9,527	455	—	1,597	—	4,540	566	2	9,711	21
3. Assam	6,713,635	3,637,828	750	2,398	10,506	5	1,886,598	67,430	1	1,109,187	2
4. Baluchistan	414,412	26,486	5,290	10	14	166	377,856	5,030	—	—	1
5. Bengal	45,483,077	20,380,720	2,217	6,206	240,854	610	23,899,719	129,518	1,993	730,182	1,058
6. Bihar and Orissa	34,490,084	28,365,235	2,177	4,440	496	35	3,066,861	229,825	23	2,220,526	464
7. Bombay (*Presidency*)	19,672,642	14,022,965	11,887	212,309	691	80,980	4,024,465	235,246	15,081	170,355	643
8. Burma	12,115,217	389,679	6,693	495	10,384,579	300	420,777	210,081	1,024	701,473	116
9. Cen. Provinces & Berar	13,916,308	11,497,460	2,201	70,258	9	1,728	564,909	34,697	125	1,744,921	—
10. Coorg	174,976	138,922	—	97	—	34	13,143	3,553	—	19,327	35
11. Madras	41,405,404	36,906,978	7	26,995	693	488	2,740,408	1,191,266	71	638,463	—
12. North-West Frontier Province (*Districts and Administered Territories*)	2,196,933	119,942	30,845	4	—	49	2,039,994	6,585	14	—	—
13. Punjab	19,974,956	6,682,818	2,093,804	39,637	4,190	626	10,955,721	198,106	54	—	—
14. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	47,182,044	40,258,438	15,160	75,427	780	872	6,658,873	177,949	50	—	—
States and Agencies.	69,280,298	53,965,461	842,558	789,604	77,044	13,941	9,228,410	1,383,919	2,456	2,947,144	34,761
15. Assam State (Manipur)	346,222	201,869	7	110	7	—	14,504	182	—	130,098	—
16. Baluchistan States	490,291	11,838	3,100	—	2	4	466,292	55	—	—	—
17. Baroda State	2,032,798	1,697,750	90	43,462	—	7,955	160,887	7,203	40	115,411	—
18. Bengal States	822,565	567,687	4	576	6,012	1	247,509	224	—	598	—
19. Bihar and Orissa States	3,945,209	3,388,453	51	189	1,431	—	38,440	16,577	—	499,762	306
20. Bombay States	7,411,675	6,055,051	1,191	277,643	1	2,585	877,431	12,411	1,028	149,879	34,455
21. Central India Agency	9,356,980	8,262,786	1,884	87,471	—	1,830	511,200	9,358	57	483,394	—
22. Cent. Provinces States	2,117,002	1,311,420	136	1,159	—	29	20,120	33,704	—	745,434	—
23. Hyderabad State	13,374,676	11,626,355	4,726	21,026	20	1,529	1,380,990	54,206	12	285,722	—
24. Kashmir State	3,158,126	690,890	31,553	345	36,512	31	2,398,320	975	—	—	—
25. Madras States	4,311,841	3,321,757	—	150	21	6	814,498	1,164,209	1,248	19,953	—
26. Mysore State	5,806,193	5,340,973	293	17,680	622	101	814,494	59,844	40	72,196	—
27. N.-W.F. Prov. (*Agencies and Tribal areas*) [2]	1,822,776	2,686	1,114	—	—	—	9,605	183	—	—	—
23. Punjab States	4,212,794	2,000,803	789,925	7,138	3,590	27	1,319,766	1,645	—	—	—
29. Rajputana Agency	10,530,432	8,758,919	8,958	332,397	2	342	965,825	4,256	31	444,702	—
30. Sikkim State	87,920	58,675	—	26	28,915	1	4	285	—	—	—
31. United Provinces States	882,086	548,599	26	306	—	—	246,358	1,745	—	—	—

[1] Includes Aryas (346,446) and Brahmos (3,466).

[2] Relates to Trans-Frontier Peoples.

Of the Christians the following are the chief sub-divisions (1911 census):—

Denomination	Persons	Denomination	Persons
Roman Catholics	1,490,863	Congregationalist	135,265
Anglicans	492,752	Salvationist	52,407
Presbyterians	181,130	Other Protestants	45,894
Baptists	337,226	Syrian (Romo-Syrian)	413,142
Lutheran	218,500	Syrian (others)	315,162
Methodists	171,844	Armenians, Greeks, &c.	4,064

Instruction.

The following statistics are those of the census of 1911 :—

—	Able to read and write	Unable to read and write	Total
Males	16,938,668	143,480,620	160,419,288
Females	1,600,763	151,397,030	152,997,793
	18,539,431	294,877,650	313,417,081[1]

[1] This number falls short of the total population of British India by 1,739,815 persons enumerated in tracts where literacy was not recorded.

The persons with a knowledge of English numbered 1·7 millions.

Educational institutions in India are of two classes :—(*a*) those in which the course of study conforms to the standards prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction or by the Universities, and either undergo inspection by the Department, or regularly present pupils at the public examinations held by the Department or Universities. These institutions are called "Public," but may be under public or private management ; (*b*) those that do not fulfil these conditions. These are called "Private." As regards public institutions, the system of education operates, in general, through (i) the Primary Schools, which aim at teaching, through the vernacular languages, reading, writing, and other elementary knowledge ; (ii) the Secondary Schools, in which the instruction does not go beyond the matriculation or school-leaving certificate standard. The schools are divided into English or vernacular, and also into high and middle schools ; (iii) the Colleges, the students in which, having passed matriculation, are reading for a degree. The colleges are affiliated to the five universities in British India—Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, and Allahabad.

There are in addition, various institutions of a special character, such as technical schools teaching arts and industries, engineering, &c. ; law schools ; medical schools and colleges ; and training colleges and normal schools for the training of teachers.

The following table gives the number of institutions and scholars in 1912 :

—	Institutions for		Scholars	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Colleges	175	12	35,905	869
General education :				
Secondary	5,892	500	864,422	63,761
Primary	110,743	12,895	4,204,800	785,868
Special education :				
Training and other special schools	5,486	719	158,797	26,309
Private institutions	88,088	1,987	578,852	77,622
Total	160,884	16,118	5,837,866	953,989
Grand Total	176,447		6,791,855	

The "special" schools include (1912) 492 training schools for masters, with 11,404 scholars; 85 for mistresses, with 1,508 scholars; 8 schools of art, with 1,602 scholars; 1 law school, with 10 scholars; 24 medical schools with 3,860 scholars; 14 engineering and surveying schools, with 926 scholars; 247 technical and industrial schools, with 12,262 scholars; 28 commercial schools, with 1,543 scholars; and 1 agricultural school, with 11 scholars.

The following table shows the number of institutions and scholars, and expenditure on public education, in the several provinces in 1911-12:—

Province	Public Institutions		Private Institutions		Expenditure on Education.
	Number	Scholars	Number	Scholars	
					£
Bengal	45,956	1,554,917	3,859	54,443	1,146,829
United Provinces	11,133	621,588	5,430	90,412	719,528
Punjab	4,493	316,167	2,918	64,946	457,661
North-west Frontier Province	321	25,483	580	9,428	28,566
Burma	6,536	270,310	16,675	174,945	315,776
Central Provinces and Berar	3,966	312,986	6	219	217,696
Eastern Bengal and Assam	24,550	1,025,876	2,165	49,248	536,494
Ajmer-Merwara	90	6,626	132	4,508	11,415
Coorg	90	6,203	35	608	4,857
Madras	23,859	1,152,886	5,193	127,179	904,340
Bombay	13,428	842,309	3,032	80,568	907,835
Total	136,422	6,135,351	40,025	656,504	5,250,922

The following was the educational expenditure for "public" institutions in certain years, more than half from fees and provincial resources, the rest from local rates, municipal funds, endowments, &c.:—

1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
£	£	£	£	£	£
3,734,207	4,018,764	4,397,552	4,588,082	4,801,578	5,250,922

A system of State Scholarships exists by which it is possible for a boy to pass from the village school to the University. There are also State Technical Scholarships; and Indian Government Scholarships (two every year) to Indian graduates to enable them to pursue their studies at a British University.

Notwithstanding the recent great progress of education, the proportion able to read and write is still very small. In British India only 29·8 per cent. of the boys of a school-going age attend school; and of girls 5·1.

During 1911 the following vernacular newspapers were published: in Eastern Bengal and Assam, 61; Baroda, 40; Bengal, 215; Bombay, 283; Burma, 31; Central India, 13; Central Provinces and Berar, 29; Madras, Mysore, and Haidarabad, 285; United Provinces, 220; Punjab, 190; Rajputana, 9; total, 1,376. They were published in the following languages or dialects:—Assamese, Bengali, Hindi, Uriya, Kanarese, Sindhi, Sanskrit, Burmese, Chinese, Urdu, Persian, Gujrathi, Marathi, Karen, Pwo-Karen, Sagau-Karen, Tamil, Telegu, Malayalam, Arabic, Hindustani, Khasi, Ajmer-Merwara, and Gurmukhi. In 1911-12 there were in India 2,781 printing presses at work, 659 newspapers were published, 2,269 periodicals, and 11,584 books, of which 9,984 were in Indian languages.

Justice and Crime.

The Presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and also the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh have each a supreme high court, with 10, 8, 20, and 7 judges, respectively, in 1912. There is appeal to the Privy Council in England. The Punjab has a chief court, with seven judges in 1912; the Central Provinces and Berar, Oudh, North-West Frontier Province, Coorg, Sind, Upper Burma, and Chota Nagpur have judicial commissioners. Lower Burma has a chief court with five judges. For Assam, and Bihar and Orissa the high court of Calcutta is the highest judicial authority. Below these courts are, for criminal cases, Courts of Session, and below these, Courts of Magistrates (first, second, and third class). The inferior civil courts are determined by special acts or regulations in each province. The most extensive system consists of the sessions judge acting as a 'District Judge'; subordinate judges; and below them 'Mursifs.' There are also numerous special courts to try small causes. Side by side with the civil courts there are revenue courts, presided over by officers charged with the duty of settling and collecting the land revenue.

The number of officers exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction on December 31, 1911, was as follows:—

Courts	Civil	Criminal	Total
Provincial	103	159	262
District	677	927	1,604
Subordinate	1,537	6,209	7,746
Total	2,317	7,295	9,612

Nearly all the civil judges, and the great majority of the magistrates, in the courts of original jurisdiction are natives of India; in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay the proportion of natives in the appellate court is considerable.

The following table gives certain details of criminal cases (in thousands):—

Persons	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Under trial	1,806	1,817	1,844	1,856	1,885	1,960
Convicted	860	851	860	855	872	898
Of whom, fined	644	642	626	642	664	692
,, imprisoned	164	153	174	161	156	152

The following is a table of convictions:—

Cases	1908	1909	1910	1911
Murder	1,203	1,143	1,092	1,281
Dacoity	659	453	369	367
Cattle theft	8,927	7,710	7,200	6,789
Ordinary theft	48,448	40,872	37,279	37,501

In 1911, 435 persons were sentenced to death.
The civil police in 1911 were 189,995 in strength.
Number of prisoners in gaol at the end of the years quoted:—

Prisoners	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Male	99,347	101,803	101,305	100,516	90,372
Female	2,637	2,596	2,701	2,474	1,510
Total	101,984	104,399	104,006	102,990	91,882

The number of civil suits instituted in 1911 was 2,043,407, classed as follows: 1,366,494 for money or moveable property; 415,841 under the rent law; and 261,072 title and other suits. Of the suits disposed of in 1911, 16·4 per cent. were disposed of without trial, 58·6 per cent. without contest, 0·4 per cent. by arbitration, and 24·6 per cent. with contest.

Finance.

Years ended March 31	Revenue				Expenditure charged to Revenue			
	In India		In England	Total	In India		In England	Total
	Imperial [1]	Provincial [1]			Imperial [1]	Provincial [1]		
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1903	47,205	17,397	695	65,297	26,470	17,397	18,362	62,229
1909	44,988	24,172	602	69,762	30,402	24,172	18,925	73,499
1910	48,810	25,072	711	74,593	29,792	25,072	19,123	73,987
1911	52,852	26,855	976	80,683	30,310	26,855	19,582	76,747
1912	53,146	28,597	1,092	82,835	30,340	28,597	19,958	78,895
1913	52,651	33,234	977	86,862	30,241	33,234	20,280	83,755

[1] The revenue retained by the Government in India for its own purposes and for meeting the expenditure incurred by the Secretary of State in England is described as 'Imperial,' while that assigned to the local Government is 'Provincial.' The expenditure is similarly classified. The 'Imperial' revenue is at present mainly derived from land revenue, opium, salt, stamps, excise, customs, assessed taxes, tributes, post office and telegraphs, railways, irrigation, mint, military services, &c. The 'Provincial' revenue is mainly derived from land revenue, stamps, excise, provincial rates, assessed taxes, forests, registration, irrigation, civil departments, &c.

Since January, 1898, the sterling value of the rupee has been nearly steady at 1*s.* 4*d.*, on which since 1900–01 the budget estimates have been prepared.

The following table shows the items of revenue and expenditure for 1913-14 (revised estimate) and 1914–15 (budget estimate):—

Revenue			Expenditure		
Heads of Revenue	1913-1914	1914-1915	Heads of Expenditure	1913-1914	1914-1915
	£	£		£	
Land revenue	21,096,700	21,708,800	Refunds, compensations, &c.	1,590,200	1,547,700
Opium	1,605,600	1,751,100			
Salt	3,419,700	3,436,900	Charges of collection	7,764,300	7,798,800
Stamps	5,237,500	5,371,600			
Excise	8,906,700	9,148,500	Interest	1,554,000	1,607,800
Provincial rates	179,500	80,300	Post Office	2,109,200	2,082,000
Customs	7,355,100	7,236,800	Telegraph	1,182,700	1,268,000
Assessed taxes	1,911,000	1,880,400	Mint	136,500	104,300
Forests	2,207,000	2,294,000	Civil salaries, &c.	18,047,800	19,778,400
Registration	508,900	523,300	Miscel. Civil charges	5,418,800	5,397,700
Tribute	628,000	609,300			
Interest	1,877,300	1,376,000	Famine relief and insurance	1,000,000	1,000,000
Post Office	2,400,800	2,552,100			
Telegraph	1,178,300	1,180,300	Railways: Interest and miscellaneous ch'ges	12,869,900	13,409,000
Mint	404,500	249,800			
Civil departments	1,894,100	1,457,300	Irrigation	3,553,400	3,631,400
Miscellaneous	715,700	731,700	Other public works	7,048,800	7,456,500
Railways: Net Receipts	17,519,400	17,829,700	Military services	21,399,200	21,886,100
Irrigation	4,553,100	4,559,300			
Other public works	279,900	239,400	Total	83,674,800	86,982,200
Military receipts	1,379,800	1,886,100	Add—Portion of Allotments to Provin. Govts. not spent by them in the year.	63,900	—
			Deduct—Portion of Provin. Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	805,000	3,209,300
Total revenue	84,261,600	85,032,700	Total expenditure charged against revenue	82,933,700	83,752,900

In addition to the above, there was a capital expenditure on State railways and irrigation works in 1913–1914 of 11,613,000*l.*, and 505,000*l.* initial expenditure on the new capital at Delhi. The estimated amounts in 1914–15 are 11,672,700*l.* and 666,700*l.* respectively.

The following table shows the receipts from the most important sources of revenue in recent years. The lessened opium revenue in 1908 was due partly to a curtailment of exports as a result of the measures adopted by the Government of India to co-operate with China towards the eventual extinction of the opium habit among the Chinese, and partly to a lower average price obtained at the monthly auctions; the increase in 1910–11 was due to the exceedingly high prices realised at the monthly auctions; the

decrease in 1913–14 is due to the loss of revenue from certified opium and to a reduction in the number of uncertified chests to be sold (see note on opium below). The rates of duty on imports of beer, wine and spirits, tobacco, silver and petroleum, the proceeds of which are shown under the head 'customs,' were raised from February 25, 1910.

Year ended March 31	Land [1]	Opium	Salt	Stamps	Excise [2]	Customs [3]	Railways (net receipts)	Irrigation
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1901–2	18,265	4,852	5,939	3,446	4,077	3,833	10,726	2,531
1907–8	18,719	5,245	3,339	4,260	6,227	5,004	12,499	3,481
1908–9	19,759	5,885	3,276	4,344	6,390	4,832	9,958	3,558
1909–10	21,332	5,535	3,320	4,548	6,538	4,965	12,445	3,660
1910–11	20,878	7,522	3,176	4,812	7,030	6,619	13,881	3,695
1911–12	20,765	5,961	3,391	4,815	7,610	6,469	15,892	3,980
1912–13	21,282	5,125	3,334	5,069	8,278	7,197	17,372	4,411
1913–14[4]	21,097	1,606	3,420	5,238	8,907	7,355	17,519	4,558
1914–15[4]	21,709	1,751	3,437	5,372	9,149	7,287	17,330	4,559

[1] Exclusive of Portion of Land Revenue due to irrigation.

[2] The Excise revenue is derived from intoxicating liquors, hemp, drugs, and opium consumed in the country. The bulk of the revenue comes from spirits. The excise systems and rates of duty vary from province to province. The large increase in the receipts in the period shown was due partly to normal expansion of consumption, partly to increased duties, and partly to more stringent administration.

[3] The Customs duties are mainly derived from import duties on liquors, petroleum, silver bullion and coin, sugar, tobacco, cotton manufactures, metal, and metal manufactures, and other articles; an export duty on rice; and also included under this head is the Excise duty on cotton manufactures.

[4] Estimates.

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 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the assessment was fixed permanently over 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 1911–12 as follows:—

Administrations	Rs.	Administrations	Rs.
India, General	16,62,564	Punjab	2,89,66,28[illegible]
Central Provinces and Berar	1,85,83,737	N.W. Frontier Province	20,88,87[illegible]
Burma	4,17,35,258	Madras	5,05,82,98[illegible]
Eastern Bengal and Assam	2,03,37,070	Bombay	4,78,49,56[illegible]
Bengal	2,98,19,861		
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	6,43,99,763	Total	31,14,70,45[illegible] (20,764,697[illegible])

In British territory the cultivation of the poppy for the production of opium is mainly restricted to the United Provinces, and the manufacture of the opium from this region is a State monopoly. A limited amount is also grown in the Punjab and Ajmer-Merwara for local consumption and to produce poppy seeds. 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 factory at Gházipur to be prepared for the market. The chests of manufactured opium for export are sold by auction in Calcutta at monthly sales. A reserve is kept in hand to supply the deficiencies of bad seasons, and a considerable quantity is distributed by the Indian excise departments. Opium is also grown in many of the Native States of Rájputána and Central India. These Native States have agreed to conform to the British system. No opium may pass from them into British territory for export or consumption without payment of duty, and the amount to be exported in each year is fixed by the British Government. The duty on such opium intended for export is Rs. 1,200 per chest. Part of the receipts is made over to the Native States concerned.

The bulk of the exports of opium from India has been to China. By arrangements with that country, the first one being in 1907, the exports from India have been limited, and provision made for the cessation of the export to China when the native Chinese production of opium shall be suppressed. The trade with China is now practically suspended.

The expenditure for the army for six years is given as follows:—

Year ended March 31	—	Year ended March 31	—
	£		£
1909	19,177,266	1913	19,609,000
1910	18,901,181	(Revised)	
1911	19,131,780	1914	19,556,000
1912	19,536,546	(Budget Estimate)	

The debt of British India, bearing and not bearing interest, was as follows in the years stated:—

At March 31	Total Liabilities		
	In India	In England	Total
	£	£	£
1902	91,925,015	134,307,090	226,232,105
1909	111,419,849	166,973,369	278,393,218
1910	114,080,864	176,105,911	290,186,775
1911	116,452,480	182,998,335	299,450,815
1912	120,165,995	182,986,597	303,152,592
1913	124,501,600	179,179,200	303,680,800

The revenue and expenditure of each Government in 1911-12 were as follows:—

—	Revenue	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
India (General)	33,31,05,077	36,80,83,607
Central Provinces and Berar	3,77,04,569	3,33,01,543
Burma	8,99,63,994	5,57,62,620
Eastern Bengal and Assam	5,02,39,628	4,21,73,648
Bengal	20,64,84,771	7,88,08,812
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	11,09,25,952	7,70,20,815
Punjab	7,69,37,300	5,45,28,045
North-West Frontier Province	46,14,420	1,03,86,177
Madras	14,83,11,494	7,98,73,223
Bombay	16,78,62,877	8,91,28,389
In England	1,63,86,168	29,93,64,861
Total	1,24,25,36,250 (82,835,750*l.*)	1,18,34,31,240 (78,895,416*l.*)

The above excludes the receipts and charges of municipalities and of district and local boards. The income of the former is derived mainly from rates, octroi, taxes on houses, lands, vehicles and animals, tolls, and assessed taxes; and of the latter from leases on land. The ordinary income for 1911-12 for all municipalities which bank with Government treasuries was 5,012,736*l.* and the extraordinary revenue, 3,609,628*l.* The ordinary expenditure was 4,844,734*l.* and the extraordinary expenditure 3,561,032*l.*; for district and local boards the revenue (excluding balances) was 3,663,817*l.* and the expenditure 3,575,903*l.* The following table shows the amounts for the chief administrations in 1911-12 (in thousands of rupees):—

—	Ordinary Income		Ordinary Expenditure	
	Municipalities	District Boards	Municipalities	District Boards
Burma	84,87	38,40	78,01	35,49
Eastern Bengal and Assam	18,46	51,84	18,01	51,89
Bengal	1,56,83	69,46	1,48,97	70,12
United Provinces	90,10	80,17	75,72	77,85
Punjab	68,62	53,74	65,27	53,84
Madras	84,81	1,49,73	83,83	1,30,58
Bombay	2,08,72	68,75	2,15,41	73,25

Defence.

The military forces in India consist in the first place of the British troops and of the Native army; there are also the volunteers and the Imperial service troops. The army, as a whole, is divided into a Northern army and a Southern army. The Northern army comprises the Peshawar, Rawal Pindi, Lahore, Meerut, and Lucknow divisions, besides the three independent Kohat, Bannu and Derajat brigades. The Southern army comprises the Quetta, Mhow, Poona, Secunderabad, and Burma divisions, and the Aden brigade.

The British troops are made up of 9 cavalry regiments, 11 horse artillery batteries, 45 field batteries, 8 mountain batteries, 6 heavy batteries, 21 companies of garrison artillery, 52 infantry battalions, and a small proportion of engineers and departmental services. Units are supposed to be relieved after 14 years in India by units from home or the Colonies: they

are maintained practically at war establishment. The total establishment is (1913-14), 75,897 of all ranks.

The Native army comprises 40 cavalry regiments, 12 mountain batteries, 3 regiments (19 companies) of sappers and miners, 140 battalions of infantry, besides departmental services. The superior officers are British. Service in the ranks is voluntary and lasts for 3 years, with the option of extending to 32 years; 35 per cent. of the men are Mahomedans, 63 per cent. Hindoos, the rest are Christians, Jews, etc. The infantry are for the most part formed into single battalion regiments, but there are 10 regiments of Ghurka rifles each of two battalions; 5 battalions are stationed in China, the Straits Settlements and Ceylon, paid for by the home government. About a third of the cavalry and infantry units are "class regiments" *i.e.*, regiments consisting of a particular race and religion—Mahratta, Sikh, etc. Units are kept practically at war establishment. The establishment is 2,751 officers and 161,085 other ranks. There are 35,700 reservists.

The volunteers consist practically entirely of Europeans and Eurasians, the latter predominating. The establishment is (1913-14) 1,524 officers, 37,382 other ranks, besides 3,093 reservists, all ranks. They are organised as 7 regiments of cavalry, 8 regiments of mounted rifles, 7 batteries of artillery, 7 companies of engineers, and 45 battalions of infantry.

The Imperial service troops are raised and maintained by Native states, and are trained under the supervision of British officers. They number all told about 20,000 and consist of all arms of the service; but they provide a specially strong force of cavalry, about 6,600 all told. The two largest contingents of Imperial service troops are provided by the States of Gwalior and Kashmir.

On mobilisation a proportion of the military forces are to remain in cantonments; it is proposed to place 9 divisions and a proportion of cavalry brigades in the field. The mobilised divisions do not exactly correspond to the divisional commands existing in peace time which vary in strength and composition, the Secunderabad division, for instance, comprising two cavalry and five infantry brigades, while the Quetta division only comprises two infantry brigades.

A division in the field consists of 3 infantry brigades (1 brigade British infantry, 2 brigades Native infantry) and divisional troops, viz., 1 regiment Native cavalry, 1 battalion pioneers, 3 field batteries, 2 mountain batteries, 1 ammunition column, 2 companies sappers and miners, 1 signal company, 2 British field ambulances, 3 Native field ambulances, 1 printing section, 1 photolitho section, 1 field post office, divisional troops supply column, 1 divisional supply column. Its establishment consists of 3,708 British and 9,168 native troops, total, 12,876; with 30 guns.

A cavalry brigade consists of 1 horse battery, 1 British cavalry regiment, 2 Native cavalry regiments, ½ British field ambulance, ½ Native field ambulance, field post office, 1 supply column, 1 ammunition column.

A British infantry brigade consists of 4 battalions, 2 British field hospitals, 1 field post office, 1 supply column.

A Native infantry brigade consists of 4 battalions, 2 Native field hospitals, 1 field post office, 1 supply column.

The total strength of the field army would be about 150,000.

The military forces in India are administered by the headquarters staff and the army department, both under the supreme control of the commander-in-chief. The headquarters staff comprises the division of the chief of the general staff, the adjutant-general's division, the quarter-master-general's division, the medical division, the ordnance division, and the military works division. The army department deals with supply and

finance. The separation of the forces into the Northern and Southern army is chiefly for inspection and training purposes; the commanders of divisions and independent brigades deal direct with headquarters on most questions.

The estimated net charge for the military service for the year 1913-14 is 19,646,000*l.*

Agriculture and Industry.

Agriculture, Land Tenure, &c.— The chief industry of India has always been agriculture. The total number of the population supported by agriculture, including forestry and raising of livestock, was, according to the census of 1911, nearly 225 millions (178 millions in British India and 47 millions in the Native States) out of a total population of 313 millions (244 millions in British India and 69 millions in the Native States). In every province of India there is a Department of Land Records and a Department of Agriculture, with one exception under separate heads. Both collect agricultural statistics, the former primarily for assessment purposes and the latter with a view to survey and improvement of agriculture. The latter also is concerned with the management of experimental and seed farms, the introduction of new appliances and new staples and the management and control of Colleges for teaching the science of agriculture. There are staffs of experts in the provinces and there is an Imperial staff of experts with a fully equipped central station, Research Institute and College for post-graduate training of those who have completed the Agricultural Course in provincial colleges. There is also a Civil Veterinary Department for the prevention and cure of cattle diseases and for the improvement of the breeds of cattle, horses, &c. There is an Imperial Laboratory for research and the preparation of sera and anti-toxins.

In provinces where the *zamíndárí* tenure prevails (*i.e.*, where single proprietors or proprietary brotherhoods possess large estates of several hundreds or thousands of acres), the State land revenue is assessed at an aliquot part (usually about one half) of the ascertained or assumed rental. The revenue is payable on each estate as a whole, the assessment remaining unchanged for the period of settlement. In the greater part of Bengal, and Bihar and Orissa, and in parts of the United Provinces and Madras the settlement is a permanent one and not liable to revision. In provinces where the *raiyatwárí* (or *ryotwari*) tenure prevails (*i.e.*, where each petty proprietor holds directly from the State, as a rule cultivates his own land, and has no landlord between himself and the Government), the revenue is separately assessed on each petty holding, and land revenue becomes payable at once (or after a short term of grace in the case of uncleared lands) on all extensions of cultivation. The *raiyatwárí* proprietor may throw up his holding, or any portion of it, at the beginning of any year after reasonable notice, whereas the *zamíndár* or large proprietor engages to pay the revenue assessed upon him throughout the term of the settlement.

The following table shows the land surveyed under the two types of tenure, and the land revenue assessed in 1911-12:—

—	Zamíndárí and Village Communities			Raiyatwárí, &c.		
	Area Surveyed. Acres	Population of Surveyed Area	Revenue £	Area Surveyed. Acres	Population of Surveyed Area	Revenue £
Upper Burma	—	—	—	53,804,895	4,122,606	910,333
Lower Burma	—	—	—	54,994,247	6,466,006	1,988,078
Assam	5,389,191	(a)	65,586	25,916,383	6,718,685	436,768
Bengal	49,568,686	41,301,806	1,770,559	—	—	—
Bihar and Orissa	53,212,432	34,490,084	1,047,506	—	—	—
Agra	53,027,705	34,393,996	3,194,057	—	—	—
Oudh	15,806,720	12,795,778	1,190,492	—	—	—
Ajmer-Merwara	1,770,921	501,395	24,118	—	—	—
Manpur	—	—	—	31,382	6,609	1,030
Panjab	62,215,355	19,974,956	2,279,581	—	—	—
N.-W. Frontier	8,437,662	2,254,988	168,983	—	—	—
Sind	—	—	—	30,257,376	3,513,435	606,034
Bombay	3,753,604	(a)	(a)	44,875,749	15,133,597	2,061,885
Central Provinces	40,638,832	10,859,816	658,432	12,306,778[1]	(b)	(b)
Berár	—	—	—	11,327,431	3,057,162	574,509
Madras	29,178,964	10,993,018	518,680	61,577,420	27,216,418	3,745,164
Coorg	—	—	—	1,012,260	180,607	22,126

(a) included under Raiyatwárí, &c. (b) included under Zamíndárí.

[1] Includes 10,469,809 acres of Government Forest.

The following table shows the total acreage under the chief crops and the production in three years:—

—	1910-11		1911-12		1912-13	
	Area Sow	Yield	Area Sown	Yield	Area Sown	Yield
	Acres	Cwts.	Acres	Cwts.	Acres	Cwts.
Rice	58,029,000	557,938,000	64,726,000	601,473,000	66,405,000	520,023,000
		Tons		Tons		Tons
Wheat[2]	30,564,800	10,061,500	31,141,000	9,924,500	29,569,000	9,599,700
		Bales		Bales		Bales
Cotton[2]	22,596,000	4,303,000[1]	21,615,000	4,004,000[1]	21,911,000	4,326,000[1]
		Tons		Tons		Tons
Linseed, pure	3,101,300	421,600	4,304,800	502,000	3,386,200	407,700
,, mixed	656,000	142,000	747,000	140,000	667,000	128,000
Rape & mustard						
,, pure	3,944,900	672,200	4,118,330	699,500	3,540,500	669,400
,, mixed	2,371,000	561,000	2,872,000	609,000	2,873,000	551,000
Sesamum, pure	4,306,000	421,800	4,008,100	327,600	4,006,200	371,700
,, mixed	900,000	90,000	800,000	70,000	900,000	100,000
Groundnut	951,900	503,200	1,214,100	605,700	1,347,300	631,400
		Bales		Bales		Bales
Jute	2,937,800	7,932,000	3,106,400	8,234,700	3,353,800	9,521,800
		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.
Indigo	276,400	46,000	266,900	47,700	214,500	37,600
		Tons		Tons		Tons
Sugarcane	2,114,600	2,217,800	2,380,300	2,451,100	2,514,200	2,552,000
Tea	563,554	117,570	574,575	119,878	591,833	132,085

[1] The yield in bales represents the quantities exported from India and consumed in the country in and outside mills, as the reported estimates of yield fall short of the total of net exports and consumption.

[2] Including Native States. NOTE.—The figures for 1912-13 are subject to revision.

The total area cropped in British India in 1911-12 was 249,001,751 acres, and the net area (deducting areas cropped more than once) was 215,981,683.

The following Table shows, in acres, according to Provinces, the Surveyed Area and also the Total Areas of British India that were in 1911–12 cultivated and uncultivated, so far as returns can be obtained; and the area under irrigation

Administrations	Area according to Survey	Net Area according to Survey	Cultivated		Uncultivated		Forests	Area Irrigated
			Net Area actually Cropped	Current Fallows	Cultivable Waste other than Fallow	Not available for Cultivation		
Upper Burma	57,802,617	53,804,895	4,620,129	4,438,091	11,162,917	21,719,810	11,863,948	849,014
Lower Burma	54,994,247	54,994,247	8,719,787	743,787	14,816,218	23,613,216	7,101,239	106,638
Assam	39,275,494	31,305,574	5,711,698	2,529,939	15,222,445	5,510,500	2,330,992	316,684
Bengal	53,097,964	49,646,444	24,931,100	4,730,353	5,067,878	10,836,614	4,080,499	1,669,843
Bihar and Orissa	71,507,696	53,172,976	27,556,300	3,615,642	7,422,086	11,150,645	3,428,303	3,844,969
United Provs. (Agra)	57,372,937	53,027,705	26,390,618	2,593,248	7,440,891	7,656,765	8,718,088	6,323,630
United Provs. (Oudh)	15,306,720	15,306,720	9,200,093	663,965	2,758,396	2,240,591	613,184	1,612,484
Ajmer-Merwara	1,770,921	1,770,921	220,175	574,871	15,056	870,087	90,732	116,375
Pargana Manpur	31,382	31,382	7,188	367	7,263	858	15,706	133
Punjab	86,726,787	62,215,355	22,257,053	5,839,364	17,294,661	12,530,931	3,333,043	10,954,602
N.W. Frontier	8,578,462	8,437,662	2,284,540	563,764	2,723,177	2,628,633	374,338	346,617
Sind	34,129,876	30,257,376	2,940,938	5,933,995	5,905,619	14,685,822	791,002	2,884,561
Bombay	85,618,793	48,629,353	22,906,127	10,636,216	1,542,911	5,958,594	7,585,505	1,005,182
Central Provinces	72,552,216	52,591,873	17,968,886	2,228,950	13,660,821	4,091,301	15,095,652	524,441
Berar	11,327,431	11,327,431	7,057,414	808,620	366,701	866,148	2,273,048	32,641
Madras	97,452,663	91,073,764	33,068,409	8,935,084	9,871,366	24,899,507	12,798,246	9,586,878
Coorg	1,012,260	1,012,260	141,228	146,068	21,964	345,157	357,843	4,450
Total	748,557,916	618,605,938	215,981,683	54,982,324	114,700,370	149,605,179	80,851,369	40,679,142

Of the total area under irrigation in 1911–12, 18,889,255 acres were irrigated by canals; 5,364,200 acres by tanks; 10,408,424 acres by wells; and 6,017,263 acres by other sources. State irrigation works accounted for some 23 million acres in 1911–12. The net revenue from the State works in that year, apart from charges for interest, was about 3,200,000*l.*

Irrigation works, for which capital accounts are kept, paid 7·66 per cent. in 1910–11 on their capital outlay. The estimated value of the crops irrigated by such works in 1910–11 was 56½ crores of rupees.

Forests.—The lands under the direct control of the State Forest Department are classified as 'Reserved Forests' (forests intended to be permanently maintained for the supply of timber, &c., or for the protection of water supply, &c.), 'Protected Forests,' and 'Unclassed,' or 'Public' forest land. The following table shows the extent of these areas in 1912:—

—	Reserved Forests Sq. miles	Protected Forests Sq. miles	Unclassed Forest land Sq. miles	Total Sq. miles
Central Provinces (including Berár)	21,088	—	—	21,088
Bombay	11,979	471	—	12,450
Burma	26,135	—	111,218	137,353
Bengal	4,663	1,711	4,030	10,404
Madras	18,601	838	29	19,439
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	4,117	80	—	4,176
Bihar and Orissa	1,719	1,057	18,403	2,776
Assam	4,821	—	1,312	23,734
Punjab	2,208	5,208	—	8,728
Coorg	520	—	—	520
Ajmer-Merwara	142	—	472	142
Baluchistan	313	—	2,013	785
Andamans	156	—	—	2,169
North West Frontier Province	286	—	—	286
Total	96,148	8,472	138,815	242,935

The net revenue from the State forests in 1911–12 was about 810,000*l.*

Industries.—The most important indigenous industry, after agriculture, is the weaving of cotton cloths. Other important indigenous industries are silk rearing and weaving, shawl and carpet weaving, wood-carving and metal-working. One of the most important industries connected with agriculture is the tea industry, the number of persons employed being about 600,000. The area under tea plucked in 1912 was about 544,000 acres, distributed as follows: Assam, 354,000; Bengal, 146,000; Madras, 21,000; Punjab, 10,000; Agra, 8,000; Bihar and Orissa, 2,200; Upper Burma, 1,700; and Bombay, 14. The production in 1912 was nearly 296 million pounds.

Some statistics of mills, factories, &c., in 1911 or 1911–12, are given as follows for British India (only works or factories employing 50 persons or more are included in the statistics):—

—	Number of Mills, Factories, &c.	Persons employed	Other information
Cotton mills	234	221,076 (daily average)	Output: 591 mln. lbs. yarn; 86 mln. lb. woven goods. Spindles 6,040,760. Looms, 81,[illegible]. Capital employed[1], 15,[illegible].
Jute mills	59	201,334	Capital employed[1], 7,[illegible]. Looms, 12,997. Spindles, 277,500.

[1] So far as known.

—	Number of Mills, Factories, &c.	Persons employed	Other information
Woollen mills	4	3,468	Capital employed[1], 257,000*l.* Production, 3,678,000 lb.
Paper mills	8	4,632	Capital employed[1], 336,000*l.* Production, 59,440,000 lb.
Government arms and ammunition factories, and arsenals	15	13,348	—
Breweries	25	1,520	Production, 4,000,000 gallons.
Cotton ginning, cleaning, and pressing mills and factories	1,168	89,887	—
Dockyards	19	12,819	—
Indigo factories	112	33,049	—
Iron and brass foundries	88	24,608	—
Jute presses	132	31,426	—
Lac factories	73	8,308	—
Petroleum refineries	7	9,389	—
Printing presses	97	23,084	—
Railway workshops and other factories	92	100,912	—
Rice mills	219	21,010	—
Saw mills	102	9,763	—
Silk Filatures	29	5,812	—
Sugar factories	29	6,726	—
Tile factories	139	22,082	—

[1] So far as known.

Companies.—At March 31, 1912, there were 2,463 joint stock companies registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1882 and in operation with paid-up capital of 46,251,000*l.*

The following table shows the principal classes of these companies:—

Companies working	Number	Paid up capital
		£
Banking and Insurance	673	5,478,000
Railways and Tramways	35	4,006,000
Other Trading	770	6,616,000
Tea planting	156	2,414,000
Coal mining	123	3,902,000
Cotton mills	203	10,015,000
Jute mills	85	4,462,000
Mills for wool, silk, hemp, &c.	15	646,000
Cotton and Jute screws and presses	147	1,678,000
Sugar	22	528,000
Land and Building	30	1,259,000

These figures exclude companies not registered in India, although carrying on business there. At the end of 1911, the number of such companies working exclusively, or nearly so, in India was, so far as known, 373, with a paid-up capital of nearly 78,000,000*l.*, besides over 45,000,000*l.* debentures. Railway companies accounted for nearly half the paid-up capital and the greater part of the debentures, and other important companies were navigation companies (paid-up capital 3,390,000*l.*), jute mills (2,454,000*l.*), rice mills (2,106,000*l.*), tea planting companies (14,965,000*l.*), gold mining companies (2,836,000*l.*), and other mining companies (7,372,000*l.*)

Mineral Production.—The values of the chief minerals produced in 1911 and 1912 are given as follows (production in native States is included):—

—	1911	1912	—	1911	1912
	£	£		£	£
Coal	2,502,616	3,310,365	Iron-ore[4]	34,496	47,044
Gold	2,238,143	2,271,806	Monazite	24,044	41,419
Petroleum	884,398	975,278	Copper-ore	3,404	13,709
Manganese-ore[1]	648,801	884,404	Silver	11,575	11,329
Salt[2]	469,235	509,824	Jadestone[3]	41,660	10,800
Mica[3]	188,642	284,290	Magnesite	1,047	4,614
Building materials and road metal	246,446	270,980	Chromite	5,072	3,849
Saltpetre	220,268	217,035	Alum	2,819	2,627
Lead-ore and lead	181,989	153,069	Steatite	1,225	1,429
Tungsten-ore	99,989	115,200	Corundum	1,725	1,295
Ruby, sapphire & spinel			Garnet	2,126	1,176
Clay	67,594	69,547	Gypsum	2,308	1,082
Tin-ore and tin	66,207	66,187	Others	10,408	1,734
	24,931	50,944	Total value	7,981,168	9,321,486

[1] Value f.o.b. at Indian ports. [2] Prices without duty. [3] Export values.
[4] For provinces other than Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, values estimated approximately.

The quantity of coal produced was 14,706,339 tons in 1912, compared with 12,715,534 tons in 1911, and only 1,294,000 tons in 1885; of iron-ore, 580,029 tons in 1912, against 366,212 tons in 1911; of petroleum, 249,083,518 gallons, against 225,792,094 gallons in 1911; of salt, 1,310,921 tons in 1912, against 1,225,490 in 1911; of manganese-ore, 708,081 tons in 1912, against 670,290 tons in 1911; of gold, 590,555 ozs. in 1912, against 583,567 oz. in 1911; of rubies, 323,245 carats in 1912, against 288,213 in 1911.

Commerce.

The following table applies to the sea-borne external trade of India, which in 1834–35 amounted to Rupees 14,34,22,900:—

Years	Average Annual Imports	Average Annual Exports	Increase or Decrease per cent. of Imports	Increase or Decrease per cent. of Exports
	Rupees	Rupees		
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	24·68
1896–97 to 1902–03	99,37,79,448	121,18,86,033	13·5	8·89
1903–04 to 1909–10	153,02,08,135	177,07,71,173	53·98	46·12
1907–08	178,98,20,525	182,93,39,081	16·9[1]	0·10[1]
1908–09	151,53,10,470	159,46,34,418	−15·3	−12·83
1909–10	160,17,47,407	194,36,72,279	5·7	21·89
1910–11	173,44,16,105	217,08,85,284	8·28	11·8
1911–12	197,52,62,863	238,36,21,388	13·89	9·8
1912–13	228,43,81,053	256,62,54,804	15·65	7·66

[1] In each case in the succeeding figures the increase or decrease in the last two columns is as compared with the previous year.

In the year ending March 31, 1913, the trade (private and Government) was as follows :—

—	Imports	Exports
	Rupees	Rupees
Merchandise	166,60,63,517	245,99,87,148
Treasure	61,83,17,536	10,63,17,656
Total	228,43,81,053 (152,292,070*l.*	256,62,54, 804 (171,088,654*l.*)

The following table excludes Government stores and Government treasure :—

Years ended March 31	Imports		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
1909	121,27,44,265	22,63,18,531	143,90,62,796
1910	117,06,04,295	37,42,60,735	154,48,05,030
1911	129.35,40,168	39,66.70,845	169,02,11,013
1912	138,57,48,833	53,42,20,933	191,99,69,766
1913	160,99,05,368	51,19,80,042	212,18,85,410

Years ended March 31	Exports and Re-Exports		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1909	153,02,79,942	5,95,66,736	158,98,46,678
1910	187,88.50,449	6,39,33,303	194,27,83.752
1911	209,88,20,189	7,11,79,909	217.00,00,098
1912	227,84,41,703	10,36,16,193	238,20,57,896
1913	245,86,43,828	7,04,57,897	252,91,01,725

Of the exports of merchandise in 1912–13 Rs. 241,12,43,159 represented the products of the country. Rs. 4,74,00,669 were re-exports of foreign imports.

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. Formerly the published returns showed the countries from which the goods were shipped to India and to which they were shipped from India, as disclosed by the shipping documents. But in 1907–08 there was tentatively introduced a new system under which imports were classified with reference to the countries whence they are consigned to India, and exports credited to the country of final destination as declared by the exporters in the shipping bills, whether that country possesses a seaboard or not. This system was definitely adopted in the year 1911–12. The published accounts now present, therefore, the countries from which the goods have been consigned to India and the countries for which goods shipped from India are intended. No distinction is maintained between general, special, and transit trade; but goods of foreign origin, when re-exported, are shown in detail separately from those of Indian origin. 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.

The gross amount of import duty collected in 1912–13 was Rs. 9,92,98,824 and export duty Rs. 1,47,52,502. The largest import duty is derived from cotton goods, Rs. 1,92,33,390, from liquors, Rs. 1,25,97,045, from metals, chiefly silver, Rs. 1,39,30,601, and from salt, Rs. 1,31,17,050 in 1912–13; the export duty is entirely on rice.

In many cases the Native States of India impose Customs duties on goods imported from other parts of India.

The imports and exports, excluding Government stores and Government treasure, were distributed as follows in five years :—

Years ended March 31	Bengal [1]	Bihar and Orissa [2]	Burma	Madras	Bombay	Sind
Imports:—	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1909	48,42,44,465	—	13,19,10,847	12,28.53,464	58,14,20,591	11,91,33,429
1910	52,66,77,392	—	11,02,41,278	10,76,34,005	69,23,14,075	10,79,98,280
1911	54,12.56,941	—	10,93,13,554	11,35,58,687	79.96,41 605	12,64 40,276
1912	61,05,16,725	—	12,24.08,775	12,11,53,338	92.37,48,796	14,21,47,202
1913	65,86,26,635	—	14,53,08,684	13,25,39,917	103,16,07,580	15,38,02,644
Exports:—						
1909	71,62,74,397	—	12,97,25.954	18.67,26,636	47,03,21,701	8,67,97,990
1910	74,83,28,686	—	16.07,87,365	20,27,08,043	60,69,36,282	22,40,23,876
1911	88,26,68,063	—	20,86,92,724	21,76,~0,867	68,58,99,963	22,50,58,481
1912	91.64,49,211	—	25,43.09,599	23,52.88,715	72.55 59,131	25,04,51,240
1913	1,00,30.35,572	31.13,603	28,73.41.179	25,30,74.134	65,60,80,038	32,64,57,199

[1] Eastern Bengal and Assam included with Bengal.
[2] Separated from Bengal and constituted a distinct maritime province from 1912–13.

Imports and exports of bullion and specie were as follows :—

Years ended March 31	Imports of Gold	Imports of Silver	Exports of Gold	Exports Silver
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1909	8,40,42,810	14,33,99,867	4,04,87,653	2,27,14,812
1910	25,08,10,218	12,49,24,516	3,35,15,110	3,04,75,293
1911	27,89,25,184	11,84,38,513	3,91,38,602	3,21,80,652
1912	41,49,36,057	11,97,72,428	3,73,38,299	6,64,00,764
1913	41,29,07,855	20,54,09,681	7,28,95,738	3,34,21,918

The distribution of commerce by countries was as follows (merchandise alone) in years ending March 31, 1912 and 1913 :—

Countries	Imports into India from		Exports of Indian Produce to	
	1911–12	1912–13	1911–12	1912–13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	86,45,28,720	101,44,11,390	57,64,17,540	60,65,16,255
France	2,14,08,270	2,17,90,110	13,74,31,170	15,74.51,325
Germany	8.95,32.660	10.30,33,995	22,58,71,785	24,86,33,145
Austria Hungary	2,65,61,385	3.52,75,320	7,57.08,360	7,25,21.520
Italy	1,25,55,300	1,57,19,445	6,28,03,590	6,87,25,905
Belgium	2,31.35,505	3,04,34,175	18,32,49,050	13.13,50,305
Holland	1,20,59,220	1,45,73,610	3,31,93,395	3,72,04,170
Spain	16,85,580	16,71,345	1,78,69,740	1,82,26,155
Russia	11,47,605	51,68,265	1,73,73,090	1.99,28,790
China	2,46,44.010	3,01,66,575	18.22.84,485	20,36,97,495
Japan	3,47,74,605	4,06.66,980	16.72,91.505	18,54,17,265
Ceylon	69,10,140	75,15,660	8,29,47.890	8,96.10.015
Straits Settlements	2,97,78,645	3,08,55,860	8,60,19,870	9,00.99,980
Java	9,47,10,720	9,53,91,075	4,26,80.400	3,25,95,980
Arabia	47.89,595	52,90,815	89,34.225	79,96,995
Persia	60,79,245	71,00,040	46,92,600	50,74,230
Egypt	24,33,000	31,35,150	1,70,60,010	1,89.00,915
British East Africa	40,49,820	33,41,025	76.23,626	71,71,830
Other E. African ports	7,43,010	17,54,265	1,38,65,795	1.42,59,450
Mauritius	1,91,52,480	3,28,87,130	1,40,68,920	1,84,42,970
United States	5,29,09,350	5,20,30,950	15,58,91,040	18,79,00,440
South America	4,275	915	2,56.69,275	4,66,76,505
Australia	1,09,60,695	95,48,080	2,77,74,510	2,93.22,630

[1] Including Zanzibar and Pemba.

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

—	Imports		Exports of Indian Produce	
	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Food, drink and tobacco	20,44,93,757	23,40,50,722	68,57,02,348	78,07,68,175
II. Raw materials, and produce & articles mainly unmanufactured	11,09,03,515	12,40,25,682	1,01,47,48,910	1,03,25,78,298
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	1,04,80,41,852	1,22,92,60,598	49,50,25,495	57,33,15,434
IV. Miscellaneous and unclassified, including parcel post	2,23,09,709	2,25,68,366	2,26,93,437	2,45,86,259
Total	1,38,57,48,833 (92,383,255*l.*)	1,60,99,05,368 (107,327,025*l.*)	2,21,81,70,190 (147,878,013*l.*)	2,41,12,48,159 (160,749,544*l.*)

The value of the leading articles of private merchandise (Indian produce only in the case of exports) was as follows in 1912-13.

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	1912-13 Rs.		1912-13 Rs.
Cotton manufactures	60,82,15,774	Rice	32,55,79,475
Metals, and ores	15,50,29,774	Wheat and wheat flour	18,77,01,154
Hardware	3,41,82,254	Cotton (raw)	28,11,12,237
Silk (raw & manufactured)	4,78,07,908	,, (manufactured)	12,20,04,278
Sugar (refined & unrefined, molasses & confectionery, and saccharin included)	14,27,87,581	Opium	11,22,16,320
Woollen goods	3,05,85,333	Seeds (oil seeds mainly)	22,70,97,609
Liquors	2,13,33,097	Hides and skins	16,37,07,264
Railway plant and rolling-stock	6,40,28,969	Jute (raw)	27,05,06,724
Oils	3,99,02,501	,, (manufactured)	22,87,11,075
Machinery and Mill work	5,41,68,497	Tea	13,29,39,771
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	1,16,70,679	Indigo	22,01,827
Provisions	2,34,92,205	Other dyes and tans	88,51,872
Apparel (excluding haberdashery, millinery, hosiery	1,61,09,436	Coffee	1,56,52,542
Salt	84,98,244	Wool (raw)	2,63,46,717
Spices	1,63,11,138	Spices	93,28,181
Glass	1,75,33,964	Lac (excluding lac dye)	2,11,33,184
Chemicals	93,25,920	Sugar (refined & unrefined and confectionery)	25,46,707
Paper and pasteboard	1,44,59,501	Silk (raw and cocoons)	41,78,728
Umbrellas and fittings	43,97,222	,, (manufactured)	7,37,842
Grain and Pulse	13,07,921	Oils	85,79,168
Dyeing & tanning materials	1,52,12,822	Wood	1,21,43,729
Drugs and medicines	1,05,58,330	Wool (manufactured)	25,82,800
Fruits and vegetables	1,09,37,062	Provisions	48,01,055
		Saltpetre	35,58,756

The share of each province in certain exports of Indian produce in 1912-13:—

—	Bengal[1]	Bihar and Orissa[2]	Bombay	Sind	Madras	Burma
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice	6,86,82,857	31,03,917	39,08,882	38,10,868	1,75,84,461	22,84,94,490
Wheat	1,45,00,872	—	2,19,62,324	14,04,70,261	741	28
Opium	5,69,56,940	—	5,52,59,380	—	—	—
Indigo	17,84,506	—	61,690	22,900	3,31,934	297
Cotton, raw	1,16,18,877	—	17,59,06,664	4,85,82,542	4,07,52,691	42,51,468
Seeds	4,11,48,151	8,827	10,30,80,834	3,39,24,802	4,69,29,899	20,05,096
Jute, raw	26,95,17,638	—	134	—	9,88,952	—
Tea	11,82,35,139	—	10,95,395	2,109	1,36,00 751	6,870

[1] Eastern Bengal and Assam included with Bengal.

[2] Separated from Bengal and constituted a distinct Maritime Province from 1912-13.

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

—	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (Consignments) into U.K. from India	35,430,771	2,763,715	45,423,316	52,148,731	48,448,708
Exports of British produce to India[1]	43,581,591	45,998,500	52,245,064	57,626,101	70,315,481

[1] Excluding stores shipped for Indian Government, which amounted in the years 1909-12 to 3,651,703*l.*; 2,501,751*l.*; 3,311,384*l.*; and 3,216,248*l.* respectively.

The staple articles of import from India into the United Kingdom:—

Year	Cotton (Raw)	Wheat	Jute	Seeds	Tea	Rice[1]	Indigo
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1908	1,414,332	1,297,138	5,817,191	2,582,057	5,752,364	1,595,736	117,868
1909	1,477,451	6,944,466	4,582,326	3,190,796	6,311,102	1,495,743	124,112
1910	2,745,640	7,408,549	4,658,450	6,497,628	6,281,385	1,986,099	26,563
1911	2,197,917	7,804,573	5,918,882	5,631,654	7,096,584	1,752,727	56,780
1912	1,805,893	10,944,667	8,285,163	4,654,943	7,032,903	2,669,590	87,804

[1] Including Rice Meal and Flour.

Other imports (1912) were: leather, 3,019,460*l.*; untanned goat skins, 586,859*l.*; coffee, 389,090*l.*; teak wood (hewn), 617,363*l.*; jute manufactures, 2,027,786*l.*; lac, 329,229*l.*; wool, 1,590,900*l.*; myrobalans (dye stuff) 161,438*l.*; manganese ore, 364,912*l.*

The chief articles of British produce exported to India are as follows:—

Year	Cotton Manufactures	Cotton Yarn	Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	Copper and Copper-work	Machinery	Woollens
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1908	23,060,290	2,395,564	5,497,191	1,224,588	5,243,315	1,009,112
1909	19,992,842	1,878,387	5,411,286	837,592	4,245,297	760,940
1910	28,271,788	1,661,881	5,180,760	1,202,458	3,141,858	1,154,844
1911	27,513,708	2,196,812	5,586,149	1,138,448	3,054,042	1,230,948
1912	30,720,823	2,407,905	6,683,881	749,899	3,590,536	1,051,594

Also (1912) railway and other carriages, 1,245,670*l.*; new ships, 100,866*l.*; printed books, 261,695*l.*; chemicals, 473,083*l.*

The foreign trade of the six largest ports in merchandise only, imports and exports, in five years :—

—	1908-09	1909-1910	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta . .	110,47,99,568	116,50,85,514	126,38,85,887	137,84,94,476	155,95,17,814
Bombay . .	82,50,50,557	95,07,42,093	110,37,70,227	112,42,52,466	115,88,21,820
Rangoon . .	22,23,56,777	22,71,81,652	27,21,53,982	31,78,48,431	34,91,07,597
Madras . .	15,30,33,289	13,74,45,679	15,21,52,565	16,34,72,934	17,79,15,439
Karáchi . .	19,93,07,125	32,06,05,972	33,63,05,588	37,84,35,628	47,71,08,229
Tuticorin . .	4,59,93,873	5,25,58,764	5,91,15,640	6,30,45,374	6,89,68,018

The trans-frontier land-trade (excluding treasure) was during three years :—

—	Rs. Imports	Rs. Exports	Rs. Total
1910–11	7,99,47,099	6,48,86,846	14,48,33,945
1911–12	9,34,99,104	7,91,02,777	17,26,01,881
1912–13	10,37,93,370	9,49,60,731	19,87,54,101

The trade (excluding treasure) with the leading trans-frontier countries was as follows :—

—	Imports from			Exports to		
	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Las Bela .	7,72,556	6,84,424	7,41,597	2,49,117	1,78,799	2,67,939
Khelát .	6,55,706	4,95,867	3,62,228	8,32,709	8,22,271	57,869
Persia .	2,92,660	3,07,730	4,25,145	9,42,564	16,32,550	19,48,757
S. W. Afghánistán	59,60,023	64,40,943	78,72,056	58,82,860	60,27,421	79,06,044
N. E. Afghanistan	27,29,215	31,00,257	48,75,048	67,24,393	66,24,998	1,70,17,417
Dir, Swat, & Bajaur	57,30,142	71,19,791	86,10,232	70,90,229	73,15,868	91,68,601
Buner .	2,44,851	2,66,931	1,64,610	4,56,074	6,50,901	3,03,301
Kurram Valley	2,69,212	2,92,777	2,88,779	13,71,592	16,25,842	15,54,316
Ladakh .	1,64,675	1,78,820	3,57,527	1,23,633	1,20,783	2,56,199
Tibet .	22,52,649	26,12,203	24,92,781	11,20,299	14,58,422	18,05,614
Nepál .	3,49,74,979	4,36,75,942	4,53,55,512	1,66,40,065	2,21,31,912	2,16,57,989
Karenní .	20,30,465	21,42,803	25,68,395	3,08,019	4,35,848	4,70,088
Shan States	1,71,37,518	1,76,29,813	1,90,76,211	1,44,70,226	1,77,73,398	2,08,05,415
Siam .	24,35,230	31,82,470	34,97,219	21,91,493	23,49,599	19,54,673
W. China .	18,30,944	18,13,033	22,35,609	46,35,184	35,95,116	63,28,252

The total value of the coasting trade in imports and exports, apart from Government stores and Government treasure, in 1910–11 was Rs. 104,94,09,276 in 1911–12 was Rs. 104,24,82,839 ; in 1912–13 was Rs. 114,93,80,646.

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	1908-09		1909-1910		1910-11		1911-12		1912-13	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Entered :										
British . .	2,144	4,936,332	2,395	5,693,703	2,417	5,916,437	2,532	6,370,217	2,554	6,521,527
British Indian . .	325	203,338	365	142,716	312	162,695	325	204,512	313	188,977
Foreign . .	496	1,247,512	540	1,375,921	542	1,446,029	628	1,707,557	718	1,952,047
Native . .	1,117	79,400	780	62,731	1,049	70,564	946	72,591	823	65,076
Total .	4,082	6,466,582	4,080	7,275,071	4,320	7,595,725	4,481	8,354,877	4,408	8,727,627
Cleared :										
British . .	2,094	4,886,545	2,327	5,660,314	2,334	5,799,263	2,535	6,347,338	2,575	6,609,892
British Indian . .	386	247,387	408	200,952	325	187,788	322	208,836	296	174,286
Foreign . .	493	1,242,730	546	1,411,950	507	1,342,563	608	1,633,933	693	1,877,358
Native . .	946	67,579	681	48,804	1,075	68,362	922	71,461	765	62,322
Total .	3,919	6,444,241	3,962	7,322,020	4,241	7,397,976	4,387	8,261,558	4,329	8,724,358
Total entered and cleared . .	8,001	12,910,823	8,042	14,597,091	8,561	14,993,701	8,868	16,616,435	8,737	17,451,985

The number of vessels which entered with cargoes in the interportal trade was in 1909–10, 104,069 of 16,385,222 tons; in 1910–11, 101,074 of 15,924,234 tons; in 1911–12, 100,483 of 15,438,427 tons; in 1912–13, 92,908 of 16,063,506 tons; and cleared in 1909–10, 84,001 of 16,486,721 tons; in 1910–11, 84,172 of 16,161,168 tons; in 1911–12, 88,335 of 15,741,328 tons; in 1912–13, 80,949 of 16,067,446 tons.

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

	1907–08		1908–09		1909–10		1910–11		1911–12		1912–13	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Built	113	4,761	179	7,854	108	5,241	98	4,691	112	4,482	186	5,082
Registered	188	13,646	246	14,759	182	16,119	124	10,393	161	21,259	177	8,848

Internal Communications.

I. Roads and Canals.

The following table shows approximately the length in miles of roads maintained by public authorities throughout the country :—

Province		Metalled Miles	Unmetalled Miles	Total Miles
Bengal	(1911–1912)	2,538·72	27,178·00	29,716·72
Assam	(1911–1912)	417·94	5,308·38	5,726·32 [1]
Bihar and Orissa	(1911–1912)	2,536·98	23,411·17	25,948·15
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	(1911–1912)	6,777·80	26,058·40	32,836·20
Punjab	(1911–1912)	2,619·48	20,857·12	23,476·60
Burma	(1911–1912)	2,009·99	10,311·07	12,321·06
Central Provs. and Berar	(1909–1910)	2,557·00	4,685·00	7,242·00
Madras	(1911–1912)	22,289·50	3,851·50	26,141·00
Bombay	(1911–1912)	6,352·58	22,546·83	28,899·41
N.W.F. Prov.	(1911–1912)	816·93	3,055·86 [2]	3,872·79 [3]
Coorg	(1911–1912)	199·00	205·00	404·00
Rájputána	(1911–1912)	321·00	371·00	692·00
Central India	(1900–1901)	1,994·00	468·25	2,462·25
Baluchistán	(1911–1912)	844·41	377·45	1,221·854
Military works	(1911–1912)	1,229·07	956·59	2,185·66

[1] Exclusive of Bridle Roads (2,706·78 miles) of which 2,074·38 miles were maintained by the P.W.D. and 632·40 miles were maintained by local authorities.

[2] Includes 2,274·60 miles of roads maintained by local authorities but it is not known whether they are metalled or unmetalled.

[3] Exclusive of serviceable fair-weather roads (130·75 miles) and bridle paths (1,069·56 miles).

[4] Exclusive of serviceable fair-weather roads (191·00 miles) and bridle paths (1,322·50 miles).

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.

II. Railways.

Miles open		Miles open		Miles open		Miles open	
1895	19,547	1904	27,565	1907	30,010	1910	32,099
1900	24,752	1905	28,295	1908	30,576	1911	32,839
1903	26,956	1906	29,097	1909	31,490	1912	33,484

The railways open on December 31, 1912, were as follows :—

	Miles.
State lines worked by companies	18,106
State lines worked by the State	7,019
Companies lines guaranteed under modern contracts	32
District Boards' lines	155
Branch Line Companies' railways assisted by Government under rebate terms	1,200
Companies lines :—	
(*a*) Subsidized by the Government of India	448
(*b*) ,, Local Governments	137
(*c*) ,, District Boards	265
(*d*) receiving land only from the Government of India	1,697
Unassisted Companies lines	74
Leased lines	79
Native State lines	4,198
Foreign lines	74
Total	33,484

The gauges of the Indian railways are (1) The Standard, or 5ft. 6in. (17,189 miles in 1912); (2) The Metre, or 3ft. 3⅜in. (14,165 miles); and (3) The Special gauges of 2ft. 6in. and 2ft. (2,130 miles).

The total capital expenditure on Railways to the end of 1912, including lines under construction and survey, &c., was as follows :—

	Rs.
State lines worked by companies	2,92,72,21,000
State lines worked by the State	1,28,43,37,000
Companies lines guaranteed under modern contracts	30,18,000
District Boards' lines	70,68,000
Branch Line Companies railways assisted by Government under rebate terms	8,51,51,000
Companies lines :—	
(*a*) Subsidized by the Government of India	3,42,03,000
(*b*) ,, Local Governments	1,48,69,000
(*c*) ,, District Boards	1,31,82,000
(*d*) Receiving land only from the Government of India	12,48,46,000
Unassisted Companies lines	35,74,000
Leased lines	1,19,77,000
Native State lines	23,10,77,000
Foreign lines	1,96,18,000
Unclassified expenditure, including collieries, &c.	91,09,000
Total	4,76,92,50,000 (317,950,000*l.*)

Passengers carried, 1912, 417,229,400; 1911, 389,862,600. Aggregate tonnage of goods and live stock in 1912, 78,475,000 tons; in 1911, 71,265,000 tons. Gross earnings on railways during 1912, 41,100,000*l.* against 36,853,000*l.* during 1911. Working expenses in 1912, 20,106,000*l.* or 48·92 per cent. of the gross earnings; as compared with 19,226,000*l.*, or 52·17 per cent. in 1911. Net earnings 20,994,000*l.* in 1912 against 17,627,000*l.* in 1911; average return on the capital expenditure 6·77 per cent. against 5·87 per cent. in 1911. The net profit to the State, after meeting all charges for interest, &c.

was 3,787,770*l.* in 1911–12. The railway staff in 1912 numbered 7,850 Europeans, 10,066 Anglo-Indians, and 571,506 Indians, total, 589,422.

III. Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones.

In 1913 there were 67,313 post-offices and letter-boxes, against 753 in 1856.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, the number of letters, post-cards, and money-orders passing through the post-offices was 920,241,468 ; of newspapers 54,956,826 ; of parcels 7,999,571 ; and of packets 61,209,164 ; being a total of 1,044,407,029. The following table gives statistics for five years :—

Year ended March 31	Number of Letters, Newspapers, &c.	Post Offices	Letter Boxes	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure
				£	£
1909	875,255,832	18,399	43,577	1,824,513	1,897,606
1910	919,524,127	18,642	45,743	1,927,755	1,919,499
1911	945,147,612	18,813	46,884	1,990,922	1,950,892
1912	992,636,139	18,801	48,122	2,136,034	2,003,661
1913	1,044,407,029	18,789	48,524	2,261,182	2,026,620

The following are statistics of the Government telegraphs for five years :—

Year ended March 31	Number of Miles of Wire	Number of Miles of Line	Revenue Receipts	Revenue Charges	Number of Paid Messages
			£	£	
1909	280,595	70,065	890,203	783,022	13,006,778
1910	287,266	72,746	807,948	807,519	12,084,697
1911	287,940	74,413	840,517	791,883	13,090,228
1912	299,343	76,578	951,618	821,624	14,671,819
1913	311,034	78,862	1,018,664	854,776	15,449,071

There were 7,854 telegraph offices in India on March 31, 1913.

There are several wireless telegraphy installations under the Government of India.

Telephone exchanges have been established in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karachi, and Rangoon by private companies, under licences from the Government. Elsewhere the telephone system is in the hands of the Indian Telegraph Department. At the end of 1911 there were 14 telephone exchanges, with 6,876 connections, established by companies, and 179 exchanges, with 3,485 connections established by the Department.

Money and Credit.

The total value of the silver, nickel, copper, and bronze coined in British India from 1835-36 to 1912–13 inclusive was Rs. 5,81,96,38,860, including Rs. 49,79,23,093, the value of 219,437,267 British dollars, Rs. 8,02,68,091 the value of 35,374,555 Straits dollars, Rs. 5,05,520, the value of 497,630 Straits fifty cent pieces, Rs. 9,40,002 the value of 3,084,365 twenty cent. pieces, Rs. 19,41,938, the value of 12,745,414 ten cent pieces, Rs. 9,91,282 the value of 13,012,111 five cent. pieces, and Rs. 68,55,635 representing the value of cents and fractions thereof; the heaviest coinage in any one year being Rs. 26,37,52,443, during 1906-07. The value of the money coined at the Calcutta and Bombay mints was as follows in five years :—

Year ended March 31	Silver	Nickel	Copper	Bronze	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1909	4,41,26,252[1]	14,08,500	1,35,338	11,03,958	4,67,74,048
1910	3,72,04,862[2]	15,50,000	35,000	5,98,720	3,93,88,582
1911	3,63,68,739[3]	25,12,500	50,000	9,45,124	3,98,76,363
1912	11,31,56,039[4]	26,10,000	41,891	9,25,625	11,67,33,555
1913	20,82,74,275[5]	24,86,000	82,778	19,18,461	21,27,61,514

[1] Includes Rs. 1,55,90,338 on account of the manufacture of British dollars.
[2] Includes Rs. 1,35,10,675 on account of the manufacture of British dollars, and Rs. 19,38,021 on account of the manufacture of ten cents and five cents.
[3] Includes Rs. 1,26,00,062 on account of the manufacture of British dollars, and Rs. 18,43,564 on account of the manufacture of twenty cents, ten cents, and five cents.
[4] Includes Rs. 8,50,23,954 on account of the manufacture of British dollars, and Rs. 57,765 on account of the manufacture of ten cents and 5 cents.
[5] Includes Rs. 1,28,70,459 for the manufacture of British dollars, and Rs. 38,872 on account of the manufacture of five cents.

An Act providing for the closing of the Indian Mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver for the public was passed in 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 1*s.* 4*d.* 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 1*s.* 4*d.* By a Notification of the 11th September, 1897, sovereigns and half-sovereigns of current weight are also received at the Reserve Treasuries, at the rate of Rs. 15 for the sovereign.

An Act (XXII. of 1899) declared the sovereign legal tender, 15 rupees to the sovereign. It was, however, decided not to coin gold in India ; a proposal to coin gold is now under consideration.

The Coinage Act of 1906 provided for the introduction of a subsidiary nickel one-anna piece and the substitution of a bronze currency for the existing copper coins. The coinage of copper was accordingly discontinued with effect from August 1, 1906. The issue of the nickel one-anna piece was commenced with effect from August 1, 1907.

Since 1900 rupees have been coined as required to meet public demands, the Government purchasing the silver and paying for it mainly with the gold accumulated in the Paper Currency Reserve. The entire profit accruing to Government on the coinage up to March 31, 1907, and during the year 1912–13, and half such profit for the years 1907–08 and 1908–09 were placed to the credit of a separate fund termed the Gold Standard Reserve, with the object of ensuring the stability of the currency policy of Government. Any profit arising from this source in future will be credited entire to the Gold Standard Reserve, until such time as the gold and gold securities in the Gold Standard Reserve shall attain to a total of 25 millions sterling. At March 31, 1912, the Reserve exceeded 19 millions sterling

On July 16, 1861, an Act was passed by the Government of India providing for the issue of a paper currency through a Government department of Public Issue, by means of promissory notes. Circles of issue were established from time to time, as found necessary, and the notes were made legal tender

within the circle for which they were issued, and rendered payable at the place of issue, and also at the capital city of the Presidency. Subsequent legislation has relaxed the rigidity of the circle system. Notes of the values of five, ten, fifty, and hundred rupees are now legal tender throughout British India, and the limitation of currency to the circle of issue is confined to notes of higher denominations.

There are now seven circles of issue with their headquarters at Calcutta Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Lahore, and Karachi.

Total values of notes in circulation on March 31 in six years, including the notes held in government treasuries and the Presidency banks :—

	Rs.		Rs.
1908-09	45,48,79,505	1911-12	61,36,25,095
1909-10	54,40,84,250	1912-13	68,97,78,240
1910-11	54,99,05,815	1914[1]	65,00,00,000

[1] March 3, 1914.

Nearly two-thirds of the total note circulation is in the currency circles of Calcutta and Bombay.

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

—	Banks	Depositors	Balance at end of Year
			Rs.
1907-08	8,328	1,262,763	15,18,15,000
1908-09	8,501	1,318,632	15,28,50,022
1909-10	8,767	1,378,916	15,86,72,164
1910-11	8,929	1,430,451	16,91,94,257
1911-12	9,502	1,500,834	18,89,87,500

Currency, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of India, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

The *Pie* . . . . . = $\frac{1}{3}$ Farthing.
3 ,, . . = 1 *Pice* . . . = 1 Farthing.
4 *Pice*, or 12 Pie . = 1 *Anna* . . . = 1 Penny.
16 *Annas* . . = 1 *Rupee* . . . = 1*s.* 4*d.*
15 *Rupees* . . . . . = 1*l.*

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 *sers* . = 82$\frac{2}{7}$ 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 o weights and measures of capacity throughout British India was passe 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 b a weight of metal in the possession of the Government of India, equal, whe 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 o capacity shall be, for weights, the said *ser* ; for measures of capacity, a mea sure containing one such *ser* of water at its maximum density, weighed in

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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BALÚCHISTÁN.

Government, &c.—A country occupying the extreme western corner of the Indian Empire, approximately between lat. 24° 54′ and 32° 4′ N., and between long. 60° 56′ and 70° 15′ E.; extreme length from E. to W. about 550 miles; breadth about 450; area, 134,638 square miles; population (1911 census), 834,703. Bounded on the N. by Afghánistán and the North-West Frontier Province, on the E. by Sindh, the Panjáb, and a part of the Frontier Province, on the S. by the Arabian Sea, on the W. by Persia, the boundary disputes with which were settled in 1905. The main divisions are: (1) British Balúchistán proper, with an area of about 9,500 square miles, consisting of tracts assigned to the British Government by treaty in 1879; (2) Agency Territories, with an area of about 44,700 square miles, composed of tracts which have from time to time been acquired by lease, or otherwise brought under control, and placed directly under British officers; and (3) the native States of Kalát and Las Bela, with an area of about 80,400 square miles, the former consisting of a confederation of tribes under the Khán of Kalát, and stretching westwards to Persia, while the latter occupies the alluvial valley between the Pab and Hálá ranges from the sea to Bela.

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British and Administered Territory.—British Residents were appointed to the courts of the Kháns of Kalát from the middle of the nineteenth century, and British expeditions passed through the Bolán on their way to Kandahár and Afghánistán, but up to 1876 the country was considered independent. In 1875 Sir Robert Sandeman, the founder of the Balúchistán Province, first entered the country; in 1877 the cantonment of Quetta, which is now the head-quarters of the Administration, was occupied by British troops, and in 1879 the administration of the district was taken over on behalf of the Khán of Kalát. After the Afghán war, 1878–81, the districts of Pishín, Shorarúd, Duki, Sibi, and Sháhrig were assigned to the British and in November, 1887 were formally constituted as British Balúchistán. In 1883, the districts of Quetta and Bolán were made over by the Khán to the British on an annual quit-rent of 25,000 rupees and 30,000 rupees respectively. In 1886, the Bori valley, in which is now the cantonment of Loralai, was occupied. In 1887, the Khetrán country, now known as the Bárkhán tahsil, was brought under British control; in 1889 British authority was established in the Zhob valley and Kákar Khurásán; in 1896 Chágai and Western Sinjráni were included in administered territory; in 1899, the Nuskhi Niabat was made over by the Khán of Kalát on an annual quit-rent of 9,000 rupees; and in 1903 the Nasirábád tahsil was acquired from the Khán on an annual quit-rent of 117,500 rupees. The area of British and administered territory, including tribal areas, is 54,228 sq. miles, and the population (1911) 414,412. The head of the civil administration is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General. The area under his direct administration is divided into 6 districts, each in charge of a Political Agent as follows: Quetta-Pishín, Sibi, Zhob, Loralai, Bolán Pass, Chágai. The Political Agent in charge of the Bolán Pass is also Political Agent for Kalát and Las Bela.

In the directly administered territory the chief items of revenue are: Land revenue, excise, court fees and stamps, and judicial fines, &c. In some places the land revenue is levied in money in accordance with a fixed assessment, but generally it is levied in kind. This is usually one-sixth of the crop; but in the Sibi tahsil it is two-ninths, and on the lands of the Shebo and Khushdil irrigation canals, constructed by the Government, the proportion is one-third. In Nasirábád the assessment per acre of the cultivated area varies from 8 annas to Rs. 4 according to the crops raised and means of water-supply. For revenue purposes each district is divided into tahsils, each of which is in charge of a native official known as a Tahsíldar, who has a Naib-Tahsildar, Kanungos and Patwáris subordinate to him. The revenue from all sources averages approximately Rupees 14,68,500.

Regular troops are cantoned at Quetta, Chaman, Fort Sandeman, and Loralai, and detachments are stationed at different places, principally in the Zhob and Loralai Districts, for the preservation of law and order. There is also a police force, supplemented by levies and the Zhob militia, Makrán and Chagai Levy Corps. The latter are recruited from the local tribes, and have their own leading men as officers.

The medical work of the Province is under the Chief Medical Officer, and there are Civil Surgeons at Quetta, Loralai, Fort Sandeman and Chaman, and Civil Assistant-Surgeons at Sibi, Shahrig, Mach, Kalat and Panjgur.

The Native States of Kalát and Las Bela.—The leading chief of Kalát is Sir Mír Máhmúd Khán, G.C.I.E., *Beglar Bégi* Khán of Kalát, who succeeded on the abdication of his father, the late Mír Khudádád Khán, in November, 1893.

KHÁNS OF KALÁT.

Mír Ahmad I., *C.*	1667	Mír Muhammad Nasír Khán I., *C.*	1751
Mír Mehráb I., *C.*	1696	Mír Máhmúd Khán I. *C.*	1794
Mír Samandar, *C.*	1698	Mír Mehráb Khán II.	1817
Mír Ahmad II, *C.*	1714	Mír Sháh Nawáz Khán	1839
Mír Abdullá, *C.*	1716	Mír Nasír Khán II.	1840
Mír Muhabat, *C.*	1731	Mír Khudádád Khán	1857

From March, 1863, to May, 1864, the Másnad (Throne) was usurped by Khudádád Khán's cousin, Sherdil Khan.

The power of the Kháns of Kalát was founded by the Mirwáris about the fifteenth century. Authentic history begins with Mír Ahmad I., whose successors gradually made themselves supreme from Kalát to the Arabian Sea, and rose to the height of their power in the time of Mír Nasír Khán I., who was the first to take the title of Khán. The districts of Quetta and Mastung were granted to him by Ahmad Sháh, the Durráni King of Afghánistán. Nasír Khán's grandson, Mehráb Khán, was killed in the storming of Kalát by a British force in 1839. His son, Nasír Khán II., was acknowledged by the British Government in 1840; and in 1854 a treaty was executed with him, under the terms of which he received a yearly subsidy of 50,000 rupees. In 1857 Nasír 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. Owing to the state of anarchy which prevailed in the State, and which reacted on British interests in India, it became essential that a settlement should be effected, and Major (afterwards Sir Robert) Sandeman was deputed to Kalát for this purpose, in 1876, with most successful results. Mír Khudádád Khán died in May, 1909.

The Khán of Kalát is the head of a confederacy of chiefs, but the extent of his control has now been considerably reduced. In all important matters he is amenable to the advice of the Agent to the Governor-General in Balúchistán, who also arbitrates in disputes between the Khán and minor chiefs. The area of Kalát State, is 73,278 square miles, and the population 359,086 (1911 census.)

The Khán's revenue, including the subsidies and rents for the leased areas paid by the British Government, amounts to 8,00,000 rupees annually. The Khán has an irregular force of 461 cavalry and artillery. The chief towns in the State are Kalát, Mastung, Bhág, Gandáwá and Dádhar.

The ruling chief of Las Bela has the title of Jám. Jám Mír Khán, the grandfather of the present chief, succeeded in 1840; Jám Ali Khan, his father, succeeded in 1889; and Jám Mír Kamál Khán, the present chief, succeeded in 1896. The area of the State is 7,132 square miles; population, 61,205 (1911 census); revenue varies from 2 to 3 lakhs; military force, 330 infantry, 35 cavalry, and 4 guns; military police force, 100 men. Before the British occupation the ruler of Las Bela was a feudatory of the Khán of Kalát, but in recent times the connection has almost entirely ceased. The State is under the control of the Political Agent in Kalát.

General.—The most numerous races in Balúchistán are the Brahúi, Pathan and Baloch, 554,800. The Brahuis occupy the centre of the country stretching through Chágai to meet the Baloch of Western Sanjráni and southwards to the Lásis and the Baloch of Makrán. The Pathans are chiefly contained within British and administered territory. The Baloch are distributed through the southern regions in the Marri and Bugti country, the Kachhi plain, the Nasirábad tahsil, the Dombki, Umráni, and Kahéri

country, and Makrán. The Lásis (27,800), are almost wholly confined to Las Béla, the term Lási being of modern invention. The other inhabitants are either scattered, as the Chuttás and Saiads, or are subject races and occupational groups such as the Jat cultivators of the Kachhi plain, the Dehwár cultivators of the uplands, the Darzádahs and Naqíbs of Makrán, and the Ghuláms who are of servile origin. There are also indigenous Hindus (15,000) living under the protection of the tribes and carrying on the trade of the country.

Religion and Instruction.—The religion of the native population is either Mussulmán, in general of the Sunni sect, or Hindu. The Mussulmáns numbered (1911) 782,648; Hindus, 37,602; Christians, 5,085; Sikhs, 8,390; others, 978. In 1904 a joint Inspector-General of Education (now designated Director of Public Instruction) was appointed for Balúchistán and the Frontier Province, and an Assistant was posted to Quetta. At the close of 1912 there were 58 Government and aided and unaided schools in the province; 9 of these were for girls and 2 for Europeans. Of the 2,874 pupils 460 were girls. Nearly half the pupils were Hindus, children of men from Sind and the Panjab in trade or in Government service. Besides these there were 73 private schools with 923 pupils.

Production and Industry.—The country consists largely of barren mountains, deserts and stony plains; its climate is subject to the extremes of heat and cold, and the rainfall is uncertain and scanty. Here and there the mountains are tree-clad, and cultivation is carried on wherever water is found. The agricultural products are wheat, barley, millet, lucerne, rice, maize, and potatoes; while grapes, apricots, peaches, apples, and melons are grown in abundance. Panjgúr in Makrán is famous for its dates. Among wild animals are the markhor, urial (wild-sheep), Sind ibex, ravine-deer, bear, and panther, and the chief domestic animals are the camel, horses, oxen and cows, and donkeys.

Little is yet known of the mineralogy of the country. Iron and lead are found near Khuzdár; coal is worked at Khost on the Sindh-Pishin railway, and in the Sor hills near Quetta. Asbestos and chromite have been found in Zhob, and chromite also in the Quetta Pishin district. There are oil springs at Khattan in the Marri country, but these are not now worked. Sulphate of iron has been found in Kalát and sulphate of aluminium in Chágái. Salt is manufactured in Pishin, in the Zhob district, and in the Kalát State. Local manufactures are unimportant. A few matchlocks and other weapons are made, and various kinds of ironwork for agricultural purposes. The nomad tribes make felts, rough blankets, and rugs. Brahúi women are famous for their needle-work. Leather-work and pottery are manufactured in Kachhi. There is a brewery as well as a government distillery for the manufacture of country spirit at Quetta, and also mills for grinding flour, pressing chaff, and manufacturing patent coal-fuel. A museum at Quetta was opened in 1906. The Indian Staff College was opened at Quetta in 1907.

Commerce.—The land traffic with India passes either by railway or by the routes from Kalát and Las Bela to Sind, and through the Loralai district to the Punjáb. The value of the trans-frontier imports (exclusive of treasure) from Kalát and Las Bela into India in 1912-13 was Rs. 11,03,831, and of the exports from India to Kalát and Las Bela, Rs. 3,25,209. The chief exports from the Province are mustard and rape, raw wool and food grains, imports consist of piece-goods, chiefly of Indian manufacture, ghee, fruits, hay and grass and other articles carried mostly by rail.

Over-sea trade is carried on through ports on the Makrán coast with India, the exports consisting of dates, matting and dried fish, and the imports chiefly of piece-goods and food grains. The greater part of this trade is with the Bombay Presidency.

The principal imports into Balúchistán from foreign countries, viz., Afghanistan and Persia, are fruit, ghee, wool, sheep, horses and ponies. Piece-goods in large quantities, indigo, sugar and metals are sent to these countries through Balúchistán.

Communications.—Good roads connect the more important centres in the directly administered places. There are 848 miles of metalled and partly metalled roads and 1,891 of unmetalled roads and paths.

The North-Western railway, which has the standard gauge of 5ft. 6in., enters Balúchistán near Jhatpat and crosses the Kachhi plain to Sibi, where it bifurcates, one branch going by Harnai and the other by Quetta, and reunites at Bostán, whence the line runs to Chaman. A line of railway to Nushki 82½ miles long, which cost about 7,000,000 rupees, was opened for traffic in 1905. A survey for a short line from Khanai to Hindubagh, a distance of about 45 miles was carried out during 1908-09.

There is a complete and frequent postal service in British and administered territory, extending to Kalat and through Nushki to Seistan in Persia.

A network of telegraph wires covers the north-eastern portion of the Province and extends to Kalat, and westwards viâ Nushki to Killá Robát, where it connects with the Indo-European system, while a further line laid down in 1907 connects India with Persia and Europe, *via* Las Bela, Panjgur, and Nok Kundí.

Agent to Governor-General in Balúchistán.—The Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. Ramsay, C.S.I., C.I.E.

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SIKKIM.

An Indian feudatory State in the Himálayas, bounded on the N. by Tibet proper, on the E. by the Tibetan district of Chumbí, and by Bhután, on the S. by the British district of Darjíling, and on the W. by Nepál. Extreme length from N. to S., 70 miles; extreme breadth, 50 miles; area, 2,818 square miles.

In March 1890 a treaty was signed by the Viceroy of India and the Chinese representative, by which the British protectorate over Sikkim is recognised by China. The British Government has direct and exclusive control over the internal administration and foreign relations of Sikkim. The Mahárájá,

after having declined to comply with the conditions, lived for some time under surveillance in British India, and in 1895 was allowed to return to Sikkim. The present Mahárájá is H.H. SIDKONG TULKU, who succeeded on February 10, 1914. The members of the council carry on the administration, with the assistance of the British Political officer stationed at Gangtok.

Population in 1911, 87,920. The people are known to their Gúrkha neighbours as Lepchas, but call themselves Rong-pa. Principal towns are Gangtok, the capital, Rhenok, Pakyong, Lachen, and Lachung. The religion is Lamaism.

The gross revenue now averages 14,500*l.* per year. The Kázis exercise a limited jurisdiction within their districts; important cases being referred to the council.

Sikkim produces rice, Indian corn, millet, oranges, apples, and two or three kinds of cloth. Fruit gardens are maintained by the State. There are extensive 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. Imports into Bengal from, and exports from Bengal to Sikkim :—

—	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13[1]
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . .	63,872	64,078	72,906	86,084	198,000
Exports . .	51,085	62,930	55,300	73,894	164,000

[1] The figures for 1912-13 are those for Sikkim and Bhután.

The chief imports into Sikkim were cotton piece goods, oils, provisions, salt, manufactured silk, sugar, tea, tobacco, and rice; the chief exports from Sikkim food grains and vegetables, hides and skins, raw wool, and timber.

Political Officer.—C. A. Bell.

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ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

The **Andaman Islands** lie in the Bay of Bengal, 590 miles from the mouth of the Hugli, 120 miles from Cape Negrais in Burma, the nearest point on the mainland. Five large islands closely grouped together are called the Great Andaman, and to the south is the island of Little Andaman. There are some 200 islets, the two principal groups being the Andaman Archipelago and the Labyrinth Islands. The Great Andaman group is about 219 miles long and, at the widest, 32 miles broad, the total area being 2,508 square miles. The group, densely wooded, contains many valuable trees, the best known of which is the *padauk* or Andaman redwood (*Pterocarpus dalbergioides*). The islands are hilly, the highest point, Saddle Peak, being 2,402 feet, and Mount Harriet, 1,196 feet in height. The islands possess a number of harbours and safe anchorages, notably, Port Blair, Port Cornwallis, and Stewart Sound, the last being most favourably situated

for forest trade. The aborigines, 1,317 (628 males and 689 females) in 1911 (against 1,882 in 1901), live in small groups over the islands; they are savages of a low Negrito type. The total population of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in 1912 was 24,568 (18,533 males and 6,035 females). The climate is tropical, the rainfall irregular and often excessive. In 1912 the forest sales, the result of convict labour, amounted to 5,22,160 rupees. Tea, the cocoanut, Manila hemp (*Musa textilis*), and Bahamas aloe (*Agave sisalana*) are successfully cultivated. In 1912 there were 11,826 head of cattle. Wireless telegraphy with Burma was established in 1904. A mail steamer connects Port Blair with Calcutta, Rangoon, and Madras. The islands are used by the Government of India as a penal settlement for life and long-term convicts. The settlement possesses about 26,600 acres of cleared land and 156 square miles of reserved forest. There were in 1913, 11,348 convicts (including 578 women) in the place, of whom some 1,834 were on ticket-of-leave in the settlement supporting themselves. Of the women, about half are on ticket-of-leave, and married to convicts. The Andaman Islands are under the Government of India, and the Officer in Charge is the Superintendent of Port Blair. The Civil, Military and convict population of Port Blair in 1913 was 15,750.

The **Nicobar Islands** are situated to the South of the Andamans, 75 miles from Little Andaman. There are nineteen islands, seven uninhabited; gross area, 635 square miles. The islands are usually divided into three groups, Southern, Central and Northern, the chief islands in each being respectively, Great Nicobar, Camorta with Nancowry, and Car Nicobar. There is a fine land-locked harbour between the islands of Camorta and Nancowry, known as Nancowry Harbour. The Nicobarese inhabitants, numbering 8,818 (4,833 males and 3,985 females) in 1911, are a variety of the Malay race. This people are known to have eagerly pursued the cocoanut trade for at least 1,500 years. English and Hindustani are understood in most villages. 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. The Government is represented by a permanent agent (a native of India) and an assistant agent. The islands are attached to the Chief Commissionership of the Andamans and Nicobars.

Chief Commissioner and Superintendent at Port Blair.—Lieut.-Col. M. W. Douglas, C.I.E., I.A.

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LACCADIVE ISLANDS.

A group of 14 islands (9 inhabited), about 200 miles off the west or Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency. The northern portion is attached to the collectorate of South Kánara, the remainder to the administrative district of Malabar. Population 10,600, nearly all Muhammadans. The language is either Malayalam or Mahl. The staple product is the fibre known as coir.

Keeling Islands. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Kuria Muria Island. See ADEN.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Constitution and Government.

THE Straits Settlements, a Crown colony, which comprises Singapore, Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), and Malacca, were transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 1, 1867. The Cocos Islands were placed under the Straits Settlements in 1886, and Christmas Island in 1889. Christmas Island was annexed to the Settlement of Singapore in 1900, and the Cocos Islands in 1903.

By a proclamation dated October 30, 1906, the boundaries of the Colony were extended so as to include the Colony of Labuan, with effect from January 1, 1907.

The administration of the colony is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the general officer commanding the troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Resident Councillor of Penang, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, and the Colonial Engineer. There is a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, of ten official and eight unofficial members, six nominated by the Crown and two by the Chambers of Commerce of Singapore and Penang, but confirmed by the Crown.

Governor.—Sir Arthur Henderson Young, K.C.M.G.

The governor is also *High Commissioner* for the Federated Malay States of Perak, Sĕlángor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, *High Commissioner* of Brunei, and *British Agent* for British North Borneo and Sarawak.

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 217 square miles, separated from the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula by a strait three-quarters of a mile in width. A number of small islands adjacent form part of the settlement. The seat of government is the town of Singapore, at the south-eastern point of the island. Penang is an island of 108 square miles, off the west coast of the Malayan Peninsula, and at the northern entrance of the Straits of Malacca. On the opposite shore of the mainland, distant from two to ten miles, is Province Wellesley, a strip of territory forming part of the Settlement of Penang, averaging eight miles in width, and extending forty-five miles along the coast, including ten miles of territory to the south of the Krian; total area 280 square miles. The chief town of Penang is George Town. Off the coast of Perak is the small island of Pangkor, which, together with a strip of the mainland, is British territory, the whole being known as the Dindings. Malacca is on the western coast of the peninsula between Singapore and Penang—about 110 miles from the former and 240 from the latter; it is a strip of territory 42 miles in length, and from eight to 24 miles in breadth.

The population, according to the census of 1911, was 714,069 (467,374 males and 246,695 females). The estimated population for 1912 and 1913, inclusive of the military, is as follows:—

	Singapore [1]		Penang [2]		Malacca		Totals	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Europeans and Americans	4,317	1,697	801	476	228	84	5,346	2,257
Eurasians	2,356	2,528	836	959	761	873	3,953	4,360
Asiatics	222,279	90,196	172,024	106,245	76,136	49,714	470,439	246,155
Totals (1912) Estimated	228,952	94,421	173,661	107,680	77,125	50,671	479,738	252,772
" "	323,373		281,341		127,796		732,510	
Totals (1913) Estimated	330,042		284,565		130,755		745,362	
	233,674	96,368	175,651	108,914	78,911	51,844	488,236	257,126

[1] Inclusive of Christmas Island, Cocos-Keeling, and Labuan Islands.
[2] Inclusive of Province Wellesley and Dindings.

In 1911 there were in the Settlements: 240,206 Malays, 369,843 Chinese, and 82,055 natives of India. In 1912, about 244,090 Malays; 377,584 Chinese, and 84,235 natives of India.

The births and deaths in 1912 were as follows:—

—	Singapore	Penang	Dindings	Province Wellesley	Malacca	Labuan	Total
Births	7,041	3,766	235	4,456	4,885	211	20,594
Deaths	3,096	4,954	294	3,679	6,274	125	28,422

In 1912, there were 251,644 Chinese immigrants, 269,854 in 1911; Indian immigrants, 106,928 in 1912, and 108,471 in 1911. The number returned to India in 1912 was 63,885.

The Cocos or Keeling Islands, a group of about twenty small coral islands, lie about 700 miles S.W. of Sumatra and 1,200 miles S.W. of Singapore. The estimated population in 1912 was 760. (Census population, 1911, 749).

Christmas Island is 200 miles S.W. of Java and 700 miles E. of the Cocos Islands. It is 9 miles long and about 9 miles wide. In December, 1912, the resident population numbered about 1,463, all the inhabitants, except the District Officer and his staff, being employed directly or indirectly by the company which works the enormous phosphate deposits which the island contains.

The island of Labuan lies about 6 miles from the north-west coast of Borneo, and since January 1, 1907, it has been incorporated with Singapore. Area 28½ sq. miles; the estimated population in 1912, was 6,634, mostly Malays from Borneo, with some Chinese traders and about 39 Europeans. Capital, Victoria, which has about 1,500 inhabitants.

Instruction.

Instruction, not yet compulsory throughout the colony, is partly supported by the Government in the case of grant-in-aid schools, and wholly in the case of Government English and Government Vernacular Sch

Malacca, Penang Island outside Municipal limits, and Province Wellesley there is compulsory attendance of boys within a certain radius of a school, where free instruction is given in their own language.

The numbers of schools and pupils were as follows in 1912:—

—	Schools	Enrolment	Attendance
Government English schools	8	2,701	2,532
Grant-in-aid English schools	28	10,554	9,794
Government vernacular boys' and girls' schools	186	12,284	10,817
Grant-in-aid vernacular boys' schools	3	134	110
Total	225	25,673	23,253

There is a training college for Malay teachers in Malacca.

Justice and Crime.

The law in force is contained in local ordinances and in such English and Indian Acts and Orders in Council as are applicable to the colony. The Indian Penal Code, with slight alterations, has been adopted, and there is a Civil Procedure Code based on the English Judicature Acts. There is a Supreme Court which holds assizes at Singapore and Penang every two months, and quarterly at Malacca, civil sittings monthly at Singapore and Penang, and once a quarter at Malacca.

There are, besides, district courts, police courts and marine magistrates' courts. Convictions before the Superior Courts in 1912 were 563; before the other courts (1911) 34,128. Police force 2,714 in 1912, of whom 95 were Europeans. Criminal prisoners admitted to the gaols in 1912, 4,182.

Finance.

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

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1907	1,169,350	1,108,297	1910	1,089,238	878,762
1908	1,046,385	1,147,723	1911	1,331,076	1,059,961
1909	1,026,083	996,652	1912	1,506,467	1,084,428

The estimated revenue for 1913 was 1,270,543*l.* The leading items of revenue for 1912 were—licences, excise and internal revenue not otherwise classified, 1,157,348*l.*; posts and telegraphs, 76,665*l.*; fees of court or office, payments for specific services, and reimbursements in aid, 71,384*l.*; rents of government property, 69,533*l.*; and of expenditure—salaries and other charges, 632,255*l.*; military expenditure, 230,229*l.*; charge on account of the public debt, 62,201*l.*; public works, extraordinary, 82,798*l.*; pensions, 47,481*l.*

The total assets of the colony, January 1, 1913, amounted to 1,574,045*l.*, and liabilities 304,639*l.* The debt amounts to 6,913,852*l.* borrowed for public works.

Defence.

The harbour and roadstead of Singapore are defended seawards by forts armed with heavy and medium guns.

The garrison in Singapore is composed of the following regular troops—2 companies of Royal Garrison Artillery, 1 company of Asiatic artillery, 1 company of Royal Engineers, 1 battalion of British infantry, 1 battalion of native infantry, and a few details of R.A.M.C. and A.S.C., etc. The Singapore Volunteer Corps consists of 1 company Coast Defence Artillery, 1 Maxim company, 1 company Engineers (all Europeans); 1 company Chinese infantry, 1 company Malay infantry, 1 bearer company.

In Penang there is a Volunteer corps consisting of 3 companies of infantry (one company composed of Europeans, one company of Malays, and one company of mixed races).

There are Cadet corps and rifle associations in Singapore, Malacca, and Penang.

Twenty per cent. of the revenue of the Colony (exclusive of land sales) is contributed to defence.

Commerce.

The Straits ports are free from duties, and their trade, centred at Singapore, is a transit trade. Import duties are levied only on wine (1 dollar and 1½ dollars per gallon), malt liquors (24 cents per gallon), spirits (2·40 dollars per gallon) and petroleum (5 cents per gallon). 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, Para rubber, &c.

Imports and exports for five years (inclusive of treasure and inclusive of trade with the Federated Malay States), including the trade of Labuan and Christmas Island:—

Yrs.	Imports				Exports			
	From U.K.	From Colonies, &c.	From Foreign Countries	Total	To U.K.	To Colonies, &c.	To Foreign Countries	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1908	4,385,800	17,530,700	14,996,400	36,912,900	7,584,900	10,032,300	14,296,500	31,945,400
1909	3,892,124	17,472,618	15,193,740	36,558,482	7,488,700	9,962,200	15,353,800	32,804,700
1910	4,568,015	22,008,041	15,944,920	42,521,576	10,190,123	10,681,821	16,950,197	37,822,141
1911	4,759,064	24,802,484	16,875,851	46,437,349	10,022,758	11,875,095	17,989,293	39,887,146
1912	5,452,740	27,038,941	20,012,870	52,504,551	9,964,295	14,009,038	19,791,687	43,765,020

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 Johore for consumption there prior to 1910.

Trade of the Straits Settlements during two years (inclusive of intercolonial trade and treasure):—

—	Imports		Exports	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
	£	£	£	£
Singapore	33,264,883	37,421,420	27,649,338	30,861,007
Penang	15,305,405	17,005,708	13,819,281	14,454,053
Malacca	904,353	1,055,898	871,539	1,024,153
Labuan	143,536	150,116	158,777	132,856
Christmas Island	26,776	30,133	383,624	416,162
Dindings	41,437	49,157	33,618	33,899

The most important imports and exports in 1912, exclusive of inter-settlement trade, were :—

1912	Imports	1912	Exports
	£		£
Machinery, Hardware and Ironware, &c.	868,879	Tin	12,499,026
Rice	7,130,422	Spices	1,322,191
Opium	813,907	Gambier	520,819
Fish	1,367,879	Gums	3,689,178
Tobacco, Cigars, & Cigarettes	1,123,837	Tapioca and Sago	1,149,162
Sugar	1,411,822	Rattans	493,728
Cotton Piece Goods	2,318,144	Copra	1,715,490
Coal	923,331	Preserved Pineapples	366,568
Petroleum	279,783	Hides	565,896

Most of the imports are re-exported.

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, except as regards Para rubber from the Malay Peninsula which is treated as imports and included in the export figures when sent out. Actual trade may be defined as goods brought for sale into Singapore and purchased there, either for consumption or for sale to other places whither they are said to be exported. The trade is a transit trade in the sense only that what is imported is exported without undergoing any process of manufacture. Exchange fluctuations affect the value of past statistical results, in times of low exchange the dollar value of goods having their origin in gold countries being enhanced; the same probably holding good, to a less extent, in the case of produce exported, but the dollar value having been fixed early in 1906 at 2*s.* 4*d.*, this is the rate adopted since.

The Board of Trade Returns give the trade with Great Britain for five years, the imports including produce from Borneo, Sarawak, and other eastern places, transhipped at Singapore, which is thus entered as the place of export :—

—	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (consignments) into U.K. from the Straits	8,071,981	11,584,717	12,903,048	14,972,300	15,803,635
Exports of British produce to the Straits	3,370,069	4,142,832	4,398,055	5,038,746	5,881,390
Exports of foreign and Colonial produce to the Straits	65,673	102,919	105,688	116,973	169,596

The principal imports into the United Kingdom in 1912 were tin, 7,501,484*l.* (in 1900, 3,364,718*l.*); rubber, 5,380,827*l.*; sago and sago meal and flour, 261,311*l.*; Cassava powder and tapioca, 187,466*l.*; gutta percha, 153,301*l.*; spices, 138,111*l.* The principal exports from the United Kingdom were :— cottons and cotton yarn, 1,919,961*l.*; iron and iron and steel manufactures, 644,195*l.*; machinery, 251,085*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The total number of merchant vessels entered at the ports of the Colony during 1912, exclusive of native craft, was 10,242, with a tonnage of 12,924,259 tons. The number of native craft was 20,120, with a tonnage of 757,946 tons. The number of merchant vessels cleared at the ports of the colony and dependencies was 10,225, with a tonnage of 12,917,235 tons, and the total number of native craft was 20,359, with a tonnage of 777 255 tons.

Communications.

There is a railway from Singapore to Woodlands on the Johore Straits, communication between Woodlands and Johore being maintained by steam ferries. The Perak State Railway extends from Parit Buntar in Krian to Kuala Prai in Province Wellesley, whence are steam ferries to Penang. There is a railway from Malacca to Tampin in the Negri Sembilan. All the railways have a gauge of one metre, and connect with the Federated Malay States Railway system, a continuation of which through Johore was opened in 1909. There are electric tramway systems in Singapore and Penang. There are cables connecting Singapore, Malacca and Penang, and land lines from Singapore to Kuala Lumpur and Penang, and from Malacca to Tampin.

In 1912, 8,789,291 letters and articles of all kinds were posted, and 7,429,488 delivered.

In Labuan there is a railway 14 miles long, used chiefly for the transport of coal from the mines to Victoria Harbour. From Labuan there are telegraph lines connecting with Hong Kong, Singapore, Sandakan, and the Continent.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

There are thirteen banks with establishments in the Colony. The amount of deposits in the Government Savings Bank on December 31, 1912, was 822,017 dollars, equivalent to 95,901*l.*

The dollar, value 2*s.* 4*d.*, is the standard coin of the Colony, and with the half-dollar and the British sovereign is legal tender for the payment of any amount. Subsidiary silver coins are 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces; copper coins are cents, half-cents, and quarter-cents. On December 31, 1912, Government currency notes to the value of 4,616,749*l.* ($39,572,134) were in circulation in the Colony and Federated Malay States.

The measure of length in use in the Settlements is the English yard, with its divisions and multiples, and land is measured by the English acre. The native terms are, however, still in use. Commercial weights are :—

1 Kati = 16 Tahil = 1⅓ lb. avoirdupois.
1 Pikul = 100 Kati = 133⅓ lbs. ,,
1 Koyan = 40 Pikul = 5,333⅓ ,, ,,

The kati of 1⅓ 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 pikul, and 5,705·143 lbs. as the weight of the koyan. The measures of capacity throughout the Colony are the gantang or gallon, and chupak or quart.

THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The Federated Malay States of Perak, Sĕlângor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which occupy a large portion of the Malay Peninsula, are under British protection. The officer administering the Government of the Straits Settlements is *ex officio* H.M.'s High Commissioner for these States and the other Malay States in the British sphere.

High Commissioner.—Sir A. H. Young, K.C.M.G.
Chief Secretary to Government.—Sir E. L. Brockman, K.C.M.G.
Resident of Perak.—R. G. Watson, C.M.G.
,, *Sĕlângor.*—E. G. Broadrick.
,, *Negri Sembilan.*—A. H. Lemon.
,, *Pahang.*—E. J. Brewster.

In Perak, Sĕlángor, and Sungei Ujong, which State was subsequently amalgamated with other States to form the Confederation of Negri Sembilan, Residents were appointed in 1874, with a staff of European officers whose duty was to aid the native rulers by advice, and to exercise executive functions. The supreme authority in each State is vested in the State Council, consisting of the Sultan, the Resident, the Secretary to the Resident (if there is one), and some of the principal Malay chiefs and Chinese merchants. The Residents are under the control of the Chief Secretary and the High Commissioner.

In 1883 the relations of the Straits Settlements with the small Native States on the frontier of Malacca were consolidated. These States were confederated in 1889, under the name of Negri Sembilan (signifying Nine States). In January, 1895, Sungei Ujong (including Jelebu, which had been administered by a Collector and Magistrate under the Resident of Sunge Ujong since 1888) and Negri Sembilan were placed under one Resident; and in July, 1895, a treaty was signed by which the administrations were amalgamated. The new federation, which retains the ancient name of Negri Sembilan, comprises the states of 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 situate on the east coast, within 200 miles by sea from Singapore. In July, 1896, the treaty between the four Protected Native States, Perak, Sĕlángor, Pahang, and Negri Sembilan, and the British Government came into force by which the administrative federation of these States under a Chief Secretary is provided for, and the States agree to furnish a contingent of troops for service in the Colony should His Majesty's Government be at war with any foreign nation.

The areas of these States, in square miles, are approximately:—Perak, 7,800 sq. miles; Sĕlángor, 3,156 sq. miles; Negri Sembilan, 2,550 sq. miles; Pahang, 14,000 square miles; total, 27,506 sq. miles. Perak, by recent agreement with Siam, has been extended by about 1,000 square miles (included in the figures given above).

Population, census 1911: Perak, 494,057 (344,238 males and 149,819 females); Sĕlángor, 294,035 (220,939 males and 73,096 females); Negri Sembilan, 130,199 (87,651 males and 42,548 females); Pahang, 118,708 (72,234 males and 46,474 females); total 1,036,999, (725,062 males, and 311,937 females). The population contained 420,840 Malays, 433,244 Chinese, 172,465 natives of India, 3,284 Europeans and Americans, and 2,649 Eurasians. The preponderance of males over females is due to the number of Chinese immigrants. The largest town in the States is Kuala Lumpor (in Sĕlángor) with about 47,000 inhabitants.

The military force of the States consists of a battalion of Sikhs and Pathans known as the Malay States Guides, to which is attached an artillery corps armed with field guns. The strength on Jan. 1, 1913 was 851, commanded by 11 European officers. The police force comprised 3,199, including 75 European officers and inspectors, besides 140 detectives. The Malay portion of the force included 1 assistant commissioner, 233 non-commissioned officers, and 979 constables, while the Indian establishment comprised 2 native officers, 201 non-commissioned officers and 1,553 constables.

In Perak, Sĕlángor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, in 1912, there were 26 English schools maintained or assisted by Government, and 329 Malay Vernacular schools, with 22,164 scholars. The total number of schools was 373, with 23,103 enrolled pupils and an average attendance of 19,229.

The laws in force in each State of the Federation are contained in enactments passed by the State Councils, up to December, 1909, and from that date, where more than one State is affected, by the Federal Council. This Council consists of the High Commissioner as President, the Chief Secretary, the Sultans of Perak, Sĕlángor, and Pahang, the Yam Tuan of Negri Sembilan, the four British Residents, the Legal Adviser, and four unofficial members, and in addition to legislation deals with the annual estimates of revenue and expenditure. All legislative enactments are submitted to the High Commissioner and the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The courts in the States are:—(1) The Supreme Court, comprising the Court of a Judicial Commissioner and the Court of Appeal. (2) The Court of a Magistrate of the first class. (3) The Court of a Magistrate of the second class. (4) The Court of a Kathi and the Court of Assistant Kathi. (5) The Court of a Penghulu. The Court of Appeal consists of two or more Judicial Commissioners, the chief Judicial Commissioner being President. There is a final appeal in civil matters to the Privy Council.

The number of cases of murder, homicide, robbery, &c., reported in 1910, was 799, with 208 discoveries; in 1911, 898, with 250 discoveries; in 1912, 1,122, with 318 discoveries. The number of prisoners in gaol on December 31, 1912, was 1,578.

Efficient Government hospitals are established in all districts, with separate hospitals for Europeans. A very complete Institute of Medical Research has been established at Kuala Lumpur.

The revenue and expenditure of the States were as follows for 1911 and 1912:

—	Revenue 1911	Expenditure 1911	Revenue 1912	Expenditure 1912
	£	£	£	£
Perak	2,226,509	1,525,227	2,710,485	1,910,096
Sĕlángor	1,525,227	1,017,000	1,732,309	1,255,268
Negri Sembilan	293,115	206,386	331,170	228,941
Pahang	132,241	192,194	201,600	221,251
Total	4,177,092	2,940,807	4,975,564	3,615,556

Leading items of revenue in 1912 were—customs, 1,641,307*l.*; land revenue, (excluding land sales), 242,524*l.*; railway receipts, 983,809*l.*; licences, 1,400,935*l.*; forests, 70,298*l.*; and of expenditure — railways, 1,345,507*l.*; public works, 936,332*l.* Public debt *nil.* Estimated revenue in 1913 was 4,045,377*l.*

The staple cultivations of the Federated Malay States may be said to be coconuts, rice, rubber, sugar, tapioca, pepper, gambier, and nipah palms. The Krian irrigation works in Perak irrigate 70,000 acres of rice (padi) land and supply drinking water to the district. The canal is 21 miles long with 16⅛ miles of branches and 188½ miles of distributory channels. The total area planted with rubber (in estates of over 100 acres) at the end of 1912 was 399,197 acres, and with coconuts, 30,308 acres. The forests produce excellent timber, besides gutta-percha, oils, resins, and canes. In 1912 the total quantity of timber and firewood taken from the forests, on which royalty was paid, was 394,313 tons; of firewood, free of royalty, for use of mining, 220,500 tons. The gross revenue of the Forest Department for 1912 amounted to 70,298*l.* The duty on the export of tin forms the largest item of the revenue of the States on the West Coast. In 1912 the tin export amounted to 64,545 tons, to the value of 9,831,339*l.* sterling.

In 1912, 14,421 ounces of gold were produced in the Federated Malay States. Besides gold and tin (tin output 1913, 50,128 tons), many minerals are found, including lead, iron, copper, bismuth, mercury, arsenic, manganese, plumbago, silver, zinc, and coal.

The trade (excluding bullion and specie) was as follows in 1912:—

—	Perak	Sélángor	Negri Sembilan	Pahang	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	3,526,597	4,063,015	661,344	345,673	8,596,629
Exports	8,366,426	7,221,404	1,735,769	698,929	18,022,528

Chief items of import, 1912:—rice, 2,248,912*l.*; opium, 354,808*l.*; live animals, 409,645*l.*; tobacco and cigars, 375,950*l.*; cotton piece goods, 301,684*l.*; sugar, 169,478*l.*; spirits, 170,500*l.*; petroleum, 233,897*l.*; iron-ware, 214,374*l.*; cycles, motor cars, &c., 184,254*l.*; machinery, 228,057*l.* Chief exports, 1912: cultivated rubber, 7,424,652*l.*; copra, 152,036*l.*; sugar, 18,862*l.*; rice, 51,157*l.*; and tin and tin ore, 9,831,339*l.* Bullion and specie imported, 1912, 284,350*l.*; exported, 57,794*l.* Imports (including bullion and specie), 1912, from U. K., 986,438*l.*; other British possessions,[1] 250,778*l.*; foreign countries, 392,280*l.* Exports to U. K., 5,072,338*l.* (largely rubber); other British possessions, 270,972*l.*[1]; foreign countries, 533,991*l.*

Shipping, 1912 (excluding native craft): entered, 5,014 vessels, 1,995,813 tons; cleared, 5,028 vessels, 2,005,159 tons. Native craft, entered and cleared, 14,052 vessels, 276,897 tons.

There were in the 4 States in 1912, 2,077 miles of metalled cart roads and 1,560 miles of bridle roads and paths. Length of railways open in 1912, 734 miles 15 chains, including the Singapore Government Railway and the Johore State Railway. Branch lines connect the principal mining centres with the sea and river ports. The Johore State Railway (Gemas-Johore Bahru), 120 miles and 72 chains, connects the Federated Malay States trunk line with the Singapore Government Railway, thereby making through communication from Penang to Singapore. The whole cost of railway construction has been met from revenue. All the lines have a gauge of 1 metre. There are 75 post offices and 30 other places for postal business. In 1912, 14,886,510 postal packets (excluding parcels and registered letters) were received and delivered. In 1912 there were 1,921 miles of telegraph and telephone line (6,895 miles of wire) under the Post Office department. The post and telegraph receipts (including stamp sales, excepting sales for fiscal purposes) amounted to 71,449*l.*, and expenditure to 96,613*l.* The current money consists of Straits Settlements dollars with subsidiary silver and copper coins. In February, 1906, the value of the dollar was fixed at 2*s.* 4*d.* or 60 dollars = 7*l.* Currency notes and bank notes also circulate, and the sovereign is legal tender for any amount at the above rate. Weights and measures (as well as currency) are as in the Straits Settlements.

OTHER BRITISH PROTECTED MALAY STATES.

By the treaty between Great Britain and Siam signed at Bangkok on March 10, 1909, Siam transferred to Great Britain the rights of suzerainty and such rights of protection, administration and control, as she had possessed over the tract of territory lying to the north of the Federated Malay States and embracing the whole of Trengganu, all but the north-east corner of

[1] Excluding Singapore, Penang, and Malacca.

Kelantan, the greater part of Kedah, together with Palit or Perlis, parts of Rahman and Legeh, and adjacent islands. Great Britain agreed to an extension of the jurisdiction of the Siamese International Courts till the new Siamese codes come into force, when the system shall cease. Great Britain undertook to facilitate railway construction so that Siamese Railways may be connected with lines in the Federated Malay States. A mixed Siamese and British Commission is delimiting the new frontier. These new territories comprise an area of about 15,600 square miles, and contain a population of about 720,000.

Kelantan, on the eastern side of the Malay Peninsula, has an area estimated at 5,500 square miles and a population of 286,750, including 15,000 Siamese and 10,000 Chinese. Kota Bharu, the capital, has a population of about 12,000. The State has a hereditary Sultan. Each village has its own head man, who is responsible to a circle head man, the circles being in turn grouped into districts, each in charge of a district officer. The prevailing religion is Shafii Mohammedanism, the State being divided into 250 Mukim or parishes. There are 8 Government elementary schools in the State. The High Court, the central Court, and the small Court, are at Kota Bharu and two district Courts at Kuala Krai and Pasir Puteh respectively. There is a police force of 300 men (1912), commanded by a Malay Raja assisted by a British officer. Offences discovered during 1912, 3,250; convictions, 1,671. Admitted to prisons during year, 582. The revenue of the State in 1912 amounted to 535,669 dollars, and the expenditure to 665,608 dollars. Public debt (1912), 250,000 dollars.

The chief industry is agriculture. About 143,500 acres are under cultivation. Chief products, rice, coconuts (and copra), betel nuts, rubber, resin and gharu, rattan, bamboo, pepper, tapioca, sugar-cane, and maize. A large part of the State is covered with jungle comprising numerous kinds of serviceable timber. The State supports cattle (estimated at 120,000 head), buffaloes (25,000), sheep, goats, and poultry. The mineral resources comprise gold, galena, pyrites, and tin. Extensive planting and mining concessions are held by British companies. The principal manufacturing industries are silk weaving, boat-building, and brick-making. In 1912, total exports, 1,529,827 dollars; total imports, 2,729,912 dollars. Chief exports, 1912: Cattle, sheep and goats, 76,397 dollars; betel nuts, 127,370 dollars; fish, 86,408 dollars; gold, 113,788 dollars; copra, 764,365 dollars; Para rubber, 182,063 dollars. Chief imports, 1912: Opium, 168,334 dollars; salt, 6,837 dollars; gambier, 31,113 dollars; kerosene, 86,131 dollars; cotton goods, 357,249 dollars; silk goods, 53,571 dollars; silver specie, 206,668 dollars; Machinery, 166,809 dollars.

Tonnage of steamships inwards and outwards, 1912, 138,339 tons

Over 6,000 craft are registered. There is regular steamship communication with Bangkok and Singapore. Roads extend only a few miles from the capital; communication inland is by the rivers. A railway line from the Port of Kelantan is under construction. It runs to the interior of the State and will link up with the Federated Malay States Railway system on the Pahang boundary. Kota Bharu is in direct telegraphic communication with Bangkok and Penang and possesses a telephone service. There are (1912) 4 post offices in the State. 201,062 letters, postcards, parcels, &c., and 6,607 telegrams were received and despatched in the year. The unit of currency is the Straits Settlements dollar.

British Adviser (acting).—W. Langham-Carter.

Trengganu, with an area of about 6,000 square miles has a population as recorded at the census, 1911, of 154,037. Capital, Kuala Trengganu, population, 14,000. There are no main roads, railways, or telegraphs. Communication with the interior is by rivers, and good native paths. The prevailing religion is Mohammedanism. The industries are similar to those of Kelantan, and the country is of the same general character. Chief exports, 1912: fish, 571,718 dollars; tin ore, 485,201 dollars; padi, 198,295 dollars; copra, 240,380 dollars; black pepper, 93,382 dollars. Chief imports: rice, 651,000 dollars; cotton piece goods, 153,710 dollars; tobacco, 46,434 dollars; raw silk, 23,031 dollars.

British Agent.—W. D. Scott.

Kedah, on the western side of the Malay Peninsula, and north of Province Wellesley and Perak, has an area of 3,800 square miles. The population (census 1911) is 245,986 of whom 195,411 were Malays, 33,746 Chinese, 8,135 Siamese, and 6,074 Indians. The capital is Alor Star on the Kedah River, about sixty miles from Penang by sea. The Sultan, Abdul Hamid Halimshah, who succeeded in 1881, is assisted in administering the country by a State Council of five members, of whom the Adviser, appointed by the British Government, is one. There are 26 Europeans in the Government service, principally in the Public Works, Survey and Police Departments. The police force, distributed in 41 stations, had a strength (December, 1912) of 484 men (principally Malays). There were at the end of 1912, 29 Government schools (about 2,440 pupils), 7 telegraph offices, and 11

post offices. An excellent telephone system extends throughout the State. A metalled road (39 miles) connects Alor Star with Perlis, a road (31 miles), partly metalled only connects it with Singgora (Siam), and a metalled road (45 miles) is being made to connect it with Province Wellesley. Another metalled road (52 miles) is being made connecting Baling with Upper Perak in one direction and with Province Wellesley in the opposite direction. Other roads are also being made in South Kedah. Arrangements have been made for the extension of the Federated Malay States railway system from Province Wellesley to Alor Star (54 miles) with possibly a later extension to Perlis. The line should be open for traffic at the end of 1914. The revenue of the State for the year 1911 was 2,045,322 dollars, and the expenditure, 1,830,272 dollars. The revenue is mainly derived from opium (42 %), land rents (21 %), and customs (13%). The principal produce of North Kedah is rice. There are large rubber, coconut and tapioca estates in South Kedah. About four or five steamers ply daily between Penang and the various ports of Kedah.

British Adviser.—W. George Maxwell.

Perlis, on the western side of the Peninsula and north of Kedah has an area of about 300 square miles and a population (1911 census) of 32,746. Malays numbered 29,497 of the population, Chinese 1,627, and Siamese 1,388. Police force, 83 n.c.o's and men. The principal agricultural produce is rice. There are valuable tin and guano deposits. There are 12½ miles of metalled, 21 miles of gravelled road and 14 miles of earth road in the State. The Raja, Syed Alwi, is assisted by a State Council and an adviser appointed by the British Government. The revenue for 1912 was 145,026 dollars; and the expenditure 146,267 dollars.

British Adviser.—G. M. Laidlaw (*Acting*).

The State of Johore (area 9,000 square miles, population 180,412), at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula is, in its foreign relations, controlled by Great Britain, in virtue of a treaty in 1885. The Sultan is H.H. Ibrahim, K.C.M.G. In 1910, at the request of the Sultan, a British officer was appointed adviser to the Johore Government. Revenue (1912), 4,348,641 dollars; expenditure, 3,231,406 dollars. The revenue is chiefly from import and export duties. Imports are opium spirits, tobacco, rice, hardware, Manchester goods, &c. Exports are rubber, gambier, pepper, sago, tea, coffee, gutta-percha, &c. Chief town, Johore Bahru, 15 miles N. of Singapore.

British Adviser.—D. G. Campbell, C.M.G.

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WEIHAIWEI.

Weihaiwei, in the Chinese province of Shantung, with the adjacent waters was by a Convention with the Chinese Government, dated July 1, 1898, leased to Great Britain. The territory leased comprises, besides the port and bay, the island of Liu Kung, all the islands in the bay, and a belt of land 10 English miles wide along the entire coast-line of the bay. The boundary has been demarcated and regulations settled for the management of frontier affairs. The area of about 285 square miles contains (1911 census) 147,177 inhabitants, including 3,000 on the island of Liu Kung. The native city of Weihaiwei is a walled town with about 2,000 inhabitants. Within the limits of the territory Great Britain has sole jurisdiction, except that within the walled city Chinese officials may exercise such jurisdiction as is not inconsistent with the defence of the territory. In addition, within a zone extending east from the meridian 121° 40′ east of Greenwich, and comprising an area of 1,500 square miles, Great Britain has the right to erect fortifications or take any measures necessary for the defence of the territory, and to acquire sites necessary for water supply, communications and hospitals. There Chinese administration is not to be interfered with, but only Chinese or British troops shall be allowed. Chinese war vessels retain the right to use the waters, and within the territory such lands as may be required by Great Britain for public purposes shall be bought at a fair price.

Under an Order in Council of July 24, 1901, the territory is administered by a Commissioner. Legislation is by Ordinances. The seat of government is at Port Edward on the mainland. There is a High Court for both civil and criminal cases, subject to appeal to the Supreme Court at Hong Kong, and provision is made for courts of district magistrates. There are 4 European inspectors of police, one on the Island of Liu Kung and two on the mainland. There are 7 Chinese sergeants and 88 constables (1913). In the numerous villages the headmen system is maintained. At the Government Free School there were in 1912 about 70 pupils, and about half-a-dozen Mission schools have 130 pupils. There is also a private school in which the sons of Europeans are educated. There are many Chinese schools within the territory. About 6 per cent. of the inhabitants can read and write.

Revenue is derived from (1) a land tax and a road tax; (2) junk registration, shipping dues, wine monopoly; (3) fines and miscellaneous sources. For 1912–13 the actual revenue was $79,582 (7,958*l.*),[1] and the actual expenditure was $146,146 (14,615*l.*). The grant in aid for 1911–12 amounted to 6,000*l.*; for 1912–13 to 6,000*l.*; for 1913–14, 8,300*l.*

The station has not been fortified, but is used as a flying naval base and as a depôt, exercising ground, and sanatorium for the China squadron, which assembles at Weihaiwei during the summer. No troops are stationed in its territory, the Chinese regiment having been disbanded.

The leased territory, consisting of rocky hill ranges with fertile valleys, is most picturesque; it is well populated, and the inhabitants are in general well-to-do. Cereals, vegetables and fruits (apples, grapes and apricots) are grown, and oak-fed silk is produced. Seedlings of fir trees, acacias, willows, and plane trees have done well. Those of the inhabitants

[1] One dollar = 2*s* (1912).

who are not farmers are mostly fishermen. Some rope and line making, boat building, and stone-cutting are carried on. The territory contains gold, and a mining company worked for more than three years, but operations are not now carried on. The trade is carried on by junks and steamers. In 1912, 632 steamers of 524,927 tons entered the port, exclusive of Admiralty colliers and government transports; 452 were British, and 180 small Japanese and Chinese coasting boats. The imports are kerosene, flour, cottons, sugar, timber, beverages, provisions, coal. The chief exports are ground nuts and ground nut seeds (in 1912, 150,850 cwts. exported) and salt fish. Weihaiwei *is* a duty-free port.

Good roads have been made round the coasts and into the interior of the Territory. The value of land is rising, which is a sign of the increasing prosperity of the place. There is a regular weekly mail service to and from Shanghai. Many Europeans visit the place in summer on account of the excellence of the climate, which is unsurpassed in the Far East.

Commissioner.—Sir J. H. Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G.

Secretary to Government.—R. Walter.

District Officer.—R. F. Johnston.

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AFRICA.

ASCENSION ISLAND.

ASCENSION is a small island of volcanic origin, of 34 square miles, in the South Atlantic, 700 miles N.W. of St. Helena. It is entirely under the control and jurisdiction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and is fortified. There is an excellent sanatorium up Green Mountain (2,820 ft.) for crews of ships visiting the island, whose health is impaired from service on the coast. There are 10 acres under cultivation, producing vegetables and fruit for the garrison. The population was estimated (1 September, 1912) at about 186, consisting of officers, their wives and families, seamen and marines, kroomen, members of the staff of the Eastern Telegraph Co., and servants. Garrison station, Georgetown, on north-west coast.

The island is the resort of the sea turtle, which come in thousands to lay their eggs in the sand annually between January and May. In 1912, 116 were taken from 500 to 800 lbs. in weight; they are stored in ponds, and eventually killed and distributed among the people, a few being sent to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Rabbits, wild goats, and partridges are more or less numerous on the island, which is, besides, the breeding ground of the sooty tern or "wideawake," these birds coming in vast numbers to lay their eggs about every eighth month. The island is included in the Postal Union, and is connected by the Eastern Telegraph Company with St. Helena, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, and Buenos Aires; with England and with the Cape of Good Hope by telegraph.

Commandant.—Captain G. Carpenter, R.M.L.I.

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BRITISH EAST AFRICA

British East Africa consists of a large area on the mainland (including the East Africa Protectorate and the Uganda Protectorate), together with the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. For details as to international agreements, &c., with regard to the British sphere in East Africa, see the *Statesman's Year Book* for 1907, pp. 216 and 217.

The East Africa Protectorate.

Government.—The East Africa Protectorate extends from the Umba to the Juba River, and inland as far as the borders of Uganda. It includes certain mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, viz.—a strip extending 10 miles inland along the coast from the German frontier to Kipini, the islands of the Lamu Archipelago, and an area of 10 miles round the fort of Kismayu, these territories having been leased to Great Britain for an annual rent of 17,000*l.* On April 1, 1905, it was transferred from the authority of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office. By an Order in Council dated November 9, 1906, the Protectorate was placed under the control of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief. An Order in Council of October 22, 1906, constituted an Executive and a Legislative Council, the former consisting of 4 members, in addition to the Governor, the latter of 8 official and 4 unofficial members. In 1908 foreign consular jurisdiction in the Zanzibar strip of coast was transferred to the British Court, and the whole Protectorate is now virtually a British Crown Colony. It consists of 7 provinces and a tract of territory partially organised lying to the north. The provinces are each under a provincial commissioner, and are divided into districts and sub-districts, as follows: Seyidie (capital Mombasa), comprising the districts of Vanga, Mombasa, Malindi and Mwatate, and the sub-districts of Rabai and Taveta; Ukamba (capital Nairobi), including the districts of Kitui, Kikuyu, and Machakos; Tanaland (capital Lamu), with districts of Lamu and Tana River; Jubaland (capital Kismayu), consisting of the districts of Kismayu and Gosha; Kenya (capital Fort Hall) with districts of Fort Hall, Nyeri, Embu, and Meru; Naivasha (capital Naivasha), including the districts of Naivasha, Eldama Ravine, Rumuruti, Baringo, Turkhana, Uasin Gishu, and Southern Masai Reserve; the Nyanza Province (capital Kisumu), including the districts of Kisumu, Lumbwa, Nandi, and North and South Kavirondo, and the Northern Frontier District with headquarters at Marsabit and posts at Kulal, Moyale, and Wajheir.

Area and Population.—The Protectorate has an area of 246,822 square miles; population estimated at 4,038,000, including 25,000 Asiatics and 5,000 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; population about 30,000, of whom 130 are Europeans. The harbour is situated on the eastern side of an island of the same name, and is the terminus of the Uganda Railway. Kilindini harbour on the south-western side of the island is the finest land-locked and sheltered harbour on the east coast of Africa and is accessible to vessels of deep draught. There is good warehouse accommodation and a pier connected with the Uganda Railway. The two principal rivers in the North are the Tana and Juba which flow into the Indian Ocean. They are both navigable for about 400 miles by shallow-

draught steamers. Nairobi, the capital of the Protectorate and the headquarters of the Protectorate administration, has 14,000 inhabitants, of whom about 800 are European and 3,000 Indian. There are also 400 European farmers and 50,000 natives in the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi.

Religion, Instruction, Justice.—The prevailing religious beliefs are Pagan; but on the coast Mohammedanism has made great progress. There are many Christian mission societies, British, French, German, Italian, Swedish, and American, two being Roman Catholic. There are Government schools at Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, and Uasin Gishu. Legislation is by Ordinances made by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council. The High Court is at Mombasa and sessions are held at Nairobi, Naivasha, Kisumu, and other places. District Courts presided over by magistrates are held in each district. In native cases local ideas and customs are considered. The legal status of slavery has been abolished throughout East Africa. In the rest of the Protectorate slavery is non-existent.

Defence.—The military force consists (1913) of 21 officers and 750 men of the 3rd battalion of the King's African Rifles, and 13 officers and 400 men of the 1st battalion. There are (1913) 1,735 police under 38 European officers and non-commissioned officers.

Finance.—Revenue, 1912–13, 952,525*l.*; expenditure, 961,178*l.*, which included 71,264*l.* for Special Expenditure for Magadi; grant-in-aid, nil; special grant for Magadi, 23,500*l.* Of the revenue for 1912–13, customs inland accounted for 146,085*l.*; licences and internal revenue, 199,248*l.*; Government railways, 481,081*l.*; rents, 23,630*l.*; posts and telegraphs, 36,521*l.*; fees of court and other fees, 25,113*l.* Public debt, 250,000*l.*

Agriculture and Mining.—The agricultural products of the lowlands are essentially tropical, and include rice, maize, various native grains, casava, cocoanuts, etc. The cultivation of sisal hemp and Ceara rubber is now being undertaken on an extended scale. Cotton growing is receiving attention on the banks of the Juba River. Other plants of economic value are being experimented with. In the highlands almost all crops of the temperate zone are grown, viz.: oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, all European vegetables, beans, peas, linseed, etc. There is now a large acreage under wheat. Maize culture is rapidly extending, and a large export in this commodity is likely to be developed. Many coffee plantations are established. The growing of black wattle is becoming one of the principal industries of the country and suitable land commands a high price in the market. Ostrich farming has practically become an established industry. Sheep farming is proving very profitable, and many pure-bred merinos have been imported. Dairying is also proving a profitable branch of farming.

The forest area of the Protectorate extends over 3,200 square miles, of which the tropical forest covers about 183 square miles, the remainder being upland or highland, containing valuable timber trees. Near the coast are mangroves, and various rubber trees, besides ebony, copal, and other trees. The Taveta forest, on the German boundary, is supposed to contain useful timber. The Scrub forest which covers a large lowland area is capable of being turned to useful purposes. The Tana and Juba rivers are bordered by trees of tropical growth, and the Witu forest timber trees and furniture woods. But the valuable forests are within the highland area to the west and north of Nairobi. The Kenia forests of about 625 square miles contain cedar, yellow woods, camphor, jarrah, cork, iron-wood, pillar-wood, olive and many other useful species. The Aberdare forests (about 750 square miles) contain abundance of similar trees. The Mau forest (about 1,200 square miles) is incompletely surveyed, but is known to contain many excellent timber trees. The forest on Mount Elgon (about 50 square miles) is little known.

The mineral resources are not yet fully explored, but do not appear to be very extensive. There are large deposits of natron in the Rift Valley, particularly at Lake Magadi, near the border of German East Africa. Diatomite also occurs in large quantities in the same region. Gold has been discovered in S. Kavirondo, but not in sufficient quantities to warrant mining. Graphite and marble are found in the metamorphic rocks in various localities, and limestone is worked at various places for building purposes. Manganese is found in the sandstones near the coast; opals have been found in some of the streams on the west side of the Rift Valley, but up to now have not been considered of commercial importance.

In five years land was disposed of as follows:—

Year	Freehold	Leasehold	Total	Agriculture	Grazing	Fibre	Forest	Fuel
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
1908	15,926	432,856	448,782	7,323	374,211	66,892	—	356
1909	10,348	363,222	373,570	18,894	350,988	3,362	—	326
1910	6,216	383,382	389,598	19,852	369,746	—	—	—
1911	4,941	603,811	608,752	7,370	601,382	—	—	—
1912	9,844	328,189	338,033	27,888	310,145	—	—	—

Commerce, Shipping, Communications, &c.—Imports (excluding government stores and treasure) and exports (including those also of Uganda, German East Africa and the Congo), and the gross tonnage entered and cleared (excluding coasting trade):—

Years	Imports	Exports	Customs	Tonnage entered and cleared
	£	£	£	
1908–09	797,158	409,994	81,655	1,762,243
1909–10	775,246	590,057	84,289	1,996,891
1910–11	1,000,346	962,911	99,508	2,566,739
1911–12	1,330,437	1,016,898	122,940	2,886,331
1912–13	1,808,343	1,203,201	172,085	2,998,314

In 1912–13 the chief imports were: cotton goods, 522,331*l.*; grain, 115,437*l.*; building materials, 124,089*l.*; provisions, 95,600*l.*; machinery and parts, 80,506*l.*; sugar, 60,376*l.*; vehicles and parts, 58,413*l.*; hardware and cutlery, 56,191*l.*; spirits, beer, wines, &c., 51,162*l.* Chief exports, 1912–13: cotton (mostly from Uganda), 313,328*l.*; grain and oil seeds, 185,997*l.*; hides and skins, 149,258*l.*; copra, 31,956*l.*

Of imports, 1912-13, 722,147*l.* came from the United Kingdom; 386,821*l.* from British Possessions; 170,864*l.* from the United States of America; 156,310*l.* from Germany; and 102,862*l.* from Holland. Of exports, 490,534*l.* went to the United Kingdom; 140,002*l.* to British Possessions; 117,169*l.* to Germany; 229,587*l.* to France; and 93,747*l.* to the United States.

The British India Steam Navigation Company and the Union Castle Line have a four-weekly service of passenger and cargo steamers between London and Mombasa *vid* the Suez Canal. The Clan, Ellerman, Hall and Harrison

Lines have a joint four-weekly service of cargo steamers between Liverpool and Mombasa The Messageries Maritimes call every four weeks, German East Africa Line every fortnight, and the Marittima Italiana Line every four weeks, touching also at the Italian East Africa ports. Vessels of the British India Steam Navigation Company and the German East Africa Line call once a fortnight from Bombay. Communication between the ports of the Protectorate is kept up by small steamers owned by Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw Brothers at Aden, and Esmailji Jivanji and Co., Mombasa.

The Mombasa-Victoria (Uganda) railway is a State railway of the Protectorate; length 586 miles, gauge 39·33 inches. The construction cost to March 31, 1913, was 5,925,909*l.* There is a telegraph along the line, and four steamers on the Lake in connection with the railway. In 1912–13, 172,694 tons of goods, exclusive of railway material, and 500,304 passengers were carried; revenue, 489,231*l.*; expenditure, 280,185*l.*

The Post Office of the Protectorate (exclusive of the Uganda Post Office, which is worked by the Protectorate Post Office) received and despatched 3,549,586 letters, packets, &c., and 146,735 telegrams during the year 1912–13. The telegraph system has 2,302 miles of wire (exclusive of Uganda). The lines connect Mombasa with Lamu (200 miles), with Kisumu (584); and Kilindini (2 miles) (double line); Kisumu with Entebbe (278) (75 miles double line in East Africa and rest in Uganda); Londiani with Eldama Ravine (22); Lumbwa with Kericho (17½); Nairobi with Fort Hall and Nyeri (81); Kibigori with Nandi and Eldoret (48); and Ruero with Juja (11½); Mazeras and Rabai (2 miles); Kapiti Plains with Machakos (16½). A cable connects Mombasa with Zanzibar.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir H. C. Belfield, K.C.M.G.
Chief Secretary to the Government.—C. C. Bowring, C.M.G.
Assistant Chief Secretary to the Government—W. J. Monson.

The Uganda Protectorate.

The territories now comprised within this Protectorate came under British influence in 1890, and a portion of them was for a time administered by the Imperial British East African Company. In 1894 a British Protectorate was declared over the kingdom of Uganda and some of the adjoining territories. The present limits are as follows:—On the north, the 5th degree of north lat.; on the east, a line drawn down the middle of Lake Rudolf, and along the north boundary of the East Africa Protectorate and the N.E. shores of Lake Victoria; 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 Belgian Congo. Within these boundaries lie part of the Victoria Nyanza[1] part of Lake Edward, nearly all Lake Albert, the whole of Lake Kioga, 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. Total area 121,437 square miles, including 16,377 square miles of water. For administrative purposes it is divided into 5 provinces: (1) the Eastern Province, comprising the districts of Karamojo, Busoga, Bukedi, Lobor, Teso and Lango; (2) the Rudolf Province, comprising the districts of Turkwel, Turkana, and Dabossa (this province is at present only partially administered); (3) the Northern Province, comprising the districts of Nimule, Bunyoro, Gulu, Chua, and Gondokoro; (4) the Western Province, comprising the districts Toro, Ankole, and Kigezi; and (5) Buganda with islands in Lake Victoria, comprising the districts of Mengo, Masaka, Mubendi, and Entebbe. Owing to sleeping sickness the islands of Lake Victoria have

[1] Nyanza = L. Uganda equivalent for lake.

been entirely depopulated, and the inhabitants, numbering about 20,000, settled on the mainland in fly-free districts. With the exception of the Rudolf Province the whole Protectorate is now under direct administration; but the native kings or chiefs, whose rights are in some cases regulated by treaties, are encouraged to conduct the government of their own subjects. The province of Buganda is recognised as a native kingdom under a "Kabaka," with the title of "His Highness." The present Kabaka, 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. In Buganda, and in Bunyoro, Ankole and Toro, purely native matters are dealt with by the Lukiko, but in serious cases there is an appeal to higher courts. For Europeans and non-natives justice is administered by his Majesty's courts. The principal British representative is the Governor, who makes Ordinances for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and other purposes. There are local and special courts of justice, and a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction. The appeal court consists of the judges of the courts for Zanzibar, Uganda, and the East Africa Protectorate. In 1912, there were 1,100 criminal cases tried; 114 of which were cases of serious crime. There is a battalion of the King's African Rifles, 983 rank and file, and 1,077 armed constabulary, under a British Commissioner of Police and British officers. There is also a volunteer reserve of 101 Europeans.

The total population of Uganda (year ending March 31, 1913) is given as 2,893,494, distributed as follows: Natives, 2,889,561; Asiatics, 3,110; Europeans, 823 (including 201 females). Of the Europeans, the majority are British; the French come second in order. Of the white population 248 are Government servants. Among the natives 650,000 (rapidly diminishing in number) belong to the intelligent, civilised Baganda, a race converted to Christianity by British and French missionaries, the Church Missionary Society having 1,124 church buildings, 46,000 baptized Christians, and about 200,000 adherents. Two Catholic missionary societies have 36 churches, about 114,400 baptized Christians and 230,000 adherents; besides 806 places of worship with native teachers. There are Protestant schools with about 57,000 children, and Catholic with about 26,000 (1912-13). The various Missionary Societies receive grants amounting to 1,250*l.* towards scholarships, &c., for students and teachers. About 1,700,000 natives speak Bantu languages; there are a few Congo pygmies living near the Semliki river; the rest of the natives belong to the Masai, Nilotic, and Sudanese groups. The soil is very fertile, except in the Rudolf region. Commercial products are cotton, the output of which is rapidly increasing (estimated acreage 1912–13, 50,100 acres), sugar, chillies, ghee, ground nuts, coffee, ivory, hides and skins, and rubber, while arrowroot and cocoa are being experimentally cultivated. Iron is found abundantly in Bunyoro and Buganda, copper in the Central province, gold in unworkable quantities in a few places. Alum, graphite, coalshale, mica are found. Concessions have been granted for prospecting and for collecting rubber in specified districts. In 1911-12, imports, 624,537*l.*; exports, 392,591*l.*; in 1912-13, imports, 779,946*l.*; exports, 457,010*l.* (inclusive of specie). The imports are chiefly provisions (19,866*l.* in 1912–1913), yarns and textiles (240,316*l.*), agricultural implements and machinery (33,050*l.*), specie (120,397), and hardware (24,110*l.*). The exports are chiefly goat skins (28,543*l.* in 1912–13), hides (45,854*l.*), chillies (12,408), ivory (18,842*l.*), and about 265,714*l.* worth of cotton and cotton seed. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, Germany, Belgian Congo, and India. The revenue and expenditure for 2 years (ending

March 31) were: 1911-12, revenue, 203,492*l.*; expenditure, 283,689*l.*; 1912–13, revenue, 238,655*l.* (poll-tax 123,462*l.*; customs, 39,783*l.*); expenditure, 292,147*l.* Grant-in-aid, 1911–12, 65,000*l.*; 1912–13, 45,000*l.* (not included in the preceding revenue figures). Debt, 295,000*l.*

The British headquarters are at Entebbe, the administrative capital of Uganda; the native capital of Uganda is at Mengo, Kampala. Nile steamers from Khartum ply to Gondokoro, on the northern boundary of the Protectorate. A regular steamer service is maintained by the Uganda Railway Administration between Kisumu, the railway terminus, and Entebbe, Port Bell, and Jinja, the principal Uganda ports on Lake Victoria, and steamers call weekly at the German East Africa ports at the south of the Lake. The Busoga Railway Marine, which, with the Busoga Railway, is controlled by the Uganda Railway, deals with the traffic on Lake Kioga. There are four steamers and a large number of lighters on that waterway. One steamer and subsidiary craft ply on Lake Albert and the Nile between Butraba and Nimule. The Busoga Railway, of the same gauge as the Uganda Railway, 62 miles in length, has been constructed from Jinja (on Lake Victoria) to Namasagali, a point on the Nile below the rapids. It was formally opened for business on January 1, 1912. This railway was built to deal with the cotton output in the regions round Lake Kioga, and connects that Lake with Lake Victoria. In 1912–13, 8,353 tons of goods, exclusive of railway material, and 6,225 passengers were carried; revenue, 8,149*l.*; expenditure, 6,897*l.*

In June, 1912, East Africa received a loan of 500,000*l.* from the Imperial Government. Uganda's share amounts to 125,000*l.* and is being devoted to the construction of a railway connecting Kampala with Port Bell, (a distance of some 7½ miles), and to the improvement of communications in the Eastern Province, with a view to dealing more effectively with cotton transport.

A mail service by relays of runners radiates from Entebbe, and is being extended. Money and postal orders and parcel post exchange systems are working in several districts. The Sudan-Egyptian telegraph and telephone system is established to Gondokoro. The telegraph line is extended to Wadelai and to Nimule, 110 miles from Gondokoro. The length of telegraph line in the Protectorate is 1,147½ miles, with 26 telegraph offices and 7 telephone stations (1913).

The currency is based on the Indian rupee, and consists of silver rupees with a subsidiary coinage of silver 50 and 25 cent pieces, and nickel 10 cent, 5 cent, 1 cent, and ½ cent pieces. British sovereigns and E. Africa Government currency notes of 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, and 5 rupees are also in circulation. New cental coins were issued during 1907–08. The Savings Bank had 5,113*l.* deposits and 335 depositors on March 31, 1913. The National Bank of India (Limited) has branches at Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, and the Standard Bank of South Africa has opened a branch at Kampala. In 1912 the Imperial standards of weights and measures were introduced.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir Frederick John Jackson, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Chief Secretary.—H. R. Wallis, C.M.G.

Zanzibar Protectorate.

Government.—The Sultan, or, more correctly, the Seyyid, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub (born 1879), succeeded on the abdication of his brother-in-law, Ali bin Hamoud bin Mahomed, December 9, 1911. Six of his predecessors in the Sultanate were:—Burghash, Khalifa bin Saïd, Ali bin Saïd (1890), Hamed bin Thwain (1893), Hamoud bin Mohamed (1896), and Ali bin Hamoud bin Mahomed (1911).

Zanzibar dominions were gradually acquired by the Imams of Muskat at various dates between 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 Saïd, when, on a dispute as to the succession arising between his sons Seyyid Thwain, of Muskat, and Seyyid Majid, of Zanzibar, the dominions in Africa were made independent 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. The Sultan's dominions were, however, gradually restricted until (1890) they included only the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, the coast of the British East Africa Protectorate up to ten miles inland, of which his Highness is still the titular sovereign. The more important ports on the Somali (Benadir) Coast, which were leased to Italy, have been purchased outright by that Government.

In October, 1891, a regular Government was formed for Zanzibar, with a British representative as First Minister. On July 1, 1913, the Protectorate was transferred from the control of the Foreign to that of the Colonial Office.

Area, Population, Religion, &c.—Area of Zanzibar 640 square miles, Pemba 380 square miles. Population of Zanzibar 1913, 114,069, Pemba 83,130. The population of both islands is decreasing. The Arabs, about 10,000, are the principal landlords and employers of labour. The black population is mostly Swahili, but there are representatives of nearly every African tribe. There is a considerable foreign population, mostly engaged in trading. As the centre of the Arab power, Zanzibar from the beginning of the nineteenth century until quite recently dominated the trade of East Africa. Of late years, however, her importance as a port of transhipment and distributing centre has largely decreased owing to the development of the mainland, to the opening up of the coast ports to direct steamship service with Europe, and to the transfer to Aden of the seat of trade with the Benadir Coast. But the island will continue to retain control of the local traffic. There are 234 Europeans, comprising 121 Englishmen, 35 Germans, a few Americans, Frenchmen, Italians, Greeks, and Rumanians; about 10,000 British Indian subjects, through whose hands almost the whole trade of East Africa passes. Zanzibar town has a population of 35,000.

Most of the natives are Mohammedans (Sunnis of the Shafi school), the Sultan and relatives are of the Ibadhi sect. There are 3 Christian Missions: The Universities Mission to Central Africa (Church of England), the Catholic Mission (Roman Catholic), and the Friends' Industrial Mission.

There is a hospital at the Universities Mission, and the old British Agency has recently been converted into a European hospital.

Births in 1912, 1,535; in 1911, 1,814; in 1910, 1,567; deaths in 1912, 4,255; in 1911, 3,830; in 1910, 3,534.

Justice.—For the administration of justice in Zanzibar, one Court, His Britannic Majesty's, consisting of a Judge and one or more Assistant Judges, deals with all actions to which a British, or British protected, person or the subject of a foreign Power is a party, and others, the Sultan's Local Courts, deal with cases in which the subjects of the Sultan are alone concerned.

Appeal lies to the High Court of Bombay, many of the cases tried being cases affecting British Indians, in whose hands is a large proportion of the trade of Zanzibar. The British Court has also certain Admiralty jurisdiction by virtue of the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1906.

The Sultan's Courts, under the general superintendence of H.M. Judge, administer justice in the town of Zanzibar by two European Magistrates assisted by Arab Kathis. In Pemba, and the country districts, criminal or civil cases are tried by a Magistrate or a Collector, or Assistant Collector. The final appeal, in all cases, lies to the British Judge sitting as Sultan's Judge.

Defence.—The Zanzibar Armed Constabulary was disbanded in October, 1913. The military force in the island consists of two companies of the King's African Rifles.

Finance and Commerce.—The revenue is mainly derived from customs dues and taxes on produce, chiefly cloves, copra and ivory. The Sultan's privy purse is kept separate from the general revenue, and the remainder of the revenue is devoted to the administration and improvement of the country. All the public expenditure must receive the sanction of the British Agent and Consul-General.

	Revenue from Customs	Total Revenue (excluding loans)	Expenditure
	£	£	£
1908	97,818	166,088	219,685
1909	127,950	204,863	189,014
1910	107,077	181,705	192,925
1911	109,667	237,422	207,951
1912	140,314	242,483	334,679

Public debt at end of 1912, 68,860*l.*

The chief product of the island is cloves, of which 136,178 cwt. were exported in 1912. The bulk of the world's supply of cloves is produced in Zanzibar and Pemba. The preparation of copra is extending. Tea and coffee have not been successful.

Imports, exports, and shipping :—

Years	Imports (Including bullion and specie)	Exports (Including bullion and specie)	Shipping entered [1]	
			British	Total
	£	£	Tons	Tons
1908	969,841	977,628	82,637	445,350
1909	994,368	1,011,864	102,650	496,679
1910	998,031	1,033,467	228,676	607,978
1911	1,179,699	1,193,139	282,096	710,418
1912	1,030,996	1,036,127	286,222	782,819

[1] Exclusive of the very considerable dhow traffic.

—	Imports (1911)	Imports (1912)	Exports (1911)	Exports (1912)
	£	£	£	£
Cloves	—	—	436,991	342,173
Piece goods	209,495	240,902	112,924	122,164
Rice	183,813	207,975	57,265	33,929
Ivory	66,536	41,189	82,711	45,166
Groceries	60,003	39,489	33,587	11,846
Petroleum	29,663	12,625	21,871	15,698
Grain and Copra	57,546	—	203,946	190,937
From or to—				
United Kingdom	111,609	137,603	115,994	90,841
British India	490,468	378,508	271,248	201,056
British East Africa	103,215	76,696	94,194	124,296
Germany	44,713	31,644	111,754	110,338
German East Africa	133,442	102,162	182,407	162,525
Netherlands	61,719	68,613	2,735	725
France	6,413	7,869	209,329	195,446
U.S. America	50,923	45,611	84,198	47,271

Imports into the United Kingdom from Zanzibar (Board of Trade Returns) 1912, 239,246*l.*, including 31,312*l.* ivory; 166,836*l.* spices; 9,546*l.* rubber; and 10,436*l.* gum. Exports of British domestic products to Zanzibar, 102,310*l.*, including 20,338*l.* cottons, and 10,621*l.* iron and iron and steel manufactures.

Zanzibar is visited regularly by the vessels of the Union Castle Steamship Co., the British India Steam Navigation Co., the Ellerman-Harrison Lines, the Deutsch Ost-Afrika Line, and the Messageries Maritimes. There are also lines of steamers between Bombay, Zanzibar, and Durban. There is direct cable communication with the United Kingdom.

For the years 1910, 1911, and 1912 the number of ocean-going vessels entering and clearing the port of Zanzibar was 292, 307, and 305, respectively, and the tonnage 607,978, 710,418, and 782,819. The number of coasting vessels that cleared the port was 129, 170, and 191 for 1910, 1911, and 1912, respectively. The dhow traffic is rapidly declining, due to the increasing use of coasting steamers. The number of dhows entering and clearing the port during 1912 was 8,922, compared with 9,772 for 1911 and 10,478 for 1910, with a tonnage of 132,790, 153,703, and 151,156 for the three years respectively.

Eighty miles of roads are completed in Zanzibar and the construction of light tramways in Pemba is under consideration. A light railway (purchased by the Government in December, 1911) of 3 ft. gauge from Zanzibar town runs northwards to Bububu (7 miles). The telephone system is fairly widespread, and there is wireless telegraphy between the islands. There were, at the end of 1912, 7 post offices. Received and despatched 1912: 384,046 letters, 135,356 newspapers and circulars, and 7,013 parcels.

The British Indian rupee is universally current; currency notes of 5 to 500 rupees are in circulation. A frasla (or frasila) of cloves is equivalent to 35lbs. av.

Acting British Agent and Consul-General.—J. H. Sinclair.

Judges.—Lindsey Smith, J. W. Murison, and T. S. Tomlinson.

Consul.—Vacant. *Vice-Consul.*—G. B. Beak.

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Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos. See WEST AFRICAN COLONIES.

Mashonaland, Matabeleland. See RHODESIA.

MAURITIUS.

Constitution and Government.

Mauritius, acquired by conquest in 1810, was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of 1814. Under Letters Patent of 1885, 1901, 1904, and 1912, partially representative institutions have been established. The government of the Colony, with its dependencies, Rodrigues, Diégo Garcia, &c., is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, consisting of the officer in command of His Majesty's troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Procureur-General, the Receiver-General, and of such other persons holding office in the service of the Government of the Colony as the Governor, through instructions from the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint. There is also a Council of Government, consisting of the Governor and twenty-seven members, ten being elected under a moderate franchise, eight ex-officio, and nine nominated by the Governor. The official councillors comprise the four Executive members, the Collector of Customs, the Protector of Immigrants, the Director of Public Works and Surveys, and the Director of the Medical and Health Department.

Governor of Mauritius.—Major Sir John Robert Chancellor, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.; salary, Rs. 50,000 (one Rupee = 1*s.* 4*d.*).

Area, Population, &c.

Mauritius, in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar, has an area of about 720 square miles. According to the census of 1911, the population of the island, including Dependencies (6,690), Military (1,602), was 377,083, consisting of:—

General population	...	...	...	...	...	115,146
Indian	,,	...	...	...	...	258,251
Chinese	,,	...	...	...	...	3,686
			Total	...	...	377,083

Estimated population (Dec. 31 1912) 378,427 (exclusive of military). Birth-rate (exclusive of Indians) in 1912, 32·6, Indian birth-rate, 36·7 per thousand; death-rate (exclusive of Indians) in 1912, 39·6, Indian death-rate, 38·4 per thousand. Immigrants in 1912, nil; emigrants, 437. Population of Port Louis, the capital, 50,060 (1911) with its suburbs.

In 1911 there were 122,424 Roman Catholics, 6,946 Protestants. State aid is granted to both Churches, amounting in 1911–12 to 10,181*l.*; the Indians are mostly Hindus.

The greater part of Port Louis has in recent years passed from European to Indian or Chinese hands. In 1912 land to the value of Rs. 2,732,276 (182,152*l.*) was purchased by Indians.

Primary education is gratuitous but not compulsory. At the end of 1912, there were 60 Government and 89 aided schools. Average attendance at Government schools, 1912, 5,775 (9,522 on roll); at State-aided schools, 7,635 (11,987 on roll, of whom more than three-fourths in Roman Catholic schools). For secondary education there is a Royal College (with many scholarships and exhibitions) and its 2 schools with altogether (1912) 324 pupils, and 13 associated schools. There are 15 girls' schools affiliated to the Royal College in connection with the higher education of girls. The total Government expenditure in 1911–12 on education was Rs. 604,277 (40,285*l.*).

The total number of convictions at the inferior courts in 1912 was 18,664 and at the Supreme Court 70.

Finance, Defence, Commerce.

—	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	581,515	588,297	719,982	742,000	695,710
Expenditure .	655,867	641,430	629,950	638,550	656,265

Principal sources of revenue 1911-12:—customs, 256,073*l.*; railways, 155,665*l.*; licences, excise, &c., 169,691*l.*

The debt of the Colony on June 30, 1912, was:—Government Debenture Inscribed Stock Debt, 1,290,690*l.*, mainly for public works. Municipal debt of Port Louis 124,560*l.* and 62,745 rupees.

Port Louis is fortified. The garrison of Mauritius consists of 2 companies of garrison artillery, 1 company of engineers and 1 battalion of infantry; establishment 1,416 all ranks. The Colonial contribution to the military expenditure is about 32,000*l.*

Year	Total Imports [1]	Total Exports [1]
	£	£
1908	2,039,157	2,253,855
1909	1,954,253	2,186,809
1910	2,504,449	2,473,945
1911	2,543,274	2,747,975
1912	2,175,082	2,507,330

[1] Including bullion and specie, of which the imports in 1912 were 20,118*l.*, and the exports 19,461*l.*

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 16*d.* 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 in 1912 from United Kingdom, 771,282*l.*; exports to United Kingdom, 297,777*l.*

Staple exports, unrefined sugar, 2,349,162*l.* in 1912; aloe fibre, 45,465*l.*; cocoanut oil, 2,076*l.*; molasses, 11,758*l.* The trade is largely with the United Kingdom, South Africa, Australia, India, and France.

Chief imports into the United Kingdom from Mauritius (Board of Trade Returns) 1912: unrefined sugar, 373,681*l.*; refined sugar, 137,558*l.*; hemp, dressed or undressed, 43,885*l.* British exports to Mauritius: cotton goods, 102,880*l.*; coal, 24,149*l.*; machinery, 40,484*l.*; ironwork, 42,969*l.*; manures, 97,329*l.*; carriages and parts, 14,840*l.*; soap, 27,434*l.*

The registered shipping January 1, 1913, consisted of 32 sailing vessels of 3,489 tons, and 2 steamers of 1,020 tons; total, 34 vessels of 4,509 tons. Vessels entered in 1912, 187 of 385,258 tons (145 British of 298,534 tons), and cleared 134 of 387,834 tons (142 British of 293,659 tons).

There are railway lines of 129½ miles, 10 miles narrow gauge. Railway receipts in 1912, 175,500*l.* including work done for Government Departments valued at 15,246*l.*; expenditure, not including charge on debt, 113,727*l.*

Of telegraphs and telephones there were (1912) 380 and 154 miles of line respectively; there is a cable to Zanzibar, cables to Australia Reunion, and to Madagascar. In 1912 the Post Office dealt with 1,736,389 letters, 295,835 postcards, 1,378,810 newspapers, 15,314 parcels, and 258,350 telegrams.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

On June 30, 1912, the Government Savings Bank held deposits amounting to Rs. 3,261,252 (217,417*l.*) belonging to 28,318 depositors.

All accounts are kept in Indian rupees. The metric system is in force.

Dependencies.

Rodrigues (under a Magistrate).—18 miles long, 7 broad. Area, 40 square miles. Population (census 1911) 4,829; revenue (1912), about 1,000*l.* and expenditure, 2,000*l.*; imports (1912), 15,660*l.*; exports, 10,914*l.* Two Government schools had (1912) 190 pupils in average attendance. Savings Bank (June 30, 1912), 55 depositors and Rs. 22,198 (1,480*l.*) deposits.

Other dependencies are the St. Brandon or Cargados Islands, 16° 32′ S. lat., and 59° 37′ E. long., mostly sandbanks; the Chagos Islands, and the Trois Frères, or Eagle Islands.

Diego Garcia, the largest of the Chagos group, in 7° 20′ S. lat., 72° 26′ E. long., is 12½ miles long, 6¼ miles wide, with 517 inhabitants (census 1911), a large proportion negro labourers from Mauritius. 214,900 gallons of cocoa-nut oil were exported in 1912 from the Lesser Dependencies.

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NYASALAND PROTECTORATE (BRITISH).

The Nyasaland (until 1907 British Central Africa) Protectorate, constituted on May 14, 1891, lies along the southern and western shores of Lake Nyasa, and extends towards the Zambezi. It is administered under the Colonial Office by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council, both consisting of nominated members, and the Governor having the right of veto (Order in Council of September 4, 1907). Area, 39,315 square miles, divided into fourteen districts, each administered by a Resident and his assistants. Population, 1913, 758 Europeans (mostly in the Shiré province), 356 Asiatics, and about 1,000,000 natives. The chief settlement is Blantyre, in the Shiré Highlands; others are Zomba (the seat of Government), Chiromo, Port Herald, Fort Anderson, Limbe, Liwonde; on Lake Nyasa are Fort Johnston, Kotakota, Bandawe, Chintechi, Nkata, Likoma, and Karonga. Good roads are being made in all directions, and life and property are safe. There are no Government schools, native education being undertaken by various missionary societies. Eleven Christian missions are at work; in 1912-13 there were 1,855 schools, with 130 European teachers, 135,000 pupils and 91,000 in average attendance. Ten of the missions divide 1,000*l.* Govern-

ment aid for their schools. In 1912–13, 3,394 offences were reported, 18 being cases of serious crime. Within the Shiré province coffee is cultivated; in 1910–11, 334,161 lbs.; in 1911–12, 786,304 lbs.; and in 1912–13, 194,704 lbs. were exported. Tobacco exported, after local demands were supplied, in 1910–11, 1,704,637 lbs.; in 1911–12, 2,146,615 lbs.; and in 1912–13, 2,262,545 lbs. The area under tobacco in 1913 was 10,496 acres. Cotton cultivation is very promising. Crop in 1910–11, 1,736,995 lbs.; in 1911–12, 1,356,904 lbs.; and in 1912–13, 3,345,283 lbs. Tea-growing is tried on estates aggregating about 600 acres; in 1910–11, 42,042 lbs.; in 1911–12, 43,876 lbs.; and in 1912–13, 67,726 lbs. were exported. Cattle (1913), 50,710; sheep, 21,168; goats, 135,910; pigs, 21,162; horses, mules, and asses, 237, mostly belonging to the natives. The trade ports are Port Herald and Chiromo (Lower Shiré), Kotakota, Karonga, and Fort Johnston (Lake Nyasa).

— [1]	1908–9	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports [2] [3]	140,916	112,629	199,710	247,548	276,989
Exports [2] [3]	122,644	110,866	168,911	198,577	228,140
Revenue [4]	80,534	76,647	94,980	97,356	128,273 [5]
Expenditure	103,032	108,728	112,369	118,070	116,361 [5]

[1] For years ending March 31, of those stated.
[2] Exclusive of goods in transit. These amounted in the five years to: 20,175*l.* 20,359*l.*, 31,090*l.*, 43,926*l.*, and 46,403*l.* respectively.
[3] Including specie.
[4] Excluding Imperial Grant-in-aid.
[5] Excluding a loan of 50,000*l.* from the Imperial Treasury, expended as the first instalment on the redemption of railway subsidy lands, of 361,600 acres, the total cost being 180,800*l.*

Direct imports from Great Britain, 1910–11, 150,630*l.*; 1911–12, 194,783*l.*; 1912–13, 200,517*l.*: direct exports thereto, 140,651*l.* in 1910–11; 179,011*l.* in 1911–12; 163,749*l.* in 1912–13. These figures exclude the transit trade.

The imports consist chiefly of textiles (156,475*l.* in 1912–13), hardware (26,933*l.* in 1912–13), and provisions (26,465*l.* in 1912–13); the principal exports are coffee (4,868*l.* in 1912–13), cotton (80,939*l.*), tobacco (56,599*l.*), *strophanthus* (2,623*l.*), bees' wax (4,572*l.*), rubber (11,003*l.*), chillies (3,166*l.*).

Annual grant in aid for 1910–11, 31,500*l.*; for 1911–12, 31,500*l.*; and for 1912–13, 5,000*l.* Local revenue is derived from Customs (26,543*l.* in 1912–13), tolls (9,004*l.* in 1912–13), licences (5,334*l.* in 1912–13), land tax (7,991*l.* in 1912–13), &c., and from a hut-tax of 3*s.* (in some cases 6*s.*) on each hut, yielding in 1910–11, 46,534*l.*; in 1911–12, 50,984*l.*; and in 1912–13, (hut-tax raised to 4*s.* and 8*s.*) 65,684*l.*

There are military, volunteer reserve, and civil police forces. There is a Marine Transport Department on the Upper Shiré River and on Lake Nyasa, consisting of three vessels. For ordinary traffic there are small steamers, besides small sailing vessels.

There is communication with the coast at Chinde by river steamers. Chinde is situated on the only navigable mouth of the Zambezi, and the Portuguese Government has granted a small piece of land, called the 'British Concession,' where goods in transit for British Central Africa are free of customs duty, and in addition a large area for residential purpose styled 'the Extra Concession.'

There are 26 post offices through which, in 1912–13, 1,538,476 postal packets passed. A postal savings bank was opened on July 1, 1911. Depositors at end of 1912, 226; deposits, 3,929*l.* A railway, of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, from Port Herald, near the Portuguese boundary on the western bank of the Shiré, to Blantyre has been constructed (113 miles) and work is in progress for its extension to the Zambesi River. There is a telegraph line through the Protectorate to Tanganyika and Ujiji connecting with Cape Town, with a branch to Fort Jameson. At Zomba there is a water-power electric light installation which provides for the whole settlement.

At Blantyre there is a branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—George Smith, Esq., C.M.G.
Deputy Governor.—Major F. B. Pearce, C.M.G.

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ST. HELENA.

Governor.—Major Harry Edward Spiller Cordeaux, C.B., C.M.G.

St. Helena, of volcanic origin, is about 800 miles from Ascension Island, the nearest land, and 1,200 from the west coast of Africa. Area, 47 square miles. Population, 1911 Census, 3,520. Estimated civil population, Dec. 31, 1912, 3,519. Births, 1912, 104; deaths, 44; marriages, 26. Emigrants, (1912), 90; immigrants, 71. Four Episcopal, 3 Baptist, 1 Roman Catholic chapels. Education, 8 schools, with 664 pupils in 1912; the schools receiving a Government grant of 570*l.*, excluding 35*l.* to non-Government schools. Police force, 5; cases dealt with by police magistrate, 130 in 1912. A detachment of the Royal Marine Artillery is stationed on the island. The port of the island is called Jamestown.

The following tables give statistics for St. Helena:—

—	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	7,432	8,778 [3]	9,306 [3]	11,122 [3]	10,042 [3]
Expenditure	8,104	9,045	9,596	9,129	9,449
Exports [1]	6,685	7,892	9,234	9,959	6,150
Imports [2]	36,216	29,303	37,570	42,412	41,749

[1] Including specie, 500*l.* in 1908; 2,700*l.* in 1909; 5,300*l.* in 1910 7,800*l.* in 1911: 1,550*l.* in 1912.
[2] Including specie, 500*l.* in 1908; 3,655*l.* in 1910; 5,310 in 1911; nil in 1912; but excluding government stores.
[3] Including Imperial grants (2,000*l.* in 1912).

Public debt nil.

The principal imports in 1912 were: provisions, 17,550*l.*; coal and patent fuel, 8,000*l.*; and drapery and dry goods, 5,652*l.*

Savings-bank deposits on December 31, 1912, 12,233*l.* belonging to 135 depositors. Fruit trees, Norfolk pines, eucalyptus, and cedars flourish in St. Helena. Cattle do well, but there is no outside market for the meat. The flax (*phormium*) industry is now established, and a Government mill commenced operations in 1908. Large areas of land are now under flax. A lace-making industry has been started and is making very satisfactory progress. The total and British tonnage entered (the same tonnage also cleared):—

Tonnage	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Total . . .	156,482	159,766	172,358	187,441 [1]	188,336
British . . .	156,482	158,932	171,213	184,735	185,930

[1] The total tonnage cleared was 181,697, due to destruction at port of British SS. *Papanui* by fire.

The Post Office traffic from St. Helena in 1912, 45,779 letters and post-cards, besides books, papers and parcels. The Eastern Telegraph Company's cable connects St. Helena with Cape Town and with St. Vincent. There are telephone lines, with 40 miles of wire.

St. Helena is an Admiralty coaling station. About two of the three cruisers of which the Cape of Good Hope Squadron consists visit St. Helena every year.

Tristan da Cunha, a small group of islands in the Atlantic, half-way between the Cape and S. America, in 37° 6′ S. lat. 12° 1′ W. 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 102 in February, 1914. There is no form of government among them. All can read and about half can write. On the island potatoes grow well, but grain crops are destroyed by rats. Apple and peach trees are productive. There are over 600 head of cattle, 700 sheep, a few pigs, and 100 donkeys. Fish are plentiful in the waters.

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SEYCHELLES.

Seychelles and its Dependencies consist of 90 islands and islets with a total estimated area of 156 square miles. The principal island is Mahé (55½ square miles), smaller islands of the group being Praslin, Silhouette, La Digue, Curieuse, and Félicité. Among dependent islands are the Amirantes, Alphonse Island, Bijoutier Island, St. François, St. Pierre, the Cosmoledo Group, Astove Island, Assumption Island, the Aldabra Islands, Providence Island, Coetivy, and Flat Island. The Seychelles were formerly administered from Mauritius, but in 1888 the office of Adminstrator was created, an Executive Council of 3 *ex-officio* members was appointed and a Legislative Council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members, the Administrator being president of both Councils and having an original and casting vote in the Legislative Council. In 1897 the Administrator was given full powers as Governor, and in November, 1903, he was raised to the rank of Governor.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Lt.-Col. C. R. M. O'Brien, C.M.G.

The population at December, 31, 1912, was estimated to be 23,507 (11,983 males and 11,524 females); census of April 2, 1911, 26,000 (13,146 males and 12,854 females). The death-rate for 1912 was 14·76 per 1,000; the birth-rate 30·88; marriages, 109. The capital is Victoria, which has a good harbour and a coaling station. There were in 1912 24 grant-in-aid schools. In addition, there is a secondary school for boys with a preparatory branch and a Government free school. There is a Catholic secondary school for boys, and one for girls. Total number of children attending school in 1912 was 2,663; average attendance, 1,099. Total expenditure on education in 1912, 2,900*l.* In 1912, 177 persons were convicted in the Supreme Court. The police force numbers 81 of all ranks (1912).

Revenue 1912, 31,687*l.*; expenditure 1912, 38,707*l.* Debt (1912), 13,875*l.*; surplus funds invested, December 31 (1912), 17,209*l.*

Chief products, coconuts and vanilla; about 184,000 plants of Para rubber are growing; on some islands mangrove-bark is collected and phosphate deposits are worked. Fishing is actively pursued, chiefly for local supply, but will probably be extended.

Imports, excluding specie, 1912, 76,434*l.*; specie, 2,000*l.* Exports, excluding specie, 116,336*l.*; specie, 800*l.* The chief exports are coprah, vanilla, coconut oil, soap, guano, cinnamon bark, tortoise-shell, and calipee. Guano exported, 1912, 31,028*l.*; coprah, 53,415*l.*; vanilla, 10,060*l.*. Total imports from United Kingdom, 1912, 23,203*l.*; exports to United Kingdom, 11,203*l.*

Shipping entered and cleared (1912), 349,880 tons, of which 91,276 tons were British, and the remainder foreign. The tonnage includes that of 1 man-of-war (British). The Messageries Maritimes Steamers between Marseilles and Mauritius call monthly; subsidy 2,800*l.* a year, paid by the Colony. The steamers of the German East Africa Company (D.O.A.L.) call regularly on the voyages from Bombay to and from Zanzibar and South African ports. The British India steamers call once a month from Bombay on their way to Mombassa and once a month on their way back to Bombay. There is fairly regular communication between the islands.

There is a good road system in Mahé, and further road-making is in progress in Mahé and in Praslin and La Digue. In 1912 the post office despatched and received 214,000 letters and postcards, 115,500 newspapers, &c., and 2,820 parcels. There is telegraphic communication with Mauritius and Europe, but no internal telegraph service.

On December 31, 1912, the Savings Bank deposits amounted to 4,593*l.* to the credit of 390 depositors.

A branch of the Bank of Mauritius was opened in 1911.

Current money in the islands consists of rupees.

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Sierra Leone. See WEST AFRICAN COLONIES.

Sokotra. See ADEN.

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.

The **Somali Coast** from Lahadu, west of Zeila, to Bandar Ziyada 49° E. long., is administered by a Commissioner. After 1884, when Egyptian control ceased, the territory was administered by the Government of India, but was taken over by the Foreign Office on October 1, 1898, and was transferred to the Colonial Office on April 1, 1905. The area is about 68,000 square miles; population about 310,000 Mohammedan, and entirely nomadic, except on the coast, where considerable towns have sprung up during the British occupation. By an arrangement with Italy in 1894 the limits of the British Protectorate were defined; but in 1897, by an arrangement with Abyssinia, a fresh boundary as required by that country was determined, and about 15,000 square miles were ceded to Abyssinia. An agreement for the regulation of Anglo-Italian relations in Somaliland was concluded on March 19, 1907. The chief town, Berbera, had, at the 1911 census, 30,000 inhabitants in the trading season; Zeila, 7,000; and Búlhar, 7,300. At these three ports there are British officers. There are 3 Government schools: average attendance, 1912–13, 154. Police, 191 officers and men on March 31, 1913. Convictions in 1912–13, 927. The revenue in 1912–13 was 29,914*l.*, mainly from customs duties, 23,370*l.*; the expenditure, 60,872*l.*, the deficiency being met by unexpended balance of previous years. The grant in aid for 1912–13, 26,000*l.* Imports (1912–13), Zeyla, Berbera, Búlhar, Karam, and Heis, 249,529*l.*; exports (1912–13), 229,448*l.* Bullion and specie are included. The imports are chiefly rice (94,700*l.* in 1912–13), textiles (76,346*l.*), dates (12,730*l.*), sugar (13,231*l.*), specie (5,471*l.*); the exports, skins and hides (138,536*l.*), gum and resins (10,518*l.*), ghee (18,330*l.*), cattle and sheep (32,376*l.*), specie (16,045*l.*). Tonnage entered and cleared in 1912–13, 103,202 tons, of which 96,274 tons were British. The rupee is the basis of the currency, and is of the same value as in India. A few Government of India notes are in circulation. Transport is by camels; there are no porters. In 1908 the length of telegraph line was 200 miles, but since the withdrawal to the coast the Protectorate maintains only 40 miles length of telegraph line from Berbera to Búlhar. It is intended to replace this by a wireless system, a station being installed at Búlhar. There is already one radio-telegraph station at Berbera and one at Aden.

The protection of the coast towns of Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeyla is entrusted to small garrisons of Indian troops, supplemented by a native police force. In March, 1910, British posts were withdrawn from the interior, and administration is now confined to the coastal region.

Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief.—

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SOUTH AFRICA.

Basutoland.

Basutoland, an elevated but rugged plateau, forms an irregular parallelogram on the north-east of the Cape of Good Hope Province. The provinces of the Orange Free State, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope form its boundaries. Area, 11,716 square miles. The territory, which is well watered and has a fine climate, is stated to be the best grain-producing country in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basutos to rear large herds of cattle.

Basutoland has been directly under the authority of the Crown since 1884. The Paramount Chief is Griffith, brother of Letsie, the late chief. Griffith was installed on April 11, 1913. The territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority, which is exercised by proclamation. The country is divided into seven districts, namely: Maseru, Leribe, Mohale's Hoek, Berea, Mafeteng, Quthing, and Qacha's Nek. Each of the districts is subdivided into wards, mostly presided over by hereditary chiefs allied to the Moshesh family.

In 1891 the population consisted of 578 Europeans and 218,324 natives. The census of 1911 gave a total of 404,507 natives and 1,396 Europeans. European settlement is in general prohibited, and is more or less limited to the few engaged in trade, government, and missionary work. Maseru, the capital and largest town, has a population of (approximately) 1,200 natives and 300 Europeans.

The productions are wool, wheat, mealies, and Kaffir corn. There are indications of iron and copper, and coal has been found and is used in some parts. Stock, &c. (1911): 433,000 cattle, 86,600 horses, 22,800 ploughs, 1,722 waggons.

There are 280 elementary schools with 20,211 pupils at the end of December, 1912; the average attendance in all schools and institutions in 1912 was 15,271; expenditure in connection with education amounted during the year ended March 31, 1913, to 14,657*l.* There are some Normal and Industrial schools (aided). There is also a large and well-fitted Government native industrial school at Maseru.

The police force numbers (1913) 13 white officers and 6 European constables, 3 native officers, and 285 men (natives), also 240 special native police for Border work.

The imports consist chiefly of blankets, ploughs, clothing, iron and tin ware, and groceries, and the exports of stock, grain, wool, &c. Basutoland is in the South African Customs Union, and separate statistics are not available.

The currency is exclusively British. The revenue arises mainly from the Post Office, native tax, the sale of licences, and customs rebate from neighbouring territories. Under the new Native Tax Law every adult male native pays 1*l.* per annum, and if he has more than one wife by native custom he pays 1*l.* per annum for his wives up to a maximum of 3*l.*

—	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12[1]	1912-13
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	116,529	108,637	119,974	145,500	138,865	161,512
Expenditure .	126,603	126,921	127,437	134,888	111,968	150,865

[1] For nine months ending March 3 1912.

Chief items of revenue, 1912–13: native tax, 97,722*l.*; customs, 43,947*l.* Chief items of expenditure: public works, 40,503*l.*; police, 21,055*l.*; establishments, 15,110*l.*; agriculture, 18,186*l.*; education, 14,657*l.*; hospitals, 11,687*l.*

There is no public debt.

There are no navigable waterways, the rivers being low in winter and generally flooded in summer. Bridges have been built over the Caledon river at Maseru and Ficksburg, over the Hlotsi river in Leribe district, over the Little Caledon river near Maseru, over the Mekhaleng river near Mohale's Hoek, over the Phutiatsana River near Teyateyaneng, over the Khomokhoana River near Hlotse Heights, and over the Tlametlu and Tsoaing rivers. The roads in the country are now in fair condition for any kind of transport. There are telegraph offices at the various magistracies in connection with the systems of the Cape Province and Orange Free State.

A railway built by the C.S.A.R., 16 miles, connects Maseru with the Bloemfontein-Modderpoort line at Marseilles Station.

Resident Commissioner.—Sir H. C. Sloley, K.C.M.G.

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Bechuanaland Protectorate.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate comprises the territory lying between the Molopo River on the south and the Zambezi on the north, and extending from the Transvaal Province and Matabeleland on the east to German South-West Africa. Area is about 275,000 square miles; population, according to the census taken on the 7th May, 1911, 125,350, of whom 1,692 were Europeans. The most important tribes are the Bamangwato (35,000), under the chief Khama, whose capital is Serowe (population 17,000) 40 miles west of the railway line at Palapye Road; the Bakhatla (11,000) under Lenchwe; the Bakwena (13,000) under Sechele; the Bangwaketse (18,000) under Gaseitsiwe; the Batawana under Mathibi; and the Bamaliti (4,500) under Baitlotle, who is acting during the minority of Seboko, a boy about eighteen years of age, the eldest son of the late chief Mokgosi. In 1885, the territory was declared to be within the British sphere; in 1889 it was included in the sphere of the British South Africa Company, but was never administered by the company; in 1891 a Resident Commissioner was appointed, and in 1895, on the annexation of the Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland to the Cape of Good Hope, new arrangements were made for the administration of the Protectorate, and special agreements were made in view of the extension of the railway northwards from Mafeking. Each of the chiefs rules his own people as formerly, under the protection of the King, who is represented by a Resident Commissioner, acting under the High Commissioner. The headquarters of the Administration are in Mafeking, in the Cape Province, where there is a reserve for Imperial purposes, with ample buildings. There are assistant commissioners at Gaberones in the southern, and Francistown in the northern portion of the Protectorate. There is a tax of 1*l.* on each hut. Licences for the sale of spirits are granted only at certain railway stations.

Cattle-rearing and agriculture (production of maize and Kaffir corn) are the chief industries. Cattle numbered on the 7th of May, 1911, 323,900 head, sheep and goats, 358,000. During the year 1912–13 over 15,000 head of cattle were exported for slaughter, the majority going to the Johannesburg market. The police force consists of 63 Europeans and 123 Basutos. Education is provided, with Government assistance, in the London Missionary Society and the Dutch Reformed Church schools. There are schools for Europeans subsidised by the Government at Francistown, Serowe and Uagalapye. Total Government expenditure on education, 1912–13, 1,185*l.*

Revenue and expenditure for five years:—

Year ended March 31	Revenue[1]	Expenditure
	£	£
1908–9	42,050	75,801
1909–10	49,788	65,268
1910–11	52,967	64,790
1911–12	59,305	65,985
1912–13	62,114	62,393

[1] Excluding Imperial grants-in-aid.

Chief items of revenue, 1912–13: hut-tax, 35,743*l.*; customs, 13,829*l.*; posts, 5,742*l.*; and licences, 3,915*l.* Chief items of expenditure, 1912–13: Police, 34,795*l.*; Resident Commissioner, 4,033*l.*; district administration, 4,254*l.*; posts, 2,671*l.* There was no Imperial grant-in-aid in 1912–13 for the first time in the history of the Protectorate.

There is no public debt. The Protectorate was within the South African Customs Union, and when the Union of South Africa was completed, an agreement was made with the Union Government under which duty on all dutiable articles imported into the Protectorate is collected by the Union Customs Department and paid into the Union Treasury, a lump sum representing a certain portion of the Annual Customs Revenue of the Union being paid over to the Protectorate. Under this arrangement figures relating to imports and exports are no longer available.

The telegraph from the Cape of Good Hope to Rhodesia passes through the Protectorate and is owned by the British South Africa Company. Similarly the railway extending northwards from the Cape of Good Hope traverses the Protectorate. It is the property of the Rhodesia Railways, Limited. In the Protectorate are 16 post offices; receipts, in 1912–13, 5,742*l.*; expenditure, 2,671*l.*

The currency is British money. There is no bank in the Protectorate.

Resident Commissioner.—Lt.-Col. F. W. Panzera, C.M.G.

Government Secretary.—James C. Macgregor.

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Rhodesia.

UNDER the title of Rhodesia is included the whole of the region extending from the Transvaal Province northwards to the borders of the Congo State and German East Africa, bounded on the east by Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland, and German East Africa, and on the west by the Congo State, Portuguese West Africa, and Bechuanaland. The whole territory is under the administration of the British South Africa Company, which holds a Royal Charter dated October 29, 1889. The region south of the Zambezi is called Southern Rhodesia, that north of the Zambezi, formerly divided into two parts, called, respectively Barotseland or North-Western Rhodesia, and North-Eastern Rhodesia, is now one territory known as Northern Rhodesia.

The administrative system of the Company in Southern Rhodesia is prescribed by the Orders in Council of 1898, 1903, 1909, and 1911. To assist the Company's Administrator there is an Executive Council consisting of not less than three members appointed for three years by the Company with the approval of the Secretary of State.

The Legislative Council consists of the Administrator (president), six nominees of the Company approved by the Secretary of State, and twelve members elected by the registered voters. The duration of each Legislative Council is three years, unless it be sooner dissolved. Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council when assented to by the High Commissioner take effect immediately, but within a year may be disallowed by the Secretary of State. There is a Resident Commissioner appointed by the Secretary of State; he has a seat on both the Executive and Legislative Councils, but without a vote. For the administration of justice there is a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction. In the districts there are Magistrates' Courts. There is a secretary for Native Affairs, a chief Native Commissioner, with subordinate Native Commissioners and Assistant Native Commissioners, and, except with respect to arms, ammunition, and liquor, natives and Europeans are under the same conditions. Land has been set apart for tribal settlements, the mineral rights being reserved to the Company; but, if the native occupation is disturbed, new land must be assigned, disputes being ultimately referable to the High Commissioner. There is in Rhodesia about 95 million acres of unalienated land (excluding native reserves), about half being in Southern Rhodesia. In November, 1913, the Company issued a new scheme embodying proposals for the encouragement of land settlement and immigration in Southern Rhodesia. The principal of these was the establishment of a Land Settlement Board, on which the European community was to be represented, for the purpose of accelerating settlement, and the taxation of undeveloped land, the proceeds to be used by the Board.

Southern Rhodesia has an area of 148,575 square miles. According to the census taken on May 7, 1911, the European population was 23,606. The native population of Southern Rhodesia on the same date was 744,559. There were also 2,912 Asiatics and other coloured persons. The country is rich in gold reefs and other minerals, and is well adapted for agriculture and European settlement.

A Land Bank has been established which makes loans to settlers on easy terms of repayment, for the purpose of improving and developing their agricultural holdings.

A creamery has been established at Gwelo, and a bacon factory and an experimental ostrich farm are to be established.

The chief towns are Salisbury (the capital of Southern Rhodesia), Bulawayo, Victoria, Umtali, Gwelo, Enkeldoorn, Melsetter, Rusapi, Hartley, Selukwe, Gwanda, and Gatooma.

Numerous companies have been formed with the purpose of developing land and minerals in Southern Rhodesia, while the principal feature of the gold-mining industry of recent years has been the large increase in the number of properties worked on tribute on a small scale. The number of separate properties actually producing gold in 1911 was 409; in 1912, 474. The total output of gold from 1890 to 31st December, 1913, was 6,403,515 ounces, valued at 25,281,965*l.* The output of minerals in 1913 was: gold, value, 2,903,268*l.*; silver, 142,390 oz.; chrome ore, 63,388 tons; lead, 327 tons, value, 5,233*l.*; coal, 243,328 tons. Small amounts of wolframite, scheelite, and antimony, together with 9,558 carats of diamonds, have also been produced.

The total value of imports into Southern Rhodesia in 1913 was 3,018,204*l.* The value of merchandise was 2,887,384*l.*, of which 1,617,269*l.* came by Beira. The value of the exports of South African produce during the year 1913 was 3,505,157*l.*, the chief being gold, 2,887,201*l.*; gold concentrates, 31,404*l.*: chrome ore, 141,494*l.*; tobacco, 58,778*l.*

The Rhodesian Railway system begins at Vryburg in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and extends northwards to the Congo State border, a through communication from Cape Town to the Congo border (2,149 miles). Salisbury is connected by rail with Bulawayo (*viâ* Hartley and Gwelo), a distance of 301 miles. There is a railway from Salisbury to the Ayrshire Mine, a distance of 84 miles, and a branch, 11½ miles long, from the 67th mile-post on this line to the Eldorado mine. The total mileage of the Rhodesia Railway Systems (including the Beira Railway) at the end of 1912, was 2,406 miles.

On December 31, 1912, there were in Southern Rhodesia 92 post offices, 42 of which are money order offices. During the year ended December 31, 1912, 6,538,510 letters and post-cards were despatched. The total number of newspapers, books, and parcels despatched was 2,037,598, and registered articles 103,844. The postal revenue for the same year was 50,299*l.*, and the expenditure 37,065*l.* Telegraphic revenue 53,137*l.*, expenditure 48,016*l.*

On January 1, 1905, a Post Office Savings Bank was established, and on December 31, 1912, the deposits amounted to 123,165*l.* to the credit of 4,788 depositors.

On December 31, 1912, the mileage of the Rhodesia telegraph system was 6,068 miles. There were 99 telegraph offices open. In Southern Rhodesia during the year 1912, 385,546 telegrams were received and 325,926 were despatched. There is, besides, an extensive telephone system in operation.

Administrative revenue of Southern Rhodesia, 1912-13, 757,846*l.*; administrative expenditure, 884,786*l.* Estimates for 1913-14, revenue, 811,000*l.*; expenditure, 810,867*l.*

Northern Rhodesia.—By an Order in Council, dated May 4, 1911, the two provinces of North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia were amalgamated under the title of Northern Rhodesia. The amalgamation took effect as from August 17, 1911. The limits of the territory, as defined by the Order in Council, are 'the parts of Africa bounded by Southern Rhodesia, German South-west Africa, Portuguese West Africa, the Congo Free State, German East Africa, Nyasaland, and Portuguese East Africa.'

Northern Rhodesia has an area of about 290,000 square miles, and consists for the most part of high plateau country, covered with thin forest. Much of the country is suitable for farming and contains large areas carrying good arable and grazing land. In May, 1911, the European population numbered 1,434. The native population is approximately 1,000,000. The territory is divided into ten magisterial districts. The administrative headquarters are at Livingstone, on the Zambesi. The most important centres are Fort Jameson, Fife, Abercorn, Fort Rosebery, Broken Hill, Ndola, and Lealui, the chief residence of Lewanika, Paramount Chief of the Barotse. The police force, called the Northern Rhodesia Police, is composed of natives with European officers and non-commissioned officers.

Rubber, cotton, and tobacco are grown. Altogether over 1,000 acres have been planted with cotton by white farmers. The indigenous rubber of Northern Rhodesia has been strictly protected since 1903, with the result that the number of young vines shows a great increase. It is estimated that five rubber forests alone cover upwards of 21,000 acres, and contain about 800,000 vines. There is plenty of timber of various kinds in Northern Rhodesia. Wheat and European fruits are grown, and fibre plants provide material for a new industry which promises satisfactory results. There are gold, copper, zinc, and lead mines in the territory; and coal has been discovered.

The trunk line of the Rhodesian railway system traverses Northern Rhodesia from Livingstone to the Congo border. The Zambezi, Kafue, Chambesi, and other rivers of Northern Rhodesia are navigable for a considerable portion of their extent.

In Northern Rhodesia there are 39 post offices, 7 being money order offices. There is a telegraph line alongside the railway from Livingstone to the Congo border.

The Northern Rhodesia Order in Council (May 4, 1911), provides for the appointment of an Imperial officer, styled the Resident Commissioner, who may be the officer holding the same position in Southern Rhodesia, and of an Administrator appointed by the British South Africa Company with the approval of the Secretary of State. The capital of the Company was originally 1,000,000*l.*; in 1908 it amounted, by successive additions, to 9,000,000*l.*; amount issued and paid up at September 30, 1911, 8,056,365*l.*; debentures (5 per cent.), 1,250,000*l.*; (5½ per cent.) 2nd mortgage debenture stock authorised March, 1908; amount issued September, 1911, 20,154*l.*

Revenue, 1912, 122,618*l.*; expenditure, 188,806*l.* Imports, 1913, 263,485*l.*; exports, 232,000*l.*

Administrator of Southern Rhodesia.—Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

Administrator of Northern Rhodesia.—L. A. Wallace, C.M.G.

Resident Commissioner.—Colonel R. Burns Begg (Salisbury).

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Swaziland.

Swaziland, at the South-eastern corner of the Transvaal, was, by the Convention of 1894, placed under the administration of (but not incorporated with) the South African Republic; the British Government has now the control of the territory. The paramount chief, Sobhuza, son of the late paramount chief Bunu, is a minor about fifteen years of age, and the regency is in the hands of his grandmother, Nabotsibeni, widow of Mbandini. On June 25, 1903, an Order in Council was issued conferring on the Governor of the Transvaal authority over Swaziland, and by Order in Council of December 1, 1906, this authority was transferred to the High Commissioner for South Africa. The numerous mineral and land concessions and monopolies granted by Mbandini, many of which carried exemption from customs dues or invested private individuals with powers properly exercisable

by the Crown, rendered any satisfactory form of Government difficult. A Proclamation, therefore, provided for the constitution of a Commission to inquire into the question of these concessions. Under this Proclamation the High Commissioner has exercised the power to expropriate monopolies conferring exclusive rights, compensation for which has been made out of loans raised for the purpose. Gold is subject to a tax of 10 per cent. on profits; base metals to a royalty of 2½ per cent. on output in addition to any rentals now payable.

The agricultural and grazing rights of natives have been safeguarded, and delimited; a general survey of the territory in connection with concession claims has also been carried out. A Special Court having the full jurisdiction of a Superior Court, and Assistant Commissioners' Courts have been established. A local Swaziland police force was created in 1907. Authorised strength (1912–3), 23 Europeans and 153 natives. During the year ended March 31st, 1913, 2,495 persons were summarily convicted, while 29 persons were convicted before the Superior Court.

Native chiefs are allowed to continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and customs in all civil matters between natives, subject to a final appeal to the Resident Commissioner. The present seat of the administration is at Mbabane; altitude 4,300 feet.

Area, 6,536 square miles; population (1911), 99,959, of whom 98,733 are natives (of Zulu type), 143 other coloured persons, and 1,083 whites. The Government maintains 6 European Schools at different centres, and 1 native school at Zombode, the kraal of the Regent, at which the young paramount chief attends. Average European attendance, 1912–13, 123; at Zombode, 43. The Government also subsidises other native schools to the extent of 300*l.* per annum. Total expenditure on education, 1912–13, 2,170*l.*

—	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	46,484	44,689	58,723	57,307	58,437
Expenditure . .	91,127	54,217	62,258	62,191	58,542

Chief items of revenue, 1912–13: Native tax, 25,744*l.*; import dues, 7,576*l.*; sales and leases of Crown lands, &c., 6,956*l.*; concession rents, 5,402*l.*; licences, 2,897*l.*; dog tax, 2,862*l.* Chief items of expenditure, 1912–13: Police, 13,340*l.*; and establishments, 11,038*l.*

Since 1904 about 180,000*l.* has been spent on the expropriation of monopolies and in connection with the Swaziland Concessions Commission and the Partitions of Concessions. The excess of expenditure over revenue is accounted for by the costs of the Swaziland Concessions Commission, the Partition Concessions, and of the expropriation of monopolies. The public debt of Swaziland amounts (1913) to 100,000*l.*

The agricultural products are tobacco, maize (the staple product), millet, pumpkins, ground nuts, beans, and sweet potatoes, grown only in sufficient quantities for local supply. Attempts are being made to introduce cotton-growing. Stock in 1912 numbered approximately: horses, 550; cattle, 59,000; native sheep and goats, 170,000; pigs, 9,000. The territory is reported to be rich in minerals, but it has not yet been systematically prospected. Alluvial tin is being mined and shipped. In 1912–13 the output of tin was 385 tons, valued at 37,946*l.* Several gold mines are worked on a small scale, and during the year 1912–13 the output was 13,011 ozs. of fine gold, valued at 55,265*l.* By agreement (dated June 30, 1910) with the Union of South Africa, Swaziland is treated for customs purposes as part of the Union and receives a *pro rata* share of the Customs dues collected. During the year 1912–13 Swaziland's share of the Union Customs dues amounted to 7,576*l.* Separate returns of Swaziland imports and exports are not shown.

There is bi-weekly communication by coach between Mbabane and Breyten on the Springs Ermelo Extension. Elsewhere communication is by runners. There are telegraph offices at Mbabane, Pigg's Peak, Bremersdorp, and Ezulweni. Post Office Savings Banks deposits, 2,012*l.* on March 31, 1913, belonging to 141 depositors.

The currency is British coin and coins of the late South African Republic. The National Bank of South Africa, Ltd., has a branch at Mbabane. The deposits on March 31, 1913, amounted to 31,222*l.*

Resident Commissioner.—R. T. Coryndon, C.M.G.

Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary.—D. Honey.

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Constitution and Government.

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, Ch. 9) passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, on September 20, 1909. Under the terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, these Colonies becoming original provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State province, respectively. Under the Act constituting the Union, the Sovereign appoints a Governor-General, who, with an Executive Council (of which the members are chosen and summoned by him), administers the executive government of the Union as the Governor-General in Council. Departments of State have been established, the Governor-General appointing not more than ten officers to administer them. Such officers are King's Ministers of State for the Union and members of the executive Council.

Legislative power is vested in a Parliament consisting of the King, a Senate, and a House of Assembly. The Governor-General has power to summon, prorogue, and dissolve Parliament, either both Houses simultaneously or the House of Assembly alone; but the Senate may not be dissolved within 10 years of the establishment of the Union. There must be a session of Parliament every year.

The Senate consists of forty members. For ten years after the establishment of Union eight (four being selected mainly for their acquaintance with the reasonable wants and wishes of the coloured races) are nominated by the Governor-General in Council and thirty-two are elected, eight for each Province. The first election was made prior to the establishment of the Union by the two Houses of each of the Colonial Legislatures sitting as one body, and a vacancy will be filled by the choice of the Provincial Council in respect of whose Province a vacancy occurs. The Constitution of the Senate after ten years may be provided for by Parliament, but if no such provision is made the arrangements made in the South Africa Act are to hold good. Each senator must be a British subject of European descent, at least 30 years of age, qualified as a voter in one of the provinces, and resident for five years within the Union; an elected senator must be registered owner of property of the value of 500*l.* over any mortgage.

The House of Assembly consists of 121 members chosen in Electoral Divisions in numbers as follows:—The Cape of Good Hope, 51; Natal, 17; Transvaal, 36; Orange Free State, 17. At the next parliament the representation of the provinces, on the basis of the 1911 Census, will be as follows:—Cape, 51; Transvaal, 45; Orange Free State, 17; Natal, 17. Parliamentary voters must have the qualifications as existing in the several colonies at the time of the Union. Each electoral district in each province returns one member. A member of the House of Assembly must be a British subject of European descent, qualified as a registered voter, and resident five years within the Union.

A House of Assembly is to continue five years from the date of its first meeting unless sooner dissolved. Each member of each House must make Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance. A member of one House cannot be elected to the other, but a Minister of State may sit and speak, but not vote in the House of which he is not a member. To hold an office of profit under the Crown (with certain exceptions) is a disqualification for membership of either House, as are also insolvency, crime, and insanity.

The House of Assembly, not the Senate, must originate money bills, but may not pass a bill for taxation or appropriation unless it has been recommended by message from the Governor-General during the Session. Restrictions are placed on the amendment of money bills by the Senate. Provision is made for adjusting disagreements between the Houses, and for the Royal Assent to bills to be given or reserved, and for laws assented to by the Governor-General being disallowed.

The first Parliamentary election under the South Africa Act was held on the 15th September, 1910, since when there have been several by-elections. The position of the various parties (beginning of 1914), was:—South African Party, 78; Unionist Party, 33; Labour Party, 6; Independents, 4.

Pretoria is the seat of government of the Union, and Cape Town is the seat of Legislature.

Governor-General.—Viscount Buxton of Newtimber, G.C.M.G. (from June, 1914; salary £10,000 per annum).

The executive council is constituted as follows:—

His Excellency the Governor-General.

Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs.—General The Right Honourable Louis *Botha* (4,000*l.*).

Minister of the Interior.—The Right Honourable (3,000*l.*).

Minister of Finance and of Defence.—General The Honourable J. C. *Smuts*, K.C. (3,000*l.*).

Minister of Mines and Industries and of Education.—The Honourable F. S. *Malan* (3,000*l.*).

Minister of Railways and Harbours.—The Honourable Henry *Burton*, K.C. (3,000*l.*).

Minister of Justice.—The Honourable N. J. *de Wet*, K.C. (3,000*l.*).

Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telegraphs.—The Honourable Sir Thomas *Watt*, K.C.M.G. (3,000*l.*).

Minister of Agriculture.—The Honourable H. C. van *Heerden* (3,000*l.*).

Minister of Lands.—The Honourable H. S. *Theron* (3,000*l.*).

Minister without Portfolio.—Senator the Honourable J. A. C. *Graaff*.

In each province there is an *Administrator* appointed by the Governor-General for five years, and a provincial council elected for three years, each council having an executive committee of four (either members or not of the council), the administrator presiding at its meetings. Members

of the Provincial Council are elected on the same system as members of Parliament, but the restriction as to European descent does not apply. The number of members in each Provincial Council is as follows:—Cape of Good Hope, 51; Natal, 25; Transvaal, 36; Orange Free State, 25. The provincial committees and councils have authority to deal with local matters such as provincial finance, education (elementary), agriculture, charity, municipal institutions, local works, roads and bridges, markets, fish and game, and penalties for breaches of laws respecting such subjects. Other matters may be delegated to these Councils. All ordinances passed by a Provincial Council are subject to the veto of the Governor-General-in-Council.

The first Provincial elections for the Cape of Good Hope and the Transvaal were held on the 15th September, 1910; those for Natal and the Orange Free State on the 12th October, 1910.

There is a provincial Revenue Fund in each province. The old colonial capitals are the capitals of the provinces.

Justice is administered by a Supreme Court of South Africa and other courts within the Union and in the provinces.

Chief-Justice of South Africa.—The Rt. Hon. Baron de *Villiers*, P.C., K.C.M.G.

A Harbour and Railway Board o not more than three commissioners appointed for five years, with a Minister of State as chairman, have the management of the railways, ports, and harbours. There is a Railway and Harbour Fund for the Union and into it are paid revenues from the administration of railways, ports, and harbours, and such Fund is appropriated by Parliament. Into a Consolidated Revenue Fund is paid all other money received for the purposes of the Union. On this fund the interest on debts of the colonies forms a first charge. To the Union is transferred the public property, real and personal, of the colonies.

The English and Dutch languages are both official. The administration of native affairs and affairs specially or differentially affecting Asiatics vests in the Governor-General-in-Council. It is provided that the British South Africa Co.'s territories may be received into the Union, and the government of native territories may be transferred to the Union Government.

High Commissioner in London.—T. Slingsby *Nightingale* (acting), 32, Victoria Street, S.W.

Area and Population.

Statistics of the Provinces of the Union are given as follows. For other and more detailed statistics reference should be made to the sections dealing with the Provinces separately.

Province	Area (square miles)	Population					
		Census, 1904			Census, 1911		
		Europeans	Native or Coloured	Total	Europeans	Native or Coloured	Total
Cape	276,995	579,741	1,830,068	2,409,804	582,377	1,982,588	2,564,965
Natal	35,290	97,109	1,011,645	1,108,754	98,114	1,095,929	1,194,043
Transvaal	110,426	297,277	972,674	1,269,951	420,562	1,265,650	1,686,212
Orange Free State	50,389	142,679	244,636	387,315	175,189	352,985	528,174
Total	473,100	1,116,806	4,059,018	5,175,824	1,276,242	4,697,152	5,973,394

Of the total 5,973,394 persons (1911), 3,069,392 were males and 2,904,002 females.

The increase for the Union (1904–1911) was 15·41 per cent. For the Provinces it was as follows:—Cape, 6·44 per cent.; Natal, 7·69 per cent.; Transvaal, 32·78 per cent.; Orange Free State, 36·37 per cent.

The population comprised (1911) 1,276,242 Europeans or whites (591,078 females), 4,019,006 natives (1,996,057 females), and 678,146 other coloured races (316,867 females). In 1904 the figures were:—Europeans, 1,116,806 (increase 1904–11 of 14·28 per cent.); natives, 3,491,056 (increase 1904–11 of 15·12 per cent.); and other coloured races 567,962 (increase 1904–11 of 19·40 per cent.) The total non-European increase (1904–11) was 15·72 per cent. The proportion of Europeans in the total population in 1904 was 21·58 per cent.; in 1911, 21·37 per cent.

Some of the principal urban centres in the Union, with over 10,000 inhabitants in 1911, had a white population as follows:—

Cities.	Census 1904	Census 1911	Cities.	Census 1904	Census 1911
Johannesburg	83,363	119,953	Germiston	9,128	15,579
Durban	31,302	31,783	Pietermaritzburg	15,086	14,737
Cape Town	44,203	29,863	Bloemfontein	15,501	14,720
Pretoria	21,114	29,618	Kimberley	13,556	13,598
Port Elizabeth	21,987	18,190	Krugersdorp	6,946	13,182
Woodstock	21,530	17,957	East London	14,686	12,279

Instruction.

In the South Africa Act, section 85 (iii.), it is provided that "Education, other than higher education, for a period of five years and thereafter until Parliament otherwise provides," shall be and remain under the jurisdiction of the respective Provincial Councils. For practical purposes it has been provisionally determined that all post-matriculation instruction shall be deemed to constitute higher education.

The Department of Education, under the Minister, is therefore concerned with:—

(1) The University of the Cape of Good Hope, Capetown, established in 1873. It is empowered to grant degrees, but it has no attached teaching institutions. (2) The South African College, Capetown, founded in 1829. (3) Victoria College, Stellenbosch, incorporated in 1881. (4) Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, incorporated in 1904. (5) Huguenot College, Wellington, incorporated in 1907. (6) Grey University College, Bloemfontein, incorporated in 1910. (7) Transvaal University College, Pretoria, incorporated in 1910. (8) South African School of Mines and Technology, Johannesburg, incorporated in 1910. (9) Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg, incorporated in 1909.

The total number of students at the above Colleges in 1913 was 1,322, and the State expenditure on Higher Education during 1912–13 was 159,200*l.*

Finance.

Years ended March 31	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14[1]
	£	£	£	£
Revenue	14,014,000	17,284,847	17,465,573	15,389,000
Expenditure	13,536,000	16,603,693	17,204,126	16,419,264

[1] Estimates.

The Public Debt of the Union (March 31, 1913) is 117,769,676*l.*, composed as follows:—54,112,446*l.* at 3 per cent.; 36,297,648*l.* at 3½ per cent.; 2,000,000*l.* at 3¾ per cent.; 22,212,681*l.* at 4 per cent.; 800,000*l.* at 4¼ per cent.; 1,765,788*l.* at 4½ per cent.; and 581,113*l.* at 5 per cent.

Provincial Finances.

Prior to the passing of the Financial Relations Act, 1913, the Provincial Administrations received no Revenues beyond what was voted by Parliament by way of subsidies for the performance of the services and duties assigned to them. On the passing of the Act certain Revenues were transferred and assigned to the various Provinces and, in addition, subsidies were voted by Parliament equal to half the normal or recurrent expenditure. The Province of the Cape of Good Hope receives an additional amount equal to half the expenditure by local bodies, while the Provinces of Natal and Orange Free State receive additional grants of 120,000*l.* and 100,000*l.* respectively. The following table gives the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1914:—

Province	Revenue transferred or assigned	Subsidy	Total Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£	£	£
Cape of Good Hope	328,000	862,000	1,190,000	1,228,913
Natal	105,000	361,000	466,000	464,807
Transvaal	637,000	629,000	1,266,000	1,257,780
Orange Free State	141,000	341,000	482,000	481,967
Total	1,211,000	2,193,000	3,404,000	3,433,467

The provinces have no debts at present.

Defence.

Though the local forces may still be said to be in a state of transition, considerable progress has been made with the reorganization under the new Defence Act, which became law in 1912 and rendered all citizens liable to compulsory service.

The Permanent Force—South African Mounted Riflemen—was established on April 1, 1913, and preparations for the training of the personnel for the Permanent Batteries have been undertaken and the training has commenced to be carried out.

A course of instruction was held in 1912 at the Military School at Bloemfontein for the purpose of training Staff Officers for the Military Districts. These Staff Officers are now in their Districts, assisted by Staff Adjutants, and a considerable proportion of the Permanent Subordinate Instructional Staff has been trained and sent out. Other Instructors are now undergoing training.

The Union has been divided into 13 Military Districts and one Military Sub-District. To each Military District has been allotted various Units of different Arms, to which the citizens entered for Peace Training in their 20th and 21st years are posted.

The establishments of Units have been fixed; many regulations have been prepared, and the Cape Garrison Artillery has been constituted as the First Division of the South African Garrison Artillery, and a Movable Armament Company of Garrison Artillery has been formed at Durban by

the transfer of the personnel of two Batteries of the late Field Artillery Militia of Natal.

5,919 late members of Militia and Volunteers have transferred to the Active Citizen Force, of which the whole of the personnel will be provided by the voluntary entries of citizens in their 20th and 21st years, which amount to 19,271.

A cadet organization is also in existence, and rifle associations are being formed.

At the present time it is not possible to give definite statements of the strength and distribution of the forces, as these are growing daily.

The British (Imperial) troops quartered within the Union of South Africa number 6,800, including sections of the cavalry (1,180), Royal Artillery (700), Royal engineers (500), infantry (3,730), army service corps (260), and army medical corps (190).

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—There are signs of steady progress in almost every branch of industry; in no direction is this more evident than in respect of agriculture. Three years of very severe drought have seriously affected the yield of practically every class of crop, but the work of development has continued despite these serious drawbacks. Much has been achieved in the matter of water conservation, and in some districts very large and costly schemes of irrigation have been undertaken either by private enterprise or by co-operative action on the part of the people of the district. The cattle disease, known as East Coast Fever, is unfortunately still present in portions of the Transkeian Territories and causing much loss amongst the cattle of the natives. Occasional outbreaks have been reported in the Transvaal and Natal, but since the enforcement of the compulsory dipping of cattle, the disease appears to present few terrors to the cattle owner. The re-stocking of farms in those districts previously visited by the disease is proceeding rapidly, a process which has been very largely accelerated by the concession of free freight for pedigree stock extended to farmers and others by the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company.

Wool and ostrich feather growers enjoyed an exceptionally good year in 1912, the total exports of wool reaching 162,000,000 lbs., valued at 4,780,000*l.* The value of feathers exported (1912) was 2,600,000*l.*

The 1911 Census showed that the numbers of various classes of live stock in the Union were as follows:—5,796,949 cattle; 719,414 horses; 93,931 mules; 336,710 donkeys; 746,736 ostriches; 30,656,659 sheep; 11,762,979 goats; 1,081,600 pigs; and 10,533,909 poultry. Of the cattle, 42·63 per cent., of the pigs, 59·33 per cent., and of the poultry, 45·80 per cent. were owned by non-Europeans.

Manufacture.—In manufactures, steady but satisfactory progress has been made. Especially is this the case in respect of furniture making, which at the several coast towns is fast becoming a large and important industry. In 1912 an additional large soap factory at Cape Town was completed. The output of the Cape lobster-canning industry, the products of which find a ready market in France and other continental countries, almost doubled itself within the twelve months.

Amongst other commodities which the Union is now manufacturing may be mentioned: cement, leather, matches, pottery, dynamite, starch, arrowroot, sugar, tea, rope (from local fibres), woollen cloth, salt, &c.

Mining.—Gold and diamond mining still continue the chief source of the country's wealth, the former in 1912 being responsible for upwards of 60 per cent. of the total exports of the Union, and the latter over 15 per cent.; while the total export of all minerals accounted for over 83 per cent.

The total value of the mineral output of the Union in 1912 was 52,711,761*l.*

Details of the mineral production for the Union of South Africa for the years 1911 and 1912 are as follows:—

—	*Gold*				*Diamonds*			
	1911		1912		1911		1912	
	fine ozs	£	fine ozs.	£	carats	£	carats	£
Transvaal	8,249,461	35,041,485	9,107,512	38,686,250	1,843,341	1,628,876	2,131,406	2,3×6,979
Cape	73	310	38	162	2,250,506	5,506,412	2,325,549	6,190,966
Natal	1,706	7,246	1,242	5,276	—	—	—	—
Orange Free State	—	—	—	—	798,152	1,611,436	614,927	1,483,544
Totals	8,251,240	35,049,041	9,108,792	38,691,688	4,891,999	8,746,724	5,071,882	10,061,489

The value of the total production of diamonds in South Africa up to 1913 is estimated at over 170,000,000*l.*

The labour employed in gold mining in December, 1912, was:—24,558 whites and 207,618 coloured, compared to 25,295 whites and 196,072 coloured in December, 1911. Of these, 24,520 whites and 207,456 coloured were working in the Transvaal in December, 1912. The output of gold in the Transvaal in 1913 was valued at about 37,360,000*l.*

The labour employed in diamond mining including individual diamond diggers was in December, 1912:—Transvaal, 3,462 whites, 18,007 coloured; Cape, 4,235 whites, 25,322 coloured; Orange Free State, 1,177 whites, 9,040 coloured; totals, 8,874 whites, 52,369 coloured; compared with a total of 9,825 whites and 48,498 coloured for December, 1911.

—	*Coal* (Tons of 2,000 lbs.)				*Salt* (Tons of 2,000 lbs.)			
	1911		1912		1911		1912	
	tons	£	tons	£	tons	£	tons	£
Transvaal	4,343,680	1,020,539	4,751,850	1,044,986	1,557	2,688	1,240	2,694
Cape	89,023	51,550	74,701	41,257	17,794	26,893	19,844	28,782
Orange Free State	482,690	137,616	525,459	141,380	21,147	31,629	20,764	31,670
Natal	2,679,551	725,448	2,765,068	771,755	—	—	—	—
Totals	7,594,944	1,935,153	8,117,078	1,999,378	40,498	61,160	41,848	63,096

The labour employed in coal mining in December, 1912 was:—Transvaal, 571 whites, 10,066 coloured; Cape, 95 whites, 953 coloured; Orange Free State, 129 whites, 1,905 coloured; Natal, 528 whites, 10,353 coloured; totals, 1,323 whites, 23,277 coloured; compared with a total of 1,217 whites and 22,400 coloured for December, 1911.

Silver.—There are no silver mines in the Union. The output in 1912 of 1,019,013 fine ozs., value 124,374*l.* represents silver contained in gold bullion and base metal ores.

Copper.—1,620 tons (of 2,000 lbs.) of concentrates valued at 49,142*l.* were shipped from the Transvaal in 1912, and 16,951 tons of matte and ore

valued at 507,836*l.* from the Cape. The figures for 1911 are 2,079 tons, 48,237*l.*, and 21,019 tons, 503,908*l.*, respectively.

Tin.—2,932 tons (of 2,000 lbs.) of tin ores valued at 367,699*l.* were shipped in 1912, all being Transvaal production. The figures for 1911 are 3,534 tons, value 411,871*l.*

Other Base Minerals and Miscellaneous Products.—The value of the Union's production for 1912 of other base minerals such as asbestos, lime, graphite, magnesite, lead, flint, &c., was 170,898*l.*, and of miscellaneous products such as bricks, cement, &c., 663,375*l.*, compared with 175,958*l.* and 626,724*l.* respectively for 1911.

Commerce.

The total value of the Imports and Exports, exclusive of Specie, was as follows:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1908	24,532,520	43,910,451	1911	36,925,384	57,024,000
1909	27,355,877	49,296,673	1912	38,838,960	62.974.219
1910	30,727,367	53,609,340	1913	41,828,841	66,569,364

The principal articles of import and export for 1912 and 1913 were:—

Imports.	1912	1913	Exports.	1912	1913
	£	£		£	£
Apparel	2,799,451	2,709,415	Asbestos	19,194	15,143
Arms and Ammunition	293,334	268,784	Bark Wattle	283,060	309,820
Bags	475,862	485,547	Buchu Leaves	38,264	32,071
Cotton Manufactrs.	3,237,058	3,210,741	Coal	1,182,252	1,392,404
Drugs and Chemicals	948,543	964,591	Copper	432,464	449,509
Electrical Wire and Fittings	465,331	514,437	Diamonds	9,153,316	12,016,525
Food and Drink	6,359,404	7,584,290	Feathers, Ostrich	2,609,638	2,953,587
Furniture	712,449	657,848	Fish	74,560	106,588
Glycerine	537,743	563,014	Fodder	44,508	32,520
Haberdashery	1,412,557	1,320,438	Fruit	59,807	56,908
Hardware	1,811,597	1,931,428	Gold, raw	38,342,306	37,589,939
Hats and Caps	266,095	253,419	Hides and Skins	1,691,042	2,018,204
Implements: Agricultural	448,794	406,672	Maize	443,500	71,045
Iron and steel	1,372,165	1,431,984	Mohair	967,286	876,552
Leather Manufactures: Including Boots and Shoes.	1,685,662	1,656,607	Oil: Whale	150,982	122,692
Machinery	2,688,745	2,842,597	Tin Ore	246,329	381,042
Oils	725,030	844,108	Tobacco	24,245	30,385
Stationery & Books	789,266	790,106	Wines	18,663	16,651
Tobacco	176,240	190,905	Wool	4,780,594	5,719,288
Vehicles	1,078,389	1,667,699			
Wax (Candle)	240,380	302,662			
Wood and Timber	1,061,047	1,335,446			
Woollen Manufactures	925,430	813,886			

Imports of Specie amounted to 1,006,250*l.* in 1912 and 968,236*l.* in 1913.

The following table gives the total values and percentages of general merchandise imported, according to countries, for two years:—

Country of Origin.	1912		1913	
	Value	Per cent. of Total	Value	Per cent. of Total
	£		£	
United Kingdom	21,869,810	58·15	22,141,489	54·9
Australia	1,254,771	3·34	2,022,989	5·0
India	1,024,127	2·72	1,138,210	2·8
Canada	680,707	1·81	880,222	2·2
Other British Possessions	621,590	1·65	662,589	1·6
Total British Possessions	3,581,195	9·52	4,704,010	11·6
Total—British Empire	25,451,005	67·67	26,845,499	66·5
Foreign Countries.				
Germany	3,324,951	8·84	3,524,268	8·7
United States	3,314,776	8·81	3,776,307	9·4
Belgium	719,920	1·92	707,669	1·8
Sweden	613,475	1·63	731,880	1·8
Holland	752,996	2·00	854,041	2·1
Brazil	727,456	1·93	628,414	1·6
France	632,746	1 68	612,057	1·5
Other Foreign Countries	2,074,491	5·52	2,673,754	6·6
Total—Foreign Countries	12,160,811	32·33	13,508,390	33·5
Total—General Merchandise	37,611,816	100	40,353,889	100

90·7 per cent. of the exports were shipped to the United Kingdom in 1912, and 90 per cent. in 1913.

Shipping and Communications.

During 1912, 4,106 vessels of 12,205,300 tons net entered, and 4,080 vessels of 12,163,081 tons net cleared.

Prior to Union, which took effect in May, 1910, the state railways of the several colonies now comprising the Union were operated by the separate Governments. In May, 1910, the Government lines were merged into one system, the South African Railways, under the control of the Union Government. The total open mileage of this system at the end of 1912, was 7,848 miles (comprising Cape 3,492 miles, Orange Free State 1,106 miles, Transvaal 2,197 miles, and Natal, 1,053 miles), of which 7,383 miles are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, and 465 miles 2 ft. 0 in. gauge. The capital expenditure on Government Railways up to December, 31, 1912, amounted to 65,442,451*l.* plus 13,929,052*l.* in respect of rolling stock; total 79,371,503*l.* The gross earnings for 1912 were 12,247,027*l.*, and the net profit after payment of interest, 1,866,094*l.* Working expenditure (including renewals) amounted to 7,873,344*l.*, or 64·29 per cent. of the gross revenue, as compared with 7,217,070*l.* or 59·6 per cent. of the gross revenue. The construction of a further 794 miles at an estimated cost of 2,731,631*l.* was provided for in June, 1913.

At the end of 1912 there were in the Union 2,644 post and telegraph offices. Correspondence received and dispatched (1912): letters and cards, 130,788,307; newspapers, books, and circulars, 69,950,530; parcels,

2,121,989; telegrams, 5,692,412. The number of money orders issued during the year was 491,738, and the value 2,925,518*l.*, while 378,629 orders of the value of 2,179,398*l.* were paid. 3,261,045 postal orders amounting to 2,080,627*l.* were issued, and 2,485,700, valued at 1,521,374*l.* paid.

The revenue of the Post-office in 1912 was 1,016,974*l.*, and the expenditure 977,189*l.* The revenue of the telegraph and telephone service (excluded from the previous figures), was 607,864*l.*, and expenditure, 562,167*l.*

15,236 miles of telegraph line, carrying 56,860 miles of wire and 54,997 miles of telephone were open. 6,675 wireless messages were dealt with as against 4,328 in 1911.

The number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank in the Union at the end of March, 1912, was 239,876, and the amount to their credit, 6,545,215*l.*

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Province of the Cape of Good Hope.

Constitution and Government.—The Colony of the Cape of Good Hope was originally founded by the Dutch in the year 1652. Britain took possession of it in 1795 but evacuated it in 1803. A British force again took possession in 1806 and the Colony has remained a British Possession since that date. It was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Convention of London, August 13, 1814. The original Colony has been extended from time to time. East and West Pondoland were annexed in 1894 and Bechuanaland in 1895. For many years the form of government in the

Colony depended on the terms of the Royal Letters Patent and Instructions to governors. Letters Patent issued in 1850 to Governor Sir Henry Smith declared that in the Colony there should be a Parliament which should consist of the Governor, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly.

A Constitution Ordinance was enacted by Order in Council of March 11, 1853, and took effect on May 1 ensuing. This Order in Council provided that nothing it contained should prevent the Parliament of the Colony from making Acts (subject to the power of Her Majesty in Council either to disallow or assent to such Acts) in amendment of the said Ordinance. This power of amending the Constitution was exercised from time to time as the bounds of the Colony were extended. In 1872 an Act was passed at the Cape and assented to by Order in Council, providing for the system of executive administration known as Responsible Government. The Constitution formed under these various Acts vested the executive in the Governor and an Executive Council, composed of certain office holders appointed by the Crown. On the 31st May, 1910, the Colony was merged in the Union of South Africa, thereafter forming an original province of the Union.

Cape Town is the seat of the Provincial Administration.

Administrator.—The Hon. Sir Frederic de *Waal*, K.C.M.G. (Salary 2,500*l.*).

The Colony is divided into 119 magisterial districts, and the Colony proper, including Bechuanaland, but exclusive of the Transkeian territories, into 83 fiscal divisions. In each division there is a Civil Commissioner, who is, in all cases where the fiscal and magisterial areas coincide, also the Resident Magistrate. Each division has a Council of at least 6 members (18 in the Cape Division) elected triennially by the owners or occupiers of immovable property. These Councils look after roads, boundaries, and beacons; return 3 members to the Licensing Court, and perform other local duties.

There are 124 Municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are also 87 Village Management Boards.

Area and Population.—The following table gives the area and population of the Province and native Territories according to the final census returns of 1911:—

—	Area, Square Miles	Population in 1911			Females included in previous column.
		European or White	Coloured	Total	
Colony proper	206,860	546,162	1,007,468	1,553,630	765,400
East Griqualand	7,594	7,950	241,138	249,088	134,257
Tembuland	4,117	8,138	227,948	236,086	127,211
Transkei	2,552	2,189	186,706	188,895	105,255
Walfish Bay, &c.	430	1,638	1,438	3,076	877
Pondoland	3,918	1,383	233,254	234,637	123,571
Bechuanaland	51,254	14,917	84,636	99,553	52,723
Total Province	276,995	582,377	1,982,588	2,564,965	1,309,294

Of the coloured population, 19,763 were Malays, and 415,282 a mixture of various races; the rest are Hotten[illegible] Kingoes, Kaffirs, and

Bechuanas. Of the white population in 1911, 301,268 were males and 281,109 females; of the coloured, 954,403 were males and 1,028,185 females.

Chief towns with population in 1911:—Cape Town, 67,159; Greater Cape Town, 146,000; Kimberley, 29,525; Port Elizabeth, 30,688; Graham's Town, 13,830; Beaconsfield, 14,294; Paarl, 11,018; King William's Town, 9,028; East London, 20,867; Graaff-Reinet, 8,129; Worcester, 7,961; Uitenhage, 11,573; Cradock, 6,453.

Of the European population in 1911, 24,245 were professional, 143,925 domestic, 37,796 commercial, 87,795 agricultural, 50,031 industrial, 232,730 were dependants, and 5,855 indefinite and unspecified. Of the coloured population the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments.

Marriages, births and deaths in five years, *so far as registered*:—

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths
1908	9,446	60,524	33,967
1909	9,427	56,318	34,186
1910	10,486	55,836	34,963
1911	11,396	57,379	33,480
1912	12,406	60,838	35,852

Religion and Instruction.—In 1911 there were 1,437,688 Christians,—479,825 Dutch Churches, 282,619 Anglican Communion (including Church of England, Church of Province of South Africa, Church of Ireland, Episcopal Church of Scotland, Episcopalian), 74,005 Presbyterians, 147,378 Independents or Congregationalists, 285,283 Wesleyans, 19,161 other Methodists 21,506 Lutherans, 21,167 Moravians, 22,953 Rhenish Mission, 12,234 other Lutherans, 13,704 Baptists, 35,934 Roman Catholics, 21,919 other Christians. Mohammedans, 24,189, Jews 16,744. Of no religion, 1,077,998, of whom 1,047,233 were Natives.

The Colony is divided into 119 School Districts, each under the control of a School Board, two-thirds of the members being locally elected, and one-third nominated partly by Government and partly by Municipal or Divisional Councils. Education is compulsory for children of European extraction in 116 School Board Districts, and will probably be enforced in the remaining 3 districts at an early date. The necessary grants are provided from the general revenue to supplement local contributions of at least equal amount. Aided schools, June 30, 1913, 4,306, enrolment 217,095, attendance 187,073. There are 94,880 European pupils and 122,115 non-European. Total number of teachers, 8,446.

Provincial expenditure on education (excluding Higher Education, which is under control of the Central Government), 1910–11, 558,738*l.*; 1911–12, 635,423*l.*; 1912–13, 785,051*l.*

Charitable Institutions, Hospitals, Pauperism.—In the hospitals and kindred charitable institutions 12,379 patients were treated in the year 1912. There is no system of poor law relief but 863 persons received indoor relief during the year, and 5,391 received outdoor relief.

Finance.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there is only one financial statement for the four provinces together. Particulars are given above under the Union. Since the passing of the Financial Relations Act, 1913, the Provincial revenue consists of certain revenues assigned to the Province and an amount voted by Parliament by way of subsidy. The following figures show the estimates of expenditure to be defrayed by the

Cape Province during the year ending March 31, 1914, in comparison with the approximate expenditure in the preceding year:—

Title	Estimates 1913-14	Estimates 1912-13
	£	£
General Administration	70,785	38,857
Education	897,186	786,986 [1]
Hospitals and Charitable Institutions	117,517	79,903
Roads, Bridges, and Local Works	128,425	523,474 [2]
Total	1,213,913	1,429,220
Capital Expenditure	458,000 [3]	—
Grand Total	1,671,913	1,429,220

Services rendered free by the Union Government Departments		
Department	1913-14	1912-13
	£	£
Forestry	100	100
Prisons	5,000	2,500
Public Health	250	250
Irrigation	500	5
Inland Revenue	5,000	—
Posts and Telegraphs	— [4]	— [4]
Public Works	— [5]	— [5]
Printing & Stationery	—	4,500
Asylums	—	198
Total	10,850	7,553

Estimate of Provincial Revenue		
—	1913-14	1912-13
	£	£
Revenues transferred or assigned	322,000	—
Revenues raised by the Province	25,000	—
Union Subsidy	854,956	—
Miscellaneous	2,000	1,250
Total	1,203,956	1,250

[1] Includes 100,000*l.* Additional Appropriation.
[2] Includes 180,000*l.* Union Loan Funds.
[3] Of this amount a sum of 105,000*l.* is provided from unexpended balances of previous grants.
[4] No accurate estimate can be given. The Department of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones renders free postal, telegraphic and telephonic services.
[5] No accurate estimate can be given. The Public Works Department renders free of charge all services connected with the erection and repair of buildings and bridges (excluding the actual work of erection and repair), and also pays all charges in respect of buildings used as head offices and council chambers.

Production and Industry.—In 1912, 1,610,754 acres of Crown lands were alienated, the amount realised being 45,811*l.* Up to December 31, 1912, the total area disposed of was about 141,500,000 acres, the quantity undisposed of being 34,442,598 acres.

Areas under principal crops, and yield in 1912:—

	Acres	Cwts.		Acres	Cwts.
Wheat	484,923	2,330,367	Potatoes	20,529	535,857
Oats	500,037	1,645,884	Pumpkins	14,968	7,092,298[1]
Barley	90,304	533,584	Mangel and beet	2,314	896,540
Maize	242,327	3,085,471	Tobacco	4,376	33,685
Rye	90,503	302,298	Lucerne	128,465	2,004,660

[1] In number.

There were in 1911 over 67 million vine stocks, and 7,488,897 gallons of wine and 617,040 gallons of brandy, &c., were produced. In 1911, there were 2,715,330 cattle, 333,962 horses, 17,134,513 sheep, 505,730 pigs, 47,059 mules, 191,086 asses, and 728,087 ostriches. Some irrigation works have been or are being executed, chiefly in the Breede and Fish river valleys, and surveys are in progress for new works. The alluvial lands are of no great area, and the difficulties in the way of irrigation are considerable.

The sheep-farms (mostly owned by the occupiers) are from 3,000 to 15,000 acres and upwards: those in tillage are comparatively small.

Commerce.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no special records of trade for each of the Provinces. The Board of Trade statistics, however, continue to give details of trade between the United Kingdom and each Province separately. The following figures show the value of the trade between the Cape of Good Hope Province and the United Kingdom for five years:—

—	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Cape . .	7,693,042	7,735,642	7,314,230	8,660,232	9,380,811
Exports of U.K. produce and manufactures to Cape . . .	6,188,013	8,044,198	8,462,886	9,883,606	10,824,490

The more important imports and exports in 1912 were:—Imports into United Kingdom: feathers, 2,170,471*l.*; sheeps' wool (83,518,459 lbs.), 3,220,327*l.*; mohair, 962,514*l.*; raw hides, 325,145*l.*; skins and furs, 969,592*l.*; maize, 43,149*l.* The exports of diamonds to the United Kingdom in 1912 as given in the Cape returns were 4,429,112 carats, value 9,089,905*l.* (These figures are not included in the table above.) Exports from United Kingdom: cotton goods, 1,049,528*l.*; woollens, 494,072*l.*; apparel, 1,469,218*l.*; machinery, 543,794*l.*; iron and steel goods, 1,288,956*l.*; leather and leather manufactures, 98,565*l.*

Banks.

Years ending 31st Dec.	Including Head Offices. Capital Subscribed	Paid-up	Notes & Bills in Circulation[1]	Deposits[1]	Coin and Bullion[1]
	£	£	£	£	£
1908	11,510,900	4,456,225	953,925	11,276,893	2,560,791
1909	11,510,900	4,456,925	1,112,662	10,552,953	2,298,842
1910	11,350,900	4,296,925	1,239,092	10,706,358	2,335,529
1911	11,350,900	4,296,925	1,199,812	11,888,558	2,455,581

1 In the Colony.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—The coins and the standard weights and measures are British, but the following old Dutch measures are still used:—*Liquid Measure:* Leaguer = about 128 imperial gallons; half aum = 15½ imperial gallons; anker = 7½ imperial gallons. *Capacity:* Muid = 3 bushels. The general surface measure is *Morgen*, equal to 2·1165402 acres; 1,000 Cape lineal feet are equal to 1,033 British imperial feet. Recently a Bill was introduced to provide for the standardization of

the metric system for weights and measures, with the optional use of imperial standards, except in the case of chemists, who are compelled to use the metric system.

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Province of Natal.

Constitution and Government.—Natal, which had been annexed to Cape Colony in 1844, was placed under separate government in 1845, and under charter of July 15, 1856, was erected into a separate Colony. By this charter partially representative institutions were established, and, under a

Natal Act of 1893, assented to by Order in Council, June 26, 1893, the Colony obtained responsible government. The province of Zululand was annexed to Natal on December 30, 1897. The districts of Vryheid, Utrecht and part of Wakkerstroom, formerly belonging to the Transvaal, were in January, 1903, annexed to the colony. On May 31, 1910, the Colony was merged in the Union of South Africa, becoming an original province of the Union.

The seat of provincial government in Natal is Pietermaritzburg.

Administrator.—The Hon. C. J. *Smythe.*

Area and Population.—The Province (including Zululand, 10,424 square miles) has an area of 35,290 square miles, with a seaboard of about 360 miles. The climate is sub-tropical on the coast and somewhat colder inland. It is well suited to Europeans. The Province is divided into 42 Magisterial Divisions.

The European population has more than trebled since 1879. The returns of the total population in 1891, 1901 and at the censuses of April 17, 1904, and May 7, 1911, were :—

—	1891	1901	1904	1911
Europeans	46,788	63,821	97,109	98,114
Indians and Asiatics . .	41,142	74,385	100,918	133,439
Natives	455,983	786,912	910,727 [1]	962,490 [3]
Grand totals . . .	543,913	925,118	1,108,754 [2]	1,194,043

[1] Including, in 1904, 6,686 "mixed" and others.
[2] Including 3,774 British troops and their dependents, in 1904.
[3] Including 9,092 mixed and other coloured.

The figures for 1891 exclude Zululand; those for 1904 and 1911 include the districts of Vryheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, Ngotshe, and Babanango. The number of males in 1911 was 567,648, and of females, 629,395.

Population of the borough of Durban according to the census of May 7, 1911, 69,187, consisting of Europeans, 31,783, natives (including half-castes), 17,784, Indians and Asiatics, 19,680; and of Pietermaritzburg, 30,555, consisting of 14,737 Europeans, 7,789 Indians and Asiatics, 8,029 natives, including half-castes.

So far as registered, the births in 1912 numbered 5,655; deaths, 1,808; and marriages, 2,358. Immigrants (1912), 25,202 (14,659 males, 7,079 females, and 3,464 children); emigrants, 14,433 (8,439 males, 3,510 females, and 2,484 children).

Instruction.—With the exception of Higher Education, which has been placed under the control of the Union Government, Education comes under the Provincial Administration. There are 2 Government high schools, 62 Government primary schools, 2 Government art schools, 5 Government Indian schools, 2 Government schools for coloured children, besides 119 Government-aided schools, and 171 Government-aided farmhouse schools for European children. Also there are 2 Technical Institutes, 34 Indian schools, 231 native schools, and 19 coloured schools, all of which receive Government aid; and a considerable number of private schools in the province. Three of the aided schools are secondary schools for girls. The aggregate number of European pupils in regular attendance at the Government and inspected schools was 16,297 for 1912; the average daily attendance 86 per cent. of the number on the registers. At the Government high schools there is an average daily attendance of 720 pupils.

About 1,500 children attend private unaided schools, and it is estimated that only a small percentage of white children are receiving no education. The number of European children receiving gratuitous education in 1912 was 2,956. The direct Government expenditure on Government schools for 1912 was 98,745*l.* (excluding expenditure for furniture, buildings, but including maintenance). Fees paid by pupils in Government schools for 1912, 20,362*l.*

The 231 Government-aided schools for natives had a total enrolment of 17,852, and received in 1912 grants in aid to the amount of 14,652*l.*; and the 34 Government-aided schools for the children of Indians had a total enrolment of 3,532 in 1912, for which a grant of 4,343*l.* was expended.

Finance.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there is only one financial statement for the four provinces together. Particulars are given above under the Union. Since the passing of the Financial Relations Act, 1913, the provincial revenue consists of certain revenues assigned to the Province and an amount voted by Parliament by way of subsidy. The following figures show the estimate of expenditure to be defrayed by the Natal Province during the year ending March 31, 1914, and a comparison with the approximate expenditure in the preceding year:—

Title	Estimates 1913-14	Estimates 1912-13
	£	£
General Administration	26,284	21,666
Education	191,492	181,892
Hospitals and Charitable Institutions .	36,131	35,205
Roads and Local Works . . .	210,900	215,841
Total	464,807	454,104
Capital Expenditure	220,772 [1]	184,385
Grand Total	685,579	638,489

[1] Of this amount a sum of 149,715*l.* is provided from unexpended balances of previous grants.

Services rendered free by Union Government Departments:—	1913-14	1912-13
	£	£
Public Health . . .	100	125
Forestry	50	25
Prisons' Department .	3,880	3,200
Irrigation	500	—
Inland Revenue . .	950	—
Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones . .	— [1]	— [1]
Public Works Department	— [2]	— [2]
Total . £	5,480	3,350

Estimate of Provincial Revenue	1913-14	1912-13
	£	£
Revenue transferred or assigned . . .	107,503	—
Union Subsidy . .	357,608	538,000
Total . £	465,111	538,000

[1] No accurate estimate can be given. The Department of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones renders free postal, telegraph and telephone services.
[2] No accurate estimate can be given. The Public Works Department renders free of charge all services connected with the erection and repair of buildings and bridges (excluding the actual work of erection and repair) and also pays all charges in respect of buildings used as head offices and council chambers.

Production and Industry.—Up to the end of 1912, 8,450,000 acres of land had been alienated, 2,310,000 acres conditionally alienated, and 6,890,000 acres remained unalienated. These figures exclude 4,496,000 acres granted and leased up to the end of 1912 in Zululand and the Northern Territories. Of the total area 1,019,764 acres were under cultivation, 226,411 acres were lying fallow, and 9,086,937 were grazing lands. There were 4,194,299 acres of fenced land, 4,142,117 acres of which were fenced with wire. On the Coast and in Zululand there are vast plantations of sugar and tea, while cereals of all kinds (especially maize), fruits, vegetables, the *accacia molissima*, the bark of which is so much used for tanning purposes, and other crops grow prolifically. The production of maize in 1911 was 3,224,544 cwts.; of tea, 5,007,090 lbs.; of sugar, 79,633 tons; and of tobacco, 2,685,037 lbs. The leading crops for export are sugar, tea, maize, and wattle bark. Cotton cultivation has been recently introduced, but is, as yet, only in the experimental stage, though decidedly promising.

The live stock in 1911 numbered 75,567 horses, 456,087 cattle, 1,519,258 sheep, 110,332 pigs, 989,274 goats, 15,602 mules, 28,018 asses, and 4,111 ostriches.

The Province is rich in mineral wealth (for statistics, see p. 213). The coal industry is advancing, and several gold mines on a small scale are successfully worked. Among the valuable minerals known to exist in the Province are asbestos, copper ore, fireclay, gold, graphite, gypsum, iron ore, lead and silver ore, limestone and marble, manganese ore, mica, molybdenum ore, nickel ore, nitre, oil shale, and tin ore. Attention is being increasingly devoted to prospecting for gold, that metal being found very widely distributed both in quartz and 'banket' reefs.

The various factory industries of Natal at the time of the last census (1911) numbered 350, with an annual output valued at nearly 4,500,000*l.* They had 4,300,000*l.* invested in machinery, lands, and buildings, annually used materials worth 2,300,000*l.*, and paid over 1,100,000*l.* yearly in wages to 27,096 employees.

A Whaling Industry exists at Durban, and is carried on by five companies. In 1912 the number of whales killed and landed was 984. The output for 1912 of the Natal companies was 6,666 tons of oil, 2,900 tons of fertilisers, and 50 tons of 'finners' (the whale-bone of the 'humpback' whale), valued at 110,000*l.*; the figures for 1911 were 7,500 tons of oil, 3,000 tons of fertilisers, and 60 tons of 'finners' valued at 145,000*l.*

Commerce.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no special records made for each of the Provinces; the Board of Trade statistics, however, continue to give details of trade between the United Kingdom and each Province separately. The following figures show the value of the trade between Natal Province and the United Kingdom for five years:—

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Natal	1,821,969	2,081,907	2,092,887	2,477,511	2,725,378
Exports of U.K. produce and manufac. to Natal	3,537,600	5,099,422	4,540,343	4,878,994	5,054,391

The more important imports and exports in 1912 were:—Imports int United Kingdom: maize, 65,720*l.*; raw hides, 325,082*l.*; sheep's woo (37,080,640 lbs.), 1,324,336*l.* Exports from United Kingdom: cotton 390,485*l.*; machinery, 483,863*l.*; iron and steel goods, 856,173*l.*; appare 471 156*l.*

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Province of the Transvaal.

Constitution and Government.—The territory comprised within the limits of The Transvaal was colonised by Boers who left Cape Colony in 1836-37. In 1852 the independence of the Transvaal Government was recognised by Great Britain, but, in 1877, in consequence of financial difficulties and troubles with the natives, and in accordance with representations and petitions from the Boers, the territory was annexed by the British Government. In 1880 the Boers took up arms for the restoration of their independence, and, in 1881, a Convention was signed restoring to the inhabitants of the territory their self-government, but with conditions, reservations, and limitations, and subject to the suzerainty of the Queen. This arrangement was modified by a Convention made in 1884, in which the name of the South African Republic was given to the Transvaal State; but the control over external affairs, other than engagements with the Orange Free State, was reserved to Her Majesty. These Conventions, however, did not preserve harmony within the Transvaal territory, or with the British Government. The discovery of gold and the conditions which followed this discovery occasioned difficulties from which the two Boer States sought release by military action. The result of this was the military occupation of the two countries, and their annexation to the British Crown, the one on September 1, 1900, under the name of The Transvaal, and the other (May 24) as the Orange River Colony. Hostilities continued till May 31, 1902, when an agreement as to terms of surrender was signed by the representatives of the burgher forces in the field.

[*See* Statesman's Year-Book for 1906, under *The Transvaal.*]

The administration was thereafter carried on under a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council. On December 6, 1906, letters patent were issued providing for a Constitution of responsible Government in the Colony. The Colony was merged in the Union of South Africa on May 31, 1910, as an original Province of the Union.

The seat of provincial government for the Transvaal is at Pretoria.

Administrator.—The Hon. J. F. B. *Rissik* (salary, 2,500*l.*)

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Area and Population.—The area of the Province is 110,426 square miles, divided into 23 districts. The census of May 7, 1911, showed for the Transvaal a population amounting to 1,686,212, of whom 971,555 were males, and 714,657 females. The population comprised 420,562 Europeans or whites, 1,219,845 natives, and 45,805 other coloured races.

The white population of Pretoria in 1911 was 29,618. The largest town is Johannesburg, the mining centre of Witwatersrand goldfields, with a population (1911) of 237,104, consisting of 119,953 whites and 117,151 coloured.

Births (1911), 19,495 ; deaths, 16,836 ; marriages, 6,626 ; (1912) births, 19,876 ; deaths, 15,753 ; marriages, 6,843.

Religion, Instruction, etc.—Statistics (1911) for the Transvaal:—

Churches, &c.	Whites	Others	Churches, &c.	Whites	Others
Dutch Churches	204,058	24,634	Other Christian	13,801	24 253
Anglican	89,805	51,355	Jews	25,892	—
Presbyterian	24,739	6,670	Hindus and other non-Christians	89	13.672
Methodist	27,938	92,969	Indefinite and 'No Religion'	2,460	943,616
Roman Catholic	22,312	6,439			
Lutheran	6,618	101,271			

The system of education was embodied in the Education Act which was passed during the first session of the first Parliament elected under responsible government, and which provides that all education except that of a university type shall be under the provincial authority. The Colony has been divided for the purposes of local control and management into twenty-seven school districts, each under a School Board chosen by the Parliamentary electors. All the schools within the school district, with the exception of schools for natives and certain secondary schools, are under the supervision of the Board. Each school may have a Committee elected by the parents and guardians of the children enrolled. Recommendations of Committees come under the review of the Boards and may be modified or rejected by them.

The following table gives statistics of education for Dec. 31, 1912:—

—	Schools	Final Enrolment	Average Enrolment	Average Attendance
High Schools	6	1,462	1,454	1,352
Secondary Departments of Primary Schools	—	963	998	890
Town and Village Schools	142	33,223	33,809	30,260
Country Schools and Farm Aided Schools	551	20,783	21,049	18,529
Total	699	56,431	57,310	51,031
Coloured Schools	12	1,769	1,802	1.546
Total	711	58,200	59,112	52,577

The 3 Normal Colleges had 161 enrolled students. There are 251 native schools, which have 14,741 pupils. The number of pupils in secondary schools on December 31, 1912, was 2,425.

In respect of the question of language, the medium of instruction up to and including the fourth standard is the home language (English or Dutch) of the pupil, but parents may request that the second language be gradually introduced as a second medium. Above the fourth standard provision is made for the instruction of pupils through the medium of English and Dutch, and the parent of each pupil may choose one of the two languages as the sole medium of instruction, or both of the languages as the media of instruction. If the parent of any pupil fails to exercise his right of choice, that pupil is instructed through the medium of the language which is the better known and understood by him, the other language being also used as far as possible as a medium of instruction. Bible History is taught in every school, but no doctrine or dogma peculiar to any religious denomination or sect may be taught.

Finance.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there is only one financial statement for the four provinces together. Particulars are given above under the Union. Since the passing of the Financial Relations Act, 1913, the Provincial Revenue consists of certain revenues assigned to the Province and an amount voted by Parliament by way of subsidy. The estimates for 1913–14 are given as follows:—

Estimated revenue for year ending March 31, 1914.	£	Estimated expenditure for year ending March 31, 1914	£
Transfer Duty	105,000	General Administration	44,928
Liquor Licences	67,000	Education	742,175
Licences—Trades & Vocations	21,000	Hospitals and Charitable Institutions	150,897
Other Licences—Dog, Fish, Game, &c.	11,000	Roads and Local Works	328,200
Native Pass Fees	374,000	Total Revenue Expenditure	1,266,200
Totalisation Tax	25,000	Capital Expenditure	525,172
Education Fees	28,000		
Miscellaneous	6,000		
Subsidy from Union Government	629,000		
	1,266,000	Total Expenditure	1,791,372

Production and Industry.—The Province of the Transvaal is in the main a stock-raising country, though there are considerable areas well adapted for agriculture, including the growing of tropical crops. The extent of land under cultivation is given as 2,005,132 acres; fallow land as 468,507 acres; and grazing land as 29,925,487 acres. The maize and tobacco crops may be regarded as the most important. The area and yield of the principal crops were as follows for 1911:—

—	Acres	Cwts.	—	Acres	Cwts.
Maize	892,113	5,911,809	Barley	5,949	17,087
Tobacco	11,405	68,766	Oats	102,192	207,079
Potatoes	18,855	550,647			

The live stock numbered, in 1911, 1,339,298 cattle, 89,160 horses, 3,415,250 sheep, 1,771,726 goats, 302,882 pigs, 25,275 mules, 106,048 asses, and 5,441 ostriches.

For mineral production, see above, pages 213–4. The Transvaal Province has iron and brass foundries and engineering works, grain-mills, breweries, brick, tile, and pottery works, tobacco, soap, and candle factories, coach and wagon works, &c.

Commerce.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no special records of trade for each of the Provinces. The Board of Trade statistics, however, continue to give details of trade between the United Kingdom and each Province. The following figures show the value of the trade between the Transvaal Province and the United Kingdom for five years:—

—	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Transvaal	305,845	455,180	302,535	136,738	196,522
Exports of U.K. produce and manufactures to Transvaal . . .	4,405,369	5,782,587	6,631,868	6,078,119	5,718,672

The more important imports and exports in 1912 were:—Imports into United Kingdom: Tin ore, 77,717*l.*; gold ore, 12,349*l.*; copper ore, 42,499*l.* Exports from United Kingdom: Cottons, 481,831*l.*; apparel, 1,023,448*l.*; machinery, 592,742*l.*; iron and steel, 618,652*l.*; leather and leather manufactures, 63,853*l.*

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Province of the Orange Free State

The Orange River was first crossed by Europeans about the middle of the 18th century. Between 1810 and 1820, several Europeans settled in the southern parts of the Orange Free State. The Great Trek greatly augmented the number of settlers during and after 1836. At first no settled government was established. In 1848, Sir Harry Smith proclaimed the whole territory between the Orange and Vaal Rivers as a British Possession and established what was called the Orange River Sovereignty. A British Resident was appointed at Bloemfontein, with Assistant Commissioners at Winburg and Caledon River. Great dissatisfaction was caused by this step, as well as by the native policy of the British Government. In 1854 the Convention of Bloemfontein, by which British Sovereignty was withdrawn and the independence of the country was recognised, was signed by Sir George Russell Clerk.

During the first five years of its existence the Orange Free State was much harassed by incessant raids by, and fighting with, the Basutos. Moshesh was at length conquered. The British Government then stepped in and arranged matters much to the dissatisfaction of the conquering party. By the treaty of Aliwal North, only a part of the territory of Moshesh was incorporated in the Orange Free State. This part is still known as the Conquered Territory.

A great deal of unpleasantness was caused by the dispute over the Kimberley Diamond Fields, which belonged to the Orange Free State, but were annexed to the Cape Colony by the British Government.

On account of the Treaty between the Orange Free State and South African Republic, the former State took a prominent part in the South African War (1899–1902), and was annexed to the British Dominions by proclamation of Lord Roberts, on May 28, 1900, as the Orange River Colony. After peace was declared Crown Colony Government was established and continued until 1907, when responsible government was introduced. On May 31, 1910, the Orange River Colony was merged in the Union of South Africa as the Province of the Orange Free State.

The seat of provincial government is at Bloemfontein.

Administrator.—The Hon. A. E. W. *Ramsbottom* (salary, 2,000*l.*)

There are municipalities at Bloemfontein and other centres, 40 in all; local authorities have, so far as possible, the usual local administrative powers.

Area and Population.—The area of the Province is 50,389 square miles; it is divided into 24 districts. The population at the last 3 censuses was as follows:—

Year	White			Coloured			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	In all
1890	40,571	37,145	77,716	67,791	61,996	129,787	108,362	99,141	207,503
1904	81,571	61,108	142,679	128,524	116,112	244,636	210,095	177,220	387,315
1911	94,488	80,701	175,189	183,030	169,955	352,985	277,518	250,656	528,174

The capital, Bloemfontein, had, in 1911, 14,720 white inhabitants (8,995 males and 5,725 females), and 12,205 natives and other coloured persons (6,212 males and 5,993 females); total, 26,925.

Births, 1911, 5,093 (among Europeans); deaths, 1,350 (among Europeans); marriages, 2,452. In 1912 the figures were: births, 5,128; deaths, 1,470, and marriages, 1,663.

Religion.—The principal body, according to the census of 1911, is the Dutch Reformed Church with 175,311 adherents; of Wesleyans there were 88,857; Anglican Communion, 42,401; Presbyterians, 7,549; Congregationalists, 8,368; Lutherans, 8,727; Roman Catholics, 5,696; Jews, 2,808; no religion (so stated), 173,336, of whom 173,192 were natives and other coloured persons.

Education.—Higher education is under the control of the Minister of Education for the Union, while primary and secondary education is controlled by the Administrator of the Province. Under the School Act of 1908 the Province is divided into a number of School Districts. Each Government School is under the supervision of a School Committee elected by the parents. For each District there is also a School Board, appointed partly by the School Committees and partly by the Government, which exercises general supervision over all schools within its district. The School Committees have the right of nominating teachers, subject to the approval of the Department. Grants are given conditionally to private schools. At present there are 800 Government or Government-aided schools in the Province with a total enrolment of over 25,000. Fees are charged at all schools, exemption being granted under certain prescribed regulations, and attendance is compulsory up to Standard VI. Except where the parents object both English and Dutch are taught to all children, and where possible are used as equal media of instruction. Bloemfontein is the chief educational centre, containing a Boys' High School with about 300 pupils, a Girls' High School with about 350; a mixed primary school with about 550. There are also the Convent School, St. Michael's Home, and the 'Oranje Meisjes School, all Boarding Schools for Girls, the last-named receiving a grant from Government.

The Normal College trains from 50 to 60 teachers annually. Since January, 1910, there is also a chair in Education at the Grey University College. The Polytechnic College, established in 1912, trains teachers in art, dressmaking, &c. The Home Industries Board directs the spinning and weaving schools throughout the country. The Government Industrial School for boys was opened at Bloemfontein in 1907. The boys (about 50) are apprenticed to various trades in the railway workshops or in the town, and reside in the institution. At the Preparatory Technical School, also in Bloemfontein, instruction is given in basket-making and other similar industries, in addition to the ordinary school course. Secondary schools have been established in all the leading towns of the Province with more advanced departments preparing pupils up to University Matriculation standard. Several industrial schools have also been instituted.

The gross expenditure on education for the financial year 1912–13 was approximately 289,332*l.* This sum does not include the cost of construction of educational buildings.

Justice.—The Roman Dutch law prevails. The superior courts of the province are the Provincial Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa and the circuit courts. The inferior courts are the courts of the Resident Magistrates and the courts of the special Justices of the Peace. The circuit courts, at which the judges of the Supreme Court preside in turn, are held twice a year in the chief town of certain districts. Criminal sessions of the Supreme Court are held at Bloemfontein four times a year. In these courts criminal cases are tried before a jury. The Resident Magistrate's court has both civil and criminal jurisdiction. There are also special justices of the peace who try minor offences and settle minor disputes.

Finance.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there is only one financial statement for the four Provinces together. Particulars are given above under the Union. Since the passing of the Financial Relations Act, 1913, the Provincial revenue consists of certain revenues assigned to the Province and an amount voted by Parliament by way of subsidy. The following figures show the estimates of expenditure to be defrayed by the Orange Free State Province during the year ending March 31, 1914, and a comparison with the approximate expenditure in the preceding year.

Title	Estimates, 1913–14	Estimates, 1912–13
	£	£
General Administration	19,851	15,788
Education	310,824	261,269
Hospitals and Charitable Institutions	20,212	21 788
Roads and Local Works	131,080	98,846
Total	481,967	397,636
Capital Expenditure	234,842[1]	247,722
Total	716,809	645,358

[1] Of this amount a sum of 134,842*l.* is provided from Unexpended Balances of previous Grants.

Services rendered free by Union Government Departments			Estimate of Provincial Revenue		
	1913–14	1912–13		1913–14	1912–13
Department of:—	£	£		£	£
Forestry	230	227	Revenues transferred	141,000	541,500[3]
Prisons	2,500	2,500	or Assigned	341,000	
Public Health	60	10	Union Subsidy		
Irrigation	2,500	3,000			
Inland Revenue	1,350	—			
Posts and Telegraphs	—1	—1			
Public Works	—2	—2			
Total	6,640	5,937	Total	482,000	—

[1] No accurate estimate can be given. The Department of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones renders Free Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Services.

[2] No accurate estimate can be given. The Public Works Department renders free of charge all services connected with the erection and repair of Buildings and Bridges (excluding the actual work of erection and repair), and also pays all charges in respect of Buildings used as Head Offices and Council Chambers.

[3] Union subsidy 1912–13 for Normal and Capital Expenditure. This, with Provincial Revenue Fund Balance 103,858*l.* carried forward from 1911–12, represents Total Estimated Expenditure in 1912–13.

Production and Industry.—The Province consists of undulating plains, affording excellent grazing and wide tracks for agricultural purposes. The rainfall is moderate. The country is still mainly devoted to stock-farming, although a rapidly increasing quantity of grain is being raised, especially in the Eastern Districts.

In 1912 the crop of wheat produced amounted to 415,341 cwts.; of oats, to 848,155 cwts.; of maize, to 3,193,382 cwts.; of barley, to 27,055 cwts. The live stock within the Province in 1911 was as follows:—Horses, 220,725; cattle, 1,286,234; sheep, 8,587,638; pigs, 162,656; goats, 1,048,571.

(Statistics of the mineral production are given above, p. 213.)

Commerce.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no special records of trade for each of the Provinces. The Board of Trade statistics, however, continue to give details of trade between the United Kingdom and each Province separately. The following figures show the value of the trade between the Orange Free State Province and the United Kingdom for four years:—

—	1910	1911	1912	1913
	£	£	£	£
Imports consigned from Orange Free State	671	875	1,150	—
Exports to Orange Free State, United Kingdom produce	525,354	545,246	580,193	604,964
Foreign and Colonial produce	36,634	33,557	33,140	35,738

The more important exports from the United Kingdom in 1912 were:—Cottons, 87,963*l.*; iron and steel manufactures, 16,757*l.*; machinery 11,192*l.* woollens, 71,567*l.*; apparel, 144,169*l.*

The money, weights, and measures are English. The land measure, the Morgen, is equal to about 2 1/10 acres.

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WEST AFRICA.

These Possessions are the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria; the Gambia Colony and Protectorate; the Gold Coast Colony with Ashanti and Northern Territories; and Sierra Leone Colony and Protectorate.

Nigeria.

History and Constitution.—This territory comprises a number of areas formerly under separate administrations. Lagos, bought in August, 1861, from a native king, was placed under the Governor of Sierra Leone in 1866. In 1874 it was detached, together with the Gold Coast Colony, and formed part of the latter until January, 1886, when a separate "Colony and Protectorate of Lagos" was constituted. Meanwhile the National African Company had established British interests in the Niger valley, and in July, 1886, the company obtained a charter under the name of the Royal Niger Company. This Company surrendered its charter to the Crown in 1899, and on January 1, 1900, its territories were formed into the two Protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria. The latter absorbed the "Niger Coast Protectorate," which was formed in May, 1893, from the "Protectorate of the Oil Rivers," which had been constituted in June, 1885. In February, 1906, Lagos and Southern Nigeria were united into the "Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria," and on January 1, 1914, the latter was amalgamated with the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria to form the "Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria" under a Governor General.

The Colony of Nigeria has its boundaries defined afresh, and the Protectorate is to be divided into two or more portions, each under a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the King, and subject to the control and authority of the Governor-General.

The Executive Council of the Colony has been made from January 1, 1914, the Executive Council of the Protectorate also. An advisory and deliberative body known as the Nigerian Council is set up, consisting of the Governor, the members of the Executive Council, and other official members; a member, resident in Nigeria, of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce (and of the Calabar Chamber of Commerce, if and when established), and a member of the Chamber of mines, nominated by those bodies; four Europeans nominated by the Governor, and representative of Commerce, Shipping, Mining, and Banking; and six native members, also nominated by the Governor. This Council has no legislative or executive authority.

The territory is divided into Provinces for local administration.

Governor-General of Nigeria.—Sir Frederick J. D. Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

Lieutenant-Governors in the Protectorate.—A. G. Boyle, C.M.G., and C. L. Temple, C.M.G.

Area and Population.—Area 336,080 square miles; population, Census 1911, about 17,100,000. In 1900 a proclamation was issued in Northern Nigeria which, without abolishing domestic slavery, declared all children born after January 1, 1900, free; and forbade the removal of domestic slaves for sale or transfer. Slave markets have been suppressed by native rulers, and slave dealing is now practically non-existent. In 1911 and 1912, 7,053 and 7,583 slaves respectively, were liberated in Northern Nigeria.

Justice.—The Supreme Courts of Northern and Southern Nigeria are united under one Chief Justice of Nigeria. In each province is a Provincial Court consisting of the Resident and his assistants, and such justices of the peace as may be appointed by the Governor. Native courts exist in Mohammedan localities where there are chiefs and councillors, and amongst pagan tribes Judicial Councils with limited judicial powers have been established in localities where the intelligence of the natives renders such a policy possible. The orders of the native courts are enforced by police constables, known as 'Dogarai.' There are cantonments at Zungeru on the Kaduna and Lokoja on the Niger, and there magistrates have been appointed. The number of persons apprehended or summoned before all the Courts (except native courts) in Northern Nigeria in 1912 was 2,453. The offences were:—Offences against the person, 319; Offences against the Slavery Law, 79; Offences against property, 677; Miscellaneous offences, 1,378; total, 2,453. 2,172 persons were convicted. In Southern Nigeria, 14,783 persons were apprehended in 1912, 11,653 were summarily convicted, and 486 committed for trial; in the superior courts there were 347 convictions.

Religion and Education.—*Northern Nigeria.*—Mohammedanism is widely diffused, the Fulani and Hausas and other ruling tribes being of that religion, but in some parts of the territory paganism is predominant. Protestant and Catholic missions are at work, and have industrial and other schools at several stations. The principles governing the education of natives in the Egyptian Soudan are being closely followed. Secular subjects only are compulsory; the acceptance of religious teaching is optional. At present the principal schools are situated at Kano, a great Mohammedan centre. In 1912 there were 336 pupils in attendance, mainly sons of chiefs and Mallams. It is estimated that there are also over 13,000 native schools, with 110,000 pupils in attendance.

Southern Nigeria.—There is a system of primary and secondary schools, with a staff (1912) of 232 teachers, including 27 technical instructors. There is also a residential school at Bonny, supported by Government grants, and by Chiefs' subscriptions, and a Government secondary school and mission grammar school at Lagos, and a high school at Calabar. In 1912 there were 59 Government schools, and a large number of mission schools, 90 of which received assistance from the Government. There were 5,682 pupils (174 girls) in the Government schools, average attendance of 3,984 (111 girls); in the assisted schools 15,426 pupils (2,977 girls), average attendance of 11,732 (2,059 girls). The number of children attending non-assisted schools is estimated at not less than 30,000. Government grant (1912), 10,475*l.* Total expenditure, 35,999*l.*, but of this sum, 4,391*l.* was paid during 1912 in respect of grants earned by assisted schools during 1911.

Four British Protestant Societies and two French Roman Catholic Societies are established, each with several stations.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for 5 years:—

—	Northern Nigeria		Southern Nigeria [3]	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£	£	£
1908-09 . .	538,445	540,644	1,387,975	1,357,768
1909-10 . .	520,436	566,843	1,361,891	1,648,680
1910-11 . .	619,989	565,760	1,933,235	1,592,282
1911-12 [1] . .	962,292	827,939	1,956,176	1,717,259
1912 [2] . . .	623,993	710,531	2,235,412	2,110,498

[1] The increases in 1911-12 are due to the inclusion in that year, for the first time, of the revenue and expenditure on account of the native administration.

[2] For nine months—April to December—owing to change of financial year.

[3] For Southern Nigeria the years are the calendar years 1908-1912.

The main items of revenue in 1912 were:—*Northern Nigeria* (9 months): Land Revenue, 310,707*l.*; Customs, 33,890*l.*; Railway earnings, 89,773*l.*; Imperial grant-in-aid, 95,000*l.*; and 52,500*l.* paid by Southern Nigeria in consideration of Customs duties collected on the coast. *Southern Nigeria:* Customs, 1,569,290*l.*; railways and tramways, 387,311*l.*; interest, 126,061*l.*; and court fees, &c., 103,460*l.* The chief items of expenditure were:—*Northern Nigeria* (9 months): Provincial Administration, 70,740*l.*; West African Frontier Force, 116,211*l.*; Native Affairs, 153,782*l.*; Post and Telegraphs, 18,704*l.*; Medical, 26,416*l.*; Police, 21,198*l.*; Transport, 27,093*l.*; Marine, 33,098*l.*; Railways (Baro-Kano and Bauchi Light), 91,775*l.* *Southern Nigeria:* Debt charges, 343,440*l.*; Railway, 408,180*l.*; Works and Buildings, 174,122*l.*; Marine, 180,615*l.*; West African Frontier Force, 115,967*l.*; Transport, 73,171*l.*; Medical, 75,561*l.*

The total debt of Southern Nigeria at the end of 1912 was 8,267,665*l.* The public debt was unified for the whole of Nigeria on January 1, 1913.

There is established in each native State in Northern Nigeria a Treasury, locally known as a "Beit-el-Mal," which regulates the expenditure of that portion of the local revenue which is annually assigned to the native administration of each Emirate for its support and maintenance. The establishment of a *Beit-el-Mal* consolidates the rank and authority of the Emirs and Chiefs in each province. It strengthens the position of the native judiciary and diminishes extortion and corruption.

Production and Industry.—The products are palm-oil and kernels; rubber, ground-nuts, shea-butter, ivory, hides, live stock, ostrich feathers, capsicums, cotton, cocoa, coffee, kola-nuts and various drugs. Tobacco is also grown. There are nurseries for rubber seedlings in South Nigeria, and botanical stations at Calabar, Onitsha, Oloke-Meji near Lagos, and Agege. Mahogany is exported in large quantities. Sheep and goat skins are tanned and dyed. A geological survey under the direction of the Imperial Institute has been completed and the final reports have been published. The natives have worked iron, lead and tin for centuries. Rich alluvial deposits of tin ore have been discovered in the Bauchi, Kano, Zaria, Nassarawa and Kabba

Provinces. Lodes have also been found and mining operations have commenced. At present the ore is being won almost entirely by panning or calabashing, but the ground is suitable for sluicing operations, and some of the companies have imported and are erecting extensive sluicing plant. The ore is exported in the form of washed and dressed concentrates which average 70 per cent. of metallic tin. It is anticipated that the tin mining industry will ultimately develop into one of the greatest sources of wealth of the Protectorate. The tin-bearing area so far as it is now known extends over 9,000 square miles of territory in North Nigeria, the output of tin in 1912 being 2,886 tons. There are also deposits of tin in South Nigeria.

There are rich reefs of galena carrying a considerable silver return. Pockets of native silver have from time to time been discovered in the vicinity of Orufu and Wukari. There are also deposits of manganese ore, lignite, and monazite (which contains thorium).

Mining rights are vested in the Government, but under an agreement made with the Royal Niger Company at the date of the revocation of the charter, the Niger Company will receive half the gross profits derived from royalties on minerals won between the main stream of the Niger on the west and a line running direct from Yola to Zinder on the east for a period of 99 years with effect from January 1, 1900.

Commerce and Communications.—The principal ports are Lagos, Warri, Burutu, Forcados, Sapele, Brass, Degema, Bonny, Opobo, and Calabar. Numerous rivers and creeks form the chief routes for transport, and there are many well-made roads driven through the country. At Lagos, Calabar, and Forcados, there are engineering and repairing workshops and slip-ways for the repair of hulls.

At Lagos a mole is being constructed and a deep channel is being made over the Bar to admit ocean steamers entering the harbour.

Considerable trade is carried on in north Nigeria, and several new trading stations have been recently opened. There is, besides, a large trade by caravans which, coming from Salaga in the west, Tripoli, Morocco, and the Sahara in the north, and Lake Chad and Wadai in the east, make use of Kano as an emporium. It is anticipated that on the railway reaching Kano this trade will be diverted and come in from the south.

The trade of the Protectorate is shown as follows (bullion and specie are included):—

Year	Northern Nigeria [1]		Southern Nigeria	
	Imports [2]	Exports [2]	Imports	Exports
1908	793,620	314,198	4,284,830	3,409,288
1909	1,215,084	406,722	4,962,544	4,169,161
1910	1,374,433	352,981	5,857,335	5,304,186
1911	886,468	836,268	5,680,980	5,391,467
1912	790,275 [3]	974,241 [3]	6,430,601	6,089,706

[1] Reliable statements regarding the volume and value of imports and exports are not obtainable as the bulk of the customs duties are collected on the Coast. The figures given are approximate only, and represent mainly trade *via* the Niger River.

[2] For years ended March 31 following those stated.

[3] For nine months ending December 31, 1912.

The chief imports (1912) of *Northern Nigeria* were: cottons, 244,424*l.*; salt, 105,616*l.* *Southern Nigeria:* cottons, 1,518,569*l.*; spirits, 432,100*l.*; iron, 110,862*l.*; rice, 142,271*l.* Chief exports (1912) of *Northern Nigeria:* tin ore, 247,714*l.*; palm kernels, 65,924*l.* *Southern Nigeria:* palm kernels, 3,051,395*l.*; palm oil, 1,747,839*l.*; raw cotton, 103,283*l.*

The Customs Departments of Northern and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated on January 1, 1913.

The shipping entered and cleared in foreign trade is given as follows:—Southern Nigeria, total tonnage, 1908, 1,480,042; 1909, 1,513,014; 1910, 1,601,045; 1911, 1,610,668; 1912, 1,656,913; British tonnage, 1908, 979,883; 1909, 938,654; 1910, 916,363; 1911, 915,838; 1912, 925,611.

The railways of Northern and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated in October, 1912. There are 912 open miles of railways, the Nigerian Railway, the Baro Kano Railway, and the Bauchi Light Railway. A weekly boat-train with sleeping accommodation and a restaurant car runs between Lagos and Zaria. There is a steam tramway from Lagos to Iddo, the southern terminus. A new trunk railway, 550 miles in length, is to be constructed, to start from Port Harcourt (discovered March, 1913, on the Bonny River), proceeding to the Udi coalfields, thence to the Benne River and along the edge of the Bauchi plateau, joining the existing system at the Kadura.

A Government land transport system by pack and draft animals is in operation. The Government has for transport on the Niger and its tributaries 1 twin screw steamer, 6 stern-wheelers, 5 steam canoes, 1 motor canoe, 2 steam pinnaces, 1 steam tug, 17 steel poling canoes, 3 steam stern-wheel tugs, and a number of 11-90 ton barges.

There are several thousand miles of telegraph wires, and the system is connected with the French Dahomey system. There are also several hundred miles of telephone wires.

In 1912 there were 102 Post Offices in Nigeria. The savings bank (in South Nigeria), on December 31, 1912, had 4,729 depositors with 41,590*l.* to their credit.

A nickel coinage (penny and tenth of a penny) has been introduced.

The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., has branches at Lagos, Calabar, Warri, Burutu, Onitsha, Lokoja, Jebba, Zungeru, and Zaria.

There is a weekly mail service between Liverpool, Forcados, and Calabar *vid* Lagos.

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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. The Colony is administered under a Governor with an Executive and a Legislative Council nominated. Area of Colony proper, 4 square miles; population 7,700. In the Protectorate (area, 4,500 square miles) the population is estimated at 138,400 (census 1911). With exception of the Island of St. Mary, on which Bathurst, the capital, stands, the whole Colony is administered on the Protectorate system. In June, 1901, an agreement was made with the local chief for the administration of the Fuladugu district by the British, both banks of the Gambia being now under direct British control up to the Anglo-French boundary.

There are 7 elementary Government-aided schools, with 1,519 pupils enrolled (1912); and an average attendance of about 472 standard pupils; Government grant, proportionate to results (1912), 1,100*l.* Of the elementary schools two are Roman Catholic, three Wesleyan, one Anglican, and one Mohammedan. The Wesleyans have also a secondary school with 29 boys, and a technical school with 19 pupils, which receives a grant of 300*l.* Total Government expenditure on education (1912), about 2,000*l.* There is a company of the West African Frontier Force of 126 men, and the Gambia Volunteer Artillery of 25 men. The civil police has a strength of 82 men. In 1912 22 cases were tried in the supreme court; 271 cases were disposed of in the police court; 466 cases were reported from the Protectorate.

Finance and Trade.

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	57,898	72,675	82,880	86,454	96,221
Expenditure	61,097	56,237	63,301	71,390	81,340
Imports[1]	390,740	404,560	578,983	807,118	756,853
Exports[1]	374,138	477,964	535,447	682,036	735,172

[1] Including bullion and specie.

There is no public debt.

Principal items of revenue in 1912: Customs, 72,852*l.*; Post Office, 4,624*l.*; Interest, 3,167*l.*

Chief imports, 1912: bullion and specie, 285,223*l.*; cotton goods, 124,345*l.*; hardware, 23,021*l.*; kola nuts, 86,111*l.*; rice, 85,763*l.*; spirits, 10,959*l.* Chief exports: ground nuts, 502,069*l.*; bullion and specie, 196,579*l.*; hides, 15,117*l.*; palm kernels, 6,518*l.*

The imports from the United Kingdom in 1912 amounted to 269,896*l.*, and the exports to the United Kingdom amounted to 50,641*l.* The export trade is mainly with France.

The tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade is given as follows:

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Total	418,441	495,963	506,914	480,911	583,458
British only	301,287	338,604	323,880	287,680	361,883

There is a fortnightly mail-service between Liverpool and Bathurst. Internal communication is maintained by steamers or launches. There are two post offices. Postal packets and parcels dealt with in 1912, 135,269. Bathurst is connected with St. Vincent (Cape de Verde) and with Sierra Leone by cable, but there are no local telegraphs or railways. The Gambia savings bank had 546 depositors in 1912, and deposits amounting to 5,378*l.* Though the legal currency is British, French 5-franc pieces pass freely. The Bank of British West Africa is the only bank in the colony.

Governor.—Edward John Cameron, C.M.G., appointed November 29, 1913 (2,500*l.*).

Colonial Secretary.—W. Telfer Campbell.

Gold Coast.

The **Gold Coast** stretches for 334 miles along the Gulf of Guinea, between the French Ivory Coast and German Togoland. The Colony is administered by a Governor with an Executive and a Legislative Council, both nominated, with four unofficial members in latter. The area of the Colony, Ashanti, and Protectorate is about 80,000 square miles; population, census 1911, 1,503,386; Europeans 1,700. Chief towns: Accra, 19,585; Seccondee, 7,725; Cape Coast Castle, 11,364; Quittah, Saltpond, Winnetah, Axim, and Akuse. There are 11 Government primary schools, and 148 assisted schools which are under the control of the various religious bodies, the Basel, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, Bremen Missions, Church of England (S.P.G.), and African Methodist Episcopal Zionist; average attendance of primary and secondary schools, 14,113 (1912); enrolled 18,524; Government grant 1912, 8,853*l.* The strength of the police (1912), 11 European officers and 803 of other ranks. This includes 1 European officer and 102 other ranks in Ashanti. The constabulary (Northern Territories) consists of 2 officers and about 320 of other ranks. The total number of persons apprehended or summoned in 1912 was 13,595; convictions, 11,460. Staple products and exports, palm oil, kola nuts, palm kernels, cocoa, and india-rubber; the export of valuable native woods is increasing. The botanical station at Aburi aids in the plantation of cocoanut trees, rubber, cocoa, coffee, cotton, pepper, nutmeg, pimento, and croton. Gold is found in quartz, in banket, and in alluvium. The output of gold in recent years was: 1908,

281,257 oz. (1,194,743*l.*); 1909, 230,494 oz. (979,074*l.*); 1910, 204,617 oz. (790,282*l.*); 1911, 253,976 oz. (1,079,024*l.*); 1912, 352,957 oz. (1,499,469*l.*); 1913, over 1,600,000*l.* Many of the coast inhabitants are fishermen, and there is considerable traffic in dried fish by rail into the interior.

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	752,142	778,552	1,006,633	1,111,632	1,230,850
Expenditure	687,292	734,367	924,862	914,500	1,157,091
Imports [1]	2,029,447	2,394,412	3,439,831	3,784,260	4,023,822
Exports [1]	2,525,171	2,655,573	2,697,706	3,792,454	4,307,802

[1] Including bullion and specie.

Chief items of revenue, 1912: customs, 735,470*l.*; railways, 329,399*l.*; Ashanti (mining royalties, etc.), 50,265*l.*; court fees, etc., 47,530*l.*; licences, etc., 45,725*l.* Chief items of expenditure: public works, 179,278*l.*; railways, 146,314*l.*; debt charges, 84,955*l.*; Gold Coast Regiment, 69,580*l.*; medical, 51,996*l.*; loan works, 116,573*l.*

Public debt, December 31, 1912 2,469,118*l.*

Chief imports, 1912: specie, 720,978*l.*; cotton goods, 717,623*l.*; machinery, 245,881*l.*; provisions, 196,926*l.*; spirits, 220,267*l.*; hardware, 109,760*l.*; rice, 106,888*l.*; apparel, 103,914*l.* Chief exports: cocoa, 1,642,733*l.* (2,489,208*l.* in 1913); gold and gold dust, 1,439,268*l.* (1,625,878*l.* in 1913); specie, 303,506*l.*; lumber, 228,745*l.*; palm kernels, 205,365*l.*; rubber, 168,729*l.*; kola nuts, 134,231*l.*; palm oil, 112,885*l.*

The imports from the United Kingdom in 1912 amounted to 2,622,932*l.*, and the exports thereto, 2,680,973*l.*

The shipping entered and cleared in the foreign trade is given as follows:—

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Total	2,215,735	2,498,295	2,599,388	2,676,440	2,849,248
British only	1,532,478	1,635,176	1,583,862	1,557,686	1,625,804

There is a Government railway, from Seccondee on the coast to Coomassie, a total length of 168 miles; capital expenditure to end of 1912, 2,068,430*l.* A line between Accra and Mangoase (40 miles) has been constructed. Road construction is proceeding rapidly; about 280 miles are kept up for vehicular traffic and 1,980 miles are maintained as tracks and bridle paths. There are in the Colony 1,492 miles of telegraph line and 46 offices, and telephone exchanges at Accra, Seccondee, Tarquah and Dodowa; telegrams in 1912, 270,290. There is a wireless telegraph station at Accra. The number of letters, packets, &c., handled in the postal service in 1912 was 5,610,693. In 1912 the savings bank had 3,857 depositors with 38,576*l.* to their credit.

Ashanti was placed under British protection on August 27, 1896, and a British Resident was appointed to Coomassie. Under orders in Council of September 26, 1901, the country was definitely annexed by Great Britain, the Governor of the Gold Coast being appointed Governor of Ashanti, though the laws and ordinances of the Gold Coast do not apply to the annexed territory. The population (census 1911) was 287,814. Coomassie, the chief town, has about 19,000 inhabitants. In Ashanti 3 religious missions are

at work, with a total (1912) of 47 schools, and 1,770 pupils, and a Government school with 346 pupils. Police force, 105; convictions (1912), 2,353, but there is little serious crime. Revenue (1912), 50,265*l.* (from post office, liquor licenses, rents, fees, &c.). Expenditure, 148,685*l.* Agriculture is extending, cocoa and rubber plantations are being formed. Gold output (1912), 121,915 oz. (517,873*l.*). In the western parts of the Gold Coast Colony and especially of Ashanti are rich forests with excellent timber trees (mahogany, cedar, &c.), trees yielding fruits, rich in oil, rubber-bearing plants, and species yielding gum copal. The country is well watered, and with proper restraints on wasteful native farming and on over-exploitation, would contain inexhaustible supplies of valuable forest products. On the eastern side the forests are sparser, though timber and oil trees are common and game plentiful; the products there are chiefly maize, koko, yams, bananas, groundnuts, and cocoa, the plantations of which are rapidly extending. In 1901 the **Northern Territories** lying to the north of the parallel of 8° N. lat., bounded on the west and north by the French possessions and on the east by the German possessions, were placed under British protection. They are administered, under the Governor, by a Chief Commissioner with his headquarters at Tamale. The country is divided into three provinces under Commissioners; the Southern Province, with headquarters at Tamale; North-North-Eastern province, with headquarters at Navarro; and North-Western Province with headquarters at Wa. By the census taken in 1911 the population of the region to the north of Kintampo (variously estimated at from 38,000 to 50,000 square miles) is put at about 360,000. The Mohammedans have substantial mosques; there are Catholic and other missions, and a Government school at Tamale (average attendance of 74 in 1912), and one at Gambaga (average attendance, 14 in 1912). The revenue (1912) amounted to 2,994*l.*; expenditure, 78,894*l.* Good permanent roads are being made. A silver currency has been introduced with good results, but for small purchases cowries are still used. The Northern Territories are capable of producing various agricultural crops (cereals, indigo, tobacco), and are said to contain wide auriferous areas.

There is one bank (with 8 branches), the Bank of British West Africa, Ltd. The legal currency of the Gold Coast is British sterling; silver coins are legal tender to any amount, and bronze up to one shilling. French, Spanish, and American gold coins are legal at fixed values. A subsidiary nickel currency has also been introduced into the West African Colonies.

Governor of the Gold Coast.—Sir H. Clifford, K.C.M.G. (3,000*l.* and 1,000*l.* duty allowance).

Chief Commissioner of Ashanti.—F. C. Fuller, C.M.G.

Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast.—Captain C. H. Armitage, D.S.O., C.M.G.

Sierra Leone.

Sierra Leone lies between French Guinea on the north and the Republic of Liberia on the east and south-east. *Governor*, Sir E. M. Merewether, K.C.V.O., C.M.G. (2,500*l.*); *Colonial Secretary*, A. C. Hollis, C.M.G. There are 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 on the south, 180 miles. It extends inland to a distance varying from 8 to 20 miles and includes the Yellaboi and other islands towards the north, as well as Sherbro and several smaller

islands to the south, but the Isles de Los were ceded to France under the Convention of 1904. Area of the Colony 4,000 square miles approximately; population (census, 1911), 75,572, of whom 702 were whites. The birth-rate for Freetown (1912) was 17 per thousand, and the death-rate 22; infant mortality is very high. The assisted schools are all denominational belonging to 8 missionary societies. In 1912 there were 103 elementary schools with 8,320 enrolled pupils and an average attendance of 5,180; grant-in-aid to the assisted schools, 92 in number, 3,576*l*. There were (1912) 14 secondary schools in the Colony, 8 of which are missionary institutions, while the remainder are owned privately. Pupils, 1,390. A technical school had (1912) 17 pupils. Fourah Bay College is affiliated to the University of Durham; at the close of 1912 it had 25 students. Under the Government department of Mohammedan Education there are 5 schools, with an average attendance (1912) of 522, in the Colony. Mohammedan youths are being trained as teachers. Chief town, Freetown, 34,090 inhabitants (1911), headquarters of H.M.'s forces in West Africa. The battalion of the West African Frontier Force has its headquarters at Daru on the Moa River. Freetown, the greatest seaport in West Africa, is a second-class Imperial coaling station, with an excellent harbour fortified with several batteries of heavy guns. Police force at end of 1912 had an authorised strength of 264, including two European officers. There is a Supreme Court, and police and petty debt courts in each district; in 1912, 72 persons were convicted of indictable offences in the Supreme Court, and about 2,500 summarily convicted in the police courts. There are many native skilled workers in gold and silver.

—	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	320,999	361,326	424,215	457,759	559,855
Expenditure	341,871	336,746	361,222	432,448	524,417
Imports [1]	813,700	974,581	1,162,470	1,267,231	1,424,864
Exports [1]	736,755	981,466	1,249,367	1,300,238	1,540,754

[1] Including bullion and specie.

Chief items of revenue, 1912: Customs, 301,140*l*.; railway, 140,873*l*.; licences, &c., 75,013*l*.; court fees, &c., 15,082*l*.; interest, 10,397*l*. Chief items of expenditure: Railway, 101,892*l*.; public works, 83,747*l*.; debt charge, 61,249*l*.

Public debt, December 31, 1912, 1,248,048*l*.

Principal imports, 1912: Cotton manufactures, 382,470*l*.; specie, 205,461*l*.; coal, &c., 63,128*l*.; spirits, 90,613*l*.; tobacco, 70,296*l*. Principal exports: Palm kernels, 793,178*l*.; kola nuts, 276,530*l*.; specie, 190,582*l*.; palm oil, 67,314*l*.

Imports from United Kingdom in 1912, 912,014*l*.; exports thereto, 272,735*l*. Exports to Germany, 1912, 674,516*l*.

The tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade is given as follows:—

—	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Total tonnage	2,046,152	2,191,132	1,994,290	2,493,439	2,676,471
British only	1,588,145	1,626,528	1,543,924	1,709,000	1,872,980

A Government light railway, a single line of 2ft. 6in. gauge, is open from Freetown to Pendembu, near the Liberian frontier, a length of 227 miles. From Boia Junction, 64¼ miles from Freetown, a branch line runs to Makump, a distance of 66¾ miles; and a further extension across the Rokell River to Makene in the Karene District is now under construction. The receipts from traffic in 1912 amounted to 141,844*l*. and the working expenses to 75,490*l*. Further railway and port works are projected, for which a loan of 1,338,000*l*. has been obtained. In 1912, 1,566,652 postal packets were dealt with in the Colony; money order transactions amounted to 151,469*l*. There are 294¼ miles of combined telegraph and telephone service in operation. There are 9 savings bank offices. At the end of 1912 there were 6,474 depositors with 104,584*l*. (inclusive of interest) to their credit. Currency consists of British, French, Belgian, Spanish, and United States coins.

The Protectorate.—On March 7, 1913, an Order in Council was issued constituting the Protectorate of Sierra Leone. The Order applies to the territories, not being portions of the Colony of Sierra Leone, lying between the sixth and tenth degrees of north latitude and the tenth and fourteenth degrees of west longitude, and beginning at the extreme southerly point of the Colony on the Anglo-Liberian boundary, as delimited under the provisions of the Anglo-Liberian Conventions, November 11, 1885, and January 21, 1911. The Protectorate extends inland about 180 miles.

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief for the time being of the Colony of Sierra Leone is to be also the Governor of the Protectorate. Authority is given to the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone, by ordinance, to exercise and provide for giving effect to the powers and jurisdiction acquired by the Crown.

The Protectorate has an area of 27,000 square miles, and a population according to the census of 1911 of 1,327,560. The Protectorate was proclaimed August 21, 1896, and the whole territory has been divided into 6 districts each of which is placed under a European commissioner. Circuit courts are held at the chief centres of population; convictions in 1912, 52. There are also district commissioners' courts for non-native cases, chiefs' courts for purely native cases (not serious crime), and combined courts (a chief and a non-native) for small debts and trivial misdemeanours (assault, abusive language) arising between native and non-native. There are native courts for disputes between natives. Cotton goods, tobacco and spirits are imported; rice, palm kernels, and kola nuts are exported. There are several mission and Mohammedan schools. A Government school for the sons and nominees of native chiefs was established at Bo in the Railway district of the Protectorate on March 1, 1906. The school, which is under European supervision, opened with 18 pupils; at the end of 1912 there were 93 pupils.

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Zululand. See NATAL.

AMERICA.

Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados. See WEST INDIES.

BERMUDAS.

Governor.—Lieut.-General Sir G. M. Bullock, K.C.B. (3,200*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; 1,360 electors.

A Colony, with representative government, consisting of a group of 360 small islands (about 20 inhabited), 580 miles east of North Carolina, and 677 miles from New York, noted for their climate and scenery; favourite winter resort for Americans, who number some 28,000 annually.

Area, 19·3 square miles (12,000 acres, 4,000 under cultivation). Civil population on December 31, 1911, 19,152 (including 6,820 whites); 12,750 belong to Church of England (census 1911). In 1911 the birth-rate was 30·75 and the death-rate was 21·72 per 1000; illegitimate births formed 16·8 per cent. of the total births; there were 149 marriages. In 1911 the excess of immigration over emigration was 30. Education: 27 primary schools, with 2,016 pupils, receive Government grants, 1,636*l.* annually. There are 3 garrison schools and 2 naval schools; about 20 other primary schools, and

5 secondary schools receiving no Government grant. Cambridge local examinations are held in Bermuda. A Government scholarship (150*l.* for 2 years) is provided annually to enable youths educated in Bermuda to go abroad to prepare themselves for a Rhodes scholarship. Chief town Hamilton, 2,627 population. The garrison consists of 2 companies of garrison artillery, 1 company of engineers and 1 battalion of infantry. Average strength of regular military forces, 1,202; naval, 1,130. The militia artillery comprises 238 officers and men. Bermuda is an important naval base on the North America and West India Station with dockyard, victualling establishment, &c.

—	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue .	56,068	67,922	77,094	79,248	83,629
Expenditure .	53,586	67,093	68,393	90,100	78,210

Chief source of revenue: customs, 67,672*l.* in 1912. Chief items of expenditure: salaries, public works, education. Contribution by Home Government, 2,200*l.* Public debt (1912), 45,500*l.*

The chief products are onions, potatoes, lily-bulbs, and various kitchen garden vegetables. Arrow-root of the finest quality is grown and manufactured.

—	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports[1] .	392,522	440,648	517,074	545,540	637,178
Exports[1] .	105,392	183,884	106,508	134,033	116,586

[1] Including bullion and specie, but excluding Government stores from imports.

Imports from United Kingdom in 1912, 170,779*l.*; United States, 353,599*l.*; Canada, 95,799; and exports to United Kingdom, 2,277*l.*; United States, 111,414*l.* The imports given are exclusive of Government stores.

Food supplies are mostly imported from the United States and Canada and nearly all the export produce of Bermuda goes to the United States. The principal imports in 1912 were: provisions, 42,718*l.*; flour and meal, 27,506*l.*; cotton goods, 27,544*l.*; butter, 19,682*l.*; ale and beer, 13,476*l.*; hardware and cutlery, 20,938*l.*; groceries, 15,883*l.*; oats, 17,203*l.*; coal, 14,750*l.*; sugar, 15,134*l.*; apparel, 43,253*l.*; leatherwares, 17,654*l.*; oxen and cows, 33,599*l.* The principal exports in 1912 were: onions, 31,183*l.*; potatoes, 42,281*l.*; other vegetables, 19,421*l.*; specie, 13,730*l.*

The registered shipping consisted (1912) of 5 steam vessels of 251 tons net, and 24 sailing vessels of 6,207 tons net; total net tonnage, 6,458.

In 1912 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared was 1,273,666 tons, of which 1,087,429 were British. There are 167 miles of telephone wire under the control of the military, and 15 of telegraph cable. There is also a private telephone company, which has about 400 subscribers and upwards of 1,200 miles of wire in line. A telegraph cable connects the islands with Halifax, Nova Scotia, and another connects with Turks Island and Jamaica. There are (1912) 19 post offices in the colony; the number of letters and post cards dealt with in the year 1912 was 2,929,468; newspapers, book packets and circulars, 614,386; parcels, 18,643. The post office revenue was 10,242*l.*,

and expenditure, 6,438*l.* Savings bank deposits on December 31, 1912, 42,336*l.* to the credit of 2,297 depositors.

There are two banks in the Island, the Bank of Bermuda, Ltd., and the Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son, Ltd., both local. The Colonial Government deals with both. Bills of exchange issued by the Treasury Chest Office in the Colony form the basis of exchange with the outside world.

The currency, weights, and measures are British, but silver coin is legal tender to any amount. There is no paper money in circulation, except some Bank of England notes.

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CANADA.

(DOMINION OF CANADA.)

Constitution and Government.

The territories which now constitute the Dominion of Canada came under British power at various times, some by settlement and others by conquest or session. Nova Scotia was occupied in 1627; the Hudson's Bay Company's Charter, conferring rights over the territories to the east and west of the Bay, was granted in 1670; Canada was conquered in 1759 and, along with New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, was formally ceded to Great Britain by France in 1763; Vancouver Island was acknowledged to be British by the Oregon Boundary Treaty of 1846, and British Columbia was occupied in 1858. As originally constituted the Dominion was composed of the provinces of Canada—Upper and Lower—Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. They were united under the provisions of an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in March, 1867, known as 'The British North America Act, 1867,' which came into operation on July 1, 1867, by royal proclamation. The Act provides that the Constitution of the Dominion shall be 'similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom'; that the executive authority shall be vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and carried on in his name by a Governor-General and Privy Council; and that the legislative power shall be exercised by a Parliament of two Houses, called the 'Senate' and the 'House of Commons.' Provision was made in the Act for the admission of British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, the North-West Territories, and Newfoundland into the Dominion; Newfoundland alone has not availed itself of such provision. In 1869, the extensive region known as the North-West Territories was added to the Dominion by purchase from the Hudson's Bay Company; the province of Manitoba was set apart out of a portion of it, and admitted into the confederation on July 15, 1870. On July 20, 1871, the provinces of British Columbia, and by an Imperial Order in Council of May 16, in the same year, Prince Edward Island, were admitted into the confederation. The provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were formed from the provisional districts of Alberta, Athabaska, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan, and were admitted to the Union as provinces on September 1, 1905.

The members of the Senate are nominated for life, by summons of the Governor-General under the Great Seal of Canada. There are now 87 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 each from Prince Edward Island, Alberta, and Saskatchewan. Each senator must be 30 years of age, a born or naturalised subject, and must reside in, and be possessed of property, real or personal, of the value of 4,000 dollars, within the province for which he is appointed. The House of Commons is elected by the people, for five years, unless sooner dissolved, at the rate at present of one representative for every 25,367 persons, the province of Quebec always having 65 members, and the others provinces proportionally, according to their populations at each decennial census. The House of Commons consists of 221 members—86 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 18 for Nova Scotia, 13 for New Brunswick, 10 for Manitoba, 7 for British Columbia, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 10 for Saskatchewan, 7 for Alberta, and 1 for the Yukon Territory. For the next parliament the unit of representation will be, on the basis of the population of Quebec at the census of 1911, 30,811.

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. The qualifications for voting at provincial elections vary in the several provinces. Voting is by ballot.

Last Election, September, 1911. State of parties:—Conservatives, 134; Liberals, 87.

The Speaker in the House of Commons has a salary of 4,000 dollars per annum, and each member an allowance of 2,500 dollars for the session with a deduction of 15 dollars a day for absences. The Leader of the Opposition receives 7,000 dollars in addition to his ordinary sessional allowance.

The Speaker and members of the Senate have the same allowances as in the House of Commons with no extra allowances.

Governor-General.—Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, P.C., K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., (*See* p. 3). Present appointment January 30, 1911. Salary, 10,000*l.* per annum.

He is assisted in his functions, under the provisions of the Act of 1867, by a Council, composed of 15 heads of departments.

King's Privy Council.—

1. Premier and President of the Council.—Right Hon. R. L. *Borden* born at Grand Pré, Nova Scotia, 1854; called to the Bar of Nova Scotia 1878; entered Parliament 1896; Leader of the Opposition 1900; Premier October 11, 1911.
2. Secretary of State and Minister of Mines.—Hon. Louis *Coderre.*
3. Minister of Trade and Commerce.—Hon. George E. *Foster.*
4. Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.—Hon. Charles Joseph *Doherty*, K.C.
5. Minister of Marine, Fisheries and Naval Service.—Hon. J. D. *Hazen.*
6. Minister of Railways and Canals.—Hon. Francis *Cochrane.*
7. Minister of Militia and Defence.—Hon. Colonel Samuel *Hughes.*
8. Minister of Finance.—Hon. W. T. *White.*
9. Postmaster-General.—Hon. L. P. *Pelletier.*

10. Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. Martin *Burrell.*
11. Minister of Public Works.—Hon. Robert *Rogers.*
12. Minister of Interior.—Hon. William J. *Roche.*
13. Minister of Customs.—Hon. John D. *Reid.*
14. Minister of Inland Revenue.—Hon. W. Bruno *Nantel*, K.C.
15. Minister of Labour.—Hon. T. W. *Crothers.*

Ministers without portfolios.—Hon. A. E. *Kemp;* Hon. G. H. *Perley;* Hon. J. A. *Lougheed*, K.C.

Each minister has a salary of 7,000 dollars a year; the Prime Minister has 12,000 dollars.

There is a Department of External Affairs, which has charge of all Imperial and inter-Colonial Correspondence passing between Ottawa and Downing Street, and between Ottawa and the sister Colonies, as well as correspondence between the Canadian Government and his Majesty's Ambassador in Washington. It is also the medium of communication between the Dominion Government and the foreign Consuls in Canada.

High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada in Great Britain.—

Permanent Secretary.—W. L. Griffith. } 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The nine provinces have each a separate parliament and administration, with a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General at the head of the executive. They have full powers to regulate their own local affairs and dispose of their revenues, provided only they do not interfere with the action and policy of the central administration. Quebec and Nova Scotia have each two Chambers (a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly) and a responsible Ministry. In New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Alberta and Saskatchewan there is only one Chamber (the Legislative Assembly) and a responsible Ministry. The members of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia number 18, and Quebec 24. The membership of the Legislative Assemblies is—Prince Edward Island 30, Nova Scotia 38, New Brunswick 48, Quebec 74, Ontario 106, Manitoba 41, British Columbia 43, Alberta 55, and Saskatchewan 41. The North-West Territories, comprising all the territories formerly known as Rupert's Land, and the North-Western Territory except the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the district of Keewatin and the Yukon Territory, are governed by a Commissioner and a Council of four, appointed by the Governor in Council at Ottawa. The territory of Yukon is governed by a Commissioner and an Executive Council of ten members elected by the people.

Area and Population.

Year	Population	Year	Population
1801	240,000	1881	4,324,810
1825	581,920	1891	4,833,239
1851	1,842,265	1901	5,371,315
1861	3,090,561	1911	7,206,643
1871	3,635,024		

The following are the areas of the provinces, in 1911, with the population at the census of 1911, redistribution being made in the case of the North-west Territories created Provinces by Federal Acts of 1905.—

Province	Land Area sq. miles.	Water Area[1] sq. miles.	Total Area sq. miles.	Population, 1901	Population, 1911.	Pop per sq. mile (Land Area) 1911
Prince Edward Island [1]	2,184	—	2,184	103,259	93,728	42·91
Nova Scotia [1]	21,068	360	21,428	459,574	492,338	22·98
New Brunswick [1]	27,911	74	27,985	331,120	351,889	12·61
Quebec [1 3]	690,865	15,969	706,834	1,648,898	2,003,232	5·69
Ontario [1 3]	365,880	41,382	407,262	2,182,947	2,523,274	9·67
Manitoba [2 3]	231,926	19,906	251,832	255,211	455,614	6·18
British Columbia [1]	353,416	2,439	355,855	178,657	392,480	1·09
Alberta [2]	252,925	2,360	255,285	72,841	374,663	1·47
Saskatchewan [2]	243,382	8,318	251,700	91,460	492,432	1·95
Yukon	206,427	649	207,076	27,219	8,512	0·04
North-West Territories	1,207,926	34,298	1,242,224	20,129	18,481	—
Totals	3,603,910	125,755	3,729,665	5,371,315	7,206,643	1·93

[1] The water areas here assigned to Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and British Columbia are exclusive of the territorial seas, that to Quebec is exclusive of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Ontario is inclusive of the Canadian portions of the great lakes of the St. Lawrence.

[2] In 1906 Manitoba had 365,688, Alberta 185,412, and Saskatchewan 257,763 inhabitants.

[3] By Federal Act passed during the session of 1912, the boundaries of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba were extended at the expense of the North-west Territories. Ontario was enlarged by 146,400 square miles, Quebec by 354,961, and Manitoba by 178,100.

In 1911 there were 3,821,995 males and 3,384,648 females. Estimated population, March 31, 1913, 7,758,000.

—	Population according to birth, 1911.	—	Population according to birth, 1911.
Canada	5,619,682	Italy	34,739
United Kingdom	784,526	Norway	20,968
Other parts of the Empire	29,188	Sweden	28,226
United States	303,680	Russia	89,984
Austria-Hungary	121,430	China	27,774
Germany	39,577	Elsewhere	89,250
France	17,619	Total	7,206,643

In 1912, there were 104,956 Indians and 4,600 Eskimo.

Population of the principal cities and towns, 1911:—

Cities	Population, 1911	Cities	Population, 1911
Montreal	470,480	Halifax	46,619
Toronto	376,538	London	46,300
Winnipeg	136,035	Calgary	43,704
Vancouver	100.401	St. John	42,511
Ottawa	87,062	Victoria	31,660
Hamilton	81,969	Regina	30,213
Quebec	78,710	Edmonton	24,900

There are no complete vital statistics collected for the Dominion, the registration of births, deaths and marriages being under provincial control. But not all the provinces collect these statistics (New Brunswick has no returns), nor is there a uniform system in the method of collection. The following table shows the returns so far as they are available for 1911. New Brunswick is not included.

Provinces	Births	Birth-rate per 1,000 living	Marriages	Marriage-rate per 1,000 living	Deaths	Death-rate per 1,000 living	Excess of Births over Deaths
Alberta	8,813	23·52	3,630	9·69	3,618	9·69	5,195
British Columbia	5,841	14·88	4,509	11·49	3,660	9·32	2,181
Manitoba	15,918	34·93	5,177	11·36	5,481	12·03	10,437
Nova Scotia	12,322	25·03	3,004	6·10	8,237	16·73	4,085
Ontario	57,285	22·68	25,807	10·23	34,341	13·61	22,894
Prince Edward Is.	1,497	15·97	470	5·01	1,114	11·89	383
Quebec	74,475	37·18	15,254	7·61	35,904	17·92	38,571
Saskatchewan	8,745	17·76	3,511	7·13	2,727	5·54	6,018
Yukon	48	5·64	41	4·82	87	10·22	−39

Declared settlers arrived in Canada during 4 years :—

Nationality	Number of Immigrants arrived in the Years ended March 31			
	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13
From the United States	103,798	121,451	133,710	139,009
English and Welsh	41,144	86,212	96,806	110,101
Irish	3,940	6,877	8,327	9,706
Scotch	14,706	29,924	32,988	30,735
Austro-Hungarian	9,757	16,285	21,651	21,875
German	1,533	2,533	4,664	4,938
Scandinavian	3,387	5,382	4,086	4,309
French and Belgians	2,637	3,604	3,695	4,581
Italians	7,118	8,359	7,590	16,601
Hebrews	3,182	5,146	5,322	7,387
Russians and Finlanders	6,021	8,753	11,451	21,014
Other Nationalities	11,571	16,558	23,947	32,176
Total	208,794	311,084	354,237	402,432

In 1910 the new settlers obtained 6,650,880 acres of free land ; in 1911, 7,116,640 acres ; and in 1912, 6,264,160 acres.

Under an Act passed in 1903, a tax of 500 dollars a head is levied on Chinamen landing in Canada. In the year 1911–12, 6,083 Chinese immigrants paid the tax. The number of Chinese in Canada, as shown by the census of 1911, was 27,774.

Religion.

The number of members of each religious creed was as follows in 1911:—

Roman Catholics	2,833,041	Congregationalists	34,054
Presbyterians	1,115,324	Greek Church	88,507
Anglicans	1,043,017	Jews	74,564
Methodists	1,079,892	Miscellaneous creeds [1]	293,224
Baptists	382,666	No creed stated	32,490
Lutherans	229,864	Total	7,206,643

[1] Including Pagans.

The numbers of the leading denominations in the provinces, 1911 :—

Province	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Baptist [1]
Ontario	484,997	489,704	524,603	671,727	132,809
Quebec	1,724,683	102,684	64,125	42,444	9,255
Nova Scotia	144,991	75,315	109,560	57,606	83,854
New Brunswick	144,889	42,864	39,207	34,558	82,106
Manitoba	73,994	86,578	103,621	65,897	13,992
British Columbia	58,397	100,952	82,125	52,132	17,228
Prince Edward Island	41,994	4,939	27,509	12,209	5,372
Alberta	62,193	55,628	66,351	61,844	19,491
Saskatchewan	90,092	75,342	96,564	78,325	18,371
The Territories	6,811	9,011	1,659	3,150	188

[1] Not including 44,611 Mennonites.

Instruction.

Each province has one or more universities (20 in all, with about 500 professors and teachers, and 10,000 students), and several colleges. There are in all about 20 degree-granting bodies in the Dominion, with about 40 colleges ; estimated attendance, 25,000.

Information respecting the public, high, and superior schools :—

Provinces	Year Ended	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Expenditure
					Dollars
Ontario	Dec., 1911	6,715	12,536	522,418	12,104,422
Quebec	June, 1911	6,896	13,238	397,060	6,224,146
Nova Scotia	July, 1912	2,680	2,861	106,028	1,891,100
New Brunswick	June, 1912	1,907	2,031	69,586	200,741[1]
Manitoba	Dec., 1910	2,227	2,774	76,247	4,000,071
British Columbia	June, 1912	574	1,377	49,968	3,882,488
P. E. Island	June, 1911	478	591	17,397	181,177
Alberta	Dec., 1911	1,392	1,902	61,660	5,387,568
Saskatchewan	Dec., 1911	2,124	3,551	72,250	3,980,036

[1] Government and County fund expenditure only.

The Provincial Governments have control of education ; the systems are all based on the principle of free education, the funds being supplied in nearly all the provinces by Government grants and local taxation. Education is more or less compulsory, but the law is not very strictly enforced. In Ontario, Quebec, Alberta, and Saskatchewan there are separate schools for Roman Catholics ; in the other provinces the schools are unsectaria

Justice and Crime.

There is a Supreme Court in Ottawa, having appellate, civil and criminal jurisdiction in and throughout Canada. There is an exchequer court, which is also a colonial court of admiralty, with powers as provided in the Imperial 'Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890.' There is a Superior Court in each province; county courts, with limited jurisdiction, in most of the provinces; all the judges in these courts being appointed by the Governor-General. Police magistrates and justices of the peace are appointed by the Provincial Governments.

In 1911, 16,625 persons were charged with indictable offences; of these 12,627 were convicted. 100,633 were summarily convicted.

Finance.

Financial accounts are under three headings—first, 'Consolidated Fund,' comprising the general sources of revenue and branches of expenditure; secondly, 'Loans' in revenue, and 'Redemption' with 'Premiums and Discounts' in expenditure; and thirdly, 'Open accounts.' The headings 'Loans' and 'Redemption' include the deposits in and withdrawals from the Post Office and Government Savings Banks, the amount on deposit forming part of the floating or unfunded debt of the country. Under the head of 'Open Accounts' are included investments, trust funds, Province accounts, and expenditure on capital account on public works.

The following relates to the Consolidated Fund for 6 years, each ending March 31:—

Years ended March 31	Net revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1907-8	19,764,301	15,769,846
1908-9	17,508,930	17,297,167
1909-10	20,8 5,537	16,389,865
1910-11	24,234,652	18,060,534
1911-12	28,005,806	20,197,827
1912-13	34,709,856	23,057,517

The following relates to the financial year ended March 31, 1913:—

Receipts	Dollars	Expenditure	Dollars
Consolidated Fund	168,689,903	Consolidated Fund	112,059,537
Loans, Savings Banks & Dominion Notes	25,396,503	Redemption, Savings Banks & Dominion Notes	53,587,570
Open Accounts	472,240,441	Open Accounts	500,679,740
Total	666,326,847 (137,104,289l.)	Total	666,326,847 (137,104,289l.)

Consolidated Fund revenue, 1912-13:—

1912-13	Dollars	1911-12	Dollars
Customs	111,764,699	Chinese Revenue	1,790,214
Excise	21,447,445	Investments (interest on)	1 430.511
Lands (Dominion & Ordinance)	3,462,626	Various	3,584,601
Public works	13,158,078		
Post office	12,051,729	Total	168,689,903 (34,709,856l.)

Detailed expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1913:—

Services	Dollars	Services	Dollars
Public Debt, including Sinking Funds	14,009,543	Dominion Lands—chargeable to Income	2,462,624
Charges of Management	483,613	Miscellaneous	2,252,046
Civil Government	5,109,459	Customs	3,150,777
Administration of Justice	1,335,243	Excise	845,686
Police, Dominion	97,951	Weights and Measures, Gas and Electric Light Inspection	224,345
Penitentiaries	704,831	Adulteration of Food	22,520
Legislation	1,379,130	Railways and Canals—chargeable to Collection of Revenue	18,766,180
Arts, Agriculture, and Statistics	2,647,878	Public Works—chargeable to Collection of Revenue	686,871
Quarantine	355,882	Public Works—chargeable to Income	13,468,505
Immigration	1,275,562	Post Office	10,882,805
Pensions	281,130	Trade and Commerce	614,509
Superannuation	436,396	Inspection of Staples	340,295
Militia — Chargeable to Income	9,114,533	Culling Timber	12,090
Railways and Canals—chargeable to Income	667,356	Naval Service	2,086,049
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions	1,952,525	Labour	68,476
Ocean and River Service	1,123,728	Total Consolidated Fund	112,059,537 (23,057,517l.)
Lighthouse and Coast Service	2,260,207		
Scientific Institutions	417,246		
Marine Hospitals	53,690		
Steamboat Inspection	54,298	Railways and Canals—Capital	21,148,582
Fisheries	921,953	Public Works—Capital	6,057,515
Subsidies to Provinces	13,211,800	Total Capital	27,206,047 (5,597,952l.)
Department of Mines	883,343		
Indians	1,818,186		
Mounted Police	783,888	Grand Total	139,265,584 (28,655,469l.)
Government of the North-west Territories	3,494		
Government of the Yukon Territory	295,394		

The gross debt March 31, 1913, amounted to 483,232,555 dollars (99,430,566l.), and the net debt to 314,301,625 dollars (64,671,116l.).

The total Government expenditure on railways in Canada up to 1912 was 105,225,797l., and on canals 27,665,654l.

Provincial Revenues and Expenditures.

Province		Revenue	Expenditure
		Dollars	Dollars
Ontario	Oct. 31, 1912	10,042,001	10,287,992
Quebec	June 30, 1912	8,070,109	8,810,128
Nova Scotia	Sept. 30 1912	1,870,056	1,832,075
New Brunswick	Oct. 31. 1912	1,417,722	1,409,049
Manitoba	Nov. 30, 1912[1]	7,046,675[3]	4,339,540
British Columbia	Mar. 31, 1912	10,492,892	8,194.808
Prince Edward Island	Dec. 31, 1912[2]	485,565	527,220
Alberta	Dec. 31, 1912	3,419,382	3,853,258
Saskatchewan	Feby. 29, 1912	3,359,866	3,294,387

1 11 Months ended Nov. 30, 1912. 2 15 Months ended Dec. 31, 1912.
3 Includes 2,193,351 dollars paid in settlement under 'The Manitoba Boundaries Extension Act,' 1912, and 100,862 dollars additional, July 1, 1912, for public buildings.

Defence.

The Militia Act of 1904 placed the Canadian land forces under a Militia Council, with the Minister of Militia and Defence as president; it further includes a civil member, four military members, and a finance member. There is also an Inspector-General whose duty it is to inspect the forces, and to report to the Minister of Militia and Defence in Council on their readiness for war.

The Canadian land forces are divided into the 'Active Militia' and the 'Reserve Militia.' The country is divided into 6 divisional areas and 3 military districts.

The active militia is raised by voluntary three-year enlistments; but it can also be compulsorily recruited, should the necessity arise, by ballot. It consists of a 'permanent force,' and of a non-permanent force composed of various corps which are classified either as 'city' or as 'rural.'

The permanent force consists of a small number of permanently embodied units, viz., 4 squadrons, 2 batteries, 1 regiment of garrison artillery, 5 companies of engineers, and a battalion of infantry. It provides personnel for the various schools of military instruction, and it furnishes the garrisons of fortresses with that permanent element which is necessary for defence, for the maintenance of works, and for the preservation of armaments.

The non-permanent part of the active militia comprises 27 regiments of mounted troops, 26 field batteries, 6 regiments of garrison artillery (including 13 heavy batteries), a corps of guides, 5 field companies of engineers, and 106 regiments (battalions) of infantry. The period for annual training for city and rural corps varies, according to arms and branches of the service, from 12 to 16 days. Rural corps perform the whole of their training in camp; city corps can be trained partly in camp and partly at their own headquarters; and a proportion of the officers are trained at the Royal Military College at Kingston.

For 1913–14, the establishment of the active militia is as follows:—

Arms and branches of the service	Permanent Force		Active Militia	
	Personnel	Horses	Personnel	Horses
Cavalry and Mounted Rifles	372	265	12,271	10,708
Horse and Field Artillery	289	267	4,218	2,859
Heavy and Garrison Artillery	793	62	2,251	478
Engineers	306	7	1,888	444
Infantry	1,044	12	48,634	674
Non-combatant Corps	716	86	4,638	2,568
Total	3,920	699	73,900	17,731

In addition to the active militia, numerous cadet corps and rifle associations are in existence.

The reserve militia remains unorganised. It comprises all male inhabitants who are British subjects, between 18 and 60 years of age, and not exempt or disqualified by law. It is divided into four classes which (except in the case of a *levée en masse*) would be called out for service in succession—first, unmarried men and widowers (without children) between 18 and 30 years of age; secondly, unmarried men and widowers (without children) between 30 and 45; thirdly, married men and widowers (with children) between 18 and 45; fourthly, all men between 45 and 60.

Schemes for a Canadian Navy have been mooted but are at present somewhat in abeyance. The old cruisers *Niobe* and *Rainbow* are used as training ships. The local force consists otherwise of a number of miscellaneous gunvessels and icebreakers, some of which are on the Great Lakes. In 1912–13 the expenditure of the naval service department was 2,086,049 dollars.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—In 1911, there were 48,375,000 acres of improved land out of 109,777,085 acres of occupied land; 35,375,000 acres (1913) were under crop. The crops most widely cultivated are wheat, oats, barley and flax. The following statistics are for 1913:—

1913	Wheat		Barley		Oats	
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels
Ontario	850,000	19,851,000	485,000	14,589,000	2,814,000	105,159,000
Quebec	58,000	1,054,000	89,000	2,263,000	1,303,000	39,025,000
Nova Scotia	13,000	267,000	5,000	134,000	101,500	3,291,000
New Brunswick	13,000	269,000	2,500	74,000	195,000	5,946,000
Manitoba	2,804,000	53,331,000	496,000	14,305,000	1,798,000	56,759,000
P. E. Island	32,000	628,000	4,000	111,000	180,000	6,143,000
British Columbia	13,000	386,000	2,500	88,000	48,500	2,692,000
Alberta	1,512,000	34,372,000	197,000	6,334,000	1,639,000	71,542,000
Saskatchewan	5,720,000	121,559,000	332,000	10,421,000	2,755,000	114,112,000
Total Canada	11,015,000	231,717,000	1,613,000	48,319,000	10,434,000	40,4669,000

1913	Potatoes		Flax		Hay and Clover	
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Tons
Ontario	152,000	18,105,000	7,000	164,000	3,312,000	3,941,000
Quebec	116,000	20,504,000	800	9,000	3,014,000	4,069,000
Nova Scotia	32,000	5,369,000	—	—	531,000	876,000
New Brunswick	48,500	10,629,000	—	—	577,000	698,000
Manitoba	26,000	5,120,000	54,000	632,000	162,000	240,000
P. E. Island	32,000	6,219,000	—	—	190,000	340,000
British Columbia	15,000	3,110,000	—	—	145,000	306,000
Alberta	26,000	4,350,000	105,000	1,155,000	176,000	275,000
Saskatchewan	31,000	5,138,000	1,386,000	15,579,000	62,000	114,000
Total Canada	473,500	78,544,000	1,552,800	17,589,000	8,169,000	10,859,000

Other products (1913) were rye, 119,000 acres, 2,300,000 bushels; peas, 218,980 acres, 3,951,000 bushels: mixed grain, 473,800 acres, 15,792,000 bushels; buckwheat, 380,700 acres, 8,372,000 bushels; beans, 46,600 acres, 800,900 bushels; sugar beets, 148,000 tons; turnips and other roots, 66,788,000 bushels; and corn for husking, 16,772,600 bushels. The live stock in Canada in 1913 comprised 2,535,800 horses, 2,648,800 milk cows, 4,183,000 other cattle, 2,141,000 sheep, and 3,071,600 swine. In 1913, there were divided among ranches in Manitoba, 818 acres, British Columbia, 413,063 acres, Alberta, 2,099,912 acres, and Saskatchewan, 1,450,077 acres: total, 3,963,870 acres (1,737 ranches). In year ended March 31, 1913, 77,608 tons of cheese, and 414 tons of butter were exported from Canada.

Forestry.—The total area of land covered by timber is officially estimated at between 300 and 400 million acres. Of this some 384 million acres are covered with commercial timber. This is distributed by provinces as follows:—

	Acres
British Columbia	100,000,000
Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and territories	100,000,000
Ontario	70,000,000
Quebec	100,000,000
New Brunswick	9,000,000
Nova Scotia	5,000,000

The forest products exported to the United Kingdom in 1912 amounted in value to $11,953,511, out of a total of $40,892,674. The total timber production of Canada in 1912 was valued at $76,540,879. The exportable surplus of the wood pulp industry was $5,094,305 in 1912, chiefly to Great Britain and the United States. The Crown forests belong to the Provincial Governments, except in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and the Railway Belt (forty miles wide) in British Columbia, where they belong to the Dominion

Fisheries.—The total value of the produce of the fisheries of Canada in 1910-11 was $29,965,433, and in 1911-12, $34,667,872. The values of the principal catches in 1911-12 were: cod, $4,201,760; salmon, $10,333,070; herring, $1,973,682; lobsters, $4,790,203; halibut, $2,278,824; sardines, $1,241,486; whitefish, $935,450. In 1911-12, according to provinces, the values were: Nova Scotia, $9,367,550; British Columbia, $13,677,125; New Brunswick, $4,886,157; Quebec, $1,868,136; Ontario, $2,205,436; Prince Edward Island, $1,196,396; Manitoba, $1,113,486; Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Yukon, $353,586.

Mining.—Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Quebec, N. and W. Ontario, Alberta, and Yukon Territory are the chief mining districts. The total value of the mineral produce was in 1912, $135,048,296; in 1913, $144,031,047. The principal metals and minerals produced in 1912 and 1913 were as follows:

Product	1912.		1913.	
	Quantity.	Value.[1]	Quantity.	Value.[1]
Metallic—		Dols.		Dols.
Copper . . . . lbs.	77,832,127	12,718,548	76,975,832	11,753,440
Gold . . . . ozs.	611,885	12,648,794	784,525	16,216,131
Pig iron . tons of 2,000 lbs.	1,014,587	14,550,999	1,128,967	16,540,012
Lead . . . . lbs.	35,763,476	1,597,554	37,662,703	1,754,705
Nickel . . . . ,,	44,841,542	13,452,463	49,676,772	14,903,032
Silver . . . . ozs.	31,955,560	19,440,165	31,750,618	18,984,012
Other metallic products . .	—	864,343	—	1,520,072
Total	—	75,272,866	—	81,671,404
Less pig iron from imported ore . . tons of 2,000 lbs.	978,232	14,100,113	1,055,459	15,543,583
Total metallic . value	—	61,172,753	—	66,127,821
Non-Metallic—				
Asbestos and asbestic tons of 2,000 lbs.	136,301	3,137,279	161,086	3,849,925
Coal . . ,,	14,512,829	36,019,044	15,115,089	36,250,311
Gypsum . ,,	578,458	1,324,620	639,698	1,477,589
Natural gas	—	2,362,700	—	3,388,314
Petroleum . . . brls.	243,336	345,050	228,080	406,439
Salt . . tons of 2,000 lbs.	95,053	459,582	100,791	491,280
Cement . . . brls.	7,132,732	9,106,556	8,658,922	11,227,284
Clay products	—	10,575,869	—	9,673,067
Lime . . . . bush.	8,475,839	1,844,849	7,671,381	1,605,812
Stone	—	4,726,171	—	5,199,204
Miscellaneous non-metallic. .	—	3,973,823	—	4,384,001
Total non-metallic . .	—	73,875,543	—	77,903,226
Grand Total	—	135,048,296	—	144,031,047

[1] The metals copper, lead, nickel, and silver, are, for statistical and comparative purposes, valued at the final average value of the refined metal. Pig-iron is valued at the furnace, non-metallic products at the mine or point of shipment, and structural material and clay products at the point of shipment.

Summary of statistics of manufactures according to the Census of 1911:—

Provinces	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Value of products
	No.	Dollars	No.	Dollars	Dollars
Canada . . .	19,218	1,247,583,609	515,203	241,008,416	1,165,975,689
Alberta . .	290	29,518,346	6,980	4,365,661	18,788,826
British Columbia .	651	123,027,521	33,312	17,240,670	65,204,235
Manitoba . .	439	47,941,540	17,325	10,912,866	53,673,609
New Brunswick . .	1,158	86,125,012	24,755	8,314,212	35,422,802
Nova Scotia . .	1,480	79,596,341	28,795	10,628,955	52,706,184
Ontario . . .	8,001	595,394,608	238,817	117,645,784	579,810,225
P. E. Island .	442	2,013,365	3,762	531,017	3,136,470
Quebec . .	6,584	326,946,925	158,207	69,432,967	350,901,656
Saskatchewan .	173	7,019,951	3,250	1,936,284	6,382,132

In 1910 there were 3,625 butter and cheese factories, and 11 factories or condensed milk and cream. Value of land, buildings and plant, 9,677,207 dollars; persons employed, 6,513; amount paid for wages, 1,872,139 dollars; the quantity of butter made, 63,860,812 lbs., value 15,744,998 dollars; cheese, 221,427,087 lbs., value 21,667,174 dollars; condensed milk, cream, &c., 21,552,780 lbs., value 1,335,689 dollars; value of all dairy products, 38,747,861 in 1910, 35,457,543 dollars in 1907, 33,257,674 in 1905, and 29,731,922 in 1900.

Commerce.

The customs tariff of Canada is protective, but there is a preferential tariff in favour of the United Kingdom and most of the colonies; the duties on direct imports from the United Kingdom and the colonies, &c., being reduced, but alcoholic liquors, liquid medicines, tobacco, and refined sugar from raw sugar produced elsewhere than in British colonies, are excluded from the reduction.

The returns of values of imports and exports are those supplied in entries at the Customs, where imports must be entered for duty at their fair market value as for home consumption in the country of purchase. Quantities are ascertained from invoices and by examination, wines are gauged and spirits tested. The country 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 Britian, 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. All export entries are delivered at the 'frontier port of exit,' and the totals thereof are credited to the respective ports where the goods pass outward from Canada.

On April 9, 1912, a trade agreement providing for preference treatment between the two parties, was signed between Canada and the West Indies, to last for 10 years and to come into operation on January 1, 1913. Canada brought the Act into force on June 2 1913.

Exports and imports, entered for home consumption in the Dominion, (4·86⅔ dollars = £1):—

Year ended March 31	Total Exports	Total Imports	Imports for Home Consumption
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1908-9	261,512,159	309,756,608	298,205,957
1909-10	301,358,529	391,852,692	375,833,016
1910-11	297,196,365	472,247,540	461,951,818
1911-12	315,317,250	559,220,936	547,382,582
1912-13	393,232,057	692,032,392	675,428,168

Commerce by countries:—

Exports, Domestic and Foreign, to	1911-12	1912-13	Imports entered for Consumption.	1911-12	1912-13
	1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.		1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.
Great Britain	151,853	177,982	United States	356,358	441,156
United States	120,535	167,110	Great Britain	116,807	138,659
W. Indies and Bermuda	4,577	4,933	Germany	11,090	14,215
Newfoundland	4,284	4,728	France	11,745	15,380
South America	4,247	3,733	China	598	753
Germany	3,815	3,402	Japan	2,515	3,504
France	2,123	2,570	West Indies [1]	5,825	6,258
Belgium	3,732	4,809	Belgium	3,683	4,020
British Africa	2,492	3,474	British East Indies	5,008	6,889
Australia & Tasmania	3,951	3,996	British Guiana	5,226	3,551
New Zealand	1,341	1,698	Switzerland	3,458	4,298

[1] Comprises British, Danish, and Dutch West Indies.

Leading imports into Canada in 1912:—

Article	Imports for Home Consumption under				Total
	General Tariff	Preferential Tariff	Treaty Rates	Free	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Wool, manufactures of	4,625,695	19,792,522	1,948	9,499	24,429,664
Iron, Steel, and manuf.	81,137,609	9,414,597	169,905	12,528,057	103,250,168
Coal and Coke	20,322,769	10,499	—	20,948,730	41,276,998
Breadstuffs	1,433,665	566,591	199,934	9,757,947	11,958,137
Cotton manuf.	7,069,039	12,211,075	2,071,423	1,255,017	22,606,554
Tea	44,628	—	—	6,661,947	6,706,575
Sugar, Molasses, &c.	5,474,286	10,334,884	—	1,105,614	16,914,784
Cotton wool or raw cotton not dyed	—	—	—	7,932,467	7,932,467
Silk, and manuf.	1,536,959	1,297,047	4,157,090	—	6,991,096
Provisions	4,684,843	924,395	141,312	—	5,750,550
Wool, raw	—	—	—	1,555,395	1,555,395
Timber, &c.	—	—	—	14,459,027	14,459,027
Animals, living	2,682,442	5,734	—	1,217,146	3,905,322
Flax, hemp, jute and manuf.	513,386	3,745,940	41,536	1,677,435	5,978,297
Spirits and wines	4,797,121	—	1,071,995	—	5,869,116
Coin and bullion	—	—	—	26,033,881	26,033,881
Glass, and manuf.	2,821,405	1,122,932	145,379	10,570	4,100,286
Paper	4,837,883	1,422,013	—	115,555	6,375,451
Oils, all kinds	3,128,255	621,346	82,694	5,055,992	8,888,287
Leather, and manuf.	5,256,403	1,122,637	7,894	—	6,386,934
Fruits and nuts	7,570,759	147,068	735,010	6,327,438	14,780,275
Furs, and manuf.	1,082,894	430,769	—	4,163,140	5,676,803
Drugs and chemicals	2,663,940	1,001,761	121,142	9,193,671	12,980,514
Indian corn for distillation	565,697	—	—	9,757,947	10,323,644
Tobacco and manufacture of	1,266,247	—	—	4,434,757	5,701,004
Books	3,224,199	962,996	92,806	—	5,827,846

Principal exports for year ended March 31, 1913:—

Articles	Value	Articles	Value
	Dollars		Dollars
Cheese	20,697,144	Codfish	4,363,271
Cattle	2,237,135	Salmon	4,027,977
Sheep	81,253	Lobsters	3,677,829
Eggs	35,519	Coal	5,555,099
Bacon	5,350,845	Gold-bearing quartz	11,226,573
Butter	226,578	Copper in ore, &c.	9,911,542
Wood pulp	5,509,544	Silver ,, ,,	20,202,559
Wood, mfs. of	44,161,915	Leather, mfs. of	1,423,583
Wheat	88,608,730	Furs	5,166,139
Wheat flour	19,970,689	Hides and skins	7,196,250
Pease	209,572	Iron and mfs. of	1,918,159
Fruits	4,679,183	Agricultural Implements	6,365,824
Oats	5,067,950	Foreign produce	37,477,457
Hay	3,950,058		

In 1912-13 sixty-seven per cent. of the revenue of Canada was derived from Customs duties.

Progress of the leading classes of exports, in thousands of dollars:—

—	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
Produce of the Mines	39,168	37,256	40,083	42,784	41,319	57,432
,, ,, Fisheries	13,867	13,320	15,663	15,676	16,705	16,337
,, ,, Forest	8,192	7,196	8,937	9,208	8,451	9,760
Animals & their produce	55,101	51,350	53,927	52,244	48,211	44,785
Agricultural produce	66,070	71,997	90,434	82,601	107,143	150,146
Manufactures	64,495	61,430	70,079	71,518	68,283	77,198
Miscellaneous	68	55	125	286	112	97

The share of the leading ports in the trade (imports and exports) for year ended March 31, 1913 (provisional), in dollars:—

—	Montreal	Toronto	Halifax	Quebec	St. John, N.B.	Ottawa	Vancouver
Imports	155,909,428	121,099,797	12,404,055	14,778,587	9,878,026	10,479,417	14,361,962
Exports [1]	85,080,238	57,683	15,173,250	8,592,177	25,594,721	24,423	11,077,421

[1] All export entries are delivered at the 'frontier port of exit' and the totals thereof are credited to the respective ports where the goods pass outwards from Canada.

Value of exports of Canadian and other produce, including bullion and specie, to, and imports for consumption from, Great Britain (Canadian returns):—

	Exports.	Imports.
	£	£
1908-09	27,492,105	14,529,272
1909-10	30,758,122	19,599,783
1910-11	28,153,940	22,598,051
1911-12	31,214,313	24,030,488
1912-13	36,585,189	28,502,216

Chief exports of domestic produce from Canada to Great Britain :—

Articles	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
	£	£	£	£
Wheat	10,130,600	8,667,114	12,061,416	15,427,604
Wheat Flour	1,825,900	1,637,967	2,000,612	2,560,181
Wood	2,267,900	2,393,026	2,250,977	2,078,905
Cheese	4,415,700	4,11[illegible],508	4,261,796	4,217,529
Cattle	2,051,400	1,588,428	687,301	188,056
Fish and fish products	1,055,800	887,178	1,054,920	812,031
Apples, green or ripe	360,200	319,672	961,639	782,915
Bacon and Hams	1,405,300	1,701,679	1,607,696	1,158,386
Furs, dressed and undressed	312,500	487,626	355,099	541,360
Leather, &c.	238,800	344,883	354,935	236,876
Butter	120,700	80,324	363,733	35

The following figures are from the British Board of Trade Returns :—

—	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (consignments) into U.K. from Canada	25,222,963	25,634,886	24,593,945	26,880,830	30,494,932
Exports to Canada :					
British produce	15,688,105	19,645,155	19,715,058	23,531,311	23,724,312
Foreign and Colonial produce	2,386,662	2,969,817	3,010,523	3,788,689	3,511,043

The chief imports (consignments) into Great Britain from Canada in five years were :—

Articles	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat	6,484,399	7,604,262	7,059,659	5,840,325	8,844,953
Wheatmeal and flour	817,764	1,188,454	1,565,236	1,769,881	2,216,077
Maize	44,851	34,771	219,526	423,981	17,773
Wood & timber	3,236,431	3,378,858	3,565,559	3,086,619	3,463,007
Cheese	4,459,798	4,518,539	4,424,806	4,590,515	4,347,832
Cattle	2,051,372	1,922,082	1,442,781	796,239	144,298
Apples, raw	838,283	960,156	651,291	804,561	847,583
Bacon	1,827,636	1,364,357	1,449,637	1,793,946	1,175,527
Fish of all kinds	899,628	758,341	1,118,644	948,791	1,003,144

The chief exports of British produce and manufactures to Canada were :—

Articles	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	£	£	£	£	£
Iron & steel, & manufactures thereof	1,427,848	1,898,086	2,493,717	2,165,831	2,065,482
Woollens	2,196,930	3,078,792	3,940,703	3,744,244	4,263,768
Cottons	1,621,977	2,126,714	2,724,128	2,411,320	2,659,192
Apparel	295,720	354,507	568,940	579,800	844,096

Shipping and Navigation.

The registered shipping on December 31, 1912, including vessels for inland navigation, consisted of 4,713 sailing vessels and 3,667 steamers ; total net tonnage, 836,278 tons. The sea-going and coasting vessels that entered and cleared during the year 1912 were as follows :—

Vessels.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Sea-going :				
Canadian	5,800	2,263,071	5,666	2,355,092
British	3,534	7,179,705	3,232	6,163,224
Foreign	7,808	3,325,415	7,326	3,303,098
Total	16,642	12,768,191	16,224	11,821,414
Coasting :				
British and Canadian	90,407	33,756,336	84,314	30,051,735
Foreign	775	1,219,340	807	1,240,251
Total	91,182	34,975,676	85,121	31,291,986

In 1912 the vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports on inland waters between Canada and the United States were : Canadian, 16,983 of 13,451,820 tons ; United States, 30,265 of 14,931,702 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 1912, 101,866,829 dollars had been spent on canals for construction and enlargement alone. In 1912, 39,156 vessels, of 34,873,525 tons, passed through the Canadian canals, carrying 292,267 passengers and 47,587,245 tons of freight, chiefly grain, timber, iron ore, and coal. On January 11, 1909, was signed at Washington a treaty between the United Kingdom and the United States relating to the use of the boundary waters between Canada and the United States. The treaty provides for the establishment and maintenance of an international joint commission, consisting of three representatives appointed by H.M. the King on the recommendation of the Governor in Council of the Dominion of Canada, and three appointed by the President of the United States. This commission, subject to the conditions of the treaty, has jurisdiction in all cases involving the use or obstruction or diversion of the boundary waters. Precedence is given by the treaty to uses of the waters in the following order, viz., (1) for domestic and sanitary purposes, (2) for navigation, (3) for power and irrigation.

Total length of railways, June 1913, 29,304 miles, an increase of 2,576 miles over 1912, all of the 4 ft. 8½ inch gauge. The railway mileage was distributed as follows :—Ontario, 9,000 miles ; Quebec, 3,986 miles : Manitoba, 3,993 miles ; Saskatchewan, 4,651 miles ; Alberta, 2,212 miles ; British Columbia, 1,951 miles ; New Brunswick, 1,545 miles ; Nova Scotia, 1,360 miles ; Prince Edward Island, 279 miles ; and Yukon, 102 miles. 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 are brought within 18 days of one another. There is a monthly steam service between Australia and British Columbia, for which the Dominion Government gives 37,091*l.* a year ; the Australian 26,626*l.* a year, and Fiji 2,282*l.*

The traffic on Canadian steam railways in two years was :—

Yrs. ended June 30.	Miles	Passengers No.	Freight Tons of 2000 lbs.	Receipts	Working Expenses	Net profits	Capital paid up
				£	£	£	£
1912	26,727	41,124,181	89,444,331	45,144,805	31,013,691	14,131,113	326,941,877
1913	29,304	46,230,765	106,992,710	52,766,667	37,413,514	15,353,153	345,000,000

In 1912, of the capital, $154,075,235 represented Federal Government aid (exclusive of the cost of Government Railways, $103,482,595) and $53,996,839 from Provincial Governments and Municipalities. The latter amount does not include cost of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway ($17,665,500). The expenditure by Dominion Government on National Transcontinental Railway up to March 31, 1912, was $116,533,769.

Electric railways in 1912, 54, mileage 1,308 ; passengers during the year, 488,865,682 ; paid up capital, $122,841,946.

On March 31, 1912, there were 13,859 post offices. Letters sent during the year, 566,140,000 ; postcards, 54,727,000; registered letters, 13,021,000 ; free letters, 18,215,000 ; closed parcels, 197,032, and second, third and fourth class matter, 103,319,000. Gross revenue, $13,771,502, net revenue, $10,482,255, expenditure, $9,172,035. There is now a uniform rate of postage of two cents in the Dominion, also between Canada and the United States, the United Kingdom, and all other parts of the British Empire. Money order offices on March 31, 1912, 3,673 ; orders issued (1911-12), 5,777,757, value $84,065,891. The Ocean Mail subsidies paid by the Government amounted to $1,904,513 in 1912.

There were 43,480 miles (8,639 being Government) of telegraph lines in Canada in 1912 and 182,541 miles of wire (exclusive of Government lines), with 3,973 offices. There were in 1912 889,572 miles of telephone wire, of which 636,962 miles were urban and 252,610 rural, and 370,884 telephones. The earnings of telephone companies in Canada in 1912 amounted to $12,273,627, and the operating expenses to $9,094,689.

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. The Dominion Government by statute must always hold as security for the redemption of Dominion notes issued and outstanding up to and including thirty million dollars, an amount in gold or in gold and guaranteed securities of Canada equal to not less than 25 per cent. of the amount of such notes, the gold held to be not less than 15 per cent. of the amount. To secure the issue of notes in excess of thirty millions it must hold a dollar in gold for each dollar of notes. On January 1, 1913, there were 25 incorporated banks making returns to the Government, with about 2,800 branches. The following are some particulars of the banks :—

Calendar Year	Average Capital Paid up	Average Notes in Circulation	Average Total on Deposit	Average Liabilities[1]	Average Assets	Percentage of Liabilities to Assets.
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
1908	96,147,526	71,401,697	658,367,015	762,077,184	941,290,619	80·96
1909	97,329,333	73,943,119	783,298,880	882,598,547	1,067,007,534	82·71
1910	98,787,929	82,120,303	909,964,839	1,019,177,601	1,211,452,351	84·13
1911	103,009,256	89,982,223	980,433,788	1,097,661,393	1,303,311,260	84·23
1912	112,730,943	100,146,541	1,102,910,383	1,240,124,354	1,470,065,478	84·36

[1] Excluding capital and reserves.

In addition to the capital, there was in 1912 the sum of 102,090,476 dollars of reserve funds belonging to the banks.

The clearing house transactions for 1912 amounted to 9,010,137,316 dollars, against 7,346,381,861 dollars in 1911. Of the transactions of 1912, Montreal had 31·58 per cent., Toronto 24·08 per cent., Winnipeg, 17·07 per cent., and Vancouver 7·16 per cent.

Government post-office savings-banks have been in operation in Canada since 1868 ; there are also Government savings-banks, under the Finance Department, in the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, and British Columbia. In 1913 the post-office savings-banks had 146,034 depositors and 42,728,942 dollars on deposit. The Government savings banks had 34,762 depositors and 14,511,542 dollars on deposit. Statement of transactions of the post-office and Government savings-banks in dollars :—

Year ended March 31.	Balances, April 1	Cash Deposited (Incl. interest)	Withdrawals	Balances, March 31
1909-10	59,938,920	12,642,761	14,317,452	58,264,229
1910-11	58,264,229	13,980,279	14,150,177	58,094,331
1911-12	58,094,331	15,352,152	15,450,986	58,219,328
1912-13	58,219,328	15,538,372	16,617,216	57,140,484

The deposits in special savings-banks amounted in 1912 to 39,526,755 dollars, and in 1913 to 40,133,551 dollars.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Dollar* of 100 cents. The value of the money of the United Kingdom is fixed by law as follows :—The sovereign, 4·86⅔ dollars ; the crown piece, 1·2 dollars ; and other silver coins at proportionate values. Notes are issued by the Government for 5, 4, 2, and 1 dollar, and 25 cents ; no bank is allowed to issue notes for a less sum than 5 dollars.

The Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint was established in pursuance of The Ottawa Mint Act, 1901, under which an annual sum not exceeding 75,000 dollars is payable to the Imperial Treasury for the purpose of defraying the salaries of officials and other expenses of the Mint, the fees and all sums received being retained by Canada. The Mint issues gold, silver and copper coins for circulation in Canada, and sovereigns and half-sovereigns coined will be legal tender in every country under the British flag.

Gold, silver, and bronze coin struck and issued by the Ottawa Mint duri the calendar years 1911 and 1912 :—

—	1911		1912	
	Struck	Issued	Struck	Issued
Gold (sovereigns)	256,946 or $1,250,470.53	256,395 or $1,247,789.00	—	$2,501.47
	$	$	$	$
Gold—Canadian $5's	—	—	706,950.00	1,477,490.00
,, ,, $10's	—	—	770,000.00	
Silver	985,678.50	1,391,000.00	1,383,832 95	1,892,000 00
Bronze	46,599.47	54,480.00	51,095.99	50.000.00

The legal weights and measures are the Imperial yard, pound avoirdupois, gallon, and bushel ; but the hundredweight is declared to be 100 pounds and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, as in the United States.

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CANADIAN PROVINCES.

Alberta.

Constitution and Government.—The Constitution of Alberta is contained in the British North America Act of 1867, and its several amending Acts; also in the Alberta Act of 1905, passed by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, creating the province. In the British North America Act, provision was made for the admission of the new provinces from time to time, including the then North-West Territories, of which the present province of Alberta formed a large portion. Upon the granting of autonomy to the North-West Territories, Alberta and Saskatchewan were erected into provinces, and all the provisions of the British North America Act, except those with respect to schools, lands, and the public domain, were made to apply to Alberta as they apply to the older provinces of Canada.

The executive is vested nominally in the Lieutenant-Governor, who is appointed by the federal government, but actually in the Executive Council, or the Cabinet of the Legislature. Legislative power is vested in the Assembly in the name of the king. All bills passed by the Legislative Assembly are annually transmitted to Ottawa to receive the approval of the federal government.

Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected by the direct vote of the people. Voters' qualifications are as follows: Every male person who is a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years, and has resided in Alberta for at least twelve months and in the electoral division three months immediately preceding the date of the election.

There are 56 members in the Legislature—37 Liberals, and 19 Conservatives.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea.

The members of the Ministry are as follows:—

Premier, President of the Council, and Minister of Railways and Telephones.—Hon. A. L. Sifton.
Attorney-General.—Hon. C. W. Cross.
Provincial-Treasurer.—Hon. C. R. Mitchell.
Minister of Public Works.—Hon. Charles Stewart.
Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. Duncan Marshall.
Minister of Education.—Hon. J. R. Boyle.
Minister of Municipalities.—Hon. Wilfrid Gariepy.
Provincial Secretary.—Hon. A. J. McLean.
Agent-General in London.—John A. Reid, 1, Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.

Local Government.—In 1912 the law respecting towns and rural municipalities was revised and brought up to date, in harmony with the conditions and development and growth prevailing in the province at the present time. Rural municipalities comprise an area of 18 miles square, and are laid out on a uniform plan conformable as far as possible to the Dominion Land Survey system. Each municipality is a body corporate and governed by a council of five elected by a general vote of the resident electors. The chief executive officer is called a Reeve. All towns are incorporated under the Towns' Act of 1912 except those incorporated by special acts. The town council consists of a Mayor and six councillors elected by those whose names appear on the last revised assessment roll. Persons qualified to vote are, persons male or female of the full age of 21 years who are assessed for $200·00 or upwards. The cities of Alberta carry on their municipal government by the authority of special charters granted by the Legislature.

Area and Population.—The area of the province is 255,285 square miles, 252,925 sq. miles being land area and 2,360 sq. miles water area. The population in 1911 was 374,633; in 1906, 184,412, and in 1901, 73,022 In 1911 the rural population numbered 232,726 (52,399 in 1901), and the urban 141,937 (20,623 in 1901). Population of the principal cities, (1914):—Calgary, 85,000; Edmonton, 72,000; Lethbridge, 12,000; Medicine Hat, 16,000; Wetaskiwin, 4,500.

The vital statistics for 3 years have been as follows:—

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of births
1910	8,231	3,086	3,526	4,705
1911	8,313	3,630	3,618	4,695
1912	10,284	4,410	5,515	4,769

Instruction.—In the school system all grades, both primary and secondary, are included under the term of public school. The same board of trustees control the schools from the kindergarten to entrance to the university. All schools are supported by taxes levied by the local board, supplemented by Government grants. The grants are distributed to encourage the highest grade of teachers, regularity of attendance of pupils and general proficiency based on the report of Government inspectors. All schools are provided with a small library. Two Normal schools, at Calgary and Camrose, are established for the training of teachers. The University of Alberta, organised in 1907, has (1914) 450 students. In 1912 there were 2,029 schools, with 71,044 pupils, and 2,041,474 dollars were spent on school buildings and grounds.

Justice and Crime.—Judicial power of the province is vested in the Court of Superior Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, the Supreme Court of Alberta consisting of a Chief Justice and four puisne judges appointed by the Dominion Government holding office for life unless impeached by Parliament; and Minor Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction such as a Police Magistrate Court and a District Court. The district courts have full jurisdiction over all matters up to $600.00.

District courts have power to grant probate of wills and are courts of record for a trial without a jury of any person charged with a criminal offence provided such person consents. The system of procedure in civil and criminal cases conforms as nearly as possible to the English system.

Finance.—The revenue of the province is derived from the following sources:—(1) Dominion subsidies; (2) Sale of school lands; and (3) Provincial sources, which consist of taxes on the assessed mileage of railways; corporation taxes on fire, life, accident, loan and land companies; and the fees regularly charged for departmental services.

—	1909	1910	1911	1912
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue	2,605,601	2,441,531	3,309,156	4,100,114
Expenditure	3,723,469	4,002,398	3,437,088	3,989,697

The public debt of the province (1912) amounted to £2,911,000.

Production and Industry.—Alberta is pre-eminently an agricultural province. Though there are unquestionably valuable assets in her mines of coal and asphalt, the future depends upon the growth of agriculture in the important branches of grain, livestock, and dairying. The area of arable land is placed at 100,000,000 acres. Less than 3 per cent. of this is under cultivation at the present time. Total acreage under crops, 1912, 2,391,752 acres; total grain yield 64,465,058 bushels.

The acreage and yield of leading grains in Alberta for 1913 is as follows:—Spring Wheat 1,310,000 acres, and 30,130,000 bushels; Fall Wheat 202,000 acres and 4,242,000 bushels; Oats 1,639,000 acres and 71,542,000 bushels; Barley 197,000 acres and 6,334,000 bushels; Flax 105,000 acres and 1,155,000 bushels; Rye and Speltz 16,000 acres and 398,000 bushels.

Alberta was the greatest ranching country in America from 1880–1900, but the farmer has driven out the rancher and the days of the big herds are past. Horse raising is very profitable owing to the great numbers required by new settlers for farm work and city drays. Good horses will sell from $200 to $400, for such purposes. In 1913 there were in Alberta, 484,809 horses, 168,376 milk cows, 610,917 other horned cattle, 350,692 pigs and 178,015 sheep.

The establishment of packing houses at Edmonton and Calgary has given a great stimulus to the hog industry. Mixed farming combining dairying and hog raising is becoming general. The butter output was about 3,050,000 lbs. in 1912. The output of cheese is about 250,000 lbs.

A coal survey of Alberta by the Geological Survey of Canada places the coal area at 16,588 square miles containing 90,000 million tons. The output in 1912 was 3,812,851 tons, of which lignite coal was 1,341,389 tons; bituminous coal, 1,926,371 tons; anthracite coal, 178,589 tons; and the coke produced, 105,684 tons. Natural gas is found at Medicine Hat and Bow Island in inexhaustible quantities, and a considerable quantity at Tofield and Vegreville. Total value of minerals (1912), 12,110,960 dollars.

Alberta has 9,932 square miles of forest reserves. The northern portion of the province contains belts of forests along the rivers and lakes, consisting of spruce, pine, cottonwood, and poplar serviceable for merchantable timber.

The lakes of the province abound in several species of fish, but the industry is not developed to any great extent. The number of men engaged in 1912 was 320; the number of boats 214; catch of fish was 21,479 cwts.; value, 102,328 dollars.

Manufacturing has just begun in the province. Flour mills, oat-meal mills, pork and beef packing houses have been established within the last few years. Brewing and malting are carried on at Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge.

Commerce and Communication.—The principal exports of the province consist of grain, fat cattle, butter and coal. Hams and bacon to the value of 500,000 dollars are imported annually, and 20,000 carcases of Australian mutton. Total value of exports (1912), 52,685 dollars; of imports, 13,878,838 dollars; of imports entered for consumption, 13,721,754 dollars; of duty collected, 3,117,067 dollars.

Length of railway lines 3,055 miles at end of 1912; 3,081 miles are under government guarantee of interest on bonds. New lines to the length of 1,800 miles are being constructed. In 1912 there were 25,006 miles of telephone wire, 24,941 miles urban and 65 rural.

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See also under Canada.

British Columbia.

Constitution and Government.—Previous to 1858 British Columbia, then known as New Caledonia, formed a portion of the Hudson's Bay Company's concession, but in that year it was constituted a Crown Colony, owing to the large immigration consequent on the discovery of gold. Vancouver Island was leased to the Hudson's Bay Company in 1843, and was made a Crown Colony in 1849. In 1866 the Colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island were united, and on July 20th, 1871, British Columbia entered the Canadian Confederation, and is represented by three members in the Senate, and seven in the House of Commons of Canada.

The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly of 42 members on the system of executive administration known as a "responsible government." The Assembly is elected for four years, every male adult (British subjects) having resided six months in the Province, duly registered, being entitled to vote.

State of parties in Legislature at General Election of 1912:—Conservatives, 40; Socialists, 2.

Lieutenant-Governor.—His Honour Thomas W. Paterson.

The members of the Ministry are as follows:—

Premier and Minister of Mines.—Hon. Sir Richard McBride, K.C.M.G., K.C.

Minister of Finance and Agriculture.—Hon. Price Ellison.

Attorney-General.—Hon. William J. Bowser, K.C.

Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education.—Hon. Henry E. Young, M.D., LL.D.

Minister of Lands.—Hon. W. R. Ross, K.C.

Minister of Public Works.—Hon. Thomas W. Taylor.

President of the Council.—

Agent-General in London.—J. H. Turner, Esq., Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Area and Population.—British Columbia, Canada's Maritime Province on the Pacific Ocean, is the largest in the Dominion, its area, according to the census of 1911, being 355,855 square miles, of which 353,146 square miles are land area, and 2,439 sq. miles water area. It is a great irregular quadrangle about 700 miles from north to south, with an average width of about 400 miles, lying between latitudes 49 degrees and 60 degrees north. It is bounded on the south by the Straits of Juan de Fuca and the States of Washington, Idaho and Montana, on the west by the Pacific Ocean and Southern Alaska, on the north by Yukon and Mackenzie Territories, and on the east by the Province of Alberta. From the 49th degree north to the 54th degree the eastern boundary follows the axis of the Rocky Mountains, and thence north, the 120th meridian.

The last census (1911) places the population at 392,480; in 1901 the population was 178,657. In 1913 it was estimated at 502,000.

Some of the principal cities and towns are: Victoria (the capital), population, (1913), 67,000; Vancouver, 200,000; New Westminster, 20,000; Nanaimo, 8,168; Nelson, 7,000; Prince Rupert, 4,184.

The movement of the population for four years was as follows:—

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of births
1909	4,264	3,448	2,784	1,480
1910	5,005	3,280	3,221	1,784
1911	5,841	4,509	3,660	2,181
1912	8,008	5,235	4,313	3,695

Instruction.—A complete system of free and non-sectarian education was established by Act in 1872. The central control is vested in the Council of Public Instruction, composed of the members of the Executive Council. The Minister of Education directs the general management of the schools through the Superintendent of Education.

There are at present 30 high schools in the Province. The number of schools in 1912-13 was 646, under 1,597 teachers, with an enrolment of 57,608 pupils. The Legislature has set aside two million acres of land as an endowment for a Provincial university, a site for which has been chosen in Vancouver. Total expenditure on education (1912-13), 4,658,894 dollars; (1911), 2,641,522 dollars.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure and debt for five years were as follows:—

	Revenue Dollars	Expenditure Dollars	Debt (Net) Dollars
1910	8,874,741	6,649,994	801,644
1911	10,492,892	8,414,825	1,497,694
1912	10,745,708	11,368,767	1,054,378
1913	12,510,215	15,626,805	1,846,228
1914[1]	10,000,000	13,750,000	—

[1] Estimates.

Production and Industry.—British Columbia produced in 1913 minerals to the value of 30,158,793 dollars; lumber to the value of 32,500,000 dollars; fish to the value of 14,455,488 dollars; agricultural produce valued at 22,269,768 dollars; and manufactures of the value of 45,000,000 dollars; making a total of 144,384,049 dollars. The acreage and production of certain crops in 1913 were: wheat, 13,000 acres, 386,000 bushels; oats, 48,500 acres, 2,692,000 bushels; barley, 2,500 acres, 88,000 bushels; potatoes, 15,000 acres, 3,110,000 bushels. Number of live stock in 1913: milch cows, 35,599; sheep, 45,000; pigs, 34,541; horses, 60,518.

British Columbia's coal measures are estimated to contain 40 billion tons of bituminous coal and 61 billion tons of anthracite coal; it possesses the greatest compact area of merchantable timber in North America; the importance of the fisheries, apart from salmon fishing, is only beginning to be realised; there are immense deposits of magnetite and hematite iron of the finest quality which still remain undeveloped; the area of agricultural and fruit lands is estimated at 60,000,000 acres, and less than one tenth of the available land is settled upon, much less cultivated; the Province has millions of acres of pulpwood as yet unexploited; petroleum deposits, but recently discovered, are among the most extensive in the world, and most of the territory is unexplored and its potential value unknown.

British Columbia is the second Province of the Dominion in the value of its mineral production. Value of mineral output in 1912 and 1913:—

Minerals		Quantity		Value	
		1912	1913	1912	1913
				Dollars	Dollars
Gold, placer		—	—	555,500	530,000
Gold, lode	ounces	257,496	267,000	5,322,442	5,518,890
Silver	do.	3,132,108	3,350,000	1,810,045	1,909,500
Lead	pounds	44,871,454	47,000,000	1,805,627	1,861,200
Copper	do.	51,456,537	47,500,000	8,408,513	7,267,500
Zinc	do.	5,358,280	6,120,000	316,139	296,208
Coal	long tons	2,628,804	2,135,980	9,200,814	7,475,930
Coke	do.	264,333	285,000	1,585,998	1,710,000
Miscellaneous products		—	—	3,435,722	3,400,000
Total		—	—	32,440,800	29,969,832

Recent investigators place the area of British Columbia's merchantable forests at 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 acres, but according to the report of the British Columbia forestry commission, the Province exclusive of the Dominion Railway belt has only about 15,000,000 acres, representing 192,050,000,000 feet board measure. It is estimated that there are about 50,000,000,000 feet board measure under the control of the Dominion in the railway belt.

Commerce.—The trade of the Province is developing rapidly; in 1912-13 imports amounted to 66,596,479 dollars, and the exports 27,087,369 dol

Exports consist of minerals (chiefly gold, silver, copper and coal), sea products, (chiefly salmon, halibut, herrings, whale products and oil), lumber, furs, skins, etc. A large inter-provincial trade is rapidly developing, the fruit grown in British Columbia being largely shipped to the Prairie Provinces, where it finds a good market.

Communications and Shipping.—The Canadian Pacific is at present the principal railway in the Province. It has two main lines, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, and several branches connecting with United States railway systems, also steamboat connections on the inland lakes, besides its large fleet of ocean-going and coasting steamers. The railway mileage of the Province is (1912) 2,250 miles, with an additional 2,304 miles in course of construction.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is building its main line eastward from Prince Rupert, near the mouth of the Skeena River, and have trains operating as far as Rose Lake, about 300 miles east of Prince Rupert; and westward from Tête Jaune Cache. The line is open now as far as Fort George. The Canadian Northern Pacific is under contract to build six hundred miles of railway from Tête Jaune Cache to Barkley Sound on the west coast of Vancouver Island within four years from June 1910.

In 1912 there were 84,429 miles of telephone wire, 79,538 urban and 4,891 rural.

The number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at British Columbia ports in 1913 was as follows:—Entered, 34,972 vessels, of 16,697,568 tons, and cleared 35,327 vessels, of 16,416,951 tons.

Books of Reference.

The Official Reports of the various Departments.
British Columbia Year Book. Victoria, British Columbia. Annual.
Brown (A. G.), British Columbia. Its history, people, commerce, industries and resources. London, 1912.
Gosnell (R. E.), Year Book of British Columbia. London.
Thornhill (J. B.), British Columbia in the Making, 1913. London, 1913.
See also under Canada.

Manitoba.

Constitution and Government.—Manitoba was known as the Red River Settlement before its entry into the Dominion in 1870. The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 42 members elected for five years.

Lieutenant-Governor.—His Honour Sir Douglas C. Cameron, K.C.M.G.

The Members of the Ministry are as follows:—

Premier, Commissioner of Railways and Commissioner of Provincial Lands.—Hon. Sir R. P. Roblin, K.C.M.G.
Provincial Secretary.—Hon. Joseph Bernier.
Minister of Education.—Hon. G. R. Coldwell.
Minister of Public Works.—Hon. W. H. Montague.
Attorney-General.—Hon. Jas. H. Howden.
Provincial Treasurer—Hon. Hugh Armstrong.
Minister of Agriculture.— Hon. Geo. Lawrence.

Area and Population.—The area of the Province is 251,832 square miles, of which 231,926 sq. miles are land area and 19,906 sq. miles water area. In 1912 its boundaries were extended to the shores of Hudson's Bay.

(See map STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1912). The population in 1911 was 455,614 (250,056 males and 205,558 females), which is 6·18 per square mile. In 1901 the population was 255,211, thus showing an increase by 1911 of 78·52 per cent. The rural population in 1911 was 255,249 (184,738 in 1901). The number of houses in 1911 was 84,511 (49,784 in 1901); the number of families in 1911 was 89,861, (51,056 in 1901). Population of the principal cities (1911):—Winnipeg (capital) 136,035; Brandon 13,839; Portage la Prairie, 5,892; St. Boniface, 7,483.

Instruction.—Education is locally controlled, as in all the provinces, and is supported by local taxation and Government grants. Winnipeg has an Agricultural College (opened 1906) with 398 students in 1913. The University of Manitoba, founded in 1877 in Winnipeg, has 500 students. There are 2,868 teachers and 80,848 pupils in the public schools.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for two years:—

	Revenue Dollars	Expenditure Dollars	Surplus Dollars
1911	4,454,190	4,002,826	451,364
1912	7,046,675	4,339,540	412,916

For 1912 the revenue included the Dominion Government settlement of 2,294,219 dollars on a net revenue of 4,752,456 dollars.

The assessed value of all property in 1911 was 357,832,111 dollars.

Production and Industry.—Manitoba is essentially fitted for agriculture, more particularly for grain production. In 1913, 3,141,218 acres produced 62,755,455 bushels of wheat; 1,939,723 acres produced 81,410,174 bushels of oats; 1,153,834 acres produced 33,014,693 bushels of barley; flax, 1,301,278 bushels from 115,054 acres; rye, 208,322 bushels from 10,936 acres. Potatoes in 1913, 9,977,263 bushels from 55,743 acres. There were 300,753 horses in the Province in 1913, 52,142 sheep, 248,254 pigs, and 456,936 cattle.

Total value of minerals, 1912, 2,314,922 dollars; of fisheries, 1,113,486 dollars.

Total value of dairy produce, 1913, 3,416,249 dollars (butter, 2,104,368 dollars; cheese, 52,064; milk, 978,600; sweet cream, 281,216).

According to the 1911 Census there were 439 industrial establishments in Manitoba with a capital of 47,941,540 dollars, employing 17,325 wage-earners and producing commodities to the value of 53,673,609 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—Exports in 1912, 3,302,815 dollars; imports, 44,223,896 dollars; imports entered for consumption, 42,459,529 dollars; duties collected, 8,781,844 dollars. In the year ending 30th June 1912, the Province had 3,520 miles of railway as compared with 3,074 miles in 1907. In 1912 there were 127,579 miles of telephone wire, 83,417 urban, and 44,162 rural.

Books of Reference.

Reports of the various Government Departments.
Bulletin VIII., Fifth Census of Canada (Agriculture of Manitoba).
Boam (H. J.), and *Brown* (A. G.), The Prairie Provinces of Canada. London, 1914.
Bryce (G.), Manitoba: its Infancy, Growth, and Present Position. London, 1882.
See also under Canada.

New Brunswick.

Constitution and Government.—New Brunswick was settled as early as 1761. In 1784 it was separated from Nova Scotia. The Government is at present vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members elected for four years. Last election June 1912:—Conservatives 46, Liberals 2.

Lieutenant-Governor.—His Honour Josiah Wood.

The members of the Ministry are as follows:—
Premier and Surveyor-General.—Hon. James K. Flemming.
Minister of Public Works.—Hon. John Morissey.
Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. James A. Murray.
Provincial Secretary and Treasurer.—Hon. David V. Landry.
Without Portfolio.—Hon. John E. Wilson.
Attorney-General.—Hon. George J. Clarke.

Area and Population.—The area of the Province is 27,985 square miles, of which 27,911 square miles are land area, and 74 square miles water area. The population in 1911 numbered 351,889 (179,867 males and 172,022 females), which is 12·61 per square mile. In 1901 the population was 331,120 showing an increase by 1911 of 6·27 per cent. The rural population in 1911 was 252,342 (253,835 in 1901); the number of houses in 1911, 60,930 (58,226 in 1901); the number of families in 1911, 67,093 (62,695 in 1901). Population of the principal cities (1911):—St. John, 42,511; Moncton, 11,345; Fredericton (capital), 7,208.

Instruction.—Education is free and undenominationa.. The University of New Brunswick, at Fredericton, founded in 1800, has 200 students. There are (1913) 69,663 pupils and 2,003 teachers in the 1,897 public schools (grammar and normal schools excluded).

Finance.—The revenue in 1913 was 1,459,122 dollars; expenditure 1,446,963 dollars, thus leaving a surplus of 12,159 dollars.

Production and Industry.—New Brunswick is productive in mining, agriculture and manufacture alike. In 1913 the acreage of wheat was 13,000 and the yield, 269,000 bushels; oats, 195,000 acres, 5,946,000 bushels; barley, 2,500 acres, 74,000 bushels; buckwheat, 64,000 acres, 1,782,000 bushels; potatoes, 43,500 acres, 10,629,000 bushels. The number of milch cows in the Province (1913) was 106,904; of horses, 65,103; of sheep, 135,115; of pigs, 77,014.

The total value of fisheries (1912) was 4,886,157 dollars.

The Government owns over 10,000 square miles of forests. Spruce is the principal wood.

The Province is particularly rich in minerals. Iron, gypsum, coal, building stone, copper, manganese, all abound. Total value of minerals (1912), 806,584 dollars.

In 1911 there were 1,158 industrial establishments, with a capital of 36,125,012 dollars, employing 24,755 wage-earners and producing commodities to the value of 35,422,302 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—The exports of the Province in 1912 amounted to 28,979,547 dollars; the imports to 11,953,742 dollars; the imports entered for consumption, 11,899,140 dollars; and the duty collected, 1,842,037 dollars.

The Province had 1,545 miles of railway in 1912, as compared with 1,503 miles in 1907. In 1912 there were 22,118 miles of telephone wire, 14,459 urban, and 7,659 rural.

Books of Reference.

Reports of various Government Departments.
Bulletin V. Fifth Census of Canada (Agriculture).
See also under Canada.

Nova Scotia.

Constitution and Government.—The first settlement was made by the French at the end of the sixteenth century, and the province was called Acadia until finally ceded to the British by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The Constitution of the Dominion of Canada and of each separate Province thereof is contained in the "British North America Act," commonly called the "Act of Confederation." This Act passed the Imperial Parliament in 1867 and came into force on July 1st of that year. Under this Act the Legislature of Nova Scotia, along with that of each of the other Provinces, may exclusively make laws in relation to local matters; and more especially in regard to direct taxation within the Province in order to raise a revenue for provincial purposes, and the administration of justice in the Province, including the constitution, maintenance and organisation of provincial courts both of civil and of criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure of civil matters in those courts.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia consists of a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed and paid by the Federal Government and holding office for five years; a Legislative Council appointed by the Crown, and holding office for life; and a House of Assembly, chosen by popular vote every five years. The Legislative Council consists of 21 members; the House of Assembly of 38. The members of both Houses receive a sessional indemnity of $700.

The franchise is granted to persons assessed on real property valued at $150 or on personal or personal and real property together valued at $300; tenants yearly of similar property; sons of foregoing persons or of widows in possession of enough property to qualify as stated above and actually residing on such property; persons having an annual income of $250.

House of Assembly (1913), state of parties :—Liberals, 25; Conservatives, 13. The Liberal party has held office continuously for 31 years.

Lieutenant-Governor—Hon. James Drummond MacGregor.

The Members of the Ministry are as follows :—

Premier and Provincial Secretary.—Hon. G. H. Murray.

Attorney-General.—Hon. O. T. Daniels.

Commissioner of Works and Mines.—Hon. E. H. Armstrong.

Ministers without Portfolio.—Hons. James Macdonald, Jason M. Mack, George E. Faulkner, R. M. MacGregor, and J. W. Comeau.

Agent-General in London.—John Howard, 57a, Pall-Mall, S.W.

Local Government.—In Nova Scotia there are two municipal divisions, viz., county and city or town. Five counties are divided into two municipalities.

The county or municipal councils consist of councillors elected triennially by the ratepayers, one for each polling division of a county electing a member to the House of Assembly. Town or City Councils are composed of a mayor and not less than six councillors elected by the ratepayers.

Area and Population.—The area of the Province is 21,428 square miles, of which 21,068 square miles are land area, and 360 square miles water area. The population in 1911 was 492,338; in 1901, 459,574, and in 1891, 450,396.

Population of the principal cities (1911) :—Halifax, 46,619; Sydney, 17,723; Glace Bay, 16,562; Amhurst, 8,973; Yarmouth, 6,600; New Glasgow, 6,383; Truro, 6,107.

The vital statistics for three years are as follows :—

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of births
1909-10	12,588	2,766	7,120	5,468
1910-11	12,322	3,004	8,237	4,085
1911-12	12,681	2,937	7,126	5,555

Of the births in 1912, 306 were illegitimate, as compared with 317 in 1911.

Immigration statistics of the Maritime Provinces for the last four years :—1909, 10,644; 1910, 13,204; 1911, 15,265; and 1912, 15,973.

Religion.—The denominations according to the Census of 1911 were :—Roman Catholics, 144,991; Presbyterians, 109,560; Baptists, 83,854; Anglicans, 75,313; Methodists, 57,606; and Congregationalists, 2,690.

There are also various other sects with small numbers of adherents.

Instruction.—Education in Nova Scotia is free, compulsory and undenominational. Besides the elementary schools, high schools and academies there are in Halifax a Maritime Provinces school for the blind and one for the deaf. A large Provincial Agricultural College is established at Truro; also a Normal School for the training of teachers. The Provincial Technical College grants degrees in civil, mining, chemical and electrical engineering. Besides this central institution there are working under it coal mining schools near all the collieries, and engineering and technical schools of various kinds in the industrial centres.

The Provincial Government grant for educational purposes in 1912 was $447,156. The Province has 4 universities; 2,662 schools, with 2,804 teachers and 103,894 pupils.

Pensions.—A pension scheme is an operation whereby teachers under certain conditions receive an annuity. Miners receive pay in case of accident in pursuit of their calling, and in the event of death a grant is made to the widow and children. A fund is provided to meet the demands, the Government and the employers paying each half as much as the men.

Justice and Crime.—Justice in Nova Scotia is administered by the following courts: Courts for the collection of small debts; county courts; inferior courts in criminal cases; courts of superior jurisdiction; divorce court, probate courts. The supreme court of appeal is composed of a chief justice and six judges. There are also Courts for the revision of assessment rolls and voters lists, and a Court for juvenile delinquents.

In 1912, 1,576 persons were arrested for various crimes and misdemeanors. Of these 55 were sent to the penitentiary. The rest served a term in jail or were fined. 164 children were brought before the court for juvenile delinquents; 136 were convicted. Of these 48 were sent to institutions; 88 were p roled.

Finance.—In Nova Scotia there is no direct Government taxation. The revenue is raised from the Dominion subsidy ; royalty on coal and other minerals raised ; succession duty ; tax on banks and incorporated companies ; marriage licenses and statutory fees. In 1912 the revenue was $1,870,055 dollars ; the expenditure, 1,832,075 dollars. The public debt of the Province (1912), amounted to $10,894,652. To counterbalance this the Province had realisable assets to the value of $6,261,681, and real estate to the value of $5,000,000.

Production and Industry.—Nova Scotia is largely an agricultural Province. Fruit-growing is specially profitable, and apples are the most important fruit grown (1,000,000 barrels were raised in 1912). The potatoes produced are higher in quality than any others raised in Canada. Nova Scotia is admirably adapted for dairying. The value of the dairy products in 1912 was more than $5,000,000. There are (1913) 130,468 cows in the Province. Owing to the cool, moist climate fodder may be raised easily, and the pastures are excellent. There are 217,700 sheep. The annual clip is 1,000,000 lbs. Pigs numbered 56,580 and horses 65,103 in 1913.

The principal crops are hay, with an acreage (1913) of 573,000, and a yield of 932,000 tons of the value of $10,135,000 ; oats, 114,000 acres, producing 3,291,000 bushels of the value of $1,744,000 ; wheat, barley, beans and peas. The total Government aid to agriculture in 1912 was $119,000.

The principal minerals found in Nova Scotia are coal, iron, gold, copper, gypsum, silica, fire clays, brick clays, building stone, limestone, antimony, lead, silver, manganese, tungsten, diatomaceous earths. The coal fields embrace 725 square miles. The gold fields cover about 3,000 square miles. Nova Scotia gold is the highest priced in the world, running close to $20 an ounce.

The value of the principal mineral productions in 1912 was :—Coal $20,700,000 ; steel, $16,750,000 ; pig iron, $2,000,000. The total value of all the mineral products was $42,655,000.

The estimated forest area of Nova Scotia is nearly 8,000 square miles. The principal trees are spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, birch, oak and maple. The value of the forest products in 1912 reached the sum of $6,000,000.

The fisheries of the Province are the most extensive in Canada. Nearly $6,000,000 are invested in this industry, 28,368 persons are employed (1912), and the number of vessels engaged is 13,663. Cod, lobsters, mackerel, herring and haddock are the principal fish. Total market value of fish caught in 1912 was $9,367,550.

The total number of industrial establishments was in 1910, 1,480, with a capital of $79,596,341, employing 28,795 wage-earners, and producing commodities to the value of $52,706,184.

Commerce and Communications.—The imports for 1912 were 19,285,187 dollars ; the exports, 23,569,432 dollars. The imports entered for consumption, 18,847,751 dollars ; the duty collected, 3,074,663 dollars.

Transportation facilities in Nova Scotia are excellent. The country is covered with a network of railways 1,300 miles in extent. Besides this, subsidised boats ply around the shores making regular calls at all the important ports. The principal railways are the Intercolonial (Government owned) ; the Halifax and South Western and Inverness (owned by Canadian Northern) ; and the Dominion Atlantic (owned by the Canadian Pacific).

In 1912 there were 1,357 miles of steam railway (as compared with 1,329 in 1907), and 26,742 miles of telephone wire, 20,445 urban and 6,297 rural.

There are 7 great banks operating in the Province, with total liabilities

amounting to 819,000,000 dollars ; assets, 958,000,000 dollars. Each of the 112 branches has a savings department. There are in addition 81 Government Savings Banks, 10 under the Finance Department and 71 under the Post Office Department of the Dominion Government. There are also several Savings and Loan Companies receiving savings deposits.

Books of Reference.

Official.

Pamphlet on Nova Scotia, by the Secretary of Industries and Immigration.
Agricultural Bulletins by the Secretary of Agriculture.
Reports of various Provincial Departments.

Non-Official.

Casgrain (H. R.), Un Peleringe au Pays d'Evangeline.
Haliburton (T. C.), Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia.—History of Nova Scotia.
Proceedings and Transactions of the Nova Scotia Historical Society.
Proceedings and Transactions of the Nova Scotia Institute of Science.
Saunders (E. M.), Three Premiers of Nova Scotia (Johnson, Howe, Tupper).
Silver (A. P.), The Call of Nova Scotia to the Emigrant and Sportsman.
Smith (P. H.), Acadia.
Swan (H. K.), Nature in Acadia.
Willson (*Beckles*), Nova Scotia, The Province that has been passed by. London, 1912.

Ontario.

Constitution and Government.—From 1791 to 1867 Ontario was called Upper Canada. The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, a cabinet, and one chamber with 106 members. The latter are elected for four years by a manhood franchise.

Lieutenant-Governor —His Honour Col. Sir John M. Gibson, K.C.M.G.
The members of the Ministry are as follows :—
Premier and President of Council.—Hon. Sir J. P. Whitney.
Attorney-General.—Hon. J. J. Foy.
Provincial Treasurer.—Hon. I. B. Lucas.
Secretary and Registrar-General.—Hon. W. J. Hanna.
Minister of Education.—Hon. R. A. Pyne.
Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. James S. Duff.
Minister of Public Works.—Hon. J. O. Reaume.
Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.—Hon. W. H. Hearst.
Ministers without Portfolio.—Hon. J. S. Hendrie, Hon. Adam Beck, and Hon. Dr. R F. Preston.
Agent-General in London.—Hon. R. Reid, 163, Strand, W.C.

Area and Population.—The area of the Province is 407,262 square miles, of which 365,880 sq. miles are land area and 41,382 water area. The population in 1911 was 2,523,274 (1,299,200 males and 1,223,984 females), which is 9·67 to the square mile. In 1901 it was 2,182,947, making an increase by 1911 of 15·59 per cent. The rural population in 1911 was 1,194,785 (1,246,969 in 1901) ; the number of houses in 1911 was 528,803 (445,310 in 1901) ; the number of families 544,301 (455,264 in 1901). Population of the principal cities (1914) :—Toronto (capital), 500,000 ; Ottawa, 125,000; Hamilton, 90.000 ; London, 53,000.

Instruction.—Education is fully developed in the Province in all its branches, and the school system serves as a model for the other provinces, Quebec only excepted. The University of Toronto, founded in 1827, has 5,000 students. It was originally a denominational institution (Church of

England), but by the University Act of 1906, was changed into a State University. There were (1912) 6,575 schools, 514,774 pupils and 11,873 teachers in the Province.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure for four years were as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1910-11	9,370,834	9,619,934	1912-13	11,188,302	10,868,026
1911-12	10,042,001	10,287,992	1913-14[1]	12,174,074	11,263,711

[1] Estimates.

Production and Industry.—The crops and acreage of the agricultural produce of the Province in 1913 were as follows:—wheat, 850,000 acres, 18,274,000 bushels; barley, 485,000 acres, 16,989,000 bushels; oats, 2,814,000 acres, 96,774,000 bushels; rye, 85,000 acres, 1,359,000 bushels; peas, 190,000 acres, 5,054,000 bushels; beans, 40,000 acres, 670,000 bushels. The returns for 1913 give 1,141,071 cows, 705,848 sheep, 1,652,440 pigs, and 902,628 horses. The farm values for 1911 were:—land, 612,313,713 dollars; buildings, 314,454,698 dollars; implements, 77,621,242 dollars; and live stock, 218,690,207 dollars.

There were in 1911 14,744 acres under tobacco; 11,586 acres under vines; and 328,548 acres of orchards and small fruits.

The total value of all minerals for three years was:—1913, 52,299,957 dollars (gold, 220,837 ozs. valued at 4,558,518 dollars; silver, 29,724,931 ozs. valued at 16,580,114 dollars); 1912, 51,023,134 dollars; 1911, 42,796,162 dollars.

Value of fisheries (1912) 2,205,436 dollars.

Total area of forests 102,000 square miles; chief timber is spruce, pine and poplar.

In 1910 Ontario had 8,001 industrial establishments, with a capital of 595,394,608 dollars, employing 238,817 wage-earners, and producing commodities to the value of 579,810,225 dollars. For the making of butter and cheese there were 1,248 establishments, and for the manufacture of log products 1,079.

Commerce and Communications.—In 1912 the exports amounted to 108,554,834 dollars and the imports to 240,262,151 dollars; the imports entered for consumption to 234,952,371 dollars, and duty collected to 34,326,701 dollars. In 1912 there were 8,546 miles of railway in Ontario, as compared with 7,368 in 1907. There were (1912) 375,933 miles of telephone wires, 249,822 urban and 126,111 rural.

The vessels arriving at Toronto in 1911 numbered 3,192, with a tonnage of 1,649,887. Most of them were lake-trade ships.

Books of Reference.

Reports of various Government Departments.
Bulletin VII. Fifth Census of Canada (Agriculture of Ontario).
See also under Canada.

Prince Edward Island.

Constitution and Government.—Prince Edward Island was taken into the Confederation on July 1, 1873. From 1534 to 1798 it was known as Isle St. Jean. The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members, who are elected for 4 years, half by real property holders and the remainder by manhood suffrage. State of the parties in Legislative Assembly (1912): Conservatives, 28; Liberals, 2.

Lieutenant-Governor.—His Honour Benjamin Rogers.

The members of the Ministry are as follows:—

Premier and Attorney-General.—Hon. John A. Mathieson.

Provincial Secretary, Treasurer, and Commissioner for Agriculture.—Hon. Murdoch McKinnon.

Commissioner of Public Works.—Hon. James A. McNeill.

Ministers without Portfolio.—Hon. John McLean; Hon. A. E. Arsnanault; Hon. John A. Macdonald; Hon. Murdoch Kennedy; Hon. W. S. Stewart; Hon. Charles Dalton.

Agent-General in London.—Harrison Watson, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

Area and Population.—The area of the island is 2,184 sq. miles. In 1911 the population was 93,728 (47,069 males and 46,659 females) or 42·91 to the sq. mile. In 1901 it was 103,259 showing a decrease by 1911 of 9·23 per cent. The rural population in 1911 was 78,758 (88,304 in 1901); the number of houses in 1911, 18,237 (18,530 in 1901); the number of families 18,425 (18,746 in 1901). Population of the principal cities (1911):—Charlottetown (capital) 11,203; Summerside, 2,678.

Religion and Instruction.—The population of the Province at the census of 1911, was divided among the different creeds as follows;—Roman Catholic, 41,994; Presbyterian, 27,509; Methodist, 12,209; Baptist, 5,372; Anglican, 4,939. There are 478 schools, about 17,500 pupils and about 600 teachers in the Province. There are two colleges, Prince of Wales College, head of the Provincial school system, and St. Dunstan's, a Roman Catholic institution, both in Charlottetown.

Finance.—The revenue for 1913 was 511,000 dollars, and the expenditure 490,000 dollars, leaving a surplus of 21,000 dollars. The total cash assets of the Province amount (1912) to 893,389 dollars and the total liabilities to 994,321 dollars.

Production and Industry.—The farm land occupied is 1,202,347 acres. The land in natural forest covers 316,000 acres, in field crops 478,000 acres, and in pasture 285,000. The estimated value of farm products and live stock for 1911 was as follows:—Farm crops, 8,388,000 dollars; live stock, 2,525,800 dollars; dairy produce, 1,250,000 dollars; wool, 79,000 dollars; eggs, 525,000 dollars; total, 12,517,800 dollars. The acreage and production of certain crops in 1913 were: wheat, 32,000 acres, 628,000 bushels; barley, 4,000 acres, 111,000 bushels; oats, 180,000 acres, 6,143,000 bushels; potatoes, 32,000 acres, 6,219,000 bushels. The number of horses in 1913 was 35,952; cows, 48,565; sheep, 85,660; pigs, 43,762. There are 46 cheese and butter factories at which 49,738,910 lbs. of milk were delivered (1910). Silver fox ranching is making great progress. In 1913 there were 3,130 foxes in captivity in the Province, and 277 ranches. The value of foxes and ranches is estimated at 15 million dollars.

The total value of the fisheries in 1912 was 1,196,396 dollars; lobsters and oysters both abound, the former near Charlottetown, the latter in Richmond Bay, where the oyster fields extend to 15,000 acres. In 1912 the Provincial Government acquired from the Dominion Government the possession and control of the oyster areas surrounding the Province. Some 20,000 acres have been surveyed and 5,000 acres leased for replanting and development. It is estimated that 100,000 acres in all will be available for this purpose.

In 1911 there were 442 industrial establishments, with a capital of 2,013,365 dollars, employing 3,762 wage-earners and producing commodities to the value of 3,136,470 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—In 1912 the exports amounted to 583,211 dollars; the imports to 706,441 dollars; the imports entered for consumption to 703,269 dollars, and the duty collected to 130,604 dollars. In 1913 the province had 272 miles of railway as compared with 267 in 1907. Terminal stations are at present under construction at Cape Traverse, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick, and for a car ferry steamer of great power to connect the Government Railway in Prince Edward Island with the Intercolonial Railway on the mainland. With the completion of this work in 1914 the gauge of the Prince Edward Island Railway, which is now 3ft. 6in., will be widened to that of the Intercolonial, which is 4ft. 8½in. In 1912 there were 2,475 miles of telephone wires, 1,175 urban and 1,300 rural.

Books of Reference.

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Stewart (J.), History of Prince Edward Island (1806).
Sutherland (G.), Geography, Natural and Civil History of Prince Edward Island.
See also under Canada.

Quebec.

Constitution and Government.—Quebec was formerly known as New France or Canada from 1608 to 1765; as the Province of Quebec from 1765 to 1790; as Lower Canada from 1791 to 1840; as Canada East from 1841 to 1867; and when, by the union of the four original provinces, the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada was formed, it again became known as the Province of Quebec.

The Provincial Government is in the hands of a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by a Legislative Council of 24 members, appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 81 members elected for 5 years. Last election May, 1912:—Liberals, 62, Conservatives, 17, Labour, 2.

Lieutenant-Governor.—His Honour Sir François C. S. Langelier, K.C.M.G

The members of the Ministry are as follows:—

Premier and Attorney-General.—Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G.
Minister of Lands and Forests.—Hon. Jules Allard.
Provincial Treasurer.—Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie.
Provincial Secretary.—Hon. Jeremie L. Decarie.
Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. J. E. Caron.
Minister of Colonisation, Mines and Fisheries.—Vacant.
Ministers without Portfolio.—Hon. Louis Alex. Taschereau.
Minister of Roads.—Hon. J. A. Tessier.
Agent-General in London.—Hon. Lt.-Col. P. Pelletier, 36, Kingsway, W.C.

Area and Population.—The area of Quebec is 706,834 sq. miles, of which 690,865 square miles are land area and 15,969 square miles water area. The population in 1911 numbered 2,003,232 (1,011,502 males and 991,730 females) being 5·69 to the sq. mile. In 1901 the population was 1,648,898, showing an increase by 1911 of 21·45 per cent. The rural population in 1911 was 1,032,618 (992,667 in 1901); the number of houses, 339,579 (291,427 in 1901); the number of families, 370,938 (307,304 in 1901). Population of the principal cities (1911):—Montreal, 470,480; Quebec (capital) 78,190; Hull, 18,122; Sherbrooke, 18,405; Westmount, 14,

Instruction.—The province has three Universities, McGill (Montreal) founded in 1821, with 2,000 students; Laval, (Quebec) founded in 1852 is the centre of higher education for the Catholic population of the province and has 1,000 students; and the Laval University (Montreal), founded in 1876 as a branch (succursale) of the parent body in Quebec. It has 500 students. Quebec has (1913) 6,856 schools, with 422,615 pupils and 14,926 teachers. All the schools are sectarian, *i.e.*, are either Catholic or Protestant. The Government expenditure on education was 1,095,950 dollars.

Finance.—The ordinary revenue and expenditure for 3 years:—

Years ended June 30	Revenue Dollars	Expenditure Dollars
1912	8,070,109	8,310,123
1913	8,382,737	7,612,161
1914 (estimates)	7,403,211	7,046,642 [1]

[1] Including extraordinary expenditure.

Production and Industry.—In 1913 the following were the principal crops of the province:—wheat, 58,000 acres, 1,054,000 bushels; barley, 89,000 acres, 2,263,000 bushels; oats, 1,303,000 acres, 39,025,000 bushels; maize (for husking), 18,000 acres, 586,000 bushels; potatoes 116,000 acres, 20,504,000 bushels. Live stock, 1913:—cows, 761,816; sheep, 602,751 pigs, 661,768; horses on farms, 369,974. The cattle are the famous French-Canadian cattle, resembling Jerseys and Guernseys, introduced into Canada about 1620. In 1910 there were 2,590 cheese and butter factories.

There are about 130,000,000 acres of forests. There is a total of 174,956 sq. miles of forest reserves.

The total value of the fisheries in 1912 was 1,868,136 dollars; principal fish: cod, mackerel, lobsters, salmon.

The value of the mineral production of the province for three years was as follows:—1912, 11,675,682 dollars; 1911, 9,304,717 dollars; 1910, 7,323,281 dollars. The mineral produce includes asbestos, cement and chalk.

In 1911 there were 6,584 industrial establishments in the province, with a capital of 326,946,925 dollars, employing 158,207 wage-earners, and producing commodities to the value of 350,901,656 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—Total exports in 1912 amounted to 123,104,836 dollars; total imports to 164,349,054 dollars; exports entered for consumption to 160,451,510 dollars, and duty collected to 23,047,222 dollars.

Quebec had 3,882 miles of railway in 1912 as compared with 3,576 in 1907; and 188,017 miles of telephone wire, 143,875 miles being urban and 44,142 miles rural.

Books of Reference.

Reports of various Government Departments
Bulletin VI, Fifth Census of Canada (Agriculture of Quebec).
Parker (Sir G.) and *Bryan* (C. G.), Old Quebec. London, 1903.
Willson (B.), Quebec: The Laurentian Province, 1913.
See also under Canada.

Saskatchewan.

Constitution and Government.—The province receives its name from the Saskatchewan river which flows across its northern part, empties itself by way of Cedar Lake into Lake Winnipeg and thence flows to Hudson Bay. It comprises the old territorial districts of Assiniboia East, Assiniboia West (part), Saskatchewan and the eastern portion of Athabaska. Saskatchewan was made a province on September 1, 1905, before which it was part of the North-West Territories. The Provincial Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 54 members, elected for 5 years. Present state of parties:—Liberals, 46; Conservatives, 8.

Lieutenant-Governor.—His Honour George William Brown.

The members of the Ministry are as follows:—

Premier and Minister of Education.—Hon. Walter Scott.
Attorney General and Provincial Secretary.—Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon.
Minister of Railways.—Hon. J. A. Calder.
Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. W. R. Motherwell.
Minister of Public Works.—Hon. A. P. McNab.
Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Telephones.—Hon. George A. Bell.
Minister of Municipal Affairs.—Hon. George Langley.

Area and Population.—The area of the province is 251,700 sq. miles, of which 243,382 sq. miles are land area and 8,318 sq. miles water area. The population in 1911 numbered 492,432 (291,730 males and 200,702 females), or 0·58 to the square mile. In 1901 the population was 91,279, showing an increase by 1911 of 439·48 per cent. The rural population in 1911 was 361,067 (73,729 in 1901); the number of houses, 118,283 (17,645 in 1901); the number of families, 120,751 (19,089 in 1901). Population of principal cities (1911): Regina (capital), 30,213; Moosejaw, 13,823; Saskatoon, 12,004; Prince Albert, 6,254.

Instruction.—The province has one University, the University of Saskatchewan, established April 3, 1907. The right to legislate on matters relating to education is left to the province, which has (1913) 70,567 pupils and 3,491 teachers in its public schools.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for 2 years:—

	Revenue Dollars	Expenditure Dollars
1911	2,698,189	2,549,241
1912	4,504,783	4,492,700

The capital expenditure on public works and the buildings of the University of Saskatchewan was (1913) 2,821,004 dollars.

Production and Industry.—In 1913 the yield and acreage of the principal crops were as follows:—wheat, 5,720,000 acres, 121,559,000 bushels; oats, 2,755,000 acres, 114,112,000 bushels; barley, 332,000 acres, 10,421,000 bushels; flax, 1,386,000 acres, 15,579,000 bushels. There were (1913) 580,386 horses in the province, 194,843 milch cows, 468,255 other cattle, 115,568 sheep, 386,784 pigs, and 4,760,000 poultry.

Total value of grain, root, and fodder crops in 1912, 128,343,000 dollars.

Total value of minerals, 1911, 636,706 dollars; 1912, 909,934 dollars.

The total value of the fisheries in 1912 was 139,436 dollars, including white fish (115,800 dollars)

In 1911 Saskatchewan had 173 industrial establishments, with a capital of 7,019,951 dollars, employing 3,250 men, and producing commodities to the value of 6,332,132 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—Total exports in 1912 amounted to 4,621,809 dollars; total imports to 14,266,969 dollars; imports entered for consumption to 14,236,453 dollars, and duty collected to 2,452,052 dollars. There were (1912) 3,754 miles of railway in the province, compared with 2,025 in 1907; and 37,273 miles of telephone, 19,290 urban, and 17,983 rural.

Books of Reference.

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Bulletin IX, Fifth Census of Canada. (Agriculture of Saskatchewan).
Bulletins of the Department of Agriculture. Regina.
Boam (H. J.), and *Brown* (A. G.), The Prairie Provinces of Canada. London, 1914.
See also under Canada.

Yukon.[1]

Constitution and Government.—The Yukon Territory was constituted a separate political unit in 1898. It is governed by a Commissioner and a Legislative Council of 10 elected members, who hold office for 3 years. Legislative Council (April 30, 1912):—Conservatives, 8; Liberals, 2.

Commissioner.—Hon. George Black.

Area and Population.—The area of the Territory is 207,076 sq. miles, of which 206,427 sq. miles are land area and 649 sq. miles water area. The population in 1911 was 8,512 (6,508 males and 2,004 females). In 1901 it was 27,219, which is a decrease by 1911 of 68·73 per cent. The rural population in 1911 was 4,647 (18,077 in 1901); the number of houses 4,204 (6,546 in 1901); the number of families 4,237 (7,013 in 1901). Population of the principal cities (1911):—Dawson (capital), 3,013; White Horse, 727.

In the 3 years (1910–12) total number of births, 245; marriages, 193; and deaths, 225.

Instruction.—The Territory had (1912) 4 public schools, and 1 Roman Catholic school; 14 teachers and about 350 pupils.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure for 3 years:—

	Revenue Dollars	Expenditure Dollars
1911	344,630	315,303
1912	337,885	308,314
1913	353,954	348,628

In 1912 it cost the Dominion Government 324,242 dollars to administer the Territory, and from 1898 to 1912, a total of 6,348,241 dollars has been spent by the Dominion Government there.

Production and Industry.—Mining is the principal occupation of the people. Coal, copper, gold, are the chief minerals, the total value of which in 1910 was 4,550,000 dollars; in 1909, 3,960,000 dollars; in 1908, 3,600,000 dollars.

The principal forest trees are white and black spruce, balsam, poplar and birch.

The country abounds with big game, such as the moose, caribou, mountain sheep and bears. Total value of fisheries (1912) 111,825 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—Total exports in 1912 amounted to 2,275,241 dollars; total imports to 952,682 dollars; imports entered for consumption to 952,669 dollars, and duty collected to 163,338 dollars. There were 102 miles of railway in 1912, as compared with 91 miles in 1907.

[1] It is reported as under consideration (January, 1914) to incorporate Yukon in British Columbia.

Books of Reference.

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Stewart (E.), Down the Mackenzie and up the Yukon in 1906. London, 1913.
See also under Canada.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Constitution and Government.—These Territories comprise the districts formerly known as Keewatin, Rupert's Land, and the North-Western Territory. They are governed by a Commissioner, who is assisted by a Council of four members. The administration is carried on by the officers of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, the head of the force being the Commissioner, whose headquarters are in Ottawa.

Commissioner—Lt.-Col. F. White, C.M.G.

Area and Population.—The area of the Territories is 1,242,224 sq. miles, of which 1,207,926 sq. miles are land area and 34,298 sq. miles water area. The population in 1911 numbered 18,481 (9,346 males and 9,135 females). In 1901 it was 20,129, showing a decrease by 1911 of 14.57 per cent. The rural population in 1911 was 17,196 (20,129 in 1901); the number of houses, 3,733 (4,331 in 1901); the number of families, 4,085 (5,348 in 1901).

Production.—The area and yield of agricultural products for 2 years were as follows:—

Crop	1911		1912	
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels
Wheat	9,301,293	194,083,000	8,961,800	183,322,000
Oats	4,563,208	212,819,000	4,913,900	221,857,000
Barley	761,788	24,043,000	809,860	26,671,000

The total value of minerals for 1911 was 4,707,432 dollars; for 1912, 5,887,626 dollars.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Governor.—William Lamond Allardyce, C.M.G. Salary 1,250*l.* per annum and fees. *Colonial Secretary.*—Captain J. Quayle Dickson, D.S.O., The government is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council.

Crown colony situated in South Atlantic, 300 miles E. of Magellan Straits. East Falkland, 3,000 square miles; West Falkland, 2,300 square miles; about 100 small islands, 1,200 square miles: total 6,500 square miles; besides South Georgia, 1,000 square miles (estimated). Among other Dependencies are the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, the Sandwich group, and Graham's Land. Population: census of 1911, 3,275 (2,370 males and 905 females), exclusive of the Whaling Settlement in South Georgia. Estimated population, 1912, 3,298 (2,365 males and 933 females). Birth-rate (1912) 16·07, death-rate 11·52 per 1,000. Chief town, Stanley, 800 inhabitants (estimated).

Education is compulsory: 1 Government school, with 165 on the roll, in 1912; 1 Roman Catholic school, with 90 on the roll; one school at Darwin 10 pupils, Government Camp schools 140 pupils. Total number of children educated in 1912, 426. The Camp schools are taught by 3 travelling schoolmasters in the West Falklands, and 2 in the East Falklands, where there are also 2 teachers in the service of the Falkland Islands Company.

Convictions in 1912: summary, 40, in the Supreme Court, 2.

There is a volunteer corps of 124, with 56 efficients.

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	£	£	£	£	£
Total revenue	23,874	27,409	26,580	36,146	34,037
Total expenditure	20,369	19,913	18,200	23,407	33,508
Imports	73,062	98,862	94,294	93,913	93,264
Exports	189,972	216,514	308,930	471,156	623,875

Chief sources of revenue (1912): Customs, 3,580*l.*; rents of crown lands, 2,633*l.*, interest, 5,931*l.*; Post Office, 3,368*l.*; licences, &c., 4,550*l.*; land sales, 11,075*l.* Chief branches of expenditure: Post Office, 4,140*l.*; public works 1,416*l.* and 11,655*l.* extraordinary; Colonial Engineer, 2,491*l.*; Savings Bank, 1,693*l.*

Leading exports, 1912: Wool, 134,680*l.*; whale oil, 846,901*l.* (including 407,403*l.* from South Georgia); tallow, 3,901*l.*; skins and hides, 11,572*l.*; sealskins, 7,982*l.*; whalebone, 13,380*l.* Chief imports, 1912: Groceries, &c., 20,601*l.*; timber, 10,244*l.*; wearing apparel, &c., 10,706*l.*; hardware, &c., 11,866*l.* Imports from United Kingdom (1912), 82,453*l.*; exports to United Kingdom, 378,843*l.*; Norway, 177,765*l.*

Chief industry, sheep-farming; about 2,325,000 acres pasturage. Horses 3,665, cattle 7,529, sheep 711,367 in 1912. The whaling industry is carried on successfully, the total value of the products of the industry in 1912 being 889,428*l.* In 1912 100 vessels of 197,803 tons entered (43 of 148,395 tons, British), and 71 of 178,193 tons cleared (44 of 150,572 tons, British). On September 30, 1912, the Savings Bank held a balance of 70,574*l.* belonging to 494 depositors. 92,536 letters and postcards, 70,956 newspapers and 5,786 parcels passed through the Post Office in 1912.

Four-weekly communications with Great Britain. Interinsular Mail service is carried on by a steamboat. There is a telephone exchange at Stanley, and a telephone line from Stanley to Darwin. Wireless telegraphy was introduced in September, 1912.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—Same as in Great Britain. Also 7,500*l.* worth of currency notes of 5*l.*, 1*l.*, and 5*s.* (end of 1912).

References: Annual Report on the Colony.
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Murdoch (W. G. B.), From Edinburgh to the Antarctic (1892-93). London, 1894.
Skottsberg (Carl), Geographical Journal. Vol. xx.

GUIANA, BRITISH.

Governor.—Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G. (5,000*l.* and 1,000*l.* Contingencies).

Government Secretary.—C. Clementi (1,350*l.*–1,500*l.*)

Includes the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, named from the three rivers. The Governor is assisted by a Court of Policy of seven official and eight members elected by the registered voters and a Combined Court, containing, in addition to the above, six financial representatives elected by the registered voters. The Combined Court considers the Estimate of Expenditure, raises the Ways and Means to meet it, and this Court alone can levy taxes. Executive and administrative functions are exercised by the Governor and an Executive Council. There are 4,050 registered electors. The Roman-Dutch Law is in force in civil cases, modified by orders in Council and local ordinances; the criminal law is based on that of Great Britain.

Area, 90,277 square miles. Population at census 1911, excluding aborigines in the unfrequented parts of the colony, 296,000 (males 154,000, females 142,000). Estimated population, December 31, 1912, 299,044 (males, 155,154; females, 143,890) Births (1912) 9,894 (33 per 1,000); deaths, 8,727 (29 per 1,000). Capital, Georgetown, 54,000. Living on sugar estates (census 1911), 70,922; Immigration Department estimate East Indians, 66,895; in villages and settlements, 125,800, East Indians, 62,494. Of the total, 105,400 were agricultural labourers. Immigrants from India (1912–13), 2,199; return emigrants, 759. 224 schools received Government grant (29,624*l.* in 1912–13); 36,148 pupils, average daily attendance, 22,624. Secondary education is provided for both boys and girls.

Paupers (1912–13) receiving out-door relief, 2,060.

Revenue and expenditure for 5 years :—

—	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	540,054	540,269	563,101	593,499	580,446
Expenditure . . .	539,197	546,711	542,758	588,626	590,744

Chief items of revenue (1912–13): customs, 336,907*l.*; Excise and licences, 122,670*l.* Expenditure on general administration, 70,968*l.*; law and justice, 94,948*l.*; grace and charity, 107,173*l.*; education, 41,541*l.*; public works, 63,314*l.*; Post Office, 23,684*l.*; Science and Agriculture 11,540*l.* Public debt, March 31, 1913, 884,615*l.* Post-office savings bank 27,184 depositors (December 31, 1912), credited with 230,514*l.*

Under cultivation, about 145,000 acres, including (1912–13) 68,388 acres in sugar canes (41 sugar factories) and 41,900 acres under rice. Live stock (1912–13) estimated at: cattle, 72,000; horses, 900; sheep, 16,500; goats 11,800; swine, 14,000; donkeys, 5,800. British Guiana is rich in gold. Mining commenced in 1886, and from 1886 to 1911–12 the output is value at 8,193,845*l*; in 1912–13, 51,765 oz. valued at 188,942*l.* In the 11 years 1901–2 to 1911–12 the diamonds exported amounted to 71,993 carats, value at 125,238*l*; in 1912, 5,229 carats valued at 6,861*l.*

—	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911	1912
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports[1] . .	1,838,947	1,774,457	1,749,766	1,811,180	1,703,356
Exports[1] . .	2,104,176	1,985,337	1,726,103	2,051,978	1,798,597

[1] Including bullion and specie; and transit trade, amounting to 96,708*l.* in 1911, and 89,259*l.* in 1912.

Value of imports subject to duty (1912), 1,271,154*l.*; duty free 360,639*l.*; and goods transhipped, 71,563*l.*

Chief imports (1912): Flour (199,439 barrels), 201,509*l.*; tissues, 262,271*l.*; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, 26,911*l.*; machinery, 63,756*l.*; manures, 121,809*l.*; fish, 61,079*l.*; coal, 29,422*l.*; hardware, cutlery, implements, and tools, 35,756*l.*; oils, 50,969*l.*; beef and pork (pickled or salted), 41,274*l.*; lumber, 24,723*l.*; beer and malt, 27,350*l.*; brandy and whisky, 13,385*l.*; boots and shoes, 23,391*l.*; butter and substitutes, 28,304*l.*; oats, 17,404*l.*; potatoes, 23,054*l.*; specie, 80,969*l.* Chief domestic exports (1912): Sugar, 1,019,489*l.*; molasses, 7,489*l.*; molascuit, 17,145*l.*; rum, 149,011*l.*; balata, 101,547*l.*; charcoal, 7,487*l.*; timber, 13,090*l.*; rice, 38,720*l.*; raw gold, 177,968*l.*; diamonds (rough), 6,861*l.*; specie, 96,940*l.*

The value of imports and exports is in general determined by declarations subject to scrutiny. The values are accurate so far as they relate to imports subject to *ad valorem* duty; in other cases they are not so reliable. Quantities are ascertained by the Customs officers. The countries recorded as those of consignment or ultimate destination are those disclosed by declarations or shipping documents, and may not be the prime consignment of imports or ultimate destination of exports.

Imports (exclusive of transhipments) from Great Britain (1912), 898,459*l.*; from British possessions, 197,668*l.*; from United States, 424,148*l.* Exports (exclusive of transhipments), to Great Britain, 725,626*l.*; to British possessions, (Canada, 724,205*l.*), 788,508*l.*; United States, 141,188*l.*

In 1912 the total tonnage entered and cleared was 934,745, mainly British and Dutch. The registered vessels in 1912 were 17 steamers of 1,493 tons, and 43 sailing vessels of 1,963 tons; total 60 vessels of 3,456 tons.

Railways, 95 miles of various gauges: 4ft. 8½in., 3ft. 6in., and 3ft. 3½in.; 450 miles river navigation; 12 miles of canals; 264 miles of good roads. There are 74 post-offices, of which 44 are telegraph offices, 49 money order offices, 49 savings banks, and 9 travelling post offices. There are about 575 miles of post-office telegraphs and cables, and a telephone exchange in Georgetown and New Amsterdam having (1912–13) 1,560 miles of aërial wire, and 5½ miles of cables, with 705 subscribers; 94 miles of land line are also maintained for railway, telephones, and signals.

Accounts are kept in dollars and cents, the dollar being equal to 4*s.* 2*d.* In circulation are British gold, silver and bronze coin with some silver 'bits,'—fourpenny pieces—local coins. Notes are issued by the British Guiana and Colonial Banks in denominations of 5, 20, and 100 dollars.

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See also under Venezuela.

HONDURAS, BRITISH.

Governor and Commander in Chief.—Wilfred Collet, C.M.G. (1,800*l.*), assisted by an Executive Council of six members, and a Legislative Council consisting of five official and seven unofficial members.

British Honduras is a Crown colony on the Caribbean Sea, south of Yucatan, and 660 miles west from Jamaica, noted for its production of mahogany and logwood. Area, 8,598 square miles. Population at census of April 2, 1911, 40,458 (20,374 males, and 20,084 females). Estimated population, December 31, 1912, 41,000.

The birth-rate per 1,000 (1912) was 40·53, and the death-rate 24·87. Illegitimate births, 40·51 per cent. of births. In 1912 there were 402 marriages. Primary schools (1912), 45; children enrolled, 4,764; average attendance, 3,294; there are 11 primary schools (276 in average attendance, 1912) receiving no grant; Government grant (expended), 3,779*l.* There are 5 schools with secondary departments with altogether about 270 pupils. Four are under denominational management and none receive aid from Government. The town of Belize is a Centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations. In 1912, 1,102 persons were convicted in police courts, and 47 in the Supreme Court. The police force contains (January 1st, 1913) 108 men, 2 over full strength; the volunteer force 233 men of all ranks. Chief town, Belize; population, census of 1911, 10,478 (4,601 males, and 5,877 females).

—	1908–09	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	74,188	81,370	94,411	102,431	111,143
Expenditure[1]	110,284	121,835	111,689	109,490	132,488
Imports[2]	550,215	555,873	579,506	593,372	718,809
Exports[2]	452,592	454,077	481,900	552,091	587,096

[1] Including expenditure from loans.
[2] Calendar years 1908–1912, and including bullion and specie.

Chief sources of revenue: Customs duties (61,182*l.* in 1912–13); excise, licences, land-tax, &c.; also sale and letting of Crown lands. Expenditure mainly administrative and the various services. Debt 194,541*l.* in 1913.

Value of imports subject to duty (1912), 393,116*l.*; duty free, 326,413*l.* Chief imports, 1912: gum, 86,025*l.*; cotton goods, 44,535*l*; flour, 24,404*l*; boots and shoes, 19,498*l.*; hardware and cutlery, 15,482*l.*; provisions, 36,801*l.*; machinery, 12,379*l.*; mineral oils, 11,923*l.*; live cattle, 11,594*l.*; rice, 11,743*l*; clothing, 13,794*l.* Chief exports, 1912: mahogany (16,019,932 superficial feet, 212,722*l.*), logwood (3,622 tons, 13,433*l.*), bananas (470,039 bunches, 21,606*l.*), cedar (2,683,811 feet, 33,045*l.*), cocoanuts (6,553,339, 25,239*l.*), chicle (gum) (3,309,277lbs., 192,000*l.*). The transit trade somewhat increases the traffic of the ports, especially in American manufactures, indiarubber, chicle, sarsaparilla, coffee, &c. Besides the staple products, mahogany and logwood, there are bananas, coffee, cacao, plantains, &c. The higher parts afford good pasturage for cattle. Exports to United Kingdom in 1912, 63,586*l.*; United States, 462,445*l*; imports from the United Kingdom, 137,057*l.*; United States, 272,885*l.*; Mexico, 226,139*l.*

Tonnage entered and cleared 1912, 630,064 tons, of which 185,010 was British. Registered shipping 1912, 306 sailing vessels of 4,914 tons and 41 steamers of 1,829 tons; total net tonnage, 6,743 tons. In 1912, 363,033 letters and post-cards, and 203,906 books, newspapers, and parcels passed through the post office. Telegraph and telephone lines connect Belize with Corozal, Consejo and other stations in the north, El Cayo in the west, and Punta Gorda in the south. Foreign telegrams are sent from Corozal to Payo Obispo, Yucatan (these two towns being connected by cable across the Hondo River), whence they are transmitted by the Mexican line. In 1912, 12,135 local and foreign telegrams were sent, and 8,277 telephonic conversations were held. There are 25 miles of railway.

The Royal Bank of Canada took over the business of the local bank in 1912. There are 6 Government savings banks; depositors, 738; deposits, 101,135 dollars on December 31, 1912. United States gold is the standard of currency. The British sovereign and half-sovereign are legal tender for 4·86 dollars and 2·43 dollars respectively. There is (1912) a paper currency of 162,783 dollars in Government notes and a subsidiary silver coinage of 159,000 dollars in circulation. There is also a bronze cent. piece and a nickel-bronze five-cent piece, whose issues amount to 3,750 dollars and 2,500 dollars respectively.

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Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Montserrat, Nevis. See WEST INDIES.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR.

Newfoundland was acquired by Great Britain in 1583; exclusive sovereignty over the island was ceded by France in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, confirmed by treaties of 1763 and 1783.

The coast is rugged, especially on the south-west, where the coast range reaches an elevation of nearly 2,000 feet. The hills attain their summit within a few miles of the salt water, and then spread out into an undulating country, consisting largely of barrens and marshes, and intersected by numerous rivers and lakes. On the borders of the lakes and watercourses good land is generally found, and in some cases, as about the Exploits, the Gander and the Humber, it is heavily timbered. Area, 42,734 square miles. Population, December 31, 1912, 241,172 (123,221 males and 117,951 females). Dependent on Newfoundland is Labrador, the most easterly part of the American continent, with an area of 120,000 square miles, and population

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See also under Venezuela.

HONDURAS, BRITISH.

Governor and Commander in Chief.—Wilfred Collet, C.M.G. (1,800*l.*), assisted by an Executive Council of six members, and a Legislative Council consisting of five official and seven unofficial members.

British Honduras is a Crown colony on the Caribbean Sea, south of Yucatan, and 660 miles west from Jamaica, noted for its production of mahogany and logwood. Area, 8,598 square miles. Population at census of April 2, 1911, 40,458 (20,374 males, and 20,084 females). Estimated population, December 31, 1912, 41,000.

The birth-rate per 1,000 (1912) was 40·53, and the death-rate 24·87. Illegitimate births, 40·51 per cent. of births. In 1912 there were 402 marriages. Primary schools (1912), 45; children enrolled, 4,764; average attendance, 3,294; there are 11 primary schools (276 in average attendance, 1912) receiving no grant; Government grant (expended), 3,779*l.* There are 5 schools with secondary departments with altogether about 270 pupils. Four are under denominational management and none receive aid from Government. The town of Belize is a Centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations. In 1912, 1,102 persons were convicted in police courts, and 47 in the Supreme Court. The police force contains (January 1st, 1913) 108 men, 2 over full strength; the volunteer force 233 men of all ranks. Chief town, Belize; population, census of 1911, 10,478 (4,601 males, and 5,877 females).

—	1908–09	1909-10	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	74,188	81,370	94,411	102,431	111,143
Expenditure[1]	110,284	121,835	111,689	109,490	132,488
Imports[2]	550,215	555,873	579,506	593,372	718,809
Exports[2]	452,592	454,077	481,900	552,091	587,096

[1] Including expenditure from loans.
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Chief sources of revenue: Customs duties (61,182*l.* in 1912–13); excise, licences, land-tax, &c.; also sale and letting of Crown lands. Expenditure mainly administrative and the various services. Debt 194,541*l.* in 1913.

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(1913) of 3,965. Of the total Newfoundland population (1901) 62,674 were engaged in the fisheries, 2,475 were farmers, 3,111 mechanics, 1,576 miners. Capital, St. John's, 32,292 inhabitants (1911); other towns being Harbour Grace, 4,279; Carbonear, 3,540; Twillingate, 3,348; Bonavista, 3,911. The birth rate in 1912 was 31·10 and the death rate 16·79 per 1,000. Immigrants (1912), 12,566; emigrants, 9,862.

The government is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council (not exceeding 9 members), a Legislative Council (not exceeding 24 members), and an elected House of Assembly consisting of 36 representatives (21 government [Conservative] party, 15 opposition, including 10 Fisherman's Union). 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.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Walter Edward Davidson, C.M.G., appointed October, 1912; salary 10,000 dollars.

The Ministry at November 28, 1913, is as follows:—

Prime Minister, without Portfolio.—Rt. Hon. Sir Edward P. Morris, P.C., K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D.

Colonial Secretary.—Hon. J. R. Bennett.

Minister of Justice.—Hon. Richard A. Squires.

Minister of Finance and Customs.—Hon. M. P. Cashin.

Minister of Agriculture and Mines.—Hon. S. D. Blandford.

Leader of the Legislative Council.—Hon. R. K. Bishop.

Without Portfolio.—Hon. C. H. Emerson, K.C., Hon. M. P. Gibbs, and Hon. J. C. Crosbie.

Not in the Cabinet are:

Minister of Public Works.—Mr. William Woodford.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.—Mr. A. W. Piccott.

For electoral purposes the whole colony is divided into 18 districts or constituencies. Of the total population in 1911, 78,616 belonged to the Church of England, 81,177 were Roman Catholics, 68,045 Methodists, 1,876 Presbyterians, 10,138 Salvation Army, 2,767 other denominations. At the colleges of the Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Methodist bodies, in 1912 there were 440, 384 and 491 students respectively. The number of schools of all kinds (1912) was: Church of England, 358; Roman Catholic, 346; Methodist, 344, and other denominations, 65. The attendance at Board schools (1912) was: Church of England, 16,523; Roman Catholic, 17,008; Methodist, 15,345, and others 2,601; total, 51,477; total expenditure including Government grants, fees, &c., 360,853 dollars.

Revenue and expenditure in five years ended June 30 have been (1 dollar = 4*s.* 1⅓*d.*):—

—	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13[1]
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	574,090	708,758	725,020	768,049	784,600
Expenditure	605,950	644,987	689,587	726,156	756,200

[1] Estimated.

Of the Revenue for 1908-9, 498,553*l.*, for 1909-10, 563,914*l.*, for 1910-11, 595,826*l.*, and for 1911-12, 645,956*l.* was from Customs. Public debt (1912) 5,650,713*l.*

Production, &c.—The chief agricultural products in 1912 were: oats, potatoes, turnips; the total value of all crops harvested being estimated at 2,000,000 dollars. In 1911 (census figures) there were in Newfoundland 13,694 horses, 39,472 cattle, 97,597 sheep, and 26,956 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. Output 1912, 1,300,000 tons; value, 2,600,000 dollars. Copper ore and pyrites are worked successfully. In 1912, 35,000 tons of ore were mined, valued at 210,000 dollars. Coal is found near St. George's Bay on the west coast, and in the Grand Lake district. In the eastern part of the island gold-bearing quartz rock, and extensive deposits of silver and lead ore have been found. Extensive paper and pulp mills have been erected at Grand Falls, and one at Deer Lake is about to be built. These mills are furnished with the most up-to-date machinery and are making, in a day of 24 hours, 100 tons of paper and 240 tons of pulp. At Grand Falls and Bishop's Falls there have been completed extensive pulp mills, which are now making pulp for exportation, and machinery for the manufacture of paper is about to be installed. The paper and pulp is largely exported to England.

Imports and exports, including bullion and specie, for five years:—

—	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	2,343,814	2,631,049	2,751,137	3,028,551	3,291,430
Exports	2,230,054	2,430,694	2,461,681	2,852,044	3,016,094

The chief imports and exports in 1911-12 were:—

Imports (1911-12)	Dollars	Exports (1911-12)	Dollars
Flour	1,825,278	Dried cod	8,001,763
Textiles	1,747,344	Cod oil	286,523
Coal	806,161	Seal skins	380,699
Salt pork	521,753	Seal oil	296,519
Molasses	220,401	Lobsters (tinned)	507,132
Hardware	654,658	Herring	408,703
Machinery	1,107,965	Copper and ore	200,575
Tea	193,627	Iron ore, &c.	1,118,622

Of the imports (1912-13) the value of 4,405,103 dollars came from the United Kingdom; 5,681,673 dollars from British Possessions (mainly Canada); 5,573,733 dollars from the United States. Of the exports the value of 3,427,026 dollars went to the United Kingdom; 2,786,097 dollars to British Possessions (mainly Canada); 1,330,667 dollars to United States; and 7,129,099 to other countries.

Shipping.—Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1911-12, 2,194,103 tons, of which 1,369,367 tons were British. Vessels registered December 31, 1912, 3,315 sailing vessels of 132,047 tons, and 80 steam vessels of 17,183 tons; total, 3,395 vessels of 149,230 tons.

Fishing is the principal occupation of the population, the value of the fishing products being almost two millions sterling annually.

By the Anglo-French Convention of 1904, France renounced her exclusive fishing rights under the treaty of Utrecht, but retained the right to fish in territorial waters from St. John's Cape northwards to Cape Ray for all sorts of fish, including bait and crustacea. An agreement for the submission of the Newfoundland fisheries disputes to The Hague was concluded at Washington, January 27, 1909. The award was published in September, 1910, and was satisfactory to British claims. Among other things, it secured the right of Great Britain to make regulations without the consent of the United States, subject to any limitations imposed by treaty. It also confirmed Great Britain's contention that the whole extent of a bay from headland to headland is comprised within territorial waters.

There were engaged in the bank cod fishery during 1912, 2,065 men, and 124 Newfoundland sailing vessels, aggregating 8,696 net tons, an increase of 141 men and 2 vessels of 415 tons over 1911. The catch totalled 155,490 quintals of dry fish, valued at 932,940 dollars, as compared with 150,000 quintals, valued at 900,000 dollars, for the previous year. The output of the shore cod fishery is estimated at 710,000 quintals of dry fish, valued at 4,260,000 dollars, as against 700,000 quintals, valued at 4,200,000 dollars for 1911. There were 15,795 small sailing vessels, boats (including motor boats), &c., utilised, and 47,385 men employed in this fishery. In 1913, the exports of cod fish, including the Labrador fishery, amounted to 928,413 quintals.

The 7 vessels engaged in the whaling trade during 1912 caught 202 fin-back whales, 22 humpbacks, 5 sperm, and 60 sulphur bottoms, being 289 in all, the estimated value of which was 180,000 dollars. In 1913, 201 whales were caught. The whale factories turned out (in 1912) 400,552 gallons of oil, 655 tons of guano and 417 tons of bone. During 1913, 272,065 seals were caught.

Communications, &c.—Railways open 1912: 723 miles of Government line with a gauge of 3 ft. 6 in., and 47 miles of private line. By acts of the Newfoundland Legislature in 1910 an agreement was made by the Government for the construction and maintenance of five branch lines of railway running to Bonavista, Heart's Content, and Grate's Cove, Trepassey, Fortune Bay, and Bonne Bay. The Government agreed to pay the contractors 15,000 dollars a mile for construction and to give 4,000 acres of land per mile constructed for operation, to do which it raised by loan 3,893,200 dollars. The line to Bonavista was completed in 1911, and the line to Trepassey in 1912. These lines will open up various fertile sections of the island. Communication between various points on the coast and between the island and the continent is maintained by a fleet of 13 first-class steamers, each of which connects with some central point on the railway. There are (1913) 670 post offices. Letters and cards sent in 1912, 3,650,000; newspapers, books, &c., 3,350,000; parcels, 126,106. Post office revenue, 22,359*l.*; expenditure, 88,779*l.* Telegraph line open (1912), 4,225 miles; 899 miles of telephone wire.

In December, 1912, the Newfoundland Savings Banks held 3,098,304 dollars standing to the credit of 8,161 depositors; this is in addition to the amounts held by the Savings Departments of the three banks doing business in St. John's.

The legal coin of the colony is the gold dollar, equivalent to 4*s.* 1½*d.* of British money.

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St. Christopher, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sombrero, Tobago, Trinidad, Virgin Islands. See WEST INDIES.

WEST INDIES.

The British West Indian possessions fall into six groups, which are noticed separately, 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.—George B. Haddon-Smith, C.M.G. (2,000*l.*), assisted by an Executive Council of 9, a Legislative Council of 9, and a representative Assembly of 29 members, electors requiring to have a small property qualification.

A group of twenty inhabited and many uninhabited islands and rocks off the S.E. coast of Florida.

Area, 4,404 square miles. Principal islands—New Providence, (pop. census 1911, 13,554, containing capital Nassau), Abaco (4,463), Harbour Island (1,031), Grand Bahama (1,824), St. Salvador (5,072), Long Island (4,150), Mayaguana (358), Eleuthera (6,533), Exuma (3,465), Watling's Island (617), Acklin's Island (1,733). Crooked Island (1,541), Great Inagua (1,343), Andros Island (7,545). Total population in 1911 (census), 55,944 (24,975 males, 30,969 females). Estimated population, January 1, 1913, 56,318. Births in 1912, 1,824 (32·6 per 1,000); deaths, 1,498 (26·7 per 1,000). There were in 1912 48 Government schools with 1,409 enrolled pupils, average attendance, 5,203; and 16 aided schools with 1,718 pupils and average attendance of 870 pupils; Government grant, 6,000*l.*; 33 Church of England schools with 1,532 enrolled pupils; 14 private schools with 270 enrolled pupils; 5 Roman Catholic, with 559 enrolled pupils. There are 5 private secondary schools connected with religious bodies, 197 pupils. In 1912, 2,032 persons were convicted summarily, and 74 in superior courts. Police force, January, 1913, was 88. Sponge and turtle fisheries are carried on; and shells, pearls, and ambergris are also obtained. Fruit culture is on the increase. pineapples

tomatoes being exported. The total land granted in the colony amounts (1912) to 365,431 acres, leaving 2,434,729 acres ungranted. Pineapple canning factories, sisal factories, and lumber factories are prosperous. Sisal is the mainstay of the Colony. In 1909 25,000 acres were planted with sisal plants.

In 1912–13 in the inter-island service, 155,525 letters and post-cards and 29,917 newspapers and books were transmitted; in the foreign service, 508,672 letters and post-cards and 133,172 newspapers and books were received and dispatched. In 1912–13, 4,159 telegraph messages passed over the cable. There are 296 telephone stations in Nassau and suburbs.

The Bank of Nassau issues notes of the value of 20*s.* and 4*s.* respectively. The Royal Bank of Canada has opened a branch at Nassau. The Post Office Savings Bank on June 30, 1912, had 2,180 depositors with 26,193*l.* to their credit. British silver and bronze coin are legal tender without limit.

BARBADOS.

Lies on the E. of the Windward Islands.

Governor.—Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G. (2,500*l.*), with Executive Council, Executive Committee, Legislative Council of 9 Members (appointed by the King), and House of Assembly of 24 members, elected annually by the people; in 1912, there were 1,988 registered electors.

Area, 166 square miles; population (census of 1911), 171,982. Estimated population in 1912, 172,203. Capital, Bridgetown; population, 16,648; Speightstown, 1,500. Births (1912), 6,338 (36·8 per 1,000); deaths, 7,066 (41 per 1,000). Government grants to the Church of England, 9,741*l.*; Wesleyan, 700*l.*; Moravians, 400*l.*; Roman Catholic, 50*l.*—per annum, 10,891*l.* Education is under the care of the Government. In 1912 there were 161 primary schools, 26,276 pupils on rolls, and 15,124 in average attendance; 6 second-grade schools (1 for girls), 321 pupils; 2 first-grade schools for boys, with an attendance of 153 and 65 respectively, and 1 first-grade school for girls with 98 pupils; Codrington College, affiliated to Durham University, 20 students. Government expenditure on education in 1912–13, 23,433*l.* One monthly, one tri-weekly, two weekly, and three daily newspapers.

There is a Supreme Court; Grand Sessions once in every 4 months; 7 police magistrates. In 1912, 11,592 summary convictions, 60 in superior courts; 227 (daily average) prisoners in gaol. In 1912, 21,837*l.* was spent in poor-relief, &c. Police, 318 officers and men. Harbour Police, 40 officers and men.

Of the total area of 106,470 acres, about 74,000 are under cultivation; the staple produce is sugar and cotton. About 35,000 acres under sugar-cane; the yield in 1910, 39,889 hhds., and 77,722 puncheons of molasses; in 1911, 30,548 hhds., and 84,887 puncheons of molasses; and in 1912, 28,732 hhds., and 85,063 puncheons of molasses. There are 320 sugar works and 4 rum distilleries. The cotton crop for 1912 was 455,689 lbs., valued at 28,112*l.* Of "man-jak" or "glance pitch," a bituminous petroleum for fuel, 158 tons (1,741*l.*) were exported in 1912. In the fishing industry, about 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 Royal Bank of Canada has a paid-up capital of 1,291,666*l.* The Government Savings Bank on March 31, 1913, had 20,572 depositors, with 435,332*l.* to their credit. English gold, silver, and bronze coin are in circulation, and 5-dollar notes of the Colonial Bank. Post office, 1912: letters, &c., and parcels inwards, 1,041,799; outwards, 982,419. Internal letters and parcels, 860,151.

Registered shipping 1912, 73 vessels of 20,517 tons net. The total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared at [illegible]

the year 1912 was 3,346,983 tons, of which 2,604,772 tons represented British tonnage. There are 470 miles of roads; and 28 miles of railway of 2ft. 6in. gauge, belonging to a private company. There are 47 miles of Government and 24 miles of railway telephone line in the island, besides a line with about 2,000 miles of wire belonging to one private company.

JAMAICA.

Jamaica was taken by the English in 1655, and their possession was confirmed by the Treaty of Madrid, 1670. In 1661 a Representative Council was established; this was abolished in 1866, but in 1884 a partially elective Legislative Council was instituted.

Governor.—Brigadier-General Sir William Henry Manning, K.C.M.G., C.B., appointed Jan. 21, 1913 (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, 1911): Jamaica, 831,383 (males, 397,439; females, 433,944); white, 15,605; coloured, 163,201; black, 630,181; East Indian, 17,380; Chinese, 2,111; not stated, 2,905. Estimated population, March 31, 1913, 855,682. Capital, Kingston, 57,379. Other towns—Spanish Town, 7,119; Port Antonio, 7,074; Montego Bay, 6,616; Savanna-la-Mar, 3,400; Port Maria, 2,833; St. Ann's Bay, 2,592; Falmouth, 2,288. Births (1912-13), 33,159 (38·8 per 1,000); deaths, 21,450 (25·1 per 1,000); marriages, 3,218 (3·7 per 1,000). Total East India immigrants on March 31, 1912, 18,631, of whom 2,841 were under indentures.

There is no Established Church. The churches and chapels are as follows:—Church of England, 237; Presbyterian, 82; Roman Catholic, 44; Wesleyan Methodist, 127; Baptist, 200; Moravian, 29; Christian Church, 23; Congregational, 30; United Methodist Free Church, 45; Church of Scotland, 12; Salvation Army, 20; Seventh Day Adventists, 38; Jewish, 3; no accurate statistics of members.

In 1912–13 there were 698 public elementary schools, 100,179 children enrolled, average attendance 60,900. Government grants, 66,847*l.* Three training colleges for women, 65 students; one for men, 74 students. Two secondary schools largely supported by Government. There are endowed secondary and high schools and industrial schools.

There is a high court of justice, circuit courts, and a resident magistrate in each parish. Total summary convictions (1912–13), 15,028; before superior courts, 8,066. Prisoners in gaol, March 31, 1913, 1,440. In 1912–13 there were 959 police officers and 929 district constables.

General revenue, 1912–13, 1,206,161*l.* (the main heads being: customs, 449,434*l.*; railways, 183,279*l.*; post-office and telegraphs, 51,481*l.*; licenses, Excise, &c., 206,215*l.*); general expenditure, 1,304,930*l.* (the main heads being: debt charges, 231,687*l.*; railways, 148,856*l.*; postal and telegraph service, 51,167*l.*; medical, 74,580*l.*; constabulary and prisons, 96,864*l.*; education, 91,412*l.*; part redemption of earthquake loan, 87,055*l.*; public works and buildings, 239,577*l.*) (For other financial statistics, and for statistics of trade and shipping, see pages 301–2).

Acres under cultivation and care in 1912–13, 922,633, of which 267,276 were under tillage, and 655,357 under pasture. Under sugar-cane 31,753

acres; coffee, 22,275; bananas, 81,071; tobacco, 969; tea, 100; cocoanuts, 17,377; corn, 504; oranges, 1,715; cocoa, 11,236; ground provisions and mixed cultivation, 99,632; Guinea grass, 152,527; common pasture, 430,064; common pasture and pimento, 72,766.

On March 31, 1913, there were 37,255 depositors in the Government Savings Bank, the balance at credit amounting to 316,971*l.* The legal coinage is that of Great Britain; but various American coins are also current. Notes of the Colonial Bank, the Bank of Nova Scotia, and the Royal Bank of Canada are current; their average total circulation in 1911–12 was 76,052*l.*, 109,558*l.*, and 6,546*l.* respectively.

There is a garrison of Regular Troops and a local artillery militia and rifle corps. Port Royal is strongly fortified.

Registered shipping of Kingston 1912–13, 34 sailing vessels of 1,757 tons; Montego Bay, 45 sailing vessels of 2,049 tons; St. Anne's Bay, 2 sailing vessel 41 tons; Falmouth, 14 sailing vessels of 12,842 tons; total, 95 vessels of 16,689 tons.

Jamaica has 194½ miles of railway open of 4ft. 8½in. gauge (receipts, in year ended March 31, 1913, 183,279*l.*; expenses, 95,156*l.*); passengers carried, 590,494. 2,245 miles of main roads; 1,093 miles of telegraph, including railway telegraph lines; 736 miles of telephone line; 18½ miles of electric and 8¼ of steam tramways; telegraph messages (1912–13), 223,635; receipts, 8,125*l.* Letters and post-cards in 1912–13, at general post office, 9,993,178; at district offices, 1,486,638. Total receipts, 51,221*l.*; expenditure, 51,210*l.*, including telegraph revenue and expenditure.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS, a Dependency under the government of Jamaica, are geographically a portion of the Bahamas, of which they form the two south-eastern groups. The government is administered by a Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Board of six members, four of whom are appointed by the Crown. The Governor of Jamaica has a supervising power over the local government. There are upwards of thirty small cays; area 165½ miles. Only eight inhabited; the largest, Grand Caicos, 20 miles long by 6 broad. Seat of government at Grand Turk, 7 miles long by 2 broad; about 1,700 inhabitants. Population (1911 census), 5,615 (males, 2,505; females, 3,110), of whom 286 were white. Births (1912), 183; deaths, 128.

Education free in the Government schools; Government grant, 600*l.*; 8 government elementary schools; average number on rolls (including private schools), in 1912, 971; and average attendance, 784. Public library and reading-room at Grand Turk; a weekly official 'Gazette' containing news telegrams as given by the Cable Company.

The most important industry is salt raking. About 1,500,000 bushels are raked annually and exported to the United States, Canada, and West Indian Islands. Value exported 1912, 18,603*l.* Sponge and fibre industries are also carried on. The Cable station is at Grand Turk. The Dependency has invested surplus balances to the amount of 5,363*l.* Savings bank deposits (1912), 3,143*l.*, depositors, 349.

Commissioner and Acting Judge.—F. H. Watkins, I.S.O. (salary 700*l.*); residence, Grand Turk.

CAYMAN ISLANDS, attached to Jamaica, consist of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, and Cayman Brac. Grand Cayman, 17 miles long, 4 to 7 broad; capital: Georgetown, population (1911), 1,446. Total population of island (1911), 4,128. Little Cayman, 2½ miles long, 1¼ miles broad; principal industry cocoanut planting. Population (1911), 136. Cayman Brac, 6½ miles long and 1¼ miles wide; principal industry, cocoanut planting and turtle fishing; population (1911), 1,300. Exports—Grand Cayman: Green turtle, thatch rope, hides, turtle shell, cattle and ponies; Little Cayman and Cayman Brac: Cocoanuts, about 2,000,000 per annum, and turtle shell. The Government is administered by a Commissioner; Justices of the Peace (14) are appointed by the Governor of Jamaica.

Commissioner: A. C. Robinson.

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.—Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G. (2,600*l.*, and 100*l.* travelling allowance). *Colonial Secretary.*—T. A. V. Best (650*l.*).

The group is divided into 5 Presidencies, viz., Antigua (with Barbuda and Redonda), St. Kitts (with Nevis and Anguilla), Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands (with Sombrero). There is one Federal Executive Council nominated by the Crown, and one Federal Legislative Council, 8 nominated and 8 elective members. Of the latter, 3 are chosen by the unofficial members of the Local Legislative Council of Antigua, 2 by those of Dominica, and 3 by the non-official members of the Local Legislative Council of St. Kitts-Nevis. In Antigua and Dominica the representative element in the Legislature was suppressed in 1898. The Federal Legislative Council meets, as a rule, once a year. The duration of the Council is three years.

The following table shows the area and population of the Leeward Islands:—

—	Area: Square miles	Population 1901	Population according to Census taken on 2nd April, 1911		
			Males	Females	Total
Antigua	108	35,073	13,989	18,280	32,269
Barbuda and Redonda	62		2,613	2,949	5,562
Virgin Islands	58	4,908	15,231	18,632	33,863
Dominica	305	28,894	10,969	15,314	26,283
St. Kitts	65	29,782	5,521	7,424	12,945
Nevis	50	12,774	1,562	2,513	4,075
Anguilla	35	3,890	5,245	6,951	12,196
Montserrat	32	12,215			
Total	715	127,536	55,130	72,063	127,193

The principal religious bodies are Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Moravian. Education is denominational, except in Dominica, where, with four exceptions, the schools are under Government control. In 1912, 122 schools, with average attendance of 12,035 pupils; Government grant, 5,010*l.*; 9 secondary schools, average attendance 300; Government grant, 1,780*l.*; an agricultural school, and an industrial school. In 1912 there were 6,620 summary convictions, and 29 convictions at the Circuit Court. Sugar and molasses are the staple products in most of the islands. The production of lime-juice and the manufacture of citrate of lime is carried on in Dominica and Montserrat. The cultivation of cocoa and of onions is successful, and tobacco and cotton, except in Dominica, are being successfully grown.

ANTIGUA, area of 108 square miles; Islands of Barbuda (62 square miles, and Redonda are dependencies. Antigua is the seat of government of the

Colony. There is an Executive Council, nominated, and a Legislative Council consisting of eight official and eight unofficial members. The Governor presides at both Councils. Chief town, St. John, 9,262. In Antigua in 1912 the birth-rate per 1,000 was 33·13; the death-rate, 36·65; of the births 72·55 per cent. were illegitimate; there were 116 marriages. Revenue (1912–13), 53,489*l.*; expenditure, 53,193*l.* Imports, 173,621*l.*; exports, 168,205*l.* Chief products sugar, cotton and pine apples. In Government savings banks 2,073 depositors, on March 31, 1913, 44,522*l.* deposits. There is steam communication direct with the United Kingdom, New York, and Canada, and the island is connected with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company's cable. Telephone line, 300 miles. *Island Secretary.*—T. A. V. Best, Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands.

MONTSERRAT. Nominated Executive and Legislative Councils. Chief town, Plymouth, 1,534. Revenue (1912–13), 12,082*l.*; expenditure, 10,736*l.* Imports, 40,526*l.*; exports, 42,053*l.* Chief products cotton, sugar, lime-juice, cotton seed, cattle and papain; 1,000 acres under lime trees. Savings bank (1912) 231 depositors, 3,463*l.* deposits.

Commissioner.—Lt.-Colonel W. B. Davidson-Houston, C.M.G. (1906).

ST. CHRISTOPHER (ST. KITTS) AND NEVIS (with ANGUILLA) have one Executive Council nominated and a Legislative Council of 6 official and 6 nominated unofficial members. Chief town of St. Kitts, Basseterre: population, 8,159; of Nevis, Charlestown, 912. Revenue (1912–13), 57,078*l.*: expenditure, 53,508*l.* Imports, 256,728*l.*; exports, 193,368*l.* Chief produce: sugar, cotton, and rum. Anguilla produces cotton and salt. Savings Bank (1912) 813 depositors, 28,602*l.* deposits. *Administrator.*—T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G.

VIRGIN ISLANDS consist of all the group not occupied by Denmark except Crab Island, which belongs to U.S. America. Nominated Executive Council. Chief town, Roadtown in Tortola Island, population (1911), 410. Mostly peasant proprietors; sugar, cotton and limes cultivated. Revenue (1912–13), 4,795*l.*; expenditure, 4,980*l.* Imports (1912), 10,323*l.*; exports, 7,258*l.* Savings bank (1912–13), 103 depositors, 662*l.* deposits. *Commissioner.*—T. L. H. Jarvis.

SOMBRERO is a small island in the Leeward Islands group, attached administratively to the Presidency of the Virgin Islands. Phosphate of lime used to be quarried, and there is a Board of Trade lighthouse.

DOMINICA. Nominated Executive Council, and Legislative Council of 12 nominated members. Chief town, Roseau. Revenue (1912–13), 45,300*l.*; expenditure, 40,304*l.* Imports, 159,529*l.*: exports, 152,458*l.* Chief products, coffee, fruit, cocoa and limes. Savings bank (1912–13), 883 depositors, with 16,937*l.* deposits. Telephone line, 300 miles. Dominica contains a Carib settlement with a population of about 400, the majority being of mixed Negro blood, but about 100 apparently pure Caribs. *Administrator.*—E. R. Drayton, C.M.G.

TRINIDAD,

Immediately north of the mouth of the Orinoco, includes Tobago administratively.

Governor.—Sir G. R. Le Hunte, G.C.M.G. (5,000*l.*), with Executive Council of 5 official members and a Legislative Council of 10 official and 11 unofficial members, all nominated.

Area: Trinidad, 1,754 square miles; Tobago 114. Population: census 1911, 333,552 (174,349 males and 159,203 females); estimated 31 March, 1913, 345,397. Capital, Trinidad, Port of Spain, 60,000. The population is mostly of mixed African, and European blood, the oldest European elements being French and Spanish. A French patois is spoken, and in some places Spanish, but these are in general confined to the cocoa planting districts. Births (1912–13), 11,711; deaths, 10,295; marriages, 1,265. Education, 1912–13: 271 elementary (54 government) schools, 49,020 pupils, average daily attendance, 27,867; total expenditure, public funds and private contributions, on elementary education, 55,804*l.* Secondary education is provided for boys by the Queen's Royal College (209 students at end of 1912–13); St. Mary's College (275 students); Naparima College (72 scholars); and for girls by St. Joseph Convent School (271 students). In 1912–13 the number of summary convictions was 18,071. Of the total area 1,263,697 acres (Trinidad, 1,190,484 acres, and Tobago, 73,213 acres), about 642,266 acres have been alienated; 446,000 acres are under cultivation (1913). Under sugar-cane (1913), 45,300 acres; cacao, 325,500; coffee, 4,120; ground provisions, 26,500; coconuts, 24,700; pasture, 20,000. There is a large so-called pitch lake in the island. Oil is being exploited in the south and south-east of the island with satisfactory results. In 1912 about 64,000 tons of oil were produced. Total exports of asphalt, 1912, 176,077 tons, valued at 202,106*l.* Railway 95 miles of 4ft. 8½in gauge; 167 miles of telegraph and 3,500 miles (wire) telephone (1912-13). Number of post offices, 98; of telegraph offices. 33. In 1912, 344,306 letters and postcards were received from the United Kingdom, and 448,380 were sent there; and 570,905 were received from, and 626,680 were sent to other places. There are two branches of the Colonial Bank with note circulation of abqut 200,000*l.*, and also two branches of the Royal Bank of Canada. Government savings-bank, depositors (1912), 23,695; deposits (Dec. 31), 395,504*l.* Police force, 698 all ranks (31 March, 1913).

In TOBAGO the culture of rubber, 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 James Hayes Sadler, K.C.M.G., C.B. (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 certain other common purposes. Legal currency, British sterling, and United States gold coins. The Colonial Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada issue 5-dollar notes.

GRENADA. There is a Legislative Council consisting of the Governor with 6 other official and 7 unofficial members nominated by the Crown. Each district has a semi-elective Board for local affairs. Area 133 square miles; population, census 1911, 66,750; birth rate 37·88, death rate 18·65 per 1,000. Estimated population, 1912, 68,485. There were (1912) 51 Government and Government-aided elementary schools, with 10,372 pupils and average attendance, 5,261; Government grant (1912–13) 5,582*l.*;

and 2 secondary schools for boys and girls with 72 and 23 pupils respectively; Government grant, 1,083*l.* In 1912 there were 1,769 summary convictions, and 31 in superior courts. There were (1912) about 30,200 acres under cultivation. Sugar manufacture is decreasing, rum is produced locally, 40,102 gallons in 1912. Important products exported are cocoa, 101,043 cwts. in 1912; nutmegs, 12,215 cwt.; other spices, 2,392 cwt.; raw cotton, 3,395 cwt.; cotton seed, 9,567 cwt. In 1912, 1,806 depositors in savings banks; balance (Dec. 31) 28,096*l.* There are 600 miles of telephone line in the island.

The largest of the *Grenadines* attached to Grenada is Carriacou; area, 6,913 acres; population, census 1911, 6,886. Under a land settlement scheme, begun by the Government in 1903, operations up to December 31, 1912, comprised the purchase of estates costing (directly and indirectly) 8,449*l.*, and the disposal of 377 allotments of the value of 8,667*l.*, of which 7,975*l.* had been received, the balance being payable in annual instalments.

ST. VINCENT. *Administrator and Colonial Secretary*, The Hon. C. Gideon Murray. The Legislative Council consists of the Administrator, 3 official and 4 nominated unofficial members. Area, 140 square miles; population, census 1911, 41,877; estimated on March 31, 1913, 44,434. Capital, Kingstown, population, 4,300 (1911 census). Births (1912–13), 1,678; deaths, 878; marriages, 137. Education (1912–13): 26 primary schools; 4,537 pupils on rolls; 2,251 average attendance; Government grant, 1,710*l.* There is also a secondary school for boys (45 pupils), and one for girls (22 pupils). Nine convictions in the Supreme Court, and 859 in the Inferior Court, in 1912–13. Arrowroot, cotton (5,444 acres in 1912–13), sugar, rum, cocoa, and spices are produced. The Sea Island cotton grown is the best in the British Empire, if not the world. St. Vincent in addition is famed for the excellence of its arrowroot. Good timber from the forests. Much of the cultivated land is in a few hands, but a large peasant proprietary is being established under Government auspices, and many small holdings in the high mountain lands have been sold by the Crown. About 20,000 acres (one-fourth of area) under cultivation. Besides the postal service, there is a telephone system with about 147 miles of line.

ST. LUCIA. *Administrator and Colonial Secretary*, W. Douglas Young, C.M.G., with a nominated Executive and Legislative Council. Area, 233 square miles; population (Census 1911), 48,637 (22,336 males and 26,301 females). Estimated population, December 31, 1912, 49,750 (22,801 males and 26,949 females). Chief town, Castries. Births (1912–13), 1,829; deaths, 1,071; marriages, 251. Education (1912): 52 schools (7 Protestant, 45 Roman Catholic), with 7,307 pupils on roll; Government grant, 3,925*l.* Education is also carried on in 2 other schools which are in receipt of a Government Grant of, together, 550*l.* In 1912–13 there were 1,633 summary convictions, and 22 convictions in superior courts. Sugar, cocoa, and rum are the chief products. Savings banks (end of 1912), 1,626 depositors, 20,150*l.* deposits. Letters and post-cards despatched, 105,753; books and papers, 9,659; parcels, 544. There are 101 miles of telephone line.

Statistics of West Indies.

—	Revenue			Expenditure		
	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bahamas	84,391	85,593	97,574	85,314	82,676	88,077
Jamaica [1]	1,176,167	1,352,023	1,441,401	1,135,095	1,259,553	1,549,667
Turks & Caicos Islands	8,646	8,318	8,215	6,827	7,695	8,092
Cayman Islands	2,779	3,795	—	2,716	2,700	—
Windward Islands:—						
St. Lucia	65,066	71,979	66,293	67,288	69,329	67,525
St. Vincent	30,125	34,852	38,088	30,343	33,735	33,998
Barbados	213,298	221,906	234,126	211,949	215,697	230,340
Grenada	81,413	98,645	86,393	75,561	81,012	84,093
Leeward Islands	164,375	174,818	172,480	159,263	158,925	162,266
Trinidad and Tobago	948,383	950,744	932,513	927,084	959,551	947,821
Total	2,774,573	3,002,673	3,077,083	2,701,390	2,870,873	3,171,574

[1] Including revenue specially appropriated, and expenditure therefrom, &c.

Customs revenue (1912–13):—Bahamas, 78,428*l.*; Barbados, 128,553*l.*; Jamaica, 449,418*l.*; St. Lucia, 32,607*l.*; St. Vincent, 18,311*l.*; Turks and Caicos Islands. 5,738*l.*; Cayman Islands, 1,638*l.* (1911–12); Grenada, 46,611*l.*; Leeward Islands, 102,017*l.*; Trinidad and Tobago, 444,706*l.*

In 1913 the Public Debt of Jamaica was 3,843,074*l.*; of Bahamas, 47,223*l.*; of Barbados, 436,900*l.*; of Trinidad and Tobago, 1,045,093*l.*; of St. Lucia, 142,230*l.*; of St. Vincent, 50*l.*; Grenada, 123,670*l.*; Leeward Islands, 266,850*l.*; Turks and Caicos Islands, nil; Cayman Islands, nil.

—	Imports [1]			Exports [1]		
	1910	1911	1912	1910	1911	1912
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bahamas	329,014	311,095	358,111	193,803	209,251	276,115
Jamaica	2,614,944	2,865,553	3,050,479	2,568,222	2,948,067	2,709,288
Turks & Caicos Islands	27,916	24,722	27,662	24,461	23,703	25,947
Cayman Islands [2]	23,858	26,232	28,444	11,371	10,992	12,323
Windward Islands:—						
St. Lucia	277,208	318,591	315,361	122,094[3]	120,149[3]	121,404[3]
St. Vincent	93,220	108,154	129,142	101,180	114,693	111,684
Barbados	1,345,194	1,589,710	1,465,431	1,004,923	931,457[3]	995,554[3]
Grenada	278,809	307,663	279,875	291,700	264,135	285,590
Leeward Islands [4]	567,016	713,414	640,727	556,105	566,754	563,342
Trinidad [5]	3,843,811	5,018,848	4,682,325	3,467,583	4,769,486	4,472,577
Total value	8,897,250	11,284,179	10,977,557	8,342,846	9,958,687	9,573,819

[1] Including bullion and specie.
[2] Years, 1909–10 to 1911–12.
[3] Excluding exports of bunker coal.
[4] Including trade between the presidencies of the Colony.
[5] Including transhipments.

Principal Imports, 1912: *Jamaica*: cotton manufactures, 390,037*l.*; fish, dried, pickled, &c., 230,762*l.*; hardware, 62,945*l.*; wood, 112,490*l.*; rice,

99,013*l.*; apparel and slops, 83,271*l.*; boots and shoes, 81,820*l.*; haberdashery and millinery, 70,810*l.*; flour, 325,101*l.* *Trinidad and Tobago:* textiles, apparel, &c., 460,801*l.*; flour, 263,008*l.*; balata gum, 309,913*l.*; rice, 182,580*l.*; hides, 196,060*l.*; bullion and specie, 483,523*l.*; machinery and hardware, 293,767*l.*; cocoa, raw, 224,863*l.* *Bahamas:* Flour, 48,144*l.*; cotton and linen goods, 56,623*l.*; earthenware, 30,619*l.*; preserved and salted meats, 43,596*l.*; corn meal, 18,228*l.*; sugar, 16,088*l.*; hardware, &c., 15,732*l.* *Barbados:* textiles, 167,828*l.*; machinery, 58,583*l.*; manures, 102,154*l.*; wood and timber, 89,431*l.*; flour, 103,897*l.*; rice, 82,625*l.*; coal, coke, &c., 80,320*l.* *Grenada:* cotton goods, 34,540*l.*; flour, 40,712*l.* *St. Lucia:* cotton manufactures, 23,173*l.*; flour and meal, 19,591*l.*; coal, 141,601*l.* *St. Vincent:* textiles, 25,000*l.*; flour, 15,932*l.* *Leeward Islands:* foodstuffs, 220,367*l.*; textiles, 91,551*l.*; metal manufactures, 63,323*l.*

Principal Exports, 1912: *Trinidad and Tobago:* sugar, 539,626*l.*; cocoa, 1,272,041*l.*; hides and skins, 203,633*l.*; gold bullion, 277,199*l.*; balata gum, 311,516*l.*; asphalt, 204,474*l.* *Jamaica:* sugar, unrefined, 132,798*l.*; rum, 67,100*l.*; coffee, 274,730*l.*; bananas, 1,241,187*l.*; logwood extract, 175,677*l.*; cocoa, 139,833*l.*; cocoanuts, 108,627*l.* *Barbados:* sugar, 313,358*l.*; molasses, 383,615*l.* *Bahamas:* sponge, 172,051*l.*; sisal, 66,427*l.*; lumber, 21,293*l.* *Grenada:* cocoa, 225,317*l.*; mace, 15,041*l.*; nutmegs, 21,738*l.*; cotton, 9,019*l.* *St. Lucia:* sugar, 48,830*l.*; cocoa, 43,099*l.* *St. Vincent:* arrowroot, 48,854*l.*; cotton, 34,024*l.* *Turks and Caicos Islands:* salt, 18,603*l.*; fibre, 4,718*l.*; sponges, 1,451*l.*

	Imports from U. Kingdom, 1912	Exports to United Kingdom, 1912
	£	£
Bahamas	84,485	55,320
Jamaica	1,333,352	358,516
Turks and Caicos Islands	6,111	80
Windward Islands:—		
St. Lucia	74,572	70,194
St. Vincent	54,895	76,874
Barbados	559,629	91,414
Grenada	113,910	169,762
Leeward Islands	252,088	240,635
Trinidad	1,287,932	1,224,429
Total	3,766,974	2,287,224

The total tonnage entered and cleared (foreign trade) in 1912 was as follows:—

Bahamas	1,247,844	St. Lucia	3,490,042	Trinidad	3,526,354
Jamaica	4,688,438	St. Vincent	322,437		
Turks Islands	378,773	Barbados	3,653,784	Total (1912)	20,104,545
Cayman Is. (1911–12)	45,737	Grenada	565,788	Total (1911)	20,774,840
		Leeward Is.	2,185,348		

Of the total tonnage returned in 1912, 13,620,277 tons were British.

Currency, weights and measures throughout the islands are those of Great Britain, though in several of them various American coins are current.

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AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.

The British Territories in Australasia comprise the self-governing States which now form the Commonwealth of Australia; the Australian Dependencies of Papua and Northern Territory, the self-governing Dominion of New Zealand and adjacent islands, 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 represented by a Governor-General, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. The Senate consists of Senators (six for each of the Original States voting as one electorate) chosen for six years. In general, the Senate will be renewed to the extent of one-half every three years, but, in case of prolonged disagreement with the House of Representatives, it may be dissolved, and an entirely new Senate elected. The House of Representatives consists, as nearly as may be, of twice as many members as there are Senators, the numbers chosen in the several States being in proportion to the respective numbers of their people as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, but not less than five for any original State. For the first House of Representatives the number was 75, distributed as follows: New South Wales, 26; Victoria, 23; Queensland, 9; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5. As a result of the Census enumeration of 1911, New South Wales will have 27 members, Victoria 21, and Queensland 10. Every House of Representatives continues for three years from the date of its first meeting, unless sooner dissolved. Electoral qualifications for both Chambers of the first Federal Parliament were those for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State in which the elector was competent to vote. Every Senator or Member of the House of Representatives must be a natural-born subject of the King, or have been for five years a naturalised subject under a law of the United Kingdom or of a State of the Commonwealth. He must be of full age, and must possess electoral qualification. Since the first Parliament of the Commonwealth was instituted, an Electoral Act has unified the franchise for both Chambers, on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

Last election May, 1913: Liberal Party, 38; Labour Party, 37.

The legislative powers of the Federal Parliament are extensive, embracing commerce, shipping, &c.; finance; defence; postal, telegraph, and like services; census and statistics; conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State. Authority is given for the Commonwealth to assume jurisdiction in regard to railways, lighthouses, &c.; marriage and divorce: emigration and immigration; currency and banking; weights and measures. The several State Parliaments retain legislative authority in all matters which are not transferred to the Federal Parliament, which is thus a government of limited and enumerated powers, the several State Parliaments retaining the residuary power of government over their respective territories. With respect to money bills, the House of Representatives has special powers, and provision is made for cases of disagreement between the two Houses.

The Executive power, vested in the King, is exercisable by the Governor-General, who is assisted by an Executive Council of responsible Ministers of State. These Ministers are, or must become within three months, members of the Federal Parliament; they are paid salaries not exceeding, in all, 12,000*l.* a year. The Executive Government of the Commonwealth is constituted as follows:—

Governor-General.—Right Hon. Sir R. C. Munro-Ferguson, G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia and its Dependencies.

The Ministry, which was formed on June 24th, 1913, is as follows:—
Prime Minister and Minister for Home Affairs.—Hon. J. Cook.
Treasurer.—Rt. Hon. Sir John Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G.

Attorney-General.—Hon. W. H. Irvine, K.C.
External Affairs.—Hon. P. M. Glynn, K.C.
Postmaster-General.—Hon. A. Wynne.
Minister of Defence.—Senator the Hon. E. D. Millen.
Minister of Trade and Customs.—Hon. L. E. Groom.
Vice-President of the Executive Council.—Senator the Hon. J. H. McColl.
Honorary Ministers.—Senator the Hon. J. S. Clemons and the Hon. W. H. Kelly.
High Commissioner for Australia in London.—The Right Hon. Sir George Houstoun Reid, P.C., K.C., G.C.M.G., 72 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

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. A High Court (consisting of 7 judges) has been established, with original as well as appellate jurisdiction. The Interstate Commission has also been constituted. The selection of the Yass-Canberra site for the Federal Capital was voted in the Senate and House of Representatives, and in 1910, the Commonwealth acquired from the State of New South Wales an area of approximately 900 square miles. An area of 2 square miles at Jervis Bay was also acquired for purposes of a Naval College, and the right to construct a railway from the Capital thereto. At present the Federal Government has its seat at Melbourne.

Area and Population.

States and Territories.	Area.	Population.[1] Census—April 3, 1911. Males.	Females.	Total.	Per 100 sq. miles.	Estimated Sept. 30, 1913.
	Sq. Miles.					
New South Wales	309,460	857,698	789,036	1,646,734	532	1,821,710
Victoria	87,884	655,591	659,960	1,315,551	1,497	1,399,525
Queensland	670,500	329,506	276,307	605,813	90	660,882
South Australia	380,070	207,858	201,200	408,558	108	434,991
West Australia	975,920	161,565	120,549	282,114	29	318,076
Tasmania	26,215	97,591	93,620	191,211	729	195,606
Northern Territory	523,620	2,734	576	3,310	0.6	3,814
Federal Territory	912	992	722	1,714	190	2,271
Commonwealth	2,974,581	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	150	4,836,625

1 Excluding Aborigines.

The number of occupied dwellings (1912) in the Commonwealth, according to a return issued by the Commonwealth statistician, is 923,459. The figures for the various States are as follows: New South Wales, 330,705; Victoria, 272,537; Queensland, 125,615; South Australia, 84,143; Western Australia, 68,775; Tasmania, 40,015; Northern Territory, 1,227; Federal Capital Territory, 442. Of these houses 499,653 are built of wood, 235,460 of brick, 75,565 of stone, and 38,797 of iron. No less than 49,375 buildings are described as being built of hessian or canvas, and 3,372 are of bark.

The Northern Territory, with an area of 523,620 square miles, was under the jurisdiction of South Australia from 1863 to 1910. On the 1st January, 1911, it was transferred to the Commonwealth (*see* Northern Territory).

In 1905 the administration of Papua was transferred to the Commonwealth (see Papua).

Marriages, births, and deaths in 1912:—

States and Territories	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus of Births
States—				
New South Wales	16,316	51,861	18,862	32,999
Victoria	11,468	35,796	16,589	19,207
Queensland	5,361	18,738	6,921	11,817
South Australia	3,883	12,079	4,336	7,743
Western Australia	2,261	8,689	3,335	5,354
Tasmania	1,488	5,853	2,057	3,796
Territories—				
Northern Territory	20	33	67	−34[1]
Federal Capital Territory	6	39	10	29
Total	40,803	133,088	52,177	80,911

[1] Minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

Migration in 1912: Arrivals, 166,958; departures, 83,217; excess arrivals, 83,741.

Finance.

Actual revenue and expenditure for 1910-11 to 1912-13 and estimated revenue and expenditure for 1913-14 are given in the following table. The payments to States represent the balances of revenue collected in the several States after the necessary expenditure on Commonwealth services. Under the "Surplus Revenue Act, 1910," the amount payable by the Commonwealth to each State from the 1st July, 1910, is a sum equivalent to 25 shillings per head of the population as estimated by the Commonwealth Statistician at 31st December in each year. (In 1910-11 this amount was subject to certain deductions.) Western Australia is to receive in addition for a period of ten years an annual sum commencing with 250,000*l.* in 1910-11, and diminishing by 10,000*l.* per year thereafter:—

—	1910-11 Actual	1911-12 Actual	1912-13 Actual	1913-14 Estimated
Revenue:	£	£	£	£
Customs	10,507,080	12,071,434	13,055,924	12,703,000
Excise	2,473,364	2,638,702	2,497,109	2,197,000
Post, Telegraph, and Telephone	3,906,015	3,916,254	4,224,916	4,548,000
Land Tax	1,370 345	1,366,457	1,564,794	1,400,000
Miscellaneous	549,433	555,673	556,670	614,000
Total	18,806,237	20,548,520	21,899,413	21,462,000
Expenditure:				
Old Age Pensions	1,874.489	2,155.481	2,289 048	2,620,000
Department of Defence	3,006,026	4,080,039	2,598,029	3,035.870
Post Office Department	4,343,231	5,775,264	4,783.744	5,189,265
Miscellaneous	3,934,7821	2,713,3132	6,108,662	4,802,865
Total administrative	13,158,5281	14,724,0972	15,779,483	15,147,000
Payments to States	5,196,424	5,824,423	6,119,930	6,315,000
Total expenditure	18,354,952	20,548,520	21,899,413	21,462,000

[1] Includes 1,837,174*l.* paid to Trust Fund on account of Defence (918,587*l.*) and Old Age Pensions (918,587*l.*).

[2] Includes 424,366*l.* paid to Trust Fund on account of Old Age Pensions and Construction of Fleet

The total public debt of the Australian States on 30th June, 1913, was about 277,100,000*l.* (excluding temporary Treasury bills, &c.). The sinking funds amounted to 5,700,000*l.*, giving a net debt of about 271,400,000*l.*

The following summarises the Federal Government position in respect to *gross* indebtedness:—

	Population.	London Debts.	Local Debts.	Total Debts.
		£	£	£
1901	3,773,801	175,000,000	28,700,000	203,700,000
1913	4,802,174	202,500.000	92,000,000	294,500,000

Invalid and Old Age Pensions.

The Invalid and Old Age Pension Acts provide for the payment of invalid and old age pensions at such rates as the Commissioner deciding the question deems sufficient, but so that the amount shall not exceed 26*l.* a year, nor the pensioner's whole income (including the pension) exceed 52*l.* a year. Old age pensions are granted upon application to persons who are at least 65 years of age and have lived in Australia or Australian territory at least 20 years. Invalid pensions are granted to persons who have lived at least 5 years in Australia, have there become incapacitated, and have no other sufficient means of support. On October 9, 1912, a Maternity Bill was passed providing for the payment of a bonus up to a maximum amount of 5*l.* in respect of every child born in Australia of white parentage. The disbursements for old age pensions were 1,874,489*l.* in 1910-11; 2,155,481*l.* in 1911-12; 2,289,048*l.* in 1912-13, and the estimated disbursements for 1913-14 are 2,620,000*l.* The maternity allowance for 1912-13 was 412,780*l.*, and for 1913-14 it is estimated at 650,000*l.* The numbers of pensioners in the Commonwealth on January 23, 1914, were:—Old age, 86,501; invalid, 15,275; total, 101,776.

Defence.

ARMY.

The principal ports of the States are protected by fortifications, and forts have been erected at King George's Sound and Thursday Island. The Commonwealth is divided for military purposes into districts, whose boundaries are nearly identical with those of the States.

The military forces of the various Districts on June 30, 1913 were:—

District	Permanent officers	Area officers	Citizen soldiers	Volunteers	Rifle clubs	Senior Cadets	Reserve of Officers and unattached list.	Total
Central Administration	162	—	—	20	9,701	12,111	3	165
Queensland	429	31	4,104	34	13,400	32,496	280	26,676
New South Wales	806	72	11,162	32	15,617	28,028	365	58,335
Victoria	751	63	9,960	19	5,408	8,849	427	54,878
South Australia	172	23	3,005	12	3,809	4,286	112	17,588
Western Australia	207	15	1,488	11	1,629	2,938	123	9,890
Tasmania	135	11	1,612				99	6,435
Total	2,662	215	31,281	128	49,564	88,708	1,409	173,967

The year 1911 saw the commencement of the new defence scheme adopted by the Australian Government on the basis of Lord Kitchener's recommendations. The Defence Act of 1903, amended by the Acts of 1909, 1910

1911 and 1912, imposes a system of compulsory training, beginning with cadets of 12 to 18 years of age (junior and senior), followed by 1 year in the Citizen Forces as recruits, after which the men remain as soldiers for 7 years. Liability ceases with the completion of the 26th year, but the men are expected to join the existing rifle clubs and keep up their shooting. The actual period of training is very short, that imposed on the young citizen soldiers of 18 to 26 being only 16 days or their equivalent in each year ; 8 of these days must be in camps of continuous training. The whole country is divided up into 93 recruiting districts of approximately equal population, each providing one battalion, besides other troops. It is intended that there should be 7 divisions : Queensland finds the 1st, New South Wales the 2nd and 3rd, Victoria the 4th and 5th, with a spare brigade to help South Australia to form the 6th. Western Australia finds 1½ brigades and Tasmania 1 brigade.

It is estimated that the total number of men under training, when the system is in full operation, will be 150,000 cadets and 120,000 citizen soldiers. At present (1913) the Militia consists of about 32,000 of all ranks, and there are about 90,000 undergoing compulsory training. About 50,000 are registered in the Rifle Clubs. A Military College for the training of officers has been established at the Federal capital.

The former militia and volunteer units are being gradually merged into the new citizen army. This is to consist, when complete, of 23 infantry brigades (of 4 battalions), 28 regiments of light horse, 49 field and 7 heavy batteries (all of 4 guns), 14 field companies of engineers, and the necessary departmental troops. In the event of war, about half of the whole would be required to garrison the defended ports, &c., while the remainder would form a mobile striking force.

The annual cost of the scheme when in full working order, that is in 8 or 9 years, will exceed 3,000,000*l.* The estimated military expenditure exclusive of administration and works in 1912-13 was 1,603,880*l.*

Navy

Naval estimates, 1913-14, 2,500,000*l.*

Sydney is a first-class naval station, and the headquarters of the British fleet in Australasia. The Naval Agreement Act of 1903 (for 10 years) provided that the Naval Force on the Australian Station should consist of not less than one armoured cruiser, first-class, two second-class cruisers, four third-class cruisers, four sloops, and of a Royal Naval Reserve of 25 officers and 700 seamen and stokers. The base of this force should be the ports of Australia and New Zealand, and their sphere of operations the waters of the Australia, China, and East India Stations. One ship should be kept in reserve and three others partly manned should be used as drill ships for training the Royal Naval Reserve ; the remainder should be kept in commission fully manned. The drill ships and one other vessel were to be manned by Australians and New Zealanders paid at special rates. They were officered by officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Naval Reserve. Eight nominations for naval cadetships were to be given annually to the Commonwealth and two to New Zealand. An annual charge of 200,000*l.* was to be paid to the Imperial Government by the Commonwealth and 40,000*l.* by New Zealand.

On June 30, 1913, the naval forces of the Commonwealth were as follows :— Permanent naval forces (sea-going), 3,400 ; administrative and instructional staff, 124 ; reserves—adults, 681 ; reserves—senior cadets, 3,635 ; Total, 7,840 ; navy office, 120 ; Grand Total, 7,960.

The policy of the Commonwealth is to make Australia self-defending. Having accepted the position that a fuller Imperial partnership is necessary for the future security of the Empire, and that a definite place in the Pacific has been allotted to Australia, the Government agreed in 1911 to furnish an Australian Fleet Unit, upon which King George conferred the title of "Royal Australian Navy." The main obligations of the Commonwealth are to provide a battle cruiser of the *Indefatigable* class ; three unarmoured cruisers of the *Bristol* class ; six destroyers of the improved "River" class ; and two submarines of 'E' class ; also the necessary auxiliaries such as docks and depôt ships. This fleet will be one of the three divisions of the Eastern fleet working in close association with the China and East Indies squadrons of the Royal Navy—all being under one control in war ; but the Australian Unit being controlled by the Commonwealth Government in peace. The *personnel* will be subject to the King's regulations, and under naval discipline. The vessels will be manned as far as possible by Australians, supplemented by Imperial officers and men. The battle cruiser, one of the protected cruisers, and two of the destroyers have arrived in Australia, and a third destroyer has been constructed locally. The modern Australian Navy by the end of 1913 should consist of one Dreadnought battle cruiser, *Australia* (sister to the *New Zealand*), three protected cruisers of the 'Town' class, *Melbourne*, *Sydney*, *Brisbane*, and 6 'River' class destroyers. A Naval College has been established for the training of officers.

Production.

The area under crops (distinguishing the principal crops) in the Commonwealth, and the yield in 1912-13, were as follows :

Crops	Total acreage	Total yield	Yield per acre
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	7,340,000	91,981,000	12·53
Oats	874,000	8,626,000	9·87
Barley	181,000	3,859,000	21·32
Maize	315,000	8,356,000	26·53
		Tons	Tons
Hay	3,217,000	3,955,000	1·23
Potatoes	129,000	418,000	3·24
Sugar-cane	155,000	1,135,000	13·47 [1]
Vineyards	62,000	—	—
		Gallons	
Wine	—	6,104,000	—

[1] Per acre of productive cane.

The total area under all crops in 1912-13 was 13,038,000 acres, and the total value of agricultural production, 45,754,000*l.*

At the end of 1912 there were in the Commonwealth 2,408,000 horses, 11,577,000 cattle, 83,245,000 sheep, and 845,000 pigs. The production of wool in 1912 amounted to 734,000,000 lbs. and the exports to 557,883,000 lbs. greasy, valued at 22,073,000*l.*, 60,236,000 lbs. scoured, valued at 3,958,000*l.*, and 3,018,000 lbs. of tops, valued at 323,000*l.* The exports of tallow amounted in value to 1,550,000*l.* ; of sheepskins to 2,004,000*l.* ; and of frozen meat to 3,640,000*l.* The butter produced amounted to 187,260,000 lbs., of which 66,685,000 lbs., valued at 3,342,000*l.*, were exported.

The mineral products were valued at 25,629,000*l.* in 1912, including : gold, 9,880,000*l.* (2,326,000 fine oz.) ; silver and lead, 5,987,000*l.* ; copper, 3,304,000*l.* ; tin, 1,344,000*l.* ; coal, 4,418,000*l.*

Statistics of the manufacturing industries in the Commonwealth in 1912 are given as follows :—number of establishments, 14,878 ; hands employed, 327,516 ; salaries and wages paid, 31,295,876*l.* ; value of plant and machinery,

34,460,895*l*; value of materials used, 88,317,749*l*.; value added by manufacture, 60,427,360*l*.; value of output, 148,745,109*l*.

The estimated value of the products of the Commonwealth in 1910 and 1911, were:—

	1910	1911
	£	£
Agriculture	39,752,000	38,774,000
Pastoral	56,993,000	50,725,000
Dairying, &c.	17,387,000	19,107,000
Forests and Fisheries	4,789,000	5,728,000
Mining	23,215,000	23,480,000
Manufacturing	45,598,000	50,767,000
Total	187,734,000	188,581,000

Commerce.

Throughout the Commonwealth there are uniform customs duties, and trade between the States is free. For 1912 the net revenue collected from customs duties amounted to 13,064,351*l*.

The following table shows for 5 years the value of the imports and exports (merchandise, bullion, and specie) into or from the Australian Commonwealth from or into countries outside the Commonwealth.

Years	Imports	Exports		
		Australian Produce	Other Produce	Total
	£	£	£	£
1909	51,171,896	62,843,711	2,475,125	65,318,836
1910	60,014,351	71,836,195	2,654,955	74,491,150
1911	66,967,488	76,205,210	3,277,048	79,482,258
1912	78,158,600	75,961,563	3,134,527	79,096,090
1913[1]	79,711,967	75,112,823	3,388,430	78,501,253

[1] Provisional figures.

The value of goods imported represents the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were *ad valorem*. The value of goods subject to duty is taken to be the fair market value in the principal markets of the country whence the same were exported, with an addition of 10 per cent. to such market value.

The Customs Tariff Act of 1908 provides for preference to goods produced in and shipped from the United Kingdom to Australia as against the goods of other countries, and also affords a larger measure of protection to Australian industries than previous tariffs.

The value of goods exported is the value in the principal markets of the Commonwealth in the usual and ordinary commercial acceptation of the term.

More important imports and exports in 1912:—

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	£		£
Cane sugar	1,189,763	Flour	1,486,668
Tea	1,324,129	Butter	3,842,642
Spirits	1,243,999	Beef	1,680,731
Boots and shoes	614,768	Mutton	987,488
Hats and caps (including minor articles)	626,789	Rabbits and hares	320,8·7
Apparel, other	4,730,843	Tinned meat	642,944
Cotton and linen goods	4,645,348	Tallow	1,549,694
Woollens	2,407,189	Leather	648,338
Silk goods (inc. velvets)	2,058,955	Wool	26,354,568
Machines and machinery	4,250 057	Coal	1,147,013
Agricultural implements	521,340	Copper matte, ingots, ore and bar	3,312,897
Metal manufactures	12,213,692	Gold bullion	1,403,621
Timber	2,852,623	Gold in matte	473,791
Arms and explosives	951,969	Gold specie	10,440,058
Paper	1,952,828	Silver bullion	580,384
Books	689,077	Silver in matte	255,728
Bags and sacks	1,008,659	Silver ore	214,804
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilisers	2,394,162	Lead—pig and in matte	1,617,955
Gold bullion	1,125,807	Tin ingots	790,5·8
Jewellery	736,553	Tin ore	392,082
Oils (in bulk)	2,022,523	Timber	890,886
Tobacco	1,045,841	Pearl shell	524,281
		Animals (living)	332,957
		Skins and hides	4,289,814
		Zinc concentrates	1,969,741
		Wheat	6,408,187

In 1912 the total imports and exports of specie were:—

	Imports	Exports
	£	£
Gold	244,737	10,440,058
Silver	277,614	37,537
Bronze	20,586	—
Total	542,937	10,477,595

The exports in 1913 included gold, 1,449,000*l*.; specie, 755,000*l*.; butter, 3,565,000*l*.; wheat and flour, 9,854,000*l*.; and wool, 26,277,000*l*.

Distribution of external trade 1912:—

From or to	Imports	Exports	
		Australian	Total
	£	£	£
United Kingdom	45,925,156	31,040,281	31,459,317
British Possessions	9,581,206	14,661,133	16,887.944
Total British	55,506,362	45,701,414	48,347,261
Foreign countries	22,652,238	30,260,149	30,748,829
Total	78,158,600	75,961,563	79,096,090

Trade with the more important countries, 1911 and 1912:—

From or to	Imports (1911)	Imports (1912)	Exports (1911)	Exports (1912)
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	39,499,011	45,925,156	35,309,982	31,459,317
New Zealand	2,974,215	3,352,444	2,655,469	2,228,551
India	2,122,260	2,106,337	3,319,504	2,915,090
Ceylon	738,556	863,788	5,412,705[1]	7,589,212[1]
South African Union	76,784	295,354	1,717,894	1,488,153
Java	543,849	1,387,061	488,696	573,231
Belgium	2,007,557	2,146,487	6,111,943	6,584,532
France	614,045	574,381	8,180,084	8,022,319
Germany	4,437,153	5,144,613	6,642,012	7,441,246
U.S. America	7,747,991	9,449,553	1,464,155	2,043,186
Japan	832,757	950,298	832,958	1,169,335

[1] The exports to Ceylon are mainly of gold specie, which is largely shipped to Colombo under option.

Share of the States in Foreign Commerce, 1912:—

—	Imports	Exports [1]	Total
	£	£	£
N.S. Wales	32,303,124	32,958,529	65,261,653
Victoria	25,081,074	19,113,121	44,194,195
Queensland	7,456,917	9,209,454	16,666,371
S. Australia	6,972,765	9,615,279	16,588,044
W. Australia	5,317,392	7,640,707	12,958,099
Tasmania	1,009,198	499,894	1,509,092
Northern Territory	18,130	59,106	77,236
Total	78,158,600	79,096,090	157,254,690

[1] In this table the value of goods sent from one State of the Commonwealth to another State thereof for transhipment abroad has been referred to the State from which the goods were finally despatched.

The following tables show the principal imports (consignments) into the United Kingdom from, and domestic exports from the United Kingdom to, the Commonwealth in four years, according to the Board of Trade Returns:—

—	1909	1910	1911	1912
Imports from Commonwealth—	£	£	£	£
Wool	13,668,466	14,273,939	14,510,826	12,589,003
Meat	3,135,150	3,835,694	4,407,501	4,326,332
Butter	2,007,677	3,566,952	4,604,284	3,225,886
Wheat	4,683,770	5,686,576	5,658,459	5,334,878
Skins and Furs	1,607,765	1,968,901	1,467,251	1,630,462
Copper and ore	1,476,546	1,119,232	1,384,778	1,660,641
Exports to Commonwealth—				
Apparel and haberdashery	824,570	918,236	1,053,672	1,200,062
Cottons	3,812,066	4,410,375	4,500,374	4,733,870
Woollens	2,191,843	2,575,665	2,876,808	2,694,983
Machinery	1,730,514	1,695,966	2,110,557	2,486,554
Iron, and iron and steel manufactures	3,879,952	4,689,622	5,421,570	6,081,862

The quantities of wheat, wool, and meat imported from Australia into the United Kingdom in five years were:—

—	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 [1]
Wheat cwt.	9,700,100	13,117,500	13,910,720	11,908,505	10,126,658
Wool lbs.	312,710,067	314,517,042	323,990,858	285,061,874	265,078,422
Beef, frozen & chilled cwt.	411,577	880,695	710,628	892,334	1,347,464
Mutton, frozen cwt.	943,753	1,525,399	1,291,696	977,668	1,665,859

[1] Provisional figures.

Shipping and Navigation.

Number and net tonnage of the registered vessels:—

Years	Sailing		Steam		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1908	1,571	129,392	1,148	255,249	2,719	384,641
1909	1,535	129,540	1,196	274,551	2,731	404,091
1910	1,548	128,319	1,224	284,104	2,772	412,423
1911	1,535	125,692	1,235	282,055	2,770	407,747
1912	1,622	129,308	1,171	311,059	2,793	440,367

Vessels engaged in oversea trade, entered and cleared:—

Years	Entered		Cleared		Total	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1908	2,022	4,295,679	2,029	4,285,472	4,051	8,581,151
1909	2,000	4,361,194	1,910	4,155,557	3,910	8,516,751
1910	1,988	4,607,820	2,060	4,725,326	4,048	9,333,146
1911	2,081	4,993,220	2,093	4,991,581	4,174	9,984,801
1912	2,035	5,163,357	2,017	5,111,957	4,052	10,275,314

Nationality of vessels entered and cleared 1912:—

—	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
Australian	358	456,148	347	453,142
British	749	2,684,863	739	2,665,498
New Zealand	292	637,316	292	637,268
German	211	612,821	206	598,917
French	87	182,855	88	173,372
United States	96	48,110	82	49,495

Tonnage of vessels entered at the principal ports, 1912 :—

Ports	From oversea countries		Interstate	Local [1]	Total
	Direct	*Vid* other Commonwealth ports			
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Sydney	1,189,215	2,076,067	2,466,773	2,762,004	8,494,059
Melbourne	690,951	1,679,459	2,929,486	838,670	6,138,566
Brisbane	142,085	888,868	801,175	622,556	2,454,684
Adelaide	544,972	890,559	1,740,265	— [2]	3,175,796
Albany	132,987	54,375	680,079	255,527	1,122,968
Fremantle	898,925	56,278	1,022,108	196,385	2,173,691
Hobart	383,050	7,285	442,429	26,937	859,701

[1] From other ports in the same State. [2] No record.

Communications.

Government Railways for the year ending June 30, 1913 :—

State	Miles Open	Cost of Construction & equipment [1]	Passenger Journeys	Goods and Live Stock carried	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses
		£	Number	Tons	£	£
N.S. Wales	3,930	53,514,903	79,490,012	11,666,250	6,748,985	4,644,881
Victoria	3,647	45,836,573	111,513,908	5,150,404	5,205,442	3,589,193
Queensland	4,524	27,751,227	19,899,072	4,871,062	3,321,672	2,150,991
S. Australia	2,168	14,927,649	— [2]	— [2]	2,298,305	1,471,701
N. Territory	145	1,040,702	— [2]	— [2]	15,933	16,666
Western Australia	2,854	13,233,093	17,920,096	3,282,861	2,037,853	1,506,600
Tasmania	509	4,253,013	1,649,539	464,934	327,113	217,357
Total	17,777	160,557,160	—	—	19,955,303	13,597,380

[1] To June 30, 1912. [2] Not available.

In 1912 the building of the trans-Australian railway, which is to have a length of 1,060 miles, was commenced.

In Victoria a scheme for the electrification of the railways is being experimentally carried out.

The railway gauge is :—In N.S. Wales, 4ft. 8½in.; in Victoria, 5ft. 3in. (122 miles, 2ft. 6in.) ; in Queensland, 3ft. 6in.; in South Australia, 5ft. 3in. for 626 miles, the rest, 3ft. 6in.; in W. Australia, 3ft. 6in.; and in Tasmania, 3ft. 6in. (24 miles, 2ft. 0in.).

Private railways in Commonwealth, open for general traffic, 1912, 944 miles ; not open for general traffic, 835 miles.

Postal and telegraph business, 1912: number of Post and Receiving Offices, 8,225 : letters and cards received and despatched, 480,000,000 ; newspapers, books and circulars, 213,000,000 ; parcels, 4,000,000 : telegrams and cablegrams, (1911), 17,000,000. Receipts, 1911-12 : Post Office, 2,375 390*l.* ; telegraphs and telephones, 1,540,864*l.* Expenses : Post Office, telegraphs and telephones, 4,330,896*l.*

Wireless telegraphy stations are in operation in all the state capitals, and in certain other places.

Money and Credit.

On January 20, 1913, the Commonwealth Bank was opened at Sydney, Branches have also been opened at the other State capitals, and at Townsville, Canberra, and London.

There are, besides, 23 private banks trading in the Commonwealth. The following table shows their capital resources prior to June 30, 1912 :—

Bank	Paid-up Capital	Rate per cent. per annum of last Dividend and Bonus	Amount of last half-yearly Dividend and Bonus	Amount of Reserved Profits
	£	per cent.	£	£
Bank of Australasia	1,600,000	14 & 12/- bonus ps.	136,000	1,926,073
Union Bank of Australia Limited	1,500,000	14	105,000	1,412,510
English, Scottish and Australian Bank Limited	539,438	7	37,761 [7]	246,594
London Bank of Australia Limited	548,228 [1]	7 Preference, 5 Ordinary	30,440 [7]	145,043
Bank of New South Wales	3,000,000	10	150,000	2,085,000
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Limited	1,718,894	10	75,000	1,594,540
Australian Bank of Commerce Ltd.	1,194,899	2½	14,850	16,222
City Bank of Sydney	400,000	4½	9,000	20,894
National Bank of Australasia Ltd.	1,498,220 [2]	6	44,947	10,617
Commercial Bank of Australia Limited	2,212,969 [3]	3 Preference	31,760	4,877
Bank of Victoria Limited	1,478,010 [4]	6	44,340	287,765
Colonial Bank of Australasia Ltd.	439,280	7	15,375	183,710
Royal Bank of Australia Limited	300,000	8	12,000	173,948
Queensland National Bank Ltd.	413,591 [5]	—	—	—
Royal Bank of Queensland Ltd.	542,315	5	13,421	77,407
Bank of North Queensland Ltd.	100,000	6	3,000	25,357
Bank of Adelaide	500,000	10	25,000	507,084
Western Australian Bank	250,000	20	25,000	651,984
Commercial Bank of Tasmania Ltd.	175,000	14	12,250	209,604
National Bank of Tasmania Ltd.	152,040	7	5,321	3,619
Bank of New Zealand	2,000,000 [6]	4 Preference, 6 and 3 Bonus Ordinary	65,000	1,240,587
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris	8,000,000	7	560,000	1,520,303
Ballarat Banking Company Ltd.	85,000	7½	3,187	78,000
Total	28,647,884	—	—	12,419,783

[1] 171,930*l.* preferential, 376,298*l.* ordinary. [2] 305,780*l.* preferential, 1,192,440*l.* ordinary, [3] 2,117,350*l.* preferential, 95,298*l.* ordinary. [4] 416,760*l.* preferential, 1,061,250*l.* ordinary. [5] After deducting 47,156*l.* paid on forfeited shares. [6] 500,000*l.* preference shares issued to the Crown under the 'Bank of New Zealand Act, 1903,' 500,000*l.* ordinary shares, and 1,000,000*l.* guaranteed stock. [7] For 12 months.

The following table shows the total deposits in Commonwealth Banks, in the quarter ended June 30, for 3 years :—

Year	N.S.W.	Victoria	Queensl'd.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania	N. Ter.	C'wealth.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1910	50,018,885	41,809,708	17,420,084	10,782,190	6,129,668	3,729,951	—	129,891,186
1911	55,222,458	46,363,615	19,633,309	11,128,300	7,280,392	3,759,406	59,850	143,446,210
1912	58,229,571	48,453,508	20,311,907	11,600,180	6,900,758	4,236,207	74,166	149,806,597

The total number of depositors in the Savings Banks in the Commonwealth on June 30, 1913, was 1,961,215, and the amount on deposit, 75,462,850*l.*

There are 3 mints in the Commonwealth, at Sydney (opened 1855), Melbourne (1872), and Perth (1899). Besides issuing gold coin in the shape of sovereigns and half-sovereigns they also issue gold bullion, partly for the use of local manufacturers (jewellers and dentists), and partly for export, India taking annually a considerable quantity of gold cast into 10-oz. bars. The issues during 1912 are shown in the following table :—

Mint	Coin			Bullion	Total
	Sovereigns	Half-Sovereigns	Total		
	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney . . .	2,519,000	126,000	2,645,000	83,311	2,728,311
Melbourne . . .	2,851,451	—	2,851,451	113,429	2,964,880
Perth . . .	4,373,165	65,186	4,438,351	693,030	5,131,381
Total . . .	9,743,616	191,186	9,934,802	889,770	10,824,572

Books of Reference concerning the Commonwealth of Australia.

1. Official Publications.

Each of the States publishes an Annual Blue Book and Statistical Register, as well as Annual Reports of the various administrative, industrial, educational, and other departments.

The following official publications dealing with the Commonwealth have been prepared by Mr. G. H. Knibbs, F.S.S. F.R.A.S., Commonwealth Statistician :—

Trade, Customs and Excise Revenue of the Commonwealth. Annual.
Shipping and Migration Returns. Annual.
Summary of Commonwealth Statistics of Transport and Communication. Annual.
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Summary of Commonwealth Production Statistics. Annual.
Social Statistics. Annual.
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Population and Vital Statistics of the Commonwealth and Commonwealth Demography. Annual.
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Summary of Commonwealth Demography. Annual to 1910.
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2. Non-Official Publications.

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Year-Book of Australia. Annual. Sydney.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Constitution and Government.

New South Wales became a British Possession in 1788; in 1843 a partially elective Legislative Council was established, and in 1855 responsible government was granted. The constitution is embodied in the consolidating Act No. 32, 1902. The legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two Houses, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council consists of not less than twenty-one members (58 in October, 1913), appointed by the Crown for life, and the Assembly has 90 members. During 1904 the State was divided into 90 electorates, each with only one member. Every man or woman being a natural born or naturalised subject above 21 years of age, having resided six months in the Commonwealth, three months in the State, and one month in the electorate, is qualified as an elector and is entitled to one vote only. A second ballot is provided for in cases where a candidate does not receive an absolute majority of votes polled. The duration of a Parliament is not more than three years. Members of the Legislative Assembly are paid 500*l.* per annum, in addition to which they are allowed to travel free on Government railways and tramways in the State, and are provided with official stamped envelopes for the free transmission of correspondence through the post. The leader of the Opposition is allowed 250*l.* per annum in addition. The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly receives a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum, and the Chairman of Committees 740*l.* per annum. Members of the Legislative Council receive no allowances but may travel free over all Government railways and tramways. At the general election of 1910, 584,353 electors out of 844,381 enrolled in contested districts, or 69·20 per cent. of the electors on the roll, voted. Included in the foregoing figures are 262,154 female electors who voted out of 400,139 enrolled in contested districts. At the Senate election of 1913, 405,152 males (or 73·1 per cent.) out of 554,028 enrolled, and 312,703 females (or 64·9 per cent.) out of 482,159 enrolled, voted. The executive is in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Imperial Government.

State of Parties (December, 1913):—Labour, 50; Liberal, 38; Independent, 2.

Governor.—Sir Gerald Strickland, G.C.M.G., from March, 1913. (Salary 5,000*l.*)

Lieut.-Governor.—His Honour Sir William Portus Cullen, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Chief Justice.

In the exercise of the executive the Governor is assisted by a Cabinet consisting of the following members (appointed January 29, 1914):—

Premier and Treasurer.—Hon. William Arthur Holman.
Chief Secretary and Minister of Mines.—Hon. John Henry Cann.
Minister of Public Works.—Hon. Arthur Hill Griffith.
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.—Hon. David Robert Hall.
Minister of Public Instruction.—Hon. Ambrose Campbell Carmichael.
Minister of Lands.—Hon. John Louis Treflé.
Vice-President of the Executive Council.—Hon. Frederick Flowers, M.L.C.
Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. W. G. Ashford.
Minister of Labour and Industry.—Hon. J. Estell.
Honorary Minister assisting the Treasurer.—Hon. H. C. Hoyle.

The Attorney-General and Minister of Justice has a salary of 1,520*l.*, and the other ministers, except the Vice-President of the Executive Council, of 1,370*l.* The Premier has an additional salary of 500*l.* The salary of the Vice-President of the Executive Council is 800*l.*

Agent-General in London.—Sir T. A. Coghlan, I.S.O.
Secretary.—T. G. White.

Local Government.

Under the Local Government Act of 1906, the system of Local Government has been extended to the whole of the State, with the exception of the Western Land Division. The 190 boroughs and municipal districts which existed under the Act of 1867, still remain under the title of municipalities, and in addition thereto, 134 new corporate bodies have been established, which are called shires.

Under the 1867 Act the State grants an endowment to every municipality for a period of 15 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 general rates. Under the 1906 Act, however, municipalities which are not entitled to a subsidy under the original Act may receive endowments up to 3*s.* 4*d.* in the £ on the general rate. Shires receive endowments when the receipts from general rates are insufficient to meet requirements. All persons who are owners, occupiers, or lessees, whether male or female, in any municipality or shire, and paying rates, are entitled to vote for the election of aldermen or councillors.

Area and Population.

The area of the State is 310,372 square miles. The State is divided into various districts for departmental purposes, the most important division being that into 141 counties.

The population (including aborigines) at five consecutive censuses was:—

Year	Males	Females	Total	Pop. per square mile	Average increase per cent. per annum.
1871	275,551	228,430	503,981	1·62	3·7
1881	411,149	340,319	751,468	2·42	4·1
1891	612,562	519,672	1,132,234	3·65	4·2
1901	712,456	646,677	1,359,133	4·38	1·8
1911	858,850	789,896	1,648,746	5·32	2·0

The estimated population on January 1, 1914, was 1,832,456.

According to the race or origin, percentages were as follows at the census of 1911 (exclusive of aborigines):—New South Wales, 74·51; other Commonwealth States, 9·67; New Zealand, 0·85; English, 7·49; Irish, 2·85; Scotch, 1·91; Welsh, 0·27; other British subjects, 0·45; total British subjects, 98·00. Chinese, 0·47; German, 0·45; other foreigners, 0·99; total foreigners, 1·91. Born at sea, 0·09. Aborigines:—Males, 1,152; females, 860; total, 2,012.

According to occupation the number of actual workers (not including aborigines) was distributed thus at the census of 1911:—

Professional	56,140
Domestic (receiving remuneration)	73,381
Commerce and Trade	106,320
Transport and Communication	61,964
Industries	208,014
Primary Producers (Agricultural, 79,235; Pastoral, 72,990; Dairying, Mining, 39,574, &c.)	204,093
Indefinite	8,908
Total	718,820

The number of persons classed as 'dependents' was 916,211, and 'unspecified,' 11,703.

The census population of Sydney (1911), including suburbs and shipping, was 636,353. Estimated population, end of 1913, 725,400. Of the country towns Newcastle, including suburbs, at the census of 1911 had 55,380; Bathurst, 8,575; Goulburn, 10,023; Parramatta, 12,465; Broken Hill, 30,972; Maitland (East and West), 11,313; Albury, 6,309; Granville, 7,231; Lithgow, 8,196; Wagga Wagga, 6,419; Tamworth, 7,145; Orange and East Orange, 6,721; and Grafton and South Grafton, 5,888.

The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for five years:

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Excess of Births
1908	12,642	42,525	2,932	16,090	26,435
1909	13,048	43,769	2,879	15,840	27,929
1910	14,294	45,533	2,900	16,191	29,342
1911	15,267	47,677	2,949	17,179	30,498
1912	16,664	51,993	2,934	18,886	33,107

The increase in population between the census of 1901 and that of 1911 was 291,337. Towards this the excess of births over deaths contributed 247,871.

The following are the statistics of the arrivals and departures by sea for five years, making allowance for those unrecorded:—

—	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Immigrants by sea	101,589	106,310	111,525	141,667	163,788
Emigrants ,,	93,521	92,504	96,514	111,295	125,010
Excess of immigrants by sea	8,068	13,806	15,011	30,372	38,778

In December, 1905, New South Wales revived the policy of assisted immigration, and assisted passages are now granted enabling female domestic servants, agriculturalists, and other workers to emigrate from the United Kingdom at fares ranging from 3*l.* to 6*l.*, 6*l.* to 9*l.*, and 8*l.* to 11*l.* respectively. Assistance is also given to immigrants from other countries. Five hundred and ninety assisted persons arrived in 1906, 2,917 during 1907, 3,048 in 1908, 4,308 in 1909, 5,058 in 1910, 9,922 in 1911, and 14,956 in 1912.

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 Church of England in the State is governed by a Metropolitan who is Archbishop of Sydney, Metropolitan and Primate of Australia and Tasmania. He is nominated by the Bishops in Australia and consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury. There were in 1912 six dioceses. The affairs of the Roman Catholic Church are administered by the Bishops of seven dioceses under the Archbishop of Sydney. The following table shows the statistics of churches:—

Denomination	Clergy [1] 1911	Adherents Census 1911	Denomination	Clergy [1] 1911	Adherents Census 1911
Church of England	491	734,000	Unitarians	1	844
Roman Catholic	366	412,013	Hebrew	6	7,660
Presbyterian	215	182,911	Salvation Army	18	7,413
Methodists	243	151,274	Others	65	100,198
Congregational	71	22,655			
Baptist	57	20,679			
Lutherans	8	7,987	Total	1,541	1,646,734

[1] Licensed to perform marriages.
[2] Aborigines and persons in Federal capital territory not included.

Instruction.

Education is under State control, and instruction is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14 years; in State Primary and Superior public schools education is free.

There were during 1912, 3,505 Government schools, divided into 3,725 departments, and classified as follows:—High schools 12; public schools 1,972; half-time schools 295; provisional schools 528; house-to-house schools 6; evening schools 57; subsidised schools 633; industrial and reformatory schools 2; total 3,505 schools. During 1912 there were 235,803 children enrolled, and an average attendance of 171,027, with 6,559 teachers In 1912 the expenditure on Public Instruction was 1,619,986*l.*

Of private schools at the end of 1911 there were 756, with 60,963 pupils and 3,659 teachers, of which 401 were Roman Catholic Denominational Schools having 2,034 teachers and 46,097 pupils.

The University of Sydney, founded in 1850, receives from Government a yearly subsidy, amounting, with special aid, to 22,550*l.* in 1911. The total revenue for 1911 was 69,557*l.* There were 1,387 students and, in addition to 7 honorary lecturers and demonstrators, 112 professors, lecturers, &c. There are 3 theological colleges and a college for women, unsectarian, affiliated to the University. The Technical College, with branch schools, comprising classes in agriculture, physics, applied mechanics, &c., had a total enrolment of 23,621 in 1911.

Old Age, Invalidity and Accident Pensions.

In Australia the old age pension law grants (subject to conditions as to birth, residence, and character) a pension of 26*l.* a year to every person over 65 years of age, or over 60 if incapacitated by infirmity or injury from earning a living. The amount of the pension is diminished by one pound for every pound of income which the pensioner receives from other sources above 26*l.*, and by one pound for every 10*l.* over 50*l.* of property the pensioner possesses. Since July 1, 1909, old age pensions have been paid throughout the Commonwealth by the Federal Government, and on January 23, 1914, 32,091 pensions were current.

Invalidity and Accident Pensions are paid to persons over the age of 16 years who are permanently incapacitated and who are not receiving an old age pension. From Dec. 15, 1910, the payment of these pensions was undertaken by the Federal Government, and 6,104 persons were in receipt of the benefits on January 23, 1914.

Justice and Crime.

There are Courts of Magistrates, of Quarter Sessions, and the Supreme Court, with a chief justice and seven puisne judges. 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. There is a special Court to deal with children.

In the Sydney metropolitan, Newcastle, and Broken Hill districts police courts are presided over by stipendiary magistrates; in other districts, police magistrates and honorary justices of the peace adjudicate. The licensing of houses for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors is transacted by magistrates specially appointed for that purpose.

In 1911 there were 65,058 convictions before magistrates; and 538 distinct persons were convicted at Quarter Sessions and at Central Criminal and Circuit Courts. There are in all 31 gaols. On December 31, 1911, there were 1,173 prisoners in confinement.

Finance.

The following are statistics of net revenue for years ended June 30:—

Year	From Taxation	Land Revenue	From Business Undertakings	From Miscellaneous Sources [1]	Total Net Revenue
	£	£	£	£	£
1908-9	907,249	1,778,002	6,998,180	3,941,640	13,625,071
1909-10	1,223,521	1,719,926	7,567,265	4,029,361	14,540,073
1910-11	1,027,519	1,836,396	8,378,448	2,596,776	13,839,139
1911-12	1,885,653	1,669,248	9,123,449	3,098,466	15,776,816
1912-13	1,405,360	1,835,948	9,696,364	3,119,626	16,057,298

[1] Including balance of revenue collected within the State by the Federal Government.

Under the heading 'Business Undertakings' is included revenue from railways, tramways, water supply and sewerage, and Sydney Harbour Trust.

The control of the customs and excise having passed to the Commonwealth Government on January 1, 1901, the taxation is obtained from stamp duties, land tax, income tax, and licences.

The following table shows the net expenditure exclusive of expenditure from loans:—

Year ended 30th June	Railways and Tramways	Interest on Public Debt (Funded and Unfunded)	Public Debt Redemptions	Instruction Primary	Other Services	Total [1] Net Expenditure
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1908-9	4,145,383	3,116,057	478,791	1,001,026	4,141,350	12,882,607
1909-10	4,292,070	3,117,472	421,034	1,059,379	4,152,490	13,042,445
1910-11	4,814,990	3,227,316	409,349	1,119,237	4,236,646	13,807,538
1911-12	5,428,086	3,430,096	436,921	1,284,960	4,696,938	15,277,001
1912-13	6,390,420	3,516,233	450,602	1,392,830	5,048,415	16,798,500

[1] The expenditure shown for the years 1908-9 to 1912-13 is exclusive of transfers from Revenue to the Public Works Fund and the Closer Settlement Fund, the respective amounts being as follows:—To Public Works Fund, 1908-9, 809,561*l.*; 1909-10, 911,177*l.*; 1910-11, 636,153*l.*; 1911-12, 638,729*l.*; 1912-13, 559,698*l.*; to Closer Settlement Fund, 1908-9, 1,000,000*l.*; 1909-10, 235,000*l.*; 1910-11, nil; 1911-12, nil; 1912-13, nil.

The amount of the Public Debt on June 30, 1913, was 106,170,747*l.*, with mean rate of interest 3·64 per cent. Of this amount about 85 per cent. has been spent on the construction of railways, tramways, water supply, sewerage and Harbour Trust, controlled by Boards. The net return from these services for the year 1912-13 was equal to 3·43 per cent. of the cost of construction; or 2·77 per cent. of the existing Public Debt.

The expenditure from loans, exclusive of redemptions, up to June 30, 1913, has been: Railways and tramways, 66,623,035*l.*; telegraphs and telephones, including offices, 1,761,845*l.*; water supply and sewerage, 17,492,777*l.*, other works and services, 22,338,751*l.*; total, 108,216,408*l.*

The financial statistics of the incorporated boroughs and municipal districts are as follows for the municipal year 1911:—

—	Assessed Annual Value	Estimated Capital Value of all Property in Municipalities	Revenue	Expenditure	Loans Outstanding
	£	£	£	£	£
City of Sydney	2,498,429	55,520,640	658,221	624,060	3,870,600
Suburbs	4,335,169	63,855,054	523,487	501,561	806,432
Metropolitan	6,833,598	119,375,694	1,181,658	1,125,561	4,677,032
Country	3,233,645	47,484,486	611,610	569,688	650,196
Total	10,067,243	166,860,180	1,793,268	1,695,249	5,327,228

The financial statistics of the 134 shires (area, 182,110 square miles) during 1911, were as follows:—

Unimproved Capital Value, 94,189,389*l.*; Revenue, 881,030*l.*; Expenditure, 832,206*l.*

For **Defence** see under *Commonwealth of Australia*. A naval establishment, the main works of which are at Garden Island, Sydney, has been completed. Sydney is the headquarters of the squadron in Australian waters, and has a dockyard, naval coaling station, and victualling and other stores. The cost of the defence of the State is borne by the Commonwealth Government.

Production and Industry.

I. Agriculture.

In 1913-14 there were 3,703,439 acres under crops. 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 into three divisions—the Eastern, Central and Western. The Districts in the Eastern and Central Divisions are, for the purpose of local administration, grouped into 12 Land Board Districts, which are sub-divided into 88 Land Districts. The Western Division is under the control of the Western Land Board—consisting of three Commissioners—and the head offices of the Lands Department and Western Land Board offices are in Sydney. In the Eastern and Central Divisions there are a number of tenures under which land may be acquired, those of most interest to intending settlers being Conditional Purchase (with which is associated Conditional Lease), Homestead Selection, Settlement Lease, Conditional Purchase Lease, and Settlement Purchase. *Conditional Purchase and Conditional Lease*:—The Statutory price of Crown lands available for residential Conditional Purchase is 1*l.* per acre, but Crown Lands may be specially classified at prices either above or below that amount. A deposit of 10 per cent. is required, and the balance is payable in regular instalments after the third year, and may extend over a period exceeding 30 years, interest being charged at the rate of 2½ per cent. on the outstanding balance only. The selector must reside on his holding for the first 10 years, and certain improvements must be carried out. *Homestead Selection*:—This tenure is practically a perpetual lease, and offers special advantages to the man with small means, as the land may be held for the first six years at the low rental of 1¼ per cent. of its capital value. After issue of the Crown grant, or after expiration of first six years if the grant be not previously issued, the annual rental is 2½ per cent. of the capital value of the land. *Settlement Lease*:—This has a term of 40 years and the lessee must reside on the land during its currency. After the first five years a Homestead Grant of 1,280 acres may be obtained of that part of the lease on which the dwelling-house is situated. *Conditional Purchase Lease*:—This tenure is especially attractive to the land seeker with small capital. The lease has a term of 40 years—rental 2½ per cent. of the capital value—but may be converted at any time into a Conditional Purchase and thus be put on a freehold basis. *Settlement Purchase*:—This form of holding arises when large private estates are resumed by the Crown and made available in blocks, each one of which is intended to support a family in comfort. A ten years' residence condition is attached and instalments extend over a period of 38 years, after which the purchase becomes freehold. Homestead selections and settlement leases may be converted into conditional purchases or conditional purchase leases.

In the Western Division the land is leased by the State to pastoral tenants, mainly for grazing, but small areas in or near townships are leased for special purposes.

The following are the chief features of the Act of 1901, which governs the administration of the western lands:—

(1) Tenure of Western Leaseholds extended to June 30, 1943, subject to resumption of one-eighth of the total area; and all new leases are made to expire on the same date. (2) Occupation Licenses are held as Annual Tenures—out of which Western Lands Leases may be granted. (3) Improvements on the land at date of granting of the Leases become the property of the Crown on the expiration of the Leases, but the Lessees have tenant right in all authorised improvements. (4) Rent-minimum 2*s.* 6*d.* per square mile; maximum 7*d.* per sheep on the carrying capacity of the land.

The total land alienated or in process of alienation on June 30, 1912, was 55,645,880 acres. The total land occupied under leases of various kinds was 126,024,074 acres. The following table gives the statistics of holdings of 1 acre and upwards for years ended March 31:—

Acreage	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
1 to 15 acres	19,774	20,584	21,270	22,004	23,591	24,183	25,012	26,021	27,071	27,543
16 to 200	30,117	30,261	30,402	30,744	30,908	31,014	31,296	31,406	31,342	31,258
201 to 400	9,391	9,582	9,790	10,070	10,451	10,682	10,884	11,278	11,680	11,779
401 to 1,000	8,762	9,011	9,171	9,481	9,874	10,061	10,573	10,959	11,629	12,071
1,001 to 2,000	3,046	3,161	3,363	3,519	3,587	3,782	3,869	4,142	4,484	4,720
2,001 to 10,000	2,308	2,351	2,420	2,479	2,593	2,705	2,831	2,991	3,319	3,465
10,001 and upwards	730	722	720	729	728	718	710	706	708	716
Total	74,128	75,672	77,136	79,026	81,732	83,045	85,175	87,503	90,233	91,552

The area under cultivation in New South Wales during four years and the crops produced were as follow:—

Year ended 31 March	1910		1911		1912		1913	
Area under Cultivation	Acres 3,180,320		Acres 3,381,921		Acres 3,629,170		Acres 3,737,269	
Principal Crops	Area	Produce	Area	Produce	Area	Produce	Area	Produce
	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.
Wheat (Grain)	1,990,180	28,532,029	2,128,826	27,913,547	2,380,710	25,088,102	2,231,514	32,487,336
		Tons		Tons		Tons		Tons.
(Hay)	380,784	565,549	422,973	467,669	440,243	423,262	704,221	779,500
Maize Grain	212,797	Bush. 7,098,255	213,217	Bush. 7,594,130	167,781	Bush. 4,507,342	176,471	Bush. 5,111,990
Barley (Grain)	15,091	272,663	7,082	82,005	10,803	129,008	16,916	289,682
		Tons		Tons		Tons		Tons.
(Hay)	1,844	2,451	1,014	1,128	1,246	1,267	1,704	2,108
		Bush.		Bush		Bush.		Bush.
Oats (Grain)	81,452	1,966,586	77,991	1,702,706	71,110	1,155,164	85,175	1,674,075
		Tons		Tons		Tons		Tons
(Hay)	178,968	255,781	142,805	193,064	147,617	155,646	182,955	212,266
Potatoes	35,725	100,143	44,452	121,033	43,148	75,166	34,124	91,642
Lucerne (Hay)	68,995	157,331	70,559	179,860	63,824	147,423	56,420	112,761
		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.
Tobacco	959	6,498	1,096	8,513	1,501	15,045	1,914	13,868

—	Cane-sugar		Grapes			
Year ended 31 March	Total Area	Tons	Total Area	Wines	Brandy	Table Fruit
	Acres		Acres	Gallons	Gallons	Tons
1909	16,981	144,760	8,251	736,262	29,953	3,150
1910	14,937	131,081	8,330	808,870	26,439	4,181
1911	14,736	160,311	8,321	805,600	32,750	3,914
1912	14,375	147,799	8,231	850,210	24,247	4,223
1913	13,914	140,914	8,163	719,100	19,061	3,893

The principal fruit-culture of the State is that of the orange. There were in March, 1913, 20,573 acres under citrus fruit, with an estimated production of 817,500 bushels of oranges, 276,400 bushels of lemons, 438,000 bushels of mandarins, and 2,100 bushels of other citrus fruit.

In 1912 the State had 39,044,502 sheep, 3,040,834 cattle, 716,457 horses, 293,653 pigs. The production of wool as in the grease in 1905, 297,154,000 lbs., in 1906, 325,441,000 lbs., in 1907, 367,446,000 lbs., in 1908, 338,129,000 lbs., in 1909, 370,808,000 lbs., in 1910, 415,338,000 lbs., in 1911, 371,546,000 lbs., and in 1912, 326,804,000 lbs.

There were 151,632 persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits during the year 1912.

There is a Forest Conservation Department. The timber reserves, in which State forests are included, cover an area of about 7,750,000 acres. The revenue from royalties, licences, &c., amounted in 1908 to 57,129*l.*; in 1909 to 57,241*l.*; in 1910 to 81,837*l.*; in 1911 to 90,318*l.*, and in 1912 to 96,965*l.*

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.	£
1851–1900	13,118,356	48,422,001
1901–1905	1,353,526	4,813,285
1906	302,556	1,078,866
1907	289,043	1,050,730
1908	261,683	954,854
1909	238,047	869,546
1910	224,815	802,211
1911	215,274	769,353
1912	200,243	702,129
1913	149,657	635,703
Total	16,353,200	60,098,678

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 1912 was 58,220,989*l.* In 1912, 2,389,195 ounces of silver were raised, valued at 251,652*l.*, and 345,307 tons of silver-lead ore and metal, altogether valued at 3,229,614*l.* The value of copper raised in 1912 was 579,791*l.* The estimated value of copper raised from its discovery in 1858 until the end of 1912 is 11,784,102*l.* The total value of the output of tin since the mines were opened in 1872 has been 9,327,609*l.*, the value in 1912 being 338,074*l.* In 1912 there were 118 coal mines, employing 17,795 men; the quantity of coal raised in 1912 was 9,885,815 tons, valued at 3,660,015*l.* The estimated value of coal raised to the close of 1912 amounted to 69,087,688*l.* There are 35 smelting furnaces and ore-dressing establishments giving employment to 3,708 hands, principally for the smelting of silver, tin, and copper ores. The output of zinc (spelter and concentrates) in 1912 was 520,518 tons, valued at 1,766,242*l.*; and of lead, 17,251 tons, valued at 264,530*l.* Between 1901 and 1912 the value of the minerals produced in N.S.W. increased from 5,680,739*l.* to 11,228,677*l.*

III. Manufactures.

The following classification of manufactories, number of hands employed, and value of lands and buildings, machinery, implements and other plant invested is compiled from the returns of 1912.

Classification	No. of Works [1]	Hands	Value of Investments (Lands, Buildings, Machinery, Plant, &c.)
			£
Treating raw pastoral products	287	3,872	627,606
Oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c.	45	895	424,685
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c.	297	5,982	1,519,595
Working in wood	684	8,880	1,312,895
Metal works, machinery, &c.	536	25,550	4,978,844
Connected with food and drink, &c.	765	14,249	4,978,647
Clothing and textile fabrics and materials	994	27,059	984,049
Books, paper, printing and engraving	426	9,441	1,479,497
Musical and scientific instruments	27	513	45,001
Vehicles and fittings, saddlery, harness, &c.	393	4,415	351,454
Ship and boat-building	47	3,169	1,164,157
Furniture, bedding and upholstery	220	3,974	157,569
Drugs, chemicals and by-products	87	1,547	363,673
Heat, light and power	203	3,427	3,930,255
Other works	151	2,678	360,034
Total	5,162	115,601	22,628,461

[1] Exclusive of small establishments employing less than 4 hands. Milliners, dressmakers and tailors formerly not enumerated, as well as home workers regularly employed in connection with factories, are included in the total.

Commerce and Communications.

The external commerce of New South Wales, exclusive of inter-State trade, is included in the Statement of the Commerce of the Commonwealth. The total commerce of the State, including inter-State trade in 1909, for 5 years is given in the following table:—

Year	Total Imports	Home Produce Exported	Other Produce Exported	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1909	38,034,962	33,446,016[1]	8,391,381	41,837,397
1910[2]	23,238,466	27,677,088	4,358,363	32,035,451
1911[2]	27,342,452	27,491,326	4,670,075	32,161,401
1912[2]	32,303,630	30,661,028[3]	2,297,501	32,958,529
1913	32,247,489	—	—	32,839,789

[1] The export of domestic produce to other Australian States is estimated.
[2] These figures relate to Oversea trade only, as the Inter-State transfers were not collected after September 13, 1910, and complete returns are therefore not available.
[3] Includes produce of all Australian States.

The chief exports are gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, coal, wool, butter,

wheat, flour, fruit, timber, meat (frozen and preserved), hides and skins, tallow, leather, cocoa nut oil.

Nearly all tramways are the property of the Government. There were, on June 30, 1913, 207¾ miles open for traffic, the capital cost being 6,699,305*l.* The gross earnings for 1912-13 were 1,754,566*l.*; the working expenses, 1,572,190*l.*; and the percentage of working expenses to revenue 89·61. There were, besides, 4 miles of privately-owned tramways. On December 31, 1913, 3,966 miles of railway were open; the revenue was 2,066,737*l.*; the expenditure, 1,464,487*l.*; the number of passengers carried, 21,780,495.

For Shipping, Posts and Telegraphs, see under *Commonwealth of Australia.*

Money and Credit.

The value of gold, silver, and bronze coin and bullion (gold) issued at the Royal Branch Mint, Sydney, during five years, was:—

Year	Gold	Silver (British)	Bronze (British)	Total
	£	£	£	£
1908	2,530,266	67,400	5,600	2,603,266
1909	2,298,796	20,800	5,000	2,324,596
1910	2,399,353	12,000	9,000	2,420,353
1911	2,728,310	—	—	2,728,310
1912	2,404,136	—	—	2,404,136

In addition to the above, Australian silver coin to the value of 334,350*l.* and Bronze coin valued at 23,100*l.* were issued to 31st December, 1912.

The average assets of the banks (16 in 1912) trading in New South Wales, according to returns relating to operations within the State for the last quarter of each of the five years, were:—

Year	Coin	Bullion	Landed Property	Notes and Bills discounted, &c.	Notes and Bills of other Banks	Balances due from other Banks	Total Assets
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1908	9,350,942	249,924	1,793,518	39,213,472	388,925	431,377	51,428,158
1909	10,521,262	196,489	1,814,351	38,485,738	374,522	522,132	51,914,494
1910	13,527,019	197,266	1,822,997	40,854,690	906,857	675,702	58,276,278[1]
1911	12,841,780	184,947	1,887,261	46,916,008	292,854	590,269	64,881,499[2]
1912	10,436,216	173,449	1,955,994	47,741,319	321,422	479,451	63,006,510[3]

[1] Including 291,747*l.* Australian notes. [2] Including 2,168,380*l.* Australian notes. [3] Including 1,898,659*l.* Australian 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
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1908	1,759,020	294,998	17,951,589	25,958,298	43,909,887	176,122	46,140,027
1909	1,758,913	315,916	20,198,450	25,926,547	46,124,997	131,067	48,330,893
1910	2,243,128	370,199	24,068,552	27,824,972	51,893,524	160,237	54,667,088
1911	400,784[1]	411,792	27,050,686	30,089,470	57,140,156	396,822	58,349,554
1912	171,199	413,411	26,863,689	30,291,713	57,155,402	248,956	57,988,968

[1] The decrease is due to the issue of Federal notes

Of the Savings Bank of New South Wales, established in 1832, the Governor is president, and the management is vested in thirteen trustees. Besides the head office and 7 branches in Sydney and suburbs there are 19 branches in the country districts.

The Government Savings Bank, established in 1871, was reorganised by an Act passed in 1906, by which it was placed under three commissioners. Its business is carried on in two separate departments—the Savings Bank Department and the Advance Department, the former of which receives and invests deposits, and pays interest on amounts not exceeding 500*l.*, while to the latter has been handed over the administration of the State system of loans to agriculturists, formerly vested in an Advance to Settlers Board. The number of branches open on the 31st December, 1912, was 114, and the number of agencies in conjunction therewith was 498.

Statistics of both are given below:—

Year	Number of Depositors	Amount on Dec. 31	Average per Depositor		
		£	£	s.	d.
1908	431,727	18,805,280	43	11	2
1909	460,251	20,150,574	43	15	7
1910	498,658	22,453,923	45	0	7
1911	544,023	25,361,538	46	12	4
1912	603,570	28,371,091	47	0	2

There are also banks in connection with Limited Liability Companies. The amount of deposits in these institutions in December, 1912, was 234,372*l.* (exclusive of deposits in Benefit, Building, and Investment Societies).

Norfolk Island, 29° S. latitude, 168° E. longitude, area 10 square miles, population (1911) 985 (568 males and 417 females), administered since 1903 by an executive council of a President, two elected and four appointed members. In 1912 the imports from the Commonwealth were 7,866*l.*, and the exports thereto 1,051*l.* (cocoanut oil, 399*l.*; skins, 287*l.*). Lord Howe Island, 31° 30′ S., 159° E., area, 3,220 acres: population (1911), 105 (56 males and 49 females). Both are administered by the Government of New South Wales, but the latter island is, while the former is not, politically connected with the Commonwealth of Australia.

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VICTORIA

Constitution and Government.

Victoria, formerly a portion of New South Wales, was, in 1851, proclaimed a separate colony, with a partially elective Legislative Council, and in 1855 responsible self-government was conferred. The legislative authority is vested in a Parliament of two Chambers. By an Act of 1906, separate representation of State public servants was abolished, and the Upper House now consists of 34 members, elected for six years, and the Lower of 65, elected for three years (unless sooner dissolved). Members of the Council must be in possession of an estate of the net annual value of 50*l.* for one year prior to their election; and electors must be in the possession or occupancy of property of the rateable value of 10*l.* per annum if derived from freehold, or of 15*l.* if derived from leasehold or the occupation of rented property. No electoral property qualification is required for graduates of British or Colonial universities, matriculated students of the Melbourne University, ministers of religion of any denomination, certificated teachers, lawyers, medical practitioners, and officers of the army and navy active and retired. One-half of the members of the Legislative Council retire every three years. The members of the Legislative Assembly require no property qualification, and are elected by universal suffrage, and no person may vote in more than one district, nor twice in the same district. The franchise was conferred on women by the Adult Suffrage Act of 1908. Clergymen of any religious denomination are not allowed to hold seats in either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly.

Members of the Legislative Assembly are entitled to reimbursement for expenses at the rate of 300*l.* per annum, and members of both Houses have free passes over all the railways.

Governor.—Hon. Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G. (Salary 5,000*l.*) Appointed November 28, 1913.

Lieutenant Governor.—Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D.

In the exercise of the executive he is assisted by a Cabinet of responsible ministers.

The Ministry, formed December 21, 1913, is as follows:—

Premier and Treasurer.—Hon. W. A. Watt, M.L.A.

Chief Secretary.—Hon. J. Murray, M.L.A.

Minister of Water Supply and Agriculture.—Hon. W. Hutchinson, M.L.A.

Minister of Lands.—Hon. H. S. W. Lawson, M.L.A.

Minister of Education and of Labour.—Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.

Attorney-General and Minister of Railways.—Hon. D. Mackinnon. M.L.C.

Minister of Mines and Public Health.—Hon. J. D. Brown, M.L.C.

Commissioner of Works.—Hon. F. W. Hagelthorn, M.L.C.

Ministers without Office.—Hons. T. Livingston, M.L.A., John Gray, M.L.A., W. A. Adamson, M.L.C., and W. L. Baillieu, M.L.C.

The Premier and the Chief Secretary receive 1,200*l.* and the other ministers 1,000*l.* each per annum. At least four of the ministers must be members of either the Legislative Council or the Assembly, but not more than two shall be members of the Council, nor more than six be members of the Assembly.

State of the parties in the Legislative Assembly (Sept. 1913): Ministerialists, 46; Labour Opposition, 19.

Agent-General for Victoria in Great Britain.—Hon. Peter McBride, Offices, Melbourne Place, The Strand, W.C.

Secretary.—H. G. W. Neale, J.P.

Local Government.

For purposes of local administration the State is divided into urban and rural municipalities. The former, called cities, towns, and boroughs, ought not to be of a greater area than nine square miles, and in being constituted must contain at least 500 householders, and rateable property capable of yielding 300*l.* upon a rate of one shilling in the £. The latter, called shires, are portions of country, of undefined extent, containing rateable property capable of yielding a revenue of 1,500*l.* on a rate of one shilling in the £. In 1912 there were 61 urban and 147 rural municipalities, only 650 square miles in the State not being included within their limits. Every ratepayer has one or more votes, according to the amount of his rates.

Area and Population.

The State has an area of 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres, about $\frac{1}{34}$ part of the whole area of Australia. The State is divided into 37 counties, varying in area from 920 to 5,933 square miles.

The growth of the population, as shown by census returns, is exhibited in the following table:—

Date of Enumeration	Males	Females	Total	Annual rate of Increase per cent.
March 29, 1857	264,334	146,432	410,766	—
April 7, 1861	328,651	211,671	540,322	7·88
April 2, 1871	401,050	330,478	731,528	3·07
April 3, 1881	452,083	410,263	862,346	1·65
April 5, 1891	598,414	541,991	1,140,405	2·83
March 31, 1901	603,883	597,458	1,201,341	0·48
April 2, 1911	655,591	659,960	1,315,551	0·91

The average density of the population is 15 persons to the square mile, or one person to every 43 acres.

The population in 1891 included 9,377 Chinese and 565 aborigines; in 1901, 7,349 Chinese and 652 aborigines; and in 1911, 5,601 Chinese and 648 aborigines.

At the date of the census of 1911, 98 per cent. of the population were British subjects by birth; native Victorians numbered 1,010,219, or 77 per cent. of the population; natives of the other Australian States, 98,726; of New Zealand, 10,067; of England and Wales, 89,382; of Ireland, 41,477; of Scotland, 26,577; of Germany, 6,142; and of other countries, 32,961.

Of the total population in 1911, there were 577,053 bread-winners and 721,137 dependants, while 17,361 were not accounted for. Of the bread-winners there were—professional, 43,819; domestic, 62,175; commercial 91,611; industrial, 187,773; engaged in transport, 39,238; primary producers, 144,384 (including agricultural, 86,152; pastoral, 29,340; fisheries 878; mining, 20,239); indefinite, 8,053.

Over three-fifths of the total population of Victoria live in towns. At the end of 1912 it was estimated that the town population numbered 845,180, out of a total population of 1,375,081.

Inclusive of the suburbs the estimated population on December 31, 1912, of Melbourne was 628,430, or nearly half of that of the State; and the population December 31, 1912, of the undermentioned towns was as follows:—Ballarat, 42,004; Bendigo, 39,170; Geelong, 31,235; Warnambool, 7,100; Castlemaine, 7,212; Maryborough, 5,600; Hamilton, 5,000; Mildura, 4,700; and Stawell, 4,500.

The following are the births, deaths, and marriages in the State for five years:—

Year	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births
1908	31,161	1,790	15,767	9,334	15,334
1909	31,549	1,867	14,436	9,431	17,113
1910	31,437	1,759	14,736	10,240	16,701
1911	33,044	1,964	15,217	11,088	17,827
1912	35,817	2,049	16,595	11,738	19,222

The recorded immigration into and emigration from the State of Victoria by sea were as follow in each of the five years:—

Year	Immigration (by sea)	Emigration (by sea)
1908	76,863	78,614
1909	78,744	73,768
1910	82,594	77,951
1911	120,229	85,329
1912	120,171	94,853

Of the immigrants in 1912, 70,342 were males and 49,829 were females, and of the emigrants 56,124 were males and 38,729 females.

Religion.

There is no State Church in Victoria, and no State assistance has been given to religion since 1875. At the date of the census of 1911 76¾ per cent. of the population were Protestants, 22¼ per cent. were Roman Catholics, and a half per cent. were Jews. The following were the enumerated numbers of each of the principal religions in 1911:—Episcopalians 475,203 (including 'Protestant,' so stated, 24,116); Presbyterians, 234,553; Methodists, 176,662; other Protestants, 93,729; Roman Catholics, 286,433; Jews, 6,270; Buddhists, Confucians, &c., 2,572; others (including unspecified), 40,129.

Instruction.

Educational establishments in Victoria are of four kinds, viz., the University, established under a special Act and opened in 1855, with its three affiliated colleges, State schools (primary), technical schools or colleges, and private schools. Out of the general revenue the University received in 1911-12, by way of endowment, 21,000*l.*, and for buildings, apparatus, &c., 22,223*l.* It is both an examining and a teaching body, and grants 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; also the School of Mines at Ballarat. From the opening of the University to the end of 1912, 6,962 students matriculated, and 4,645 direct degrees were conferred. In 1912 the students who matriculated numbered 315, the direct graduates numbered 184, and there were 1,319 students attending lectures.

Public instruction is strictly secular; it is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 14, and free for the subjects comprised in the ordinary course of instruction. In 1912 there were 2,093 State schools with 5,533 teachers, a total enrolment of 238,111 scholars, and an average attendance of 151,247 or 64 per cent. of the numbers on the roll. Amongst persons aged 15 years and upwards at the census of 1911, 98 per cent. were able to read and write. In 1911-12 the total cost of public (primary) instruction, exclusive of expenditure on buildings, was 886,699*l.*—all paid by the State. Although the education given by the State is strictly primary, the Minister for Public Instruction may annually award 80 scholarships, each tenable for 4 years for facilitating higher education. In addition 40 teaching scholarships are allotted annually, each tenable for two years at a Continuation School. Secondary education is for the most part under the control either of private persons or proprietary bodies, usually connected with some religious denomination. There were in 1912 548 registered schools in Victoria, with 1,856 teachers, and a net enrolment of 48,391 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.

Under the auspices of the Education Department are 19 technical schools, a college of domestic economy, a working men's college, two agricultural colleges, and a horticultural college. In 1912 there were 209 teachers attached to the technical schools, irrespective of agricultural and horticultural colleges, the gross enrolment of pupils being 4,440.

Old Age Pensions, Justice and Crime.

On July 1, 1909, the Federal Old Age Pensions Act came into operation, and the State pensioners were taken over by the Federal authorities. The number in Victoria on January 23, 1914, was 26,645. Pensions are also granted to invalids, 4,425 being on the register on January 23, 1914

An Act was passed by the Federal Parliament in October 1912, providing for the payments on application, of 5*l.* to the mother of every child born in the Commonwealth, no additional sum to be paid for twins. From the date of commencement (October 10, 1912) to January 24, 1914, the allowance was claimed by 44,039 mothers in the State of Victoria.

There is a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and four puisne judges. There are courts of general and petty sessions, county courts, courts of insolvency, courts of mines, and courts of licensing. The following are the criminal statistics for five years:—

—	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Arrested	20,182	19,309	19,070	19,398	19,814
Summarily convicted	11,367	11,712	11,655	11,543	11,795
Committed for trial	533	534	503	522	518
Sentenced after commitment	365	352	354	334	352

The number of individuals arrested during 1912 was 14,552.

There are 8 gaols and 3 reformatory prisons in Victoria, besides 7 police

gaols. At the end of 1912 there were confined in these prisons and police gaols 768 males and 112 females.

Finance.

The actual revenue and expenditure of the State in each of the five years stated were :—

Year ended June 30—	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1909	8,247,684	8,240,177
1910	8,597,992	8,579,980
1911	9,204,503	9,194,157
1912	10,009,796	9,999,342
1913	10,203,080	10,184,676

The following table shows the actual amounts of State revenue and expenditure under the principal heads during 1911-12 :—

Heads of Revenue	Amount	Heads of Expenditure	Amount
Taxation :—	£		£
Wharfage rates	72,705	Governor	11,519
Land tax	293,823	Parliament & Ministry	80,291
Duties on estates of deceased persons	448,283	Civil establishments	264,289
Duty on bank notes	8,376	Pensions and gratuities	372,533
Stamp duty	276,836	Interest and expenses of Public Debt	2,096,198
Tonnage dues	46,438	Railways	3,356,714
Income Tax	443,248	Other public works	769,033
Race Clubs' percentage	8,727	Crown lands	189,906
Licences	22,403	Education, &c.	1,135,415
Total State taxation	1,620,839	Charitable institutions, &c.	470,588
Railways	5,237,466	Judicial and legal	182,271
Crown lands	362,779	Police and gaols	380,126
Commonwealth balances received	1,667,657	Mining, agriculture, and stock	464,355
Other sources	1,121,055	Other expenditure	226,104
Total	10,009,796	Total	9,999,342

The amount raised by taxation (exclusive of taxes collected by Commonwealth) as shown in the above table, viz. 1,620,839*l.*, was equivalent to a proportion of 1*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* per head of population.

Victoria has a debt, incurred in the construction of public works, which amounted, on June 30, 1913, to 62,776,724*l.* (inclusive of temporary treasury bills). Of the debt at June 30, 1912, 44,171,137*l.* was borrowed for the construction of railways, 8,951,464*l.* for waterworks, 1,219,903*l.* for State school buildings, &c., and 6,369,712*l.* for other public works and purposes. The nominal rate of interest on the public debt varies from 3 to 4 per cent., and averages 3·54 per cent.

The net local ordinary revenue and expenditure (Municipalities, Harbour Trust, Metropolitan Board of Works, and Fire Brigade Boards) for 1912 were respectively 2,739,085*l.* and 2,948,724*l.* The net local debt (exclusive of amounts borrowed first by Government) amounted to about 16,249,968*l.* on June 30, 1912.

The estimated total value of the rateable property of the State in 1912 amounted to about 287,872,434*l.*, and the annual value was 15,423,445*l.*

Production and Industry.

I. Agriculture.

Of the total area of Victoria about 30,627,461 acres are either alienated or in process of alienation. Of the remainder about 5,791,254 acres are at present suitable for agriculture ; 8,211,012 acres for pastoral purposes ; 569,113 acres are held under perpetual lease ; State forests, timber, water, and other reserves, 4,923,982 acres ; auriferous land, 782,840 acres ; roads, 1,708,824 acres ; unsold land in towns, &c., 2,039,774 acres ; and unclassed land, 1,591,500 acres.

The total number of holdings in 1912-13 was 68,703.

The following table shows the areas under the principal crops and the produce of each for five years :—

Years ended March 31	Total Area Cultivated	Wheat		Oats		Barley		Potatoes		Hay	
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Tons	1,000 Acres	1,000 Tons
1909	4,496	1,780	23,346	420	11,125	65	1,511	48	153	956	1,416
1910	4,834	2,097	28,780	384	7,913	59	1,023	62	175	864	1,187
1911	5,386	2,398	34,813	393	9,699	53	1,340	68	163	833	1,292
1912	5,110	2,164	20,892	302	4,585	54	1,025	48	119	860	1,032
1913	5,707	2,085	26,223	439	8,324	72	1,745	48	191	1,204	1,573

The produce per acre of the principal crops was :—

Year ended March 31	Wheat	Oats	Barley		Potatoes	Hay
			Malting	Other		
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Tons	Tons
1909	13·12	26·50	23·63	22·87	3·19	1·48
1910	13·72	20·60	16·98	18·41	2·80	1·37
1911	14·52	24·70	26·30	24·25	2·60	1·55
1912	9·65	15·17	19·75	17·79	2·50	1·20
1913	12·58	18·95	24·27	24·58	4·02	1·31

In two years the area and yield of vines and of tobacco were :—

—	1911-12		1912-13	
	Acres	Yield	Acres	Yield
Vines	24,193	983,423 gall.	24,579	1,206,111 gall.
Tobacco	356	3,686 cwt.	138	Not available

In addition to these, green forage covered 84,460 acres, and gardens (both market and private) and orchards occupied an extent of 73,623 acres in 1912–13.

At the end of March, 1913, there were in the State 530,494 horses, 1,508,089 head of cattle, 11,892,224 sheep, and 240,072 pigs. The wool produced in the season 1909–10 amounted to 95,332,829 lbs., valued at 4,044,755*l.*, in 1910–11 to 101,803,644 lbs., valued at 4,318,100*l.*, in 1911–12 to 110,463,041 lbs., valued at 4,142,747*l.*; and in 1912–13 to 88,762,612 lbs., valued at 3,751,083*l.* The quantity of butter produced in 1912 was 67,655,834 lbs.

At the end of 1912 the area of State Forests in Victoria was 4,160,342 acres. The amount of timber sawn in 1912 in Victoria Saw Mills from Victorian logs was 73,374,900 super feet valued at the mill at 265,984*l.*

The estimated value of Victorian production in 1912 was as follows:—

	£		£
Agricultural Production	12,429,657	Miscellaneous . .	2,049,707
Pastoral and Dairying .	11,752,983		
Mining . . .	2,499,695	Total Primary Products	29,538,292
Forest	806,250	Manufacturing—value added during process	17,752,167
		Total .	47,290,459

II. Mining.

The subjoined statement gives, from official returns, the estimated quantities of gold, with value, obtained in Victoria in six years:—

Years	Number of Ounces	Approximate Value	Years	Number of Ounces	Approximate Value
		£			£
1907	754,270	2,954,617	1910	609,998	2,422,745
1908	721,220	2,849,838	1911	542,074	2,140,855
1909	702,221	2,778,956	1912	516,255	2,039,464

The total quantity of gold raised from 1851 to 1912 is estimated at 73,048,216 oz., of an aggregate value of 291,703,453*l.* The estimated number of miners at work on the gold-fields in 1912 was 11,856.

In 1912, 589,143 tons of coal, valued at 258,455*l.* were raised in Victoria. In 1912, about 1,486 persons were employed in coal mining. Other minerals raised in 1912 were tin, 48 tons ore, 5,733*l.*; gypsum, 2,078 tons, 3,359*l.*; silver, extracted from gold at the Melbourne Mint, 17,424 fine oz. 2,200*l.*; antimony, 2,430 tons ore, 16,162*l.*; other metals and minerals, 167,764*l.* Total mineral production, 1912, 2,331,294*l.*, compared with 2,463,865*l.* in 1911.

III. Manufactures.

The total number of manufactories, works, &c., in 1912, was 5,263, of which 1,955 used steam or gas engines; the aggregate horse-power used was 89,290; the number of hands employed was 116,108; and the lands, buildings, machinery, and plant were valued at 19,457,795*l.* The value of materials used was 27,002,302*l.*, and of articles produced or work done, 45,410,773*l.* The wages paid (excluding working proprietors), amounted to 10,102,244*l.* The manufactures are almost entirely for home consumption.

Commerce and Credit.

The commerce of Victoria, exclusive of inter-State trade, is included in the statement of the commerce of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The total value of the imports and exports of Victoria, excluding inter-State trade, in six years, was:—

Years	Total Imports (Oversea)	Total Exports (Oversea)	Years	Total Imports (Oversea)	Total Exports (Oversea)
	£	£		£	£
1908	16,433,382	15,165,031	1911	21,850,963	18,915,716
1909	16,531,981	17,842,876	1912	25,081,074	19,113,121
1910	20,002,606	18,188,286	1913	24,461,355	17,819,286

The customs duties collected in 1912 amounted to 3,983,946*l.*, equal to 16 per cent. of the total value of oversea imports.

The chief exports are gold, wool, live-stock, cereals, butter, hides, and skins, tallow, and meat frozen or preserved.

Shipping and Communications are dealt with under *Australian Commonwealth.*

A branch of the Royal Mint was opened at Melbourne on June 12, 1872. Up to Dec. 31, 1912, 35,019,733 oz. of gold, valued at 137,877,194*l.*, was received at the mint, and gold coin and bullion issued of the value of 137,879,450*l.* No silver or bronze coin is struck at the Melbourne Mint.

On 30th June, 1913, the Savings Bank of Victoria (with which have been amalgamated the Post Office Savings Banks) had 115 banks and branches with 318 agencies at post offices in the State. On the 30 June, 1913, there were 674,542 depositors, with a total balance of 21,565,922*l.* There is a special branch of the Savings Bank, called the "Advances Department," which makes advances to farmers and others at a low rate (5 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 1912–13 was 780,380*l.*; and the total balance of loans at June 30, 1913, was 2,647,853*l.*

During the last quarter of 1912 there were in Victoria 12 banks, possessing 676 branches and agencies, with notes in circulation, 138,639*l.*, deposits 47,258,048*l.*, the total liabilities being 47,836,052*l.*; gold and silver, coined and in bars, and Australian notes, 8,332,722*l.*; landed property, 1,614,084*l.*; advances, &c., 39,597,078*l.*; total assets, 49,543,884*l.* Total paid-up capital, 14,529,735*l.*

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QUEENSLAND.

Constitution and Government.

Queensland, formerly a portion of New South Wales, was formed into a separate colony in 1859, and responsible government was conferred. The power of making laws and imposing taxes is vested in a Parliament of two Houses—the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The former consists of 43 members, nominated by the Crown for life; but no limit is put to the number. The Legislative Assembly comprises 72 members, returned from 72 electoral districts for three years, elected by ballot. Members of the Assembly are entitled to payment of 300*l.* per annum, with travelling expenses. At the General Election of April, 1912 there were 173,801 males and 135,789 females registered as qualified to vote under the "Electors Act Amendment Act of 1905." This provides for male and female adult franchise, a twelve months' continuous residence in the State being the only proviso. Owners of freeholds and leaseholds of a certain value, possessing a residential qualification in another electorate, can elect to be registered for the former in lieu of that within which they reside, but no person can be enrolled for more than one electorate. State of parties (December, 1912), Liberals, 45; Labour Opposition, 27.

Governor of Queensland.—Right Hon. Sir William Macgregor, G.C.M.G. C.B.

The Executive Council of ministers appointed June, 1912, consists of the following members:—

Premier and Chief Secretary and Vice-President of the Executive Council.—Hon D. F. Denham.
Attorney-General.—Hon. T. O'Sullivan, K.C.
Treasurer and Secretary for Public Works.—Hon. W. H. Barnes.
Secretary for Public Lands.—Hon. Jas. Tolmie.
Home Secretary and Secretary for Mines.—Hon. J. G. Appel.
Secretary for Railways.—Hon. W. T. Paget.
Secretary for Public Instruction.—Hon. J. W. Blair.
Secretary for Agriculture and Stock.—Hon. John White.
Minister without portfolio.—Hon. A. H. Barlow.

Each minister has a salary of 1,000*l.*; the Vice-President of the Executive Council receives 300*l.*

Agent-General for Queensland in Great Britain.—Major Sir T. B. Robinson.
Secretary.—Mr. P. J. Dillon.

Provision is made for Local Government by the subdivision of the State into areas denominated respectively cities, towns and shires. These are under the management of aldermen and councillors, who are elected by the ratepayers and are charged with the control of all matters of a parochial nature, more especially the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges within their allotted areas. Shires for the most part consist of purely rural districts.

The number and area of these subdivisions, together with the receipts and expenditure for the year 1912, were:—

	No.	Area in square miles	Receipts	Expenditure
			£	£
Cities	9	79¾	307,638	333,092
Towns	25	286⅞	150,549	159,724
Shires	139	669,527¼	407,219	431,983
Totals	173	669,893¼	865, 406	924,799

Area and Population.

Queensland comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent, including the adjacent islands in the Pacific Ocean and in the Gulf of Carpentaria. Estimated area 670,500 English square miles, with a seaboard of 2,250 miles. In 1825 a branch penal settlement was made at Moreton Bay; in 1842 free settlers were admitted to the country, and during the next twenty years great progress was apparent.

The increase in the population at different periods since 1846 has been as follows:—

Years	Population	Equivalent increase per cent. per annum	Years	Population	Equivalent increase per cent. per annum	Years	Population	Equivalent increase per cent. per annum
1846								
1856	2,257	—	1868	99,901	15·68	1886	322,853	10·24
1861	18,544	72·16	1871	120,104	6·74	1891	393,718	4·89
1864	30,059	17·06	1876	173,283	8·85	1901	498,129	2·78
	61,467	34·83	1881	213,525	4·64	1911	605,813	2·16

Estimated population, exclusive of aborigines, June 30, 1913, 656,224.

At the census of 1911 the population consisted of 329,506 males, and 276,307 females. The total included 6,138 male and 576 female Chinese; 1,865 male and 400 female "Polynesians"; 1,428 male and 75 female Japanese; 4,573 persons of other Asiatic, &c., races. In addition there were 5,145 male and 3,542 female full-blooded Aborigines living in a civilised manner.

As to occupation the population in 1911 was classified as follows:—Professional class, 17,653; domestics, 26,570; commercial, 34,564; industrial, 68,262; transport and communication, 23,142; agricultural, pastoral, mining, &c., 101,904; indefinite, 4,890; independent, 2,758; dependent class (wives, children, scholars, students, dependent relatives, &c.), 326,070.

Of the total population, 1911, 382,216 persons (exclusive of aborigines) were born in the State; 65,266 in England; 31,599 in Ireland; 20,580 in Scotland; 2,620 in Wales; 38,921 in N. S. Wales; 15,943 in Victoria; 8,348 in S. Australia; 482 in W. Australia; 1,798 in Tasmania; 3,987 other Australians, including 'Australia' undefined; 2,576 in New Zealand; 11,979 in Germany; 2,641 in Denmark; 1,054 in Sweden; 685 in Norway.

The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for five years:—

Years	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births
1908	14,828	1,104	5,680	4,009	9,148
1909	15,554	1,088	5,530	4,542	10,024
1910	16,173	1,031	5,745	4,769	10,428
1911	16,991	1,088	6,544	5,169	10,447
1912	18,758	1,152	6,921	5,628	11,837

The immigration and emigration, including arrivals and departures by sea and by rail across the border, have been as follows:—Immigration, 1908, 70,804; 1909, 79,540; 1910, 86,264; 1911, 109,720; 1912, 102,436. Emigration, 1908, 67,528; 1909, 69,441; 1910, 76,058; 1911, 97,560; and 1912, 100,594.

Brisbane, the capital, had in 1912 an estimated population within a ten-mile radius of 145,022. At the census, 1911, other towns including their suburbs contained: Rockhampton, 20,915; Townsville, 13,835; Maryborough, 11,626; Gympie, 12,419; Ipswich, 25,000; Toowoomba, 24,200; Charters Towers, 17,298.

Religion.

There is no State Church. Previous to 1861 valuable grants of land had been made to the principal religious denominations, which they still retain. The following were the numbers in 1911:—Church of England, 212,702; Church of Rome, 137,086; Presbyterian, 75,560; Methodist, 59,920; Lutheran, 24,235; Baptist, 13,715; other Christian sects, 90,556; Jews, 672; other Non Christians, 5,518; no religion, 1,906; unspecified, &c., 21,893.

Instruction.

Primary secular education is free and by the State compulsory. Of the census population in 1911, 498,939 could read and write; 3,338 could read only; 93,193 could not read (including 73,704 children under 5 years of age); 10,343 not specified. According to the marriage statistics, 99·32 per cent. of persons married during 1912 were able to read and write. The Public Expenditure on account of education for the year 1912 was 481,773*l.* At the end of 1912 there were 1,298 public elementary schools in operation, with 3,006 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 77,323 pupils. Secondary education is provided for by 10 grammar schools, 6 for boys and 4 for girls, with, in 1912, 97 teachers and an average attendance of 1,141 pupils. There were also 141 private schools, with 670 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 13,611 pupils. The Government grants annually a considerable number of scholarships, tenable for three years, to the various grammar schools. There were 16 technical schools in 1912 with 7,851 distinct students. The receipts amounted to 30,991*l.*, and the expenditure to 29,164*l.* The Queensland University (established in 1911) in Brisbane had at the end of 1912, 4 professors and 22 lecturers, &c., with 176 students on the roll.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by Supreme Courts, District Courts, and Courts of Petty Sessions. In these last Justices of the Peace sit, presided over in the more important centres by stipendiary magistrates. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four puisne judges. The total number of persons convicted of serious offences by the Superior Courts in 1912 was 384, and the summary convictions at petty sessions numbered 20,329 (excluding 4,667 cases of bail estreated). Including penal establishments, there were, at the end of 1912, 12 prisons, with 484 male and 45 female prisoners. The total police force, including native troopers, averages about 1,187 men.

Pauperism, Old Age Pensions.

Charitable institutions are maintained by public subscription, supplemented by State endowment; hospitals, benevolent asylums, an institution for the blind, deaf, and dumb, refuges and homes helped. Persons suffering from want were relieved at an expenditure of 8,188*l.* in 1911, at the cost of the State. 3,359 orphans and other homeless and unprotected children were provided for chiefly by the Government at a cost of 36,104*l.* Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are now payable by the Commonwealth. The number of Old Age Pensioners in the State at January 23, 1914, was 11,504, and of Invalid Pensioners, 1,806.

Finance.

The following table shows the net revenue and expenditure of Queensland during five years ending June 30:—

—	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14 Estimated
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	5,119,253	5,320,008	5,989,347	6,378,213	6,798,729
Expenditure	5,113,578	5,314,737	5,965,692	6,372,097	6,790,349

The gross income from or expenditure on account of Departments under the control of the Commonwealth are not included.

The following were the chief sources from which revenue was received during 1912-13:—Net amount from Commonwealth, 775,948*l.* Stamp duty, 294,450*l.*; income tax, 421,507*l.*; licences, 68,175*l.* From land—Rent, pastoral occupations, 340,962*l.*; other rents and sale of land, 533,586*l.* From railways, 3,318,752*l.*

The chief items of expenditure during 1912-13 were as under:—Interest on public debt, 1,844,096*l.*; public instruction, 487,135*l.*; treasurer's department, 232,897*l.*; public lands department, 201,998*l.*; department of agriculture, 68,936*l.*; cost of working railways, 2,148,991*l.* The total expenditure from loans, mostly on public works, was 2,448,066*l.*, of which the principal item was railways, 2,066,819*l.*

The estimated value of landed property in 1912 for assessment for Local Government purposes was 54,991,920*l.* This includes lands leased from the Crown for pastoral purposes, the lessees' interest in which has been capitalised for assessment purposes at 6,646,997*l.*, but is exclusive of unoccupied Crown lands, the property of local bodies, reserves for public purposes, and lands upon which are erected buildings for public worship.

The gross public debt of the State amounted, on June 30, 1913, to the sum of 52,633,026*l.*

Defence.

For defence, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*. The Government gun-vessels are the *Gayundah* and *Paluma* (360 tons), sister vessels, launched in 1884, one of which has been appropriated by the Commonwealth

Authorities and stationed away from Queensland; 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 State, 15,874,202 acres have been alienated: in process of alienation, under deferred payment system, are 9,577,037, leaving 403,668,761 acres still the property of the Crown, or about 94 per cent. of the total area. The receipts from the sale of land up to the end of 1912 amounted to 9,223,953*l*. 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 7, 14, 21, or 28 years' lease; maximum area, 20,000 acres; annual rental varying according to quality; minimum ½*d*. per acre, subject to reassessment at end of first 7 years and each subsequent 7 years. Grazing homesteads may be leased on similar conditions. In the letting of agricultural and grazing farms and homesteads conditions as to residence are imposed.

A large proportion of the area is leased in squatting runs for pastoral purposes, amounting to 227,099,280 acres in 1912; the number of runs was 1,824, besides 47,179,483 acres in grazing farms and homesteads, and 42,465,360 acres under occupation licence. The live stock in 1912 numbered 674,573 horses, 5,210,891 cattle, 20,310,036 sheep, and 143,695 pigs. The total area under cultivation in 1912 was 844,420 acres, and of this 668,483 acres were under crop, besides which 205,363 acres are laid down with permanent artificial pasture. The wool exports (representing nearly the whole of the clip) amounted in 1908, to 23,528,679 lbs. clean, and 66,956,875 lbs. greasy; 1908, production as 'greasy,' 110,545,577 lbs.; 1909, exports, home production, 24,172,020 lbs. clean, 76,674,835 lbs. greasy; 1909, production expressed as greasy, 129,668,298 lbs.; 1910, production expressed as greasy, 139,250,802 lbs.; 1911 production expressed as greasy, 142,382,269 lbs.; 1912, production expressed as greasy, 136,878,270 lbs.

A considerable area consists of natural forest, eucalypti, pine and cedar being the timbers mostly in demand, although a considerable quantity of more ornamental woods are utilised by cabinet makers. In 1908, 100,759,016 superficial feet were cut in the various sawmills; 1909, soft woods, 70,137,903 superficial feet; cedar, 1,142,287 superficial feet; hardwood, 37,111,069 superficial feet; 1910, soft woods, 70,582,582 superficial feet; cedar, 625,212 superficial feet; hard woods, 44,453,240 superficial feet; hardwood railway sleepers (sawn) 25,435; 1911, soft woods, 83,954,514 superficial feet; cedar, 685,027 superficial feet; hard woods, 54,255,941 superficial feet; hardwood railway sleepers (sawn) 825,847; 1912, soft woods, 107,780,777 superficial feet; cedar, 885,791 superficial feet; hard woods, 55,160,910 superficial feet; hardwood railway sleepers (sawn), 825,847. The quantity actually *cut* for all purposes is nearly double these quantities.

The crops, &c., in two years were as follows:—

	Acres		Yield	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
Maize	153,916	117,993	3,637,562	2,524,371 bushels
Wheat	42,962	124,963	285,109	1,975,505 ,,
Barley	1,634	9,447	15,869	146,847 ,,
Oats	557	4,232	5,788	82,420 ,,
Potatoes	7,688	8,822	13,087	16,386 tons
Sweet Potatoes	3,312	2,853	17,040	10,913 ,,
Hay	61,299	87,643	94,553	119,867 ,,
Sugar cane crushed	95,766	78,142	1,534,451	994,212 tons of canes
Wine	—	—	57,358	54,627 gallons
Bananas	6,456	7,037	1,151,516	1,139,404 bunches
Pineapples	2,414	2,584	769,926	679,646 dozens
Oranges	3,447	3,564	474,025	319,544 bushels
Tobacco	592	692	476,532	241,969 lbs. cured leaf
Coffee	198	196	80,871	131,928 lbs.
Arrowroot	369	363	3,212	3,717 tons of tubers
Pumpkins and melons	5,421	6,122	16,555	17,645 tons
Cotton	605	441	186,894	150,414 lbs., unginned
Sugar, made	—	—	173,296	113,060 tons
Spirits distilled from molasses (Potable)	—	—	405,971	— gallons
Ditto. (Meth.)	—	—	291,879	— ,,

There are several coal mines in the State, the produce of which amounted to 902,166 tons in 1912, valued at 338,264*l*. Gold-fields were discovered in 1858; the production for the year 1912 amounted to 347,946 ounces fine, of the value of 1,477,979*l*.; and from the commencement of gold mining to the end of 1912, to 17,707,939 fine ounces, of the value of 75,218,495*l*. The quantity and value of ores and other minerals raised in the year 1912 were:—

		£			£
Tin ore	3,230 tons	364,503	Manganese	308 tons	1,281
Copper	23,120 ,,	1,698,280	Molybdenite [1]	294 [1] ,,	33,775
Silver	569,181 ozs.	66,188	Gems	—	40,016
Lead	3,108 tons	55,667	Ironstone	15,526 ,,	9,035
Opal	—	3,000	Limestone	97,175 ,,	24,176
Bismuth	6 ,,	2,835	Scheelite	— ,,	—
Wolfram	627 ,,	57,821	Fireclay	6,336 ,,	2,585

[1] Includes Bismuth and Wolfram, complex ores.

In the western portion of the State water is comparatively easily found by sinking artesian bores. Up to June 30, 1912, 1,879 bores were recorded as having been sunk. Total depth bored, 384·68 miles. The continuous yield of water is estimated at 529,817,860 gallons per diem; 866 bores are flowing and from 368 more supplies are pumped.

Commerce and Shipping.

The commerce of Queensland, exclusive of inter-State trade, is comprised in the Statement of the Commerce of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The total value of the imports and exports of Queensland in six years, including inter-State trade in 1908 and 1909, is given in the following table:—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1908	9,471,166	14,194,977	1911[1]	6,212,240	8,389,284[3]
1909	10,187,720	14,844,140	1912[1]	7,456,917	9,209,454
1910[1]	5,427,855	8,171,593[2]	1913[1]	6,717,988	12,352,748

[1] Excluding inter-state trade. [2] Including Live stock, borderwise, 1,007,727*l.*
[3] Including Live stock, borderwise, 1,145,267*l.*

Trade with other Australian States has ceased to be recorded by the Commonwealth Authorities.

In 1912 the net customs revenue amounted to 1,354,830*l.* and excise 277,843*l.* or about 22 per cent. of the total value of oversea imports. The chief exports are gold, silver, copper, tin, coal, meat (preserved or frozen), hides, skins, tallow, wool, and sugar.

The registered shipping in 1912 consisted of 195 sailing vessels of 9,010 net tons, and (including river steamers) 120 steamers of 16,257 net tons; total, 315 vessels of 25,267 net tons.

For Shipping, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs see under *Commonwealth of Australia.*

Banks.

There are eleven banks established in Queensland, of which the following are the statistics for the end of 1912:—due to the Treasury on account of notes issued by the Government through the banks, nil; deposits, 21,403,578*l.*; total liabilities, 21,715,242*l.*; coin and bullion, 3,763,648*l.*; advances, 17,256,110*l.*; landed property, 723,351*l.*; total assets, 23,547,680*l.* There is a Government savings bank with 452 branches; at the end of 1912–13, there were 154,957 depositors, with 8,213,117*l.* to their credit. Average value of each account, 53*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*

Books of Reference.

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Sernon (R.), Im australischen Busch und am den Küsten des Korallenmeeres. Leipzig, 1896. [Also Eng. Trans. London, 1899.]
Weedon (T.), Queensland Past and Present. Brisbane, 1897.

Many works relating to Queensland can be obtained from the Agent-General in London.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

South Australia was formed into a British Province by Letters Patent of February, 1836, and a partially elective Legislative Council was established in 1851. The present Constitution bears date October 24, 1856. It vests the legislative power in a Parliament elected by the people. The Parliament consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The former is composed of eighteen members. Every three years nine members retire, and their places are supplied by 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 His Majesty, and have been on the electoral roll six months, besides having a freehold of 50*l.* value, or a leasehold of 20*l.* annual value, or occupying a dwelling-house the rent of which is not less than 17*l.* per annum, or a registered proprietor of a Crown lease with improvements to the value of at least 50*l.*, the property of the elector; head teacher of a college or school residing on premises; postmaster or postmistress residing in the building; railway stationmaster resident in premises; member of police force in charge of a station; officiating minister of religion. By the Constitution Amendment Act, 1899, the franchise was extended to women. There were 78,614 registered electors in 1912. The qualification for a member of Council is merely that he be thirty years of age, a natural born or naturalised subject, and a resident in the State for three years. Each member of the Council and also of the House of Assembly, receives 200*l.* per annum and a free pass over Government railways.

The House of Assembly consists of 40 members elected for 3 years, representing 12 electoral districts. The qualifications for an elector are that of having been on the electoral roll for 6 months, and of having arrived at 21 years of age; and the qualifications for a member are the same. There were 221,490 registered electors in 1912. Judges and ministers of religion are ineligible for election as members. The election of members of both houses takes place by ballot.

State of parties (December, 1913):—Liberals, 24; Labour, 16.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and an Executive Council, consisting of 6 responsible ministers and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Governor of South Australia.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Lionel Galway, K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (March, 1914).

The Chief Justice, being also Lieutenant-Governor, acts pending a new appointment, or during the absence of the Governor.

The Governor has a salary of 4,000*l.* per annum. The departments of the Public Service are controlled by the following ministers:—

Premier, Treasurer and Minister of Education.—Hon. A. H. Peake, M.P.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration.—Hon. F. W. Young, LL.B., M.P.

Chief Secretary.—Hon. J. G. Bice, M.L.C.

Attorney-General and Minister of Industry.—Hon. H. Homburg, M.P.

Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation.—Hon. T. Pascoe, M.L.C.

Commissioner of Public Works and Minister of Mines and Marine.—Hon. Sir R. Butler, 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.

Agent-General for South Australia in London.—Vacant.

Secretary and Registrar of Stock.—J. B. Whiting.

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 47 counties, blocks of country thrown open for agricultural purposes. There are 3 extensive pastoral districts—the western, northern, and north-eastern. There are 32 municipalities and 147 district councils.

Area and Population.

The original boundaries of the State, according to the statute of 4 & 5 Will IV. cap. 95, were fixed between 132° and 141° E. long. for the eastern and western boundaries, the 26° of S. lat. for the northern limit, and for the South the Southern Ocean. The boundaries were subsequently extended, under the statute of 24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 44. By Royal Letters Patent, dated July 6, 1863, all the territory lying northward of 26° S. latitude and between the 129th and 138th degrees of East longitude, and now known as the Northern Territory (see below), was added. On January 1, 1911, this Territory was transferred to the Commonwealth. Total area of South Australia proper is 380,070 square miles, *i.e.*, excluding the Northern Territory (523,620 square miles).

Population (exclusive of Aborigines):—

Date of Enumeration	Population			On previous Census	
	Males	Females	Total	Numerical Increase	Increase per cent.
1846 . . .	12,670	9,720	22,390	5,024	28·9
1855 . . .	48,720	42,101	85,821	22,121	34·7
1866 . . .	85,334	78,118	163,452	36,622	28·8
1876 . . .	110,491	102,780	213,271	27,645	14·0
1891 . . .	166,801	153,680	320,481	40,566	14·5
1901 . . .	184,422	178,182	362,604	42,173	13·2
1911 . . .	207,358	201,200	408,558	45,954	12·7

The population of the State, June 30, 1913, was estimated at 433,718.

Population of the city of Adelaide and suburbs, 1913, 196,567.

Of the population in 1911, 255 were Chinese.

The following are the statistics of births, deaths, and marriages for five years:

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1908	9,756	3,112	3,834	5,922
1909	10,064	3,275	3,782	6,282
1910	10,540	3,661	4,014	6,526
1911	11,057	4,036	4,038	7,019
1912	12,079	4,056	4,336	7,743

Of the total number of births, 422 were illegitimate in 1908; 421 in 1909; 454 in 1910; 464 in 1911; and 569 in 1912.

The following are statistics of immigrants and emigrants by sea:—

—	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Immigrants .	18,250	19,521	22,735	27,923	31,113
Emigrants .	17,041	16,793	20,011	22,102	22,524

Religion and Instruction.

The aggregate number of churches and chapels in the State in 1911 was 1,579. At the census of 1911 the numbers belonging to the leading denominations were as follows:—Church of England, 113,781; Roman Catholic, 50,964; Methodists, 100,402; Lutherans, 26,681; Baptists, 21,863; Presbyterians, 22,567; Congregationalists, 13,357; Church of Christ, 9,324; Salvation Army, 3,835; other Christians, 23,769; Jews, 765; Mohammedans, 440; Confucians, &c., 226; other non-Christian, 2,143; not stated, 18,441. No aid from the State is given for religious purposes.

Public instruction is under the charge of the Educational Department. Teachers are paid from the general revenue, public lands being set apart for educational purposes. Education is secular, free, and compulsory. The Government grants exhibitions and scholarships, carrying the holders to higher schools and universities. In 1912 there were 768 schools, 19 being high schools; the number of children under instruction during 1912 was 57,414. 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 289,366*l.* There are several denominational secondary schools. There were 174 private schools, with 12,031 pupils, in 1912.

Justice, Crime, Old Age Pensions.

There is one supreme court, a court of vice-admiralty, a court of insolvency, 104 local courts and police magistrates' courts. There are circuit courts held at several places. There were 86 convictions for felonies and misdemeanours in the Higher Courts and 9,184 in the Magistrates' Courts in 1912. The total number of persons in gaols at the end of 1912 was 274.

Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are now paid by the Commonwealth Government. The number of pensioners in South Australia at January 23, 1914 was: Old Age, 8,140; Invalid, 1,076.

For **defence**, see under *Commonwealth of Australia.*

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure:—

Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure	Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
1909	£	£		£	£
1910 . .	3,551,189	3,259,417	1912 . .	4,450,739	4,175,589
1911 . .	3,985,806	3,513,051	1913 . .	4,506,698	4,330,282
	4,181,472	3,964,411	1914[1] . .	4,550,720	4,543,307

[1] Estimates.

Balance of Commonwealth revenue returned to State 1912–13, 527,151*l.*

Most of the revenue is derived from inland revenue, railways, and territorial receipts, while most of the expenditure is on account of public works, railways, and interest on public debt.

The public debt of the State, excluding the Northern Territory, 3,359,891*l*, dating from 1852, amounted, on June 30, 1913, to 30,193,308*l*. Over half of the public debt has been spent on railways, water-works, and telegraphs.

Production and Industry.

Of the total area of South Australia proper (243,244,800 acres), 12,035,197 acres were alienated and in process of alienation under systems of deferred payments at the end of 1912. The freehold and leasehold land in South Australia proper amounts to 127,572,350 acres, of which 4,634,164 acres were under cultivation in 1912-13.

The chief crops in two years were :—

—	Acres (1911)	Acres (1912)	Quantities (1911)	Quantities (1912)
Wheat	2,190,782	2,079,633	20,352,720 bushels	21,496,216 bushels
Barley	40,743	68,964	702,855 ,,	1,318,734 ,,
Oats	107,881	155,545	1,349,480 ,,	1,673,508 ,,
Hay	521,182	647,069	605,239 tons	714,766 tons
Potatoes	7,412	8,581	22,668 ,,	33,078 ,,
Vines	23,986	25,208	2,921,597 gallons[1]	3,974,838 gallons[1]

[1] Of Wine.

The value of all crops grown in 1912 was estimated at 8,000,000*l*.

Bread-stuffs exported 1912 beyond the Commonwealth, 3,245,199*l*.

Fruit culture is extensively carried on, both fresh and dried fruit being exported in 1912. The chief fruit crops, besides grapes, are currants, apples, apricots, peaches, almonds, oranges, lemons, olives, cherries, pears, plums. The live stock in December, 1912, consisted of 276,539 horses, 383,418 cattle, and 5,481,489 sheep. In 1912, the area of 150,557 square miles was held under 607 pastoral leases.

The mineral wealth as yet discovered consists chiefly of copper, silver and gold. The value of copper produced in 1912 was 461,500*l*.; the output of gold in 1912 amounted to 6,592 ounces, value 28,000*l*. Value of total mineral production in 1912, 584,458*l*.

In 1912 there were 1,341 factories in the State, employing 28,500 hands. Wages and salaries amounted to 2,869,965*l*. Gross value of output, 13,438,218*l*.; machinery, land and buildings, &c., valued at 5,878,374*l*.

Commerce and Shipping.

The Commerce of South Australia, exclusive of inter-State trade, is comprised in the statement of the Commerce of Australia given under the heading of the Commonwealth.

Imports and exports :—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1908	11,231,470	13,778,537	1911[1]	6,245,380	10,174,966
1909	11,335,669	12,646,701	1912[1]	6,972,765	9,615,279
1910[1]	5,976,169	10,243,197	1913[1]	7,345,123	9,809,763

[1] Import and export figures from 1910 onwards are for oversea trade only. The figures for previous years include the inter-State trade, which is not now available.

The chief exports of the State are wool, wheat, wheat-flour, and copper.

The registered shipping in 1912 consisted of 171 sailing vessels of 16,900 tons, and 118 steamers of 48,555 tons; total, 289 vessels of 65,455 tons.

In 1912, 1,213 vessels of 3,662,060 tons entered, and 1,204 vessels of 3,660,533 tons cleared the ports of the State.

The State possesses about 8,550 miles of metalled made roads. From Port Augusta in South Australia the Transcontinental Railway is being built to Kalgoorlie in Western Australia, which, in connection with various State lines, will complete a through rail connection between Brisbane, on the east coast, and Fremantle on the west coast. Of the Transcontinental line, which is to be of 4ft. 8½in. gauge, 450 miles will be within the borders of South Australia.

Banks.

There are 8 banking associations. In 1912 their total liabilities were 11,750,814*l*. (including 296,510*l*. Perpetual Inscribed Stock), and assets 11,719,810*l*.

The Savings Bank is managed by a board of trustees appointed by the Government, and has 26 branches and 256 agencies. On June 30, 1913, there were 236,165 depositors, with a total balance of 8,608,479*l*. bearing interest and 17,625*l*. not bearing interest; 3½ per cent. interest on deposits was paid for 1913. The penny bank department in 1913 had 281 agencies at schools, with 12,254 depositors, and deposits amounting to 10,146*l*.

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

Western Australia became a British settlement in 1829; in 1870 partially representative government was instituted, and in 1890 the administration was vested in the Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council was, in the first instance, nominated by the Governor, but it was provided that in the event of the population of the Colony reaching 60,000, it should be elective. In 1893 this limit of population being reached, as set forth in a proclamation dated 18th July of

that year, the Colonial Parliament passed an Act (57 Vict. No. 14) amending the constitution.

By the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1899, further amended by the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1911, it is provided that the Legislative Council shall consist of 30 members representing 10 electoral provinces and holding their seats for six years. Members must be 30 years of age, resident in the State for two years, and either be natural-born British subjects or naturalized for 5 years and resident in the State for 5 years. Every elector must have resided in the State for 6 months, and must possess within the province freehold estate of the clear value of £50, or be a householder occupying a dwelling-house of the clear annual value of £17, or holder of a lease of the value of £17 per annum, or the holder of a lease or 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 £17. The Legislative Assembly consists of 50 members, each representing one electorate, and elected for 3 years. Members must be 21 years of age, have resided in Western Australia for twelve months, and be either natural-born subjects of the Crown or naturalized for 5 years. Electors must be 21 years of age, natural-born or naturalized subjects of the Crown, and must have resided in the State for 6 months and be on the roll, and must be resident in the district for at least one month when making their claims. Electors for both Houses may be of either sex. No person can be registered as a voter in more than one district or more than once in each Province for which he holds a sufficient qualification. Members of the Legislature are paid 300*l.* a year, and travel free on all Government railways. The entire management and control of the waste lands of the Crown in Western Australia is vested in the Legislature of the State.

State of political parties (1913):—Legislative Council, Labour, 7, Liberal, 23; Legislative Assembly, Labour, 34, Liberal, 16.

Governor.—Major-General Sir H. Barron, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (from March, 1913).

The salary provided for the Governor is 4,000*l.* per annum. He is assisted in his functions by a cabinet of responsible ministers, as follows (August, 1912):—

Premier and Colonial Treasurer.—Hon. J. *Scaddan*, M.L.A.
Minister for Lands and Agriculture.—Hon. T. H. *Bath*, M.L.A.
Minister for Mines and Railways.—Hon. P. *Collier*, M.L.A.
Attorney General and Minister for Education.—Hon. T. *Walker*, M.L.A.
Minister for Works.—Hon. W. D. *Johnson*, M.L.A.
Colonial Secretary.—Hon. J. M. *Drew*, M.L.C.
Ministers without Portfolio.—Hon. J. E. *Dodd*, M.L.C., and Hon. W. C. *Angwin*, M.L.A.

Agent-General in London.—Lieut.-Col. Sir Newton J. Moore, K.C.M.G.

Offices.—15, Victoria Street, Westminster.

Area and Population.

As defined by Royal Commission, Western Australia includes all that portion of the continent situated to the westward of 129° E. longitude, together with the adjacent islands. The greatest length of this territory from Cape Londonderry in the north to Peak Head (south of King George Sound) in the south is 1,480 miles, and its breadth from Steep Point near Dirk

Hartogs Island, on the west to the 129th meridian, on the east, about 1,000 miles. According to the latest computations, the total estimated area of the State is 975,920 English square miles, or, 624,588,800 acres. It is divided into 38 magisterial districts.

Western Australia was first settled in 1829, and for many years the population was small.

The enumerated population in the various census years was as follows:—

Years	Males	Females	Total
1854	7,778	3,965	11,743
1859	9,522	5,315	14,837
1870	15,375	9,410	24,785
1881	17,062	12,646	29,708
1891	29,807	19,975	49,782
1901	112,875	71,249	184,124
1911	161,565	120,549	282,114

There were in 1911, enumerated 6,369 pure and 1,475 half-caste aborigines (the former not included in the table). Of the total population in 1911, 104,208 were returned as born in Western Australia. The number of married persons was 96,482 (50,702 males and 45,780 females); widowers, 4,180; widows, 5,785; divorced, 187 males and 103 females; unmarried, 106,060 males and 68,807 females. The number of males under 21 was 58,838, and of females 56,203. Of the males over 21, 47,323 had never been married, and of the females over 21, 13,609. The estimated population at June 30, 1913 (excluding full-blooded aboriginals) was: males, 177,603; females, 136,337; Total, 313,940.

The Municipality of Perth, the capital, at the time of the 1911 census, had a population of 35,767; that of Fremantle, 14,499. The other principal towns, with census population of 1911, are:—

Towns	1911	1909	Towns	1911	1909
Kalgoorlie	8,781	6,954	Bunbury	3,763	3,560
Boulder	10,824	11,156	Geraldton	3,478	3,300
Albany	3,586	3,029	Northam	3,361	2,942

The movement of population in 5 years is given as follows:—

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Immigrants	Emigrants
1909	1,998	7,601	2,706	24,808	23,783
1910	2,107	7,585	2,744	31,208	24,553
1911	2,421	8,095	2,924	41,200	28,735
1912	2,523	8,698	3,337	38,450	32,161
1913[1]	2,576	9,330	2,933	37,443	28,710

[1] Provisional.

In 1909 there were 346, in 1910, 313, in 1911, 863, and in 1912, 882 illegitimate births.

Religion.

The religious division of the population was as follows at the census of 1911:—Church of England, 109,435; Methodists, 34,348; Presbyterians, 26,678; Congregationalists, 6,203; Baptists, 4,801; other Protestants, 18,189; Roman Catholics, 56,616; Catholics (Greek and undefined), 5,754; other Christians, 1,736; Jews, 1,790; Mahometans, 1,517; Buddhists, 1,795; other non-Christians, 748; indefinite, 1,555; no religion, 1,260; not stated, 9,689.

Instruction.

Of the total white population of 15 years and upwards in 1911, 1·70 per cent. were stated to be unable to read. Education is compulsory.

The following table shows the average cost per head and attendance in Government schools and in private schools in three years:—

—	No. of Schools	No. of Scholars	Av. Attendance	Cost per Head of av. Attendance
				£ s. d.
Government Schools				
1910	468	32,591	27,442	5 6 11
1911	504	35,476	29,448	5 10 7
1912	549	38,667	32,959	5 15 9
Private Schools				
1910	119	8,910	7,563	—
1911	123	9,423	8,015	—
1912	118	9,756	8,506	—

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*l.* being divided amongst them in proportion to the grants received by them during 1895.

The total sum spent on education and schools during the financial year ended June 30, 1913, was 292,246*l.*

Justice and Crime.

The following table gives the number of offences, apprehensions, and convictions for four years:—

—	1909	1910	1911	1912
Apprehended or summoned . .	12,961	13,260	13,862	15,092
Summary convictions . . .	10,910	11,433	11,936	13,251
Convictions in superior courts .	87	95	98	92

On December 31, 1912, there were 5 prisoners undergoing penal servitude in the State. The total number of distinct persons committed to prison in 1912 was 1,601; the number of commitments totalled 2,824—viz.: male adults, 2,344, adult females, 480, juveniles, nil.

All the above figures are exclusive of aboriginal crime.

Pauperism and Old Age Pensions.

There are two charitable institutions, one situated at Claremont, and one at Fremantle, both supported by public funds, with 618 inmates on December 31, 1912. Twenty-one Government hospitals, also a Government

sanatorium for consumptive patients, at Coolgardie, and two hospitals for the insane are wholly supported by public funds, as are also two aboriginal lock hospitals, on Dorre and Bernier Islands, whilst three public and twenty-seven other assisted hospitals exist, partly supported by private subscriptions and partly out of public funds, in addition to the numerous private hospitals situated in Perth and suburbs as well as the principal goldfield towns; four Protestant and four Roman Catholic orphanage industrial schools are partly supported by private subscriptions and partly out of public money. There are also four native and half-caste institutions, two Industrial Schools supported in a similar manner, and one Government receiving dépôt for the Industrial Schools. During the year ended June 30, 1913, a total of 2,920 persons in the State received outdoor relief.

Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are now paid by the Commonwealth Government. The number of pensioners in Western Australia at January 23, 1914, was:—old age, 3,788; invalid, 679.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of Western Australia in six years, ended June 30, are given as follows:—

Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure	Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
1909	£	£		£	£
1910 . .	3,267,014	3,368,551	1912 . .	3,966,673	4,101,082
1911 . .	3,657,670	3,447,782	1913 . .	4,596,659	4,787,068
	3,850,440	3,734,448	1914[1] . .	5,393,024	5,528,280

[1] Estimates.

Nearly half the public income is derived from railways (2,047,823*l.* for the year ended June 30, 1913), and the rest mainly from various forms of taxation (393,615*l.* in 1912–13). Crown lands (361,613*l.*), water supply (374,208*l.*), harbour dues (190,613*l.*), other works and services (296,952*l.*), and mining receipts (26,420*l.*), and the surplus returned to the State of the Commonwealth Revenue derived from Customs, Excise, Post Office, other receipts and interest on transferred properties (635,611*l.* for 1912–13). Western Australia had a public debt of 30,276,426*l.* on June 30, 1913, the annual charge for which was 1,207,967*l.* The amount of accrued sinking fund at same date was 3,309,345*l.*

For **Defence**, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*.

Production and Industry.

In Western Australia, in 1911, there were 53,587 persons engaged in various forms of primary production. Of these, 21,566 were directly engaged in agriculture; 4,200 in pastoral pursuits; 5,868 in forestry, and 18,199 in mining and quarrying.

Up to June 30, 1913, of the entire acreage of the State, 7,606,759 acres had been alienated; on that date 13,755,787 acres were in process of alienation; the area alienated and in process of alienation thus amounting to 21,362,546 acres. At the same date there were in force leases comprising an area of 188,547,418 acres, of which 183,477,495 acres were pastoral, and 1,537,559 acres were timber, while 50,739 acres were under mining leases and 44,160 acres were Miners' Homestead leases. The area under crop in 1910 was 722,086 acres, in 1911, 855,024 acres, in 1912, 1,072,653 acres,

and in 1913, 1,199,991 acres. The chief crops for two recent years were as follows —

Crops	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13
	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	612,104	793,096	4,35·,904	9,168,594
Oats	77,488	127,645	96 ,385	2,10·,812
Barley	3,664	5,626	37,011	93,418
			Tons	Tons
Hay	314,032	231,690	299 695	255 751
Potatoes	2, 05	5,175	9,312	13,558
Orchards	18,193	19,1·4	—	—
			Gallons Wine	Gallons Wine
Vines	2,821 [1]	3,010	162,559	149,182

[1] Of this acreage, only 1,075 acres were productive for wine-making.

Estimated area under crops for grain and hay in 1913-14 is: wheat, 1,282,742 acres; oats, 185,759 acres; barley, 14,844 acres.

The areas occupied by the principal trees of Western Australia and the quantity cut in two years, according to the official Industrial Returns, were as follows:—

	Acres.	1911 Super ft. cut.	1912 Super ft. cut.
Jarrah (with blackbutt and red gum)	5,000,000	196 892,378 [1]	211,389,692 [1]
Karri	1.200.000	422,577	5,236,247
Tuart	200.000	748.786	417,294
Wandoo	7.000 000	730,103	409,050
York Gum, yate, Morrell, sandalwood, and jam	4,000,000	—	—
Other	—	182,661	244,189
Total	20,400 000	198,976,505	217,696,472

[1] Jarrah only

The live stock in 1912, consisted of 147,629 horses; 806,294 cattle; 4,596,958 sheep; 47.351 pigs; 29,336 goats; 3,792 camels; and 2,960 mules and donkeys. The wool export, which may be taken to be identical with the wool clip, was, during 1908, valued at 637,008*l.*, during 1909, at 1,013,180*l.*, during 1910, at 966,870*l.*, during 1911, at 925,450*l.*, and during 1912 at 1,035,666*l.* these values representing respectively 20,743,045 lbs., 27,144,579 lbs., 26,197,209 lbs., 25,157,193 lbs., and 28,127,100 lbs of wool.

Along the river-courses of the north of the State are about 20,000,000 acres of fairly well-watered country, affording good pasturage.

Gold was first obtained in Western Australia in 1886. The total quantity and value of the output to the end of 1912 was as follows:—

Years	Fine oz.	Value	Years	Fine oz.	Value
		£			£
1886-1890	42.016	178,474	1908	1.647,911	6,999,882
1891-1895	571,999	2,429,697	1909	1,595,269	6,776,274
1896-1900	4,679.871	19,878,826	1910	1,470,632	6,246 848
1901-1905	9,577,801	40,683,913	1911	1,370,868	5,823,075
1906	1,794,547	7,622,749	1912	1,282,658	5,448,385
1907	1,697,554	7,210,749	1913	1,314,044	5,581,700
			Total	27,045,170	114,800,572

There were in the State, in 1912, 1,636 leases of gold mines; men employed in the mines, 13,204, viz., 5,840 above and 7,364 underground; output of gold, 1,282,658 fine oz., value 5,448,385*l.*

The total mineral wealth of the State for two years is shown in the following table:—

	1911		1912	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		£		£
Coal [1] tons	249,899	111,154	295,079	135,857
Copper ore [2] ,,	9,825	33,709	9,556	59,388
Copper, ingot, matte, &c. [2] ,,	828	44,409	8	1,149
Gold [3] fine ozs.	1,370,867	5,823,075	1,282,658	5,448,385
Silver [2] ,,	169,043	18,333	138,039	16,858
Lead ore [2] tons	1,549	15,002	1,868	22,565
Pyritic ore [1] ,,	9,939	3,529	7,626	2,548
Tin ore and ingot [2] ,,	495	55,220	575	70,578
Wolfram [2] ,,	9	826	—	—
Zinc, spelter, &c. [2] ,,	12	189	14	217
Unenumerated [2]	—	407	—	3,172
Total values	—	6,105,853	—	5,760,207

[1] Raised. [2] Exported. [3] Exported and minted locally.

Commerce and Shipping.

The external commerce of Western Australia, exclusive of inter-State trade, is comprised in the statement of the commerce of Australia, given under the heading of the Commonwealth.

The total value of the imports and exports, including inter-State trade, in six years is shown in the subjoined statement:—

—	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 [1]
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports.	6,178,197	6,406,960	7,908,386	8,645,938	9,550,457	7,893,714
Exports.	9,518,020	8,860,494	8,299,781	10,606,863	8,941,008	5,099,079

[1] Oversea trade only.

By far the most important of the exports are gold and gold specie (5,302,419*l.* in 1912), others being timber (903,396*l.* in 1912), wool (1,035,666*l.*), pearls and shell (521,609*l.*), hides and skins (182,435*l.*), copper (80,617*l.*), tin (79,738*l.*), silver (19,725*l.*), sandalwood (27,533*l.*), mallet bark for tanning (49,094*l.*), wheat (100,148*l.*), flour (121,730*l.*), and fruit (33,396*l.*).

There were on the West Australian register on December 31, 1912, 56 steamers of 20,533 tons, and 330 sailing vessels of 8,276 tons; total, 386 vessels of 28,809 tons.

Money and Credit.

There are six banks in Western Australia besides the Government Savings

Bank and the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and Savings Bank. The following statement relates to the quarter ended June 30, 1913:—

Banks	Capital paid up	Notes in Circulation	Deposits	Total Average Liabilities	Total Average Assets	Reserved Profits
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Western Australian Bank	250,000	14,711	2,595,486	2,750,673	4,026,443	675,870
National Bank of Australasia, Ltd.	1,498,220	4,751	824,807	845,456	1,792,402	451,208
Union Bank of Australia, Ltd.	1,500,000	7,200	1,051,540	1,067,412	2,311,327	1,498,840
Bank of New South Wales	3,000,000	1,385	684,238	818,367	1,688,073	2,250,000
Commercial Bank of Australia, Ltd.	2,212,969	1,233	408,857	427,041	533,119	6,360
Bank of Australasia	1,600,000	4,284	596,758	605,377	1,521,882	2,088,500
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	—	—	188,364	188,735	221,422	—
Total	10,061,189	33,564	6,350,050	6,703,061	12,094,668	6,915,298

Government Savings Bank.—During the year ended 30th June, 1913, deposits of the value of 3,716,185*l.* were made. The amount withdrawn during that year was 3,684,046*l.* The amount due to depositors on June 30, 1913, inclusive of interest, was 4,545,218*l.*, whilst in addition an amount of 17,222*l.* was due under the head "Schools Savings Bank," the amount deposited in the latter during the year being 12,437*l.*, and that withdrawn 7,966*l.*

Branches of the Commonwealth Savings Bank were opened in this State at the beginning of 1913. During the half-year ended June 30, 1913, deposits of the value of 148,715*l.* were made. The amount withdrawn during that period was 33,343*l.* and the amount due to depositors on that date, 112,359*l.*

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TASMANIA.

Constitution and Government.

Tasmania became a British settlement in 1803 as a dependency of New South Wales; in 1825 its connection with New South Wales was terminated; in 1851 a partially elective Legislative Council was established and in 1856 responsible government came into operation. There are a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly called the Parliament of Tasmania. The Legislative Council is composed of eighteen 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 150*l.* per annum, and have the right to free railway passes. The House of Assembly consists of thirty 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 1912 was 25,413 (19,872 males, 5,541 females), or 13·35 per cent. (estimated on mean population of 191,684), and for the House of Assembly, April 30th, 1913, 103,513 (52,853 males, 50,660 females), or 54·38 per cent. (estimated on mean population of 191,684). 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 W. Ellison Macartney, K.C.M.G. (from March, 1913).

Lieut.-Governor and Chief Justice.—Sir J. S. Dodds, K.C.M.G. (1,500*l.*).

The Governor is aided in the exercise of the executive by a cabinet of responsible ministers, consisting of four members, as follows (in June, 1913):—

Premier and Attorney-General.—Hon. A. E. Solomon, M.H.A.
Chief Secretary.—Hon. G. H. Butler, M.R.C.S., M.L.C.
Minister for Lands, Works and Mines.—Hon. E. Mulcahy, M.H.A.
Treasurer.—Hon. H. J. M. Payne, M.H.A.
Minister without Portfolio.—Hon. C. Russen.

Each of the ministers has a salary of 750*l.* per annum. The Premier has 200*l.* a year. The ministers must have a seat in one of the two Houses.

Agent-General in London.—Hon. John McCall, M.D.
Secretary.—Herbert W. Ely.
Offices.—5, Victoria Street, Westminster.

Area and Population.

Area, with Macquarie (170 square miles), 26,215 square miles or about 16,778,000 acres, of which 15,571,500 acres form the area of Tasmania Proper, the rest constituting that of a number of small islands, in two main groups, the north-east and north-west. The colony is divided into eighteen counties.

The population has increased as follows (census returns):—

Year.	Population.	Increase per Ct. per Annum.	Year.	Population.	Increase per Ct. per Annum.
1861	89,977	2·44	1891	146,667	2·36
1871	99,328	1·13	1901	172,475	1·64
1881	115,705	1·38	1911	191,211	1·04

In 1911 there were 97,591 males and 93,620 females. The average density is 7·38 persons to a square mile. Of the total population in 1911, 79·2 per cent. were natives of Tasmania, 11·5 per cent. natives of the United Kingdom, and 7·3 per cent. natives of other Australasian colonies. In 1911 the population contained 31,470 males and 31,573 females married. The aborigines of Tasmania are entirely extinct.

Estimated population, June 30, 1913, 194,521.

Of the population in 1911, 5,481 were returned as professional; 7,864 domestic; 8,712 commercial; transport and communication, 4,738; 17,268 industrial; 31,027 primary producers; 2,441 unspecified; 112,801 dependants.

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

—	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of Births
1908	5,615	1,432	2,129	3,486
1909	5,500	1,497	1,842	3,658
1910	5,586	1,493	2,122	3,464
1911	5,444	1,477	1,931	3,513
1912	5,853	1,506	2,057	3,796

Of the total births in 1912, 280, or 4·78 per cent., were illegitimate.

Immigrants and emigrants:—

—	1907[1]	1908[1]	1909[1]	1910[1]	1911	1912
Immigrants .	34,803	35,188	33,297	35,377	41,503	46,669
Emigrants .	32,557	36,858	35,919	38,508	45,664	46,740

[1] It is estimated that the departures are understated by about 12½ per cent.

The direct movement of population is mainly between the Australian States (chiefly Victoria) and Tasmania.

Population of the capital, Hobart and Suburbs (census 3rd April, 1911), 38,391, of Launceston and Suburbs, 23,726. On December 31, 1912, estimated population respectively was 39,107 and 24,148.

Religion.

In 1911, belonging to the Church of England 88,158; Roman Catholics, 28,581; Catholics (undefined), 4,080; Methodists, 24,975; Presbyterians, 15,735; Independents, 6,000: Baptists, 4,757.

Instruction.

There were in 1912, 19 superior schools or colleges in the State, with an average attendance of about 1,600; 93 other than State schools with 4,883 children on rolls; 419 public elementary schools with 32,817 scholars on roll. Education is compulsory. There are two technical schools, exclusive of two Schools of Mines (256 scholars), with about 767 pupils, at Hobart and Launceston. The higher education is under a university which holds examinations and grants degrees; in 1912 it had 136 students (86 matriculated and 50 non-matriculated). Elementary education is under the control of a government director. There are several valuable scholarships from the lower to the higher schools; also State scholarships tenable at secondary schools. At the census of 1911 the number of persons returned as unable to read was 34,479, or 18·03 per cent. of the population.

The total cost to Government of education in 1912 was 90,251*l.* (from revenue).

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. According to the Police Report, during the year 1912–13, 4,432 male and 383 females were summarily convicted, and 39 males and 5 females were committed for trial. Before the Supreme Courts and sessions courts 38 persons were convicted in 1911. The total police force on June 30, 1913, was 238. There were 2 gaols, with 64 male and 5 female inmates, at the end of June, 1912, and in training school 12 inmates.

Pauperism, Old Age Pensions.

Besides hospitals and benevolent institutions, there are two establishments for paupers, with 83 male and 89 female inmates on June 30, 1912–13, the daily average number of persons maintained during the year being 125 males and 92 females. The total net expenditure during the year 1912–13 was 4,001*l.*

Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are paid by the Commonwealth Government. The number of pensioners in Tasmania at January 23, 1914, was: Old age, 4,333; Invalid, 1,185.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue is derived chiefly from duties, licences, railways, and other public services, and from the rental and sale of Crown lands. The customs, postal and telegraph, and defence services are now in the hands of the Commonwealth, and an amount equal to 25*s.* per head of population is returned to the State.

—	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14[3]
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	1,008,932	970,092	1,084,663	1,111,292[1]	1,198,962
Expenditure .	997,321	1,016,963	1,064,703	1,077,857[2]	1,128,871

[1] Exclusive of 95,000*l.* special grant by Commonwealth.
[2] Exclusive of 18,000*l.* aid to mining spent out of special grant above mentioned.
[3] Estimates.

The public debt of Tasmania amounted June 30, 1913, to 11,495,963*l.*; the debt, except 4,592,788*l.* at 4 per cent., consists principally of 3½ per cent. debentures, redeemable from 1913 to 1950, and the whole was raised for the construction of public works.

The total Local Government revenue for 1912–13 was 340,960*l.* (in-

cluding 28,939*l.* from Government), and the expenditure 380,739*l.* Local debt, 1911–12, about 1,441,000*l.*

For defence, see under *Commonwealth of Australia.* There are four batteries on the river Derwent, and one on the Tamar.

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, 8,819,377 acres. The quantity of timber cut in 1912 was about 63,242,859 feet, value 324,856*l.* including value of box timber. In 1912 13,990 (exclusive of 3,757 dairy) persons were directly engaged in agriculture, and 2,046 in pastoral pursuits. In 1912 there were 286,065 acres under crop, and 508,714 acres under permanent artificially sown grasses. Of the total area, 6,315,903 acres were sold or granted to settlers by the Crown up to the end of 1912; while 1,636,352 acres were leased as sheep runs, and for mining purposes. In 1912–13 the total area under fallow, 34,627; 32,280 acres were devoted to horticulture. Acreage and produce of the chief crops :—

—	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Wheat, acres	30,794	37,078	52,242	37,208	25,226
,, bushels	644,235	793,660	1,120,744	659,615	630,315
,, bushels per acre	20·92	21·40	21·45	17·73	24·98
Oats, acres	54,625	71,293	63,887	57,583	62,445
,, bushels	1,526,002	2,347,548	2,063,303	1,504,633	2,257,258
,, bushels per acre	27·93	32·92	32·29	26·13	36·14
Potatoes, acres	54,625	21,375	26,230	21,818	24,612
,, tons	145,483	73,862	70,090	62,164	72,565
,, tons per acre	3·76	3·39	2·67	2·85	2·95
Hay, acres	73,859	77,804	72,992	77,466	99,839
,, tons	98,406	118,746	115,190	107,684	183,709
,, tons per acre	1·33	1·7	1·58	1·39	1·83

Fruit culture is of great importance; fruit to the value of about 364,789*l.*, and jam pulp and canned fruit valued at 243,038*l.* were produced in 1912.

There were in the State 44,039 horses, 222,181 head of cattle, 1,852,669 sheep and lambs, and 49,152 pigs, on March 1, 1913. The wool clip in 1912 was estimated at 11,116,084 lbs.

The soil of Tasmania is rich in iron ore, tin, copper, and galena, and there are large beds of coal; it contains the richest tin mine in the world. Gold to the value of 161,300*l.* was produced in 1912, and silver and silver ore to the value of 309,098*l.*, copper ore, &c., 440,444*l.* The total output of gold from beginning of gold-mining to end of 1912 was 1,738,660 fine ounces; value 6,914,132*l.* Owing to cessation of alluvial working, the total number of persons employed in gold-mining has decreased from 2,060 in 1879 to about 485 in 1912. The total number of men employed in silver and copper mining in 1912 was about 2,687, output (90,124 tons silver and 6,527 tons copper) 96,651 tons, valued at 749,542*l.* Tin production in 1912: 3,714 tons; men employed, about 1,761 (1,665 European and 96 Chinese); value, 543,103*l.* The total value of tin produced up to the end of 1912 was 10,884,922*l.* The total number of men employed in coal-mining in 1912 was 156, output 58,560 tons, valued at 24,508*l.*

Commerce.

The commerce of Tasmania, exclusive of inter-State trade, is comprised in the statement of the commerce of Australia, given under the heading of the Commonwealth. Imports and exports, including inter-State trade in 1908 and 1909 :—

—	1908	1909	1910 [1]	1911 [1]	1912 [1]	1913 [1]
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Total imports	3,371,862	3,129,873	831,137	816,806	1,009,198	1,025,201
Total exports	4,030,766	3,431,250	513,410	625,031	499,894	512,727

[1] Direct oversea trade only. The Commonwealth alone now collects statistics relating to imports and exports, which are restricted to trade external to Australia. No information is available as to inter-State or to indirect foreign trade.

The exports are chiefly wool, gold, silver, tin, timber, fruit and jam, hops, grain, hides and skins, bark.

The registered shipping in 1912 consisted of 139 sailing vessels of 8,179 tons, and 82 steamers of 9,045 tons; total, 221 vessels of 17,224 tons. For shipping, railways, postsand telegraphs, see under *Commonwealth of Australia.*

Savings Banks.

The number of depositors in the Commonwealth Savings Bank at the end of June, 1913, was: 29,107, and the amount on deposit 820,442*l.* In Joint Stock Companies' Savings Banks in February, 1913, there were 41,295 depositors, and the amount on deposit 1,215,769*l.*

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THE NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA.

Government.

The Northern Territory, after forming part of New South Wales, was annexed by Royal Letters Patent, dated July 6, 1863, to South Australia. On the establishment of Federation in 1901, the Territory entered the Commonwealth as a corporate part of the State of South Australia. The Commonwealth Constitution Act of 1900 made provision for the surrender to the Commonwealth of any territory by any State, and under this provision an agreement was entered into on December 7, 1907, by the Commonwealth and South Australia for the transfer of the Northern Territory to the former. After the necessary legislation approving this agreement had been passed by

the two parliaments concerned, the Territory formally passed under the control of the Commonwealth Government on January 1, 1911. The Commonwealth at the same time assumed responsibility for the State loans contracted by South Australia on behalf of the territory; it took over by purchase the railway from Port Augusta to Oodnadatta; and it undertook to construct a transcontinental railway from Pine Creek southwards to the boundary of South Australia, and to connect these two railways. The cost of these obligations to the Federal Government is stated as follows:—Public Debt of Northern Territory at June 30, 1909, 2,719,000*l.*; deficit, 780,000*l.*; cost of Port Augusta railway, 2,242,000*l.*; estimated cost of transcontinental railway, 4,500,000*l.*; total, 10,241,000*l.* On June 30, 1912, the public debt was 3,431,836.

The South Australian laws remain in force until the Federal Government decrees otherwise by Ordinance. Several Ordinances were passed in 1911, 1912 and 1913.

Administrator.—Dr. J. A. Gilruth, D.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E.

Area and Population.

The Northern Territory is bounded by the 26th parallel of south latitude, and the 129th and 138th degrees of east longitude. Its area is 523,620 square miles. The area alienated at the end of 1912 amounted to 474,195 acres absolutely; 100,908,184 acres were held under leases and licences; and the remainder, 233,734,421 acres, was unoccupied. The coast line exceeds 1,300 miles. The Territory possesses many fine rivers and several good harbours, the principal harbour being Port Darwin, where Darwin is situated. The greater part of the interior consists of a tableland rising gradually from the coast to a height of about 1,700 feet. On this tableland there are large areas of excellent pasturage. The southern part of the territory is generally sandy with a small rainfall, but it can be watered by means of artesian bores. The climate is tropical, but varies considerably over the whole Territory. The proximity of the sea in the north keeps it fairly equable in the coastal region, but further south the climate is of a continental type, showing a great variation between the hottest and coldest months.

Population.—The population, excluding aborigines, has varied as follows:—

Year.	Europeans.	Others.	Totals.
1881	670	2,781	3,451
1891	1,144	3,754	4,898
1901	1,055	3,756	4,811
1911 (Census)	1,418	1,892	3,310
1911 (31st Dec.)	1,729	1,519	3,248
1912 (,,)	1,931	1,544	3,475

Of the Census total 576 were females. Of the total at the end of 1912, 621 were females.

The aborigines are estimated to number about 20,000, but it is possible this is an under-estimate.

The tribes inhabiting the Northern Territory are Larakaya and Worgait at Port Darwin, Melville Island Tribe, Port Essington Tribe, Djanan Tribe at Katherine Creek, Yangman Tribe round Elsey Creek, Mungarai Tribe along the upper part of the Roper River, Nullakun Tribe middle part of the Roper River, and the Mara Tribe south of the Roper River.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for 2 years were as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£		£	£
1910-11	25,578	66,080	1911-12	46,682	126,294

The chief sources of revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1912, were the Customs and Excise, 12,562*l.*; Railways, 13,483*l.*; and Postal revenue, 2,895*l.* The chief items of expenditure were as follows:—Postal Department, 15,615*l.*; goldfields and mining, 10,682*l.*; railways, 18,769*l.*; and police, 9,708*l.* In addition to this expenditure the Commonwealth is liable for interest on loans and redemption, which for 1911-12 totalled 284,755*l.* The deficiency for the year was 364,368*l.*

Production and Industry.

The soils of the Territory differ greatly, but it is stated that most products known to the tropical and temperate zones can be grown successfully. At present, however, agriculture is insignificant. In most parts the natural grasses are extremely rich in nutriment, and provide food for cattle, horses, sheep, and other stock. The numbers of stock at the end of 1912 were:—cattle, 406,000; horses, 18,400; sheep, 76,000; pigs, 1,500.

The Territory is rich in mineral resources, though these are very little developed. The total value of the production of metals and minerals up to the end of December, 1911, and in 1912, is given as follows:—

—	Total to 1911	1912	—	Total to 1911	1912
	£	£		£	£
Gold . .	2,133,000	22,670	Silver .	69,000	820
Copper . .	150,000	4,000	Other Metals	127,000	3,330
Tin . .	327,000	27,000			
			Total .	2,806,000	57,820

The number of miners in 1912 was 626, of whom 84 were Europeans and 542 Chinese.

Commerce.

The imports and exports are given as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports	Exports.
	£	£		£	£
1908	68,905	241,028	1911 [1]	14,284	44,602
1909	57,994	278,555	1912 [1]	18,130	59,106
1910	52,398	269,063	1913 [1]	21,097	67,911

[1] Trade oversea only. The trade with the States of the Commonwealth is not now tabulated.

Books of Reference.

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TERRITORIES OF THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA (BRITISH NEW GUINEA).

This possession is the south-eastern part of the island of New Guinea with the islands of the D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups, and all islands between 8° and 12° S. latitude, and 141° and 155° E. longitude. It is bounded on the west by the Dutch and on the north by the German possessions. Area, 90,540 square miles, of which about 87,786 are on the mainland of New Guinea, and 2,754 on the islands above mentioned. On June 30, 1913, the population was as follows:—European, 1,219; coloured, (other than Papuan), 301; Papuans (estimated), 269,900.

The government of British New Guinea is founded on the British New Guinea Act of November, 1887, and on Letters Patent issued June 8, 1888. The cost of the administration to the extent of 15,000*l.* a year was formerly contributed in equal proportions by New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland. The Federal Government took over the control in 1901; the political transfer was completed by the *Papua Act* of the Federal Parliament in November, 1905, and on September 1, 1906, a proclamation was issued by the Governor-General of Australia declaring that British New Guinea was to be known henceforth as the Territory of Papua. There is an executive council composed of 6 official members, and a legislative council composed of the executive councillors and three non-official members nominated by the Governor-General of Australia.

Lieut.-Governor and Chief Judicial Officer—Hon. J. H. P. Murray, C.M.G.

Government Secretary.—Hon. Alexander Malcolm Campbell.

Tribes have in large areas settled down to peaceful habits. Four missionary bodies are at work; many thousands of natives are being taught by these bodies. Three hundred and thirty thousand acres of land have been leased, principally by planters, and plantation work has commenced with energy, the principal cultures being coconuts (22,072 acres at March 31, 1913), rubber (6,275 acres), sisal hemp (4,049 acres), coffee and Murva fibre. Cotton, vanilla, kapoc, cocoa, tapioca, cinnamon, tea and tobacco are also being cultivated. On March 31, 1913, there were 36,210 acres of plantations. Suitable areas may be obtained from the Crown. By the *Papua Act* 1905, freehold alienation is prohibited, but leases may be obtained at low rentals for long terms. On hundreds of square miles indigenous sago is growing, and there are estimated to be 350,000 acres covered with native-owned coconut trees. The forests contain valuable timbers, in most cases easily accessible by river; the cocoanut and sago palm are plentiful, sandal-wood, ebony, gums, rattans, and other forest products are found.

There are four ports of entry—Port Moresby, Samarai, Daru, and Bonagai (Woodlark Island).

There are 10 magisterial districts, each in charge of a resident magistrate. There are also 2 relieving and 13 assistant resident magistrates, and 15 patrol officers. There is a Central Court at Port Moresby, but it holds sittings wherever and whenever necessary. For native government some simple regulations have been passed. There were (1913) 550 village policemen; armed constabulary, 250 (exclusive of Europeans who are officers of armed constabulary).

There are two Government schools at Port Moresby and Woodlark Island, and numerous schools belonging to the various Christian missions.

Years ended 30 June	Local Revenue	Expenditure	Imports	Exports	Tonnage entered and cleared
	£	£	£	£	Tons
1909	27,705	51,824	94,680	79,692	224,222
1910	34,822	64,874	120,369	101,392	256,286
1911	45,972	70,383	202,910	117,410	300,246
1912	51,035	81,172	235,369	99,990	275,803
1913	48,346	85,170	218,323	128,016	306,478

Revenue is mainly from customs duties. A subsidy of 25,000*l.* was given by the Australian Government in 1911–12, in addition to revenue, as also a loan of 5,000*l.* for the establishment of Government plantations; 25,000*l.* will be lent for this purpose spread over 5 years to be repaid from profits on the plantations. On June 30, 1913, the Government plantations covered 850 acres.

There are 8 proclaimed mineral fields in the Territory, seven of which are gold fields, and 1 copper. Gold mining is one of the most important industries, and claims the attention of 137 adult Europeans. Gold is obtained in the Louisiade Islands, on the mainland, and on Woodlark Island. A large area near Port Moresby with promising copper deposits has been proclaimed a mineral field, and a number of 'shows' are being extensively developed. Copper ore exports in 1909, 1,341*l.*; in 1910–11, 1,439*l.*; in 1911–12, 12,386*l.*; 1912–13, 18,997*l.* In 1908 the gold output was valued at 52,837*l.*; 1909, 54,969*l.*; 1910, 59,247*l.*; 1911, 62,112*l.*; 1912, 64,115*l.* Indications of petroleum have been found over an area of 1,000 sq. miles. The trade is principally with Queensland and New South Wales. The chief imports are food stuffs, tobacco, drapery and hardware; exports, copra, sisal hemp, pearl shell, gold, pearls, sandal-wood, copper ore, timber, rubber. Number of horses (1912), 483; cattle, 1,727; mules, 109.

Large steamers trade fortnightly between Sydney and Port Moresby and small coastal steamers run at frequent regular intervals between the various inter-territorial ports. Oil launches and numerous cutters are also employed on the local trade. Ocean-going shipping entered and cleared 1911–12, 275,803 tons, of which 135,015 tons were British, 87,176 Dutch, and 51,496 German. There is a wireless telegraph station at Port Moresby.

There are branches of the Bank of New South Wales, and the Union Bank of Australia. Commonwealth Government notes are legal tender. The currency and its legal tender are the same as in the United Kingdom and Australia.

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NEW ZEALAND.

Government and Constitution.

By Order in Council of September 9, 1907, and by Proclamation, the designation of the Colony of New Zealand was changed to the Dominion of New Zealand (officially established as a Colony in 1840), on and from September 26, 1907. The present form of government was established by Statute 15 & 16 Vict., cap. 72, passed in 1852. The Colony was divided into six provinces, afterwards increased to nine. By a subsequent Act of the Colonial Legislature, 39 Vict., No. xxi., passed in 1875, the provincial system of government was abolished, and the powers previously exercised by superintendents and provincial officers were ordered to be exercised by the Governor or by local boards. The legislative power is vested in the Governor and a 'General Assembly' consisting of two Chambers—a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives. The Governor has the power of assenting to or withholding consent from bills, or he may reserve them for His Majesty's pleasure. He summons, prorogues, and dissolves the Parliament. He can send drafts of bills to either House for consideration, but in case of appropriations of public money must first recommend the House of Representatives to make provision accordingly before any appropriations can become law. He can return bills for amendment to either House.

The Legislative Council consists (July, 1913) of forty-two members, who are paid at the rate of 200*l.* per annum. Those appointed before September 17, 1891, are life members, but those appointed after that date hold their seats for seven years only, though they are eligible for reappointment. The House of Representatives consists of eighty members, including four Maoris, elected by the people for three years. They are paid at the rate of 300*l.* per annum. Every man registered as an elector is eligible as a member of the House of Representatives. 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 Dominion and three months in one electoral district, can be registered an elector. No person may be registered on more than one electoral roll. Every adult Maori resident in any of the four Maori districts 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 1911 there were 590,042 (321,033 men and 269,009 women) electors on the rolls, who returned 76 European members to the House of Representatives; for the four Maori members 11,765 votes of Natives were recorded. For one European and one Maori Electorate there was no election, the sitting member being returned unopposed in each case. In 1911 there was one European member in the House of Representatives to every 13,354 persons, and one Maori member to about 12,461 Natives. The proportion of European electors to population in the year 1908 was one to every 1·8 persons.

Parliamentary Parties (December, 1911):—Conservatives, 39; Liberals, 33; Labour, 4; Independent, 4.

Governor.—His Excellency Rt. Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. Salary of 5,000*l.*, and 2,000*l* additional of allowances. The Governor is Commander-in-Chief of the Forces.

Prime Minister (July 10, 1912), *Minister of Lands, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Labour, Minister of Industries and Commerce, Commissioner of State Forests.*—Hon. W. F. Massey.

Minister of Finance, Minister of Defence, Minister of Education.—Hon. J. Allen.

Minister of Railways and Native Minister.—Hon. W. H Herries.

Minister of Public Works, Roads, and Bridges, Minister of Mines.—Hon. W. Fraser.

Attorney-General, Minister of Justice—Hon. A. L. Herdman

Minister of Customs, Minister of Marine, Minister in Charge of Government Life and Accident Insurance, National Provident Fund, and Old-age Pensions Departments—Hon. F. M. B. Fisher.

Minister of Internal Affairs, Minister of Immigration.—Hon. F. H. D. Bell, K.C.

Postmaster-General and Minister of Telegraphs, Minister of Public Health.—Hon. R. H. Rhodes.

Member of the Executive Council representing the Native Race, and in Charge of Maori Councils, Cook and other Islands Administration.—Hon. Dr. Pomare.

Department of the High Commissioner in London :—

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Thomas Mackenzie.

Secretary to the Department.—C. Wray Palliser.

Local Government.

For purposes of local government New Zealand is divided into counties and boroughs. The counties are subdivided into ridings. County councils are empowered to constitute road districts on petition being made Besides the road districts, which are very numerous, there are town, drainage, and water supply districts and river tramway and harbour boards.

The ratepayers in the road districts of a county are qualified as electors for the purposes of the county council, and the members of each road board are elected by the ratepayers of the district.

Area and Population.

There are two principal islands the North and South Islands, besides Stewart Island, and small outlying islands, including (since 1901), the Cook and some other islands in the Pacific Ocean. The group is 1,000 miles long, and 180 miles across at the broadest part; coast line 3,000

miles. New Zealand is about 1,200 miles east of Australia. Area, including all islands, 103,861 square miles. North Island 44,180 square miles, South Island 58,120, Stewart Island 662 square miles. Acreage 66,292,232, exclusive of the Cook and other islands (179,200 acres), and up to March, 1913, 29,072,063 acres had been alienated, including lands reserved and set apart by the State for special purposes (12,000,715 acres). Estimated population (June 30, 1913), Europeans, 1,065,718, Maoris, 49,844, Cook Islanders, 12,598; total, 1,128,160. Census population, exclusive of aborigines:—

Years	Males	Females	Total	Increase per cent. per annum
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
1906	471,008	417,570	888,578	2·8
1911	531,910	476,558	1,008,468	1·3

Area and population of each provincial district in 1911 and 1912:—

Provincial District	Square Miles	Estimated Population on Dec. 31, 1911.	Estimated Population on December 31, 1912.		
			Males.	Females.	Totals.
Auckland	25,746	268,987	147,577	129,070	276,647
Taranaki	3,308	52,569	29,030	25,133	54,163
Hawke's Bay	4,410	49,458	26,986	23,958	50,944
Wellington	11,003	202,623	109,459	98,952	208,411
Marlborough	4,753	16,303	9,095	7,661	16,756
Nelson	10,269	49,139	27,863	22,468	50,331
Westland	4,641	15,973	9,002	7,384	16,386
Canterbury	14,040	175,916	91,753	88,347	180,100
Otago:—					
Otago Portion	25,487	134,275	69,140	67,888	137,028
Southland Portion		59,899	33,140	28,457	61,597
Chatham Islands	375	260	165	95	260
Kermadec Islands	15	4	2	2	4
Totals		1,025,406	553,212	499,415	1,052,627

Population of the North Island, 1911, 563,729; South Island, 444,152, Stewart Island, 325; Chatham Islands 258; Kermadec Islands 4. Total population, 1911, 1,058,312, including 49,844 Maoris (26,475 males, 23,369 females), 2,630 Chinese (88 females). There were 2,879 half-castes, members of Maori tribes.

In 1911, 496,545 lived in the rural districts; 505,598 in boroughs.

In 1911 there were nine towns with over 10,000 inhabitants, Auckland 40,536, with suburbs, 102,676; Wellington (the seat of Government), 64,372, with suburbs, 70,729; Christchurch, 53,116, with suburbs, 80,198; Dunedin, 41,529, with suburbs, 64,237; Invercargill, 12,782, with suburbs, 15,858; Wanganin, 10,929, with suburbs, 14,702; Napier, 10,537, with suburbs, 11,736; Tinraru, 11,280; and Palmerston North, 10,991.

Excluding Maoris, in 1911, 996,418 persons, or 98·80 per cent., were British subjects. Of these, 702,779, or 69·74 per cent., were born in New Zealand, and 228,684, or 22·69 per cent., in the United Kingdom (133,811 in England, 2,206 in Wales, 51,709 in Scotland, and 40,958 in Ireland). Foreign subjects numbered 12,050, or 1·20 per cent. of the population.

Excluding Chinese, 61·80 per cent. were unmarried; 34·21 per cent. married; and 3·99 widowers or widows.

In 1911, 554,051 (55 per cent.) were dependents; 130,581 (13 per cent.) agricultural, pastoral, mineral, and other primary producers; 133,555 (13·2 per cent.) industrial; 102,195 (10·1 per cent.) commercial; 44,267 (4·4 per cent.) domestic; 32,716 (3·2 per cent.) professional; and 11,103 (1·1 per cent.) indefinite occupation.

The dwellings in the Dominion on the census night numbered 232,167, of which 210,734 were occupied houses, 15,234 unoccupied, and 1,508 houses in course of erection. Of 232,167 dwellings, 209,760 were built of wood, iron, or lath and plaster, and 9,650 of brick, stone, or concrete, and had together 984,343 inhabitants. There were also 697 cob or sod houses, and 23 of raupo, which had together 7,863 inhabitants; 4,691 tents and dwellings with canvas roofs, and 4,024 houses and huts of miscellaneous materials, with 10,798 inhabitants.

Movement of the Population.

Years	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births over Deaths
1908	25,940	1,105	9,043	8,339	16,897
1909	26,524	1,223	8,959	8,094	17,565
1910	25,984	1,162	9,639	8,236	16,345
1911	26,354	1,078	9,534	8,825	16,820
1912	27,508	1,177	9,214	9,149	18,294

Birth-rate, 1912, 26·48 per 1,000 persons living; death-rate 8·87 per 1,000; marriage-rate, 8·81.

Immigration and Emigration.

Years	Immigrants	Emigrants	Excess of Immigration over Emigration
1908	44,970	30,709	14,261
1909	38,650	33,931	4,719
1910	35,769	32,361	3,408
1911	41,389	37,189	4,200
1912	44,660	35,733	8,927

Religion.

No State aid is given to any form of religion. For the Church of England the Dominion is divided into six dioceses. The Roman Catholic

Church is under an Archbishop residing at Wellington, and three bishops.

Denomination	Number of clergy July, 1913	Number of churches and chapels, &c. Census 1911	Denomination	Number of clergy July, 1913	Number of churches and chapels, &c. Census 1911
Church of England	427	796	Baptist . .	55	55
Presbyterian .	322	709	Other Christian bodies. .	107	321
Roman Catholic .	221	358	Hebrew . .	7	5
Methodist bodies .	248	583	Total .	1,418	2,859
Congregational .	31	32			

In 1911, 41·14 per cent. of the population (exclusive of Maoris) belonged to the Church of England, 23·32 were Presbyterians, 9·43 per cent. Methodists, other Protestant sects being Baptists, Independents, Lutherans, Friends, and Unitarians. The total Protestants numbered 808,801, and Roman Catholics and Catholics undefined, 140,523 or 13·97 per cent. of the population. There were 2,128 Jews, 1,501 Pagans, and 35,905 who objected to state their religion.

Instruction

The University of New Zealand is solely an examining body, with an annual grant of 3,000*l*. The number of graduates admitted after examination is (1913) 1,758. There are four affiliated colleges—the Otago University at Dunedin, with 39 professors and lecturers; the Canterbury College at Christchurch, with 23 professors and lecturers; the Auckland University College, with 17 professors and lecturers and the Victoria College at Wellington with 21 professors and lecturers. They are all endowed with lands. The Canterbury Agricultural College is a recognised school of agriculture.

At the end of 1912 there were 32 incorporated or endowed secondary schools, with 281 teachers and 5,542 pupils. Of the total income more than half is from endowments and Government payments. There are also 60 district High Schools with 87 teachers and 2,048 scholars. Children receiving secondary instruction at Technical Day Schools numbered 1,562 at the end of 1912.

For primary schools there is an Education Department. There were (1912) 13 Education Local Boards, with about 1,300 School Committees. At the end of 1912, there were 2,214 public primary schools, 4,743 teachers, 166,264 scholars on the rolls; average attendance (1912), 146,282. Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14. The instruction given at the public schools is secular only, and for the ordinary standard course entirely free. Where there are no secondary schools classes may be formed in the public school for extra subjects, for which special subsidies are given.

There were also 310 private schools, with 986 teachers and 20,238 pupils; 7 schools of mines; 4 normal schools, 5 central schools of art; 12 industrial schools, with 2,714 children or young persons; a school for deaf mutes, with 97 pupils: an institute for the blind (at Auckland), and a special school for mentally backward boys at Otago.

There were 108 Native village schools, with 236 teachers and 4,694 scholars; and 9 boarding schools providing secondary education for native children, at which 103 Government scholars are under instruction; and 6 mission schools, with 174 pupils. Total net expenditure by Government on Native schools in 1912 was 39,805*l*. Total expenditure in 1912–13 upon education of all kinds 1,335,000*l*.

Justice and Crime.

There are six supreme court judges, and thirty stipendiary magistrates. There are numerous Magistrates' courts and justices of the peace.

—	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Europeans summarily convicted .	30,456	30,300	30,697	31,980	32,039	34,986
Europeans convicted before supreme or district courts.	450[1]	501[1]	514[1]	478[1]	403[1]	395[1]

[1] Including convicts sent from Magistrates' courts for sentence, 148 in 1907, 232 in 1908, 256 in 1909, 243 in 1910, 185 in 1911, 185 in 1912.

At the end of 1912 the gaols contained 866 prisoners.

Pauperism.

The Dominion is divided into districts, with elective boards for the administration of the public hospitals and charitable relief. The Government subsidises bequests at the rate of 10*s.* in the pound; voluntary contributions, 24*s.* in the pound; and contributions by local authorities, according to a sliding scale, ranging from 12*s.* 3*d.* in the pound to 24*s.* 3*d.* in the pound, according to the value of rateable property within the district. The total expenditure on Charitable Aid during the year ended 31st March, 1912, was 98,822*l*. During 1912 the benevolent asylums accommodated 3,400 inmates. 2,784 children (1,701 boys and 1,083 girls) were wholly or partly maintained by the Government in industrial schools and other institutions.

Old Age Pensions.

In 1898 an Act, amended in 1905 and consolidated in 1908, provided for old-age pensions. Every person, not an alien or an Asiatic, who fulfils certain conditions, is entitled to a pension of 26*l*. a year. The joint annual income of a married couple in receipt of pensions must not exceed 90*l*. (including pensions). Total pensions on March 31, 1913, 16,509, representing a yearly payment of 412,408*l*., the average pension being 24*l*. 19*s*. 7*d*.

Finance.

The following table of revenue is exclusive of sales and rents of land:—

Year ended March 31	Customs	Stamps, including Post and Teleg.	Railways	Land Tax	Income Tax	Total (including others)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1909	2,801,248	1,591,327	2,918,507	604,001	321,044	8,778,328
1910	2,671,121	1,537,352	3,258,263	642,270	316,835	8,968,532
1911	3,027,829	1,847,405	3,483,755	628,723	407,235	9,986,129
1912	3,279,012	2,032,996	3,669,613	647,015	448,935	10,721,387
1913	3,407,538	2,220,324	3,968,350	728,686	462,904	11,784,271

Receipts from sales of land for 1912-13, 56,172*l*., revenue from rents of pastoral runs, &c., 257,751*l*.

The following expenditure table is exclusive of sums paid to the Public Works Fund:—

Year ended March 31	Public Debt Charges	Railways	Education	Post and Telegraph	Constabulary and Defence	Total (including others)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1909	2,258,365	2,120,087	874,818	806,293	404,630	8,785,518
1910	2,397,462	2,168,189	936,875	855,862	459,846	8,990,922
1911	2,458,452	2,270,814	984,854	911,529	489,805	9,343,106
1912	2,656,344	2,467,718	1,029,336	986,527	693,070	10,340,368
1913	2,717,013	2,817,141	1,107,307	1,066,922	807,499	11,082,038

Budget estimates, 1913–1914: Revenue, 11,789,602*l.*; expenditure, 11,679,674*l.*

The total expenditure out of the Public Works Fund from 1870 to March 31, 1913, was 57,375,431*l.*, including charges and expenses for raising loans.

The rate of the ordinary land tax for 1909–10 was 1*d.* in the pound on the unimproved value. There is also a graduated tax on land, rising from one-sixteenth of a penny in the pound on unimproved values from 5,000*l.* to 7,000*l.*, thence by progressive increases on values up to 200,000*l.* or over, the maximum tax of 2*l.* per centum being then reached. Previous Acts were consolidated under the Statute of 1908. The graduated tax is increased by 50 per cent. in the case of absentees, but the absentee tax does not apply to companies, but to shareholders in companies. For and after the year ended March 31, 1910, the new progressive graduated scale over 40,000*l.* is increased by 25 per cent. in the case of all land other than "business premises." The average taxation per head of the population, excluding Maoris, in 1912–13, was 5*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*

The public debt is shown in the following table:—

Year ended March 31	Public debt			Debt charge			Interest on Treasury Bills
	Debentures and Stock	Sinking Fund	Net debt	Interest	Sinking Fund	Total	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1909	70,938,534	3,156,989	67,781,545	2,149,739	91,438	2,241,177	17,188
1910	74,890,645	3,112,065	71,778,580	2,282,182	95,124	2,377,306	20,156
1911	81,078,122	3,389,726	77,688,396	2,381,000	54,104	2,435,104	23,348
1912	84,353,913	2,160,603[1]	82,193,310	2,446,493	198,388	2,644,881	11,459
1913	90,060,763	2,603,642	87,457,121	2,506,025	202,757	2,708,782	8,231

[1] The reduction in the amount of the sinking funds shown in 1912 is due to the fact that a new system of accounts was introduced into the Treasury, and the following items included with the Sinking Funds in previous years were then excluded as not being strictly part of the Sinking Funds proper, *i.e.*, Reserve Funds Securities, 800,000*l.*; Bank of New Zealand Preference Shares, 500,000*l.*; and New Zealand Consols held by the New Zealand Government, 347,180*l.* on March 31, 1912. For each of the years 1908 to 1911, the first two items were the same, and the last item amounted to 360,575*l.* in 1908; 377,765*l.* in 1909; 308,840*l.* in 1910; and 335,240*l.* in 1911.

The net debt per head of population on March 31 1913, amounted to 82*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*

Local Finance.

The following table shows receipts and expenditure of the local governing bodies:—

Year ended March 31	Receipts		Expenditure	Outstanding Loans (not Government loans)
	From Rates	From other Sources		
	£	£	£	£
1908	1,356,257	3,161,659	4,491,113	12,532,334
1909	1,390,698	3,374,868	4,800,711	13,303,622
1910	1,526,317	4,296,205	4,898,482	14,937,685
1911	1,592,601	3,948,683	5,360,261	15,727,613
1912	1,677,877	4,724,192	6,074,372	16,590,877

The following figures for 1902 and 1912 deal with the land:—

	1902	1912	Increase, 1902 to 1912. Amount	Rate per cent.
	£	£	£	
Unimproved value	94,847,727	199,184,261	104,336,534	110·00
Value of improvements	59,968,405	116,318,952	56,350,547	93·97
Total	154,816,132	315,503,213	160,687,081	103·79

Defence.

New Zealand is a party to the Naval Agreement between Great Britain and Australasia (see under *Commonwealth of Australia*).

New Zealand passed a Defence Act in 1909, amended 1910, which provides for the gradual military training of every male New-Zealander from the age of 12 to the age of 25, after which he will serve in the Reserve up to the age of 30. There are no distinctions and no exceptions except for the physically unfit. From 12 to 14 the boy is a junior cadet, from 14 to 18 a senior cadet; from 18 to 25 he becomes a soldier in the Territorial Force; from 25 to 30 he belongs to the Reserve. Senior cadets do 50 drills and a musketry course each year. The soldier in the Territorial Force does 7 clear days' annual training and a musketry course, besides 30 drills and 6 whole-day parades, but there are modifications to meet the requirements of local conditions in certain directions.

The Territorial Force is about 30,000 strong, and is organised in field and coast-defence units with practically the same establishment for peace as for war. In each of the four military districts into which the Dominion is divided there is a brigade of infantry, a brigade of mounted rifles and a brigade of field artillery; there are also 9 companies of garrison artillery for coast defence and a field company of engineers, besides medical units and other departmental troops. An infantry brigade will include four battalions and a signal company; a mounted brigade, three regiments of mounted rifles and a signal company; and a brigade of artillery, two four-gun batteries. The force is being fully armed and equipped according to the most modern standard. It is estimated that the annual cost of the scheme when carried out completely will be 400,000*l.* It will take several years before the scheme is in complete working order.

Production and Industry.

I. Agriculture.

Two-thirds of the surface of New Zealand is suitable for agriculture and grazing. About 17,000,000 acres are still under forest. The total area under crop (including 14,214,741 acres in sown grasses and 209,973 acres broken up) in 1911, was 16,154,218 acres, excluding 111,672 acres in gardens, orchards, and plantations. The area of Crown lands surveyed and open for selection on March 31, 1913, was 405,394 acres.

The largest freehold estates are held in the South Island. The extent of occupied holdings of or over one acre in 1911 (census year) was as follows:—

Sizes of Holdings	Number of Holdings	Acres	Sizes of Holdings	Number of Holdings	Acres
1 to 10 acres	18,075	81,397	5,001 to 10,000 acres	526	3,525,514
11 ,, 50 ,,	12,151	335,056	10,001 ,, 20,000 ,,	264	3,751,346
51 ,, 100 ,,	7,948	618,980	20,001 ,, 50,000 ,,	136	4,157,740
101 ,, 200 ,,	10,746	1,628,608	50,001 acres and over	90	8,128,742
201 ,, 320 ,,	7,088	1,818,087			
321 ,, 640 ,,	8,466	3,872,809			
641 ,, 1,000 ,,	3,611	2,931,721			
1,001 ,, 5,000 ,,	4,780	9,388,126	Total . . .	73,876	40,238,126

Deducting Crown lands under pastoral leases, the area of occupied land in 1911 was 29,236,793 acres; in 1901, 26,982,486 acres; in 1891, 19,951,925 acres.

In 1911 there were 110,025 persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits.

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
1908	252,391	8,773	34·75	406,908	18,907	46·46	48,853	1,983	39·67	86,567
1909	311,000	8,783	28 24	377,000	13,527	35·88	41,500	1,228	29·58	—
1910	321,541	8,274	25·73	302,058	10,094	33·42	33,212	921	27·72	—
1911	322,167	8,290	25·73	302,827	10,119	33·41	33,491	927	27·68	—
1912	215,528	7,261	33·69	403,668	19,663	48·71	31,644	1,255	39·65	—

Live stock in 1911, 404,284 horses, 2,020,171 cattle, 24,270,000 sheep, and 348,754 pigs. Sheep in April, 1912, 23,750,153. Wool clip in 1912, 194,645,904 lbs., of which 188,361,790 lbs. were exported.

II. Manufactures.

Statistics of the leading manufactories (excluding mines and quarries):—

Years	Number of manufactories and works	Hands employed	Estimated Capital	Estimated Produce
			£	£
1890	2,254	25,633	5,261,826	8,773,837
1895	2,459	27,389	5,796,017	9,549,360
1900	3,163	41,726	7,959,631	17,141,149
1905	3,495	49,806	11,814,013	22,422,726
1910	3,519	45,965	14,430,355	29,534,642

The following statement of the value of the products (including repairs) of the principal industries for the year ended March, 1911, is taken from the census of manufactures, &c., in 1911:—

Manufactories, Works, &c.	Value of Products	Manufactories, Works, &c.	Value of Products
	£		£
Total value of production in 1910-11[1]	31,729,002	Iron and brass foundries, boilermaking, &c. . .	374,155
Principal Industries.		Engineering	751,485
Meat freezing and preserving	7,304,676	Electrical engineering . .	69,678
Ham and bacon curing . .	371,621	Range-making works . .	82,600
Butter and cheese factories .	3,919,184	Printing and bookbinding .	1,377,926
Grain mills	1,248,001	Agricultural implements .	222,040
Biscuit factories	168,122	Coach building and painting .	396,012
Fruit preserving & jam making	135,506	Cycle works	92,141
Sugar boiling & confectionery	259,498	Saddlery and harness . .	220,364
Breweries	634,759	Tanning, fellmongering and wool-scouring . . .	2,086,770
Malthouses	152,773	Ship and boat-building yards	143,019
Aerated water	250,571	Sails, tents and oilskins . .	92,249
Soap and candle works . .	268,635	Furniture and cabinet-making	497,681
Boiling-down works . .	117,511	Woollen mills	377,713
Bone mills and manure works	80,716	Tailoring	936,237
Sawmills, sash & door factories	2,699,888	Dress-making and millinery .	575,059
Grass-seed-dressing establishments	275,693	Chemical works	49,866
Gasworks	628,209	Boot and shoe factories . .	619,873
Electric light supply works .	124,951	Hosiery	140,442
Lime and cement	184,686	Clothing and waterproofs .	507,125
Brick, tile and pottery . .	235,220	Rope and twine	104,325
Tin-ware	160,584	Bags and sacks (fibrous) . .	50,871
		Flax mills	284,399
		Paper bags and boxes . .	62,051

[1] Excluding the value of the output of the Government railway workshops (701,175*l.*) and of the Government printing office (89,293*l.*).

III. Mines and Minerals.

Mineral produce for years ended December 31:—

Year	Silver		Antimony Ore		Manganese Ore		Coal		Kauri Gum		Gold	
	Oz.	£	T.	£	T.	£	Tons	£	T.	£	Oz.	£
1908	1,731,336	175,337	5	73	—	—	1,860,975	966,083	5,530	372,798	506,423	2,004,925
1909	1,818,830	180,872	2	60	6	29	1,911,247	1,038,742	8,250	552,698	506,371	2,006,900
1910	1,711,235	171,562	—	—	5	15	2,197,362	1,219,737	8,693	465,044	478,288	1,896,328
1911	1,311,043	131,587	20	92	—	4	2,066,073	1,126,086	7,587	395,707	455,226	1,816,782
1912	801,165	84,739	—	—	—	—	2,177,615	1,190,472	7,908	401,805	343,163	1,345,181
1913	975,591	103,863	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	376,157	1,459,482

Commerce.

In 1912 the imports duty-free (excluding 399,995*l.* specie) amounted to 10,649,801*l.*; subject to duty, 9,926,778*l.*

Years	Total Imports	Exports of Domestic Produce	Exports of other Produce	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1909	15,674,719	19,462,936	199,060	19,661,996
1910	17,051,583	21,944,163	236,046	22,180,209
1911	19,545,879	18,781,898	246,592	19,028,490
1912	20,976,574	21,272,405	498,176	21,770,581
1913	22,286,279	—	—	22,990,672

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 transhipped 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 *in transitu* passes through New Zealand.

For the year ended March 31, 1913, the value of imports was 21,959,828*l.*, and of exports 23,048,589*l.* The principal imports and exports in 1912 are given as follows:—

Articles of Import	Value	Articles of Export	Value
	£		£
Clothing, and materials for	4,349,074	Colonial produce:	
Iron and steel goods, machinery, &c.	4,321,682	Wool	7,105,483
Sugar	814,202	Gold	1,345,131
Tea	320,289	Grain, pulse, flour	743,895
Spirits, wines, and beer	531,583	Frozen meat	3,909,569
Tobacco and cigars	488,392	Kauri gum	401,305
Coal	365,414	Tallow	684,739
Bags and sacks	218,466	Hides, skins, leather	1,085,485
Fruit	433,508	Live stock	114,611
Oils	556,919	Butter and cheese	3,769,202
Paper, printed books, and stationery	870,593	Bacon and hams	11,282
Other imports, excluding specie	7,311,457	Preserved meats	119,178
Specie	399,995	Grass seeds	69,694
		Phormium (fibre)	376,264
		Other articles	1,536,567
		British and foreign produce	239,221
		Specie	258,955
Total	20,976,574	Total	21,770,581

Exports of certain trade products:—

Years	Wool	Frozen Meat	Kauri Gum	Butter	Cheese
	Lbs.	Cwts.	Tons	Cwts.	Cwts.
1908	162,518,481	2,120,303	5,530	229,971	280,798
1909	189,683,703	2,572,604	8,250	321,108	400,607
1910	204,368,957	2,654,196	8,693	356,535	451,915
1911	169,424,811	2,250,565	7,587	302,387	439,174
1912	188,361,790	2,573,238	7,908	378,117	577,070

The total value of gold exported to December 31, 1912, was 80,599,044*l.* The gold exports in four years were as follows:—

Years	Quantity	Value	Years	Quantity	Value
	Oz.	£		Oz.	£
1909	506,371	2,006,900	1911	455,226	1,816,782
1910	478,288	1,896,328	1912	343,163	1,345,131

The following table shows the trade with different countries:—

Countries	Imports from				Exports to			
	1909	1910	1911	1912	1909	1910	1911	1912
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United King.	9,287,786	10,498,771	11,787,300	12,499,787	16,193,188	18,633,118	15,134,743	16,861,256
Australian States	2,764,210	2,359,393	2,944,991	2,588,387	1,918,115	2,010,751	2,515,168	2,848,664
Pacific Islands	654,016	673,765	810,284	825,022	258,164	296,244	324,306	338,621
India & Ceylon	615,050	659,352	623,647	696,098	138,163	132,628	100,147	48,424
China	24,359	30,332	35,280	43,468	11,397	19,627	8,139	8,689
United States	1,166,063	1,399,737	1,682,129	2,049,618	684,810	553,603	434,586	620,985
Other places	1,163,235	1,430,233	1,662,248	2,278,694	458,159	534,238	511,401	1,048,939
Totals	15,674,719	17,051,583	19,545,879	20,976,574	19,661,996	22,180,209	19,028,490	21,770,581

Trade (imports and exports) of the principal ports:—

Years	Auckland	Wellington	Lyttelton	Dunedin
	£	£	£	£
1908	7,571,846	7,965,628	4,700,005	3,780,621
1909	7,705,264	8,156,234	5,007,426	3,771,037
1910	8,701,981	9,156,634	5,863,826	4,030,046
1911	8,931,612	9,320,509	5,748,215	3,975,360
1912	9,780,471	10,082,851	6,078,719	4,412,223

According to the Board of Trade returns, the principal imports into and exports of British products from the United Kingdom from and to New Zealand in recent years were as follows:—

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K.:—					
Wool	5,941,765	6,935,431	8,526,757	7,476,011	7,701,864
Fresh mutton	3,452,584	3,499,053	4,238,173	3,926,751	4,555,786
Tallow and stearine	590,437	700,067	818,932	680,588	724,303
Sheep skins	543,972	610,671	622,939	599,247	677,794
Fresh beef	541,600	660,319	797,535	372,424	429,624
Butter	1,250,211	1,472,219	2,001,393	1,495,242	2,148,192
Totals for all Imports	14,633,841	17,730,866	20,943,142	17,850,063	20,302,062
Exports from U.K.:—					
Cottons	856,348	881,472	1,198,621	1,040,179	1,028,296
Woollens	611,608	542,086	629,912	739,805	690,301
Apparel	477,405	467,049	537,787	588,003	655,457
Iron, and iron and steel manufactures	1,341,567	1,068,627	1,366,469	1,570,458	1,653,564
Machinery	459,490	387,516	422,903	521,181	1,614,336
Totals for all Exports	8,767,003	7,351,619	8,652,716	9,809,497	10,390,334

Shipping and Communications.

In 1912 the registered vessels were 242 sailing vessels of 34,308 tons (net) and 374 steamers of 121,772 tons; total 616 vessels of 156,080 tons (net).

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
1908	614	1,281,230	658	1,361,047	543	1,082,510	656	1,331,305
1909	563	1,202,457	605	1,263,935	515	1,102,405	596	1,253,878
1910	536	1,271,978	609	1,389,031	503	1,159,605	588	1,367,207
1911	580	1,389,349	621	1,482,378	533	1,235,193	624	1,467,402
1912	612	1,548,276	677	1,672,092	537	1,345,582	666	1,668,630

Of vessels inwards in 1912, 153 of 672,289 tons were British; 462 of 931,811 tons colonial; 62 of 67,992 tons foreign. Vessels outwards, 152 of 680,774 tons British; 459 of 930,627 tons colonial; 55 of 57,229 tons foreign.

For the year 1912, the shipping at five principal ports was as under:—

Port	Vessels Inwards		Vessels Outwards	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Auckland	314	820,230	250	525,321
Wellington	136	463,304	161	616,581
Lyttelton	37	66,051	24	65,861
Dunedin	35	87,747	37	119,290
Bluff Harbour	75	176,312	74	194,747

Railways.

On March 31, 1913, there were 1,207 miles of Government railways in the North Island, and 1,653 in the South Island, besides 29 miles of private lines—2,889 miles in all. Revenue from Government railways 3,971,002*l.*, expenditure 2,705,609*l.*, surplus 1,265,393*l.* Total expenditure on construction of all Government lines open, and unopen, to March 31, 1913, 33,831,783*l.* In 1912-13 the tonnage of goods carried was 6,246,128, and the passengers numbered 13,123,879.

All the chief towns are provided with tramway systems.

Post and Telegraph.

Postal statistics—Articles posted and delivered:—

Years	Letters and Letter-cards	Post Cards	Books, &c.	Newspapers	Parcels	Money Orders Nos.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	*Issued*	*Paid*
1909	186,926,337	14,188,642	50,047,928	42,561,641	2,161,634	538,740	418,764
1910	196,768,968	13,681,608	55,008,562	42,305,554	2,471,964	569,657	449,773
1911	205,450,627	12,255,477	58,828,436	43,801,719	3,327,379	607,764	483,596
1912	214,184,119	11,252,527	61,364,917	43,460,016	3,359,397	666,425	536,806

Receipts of Post and Telegraph Department for year ended March 31, 1913, 1,167,826*l.*, working expenses, 1,069,272*l.* The officials numbered 7,741 on March 31, 1913.

The telegraph system is Governmental. On March 31, 1913, there were 12,508 miles of line and 41,892 of wire. Number of telegrams despatched during the year, 9,944,272, 9,850,379 being private and Press. The telephone (Governmental) is very generally used. The telegraph and telephone revenue for the year 1912–13 was 523,189*l.*

Money and Credit.

There were, in December, 1912, six banks of issue doing business. Two of these were wholly New Zealand institutions, having a paid-up capital of 1,000,000*l.* of 1,000,000*l.*, besides which the Bank of New Zealand has 1,000,000*l.* of 4 per cent. guaranteed stock. The total average liabilities for 1912, in respect of New Zealand transactions, were 27,508,348*l.*, and the average assets 31,196,400*l.* The average amount on deposit was 25,615,722*l.* The value of the notes in circulation was 1,714,667*l.*

Post-office and private savings-bank business:—

Years	No. of Savings Banks	No. of Depositors	Amounts Deposited	Amounts Withdrawn	Amounts on Deposit at End of Year
			£	£	£
1909	624	408,770	10,779,855	10,668,974	14,065,410
1910	652	432,119	12,047,275	10,965,488	15,620,515
1911	692	459,602	13,047,689	11,999,632	17,194,461
1912	729	503,927	13,549,789	13,283,101	18,043,540

Attached to New Zealand are the following islands:

Auckland Islands, 50° 31′ S., 166° 19′ E., 200 miles S. of Stewart Island. Area of largest about 330 square miles. Uninhabited. The New Zealand Government maintains a depôt of provisions and clothing for the use of shipwrecked mariners on the largest island of the group.

Chatham Islands, 43° 50′ S., 177° W., 536 miles E. of New Zealand. Area 375 square miles; population (April, 1911) 453 (234 Europeans and 219 Maoris and Morioris).

The Cook and other South Pacific Islands were annexed to New Zealand in June, 1901. They lie between 8° and 23° S. lat., 157° and 170° W. long. The Cook Islands and the other islands with their population (1911) are as follows:—

Cook Islands—	Population	Other Islands—	Population
Rarotonga	2,759	Niue (Savage Is.)	3,943
Mangaia	1,471	Palmerston Is.	107
Atiu	812	Penrhyn (Tongareva)	335
Aitutaki	1,237	Manahiki	444
Mauke (Parry Is.)	457	Rakaanga	315
Mitiaro	199	Danger (Pukapuka)	490
Hervey Islands	29		
Total	6,964	Total	5,634

Total area of the Cook and other islands about 280 square miles.

Rarotonga is 20 miles in circumference; Vatiu, or Atiu, 20 miles; Aitutaki, 21 miles; Niue (or Savage Island), 40 miles. Laws for the Cook Islands have been made since 1890 by a general Legislature, and are administered by an Executive Council of which the Arikis, or native Kings and Queens, are

members. At Rarotonga there is a British Resident whose approval is required for all enactments. The customs tariff of New Zealand is enforced. The annual death-rate is higher than the birth-rate in the islands. Chief products—copra, coffee, pearl-shell, fruit, hats and caps, and lime-juice. The trade for 1912 was:—Imports into New Zealand, 105,943*l.*; Exports from New Zealand, 75,774*l.*

Kermadec Islands, 36° S., 178° 30′ W., 600 miles NNE of New Zealand. Area 15 square miles. Population (1911) 4 persons. The largest of the group is Raoul or Sunday Island, 20 miles in circuit; Macaulay Island is 3 miles in circuit.

Small uninhabited islands are: The Campbell Islands, the three King's Islands, Campbell Island, 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 High Commissioner in London.]

FIJI.

Constitution and Government.

FIJI was ceded by the chiefs and people of Fiji on October 10, 1874. The government is administered by a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of the Chief Justice, Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Native Commissioner, the Agent-General of Immigration, the Receiver-General, and two nominated members selected by the Governor from the elected members of the Legislative Council. Laws are passed by the Legislative Council, of which the Governor is president. It comprises ten official members, six elected members, and two native members.

Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.—Sir Ernest Bickham Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G. Salary 3,000*l.* (and 1,000*l.* from Imperial funds.)

Colonial Secretary.—Hon. Eyre Hutson, C.M.G.

The Governor is High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific.

There is a constabulary consisting of natives and Indians, and a 'Rifle Association' under the supervision of Government.

For the purposes of native government the colony is divided into 17 provinces, in 10 of which a superior native chief exercises, under the title of Roko Tui, a form of rule which recognises to a large degree the principles of native administration by which the people formerly governed themselves. In seven of the provinces there are European commissioners. About 186 native chiefs of inferior degree are employed in subordinate administrative capacities. There are also 31 native stipendiary magistrates associated with 17 European magistrates in the administration of justice. A European commissioner, who is also Government medical officer, resides in Rotumah.

Area and Population.

Fiji comprises a group of over 200 islands (about 80 inhabited) lying between 15° and 20° south latitudes and 177° east and 178° west longitude. The largest is Viti Levu, area 4,250 square miles; next is Vanua Levu, area 2,600 square miles. The island of Rotumah, between 12° and 15° of south latitude, and 175° and 177 east longitude, was added to the colony in 1880. Total area, including Rotumah, 7,435 square miles.

At the census of April 2, 1911, the population was 139,541; the Europeans, 3,707 (2,403 males, 1,304 females); Fijians, 87,096 (46,110 males, 40,986 females); Rotumans, 2,176 (1,043 males, 1,133 females); Indians, 40,286 (26,073 males, 14,213 females); Polynesians, 2,758 (2,429 males, 329 females); Chinese, 305 (276 males, 29 females); others, 3,213 (1,674 males, 1,539 females). On December 31, 1912 the estimated population was 149,179.

Among Europeans in 1912 the births were 96 and deaths 43; among Fijians, births 3,356, deaths 2,752; among Indians, births 1,732, deaths 783.

Suva, the capital, is on the south coast of Viti Levu; European population (census of April 2, 1911), 1,376.

Religion and Instruction.

Attending at Wesleyan native churches in 1911, 84,285; Roman Catholic Mission, 10,724. The Wesleyan Mission comprises 18 European missionaries, 16 European mission sisters, 100 native ministers, 125 catechists, 819 teachers, and 3,741 local preachers, 5,331 class leaders, with 652 churches, and 446 other preaching places. The Roman Catholic Mission has 34 European ministers and 226 native teachers, 49 European sisters, 73 churches and chapels, 3 native training institutions.

Two public schools, in Suva and Levuka, receive 746*l.* a year State aid;

259 scholars in 1912. Another State-supported school is solely for natives; 70 scholars in 1912. During 1912 the Wesleyan Mission had 1,006 schools with 16,976 scholars; the Roman Catholic had 160 schools with 1,905 scholars. The Roman Catholic Mission maintain 3 schools for Europeans, with 142 children in 1912.

Finance.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1907	179,802	156,811	1910	211,952	236,661
1908	178,015	197,798	1911	240,395	265,347
1909	177,910	187,685	1912	283,947	268,158

The principal sources of revenue in 1912 were:—Customs, 165,146*l.*, wharf and shipping dues, 13,494*l.*; native taxes, 16,198*l.*; licences, excise, &c., 40,309*l.*; fees of court, 21,663*l.*; postal dues and stamps, 10,232*l.* The expenditure on personal emoluments was 92,940*l.*; on other charges, 175,217*l.* The public debt consists of a loan of 52,000*l.*, and Imperial advances; total indebtedness (Dec. 31, 1912), 82,815*l.*

Production, Industry and Commerce.

There are 6 sugar mills, aggregate daily output 546 tons of dried sugar; 1 tea factory, daily output 400 pounds of dried tea; 22 boat-building yards, 2 soap works, 4 saw mills, and 3 fibre mills. In 1912 there were under cultivation by European and Indian settlers—Bananas, 6,970 acres; cocoanuts, 32,810 acres; maize, 3,166 acres; sugar-cane, 45,546 acres; yams, 149 acres, tobacco, 113 acres; peanuts, 24 acres; tea, 200 acres; rice, 10,539 acres, rubber, 729 acres; pine-apples, 204 acres. In 1912 there were approximately 6,260 horses and mules, 44,900 cattle; 3,800 sheep; and 15,100 goats.

Year	Imports[1]	Exports[1]	Year	Imports[1]	Exports[1]
	£	£		£	£
1909	674,353	947,135	1911	957,079	1,276,207
1910	870,120	1,009,493	1912	940,044	1,058,960

[1] Including bullion and specie.

Imports subject to duty, 1912, 788,594*l.*, duty-free 151,450*l.*

Year	Imports		Exports	
	From British Possessions	From other Countries	To British Possessions	To other Countries
	£	£	£	£
1910	750,984	119,136	996,299	13,194
1911	864,514	92,565	1,274,580	1,627
1912	848,359	91,685	1,056,625	2,335

Quantities and values of imports are ascertained by invoice and declaration, or by examination by Customs officers. In the case of exports, the values are declared by the exporter as the true values of the goods as they lie in the port of shipment, including cost of packages. The countries recorded as the origin and destination of goods are the countries of consignment as 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 1912 were: breadstuffs and biscuits, 72,344*l.*; fish, 19,492*l.*; flour, etc., 50,708*l.*; meats, 27,055*l.*; rice, 27,381*l.*; spirits, 12,061*l.*; tobacco, 14,454*l.*; coal, 25,910*l.*; timber, 45,106*l.*; drapery, 158,357*l.*; hardware, 55,888*l.*; galvanised iron, 18,131*l.*; machinery, 36,081*l.*; bags and sugar-mats, 26,871*l.*; oils, 25,557*l.*; rails, etc., 16,661*l.* Principal exports: copra, 242,073*l.*; green fruit, 120,510*l.*; molasses, 7,259*l.*; sugar, 671,713*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

Fiji is in regular steam communication with New Zealand, Australia, Tonga and Samoa, Honolulu and Canada. During 1912 the number of merchant vessels entered at the ports of entry was 136 steamers of 299,913 tons, and 9 sailing vessels of 7,503 tons. Total tonnage entered and cleared in 1912, 613,343 tons (British, 597,890). Registered shipping, 1912, 16 vessels of 2,293 tons: 300 vessels holding coasting licenses (1912), tonnage, 4,010. There is also a subsidised inter-island steamer. Extensive harbour works involving the reclamation of 17 acres, to cost 200,000*l.*, are in progress at Suva.

A scheme for the construction of 50 miles of railway from Suva up the Rewa Valley, at an estimated cost of 200,000*l.*, is under consideration (January, 1914).

Local correspondence, 1912, 860,607 letters and postcards, 80,590 book-packets, 404,931 newspapers, 9,925 parcels; foreign correspondence, 557,252 letters, 242,412 newspapers, 78,333 book-packets, and 15,031 parcels. There is a Money Order system with the United Kingdom, Canada, the Australian States, New Zealand, and Tonga. An overland telephone from Suva to Lautoka, 120 miles. Wireless telegraph stations have been erected at Suva, Labasa, and Taviuni.

Government Savings Bank, end of 1912: 530 depositors and 10,783*l.* deposits.

Money, weights, and measures are the same as in the United Kingdom.

Books of Reference.

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PACIFIC ISLANDS.

TONGA.

(FRIENDLY ISLANDS.)

The Tonga or Friendly Islands continued up to 1899 to be a neutral region in accordance with the Declaration of Berlin, April 6, 1886. By the Anglo-German Agreement of November 14, 1899, subsequently accepted by the United States, the Tonga Islands were left practically under the Protectorate of Great Britain. A Protectorate was proclaimed over Tonga on May 19, 1900. In December, 1900, the British High Commissioner, with the assent of the King and native chiefs, assumed the exercise of civil and criminal jurisdiction over all subjects of Foreign Powers in Tonga, and the supervision of the financial administration.

King.—George II, born June 18, 1874; succeeded his great-grandfather, George Tubou, in 1893; married June 1st, 1899, to Lavinia, who died in April, 1902. He married again in 1909.

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, 390 square miles; population, census, April, 1911, 23,011 Tongans; 346 Pacific islanders, and 380 Europeans. Capital, Nukualofa. In 1912, the police courts dealt with 10,256 criminal cases (including petty offences) and the Supreme Court with 10. The natives are Christian, mostly Wesleyan Methodists. On December 31, 1912, there were 54 Government schools (59 teachers and 3,466 pupils), and 12 Roman Catholic schools (14 teachers and 577 pupils). At Tonga College there were 8 teachers and 155 students on August 30, 1913. The revenue, chiefly from customs (22,653*l.* in 1912–13), a poll tax and leases (no land being sold), amounted in 1912–13 to 43,938*l.* and the expenditure to 38,497*l.* Native produce consists mostly of copra, green fruit, mats, tapa (a textile from bark), and fungus. Imports, 1912, 169,472*l.*; exports, 216,511*l.* The imports exclude specie (23,540*l.* in 1912), but include drapery (31,719*l.*), flour (10,506*l.*), biscuits (8,529*l.*), fish (6,238*l.*), hardware (7,090*l.*), timber (11,897*l.*), sugar (6,591*l.*), meats (15,043*l.*); and the exports, copra, 209,567*l.*; green fruit, 1,379*l.* The imports are chiefly from Australia (50,045*l.* in 1912) and New Zealand (82,826*l.*); the exports chiefly to Australia, New Zealand, and Germany. In 1912, 45 vessels of 67,246 aggregate tonnage entered and 48 of 68,161 tons cleared (66,171 British). Two boats of the New Zealand Union Steamship Company visit each of the 3 Tongan groups every two weeks, one running from Auckland to Tonga, Samoa, Fiji, and Sydney; the other going in the inverse order.

Since May 1, 1905, British coin is the only legal tender. The weights and measures are the same as in Great Britain. Accounts are kept in pounds, shillings, and pence.

High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific.—Sir E. Bickham Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G.

Agent and Consul.—H. E. W. Grant, C.M.G.

In the sections devoted to New South Wales and New Zealand mention is made of various annexed Pacific Islands. The following summary (omitting islands described elsewhere) gives the names and positions of islands which are unattached:—

Ducie Island, 24° 40′ S. lat., 124° 48′ W. long. **Pitcairn Island**, 25° 5′ S., 130° 5′ W.; area 2 sq. m., pop. in 1911, 145 (40 adult males, 45 adult females, 43 children aged 6 to 16, and 17 children under 6 years). The affairs of the island are conducted by a Parliament of 7 members with a President, a Vice-President, and a Judge, subject to the control of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. In religion the islanders (descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty*) are 'Seventh Day Adventists.' The products of the island are sweet potatoes, yams, taro, melons, pumpkins, oranges, bananas, pineapples, and arrowroot, which is prepared in limited quantities with antiquated appliances. Excellent coffee also grows, and its cultivation will probably extend. On the Island there are about 200 wild goats and a small stock of chickens. Pigs formerly common are now extinct. The British Government has relieved them of liability to repay an advance of 200*l.* granted in 1902. **Dudoza Island**, 7° 40′ S. lat., 161° W. long.; area 2 sq. m. **Victoria Island**, area 2 sq. m., uninhabited. **Union**, or **Tokelau Group**, which is now incorporated for administrative purposes with the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate, is between 8° 30′ and 11° S. lat., and 171° and 172° W. long. Five clusters of islets, the principal of which are Fakaafo or Bowditch, Nukunono or Duke of Clarence, Atafu or Duke of York, Nassau, Danger; area of group, 7 sq. m., pop. 912 natives and 2 Europeans (1911). The islands are included in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate. **Phœnix Group**, between 2° 30′ and 4° 30′ S. lat., and 171° and 174° 30′ W. long. Eight islands: Mary, Enderbury, Phœnix, Birney, Gardner, McKean, Hull, Sydney; area of group, 16 sq. m., pop. 59. **Ellice Islands**, between 5° 30′ and 11° 20′ S. lat., and 176° and 180° E. long. The principal islands are Funafuti, Nukufetau, Vaitupu, Nui (or Netherland), Niutao (or Lynx or Speiden), Nanumaga (or Hudson), Nanomea (or St. Augustine), Nukulaelae (or Mitchell), Nurukita (or Sophia); area of group, 14 sq. m., pop. (1911), 3,084 natives, 4 Europeans, and 1 Asiatic. **Gilbert Islands**, on the equator. The principal islands are Butaritari, Makin, Tarawa, Abaian, Marakei, Maiana, Abemama, Kuria, Ananuka, Nonouti, Tapiteuea Beru, Nikunau, Onotoa, Tamana, Arorae, and Ocean Islands. Area 166 sq. m., estimated pop. (1911), 26,417 natives and 446 foreigners. Revenue of the Protectorate, which includes the Gilbert, Ellice, and Union groups, was for the ten months ended April 30, 1913, 25,976*l.*, and expenditure, 13,984*l.* The trade in 1912 amounted to 77,774*l.* for imports, and 287,063*l.* for exports (142,163 tons phosphates from Ocean Islands, value 213,250*l.*, and 2,070 tons copra, value 20,700*l.* in 1911).

British Solomon Islands, about 8° S. and 160° W., are Guadalcanal, Malaita, Isabel, San Cristoval, New Georgia, Choiseul, Shortland, Mono (or Treasury), Vella Lavella, Ronongo, Gizo, Rendova, Russell, Florida, Rennell, and numerous small islands (the Lord Howe Group or Ontong Java, the Santa Cruz Islands, Tucopia and Mitre Islands are also included in the Solomon Islands Protectorate). Area 14,800 sq. m.; European population (1912), 500; native population, about 150,000. They are under British Protection. Revenue (1912–13), 15,433*l.* (Customs, 10,415*l.*); expenditure, 16,501*l.* About 18,000 acres planted by white planters, were under coco-nuts in March, 1911, and about 300 acres under rubber; sweet potatoes, pine-apples, bananas are grown; 60 acres were under cotton in March, 1910. The value of imports in 1912–13 was 131,761*l.* (chief items: drapery, 13,069*l.*; rice, 11,565*l.*; hardware, 8,364*l.*; tobacco, 8,653*l.*; tinned meats, 7,289*l.*; timber, 5,316*l.*); and of exports, 109,921*l.* (chief items: copra, 73,637*l.*; ivory nuts, 20,119*l.*; pearl shell, &c., 5,081*l.* Foreign-going vessels entered, 1912–13, 68 of 27,739 net tons (27,500 tons British); cleared, 57 of 24,379 net tons (24,167 British). 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. **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 cocoanut trees, and some of them are valuable for their guano.

The High Commissioner of the Western Pacific, assisted by deputies, has jurisdiction, in accordance with an Order in Council of 1893, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Pacific Islanders' Protection Acts of 1872 and 1875, and to settle disputes between British subjects living in these islands. The jurisdiction of the High Commissioner extends over all the Western Pacific not within the limits of Fiji, Queensland, or New South Wales, or the jurisdiction of any civilised Power, and includes the Southern Solomon Islands, and the various small groups in Melanesia.

The **New Hebrides**, however, are under the joint administration of English and French officials, as arranged by the Anglo-French Convention of February, 1906, ratified October, 1906. This convention guarantees the interests of French, British, and natives, respectively; fixes the conditions of land-holding in the Islands; and provides for the regulation of the recruitment of native labourers. Within the Islands Great Britain is represented by a Resident Deputy Commissioner, who reports to the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. The larger islands of the group are Espiritu Santo, Mallicolo, Api, Efate or Sandwich, Erromanga, Tanna, Futuna or Erronan, and Aneityúm. Area, 5,100 square miles; population about 70,000. At the end of 1905 there were within the group 225 British and 417 French subjects. There are 3 French Catholic mission schools, and many Presbyterian. Settlers have acquired large areas within the islands; and though there are many disputes as to rightful possession, and much of the land is still uncleared, cocoanuts (for copra), maize, millet, coffee, and bananas are grown, and a timber factory on Aneityúm prepares Kauri wood for export. The distillation and importation of spirits are prohibited. The expenditure for 1913–14 is estimated at 17,941*l.*, and the revenue at 15,360*l.* Any deficit will be met by the British and French jointly. An expenditure of 8,609*l.* on purely British purposes is also estimated for the same year. There are several French and British trading companies, and the commerce of the Islands, in the absence of statistics, may be estimated at about 53,000*l.* for imports, and 43,000*l.* for exports. The trade is mostly with Sydney and Nouméa (New Caledonia). The imports are provisions and foodstuffs, clothing, metal-work, and furniture; the exports are maize, copra, coffee, and other island products. Vessels visit the islands frequently, including the repeated voyages of one British and two French companies, whose steamers provide for communication with Sydney, Nouméa, the Solomon Islands, and sometimes the Gilbert Islands.

British Resident.—M. King.

French Resident.—J. Repiquet.

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PART THE SECOND

THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES.

(UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Declaration of Independence of the thirteen States of which the American Union then consisted was adopted by Congress July 4, 1776. On November 30, 1782, Great Britain acknowledged 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; a fifteenth amendment, March 30, 1870; a sixteenth amendment, February 25, 1913; and a seventeenth amendment, May 31, 1913.

By the Constitution, the government of the nation is entrusted to three separate authorities, the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The executive power is vested in a President, who holds his office during the term of four years, and is elected, together with a Vice-President chosen for the same term, in the mode prescribed as follows:—'Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.' The practice is that in every State the electors allotted to the State are chosen by direct vote of the citizens on a general ticket, on the system known in France as *scrutin de liste*. The Constitution enacts that 'the Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States'; and further, that 'no person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States'.

The quadrennial election is held every fourth (leap) year. Electors are chosen in the several States on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November; the electors meet and give their votes at their respective State capitals on the second Monday in January next following their appointment; and the votes of the electors of all the States are opened and counted in the presence of both Houses of Congress on the second Wednesday in February. The presidential term begins on March 4, in the year following leap years.

The President is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia in the service of the Union. The Vice-President is *ex-officio* President

of the Senate; and in the case of the death or resignation of the President, he becomes the President for the remainder of the term.

President of the United States.—Woodrow *Wilson*, of New Jersey, born at Staunton, Virginia, December 28, 1856; educated at Princeton University 1875–1879), Associate Professor at Bryn Mawr College (1885-1888); Professor essor of Political Economy at Wesleyan University (1888–1890); Professor of Jurisprudence and politics at Princeton University (1890–1902); President of Princeton University (1902–1910); Governor of New Jersey (1911–1913).

Vice-President of the United States.—Thomas Riley *Marshall*, of Indiana, born 1854; admitted to the bar, 1875; Governor of Indiana, 1909-1912.

The President of the United States has an annual salary of 75,000 dollars, with an additional allowance of 25,000 dollars for travelling expenses; and the Vice-President 12,000 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-Apl. 1841	1773	1841
John Tyler	Virginia	1841–1845	1790	1862
James K. Polk	Tennessee	1845–1849	1795	1849
Zachary Taylor	Louisiana	1849–1850	1784	1850
Millard Fillmore	New York	1850–1853	1800	1874
Franklin Pierce	New Hampshire	1853–1857	1804	1869
James Buchanan	Pennsylvania	1857–1861	1791	1868
Abraham Lincoln	Illinois	1861–1865	1809	1865
Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	1865–1869	1808	1875
Ulysses S. Grant	Illinois	1869 1877	1822	1885
Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio	1877-1881	1822	1893
James A. Garfield	Ohio	March-Sept. 1881	1831	1881
Chester A. Arthur	New York	1881–1885	1830	1886
Grover Cleveland	New York	1885-1889	1837	1908
Benjamin Harrison	Indiana	1889–1893	1833	1901
Grover Cleveland	New York	1893–1897	1837	1908
William McKinley	Ohio	1897–1901	1844	1901
Theodore Roosevelt	New York	1901–1909	1858	—
William H. Taft	Ohio	1909–1913	1857	—
Woodrow Wilson	New Jersey	1913–1917	1856	—

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-Apl. 1841	1790	1862
George M. Dallas	Pennsylvania	1845–1849	1792	1864
Millard Fillmore	New York	1849–1850	1800	1874
William R. King	Alabama	1853	1786	1853
John C. Breckinridge	Kentucky	1857–1861	1821	1875
Hannibal Hamlin	Maine	1861–1865	1809	1891
Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	March-Apl. 1865	1808	1875
Schuyler Colfax	Indiana	1869–1873	1823	1885
Henry Wilson	Massachusetts	1873–1875	1812	1875
William A. Wheeler	New York	1877–1881	1819	1887
Chester A. Arthur	New York	March-Sept. 1881	1830	1886
Thomas A. Hendricks	Indiana	Mar.-Nov.25, 1885	1819	1885
Levi P. Morton	New York	1889–1893	1824	—
Adlai E. Stevenson	Illinois	1893–1897	1835	—
GarretA. Hobart.	New Jersey	1897–1899	1844	1899
Theodore Roosevelt	New York	March-Sept., 1901	1858	—
Charles W. Fairbanks	Indiana	1905–1909	1855	—
James S. Sherman	New York	1909–1912	1855	1912
Thomas R. Marshall	Indiana	1913–1917	1854	—

By a law which came into force Jan. 19, 1886, in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President, the Secretary of State, and after him, in the order of the establishment of their departments, other members of the Cabinet, shall act as President until the disability of the President is removed or a President shall be elected. On the death of a Vice-President the duties of the office shall fall to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, who receives the salary of the Vice-President.

The administrative business of the nation is conducted by nine 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 (March, 1913):—

1. *Secretary of State.*—William Jennings *Bryan*, of Nebraska, born in Illinois, 1860; educated at Illinois College: admitted to the bar, 1883; Member of Congress, 1891–95; Candidate for President of the United States, 1896, 1900, 1908. Present appointment. March 5, 1913.

2. *Secretary of the Treasury.*—William Gibbs *McAdoo*, of New York, born in Georgia, 1863; admitted to the bar, 1884: Organizer and builder of railway tunnels under the Hudson river. Present appointment, March 5, 1913.

3. *Secretary of War.*—Lindley M. *Garrison*, of New Jersey, born in New Jersey, 1864; admitted to the bar, 1886; Vice-Chancellor of New Jersey, 1904–13. Present appointment, March 5, 1913.

4. *Secretary of the Navy.*—Josephus *Daniels*, of North Carolina, born in North Carolina, 1862; State Treasurer of North Carolina, 1887–93; Chief Clerk Department of the Interior of the United States, 1893–95. Present appointment, March 5, 1913.

5. *Secretary of the Interior.*—Franklin Knight *Lane*, of California, born in Prince Edward Island, 1864; Corporation Counsel of San Francisco, 1897–1902; Democratic candidate for Governor of California, 1902; Member (and since 1912 Chairman) of the Interstate Commerce Commission, 1905–13. Present appointment, March 5, 1913.

6. *Postmaster-General.*—Albert Sidney *Burleson*, of Texas, born in Texas, 1863; admitted to the bar, 1884; Member of Congress, 1899–1913. Present appointment, March 5, 1913.

7. *Attorney-General.*—James Clark *McReynolds*, of Tennessee, born in Kentucky, 1862; Professor in Vanderbilt University Law School, Tennessee, 1900–1903; Assistant Attorney General of the United States, 1903–12. Present appointment, March 5, 1913.

8. *Secretary of Agriculture.*—David Franklin *Houston*, of Missouri, born in South Carolina, 1866; has held professorships in several southern colleges and been President of the University of Texas; recently, Chancellor of the Washington University of St. Louis, Missouri. Present appointment, March 5, 1913.

9. *Secretary of Commerce.*—William C. *Redfield*, of New York, born in New York, 1858; Member of Congress, 1911–13. Present appointment, March 5, 1913.

10. *Secretary of Labour.*—William Baucho *Wilson*, of Pennsylvania, born in Scotland, 1862; Secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, 1900–1909; Member of Congress, 1907–1913. Present appointment, March 5, 1913.

The Ministry for Labour was created in 1913.

Each of the above ministers has an annual salary of 12,000 dollars, and holds office during the pleasure of the President.

The whole legislative power is vested by the Constitution in a Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate consists of two members from each State, chosen by popular vote for six years. Senators must be not less than thirty years of age; must have been citizens of the United States for nine years; and be residents in the States for which they are chosen. Besides its legislative functions, the Senate is entrusted with the power of ratifying or rejecting all treaties made by the President with foreign Powers, a two-thirds majority of senators present being required for ratification. The Senate is also invested with the power of confirming or rejecting all appointments to office made by the President; and its members constitute a High Court of Impeachment. The judgment in the latter case extends only to removal from office and disqualification. The House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment.

The House of Representatives is composed of members elected every second year by the vote of citizens who, according to the laws of their respective States, are qualified to vote. In general such voters are all 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. In some Southern States they are required to give a reasonable explanation of what they read. Wyoming (1869), Colorado (1893), Utah (1896), Idaho (1896), Washington (1910), California, Arizona, Kansas and Oregon (1912), 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 1910, the number of representatives is 433.

In 1912 with the admission of Arizona and New Mexico it became 435, distributed as follows:—

Alabama	10	Maryland	6	Oregon	3
Arizona	1	Massachusetts	16	Pennsylvania	36
Arkansas	7	Michigan	13	Rhode Island	3
California	11	Minnesota	10	South Carolina	3
Colorado	4	Mississippi	8	South Dakota	7
Connecticut	5	Missouri	16	Tennessee	10
Delaware	1	Montana	2	Texas	18
Florida	4	Nebraska	6	Utah	2
Georgia	12	Nevada	1	Vermont	2
Idaho	2	New Hampshire	2	Virginia	10
Illinois	27	New Jersey	12	Washington	5
Indiana	13	New Mexico	1	West Virginia	6
Iowa	11	New York	43	Wisconsin	11
Kansas	8	North Carolina	10	Wyoming	1
Kentucky	11	North Dakota	3		
Louisiana	8	Ohio	22	Total	435
Maine	4	Oklahoma	8		

On the basis of the census of 1910 there is one representative to every 210,415 inhabitants. The popular vote for President in 1912 was 15,041,658, or about one in six of the entire population. In 1910 there were in the States, which alone participate in elections of President and representatives, 26,999,151 males of voting age, 21 years and over, including 6,829,581 of foreign birth, naturalised and unnaturalised.

According to the terms of the Constitution, representatives must not be less than twenty-five years of age, must have been citizens of the United States for seven years, and be residents in the States from which they are chosen. In addition to the representatives from the States, the House admits a 'delegate' from each organised Territory, who has the right to speak on any subject and to make motions, but not to vote. The delegates are elected in the same manner as the representatives.

Each of the two Houses of Congress is made by the Constitution the 'judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members'; and

each of the Houses may, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

The Congress of the United States has the power to propose alterations in the Constitution, by the 5th article of the same. The article orders that the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of all the States, shall call a convention for proposing the amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

The salary of a senator, representative, or delegate in Congress is 7,500 dollars per annum, with an allowance, based on distance, for travelling expenses. The salary of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is 12,000 dollars per annum.

No senator or representative can, during the time for which he is elected, be appointed to any *civil* office under authority of the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding *any* office under the United States can be a member of either House during his continuance in office. No religious test is required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States, or in any State.

The period usually termed 'a Congress' in legislative language, continues for two years; as, for example, from noon, March 4, 1913, until noon, March 4, 1915, at which latter time the term of the representatives to the 63rd Congress expires, and the term of the new House of Representatives begins.

Senate: 45 Republicans, 51 Democrats. House of Representatives (after New Apportionment Act): 290 Democrats, 127 Republicans, 18 Progressives.

The National Government has authority in matters of general taxation, treaties and other dealings with foreign powers, army, navy, and (to a certain extent) militia, commerce, foreign and inter-State, postal service, coinage, weights and measures, and the trial and punishment of crime against the United States.

Slavery was abolished throughout the whole of the United States by the thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution, passed December 18, 1865. The vast change in the political and social organisation of the Republic made by this new fundamental law was completed by the fourteenth and fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution, passed in 1868 and 1870, which gave to the former slaves all the rights and privileges of citizenship.

State and Local Government.

The Union comprises 13 original States, 7 States which were admitted without having been previously organised as Territories, and 28 States which had been Territories—48 States in all. Each State has its own constitution, which must be republican in form, and each constitution derives its authority, not from Congress, but from the people of the State. Admission of States into the Union is granted by special Acts of Congress, either (1) in the form of 'enabling Acts,' providing for the drafting and ratification of a State constitution by the people, in which case the Territory becomes a State as soon as the conditions are fulfilled, or (2) accepting a constitution already framed, and at once granting admission.

Each State is provided with a Legislature of two Houses, a Governor, and other executive officials, and a judicial system. Both Houses of the Legislature are elective, but the Senators (having larger electoral districts) are less numerous than the members of the House of Representatives, while in some States their terms are longer and, in a few, the Senate is only partially renewed at each election. Members of both Houses are paid at the same rate, which varies from 150 to 1,500 dollars per session, or from 1 to 8 dollars per day during session. The duties of the two Houses are similar, but in many States money bills must be introduced first in the House of Representatives. The Senate has to sit as a court for the trial of officials impeached by the other House, and besides, has often the power to confirm or reject appointments made by the Governor. In most of the States the sessions are biennial, the Governor having power to summon an extraordinary session, but not to dissolve or adjourn. State Legislatures are competent to deal with all matters not reserved for the Federal Government by the Federal constitution, or falling within restrictions imposed by the State constitutions. Among their powers are the determination of the qualifications for the right of suffrage, and the control of all elections to public office, including elections of members of Congress and electors of President and Vice-President; the criminal law, both in its enactment and in its execution, with unimportant exceptions, and the administration of prisons; the civil law, including all matters pertaining to the possession and transfer of, and succession to, property; marriage and divorce, and all other civil relations; the chartering and control of all manufacturing, trading, transportation, and other corporations, subject only to the right of Congress to regulate commerce passing from one State to another; the regulation of labour; education; charities; licensing, including regulation of the liquor traffic; fisheries, and game laws. The revenues of the States are derived chiefly from a direct tax upon property, in some cases both real and personal, in others on land and buildings only. The prohibition upon Congress to levy direct taxes save in proportion to population, contained originally in the national constitution, left this source of revenue to the States exclusively until 1913, when an amendment was adopted authorizing the imposition of an income tax by Congress.

The Governor is chosen by direct vote of the people over the whole State. His term of office varies from 1 year to 4 years and his salary from 1,000 to 10,000 dollars. His duty is to see to the faithful administration of the law, and he has command of the military forces of the State. His power of appointment to State offices is usually unimportant. He may recommend measures, but does not present bills to the legislature. In some States he presents estimates. In all but two of the States the Governor has a veto upon legislation, which may, however, be overridden by the two houses, in some States by a simple majority, in others by a three-fifths or two-thirds majority.

The officials by whom the administration of State affairs is carried on (secretaries, treasurers, members of boards of commissioners, &c.), are usually chosen by the people at the General State elections for terms similar to those for which governors hold office, the party in power appointing its own adherents.

In the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska there is a local legislature, the form of which has been prescribed by the National Government. These bodies have powers similar to those of the States, but any of their acts may be modified or annulled by Congress. The Governor of a Territory is appointed for 4 years by the President to whom he makes an annual report. The President appoints also the Territorial secretaries and other officials, together with the Territorial judges. Porto Rico, although not designated as a 'territory' in the technical sense, is self-governing. Its government is organised on a system almost identical

with that of the territories. The Philippine Islands are governed by a civil Governor and a mixed commission of Americans and natives, appointed by the President.

The District of Columbia is the seat of the United States Government, provided by the State of Maryland for the purposes of government in 1791. It is co-extensive with the city of Washington, and embraces an area of 60 square miles. The district has no municipal legislative body, and its citizens have no right to vote either in national or municipal concerns. By an Act of Congress of 1878, its municipal government is administered by three commissioners, appointed by the President.

The unit of local government in the North, especially in the New England States, is the rural township, governed directly by the voters who assemble annually or oftener if necessary, and legislate in local affairs, levy taxes, make appropriations, and appoint and instruct the local officials (select men, clerk, school-committee, &c.). Where cities exist the township government is superseded by the city government. Townships are grouped to form counties, each with its commissioners and other paid officials who have charge of public buildings, lay out highways, grant licences, and estimate and apportion the taxation necessary for county purposes. In the South the counties are themselves the units, though subdivided for educational or other special purposes. Their officials have in general additional functions, as the care of the poor and the superintendence of schools. In the Middle and North-Western States the two systems of local government are mixed. In the West all the public land is already divided into townships six miles square.

Area and Population.

I. Progress and Present Condition.

Population of the United States at each census from 1790. Residents of Hawaii, Alaska, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Samoa, and Panama Canal zone, and persons in the military and naval service stationed abroad are not included in the figures of this table. The residents of Indian reservations are not included prior to 1890.

Year	White	Coloured or Free Negroes	Slave	Total	Increase per cent. per ann.
1790	3,172,006	59,527	697,681	3,929,214	—
1800	4,306,446	108,435	893,602	5,308,483	3·51
1810	5,862,073	186,446	1,191,362	7,239,881	3·64
1820	7,866,797	233,634	1,538,022	9,638,453	3·31
1830	10,537,378	319,599	2,009,043	12,866,020	3·35
1840	14,195,805	386,293	2,487,355	17,069,453	3·27
1850	19,553,068	434,495	3,204,313	23,191,876	3·59
1860	26,922,537	488,070	3,953,760	31,443,321	3·56
1870	33,589,377	4,880,009	—	38,558,371	2·26
1880	43,402,970	6,580,793	—	50,155,783	3·01
1890	55,101,258	7,488,676	—	62,947,714	2·55
1900	66,809,196	8,833,994	—	75,994,575	2·07
1910	81,731,957	9,827,763	—	91,972,266	2·10

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, 107,488 Chinese, 2,039 Japanese, and 248,253 Indians; for 1900, 89,863 Chinese, 24,326 Japanese, and 237,196 Indians; for 1910, 146,863 Chinese, Japanese, and other Asiatic races, and 265,683 Indians.

Population statistics for 1900 and 1910. The dates indicate the year in which the constitution was ratified by each of the thirteen original States, the year of the admission of each of the other States into the Union, and the years of organisation of Territories:—

Geographic Divisions and States	Land Area: English sq. miles, 1910	Population in 1910	Population in 1900	Pop. per sq. mile, 1910
Continental United States	2,973,890	91,972,266	75,994,575	30·9
New England	61,976	6,552,681	5,592,017	105·7
Maine (1820)	29,895	742,371	694,466	24·8
New Hampshire (1788)	9,031	430,572	411,588	47·7
Vermont (1791)	9,124	355,956	343,641	39·0
Massachusetts (1788)	8,039	3,366,416	2,805,346	418·8
Rhode Island (1790)	1,067	542,610	428,556	508·5
Connecticut (1788)	4,820	1,114,756	908,420	231·3
Middle Atlantic	100,000	19,315,892	15,454,678	193·2
New York (1788)	47,654	9,113,614	7,268,894	191·2
New Jersey (1787)	7,514	2,537,167	1,883,669	337·7
Pennsylvania (1787)	44,832	7,665,111	6,302,115	171·0
East North Central	245,564	18,250,621	15,985,581	74·3
Ohio (1803)	40,740	4,767,121	4,157,545	117·0
Indiana (1816)	36,045	2,700,876	2,516,462	74·9
Illinois (1818)	56,043	5,638,591	4,821,550	100·6
Michigan (1837)	57,480	2,810,173	2,420,982	48·9
Wisconsin (1848)	55,256	2,333,860	2,069,042	42·2
West North Central	510,804	11,637,921	10,347,423	22·8
Minnesota (1858)	80,858	2,075,708	1,751,394	25·7
Iowa (1846)	55,586	2 224,771	2,231,853	40·0
Missouri (1821)	68,727	3,293,335	3,106,665	47·9
North Dakota (1889)	70,183	577,056	319,146	8·2
South Dakota (1889)	76,868	583,888	401,570	7·6
Nebraska (1867)	76,808	1,192,214	1,066,300	15·5
Kansas (1861)	81,774	1,690,949	1,470,495	20·7
South Atlantic	269,071	12,194,895	10,443,480	45 3
Delaware (1787)	1,965	202,322	184,735	103·0
Maryland (1788)	9,941	1,295,346	1,188.044	130·0
District of Columbia (1791)	60	331,069	278,718	5517·8
Virginia (1788)	40,262	2,061,612	1,854,184	51·2
West Virginia (1863)	24,022	1,221,119	958,800	50·8
North Carolina (1789)	48,740	2,206,287	1,893,810	45·3
South Carolina (1788)	30,495	1,515,400	1,340,316	49·7
Georgia (1788)	58,725	2,609,121	2,216,331	44 4
Florida (1845)	54,861	752,619	528,542	13·7
East South Central	179,509	8,409.901	7,547,757	46·8
Kentucky (1792)	40,181	2,289,905	2,147,174	57·0
Tennessee (1796)	41,687	2,184,789	2,020,616	52·4
Alabama (1819)	51,279	2,138,093	1,828,697	41·7
Mississippi (1817)	46,362	1,797,114	1,551,270	38·8

Geographic Divisions	Land Area: English sq. miles, 1910	Population in 1910	Population in 1900	Pop. per sq. mile, 1910
West South Central	429,746	8,784,534	6,582,290	20·4
Arkansas (1836)	52,525	1,574,449	1,311,564	30·0
Louisiana (1812)	45,409	1,656,388	1,381,625	36·5
Oklahoma (1907)[1]	69,414	1,657,155	790,391	23·9
Texas (1845)	262,398	3,896,542	3,048,710	14·8
Mountain	859,125	2,633,517	1,674,657	3·1
Montana (1889)	146,201	376,053	243,329	2·6
Idaho (1890)	83,354	325,594	161,772	3·9
Wyoming (1890)	97,594	145,965	92,531	1·5
Colorado (1876)	103,658	799,024	539,700	7·7
New Mexico (1911)	122,503	327,301	195,310	2·7
Arizona (1912)	113,810	204,354	122,931	1·8
Utah (1896)	82,184	373 351	276,749	4·5
Nevada (1864)	109,821	81,875	42,335	0·7
Pacific	318,095	4,192,304	2,416,692	13·2
Washington (1889)	66.836	1,141.990	518,103	17·1
Oregon (1859)	95,607	672,765	413.536	7·0
California (1850)	155,652	2,377,549	1,485,053	15·3
Non-contiguous Territory	600,768[2]	1,429,885	1,262,055[3]	—
Alaska (1867)	590,884[2]	64.356	63,592	—
Hawaii (Ter.) (1900)	6,449[2]	191,909	154,001	—
Porto Rico	3,435[2]	1,118.012	953,243[4]	—
Soldiers, etc., abroad	—	55,608	91,219	—
Grand Total	3,574,658[5]	93,402,151	76,303,387[3]	—

[1] Oklahoma and Indian Territory entered the Union as the State of Oklahoma, November 16, 1907. Total population, as shown by special census taken as of July 1, 1907, was 1,414,177: Oklahoma, 733,062, and Indian Territory, 681,115.
[2] Including both the land and water area.
[3] Including figures for Porto Rico.
[4] Population as shown by census of 1899, taken under the direction of the War Dept.
[5] Including both the land and water area of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico.

The total population in 1910 comprised 47,332,277 males, and 44,639,989 females.

Occupations in 1900 not including Alaska and Hawaii, and soldiers, etc., abroad:—

Class of occupations	Male	Female	Total
Agricultural pursuits	9,404,429	977,336	10,381,765
Professional service	827,941	430,597	1,258,538
Domestic and personal service	3,485,208	2,095,449	5,580,657
Trade and transportation	4,263,617	503,347	4,766,964
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	5,772,641	1,312,668	7,085,309
Total employed	23,753,836	5,319,397	29,073,233

The total area of Indian reservations in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, was in 1912, 61,232 square miles (in 1900, 121,665 square miles), with an Indian population of 319,216 (in 1900, 270,544). Extensive reservations are in Oklahoma State, 4,106 square miles, population 117 444; Arizona, 30,402 square miles, population 40,754; South Dakota, 2,562 square miles, population 20,333; Montana, 8,681 square miles, population 11,242.

In 1912 the United States spent 20,000,000 dollars on the Indians.

In 1910 (not including Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and other non-contiguous possessions, and persons in the military and naval service stationed abroad) 78,456,380, or 85·03 per cent. were natives and 13,515,886, or 14·7 per cent., foreign-born.

Origin of the foreign-born white population, 1910 census:—

England	876,455	Switzerland	124,834
Wales	82,479	Holland	120,058
Scotland	261,034	Mexico	219,802
Ireland	1,352.155	Cuba and West Indies[1]	23,169
Total United Kingdom	2,572,123	Hungary	495,600
Germany	2,501,181	Belgium	49,397
Canada	1,196,070	Portugal	57,623
Sweden	665,183	Spain	21,977
Norway	403,858	China	333
Russia and Finland	1,732,421	Japan	198
Italy	1,343,070	Greece	101,264
Denmark	181,621	Turkey	91,923
Austria	1,174,924	Other foreign countries	151,685
France	117,236	Total	13,345,545

[1] Except Porto Rico.

II. Movement of Population.

There is as yet no national system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages in the United States. The birth-rate computed for 1900, on the basis of infants under 1 year of age living at the close of the Census year and of those who were born and died during that year, was 27·2 per 1,000, 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, now include California, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina (municipalities of 1,000 population and over in 1910), Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, the District of Columbia, and 88 cities in non-registration states. The estimated population for the registration area in 1911 was 59,275,977, or nearly two-thirds (63·1 per cent.) of the total estimated population of Continental United States; and the number of deaths returned for that year was 839,284, or 14·2 per 1,000 of population.

In 1906, 853,290 marriages and 72,062 divorces were recorded in the United States. Marriage and divorce rates, computed on the basis of the 1900 population and the annual averages of marriage and divorce from 1898 to 1902, were as follows:

Marriage rate per 10,000, based on total population, 93; based on population over 15 years of age, 141; based on unmarried population over 15 years of age, 321. Divorce rate per 10,000, based on total population, 7.2; based on married population, 20 0.

It is estimated that, from the foundation of the Government up to 1820 about 250,000 alien passengers arrived, 98 per cent. of whom were immigrants.

The total number of immigrants from 1820 to 1912 (June 30) was 29,611,052. In the following statement, immigrants from Canada and Mexico are included in the total :—

Year	British Isles	Germany	Sweden, Norway, and Denmark	Austria-Hungary	Italy	Russia and Finland	France	Total Immigrants
1908	93,380	32,309	30,175	168,509	128,503	156,711	8,788	782,870
1909	71,826	25,540	32,496	170,191	183.218	120,460	6,672	751,786
1910	98,796	31,283	48,267	258,737	215,537	186,792	7,383	1,041,570
1911	102,496	32,061	42,285	159,057	182,882	158,721	8,022	878,587
1912	83,027	27,788	27,554	178,882	157,134	162,395	8,628	838,172

Of the total number in 1912, 529,931 were males, and 308,241 were females.

The total number of immigrants from China between 1820 and 1912 was 337,651. In the year 1912 there were 1,608 Chinese immigrants In 1911 there were 4,575 Japanese immigrants ; in 1912, 6,172.

Increase of native white, and foreign born white population from 1850 to 1910, by decades :—

Year.	Native White			Foreign Born White		
	Total	Increase	Per cent. increase	Total	Increase	Per cent. increase
1850	17,312,533	—	—	2,240,535	—	—
1860	22,~25,784	5,513,251	31·8	4,096.753	1,856,218	82·8
1870	28 095,665	5,269,881	23·1	5 493,712	1,396,959	34·1
1880	36.843,291	8,747,626	31·1	6,559,679	1,065 967	19·4
1890	45,979.391	9,136,100	24·8	9,121,867	2,562.188	39·1
1900	56,595,379	10,615,988	23·1	10.213,817	1,091.950	12·0
1910	68,386,412	11,791,033	20·8	13,345,545	3,131,728	30·7

Of the total increase of 15,977,691 in the population of the country between 1900 and 1910, whites contributed 14,922,761 ; negroes, 993.769 ; and other races, 61,161. The increase in the native population was 12,803,081, and that in the foreign-born 3,174,610, or about one-fifth of the total increase.

The percentage of increase for the whites was 22·3, and for the negroes, 11·2. The native white population increased 20·8 per cent., and the foreign-born white, 30·7 per cent.

In 1910 whites constituted 88·9 per cent. of the total population, as compared with 87·9 per cent. in 1900. Native whites, however, constituted a slightly smaller proportion of the total in the later year than in the earlier, while foreign-born whites formed 14·5 per cent. of the total in 1910, as compared with 13·4 per cent. ten years earlier.

III. Principal Cities.

Cities with	No. of Cities		Combined Population	
	1910	1900	1910	1900
200,000 or more	28	19	17,4·2,647	11,795,809
100,000—200,000	22	19	2,819,491	2,412,538
50,000—100,000	59[1]	40	4,178.915[1]	2,709,338
25,000— 50,000	120	82[1]	4,054,264	2,800,627[1]
25,000 or more	229[1]	160[1]	28,535,317[1]	19,718,312[1]

[1] Exclusive of Honolulu, Hawaii.

The census population (1910) of large cities is as follows :—

Cities	Land Area (Acres) 1910	Population, 1910	Cities	Land Area (Acres) 1910	Population, 1910
New York, N.Y.	183,555·0	4,766,883	New Bedford, Mass.	12,173·0	96,652
Borough			San Antonio, Texas.	22,905·0	96,614
Manhattan		2,331,542	Reading, Pa.	3,965·0	96,071
Bronx		430,980	Camden, N.J.	4,474·5	94,538
Brooklyn		1,634,351	Salt Lake City, Utah	30,430 4	92,777
Richmond		85,969	Dallas, Texas.	10,387·8	92,104
Queens		284,041	Lynn, Mass.	6,943·0	89,336
Chicago, Ill.	118,433·1	2,185,283	Springfield, Mass.	23,861·0	88,926
Philadelphia, Pa.	83,340·0	1,549,008	Wilmington, Del.	4,026·0	87,411
St. Louis, Mo.	39,276·3	687,029	Des Moines, Iowa	34,549·2	86,368
Boston, Mass.	26,289·0	670,585	Lawrence, Mass.	4,185·0	85,892
Cleveland, Ohio.	29,208 8	560,663	Tacoma, Wash.	25,168·0	83,743
Baltimore, Md.	19,290·2	558,485	Kansas City, Kans.	9,113·0	82 331
Pittsburgh, Pa.	26,510 7	533,905	Yonkers, N.Y.	12,700·0	79,803
Detroit, Mich.	26,102·6	465,766	Youngstown, Ohio.	6,606·8	79,066
Buffalo, N.Y.	24,791·0	423,715	Houston, Texas	11,138·2	78,800
San Francisco, Cal.	29,760·0	416,912	Duluth, Minn.	37,715 2	78,466
Milwaukee, Wis.	14,585·8	373,857	St. Joseph, Mo.	8,4·0·0	77,403
Cincinnati, Ohio.	31,893·3	363,591	Somerville, Mass.	2,600·0	77,236
Newark, N.J.	14,826·0	347,469	Troy, N.Y.	6,140·0	76,813
New Orleans, La.	125,440·0	339,075	Utica, N.Y.	5,905·0	74,419
Washington, D.C.	38,408·4	331,069	Elizabeth, N.J.	6,191 0	73,409
Los Angeles, Cal.	63,480·0	319,198	Fort Worth, Texas	11,200·0	73,312
Minneapolis, Minn.	32,069 0	301,408	Waterbury, Conn.	17,981·0	73,141
Jersey City, N.J.	8,320·0	267,779	Schenectady, N.Y.	5,0·0·0	72,826
Kansas City, Mo.	37,433·0	248,381	Hoboken, N.J.	830·0	70,324
Seattle, Wash.	35,750·0	237,194	Manchester, N.H.	21,065·0	70,063
Indianapolis, Ind.	21,130·4	233,650	Evansville, Ind.	4,440 0	69,647
Providence, R.I.	11,352·2	224,326	Akron, Ohio.	7,380·8	69,067
Louisville, Ky.	13,229·7	223,928	Norfolk, Va.	3,576·1	67,452
Rochester, N.Y.	12,876·3	218,149	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	3,233·0	67,105
St. Paul, Minn.	33,390 0	214,744	Peoria, Ill.	6,281·0	66 950
Denver, Colo.	37,028·0	213,381	Erie, Pa.	4,780·6	66,525
Portland, Oregon	30,975 0	207,214	Savannah, Ga.	4,053 0	65,064
Columbus, Ohio.	13,017·8	181,511	Oklahoma City, Okla.	11,170·0	64,205
Toledo, Ohio.	16,025·6	168,497	Harrisburg, Pa.	3,402·8	64,186
Atlanta, Ga.	16,428·0	154,839	Fort Wayne, Ind.	5,988·0	63,933
Oakland, Cal.	29,248.0	150,174	Charleston, S.C.	2,406·4	58,833
Worcester, Mass.	23,683·0	145,986	Portland, Me.	13,790·7	58,571
Syracuse, N.Y.	11,083·6	137,249	East St. Louis Ill.	7,828·0	58,547
New Haven, Conn.	11,460·0	133,605	Terre Haute, Ind.	5,026·0	58,157
Birmingham, Ala.	30,881·2	132,685	Holyoke, Mass.	13,423·0	57,730
Memphis, Tenn.	11,759 9	131,105	Jacksonville, Fla.	4,864·0	57,699
Scranton, Pa.	12,361·7	129,867	Brockton, Mass.	13,798·4	56,878
Richmond, Va.	6,388·0	127,628	Bayonne, N.J.	2,577·0	55,545
Paterson, N.J.	5,157·0	125,600	Johnstown, Pa.	2,723·7	55,482
Omaha, Nebr.	15,400·0	124,096	Passaic, N.J.	2,069·0	54,773
Fall River, Mass.	21,722·0	119,295	South Bend, Ind.	5,192·0	53,684
Dayton, Ohio	10,061·0	116,577	Covington, Ky.	3,083·0	53,270
Grand Rapids, Mich.	10,730·0	112,571	Wichita, Kans.	12,000·0	52,450
Nashville, Tenn.	10,942·0	110,364	Altoona, Pa.	2,114·6	52,127
Lowell, Mass.	8,308·0	106,294	Allentown, Pa.	2,856·4	51,918
Cambridge, Mass.	4,014·3	104,839	Springfield, Ill.	5,447·5	51,678
Spokane, Wash.	23,589·0	104,402	Pawtucket, R.I.	5,498·0	51,622
Bridgeport, Conn.	7,906·0	102,054	Mobile, Ala.	8,640 0	51,521
Albany, N.Y.	6,913·7	100,253	Saginaw, Mich.	7,557·1	50,510
Hartford, Conn.	10,955·6	98,915	Canton, Ohio	5,929·0	50,217
Trenton, N.J.	4,490·0	96,815			

Estimated population of Greater New York on January 1st, 1914, 5,476,966

Religion.

Denominations	Organizations reporting. Number 1913	Members or Communicants. Number 1910	1913
Protestant bodies:			
Adventist bodies	2,522	91,951	95,508
Baptist bodies	56,918	5,510,590	5,894,232
Christian (Christian Connection)	1,182	85,717	102,902
Church of Christ Scientists	1,230	85,096	85,096
Congregationalists	6,070	732,500	742,350
Disciples or Christians	12,467	1,430,015	1,497,545
Dunkards or German Baptist Brethren	1,239	122,847	119,644
Evangelical bodies	2,627	180,315	184,866
Friends	1,167	119,601	124,216
German Evangelical Synod of North America	1,326	249,137	258,911
Independent Churches	879	48,978	48,673
Lutheran bodies	14,566	2,173,047	2,358,702
Mennonite bodies	635	55,507	57,219
Methodist bodies	61,027	6,477,224	6,905,095
Presbyterian bodies	16,766	1,848,046	1,981,949
Protestant Episcopal Church	7,804	921,713	980,851
Reformed bodies	2,653	445,569	459,106
Unitarians	476	70,542	70,542
United Brethren bodies	4,216	304,656	320,960
Universalists	769	54,886	51,716
Roman Catholic Church	14,102	12,217,373	12,881,634
Jewish Congregations	1,769	143,000	143,000
Latter-day Saints	1,420	400,650	352,000
Eastern Orthodox Churches	274	335,000	449,514
Total of all denominations [1]	220,814	34,517,377	36,668,185

[1] Inclusive of all bodies.

Instruction.

Each State of the Union has a system of free public schools established by law. The work of these is largely supplemented by private and parochial schools. In 1880 the percentage of illiterates in the population above ten years of age was 17 per cent., in 1890 13·3 per cent., in 1900 10·7 per cent., in 1910 7·7 per cent. The following statistics are for 1910:—

—	Total Population	Per cent. of total population	Population 10 years of age and over		
			Total	Unable to Read and Write	
				Number	Per cent.
Native Whites	68,386,422	74·4	50,989,343	1,535,530	3·0
Foreign Whites	13,345,206	14·5	12,944,215	1,650,519	12·8
Coloured	10,240,638	11·1	7,646,712	2,331,559	30·5
Total	91,972,266	—	71,580,270	5,517,608	7·7

The United States Government has set aside for elementary schools in each of the newer States, from two to four 'sections' (or square miles) in each township six miles square, the proceeds from the sale of which form the chief part of the permanent school funds of those States, the income alone being used for the support of the schools. This income is supplemented by State and

local taxation, so that it constitutes about 3·3 per cent. of the total school revenue of all the States. In 1912 the amount expended on public schools of elementary and secondary grades was 482,315,142 dollars. In 1912 the 596 universities and colleges, including the 343 co-educational colleges and the 144 colleges for men only, had an income of 89,835,787 dollars from productive funds, from fees, and from United States Government, State, and Municipal appropriations.

The following table is for 1912. School statistics for States will be found under the several States:—

States	State Common Schools				Universities and Colleges		
	Elementary (First eight grades)		High or Secondary				
	Pupils enrolled	Teachers	Students enrolled	Teachers	Number of Institutions	Collegiate and graduate Students	Professors and Teachers
United States	17,077,577	526,952	1,105,360	51,853	596	200,518	19,343
North Atlantic Div.	3,992,627	127,438	340,433	14,554	113	60,649	6,264
North Central Div.	5,500,500	200,990	459,320	22,124	217	77,022	6,856
South Atlantic Div.	2,525,998	64,003	76,177	3,890	114	21,522	2,363
South Central Div.	3,838,433	92,236	114,480	5,562	101	19,615	1,948
Western Division	1,220,019	42,285	114,450	5,723	51	21,710	1,917

Summary of Statistics for 1912—Schools, Teachers, and Pupils:—

—	Number	Teachers			Pupils and Students		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
State common schools	267,153[1]	114,559	432,730	547,289	9,155,109	9,027,828	18,182,937
Public high schools (included above)	11,224	22,923	28,930	51,853	489,048	616,312	1,105,360
Private high schools and academies	2,044	5,307	7,076	12,383	66,742	74,725	141,467
Public normal schools	222	1,487	2,577	4,064	17,725	65,749	83,474
Private normal schools	55	144	257	401	2,135	4,375	6,510
Universities & colleges[2]	596	15,517	3,826	19,343	127,618	72,900	200,518
Preparatory departments of universities and Colleges[2]	422	2,781	1,991	4,772	40,375	23,440	63,815
Secondary students in other institutions	—	—	—	—	12,955	15,879	28,834
Schools of theology	182	1,502	—	1,502	10,771	471	11,242
Schools of law	118	1,707	—	1,707	20,484	276	20,760
Schools of medicine	115	7,572	—	7,572	17,701	712	18,413
Schools of dentistry	52	1,588	—	1,588	7,088	102	7,190
Schools of pharmacy	76	962	—	962	5,900	258	6,158
Schools of veterinary medicine	21	400	—	400	2,281	1	2,282
Business schools	519	1,758	1,262	3,020	72,258	65,532	137,790
Reform schools	117	458	616	1,074	41,137	10,830	51,967
Schools for the deaf	141	485	1,223	1,658	7,223	6,467	13,690
Schools for the blind	60	202	450	652	2,639	2,353	4,992
Schools for the feeble-minded	53	78	346	424	4,056	3,829	7,885

[1] Number of buildings used as schoolhouses.

[2] Includes colleges for men, colleges for women, and co-educational colleges.

The professional and allied schools, not included in the colleges given above were as follows in 1912:—

General summary of statistics of professional schools for the year 1912.

Class	Schools	Instructors	Students	Increase (+) or decrease (−)	Graduated in 1912	Students having college degree [1]
Theology	182	1,502	11,242	+ 408	1,941	3,745
Law	118	1,707	20,760	+1,145	4,394	4,472
Medicine	115	7,578	18,413	− 694	4,215	2,381
Dentistry	52	1,589	7,190	+ 229	1,775	115
Pharmacy	76	962	6,158	+ 32	1,710	84
Veterinary medicine	21	400	2,282	− 290	731	18

Class	Value of grounds and buildings [1]	Endowment funds [1]	Benefactions [1]	Total Income [2]	Volumes in libraries [1]
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
Theology	21,1[illegible]9,234	86,682,052	1,680,754	3,852,303	2,318,255
Law	4,980,875	1,9[illegible]9,124	425,867	1,36[illegible],0[illegible]3	935,689
Medicine	27,222,950	11,310,787	1,284,158	4,528,845	449,394
Dentistry	2,068,085	461,915	6,410	680,639	88,386
Pharmacy	1,971,792	399,264	3,920	529,391	86,786
Veterinary medicine	1,175,676	—	1,800	612,460	18,248

[1] In so far as reported.

[2] Includes tuition fees, income from productive funds, benefactions; special appropriations from State and city for buildings and improvements, including hospitals, in so far as reported.

School and college enrolment in 1912:—

Grades	Number of pupils		
	Public	Private	Total
Elementary (kindergarten, primary, and grammar)	17,077,577	1,505,637	18,583,214
Secondary (high schools and academies)	1,105,360	141,467	1,246,827
Secondary (preparatory departments of higher institutions)	21,860	70,789	92,649
Universities and colleges	76,816	123,702	20[illegible],518
Professional schools	11,967	54,078	66,045
Normal schools	83,474	6,510	89,984
Total for the above	18,377,054	1,902,183	20,279,237
City evening schools	419,981	—	419,981
Business schools	—	137,790	137,790
Reform schools	51,967	—	51,967
Schools for the deaf	13,172	518	13,690
Schools for the blind	4,992	—	4,992
Schools for the feeble-minded	7,409	476	7,885
Government Indian schools	46,131	—	46,131
Schools in Alaska supported by the Government	4,018	—	4,018
Schools in Alaska supported by incorporated municipalities (estimated)	5,000	—	5,000
Orphan asylums and other benevolent institutions (estimated)	—	20,000	20,000
Private kindergartens (estimated)	—	52,658	52,658
Miscellaneous (art, music, &c.) (estimated)	—	60,000	60,000
Total for special schools	552,670	271,442	824,112
Total for all schools in the United States	19,482,394	2,445,067	21,927,461

In 1906 there were in the United States 2,349 daily newspapers, 15,98 weeklies, 554 semi-weeklies, 2,810 monthlies, 262 semi-monthlies, and 36 other periodicals. The total number of periodicals was then 22,326; in 187 the total number was 5,871; in 1900, 20,806; and in 1911, 22,806.

Justice and Crime.

The judicial system, like the executive and legislative systems, is dual. The General 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. 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 national 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.

The judges of the United States Courts are appointed for life. Of the United States 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. Each of the nine Justices of the Supreme Court must hold a Court in one of the nine circuits into which the country is divided, at least once every two years. There are also circuit courts of appeal. 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 15,000 dollars, and each of the Associate Judges 14,500 dollars.

Other courts with criminal jurisdiction are the Court of the District of Columbia and those of the Territories.

Pauperism.

A special report of the U.S. Census Bureau gives the number of paupers in almshouses on December 31, 1903.[1] The number of almshouses reported on was 2,746, and the number of pauper inmates, compared with numbers on June 1, 1890, and on June 1, 1880, was as follows, the proportion per 100,000 of population in each year being also shown:—

—	1903 December 31		1890 June 1		1880 June 1	
	No.	per 100,000 of pop.	No.	per 100,000 of pop.	No.	per 100,00 of pop.
Males	52,444	127·02	40,741	127·0	35,564	139·4
Females	29,320	74·52	32,304	105·7	30,639	124·4
Total	81,764	101·4	73,045	116·6	66,203	132·0

[1] These are the latest available figures. A later census of paupers has been taken, but the results have not yet been published.

[2] Assuming that the sex distribution was the same in 1903 and 1890.

By colour and birth the pauper inmates were distributed as follows:—

—	1903 Dec. 31		1890 June 1		1880 June 1	
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
White:						
Native	42,205	51·6	36,656	50·2	37,603	56·8
Foreign	32,136	39·3	27,648	37·8	22,883	34·6
Not known	513	0·6	2,274	3·1	—	—
Total	74,854	91·5	66,578	91·1	60,486	91·4
Coloured	6,910	8·5	6,467	8·9	5,717	8·6
Grand Total	81,764	100·0	73,045	100·0	66,203	100·0

On January 1, 1910, there were 84,419 pauper inmates in the almshouses, being 91·8 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance.

I. Federal.

Revenue		Expenditure	Revenue		Expenditure
Year ending June 30	Dollars	Dollars	Year ending June 30	Dollars	Dollars
1900	567,240,852	487,713,792	1911	701,372,375	654,137,998
1909	603,589,490	662,324,445	1912	691,778,465	654,553,963
1910	675,511,715	659,705,391	1913	724,111,229	682,770,705

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.

This table gives what the Treasury terms 'Ordinary receipts and expenditures.' 'Ordinary receipts' include receipts from customs, internal revenue, direct tax, public lands, and Miscellaneous,' but do not include receipts from loans, premiums, or Treasury notes, or revenues of Post-Office Department. 'Ordinary expenses' include disbursements for War, Navy, Indians, pensions, payments for interest, and 'Miscellaneous,' but do not include payments for premiums, principal of public debt, or disbursements for postal service paid from revenues thereof.

Actual sources of revenue and branches of expenditure June 30, 1913, and estimates for 1914 and 1915:—

Revenue	1913	*Expenditure*	1913
	Dollars		Dollars
Customs	318,891,395	Civil Establishment:	
Internal revenue	344,416,965	Legislative	13,291,813
Sales of public lands	2,910,904	Executive, salaries, &c.	592,014
Chinese indemnity	644,500	Dept. of State	4,978,380
Profits on coinage, bullion deposits, &c.	5,545,148	Treasury Dept.	62,113,949
Payment of interest by Pacific railways	9,423	War Dept., Salaries, &c.	2,220,460
Tax on circulation of national banks	8,780,059	Navy ,, ,,	829,554
		Interior ,, Dept., various	22,383,756
		Post Office Department	3,196,709
		Agricultural Dept.	20,469,027
		Dept. of Commerce	11,268,457

Revenue	1913	*Expenditure*	1913
	Dollars		Dollars
Interest on public deposits	34,609	Labour Dept.	3,347,380[1]
Night services, customs service	229,971	Justice and Judicial	10,428,632
Customs fees, fines, penalties, &c.	1,588,201	Independent bureaus & offices	2,578,325[2]
Navy hospital and clothing funds, fines and forfeitures, &c.	1,588,201	District of Columbia	12,841,210
Sales of ordnance material, &c.	1,026,118	Total Civil	170,829,673
Land fees	202,432		
Fees on letters patent	1,643,041	Military Establishment:	
Forest reserve fund	2,077,101	Pay Dept.	48,559,871
Immigrant fund	2,466,927	Quartermaster's Dept.	29,725,187
Naturalization fees	4,735,062	Ordnance ,,	6,500,645
Proceeds of sealskins	390,425	Improving rivers and harbours	41,462,551
Alaska Fund	130,640		
Judicial fees, fines, penalties, &c.	205,907	Total Military (including various items)	160,387,452
Sales of Government property	1,123,949		
District of Columbia, general receipts	3,480,618	Naval Establishment:	
Panama Canal, rentals, work done, &c.	8,070,369	Increase of the Navy	29,436,786
Trust Funds:	1,693,147	Pay of the Navy	37,992,814
Department of State	181,047	Total Naval (including various items)	133,262,861
War Department	2,098,642		
Navy Department	444,488	Indian service	20,306,158
Interior Department	8,573,585	Pensions	175,085,450
	723,605,259	Interest on debt	22,899,108
District of Columbia	757,210		
Total (with miscellaneous revenues)	723,942,849		
Deduct moneys covered by warrant in year subsequent to the deposit thereof	337,590		
Add moneys received in fiscal year but not covered by warrant	505,970		
Ordinary receipts	724,111,229 (144,822,245*l.*)	Ordinary disbursements	682,770,705[3] (136,554,141*l.*)
Postal savings bonds	1,929,840	Panama Canal disbursements	41,741,258
National-bank note fund	21,471,010	Public debt ,,	24,191,610
Public debt receipts	23,400,850		
Total receipts, exclusive of postal	747,512,079 (149,502,415*l.*)	Total, exclusive of postal	748,703,574
Postal revenues	266,619,525	Postal service, paid from postal revenues	262,108,874[4]
Total receipts, including postal	1,014,131,605 (202,826,321*l.*)	Total disbursements, including postal	1,010,812,448 (202,162,489*l.*)

1 Includes all expenditures made during the fiscal year 1913 for bureaus and offices transferred to the Department of Labour, which was created March 4, 1913.
2 Included are Interstate Commerce Commission, Smithsonian Institute, and National Museum.
3 Exclusive of Panama Canal, public debt, and postal service disbursements.
4 Exclusive of grants from the Treasury for deficiencies in postal revenues included in expenses of civil establishment.

Estimates for the year ending 30 June 1914 & 1915 :—

Revenue.	1915.	1914.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
From Customs	249,000,000	270,000,000
From Internal Revenue:		
Ordinary	315,000,000	320,000,000
Income Tax from corporations	40,000,000	33,000,000
Income Tax from individuals	65,000,000	54,000,000
From sales of public land	3,000,000	3,000,000
From miscellaneous sources	56,000,000	56,000,000
Total	728,000,000 (145,600,000£)	736,000,000 (147,200,000£)

Expenditure.	1915.	1914.
	Dollars	Dollars.
Legislative	14,481,814	13,474,489
Executive	632,480	577,170
Dept. of State	4,972,102	4,567,322
Treasury Dept.:		
Treasury Dept., exclusive of public bldgs.	50,395,703	49,702,876
Public buildings	8,066,843	14,552,500
New revenue cutters	365,000	—
War Dept.:		
War Dept., exclusive of rivers and harbors	133,730,154	117,172,480
Rivers and harbors	44,158,495	53,631,289
Navy Dept.:		
Navy Dept., exclusive of building program	108,826,086	108,164,423
Navy building program, new	19,262,000	35,325,699
Navy building program, prior years	19,073,234	
Dept. of the Interior:		
Dept. of the Interior, exclusive of pensions and Indians	24,414,473	25,138,351
Pensions	169,150,000	180,300,000
Indians	17,608,865	15,401,819
Post Office Dept., exclusive of postal service	1,850,000	1,917,565
Dept. of Agriculture	25,060,532	23,959,824
Dept. of Commerce	15,319,270	11,093,813
Dept. of Labor	4,763,490	3,448,290
Dept. of Justice	10,888,677	10,287,226
Territorial governments	260,138	220,410
Independent offices	3,159,500	3,012,215
District of Columbia	15,346,319	12,220,113
	691,754,675	684,162,774
Interest on the public debt	22,900,000	22,860,000
Ordinary	714,684,675	707,022,774
Panama Canal	26,326,985	21,146,824
Total	741,011,660 (148,202,332)	728,169,598 (145,633,919£)

On June 30, 1913, the cash balance in the Treasury, exclusive of reserve and trust funds, amounted to 164,703,690 dollars.

National debt on the 1st of July at various periods from 1880 :—

Year	Capital of Debt	Year	Capital of Debt
	Dollars		Dollars
1880	2,120,415,370	1910	2,652,665,838
1900	2,136,961,092	1911	2,765,600,601
1908	2,626,806,272	1912	2,868,373,874
1909	2,639,546,241	1913	2,915,987,917

The net debt—that is, what remains after deducting the cash in the Treasury—was 1,028,377,055 dollars on June 30, 1913. About one hundred and eighteen and one-half millions of the interest-bearing debt is at 4 per cent., and the rest at 2, 2½ and 3 per cent.

In 1900 the true value of property was estimated at 88,517,306,775 dollars; in 1904, at 107,104,192,410 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.

For details see the separate States.

Defence.

I. Army.

The military forces consist of a Federal regular army obtained by voluntary enlistment, of the National Guard (also obtained by voluntary enlistment), which belongs to the different States, and of a reserve to the National Guard which is unorganised but means a *levée en masse*.

In the regular army enlistment is for seven years, of which four years are spent with the colours and the remaining three 'on furlough'—practically in the reserve. Re-enlistment for a further term of seven years is allowed under certain circumstances. The pay of a private in any branch of the service is 15 dollars a month (about 2*s.* a day) at first; but the soldier can obtain 'continuous service' or 're-enlistment' pay, so that after three years he may be drawing 18 dollars a month, equivalent to about 2*s.* 6*d.* a day. The minimum height is nominally 5 feet 4 inches, and the chest measurement 32 inches, but a certain relaxation of standards is allowed.

The U.S. Infantry is organised in 30 regiments of 3 battalions, each of 4 companies; the ordinary peace strength of a company being 3 officers and 65 men. The Porto Rico regiment (natives), now a part of the regular establishment, has 2 battalions of 4 companies. There are 15 cavalry regiments of 3 squadrons, of the same strength as infantry companies; the cavalry are practically mounted rifles. Two infantry regiments and 2 of cavalry are composed of negroes, with white officers. Four special infantry regiments and two special cavalry regiments have moreover been organised for permanent service in the Phillipines. The field artillery of the U.S. Army comprises 6 regiments, each of 6 batteries; of these, 2 regiments are 'light' artillery, 2 mountain artillery, 1 field artillery, and 1 horse artillery. All batteries have 4 guns and 8 wagons both in peace and war. There are also 170 companies of coast artillery. The engineers consist of 3 battalions, each of 4 companies of 3 officers and 159 men. The regular troops other than those detached for coast defence are now organised as three divisions and a cavalry division. Each division consists of 2 brigades of from 2 to 4 regiments, 1 regiment of field artillery, 1 regiment of cavalry and 1 battalion of engineers. The cavalry division consists of 3 brigades, 1 of 3 regiments, the others of 2 regiments, 6 horse artillery batteries, and 2 companies of engineers.

In addition to the regular United States army, there are 52 companies of Philippine Scouts, (natives) each of 3 officers and 104 men; total, 5,912 There are also the Indian Scouts, 75 in number.

The authorised peace strength of the army at present is as follows:—

Infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers	77,423
Staff and Departments	21,697
Native Colonial troops	5,912
Total, all ranks	105,032 [1]

[1] Includes 3,419 enlisted men of Hospital Corps and 3,047 enlisted men of Quartermaster Corps, which, under the law are not counted as a part of the enlisted strength of the army.

The regular U.S. troops stationed abroad amount to about 20,865 of all ranks, viz.:—12,907 in the Philippines, 7,039 in Hawaii and 919 in the Isthmian Canal Zone.

In the case of the National Guard or organised Militia the various States maintain the units of all arms with the aid of grants from the Federal Government. Enlistment in the National Guard is purely voluntary, the term of service being usually three years; the organisation has been assimilated to that of the regular troops. The President can call out the Militia for service either within or without the borders of the United States. The total strength of the National Guard is about 121,000 officers and men, and it is estimated that about three-fourths of the whole could actually be put into the field. It is organised in 135 regiments, 10 battalions and 8 separate companies of infantry; 3 regiments, 12 separate squadrons and 14 separate troops of cavalry; 3 regiments, 10 separate battalions and 18 separate batteries of field artillery; 1 regiment, 1 separate battalion and 6 separate companies of engineers, and 127 coast artillery companies.

The reserve, or unorganised, Militia comprises, with certain exemptions, the whole of the manhood of the nation between the age of 18 and 45, all being legally liable to serve in a national emergency for a period of 2 years. Their estimated number is 15 millions, but they are untrained and of no present value, though encouragement is being given to rifle shooting.

In event of war the United States could put into the field about 60,000 regular troops, and about 80,000 or 90,000 partially trained National Guard. The American nation relies on being able to raise, in case of emergency, a great Volunteer army. If sufficient numbers were not forthcoming, the reserve militia could be obliged to serve for two years, but this army, whether its ranks were filled by voluntary or compulsory recruitment, would practically be a new creation.

The regular infantry and cavalry are both armed with the short U.S. rifle, Springfield model, 1903, calibre ·300. The armament of the horse and field batteries is a shielded Q. F. gun firing a 15 lb. shell.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of both the army and the navy. The Secretary of War controls the army with the aid of an Assistant-Secretary and a Chief-of-the-Staff. The former has charge of finance, and non-military work, while the latter in entrusted with the general supervision of the army.

The army budget in 1913-14 amounted to 95,365,900 dollars (19,522,194*l.*). This does not include the expenditure by the several States on their National Guard; nor the enormous sum paid in pensions to former soldiers, both regulars and volunteers, which is separately provided.

II. Navy.

The navy estimates (financial years ending June 30), were as follows:—

Years.	£	Years.	£
1913-14		1909-10	
1912-13	28,932,630	1908-09	28,153,331
1911-12	25,929,712	1907-08	24,958,958
1910-11	25,960,785	1906-07	28,719,600
	25,929,712		

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 duties of equipment bureau are to be distributed among the other bureaus and then to be discontinued. Final action pending awaiting decision by Congress.

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 Newport, R.I.; New London, Conn.; Charleston, S.C.; Port Royal, S.C.; Key West, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; Guantanamo, Cuba; Hawaii; Tutuila, Samoa; Cavite, P.I.; Olongapo, P.I.

All warships, under the requirements of law, are built within the country and of home material. In August, 1913, there were 26 rear-admirals, 211 captains and commanders, 1,553 other line officers, 347 medical officers, 231 pay officers, 24 chaplains, and 856 warrant officers. Marine Corps, allowed strength by Act of August 22, 1912, 345 officers and 9,921 men.

There are at present no midshipmen at sea. The two years' cruise for midshipmen was abolished by Act of Congress (March 7, 1912), and all midshipmen at sea were immediately commissioned as ensigns.

The following is a classified statement of the strength of the United States Navy. Old iron and wooden cruising vessels, several small gunboats converted from yachts and tugs, others taken from Spain and used in the Philippines for picket duty, and vessels appropriated for training ships and other purposes, and vessels over 20 years old not reconstructed since 1900, are not included:—

	Effective at end of			Building under Programme for		
	1913	1914	1915	1911	1912	1913
Dreadnoughts	10	12	18	2	1	1
Pre-Dreadnoughts	19	—	—	—	—	—
Old Battleships	5	—	—	—	—	—
Armoured cruisers, 1st rate	10	—	—	—	—	—
" " 2nd "	1	—	—	—	—	—
Monitors	4	—	—	—	—	—
Protected Cruisers	12	—	—	—	—	6
Scouts	8	—	56	8	6	—
Destroyers	42	50	—	—	—	4
Torpedo boats	19	—	—	4	8	
Submarines	23	34	—			

There are several old protected cruisers for subsidiary service, 1 non-effective 1st class torpedo boat, 2 non-effective third-class and 24 gunboats for police duties, &c.

A table follows of the United States fleet of vessels built and building. In the armament column, guns of less calibre than 5 inch are not given. Ships in italics will not be completed by the end of the present year.

Pre-Dreadnought Battleships.

Laid down		Name	Displacement	Armour: Belt	Armour: Big guns	Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Designed horse-power	Designed Speed
			Tons	ins.	ins.				kn'ts
1891	Indiana	Oregon, Massachusetts, Indiana	11,000	18	8½	4 13in.; 8 8in.	2	9,500	17
1893		Iowa	11,400	14	14	4 12in.; 8 8in.	—	11,000	16·5
1896	Kearsarge	Kearsarge, Kentucky	11,500	16½	15	4 13in.; 4 8in.; 18 5in.	—	10,500	16
96–'97	Alabama	Alabama, Illinois, Wisconsin	11,565	16½	16½	4 13in.; 14 6in.	—	10,000	16
99–'00	Maine	Maine, Missouri, Ohio	12,585	12	12	4 12in.; 16 6in.	2	16,000	18
1902	New Jersey	New Jersey, Virginia, Georgia, Nebraska, Rhode Island	14,948	11	10	4 12in.; 8 8in.; 12 6in.	4	19,000	19
1903	Louisiana	Louisiana, Connecticut	16,000	11	10	4 12in.; 8 8in.; 12 7in.	4	16,500	18
1904	Idaho	Idaho, Mississippi	13,000	9	12	4 12in.; 8 8in.; 8 7in.	2*	10,000	17
1904–05	Kansas	Kansas, Vermont, Minnesota, Newhampshire	16,000	9	12	4 12in.; 8 8in.; 12 7in.	4	16,500	18

Dreadnoughts.

Laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour: Belt	Armour: Big guns	Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Designed horse-power	Designed Speed
		Tons	ins.	ins.				kn'ts
1906	S. Carolina, Michigan	16,000	11	12	8 12in.	2	16,500	18·5
1907	Delaware, N. Dakota	20,000	11	12	10 12in.; 14 5in.	2	25,000	21
1909	Utah, Florida	21,825	11	12	10 12in.; 16 5in.	2	28,000	20·75
1910	Wyoming, Arkansas	26,000	11	11	12 12in.; 21 5in.	2	28,000	20·5
1911	Texas, New York	27,000	11	12	10 14in.; 21 5in.	2	35,000	21
1912	*Nevada*, *Oklahoma*	27,500	13½	18	10 14in.; 21 5in.	—	35,000	20·5
1913–14	*Pennsylvania*, "No. 39"	31,000	—	—	12 14in.; 22 5in.	—	—	—

(Turbines introduced with the *N. Dakota* but abandoned for *Oklahoma*. *Tennessee*, *New Mexico*, *Idaho*, *Mississippi*.)

Coast Defence Ships.

Laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour: Belt	Armour: Big guns	Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Designed horse-power	Designed Speed
		Tons	ins.	ins.				kn'ts
1889	Monterey	4,084	13	8	2 12in.; 2 10 in.	—	5,400	13½
1899	Ozark, Cheyenne, Tonopah, Talahassee	3,235	11	11	2 12in.; 4 4in.	—	2,400	12

Armoured Cruisers.

Laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour: Belt	Armour: Big guns	Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Designed horse-power	Designed Speed
1890	Saratoga *	8,200	4	7	4 8in.; 10 5 in.	—	16,500	21
1890	Brooklyn	9,215	3	8	8 8in.; 12 5in.	—	18,000	21
'01–02	California, Pittsburg, W. Virginia, Maryland, Colorado, S. Dakota	13,400	6	6	4 8in.; 14 6in.	2	23,000	22
1903	Washington, Tennessee	14,500	5	9	4 10in.; 16 6in.	4	25,000	22
1905	Montana, N. Carolina					—	21,000	22
1902	St. Louis, Milwaukee, Charleston	9,700	4	4	14 6in.			

Protected Cruisers.

Laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour: Belt	Armour: Big guns	Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Designed horse-power	Designed Speed
89–90	Cincinnati, Raleigh	3,213	2½ deck		11 5in.		13,000	19
1891	Columbia, Minneapolis	7,450	4 ,,		1 8in.; 2 6in.; 8 4in.	—	21,500	23
1891	Olympia	5,870	4½ ,,		2 7in.; 10 5in.	—	17,000	21
1896	New Orleans, Albany	3,450	3½ ,,		6 6in.; 4 5in.	—	7,500	20½
1901	Chattanooga, Cleveland, Denver, Desmoines, Galveston, Tacoma	3,200	2 ,,		10 5in.	—	4,500	16½

Scouts.

Laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour: Belt	Armour: Big guns	Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Designed horse-power	Designed Speed
1905	Chester, Birmingham, Salem	3,750	2 belt, 1½ deck		2 5in.	2	16,000	24

* Reconstructed 1907–08, formerly New York.

There are a few other cruisers of small size and little or no protection and a very large number of gunboats, &c.

Cheyenne *ex* Wyoming; Talahassee *ex* Florida; Ozark *ex* Arkansas; Tonopah *ex* Nevada; Pittsburg *ex* Pennsylvania.

Production and Industry.

I. Agriculture.

Public lands, unappropriated and unreserved, as reported by the United States General Land Office, on July 1, 1913, with the total land surface and total area, based upon careful joint calculations made in the General Land Office, the Geological Survey, and the Bureau of the Census.

States and Territories	Area Unappropriated and Unreserved.	Total Land Surface	Total Including Water Surface
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Alabama	77,600	32,818,560	33,278,720
Alaska[1]	367,963,823	—	378,165,760
Arizona	39,525,195	72,838,400	72,931,840
Arkansas	467,489	33,616 000	34,134,400
California	20,853,637	99,617,2-0	101,310,080
Colorado	19,353,231	66,341,120	66,526,720
Connecticut	—	3,084,800	3,177,600
Delaware	—	1,257,600	1,516,800
District of Columbia	—	38,400	44,800
Florida	358,417	35,111,040	37,546,240
Georgia	—	37,584,000	37,929,600
Idaho	17,915,622	53,346,560	53,960.320
Illinois	—	35.867,520	36,265,600
Indiana	—	23,068,800	23,266.560
Iowa	—	35,575,040	35,934,0-0
Kansas	92,568	52.335,360	52,581,120
Kentucky	—	25,715,840	25,982,720
Louisiana	78,014	29,061,760	31,043,840
Maine	—	19,132,800	21,145,600
Maryland	—	6,362,240	7,889,280
Massachusetts	—	5,144,960	5,290,240
Michigan	89,057	36,787,200	37,107,200
Minnesota	1,286,394	51,749,120	54,196,480
Mississippi	41,660	29,871,680	29,993,600
Missouri	713	43,985,280	44,428,800
Montana	21,542,853	93,568,640	93,806,080
Nebraska	405,469	49,157,120	49,612.800
Nevada	55,138,593	70,285,440	70,841,600
New Hampshire	—	5.779.840	5,978,240
New Jersey	31,298,621	4.808,960	5,263,360
New Mexico	—	78,401,920	78,485,760
New York	—	33,571,483	31,490,560
North Carolina	1,156,120	31,193,600	33,552,640
North Dakota	—	44,917,120	45,335,680
Ohio	41,636	26,073,600	26,285,600
Oklahoma	16,545,522	44,424,960	44,836,480
Oregon	—	61,188,480	61,887,360
Pennsylvania	—	28,692,480	28,880,640
Rhode Island	—	682,880	798,720
South Carolina	3,805,432	19,516,800	19,832,960
South Dakota	—	49,195,520	49,673,600
Tennessee	—	26.679,680	26,894,080
Texas	33,837,596	167,934,720	170,173,440
Utah	—	52,597,760	54,393,600
Vermont	—	5,839.360	6,120.960
Virginia	1,750,208	25.767,680	27,281,280
Washington	—	42.775,040	44,241,280
West Virginia	9,880	15,374.080	15,468,800
Wisconsin	32,255,679	35,363,840	35.882,240
Wyoming		62,460,160	62,664,960
Total	665,891,029	1,903,289,600	2,315,310,720

[1] The unreserved lands in Alaska are mostly unsurveyed and unappropriated.

The public lands are divided into two great classes. The one class have a dollar and a quarter an acre designated as the minimum price, and the other two dollars and a half an acre, the latter being the alternate sections, reserved by the United States in land grants to railroads, &c. Titles to these lands may be acquired by location under the homestead laws; or, as to some classes, by purchase for cash. The homestead laws give the right to 160 acres of a-dollar-and-a-quarter lands to any citizen or applicant for citizenship who will actually settle upon and cultivate the land. The title is perfected by the issue of a patent after three years (law of June 6, 1912) of actual settlement. The only charges in the case of homestead entries are fees and commissions. On July 1, 1913, 547,168,220 acres were unappropriated and unreserved, of which 367,963,823 were in Alaska. In 1913, 11,222,053 acres were disposed of to individuals, States, and railroad and wagon-road companies. It is under the Homestead Act, and in all 12,678,076 acres were disposed 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	Value of farm property	Value of products in preceding year
			Dollars	Dollars
1890	623,218,619	357,616,755	16,082,267,689	2,460,107,454
1900	838,591,774	414,498,487	20,439,901,164	4,717,069,973
1910	878,798,325	478,451,750	40,991,449,090	—

In the same years the numbers of farms of different sizes were :—

Acres	1890	1900	1910
Under 3 acres	150,194	41,385	18,033
3 and under 10		225,844	317,010
10 ,, 20	265,550	406,641	504,123
20 ,, 50	902,777	1,257,496	1,414,876
50 ,, 100	1,121,485	1,366,088	1,488,069
100 ,, 500	2,008,694	2,290,282	2,494,461
500 ,, 1,000	84,395	102,526	125,295
1,000 and over	31,546	47,160	50,135
Total	4,564,641	5,737,372	6,361,502

In 1910, 4,771,063 farms were occupied by native whites, 669,556 by foreign-born whites and 920,883 by negroes and other non-whites. Of the occupants, 3,948,722 were owners, 58,104 managers, 712,294 cash tenants, 1,319,953 share tenants, 208,436 share-cash tenants and 113,993 not reporting.

The areas and produce of the principal cereal crops for three years are shown in the subjoined tables.

E E

Crops	1911			1912			1913		
	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	105,825	2,531,488	23·9	107,083	3,124,746	29·2	105,820	2,446,988	23·1
Wheat	49,543	621,338	12·5	45,814	730,267	15·9	50,184	763,380	15·2
Oats	37,763	922,298	24·4	37,917	1,418,337	37·4	38,399	1,121,768	29·2
Total	193,131	4,075,124	—	190,814	5,273,350	—	194,403	4,332,136	—

The chief wheat-growing States (1913) are (yield in thousands of bushels): Kansas, yielding 86,983; North Dakota, 78,855; Minnesota, 68,040; Nebraska, 62,325; Indiana, 39,775; Ohio, 35,100; South Dakota, 33,975; Illinois, 41,888; Missouri, 39,586; Pennsylvania, 21,862; Washington, 53,300; Oklahoma, 17,500; Oregon, 15,717; Texas, 13,650.

Other crops in 1912 and 1913 were:—

Crops	1912			1913		
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels per Acre	Acres	Bushels	Bushels per Acre
Rye	2,117,000	35,664,000	16·8	2,557,000	41,381,000	16·2
Barley	7,580,000	223,824,000	29·7	7,499,000	178,189,000	23·8
Buckwheat	841,000	19,249,000	22·9	805,000	13,833,000	17·2
Flaxseed	2,851,000	28,073,000	9·8	2,291,000	17,853,000	7·8
Rice (rough)	722,800	25,054,000	34·7	827,100,000	25,744,000	31·1
Potatoes	3,711,000	420,647,000	113·4	3,668,000	331,525,000	90·4

The area on which hay was grown in 1913 was 48,954,000 acres; the crop weighed 64,116,000 tons, and was valued at 797,077,000 dollars.

In 1913 the United States rice (rough) crop was as follows:—

States	Area	Yield	States	Area	Yield
	Acres	Bushels		Acres	Bushels
North Carolina	300,000	7,000	Louisiana	405,500,000	11,760,000
South Carolina	4,900,000	147,000	Texas	303,000,000	9,696,000
Georgia	500,000	16,000	Arkansas	104,000,000	3,769,000
Florida	400,000	10,000	California	6,100,000	293,000
Alabama	200,000	4,000			
Mississippi	1,500,000	42,000	Total	827,100,000	25,744,000

The output of cane sugar in 1912-13 amounted to 696,640,000 pounds. The beet sugar production in 1912-13 amounted to 727,000 short tons.

The estimated cotton production in 1913, amounted to 13,677,000 bales including linters (equivalent 500 pounds), grown in the following States: Texas, 3,930,000 bales; Georgia, 2,275,000; Mississippi, 1,195,000; Alabama, 1,510,000; S. Carolina, 1,330,000; Louisiana, 400,000; Arkansas, 900,000; N. Carolina, 765,000; Oklahoma, 820,000; Tennessee, 375,000; Florida, 68,000.

In 1913 there were under tobacco 1,216,800 acres, which yielded 953,734,000 lbs. of tobacco. The chief tobacco-growing States were Kentucky, 370,000 acres, yielding 281,200,000 lbs.; Virginia, 200,000 acres, yielding 154,000,000 lbs.; Ohio, 81,900 acres, yielding 61,425,000 lbs.; North Carolina, 250,000 acres, yielding 167,500,000 lbs.; Wisconsin 43,000 acres, yielding 54,438,000 lbs.; Pennsylvania, 44,200 acres, yielding 50,740,000 lbs.; Tennessee, 90,000 acres, yielding 64,800,000 lbs.; Connecticut, 18,400 acres, yielding 28,520,000 lbs.; Maryland, 25,000 acres, yielding 18,500,000 lbs.; Indiana, 15,900 acres, yielding 11,925,000 lbs.; South Carolina, 43,800 acres, yielding 33,288,000 lbs.; New York, 4,300 acres, yielding 4,386,000 lbs.; and Massachusetts, 6,100 acres, yielding 9,455,000 lbs.

The following table exhibits the number of farm animals in 1900 (June 1), 1910 (April 15), 1913, and 1914 (January 1):—

Live Stock	1900 (Census)	1910 (Census)	1913 (Estimate)	1914 (Estimate)
Horses	18,267,020	19,833,113	20,567,000	20,962,000
Mules	3,264,615	4,209,769	4,386,000	4,449,000
Cattle of all kinds	67,719,410	61,803,866	56,527,000	56,592,000
Sheep	61,503,713	52,447,861	51,482,000	49,719,000
Swine	62,868,041	58,185,676	61,178,000	58,983,000

The value of farm animals in the United States on January 1, 1914, was:—cattle other than milch cows, 1,116,333,000 dollars; milch cows, 1,118,487,000 dollars; total value of all farm animals, 6,891,229,000 dollars.

In 1905 the factories used 12,183,375,885 pounds of milk, made 581,478,141 lbs. of butter, 317,144,872 lbs. of cheese, and 308,485,182 lbs. of condensed milk. The total value of the products manufactured was 168,182,789 dollars. In addition, butter and condensed milk to the value of 520,317 dollars were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of other products. Of the States, New York, Wisconsin, and Iowa have the largest dairy industries.

In 1901 the estimated wool clip was 302,502,828 pounds; and in 1911, 318,547,900 pounds.

The census reports for 1905 show that the value of canned vegetables (tomatoes, corn, peas, &c.) for the preceding year was 45,262,148 dollars; of canned fruits, 11,644,042 dollars, and of dried fruits, 15,664,784 dollars. This industry is most extensive in California, but in other States, notably New York and Maryland, it flourishes.

II. Forestry.

The original forests of the United States containing saw timber covered about 1,300,000 square miles, besides probably 150,000 square miles more of scrubby forest and brush land, chiefly in the West. According to present standards of utilisation, this original forest contained about 5,200 billion board feet of saw timber. Cutting, clearing, and fire have reduced the forest area to about 860,000 square miles, or about one-fourth of the total area of the country, and the stand to some 2,500 billion feet of merchantable timber.

There are five principal forest regions. The Northern Forest covers northern New England and New York, northern Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and most of southern New York and Pennsylvania, with a southern extension along the Appalachian Mountains as far as northern Georgia. It is composed chiefly of softwoods, with a considerable admixture

of hardwoods. The Southern Forest, mainly softwoods, extends from Chesapeake Bay through the Atlantic and Gulf States into eastern Texas, with an extension northward through western Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma into Missouri. The Central Forest, mainly composed of hardwoods, originally covered southern New England and the Hudson and Mohawk valleys, the Piedmont Plateau, and the country from the Appalachians to the prairies. The two remaining forest regions are those of the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast, both made up almost entirely of softwoods (*i.e.*, conifers).

The Northern Forest is estimated to contain about 145,000 square miles and 300 billion feet of timber; the Southern Forest, 235,000 square miles and 500 billion feet; the Central Forest, 200,000 square miles and 300 billion feet; the Rocky Mountain Forest, 155,000 square miles and 300 billion feet; and the Pacific Coast Forest, 125,000 square miles and 1,100 billion feet.

The present rate of cutting is three times the annual growth of the forests. Thirty billion cubic feet of wood are taken from the forests yearly, including waste in logging and manufacture. In a single year (1912) 90 million cords of firewood, 40 billion board feet of lumber, over 444,500,000 board feet for veneer, 135 million ties, 1,686,000,000 staves, over 136 million sets of heading, over 353 million barrel hoops, 3,300,000 cords of native pulp wood, 165 million cubic feet of round mine timbers, nearly 1½ million cords of wood for distillation, over 140,000 cords for excelsior, and nearly 3,500,000 telegraph and telephone poles are used. In 1912, about 4,330,000 cords of wood were used in the manufacture of paper, of which 940,000 cords were imported from Canada. The demand for wood pulp is making a severe drain on the spruce forests, which furnish the principal supply, though a number of other woods, such as poplar, hemlock, pine, and balsam, are now being used in considerable quantities. The Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture is conducting investigations to determine what other woods, such as scrub pine, white fir, tupelo, and the like, can be successfully used.

A larger drain upon the forest resources is made by the demand for railroad ties. White oak, hitherto the chief source of supply, is not plentiful enough to meet this demand indefinitely, and in many parts of the country the supply of chestnut, cedar, and cypress is dwindling; however, methods of treating woods with preservative solutions are being used, and in this way cheaper and more plentiful woods, such as southern pine, Douglas fir, tamarack, and hemlock, in the north-west and in the south are coming into demand. A great saving has been effected in the naval stores industry, also largely through the work of the Forest Service, by the introduction of the so-called "cup" systems of turpentining in place of the old destructive system of "boxing." The new systems insure a larger product of better quality and prolong the life of the longleaf pine forests upon which the industry depends.

The heavy demands for timber have been rapidly pushing the great centres of lumber industry toward the south and west. In consequence, the state of Washington has led for several years in lumber production, now followed in order by Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Oregon. Among the soft woods, in 1912, the production of yellow pine lumber amounted to 14½ billion feet; the Douglas fir of the north-west held second place, with nearly 5¼ billion feet; while white pine ranked third, though the production of this was less than for the previous year. Of the hard woods, oak came first, with 3⅓ billion feet, followed in the order named by maple, red gum, tulip poplar, chestnut, beech and birch.

The Thirteenth Decennial Census of 1910 reports 40,671 lumber establishments with a capital of 1,176,675,000 dollars, using raw material

valued at 508,118,000 dollars, and turning out a finished product worth 1,156,129,000 dollars, employing 695,019 wage-earners; this is inclusive of sawmills, planing mills, box factories, and sash, door, and blind factories. Statistics on the lumber cut during 1912 show that over three-fourths is from conifers.

Four-fifths of the standing timber of the country is privately owned. Forests publicly owned consist chiefly of holdings of the National Government. These include National forests, National parks, Indian reservations, military reservations, and the forests of the unreserved public domain. The National forests on July 1, 1913, had a total area of 187,008,796 acres, or about 300,000 square miles, with an estimated stand of nearly 600 billion feet of timber. Indian reservations are estimated to have a stand of 34 billion feet of timber, the unreserved public domain 14 billion feet, and National parks 11 billion feet. Forest lands belonging to States are estimated to have a stand of 35 billion feet.

The practice of forestry in the United states is mainly on National forests, where all timber is cut under methods planned with reference to the production of a new crop on the same land. National forest administration aims also at utilisation of the forage crop and protection of the water supplies of the West. Grazing on the National forests is permitted under regulation to prevent injury to young forest growth, streamflow, and permanence of the forage crop. A moderate fee is charged for the grazing privilege.

In the fiscal year 1913 the National forests yielded the Government a revenue of 1,275,556 dollars from timber sales, 999,369 dollars from grazing fees, and 116,995 dollars from special uses of various kinds. The total cut of timber for the year was 617,653,000 feet, of which 121,985,000 feet were cut under free-use privileges. The number of stock grazed was as follows:—Cattle, horses and swine, 1,557,118; sheep and goats, 7,867,851. The total cost of administering, protecting, and improving the forests was 5,124,385 dollars, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1913. The total appropriation for the Forest Service in the fiscal year 1914 is 5,599,679 dollars, including an emergency fire fund of 200,000 dollars.

III. Mining.

The following are the statistics of the metallic products of the United States in 1911 and 1912 (long tons, 2,240 lbs.; short tons, 2,000 lbs.) The values are: for iron and nickel the value at Philadelphia; for copper, lead, and zinc, the values at New York; for quicksilver and antimony, the values at San Francisco; for platinum, the value at New York City; for aluminium, the value at Pittsburg:—

Metallic Products		Quantity (1911)	Value (1911)	Quantity (1912)	Value (1912)
			Dollars		Dollars
Pig iron	long tons	23,257,288	327,334,624	30,180,969	420,565,338
Silver (commercial value)	troy oz.	60,399,400	82,615,700	63,766,800	89,197,500
Gold (coining value)	"	4,687,058	96,800,000	4,520,717	98,451,500
Copper	pounds	1,097,232,749	137,154,092	1,243,268,720	205,189,288
Lead	sh. tons	405,863	86,527,670	415,895	37,885,550
Zinc	"	271,621	30,964,794	323,907	44,699,166
Quicksilver	flasks[1]	21,256	977,989	25,064	1,053,941
Aluminium	pounds	46,125,000	8,084,000	65,607,000	11,907,000
Tin	pounds	—	56,635	1,005	124,800
Platinum	troy oz.	940	40,890	200,000	45,778
Antimonial lead	sh. tons	14,078	1,380,556	13,552	1,311,348
Nickel	pounds	445	127,000	—	—
Total value		—	680,531,782	—	867,103,085

[1] Of 76½ avoirdupois pounds net; of 75 avoirdupois pounds net since June, 1904.

The following are statistics of the principal non-metallic minerals for two years:—

Non-Metallic Products	Quantity (1911)	Value (1911)	Quantity (1912)	Value (1912)
		Dollars		Dollars
Bituminous coal . . sh. tons	405,907,059	451,375,819	450,104,982	517,983,445
Pennsylvania anthracite . l. tons	80,771,488	175,189,892	75,322,855	177,622,626
Stone	—	77,108,567	—	78,284,572
Petroleum . . . barrels[1]	220,449,391	134,044,752	222,113,218	163,809,334
Natural Gas . . .	—	74,621,534	—	84,568,957
Cement . . . barrels[2]	79,547,958	66,705,136	83,351,191	67,461,513
Salt . . . barrels[3]	31,183,968	8,345,692	33,324,808	9,402,772
Phosphate rock . . long tons	3,053,279	11,900,693	2,973,332	11,675,774
Zinc-white . . sh. tons	143,350	7,842,583	181,154	10,069,588
Mineral waters . . gal. sold	63,788,552	6,887,588	62,281,201	6,615,671
Borax, crude . . sh. tons	58,320	1,569,151	42,815	1,127,813
Arsenious oxide . . pounds	6,264,000	73,408	6,282,000	190,757
Total (including all others) .	—	1,927,582,128	—	2,243,630,326

[1] Of 42 gal. [2] Of 380 lbs. net. [3] Of 280 lbs. net.

The total value of the mineral products in 1910 was 1,992,405,727 dollars; for 1911, 1,927,532,128 dollars; for 1912, 2,243,630,326 dollars.

The output of pig-iron, of copper, and of lead, has been to the following quantity and value, 1908–10:—

Years	Pig-iron		Copper		Lead	
	Long tons	Spot value	Pounds	Value at New York	Short tons	Value at New York
		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars
1908	15,936,018	254,321,000	942,570,721	124,419,335	310,762	26,104,008
1909	25,795,471	419,175,000	1,092,951,624	142,088,711	354,188	30,460,168
1910	26,674,128	412,162,486	1,080,159,509	137,180,257	389,211	34,250,568

The production and spot values of bituminous coal, Pennsylvania anthracite, and petroleum 1908–10 have been:—

Years	Bituminous coal		Anthracite		Petroleum	
	Short tons	Dollars	Long tons	Dollars	Barrels of 42 galls.	Dollars
1908	332,573,944	374,135,268	74,347,102	158,178,849	178,527,355	129,079,184
1909	374,185,268	379,744,257	72,384,249	149,181,587	183,170,874	128,328,487
1910	417,111,142	469,251,719	75,433,246	160,275,302	249,557,248	127,899,688

The total production of coal from 1814, the date of the earliest record, to the close of 1912 was 9,274,188,965 short tons.

The total production of gold and silver in the country was as follows in the years mentioned:—

Year	Gold		Silver		
	Fine ounces	Coining value	Fine ounces	Coining value	Commercial value
		Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1898	3,118,398	64,463,000	54,438,000	70,384,485	32,118,400
1908	4,574,340	94,560,000	52,440,800	—	28,050,600
1909	4,821,701	99,673,400	54,721,500	—	28,455,200
1910	4,657,018	96,269,100	57,137,900	—	30,854,500

The report on gold and silver are the result of conference between the U.S. Geological Survey and the Director of the Mint.

The precious metals are raised mainly in Colorado, California, and Alaska for gold, and Colorado, Montana, Utah, Nevada and Idaho for silver. The production of gold and silver in the United States from 1792 to 1912 was as follows:—

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Commercial value
		Dollars		Dollars
1792–1847 . . .	1,187,170	24,537,000	309,500	404,500
1848–1872 . . .	58,279,778	1,204,750,000	118,568,200	157,749,960
1873–1912 . . .	107,519,720	2,222,628,000	1,900,286,900	1,511,015,100
Total . .	166,986,668	3,451,915,000	2,019,164,600	1,669,169,500

Precious stones are found in considerable varieties in the United States; the total production was valued in 1909 at 534,380 dollars, in 1910 at 295,797 dollars, in 1911 at 343,692 dollars, and in 1912 at 319,722 dollars. The stones found are sapphires (in Montana), turquoise, tourmaline, garnets, beryl, agate, amethyst, ruby, topaz and quartz crystals in various forms.

IV. Manufactures.

The following table shows the condition of manufacturing industries in the United States as reported at each census from 1880 to 1910. The censuses of 1905 and 1910, unlike the earlier censuses, did not include hand and neighbourhood industries, but were confined to establishments conducted under the factory system or producing goods for the general market. The statistics for each census cover the preceding calendar year:—

Census	Number of Establishments	Capital	Persons employed	Value of products	Cost of materials
		Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1880[1]	253,852	2,790,273,000	2,732,595	5,369,579,000	3,396,824,000
1890[1]	355,415	6,525,156,000	4,712,622[3]	9,372,437,000	5,162,044,000
1900[1]	512,254	9,817,435,000	5,705,165[4]	13,004,400,000	7,345,414,000
1900[2]	207,562	8,978,825,000	5,079,225[4]	11,411,121,000	6,577,614,000
1905[2]	216,262	12,686,266,000	5,990,072[4]	14,802,147,000	8,503,950,000
1910[2]	270,082	18,490,749,000	7,431,799[4]	20,767,546,000	12,195,019,000

[1] Including hand and neighbourhood industries.
[2] Excluding hand and neighbourhood industries.
[3] Includes officers, firm members, clerks and wage earners; does not include proprietors and firm members.
[4] Includes salaried officials, clerks, &c., and wage earners.

The censuses of 1890, 1900, and 1905 cover Alaska; the census of 1910 covers Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico.

The census of manufactures for 1904 and 1909 (not including Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico) were confined to establishments under the factory

The following are statistics of the principal non-metallic minerals for two years:—

Non-Metallic Products		Quantity (1911)	Value (1911)	Quantity (1912)	Value (1912)
			Dollars		Dollars
Bituminous coal	sh. tons	405,907,059	451,375,819	450,104,982	517,988,445
Pennsylvania anthracite	l. tons	80,771,488	175,189,892	75,322,855	177,622,696
Stone		—	77,108,567	—	78,284,572
Petroleum	barrels[1]	220,449,891	184,044,752	222,113,218	163,802,884
Natural Gas		—	74,621,534	—	84,568,957
Cement	barrels[2]	79,547,958	66,705,136	83,351,191	67,461,513
Salt	barrels[3]	31,183,968	8,345,692	33,324,808	9,402,772
Phosphate rock	long tons	3,053,279	11,900,693	2,973,382	11,675,774
Zinc-white	sh. tons	143,350	7,842,583	181,154	10,060,588
Mineral waters	gal. sold	63,788,552	6,837,888	62,281,201	6,615,671
Borax, crude	sh. tons	53,320	1,569,151	42,315	1,127,813
Arsenious oxide	pounds	6,264,000	73,408	6,282,000	190,757
Total (including all others)		—	1,927,532,128	—	2,243,630,326

[1] Of 42 gal. [2] Of 380 lbs. net. [3] Of 280 lbs. net.

The total value of the mineral products in 1910 was 1,992,405,727 dollars; for 1911, 1,927,532,128 dollars; for 1912, 2,243,630,326 dollars.

The output of pig-iron, of copper, and of lead, has been to the following quantity and value, 1908–10:—

Years	Pig-iron		Copper		Lead	
	Long tons	Spot value	Pounds	Value at New York	Short tons	Value at New York
		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars
1908	15,936,018	254,321,000	942,570,721	124,419,335	310,762	26,104,008
1909	25,795,471	419,175,000	1,092,951,624	142,083,711	354,188	30,460,168
1910	26,674,123	412,162,486	1,080,159,509	137,180,257	389,211	34,250,568

The production and spot values of bituminous coal, Pennsylvania anthracite, and petroleum 1908–10 have been:—

Years	Bituminous coal		Anthracite		Petroleum	
	Short tons	Dollars	Long tons	Dollars	Barrels of 42 galls.	Dollars
1908	332,573,944	374,135,268	74,847,102	158,178,849	178,527,355	129,079,184
1909	374,135,268	379,744,257	72,384,249	149,181,587	183,170,874	128,328,487
1910	417,111,142	469,251,719	75,433,246	160,275,302	249,557,248	127,899,688

The total production of coal from 1814, the date of the earliest record, to the close of 1912 was 9,274,188,965 short tons.

The total production of gold and silver in the country was as follows in the years mentioned:—

Year	Gold		Silver		
	Fine ounces	Coining value	Fine ounces	Coining value	Commercial value
		Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1898	3,118,398	64,463,000	54,438,000	70,384,485	32,118,400
1908	4,574,340	94,560,000	52,440,800	—	28,050,600
1909	4,821,701	99,673,400	54,721,500	—	28,455,200
1910	4,657,018	96,269,100	57,137,900	—	30,854,500

The report on gold and silver are the result of conference between the U.S. Geological Survey and the Director of the Mint.

The precious metals are raised mainly in Colorado, California, and Alaska for gold, and Colorado, Montana, Utah, Nevada and Idaho for silver. The production of gold and silver in the United States from 1792 to 1912 was as follows:—

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Commercial value
		Dollars		Dollars
1792–1847	1,187,170	24,537,000	309,500	404,500
1848–1872	58,279,778	1,204,750,000	118,568,200	157,749,960
1873–1912	107,519,720	2,222,628,000	1,900,286,900	1,511,015,100
Total	166,986,668	3,451,915,000	2,019,164,600	1,669,169,500

Precious stones are found in considerable varieties in the United States; the total production was valued in 1909 at 534,380 dollars, in 1910 at 319,722 dollars, 295,797 dollars, in 1911 at 343,692 dollars, and in 1912 at 337,000 dollars. The stones found are sapphires (in Montana), turquoise, tourmaline, garnets, beryl, agate, amethyst, ruby, topaz and quartz crystals in various forms.

IV. Manufactures.

The following table shows the condition of manufacturing industries in the United States as reported at each census from 1880 to 1910. The censuses of 1905 and 1910, unlike the earlier censuses, did not include hand and neighbourhood industries, but were confined to establishments conducted under the factory system or producing goods for the general market. The statistics for each census cover the preceding calendar year:—

Census	Number of Establishments	Capital	Persons employed	Value of products	Cost of materials
		Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1880[1]	253,852	2,790,273,000	2,732,595	5,369,579,000	3,396,324,000
1890[1]	355,415	6,525,156,000	4,712,622[2]	9,372,437,000	5,162,044,000
1900[1]	512,254	9,817,485,000	5,705,165[4]	13,004,400,000	7,345,414,000
1900[2]	207,562	8,978,825,000	5,079,225[4]	11,411,121,000	6,577,614,000
1905[2]	216,262	12,686,266,000	5,990,072[4]	14,802,147,000	8,503,950,000
1910[2]	270,082	18,490,749,000	7,431,799[4]	20,767,546,000	12,195,019,000

[1] Including hand and neighbourhood industries.
[2] Excluding hand and neighbourhood industries.
[3] Includes officers, firm members, clerks and wage earners; does not include proprietors and firm members.
[4] Includes salaried officials, clerks, &c., and wage earners.

The censuses of 1890, 1900, and 1905 cover Alaska; the census of 1910 covers Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico.

The census of manufactures for 1904 and 1909 (not including Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico) were confined to establishments under the factory

system, to the exclusion of neighbourhood industries and hand trades such as custom dress-making, tailoring, carpentering, grist and saw-milling. The census results were as follows :—

Group	Census	Number of establishments	Capital	Wage-earners. Average number	Cost of materials	Value of products
United States	1909	268,491	Dollars 18,428,269,706	6,615,046	Dollars 12,142,790,878	Dollars 20,672,051,870
	1904	216,180	12,675,580,874	5,468,383	8,500,207,810	14,793,902,563
1. Food and kindred products	1909	55,364	1,696,754,345	411,575	3,187,803,080	3,937,617,891
	1904	45,857	1,160,872,985	354,046	2,306,120,760	2,845,555,772
2. Textiles	1909	21,695	2,488,932,835	1,437,258	1,741,987,895	3,054,708,084
	1904	17,022	1,741,500,857	1,155,613	1,244,864,546	2,144,604,719
3. Iron and steel and their products	1909	17,289	3,573,304,015	1,025,044	1,802,105,826	3,163,126,293
	1904	14,430	2,347,444,114	867,390	1,192,111,689	2,197,773,117
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	1909	48,533	1,563,659,091	907,514	714,573,711	1,582,522,263
	1904	32,493	1,004,061,953	729,686	514,907,696	1,214,476,055
5. Leather and its finished products	1909	5,728	659,231,312	309,766	669,874,518	992,713,322
	1904	5,318	451,796,131	264,459	480,220,706	724,391,050
6. Paper and printing	1909	34,828	1,133,617,756	415,990	451,238,634	1,179,285,247
	1904	30,803	803,662,460	351,640	309,012,305	859,814,263
7. Liquors and beverages	1909	7,347	874,107,693	77,827	186,127,887	674,311,051
	1904	6,379	659,538,570	68,338	139,849,038	501,253,855
8. Chemicals and allied products	1909	11,745	2,015,103,561	287,988	867,019,526	1,430,901,954
	1904	9,548	1,497,614,815	208,345	604,034,306	1,023,790,759
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	1909	16,168	857,759,719	342,827	183,791,550	531,736,831
	1904	10,773	553,784,982	285,346	123,066,911	391,147,449
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	1909	8,750	865,918,595	248,785	891,014,733	1,288,251,401
	1904	5,843	570,573,139	197,692	632,395,257	894,282,432
11. Tobacco manuf.	1909	15,822	245,660,484	166,810	177,185,621	416,695,104
	1904	16,827	323,982,501	159,406	126,085,608	331,111,181
12. Vehicles for land transportation	1909	6,562	521,456,520	202,719	306,536,675	561,768,289
	1904	6,058	287,847,438	136,625	177,640,767	320,623,822
13. Shipbuilding, including boat building	1909	1,353	126,118,489	40,506	31,214,358	73,360,315
	1904	1,097	121,623,700	50,754	37,463,179	82,769,239
14. Railroad repair shops	1909	1,686	277,216,133	304,592	214,581,311	437,563,288
	1904	1,226	159,792,332	247,922	156,568,161	323,212,210
15. Miscellaneous industries	1909	15,621	1,534,429,108	485,845	717,736,053	1,397,495,537
	1904	12,506	982,484,897	391,121	455,866,851	939,096,640

Of the food products manufactured in 1904 and in 1909, the more important (with the value of output) were :—

Industries	Output value 1909	Output value 1904
	Dollars	Dollars
Beet sugar, &c.	48,122,383	24,393,794
Butter, cheese and condensed milk	274,557,718	168,182,789
Canning and preserving fruit, vegetables, fish, and oysters	157,101,201	130,465,976
Flour and grist milling	883,584,405	713,033,395
Rice cleaning and polishing	22,371,457	16,296,916
Slaughtering and meat-packing	1,370,568,101	922,037,528

In the combined textile industries for the three census years, the number of producing spindles at work was :—

Year	Cotton	Silk	Woollen	Worsted	Total
1909	28,178,862	1,777,962	2,156,849	1,752,806	33,866,479
1904	23,672,064	1,394,020	2,456,389	1,199,269	28,721,742
1899	19,463,984	1,213,493	2,229,181	994,899	23,901,557

The number of power-looms at work for each of the years was :—

—	Carpets and rugs	Cottons	Silk goods	Woollens	Worsted goods	Total
1909	11,736	665,652	75,406	33,148	39,476	825,418
1904	11,002	559,781	59,775	38,104	28,123	696,785
1899	9,841	455,752	44,257	36,734	26,630	573,194

The value of the output of certain textile industries was :—

Nature of products	1909	1904
	Dollars	Dollars
Carpets and rugs	71,188,152	61,586,433
Cotton goods	628,391,813	450,467,704
Hosiery and knit goods	200,143,527	137,076,454
Silk goods	196,911,667	133,288,072
Woollen and worsted goods	419,743,521	307,941,710

In 1909 there were 388 blast furnaces at work with a daily capacity of 101,447 tons; in 1904, 343 with a daily capacity of 78,180 tons. In 1909 the output of pig-iron was 25,651,798 tons, value 387,830,443 dollars; in 1904, 16,623,625 tons, value 228,911,116 dollars. The iron and steel rolling mills in 1909 had a daily capacity, double turn, of 150,403 tons; in 1904 of 105,591 tons. Bessemer steel plants in 1909 had 101 converters; in 1904, 81; total daily capacity of ingots or direct castings, double turn, in 1909, 48,823 tons; in 1904, 41,448 tons. Open-hearth steel plants in 1909 had 687 acid and basic furnaces; in 1904, 481; daily capacity of ingots, in 1909, 61,601 tons; in 1904, 34,243 tons. The total value of products of the steel works and rolling mills in 1909 was 985,722,534 dollars; in 1904 was 673,965,026 dollars. The value of output comprised:—

Products	1909	1904
	Dollars	Dollars
Steel rails	81,128,295	58,256,750
Iron and steel bars, &c.	127,077,386	84,069,122
Structural shapes of Bessemer steel	5,063,518	11,089,170
Structural shapes of open-hearth steel	59,789,948	21,496,531
Iron and steel (skelp-flue) hoops, &c.	74,944,409	59,540,212
Iron and steel plates (not armour)	166,768,382	105,561,156
Iron and steel armour plate gun forgings and ordnance	10,649,079	10,549,620
Iron and steel rolled blooms, slabs, &c.	148,507,149	109,611,104
Direct steel castings	38,862,448	20,600,136
Steel ingots manufactured for consumption or sale:		
Bessemer steel ingots	172,865,498	132,951,636
Acid open-hearth steel ingots	15,293,906	12,967,630
Basic open-hearth steel ingots	245,301,748	88,794,839
Crucible ingots	5,603,502	5,570,471
Electric ingots	809,886	—

The output of tin plates in 1909 was of the value of 38,259,885 dollars; in 1904, 28,429,971 dollars. The output of terne plates in 1909 was of the value of 7,555,261 dollars; in 1904, 6,119,572 dollars.

The output of sawed lumber in 1909 amounted to the value of 684,479,859 dollars; in 1904, to 435,708,084 dollars. The output of the leather, tanned, and curried industry, in 1909, was valued at 327,874,187 dollars; in 1904, at 252,620,986 dollars. The boot and shoe products manufactured in 1909 were valued at 442,630,726 dollars; in 1904, at 320,107,458 dollars; leather gloves and mittens, products, 1909, 23,630,598 dollars; 1904, 17,740,385 dollars.

The value of the output of paper and wood-pulp products in 1909 was 267,656,964 dollars; in 1904, 188,715,189 dollars. The value of the output of printing and publishing industries including bookbinding and blank books, engraving steel and copper plate, lithographing, book and job, music, and newspapers and periodicals, in 1909 were valued at 737,876,087 dollars; in 1904, 552,473,353 dollars.

The output of the chemical and allied industries for 1904 and 1909, comprised products to the values shown below:—

Products	1909	1904
	Dollars	Dollars
Chemicals (acids, &c.)	137,309,942	92,088,378
Cotton seed products	107,528,204	69,310,624
Dye-stuffs and extracts	15,954,574	10,893,113
Explosives	40,139,661	29,602,884
Fertilisers	103,960,213	56,541,258
Gas	166,814,371	125,144,945
Paints and varnishes	124,889,422	90,839,609
Petroleum refining	236,997,659	175,005,320

The value of output for 1904 and 1909 of the smelting and refining works for copper, lead, zinc, was: copper, 1904, 240,780,216 dollars; 1909, 378,805,974 dollars; lead, 1904, 185,826,839 dollars; 1909, 167,405,650 dollars; zinc, 1904, 24,791,299 dollars; 1909, 34,205,894 dollars.

The following are some statistics of cotton:—

Year ending June 30	Production	Imports	Domestic Exports	Total Home Consumption (Domestic and Foreign Cotton)
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1880	2,771,797,156	3,547,792	1,822,295,843	953,049,105
1900	4,757,062,942	67,398,521	3,100,583,188	1,722,496,812
1910	5,375,016,991	80,037,691	3,206,708,226	2,249,814,577
1911	6,219,119,606	113,768,313	4,033,940,915	2,296,614,325
1912	8,290,577,645	109,780,071	5,585,125,429	2,864,055,488
1913	7,338,362,305	121,852,016	4,562,295,675	2,897,047,501

The foreign cotton exports in 1913 amounted to 871,145 lbs.

The values of cottons of domestic manufacture exported from the United States were 4,071,882 dollars in 1875, 13,789,810 dollars in 1895, 49,666,080 dollars in 1905, 33,397,097 dollars in 1910, 40,851,918 dollars in 1911, 50,769,511 dollars in 1912, and 53,743,977 dollars in 1913.

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	259,699	380,799
1895	242	9,446,308	9,628,572	5,810	1,800,225	6,114,234
1905	313	22,992,380	—	518	3,375,611	26,028,947
1908	236	15,936,018	—	71	1,921,015	14 027,247
1910	206	27,298,545	—	230	3,635,801	26,094,919
1911	231	23,649,547	—	234	2,822,556	25,676,106
1912	818	29,727,187	—	—	3,827,915	31,251,806

The production of metal of various descriptions for 3 years was as follows:—

—	1910	1911	1912
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Foundry and forge	6,852,379	5,256,880	6,076,287
Bessemer	11,245,642	9,409,503	11,664,015
Basic	9,084,608	8,520,020	11,417,886
Charcoal iron	396,507	278,076	347,025
Spiegeleisen and ferro-manganese	224,431	184,718	221,724
Total	27,303,567	23,649,547	29,726,937

The production of tin plates and terne plates was in 1904, 458,208 tons (census); in 1909, 611,959 tons; in 1910, 722,770 tons; in 1911, 783,960 tons, and in 1912, 962,971 tons.

The total production of rolled iron and steel in 5 years is given (in gross tons) in the following table (official figures of the American Iron and Steel Association, Philadelphia):—

Years	Iron and steel rails	Bars, hoops, skelp, and shapes	Wire rods	Plates and sheets, except nail plate	Nail plate Gross tons	Total Gross tons.
1908	1,921,015	5,394,789	1,816,949	2,649,693	45,747	11,828,193
1909	3,023,845	9,987,068	2,335,685	4,234,346	63,746	19,644,690
1910	3,636,031	10,742,640	2,241,830	4,955,484	45,294	21,621,279
1911	2,822,790	9,229,357	2,450,453	4,488,049	48,522	19,039,171
1912	3,827,915	12,754,962	2,653,553	5,875,080	45,331	24,656,841

The quantities of distilled spirits and of fermented liquors produced during the fiscal year 1912–13 were:—

	Tax gallons.		Tax gallons.
Whisky	99,615,828	Neutral and cologne spirits	48,560,920
Rum	2,750,846	Brandy	8,252,875
Gin	4,014,601		
High wines	90,294	Total production	193,606,258
Alcohol	30,320,894		

Fermented liquors 65,324,876 barrels.

V. Fisheries.

In 1908 (latest census) there were in the United States 143,881 fishermen or 6,933 vessels and 83,549 boats, and the products were valued at 54,030,630 dollars. The capital invested was 42,021,000 dollars.

For the canning and preserving of fish there were in 1909, according to the census reports, 374 establishments, with an aggregate capital of 29,618,010 dollars, employing 9,977 wage-earners, using raw material valued at 19,964,429 dollars, and giving an output valued at 34,704,418 dollars.

Commerce.

The subjoined table gives the total value, in pounds sterling, of the imports and exports of domestic merchandise in years ended June 30:—

Year (ended June 30)	Imports of Merchandise	Exports of Merchandise	Year (ended June 30)	Imports of Merchandise	Exports of Merchandise
	£	£		£	£
1908	288,868,358	366,957,271	1911	305,447,221	402,709,805
1909	262,384,041	327,671,118	1912	330,652,987	434,063,965
1910	311,389,486	342,016,790	1913	362,595,646	485,701,271

In the United States the values are fixed not according to average prices, but according to invoices or shipping papers, which the importers and exporters have to produce. For imports the invoices are signed by an American Consul; for exports the shipping papers are signed by the exporter or agents at the port of shipment. The quantities and values are determined by declarations.

The 'most favoured nation' treatment in commerce between Great Britain and the United States was agreed to for 4 years by the treaty of 1815, was extended for 10 years by the treaty of 1818, and indefinitely (subject to 12 months' notice) by that of 1827.

Imports and exports of gold and silver bullion and specie in years ended June 30:—

Year	Imports			Exports		
	Gold	Silver	Total	Gold	Silver	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1909	44,003,989	43,954,810	87,958,799	91,531,818	55,682,792	147,214,610
1910	43,339,905	45,217,194	88,557,099	118,563,215	55,286,861	175,850,076
1911	73,607,013	45,937,249	119,544,262	22,509,653	64,749,958	87,259,611
1912	48,936,500	47,050,219	95,986,719	57,328,348	64,890,665	122,219,013
1913	69,194,025	41,268,516	110,462,541	77,762,622	71,614,311	149,376,933

The general imports and the domestic exports of United States produce are classified as follows for 2 years:—

Merchandise	Imports		Exports	
	1911–12	1912–13	1911–12	1912–13
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	230,358,230	211,458,109	99,899,270	181,698,263
Foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared	196,100,608	194,680,542	318,838,498	320,401,482
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	555,986,041	633,224,443	722,988,839	730,963,704
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	293,739,134	348,886,253	348,109,524	408,992,111
Manufactures ready for consumption	360,018,963	410,608,036	672,268,163	778,008,849
Miscellaneous	17,061,958	14,120,851	8,155,589	8,447,449
Total	1,653,264,934 (330,652,987*l.*)	1,812,978,234 (362,595,647*l.*)	2,170,310,828 (434,063,965*l.*)	2,426,506,358 (485,701,271*l.*)

Chief exports of domestic merchandise for the year ending June 30, 1913:—

1912-13	Dollars	1912-13	Dollars
Breadstuffs	211,098,339	Seeds	8,564,837
Cotton, unmanufactured	547,357,195	Instruments for scientific purposes	1,856,998
Meat and dairy products	153,883,526	Carriages, cars, other vehicles and parts of	54,585,888
Iron and steel, and manufactures of, not including iron ore	304,605,797	Paper, and manufactures of	21,779,893
Mineral oils	137,237,762	Fish	9,711,982
Copper, and manufactures of	143,123 703	Furs and fur skins	18,889,586
Wood, and manufactures of	115,704,777	Fibres, vegetable, and textile grasses, manufactures of	10,968,946
Animals	7,080,122	Sugar and molasses	3,874,928
Tobacco, and manufactures of	55,168,573	India-rubber, manufactures of	14,324,894
Leather, and manufactures of	68,893,851	Grease, grease scrap, &c.	7,183,857
Cotton, manufactures of	53,743,977	Paints, &c.	7,681,988
Coal	65,097,221	Wool, manufactures of	5,483,506
Oil cake and oil-cake meal	29,444,252	Household and personal effects	10,272,892
Vegetable oils	24,044,401	Coffee, green	3,679,423
Agricultural implements	40,572,352	Explosives	5,267,506
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines	26,574,519	Brass, and manufactures of	3,554,686
Naval stores	26,471,292	Soap	4,629,567
Fruits, including nuts	37,079,102	Musical instruments, and parts of	3,799,731
Paraffin and paraffin wax	9,679,273	Hops	4,764,713
Fertilizers	11,400,088		

The leading imports into the United States were :—

1912-13	Dollars	1912-13	Dollars
Sugar	103,639,823	Toys	7,985,555
Hides and Skins	117,386,174	Fibres, vegetable, and textile grasses, unmanufactured	49,075,659
Chemicals, drugs and dyes	99,550,155	Wood, and manufactures of	61,824,088
Coffee	118,963,209	Iron and steel, manufactures of	33,636 858
Silk, unmanufactured	84,914,717	Wool, hair of the camel, goat, &c., unmanufactured	35,579,823
Cotton, manufactures of	66,065,857	Fruits, including nuts	42,622,653
India-rubber, guttapercha, and substitutes, crude	97,623,930	Tin, in bars, blocks, or pigs	53,112,594
Fibres, vegetable, and textile grasses, manufactures of	76,972,416	Wool, hair of the camel, goat, &c., manufactures of	16.318,141
Silk, manufactures of	30,868,262	Tobacco and manufactures of	42,496,482
Diamonds and other precious stones, and imitations of	49,529,845	Cocoa, or cacao, crude	17,389,042
Leather, and manufactures of	18,116,800	Glass and glassware	6,537,293
Spirits, malt liquors, and wines	20,743,129	Coal, bituminous	4,368,356
Copper, manufactures of	45,900,900	Paper, and manufactures of	21,588,745
Furs, and manufactures of	24,864,743	Meat and dairy products	14,596,017
Tea	17,433,688	Vegetables	11,358,761
Earthen, stone and china ware	10,172,763	Breadstuffs	16,821,566
Cotton, unmanufactured	22,987,318	Copper ore	9,444,108
Fish	15,330,280	Metal, and manufactures of (N.E.S.)	6,853,712
Oils	38,112,883	Seeds	17,425,583
		Fertilizers	16,928,037

The customs duties collected on merchandise imported for consumption amounted in 1911–12 to 304,899,366 dollars, and in 1912–13 to 312,509,946 dollars.

Imports and exports by countries :—

Countries	Imports of Merchandise from		Domestic and foreign Exports to	
	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
United Kingdom	272,940,700	295,564,940	564,372.186	597,150,307
Germany	171,380,880	188,963,071	306,959,021	331,684,212
France	124,548,458	136,877,990	135,388,851	146,100,201
Belgium	41,677,418	41,941,014	51,387,618	66,845,462
Netherlands	35,568,486	38,180,967	103,702,859	125,909,862
Italy	48,028,529	54,107,364	65,261,268	76,285,278
Spain	21,931.434	23.220,012	25,057,490	31,471,728
Switzerland	23,958,697	23,260,180	855,355	826,549
Sweden	9,521,755	11,174,419	9,451,011	12,104,866
Norway	8,251,718	8,418,359	8,331,723	8,391,458
Austria-Hungary	16,713,794	19,192,414	22,388,930	23.320,696
Russia	20,666,923	26,958,390	21,515,660	25,363,795
Portugal	6,200,190	6,870,223	2,765,654	4,167,158
Turkey	9,852,709	9,917.890	2,597,239	2,217,073
Greece	3,823,366	3,179,816	966,641	1,216,195
All other Europe	4,520,819	5,039,335	20,731,288	26,021,674
Total Europe	819,585.326	892,866,884	1,341,732,789	1,479,076,009

Countries	Imports		Domestic and Foreign Exports	
	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Canada and Newfoundland and Labrador	110,094,590	121,723,055	338,843,616	420,148,667
Mexico	65,915,313	77,543,842	52,847,120	54,571,584
All other N. America	158,062,136	162,676,762	130,146,852	142,691,514
Total N. America	334,072,039	361,943,659	516,837,597	617,411,765
Brazil	123,881,644	120,155,855	34,678,081	42,688,467
Venezuela	10,657,989	10,852,331	4,703,605	5,787,118
Argentina	29,847,016	26,868,732	53,158,179	52,894,834
Colombia	11,219,481	15,992,321	5,748,859	7,397,596
Chile	20,164,848	27,655,420	15,491,846	16,076,763
Guianas	2,214,933	1.015,779	2,829,972	2,855,946
All other S. America	17,104,005	15,918,600	15,699.900	18,547,169
Total S. America	215,089,316	217,747,088	132,310,401	146,147,993
British East Indies	83,252,523	116,178,182	18,797,592	15,106,956
Japan	80,607,469	91,633,240	53,478,046	57,741,815
China	29,573,732	39,010,800	24,361,199	21,326,834
Dutch East Indies	13,825,606	6,221,954	3,209,067	3,151,698
Hongkong	3,114,691	4,019,532	10,333,543	10,431,049
Turkey in Asia	9,856,217	12,241,395	1,200,929	1,096,742
All other Asia	5,788,112	7,147,265	6,081,259	4,199,525
Total Asia	225,468,250	276,452,368	117,461,635	115,056,620
British Oceania	12,137,299	15,450,442	47,365,867	52,708,166
Philippine Islands	23,257,199	21,010,248	23,786,138	25,384,798
All other Oceania	1,069,617	1,082,751	834,513	1,009,684
Total Oceania	36,464,115	37,543,441	71,986,518	79,102,945
British Africa	3,534,128	4,334,339	16,297,603	18,852,009
Turkey in Africa	17,552,899	19,988,677	1,790,248	1,841,874
All other Africa	1,499,066	2,102,328	5,955,573	8,905,034
Total Africa	22,585,888	26,425,344	24,043,424	29,098,917
Total	1,658,264,984	1,812,978,284	2,201,822,409	2,465,884,149

Thus, in the year ended June 30, 1912, 28·14 per cent. of the exports of the United States went to the United Kingdom alone, while 17·11 per cent. of the imports came from that country.

The total trade of the United States (imports and exports of merchandise) is divided as follows in 1912–13 among the various coasts and frontiers in the States in percentage of the total :—Atlantic Coast, 63·68 ; Gulf Coast, 15·11 ; Mexican Border Ports, 1·21 ; Pacific Coast, 6·44 ; North Boundary, 12·99 ; Interior Ports, ·57.

The percentage of the leading ports was as follows :—New York, 45·96 ; Boston, 5·05 ; Philadelphia, 3·96 ; Baltimore, 3·49 ; Galveston, 6·99 ; New Orleans, 5·90 ; San Francisco, 3·00.

The quantities and values of the wheat, wheat-flour, and maize imports into Great Britain from the United States were as follows in each of five years according to Board of Trade returns :—

Year	Wheat		Wheat-Flour		Maize	
	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£
1908	27,123,400	11,450,396	9,781,829	5,369,406	6,661,300	2,015,701
1909	15,504,100	6,958,106	6,929,011	3,988,223	7,069,175	2,237,670
1910	10,948,900	4,757,179	5,123,780	2,885,602	5,197,500	1,552,219
1911	12,989,229	5,249,076	5,116,411	2,697,066	10,437,200	2,712,896
1912	19,973,994	8,827,344	4,212,604	2,284,166	4,868,000	1,483,706

Imports of raw cotton into Great Britain and Ireland :—

—	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Quantity, cwts.	14,178,555	14,647,186	13,126,150	16,823,878 [1]	21,648,722 [1]
Value . £.	39,286,262	41,174,869	48,793,678	46,847,303	55,232,846

[1] Cantals of 100 lbs.

The following statement shows the values of other important imports into the United Kingdom from the United States in the last 2 years :—

—	1911	1912	—	1911	1912
	£	£		£	£
Cattle . . .	3,056,499	823,208	Machinery . .	2,894,271	3,818,118
Bacon . . .	5,067,533	4,863,337	Copper . . .	3,027,089	3,808,504
Hams . . .	2,712,287	2,476,904	Paraffin wax . .	617,816	909,042
Fresh beef . .	397,601	15,110	Petroleum . .	3,370,982	4,169,869
Lard . . .	4,014,648	4,242,340	Tobacco . . .	3,278,383	4,289,781
Leather . . .	3,828,990	4,485,149	Fish . . .	701,270	469,207

Leading articles exported from the United Kingdom to the United States :—

Year	Iron	Cotton Goods	Linen Goods	Woollen Goods
	£	£	£	£
1908	1,957,044	2,831,819	2,806,296	1,024,388
1909	2,572,904	4,096,702	4,203,037	1,601,293
1910	3,177,708	3,587,623	4,336,786	1,776 049
1911	1,787,069	3,799,707	3,862,808	1,285.892
1912	1,727,489	4,021,169	4,264,895	1,188,507

The total trade between the United States and the United Kingdom for 5 years in thousands of pounds sterling, was as follows :—

—	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from U. S. to U. K.	118,353	117,607	122,694	134,579	141,706
Exports to U. S. from U. K.	29,757	31,446	27,519	30,065	29,309

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 1913 :—Sailing vessels (exclusive of canal boats and barges), 7,046 of 1,507,630 tons; steam vessels, 15,084 of 5,335,574 tons; total (including canal boats and barges), 27,072 vessels of 7,336,551 tons.

Of vessels registered as engaged in the foreign trade and the whale fisheries, the aggregate was in 1913, 1,027,776 tons, showing an increase of 95,675 tons on 1912; while of vessels engaged in the coasting trade and the cod and mackerel fisheries the total in 1913 was 6,858,775 tons, or 76,093 tons more than in the preceding year.

The shipping was distributed thus (June 30, 1913) :—

Grand Divisions	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Canal Boats		Barges		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Atlantic & Gulf.	6,121	1,009,565	8,122	1,975,214	226	25,571	2,456	732,904	14,925	3,743,254
Porto Rico . .	94	5,884	19	1,390	—	—	—	—	113	7,774
Pacific Coast .	549	273,617	2,331	643,072	—	—	1,197	111,361	4,577	1,028,050
Hawaii . . .	10	8,168	38	12,588	—	—	—	—	48	20,746
Northern Lakes	272	210,401	2,333	2,568,983	472	51,048	870	109,354	3,947	2,939,786
Western Rivers.	—	—	1,741	133,732	—	—	221	12,609	1,962	146,541
Total, 1913 .	7,046	1,507,630	15,084	5,335,574	698	76,619	4,244	966,728	27,072	7,336,551

During the year ended June 30, 1913, there were built :—Sailing vessels, 72 of 28,610 tons; steam vessels, 1,004 of 243,408 tons; canal boats, 39 of 4,641 tons, and barges, 360 of 69,496 tons.

The total tonnage on June 30, 1913, was 5,335,574 steam and [illegible] other than steam :—

—	1911		1912		1913	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Entered :—					19,081	15,073,597
American . .	15,083	9,692,770	16,249	11,257,098	21,974	27,909,978
Foreign . .	20,859	32,982,219	20,777	34,899,973		
Total . .	35,942	42,674,989	37,026	46,156,071	41,055	42,983,575
Cleared :—					20,571	13,644,366
American . .	14,640	9,755,463	15,926	11,708,467	22,564	27,304,139
Foreign . .	20,694	32,633,684	20,806	34,713,445		
Total . .	35,334	42,487,147	36,731	46,416,912	43,095	41,151,959

The tonnage entered and cleared in the foreign trade at the principal ports of the United States in the year ending June 30, 1913, was as follows :—

Ports	Entered	Cleared	Ports	Entered	Cleared
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
Passamaquoddy, Me.	298,353	316,201	Pensacola, Fla. .	369,202	367,319
Portland, Me. . .	572,567	559,298	Mobile, Ala. . .	638,382	636,439
Boston, Mass. . .	3,069,111	1,900,308	Pearl River, Miss. .	291,697	289,257
New York, N.Y. .	14,464,161	14,870,619	New Orleans, La. .	2,545,241	3,705,175
Philadelphia, Pa. .	2,883,975	2,274,625	Galveston, Tex. .	1,442,707	1,251,693
Baltimore, Md. .	1,593,794	1,900,068	San Francisco, Cal.	1,007,796	1,270,726
Newport News, Va .	450,252	556,191	Puget Sound, Wash.	2,587,922	3,068,504
Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va. .	422,864	1,069,589	Northern Border and Lake Ports .	12,666,337	13,596,007
Charleston, S. C. .	217,111	109,476	All other ports .	5,871,246	2,974,022
Brunswick, Ga. .	75,464	95,553			
Savannah, Ga. .	229,028	449,084	Total . .	50,689,178	51,151,959
Key West, Fla. .	566,369	521,175			

The following table gives a summary by ports of the shipping entered and cleared in 1912 and 1913 :—

—	Entered		Cleared	
	Tonnage 1912	Tonnage 1913	Tonnage 1912	Tonnage 1913
Atlantic ports	24,005,037	25,585,742	23,871,642	24,566,455
Gulf ports	6,100,228	7,126,753	6,441,926	7,685,511
Mexican Border ports	—	66,820	1,299	66,559
Pacific ports	4,553,821	5,193,521	4,891,151	5,297,427
Northern Lake ports	11,498,985	12,666,337	11,710,894	13,586,007
Total	46,158,071	50,639,173	46,416,912	51,151,959

According to nationality the vessels entered and cleared at United States ports in year ended June 30, 1913, were as follows :—

Flag	Entered	Cleared	Flag	Entered	Cleared
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
American	13,072,567	13,945,801	Norwegian	2,773,767	2,797,601
Austrian	437,849	424,246	Portuguese	14,320	14,979
Belgian	351,775	356,231	Russian	129,735	129,685
British	24,581,891	24,288,939	Spanish	391,046	373,832
Cuban	267,013	271,848	Swedish	59,800	64,936
Danish	480,946	445,738	Other Foreign	242,563	250,858
Dutch	1,048,896	1,077,864	Total Foreign	87,566,606	87,206,158
French	1,026,688	1,033,931	American and Foreign	50,639,173	51,151,959
German	4,578,179	4,587,050			
Italian	838,147	802,103			
Japanese	394,041	286,867			

Of the total foreign trade conducted in vessels in 1912–13 only 10·1 per cent, in value was carried in vessels belonging to the United States. The proportion in 1859 was 66·9 per cent.

Internal Communications.

According to Poor's Railway Manual, the extent of railways in operation in 1830 was 23 miles; it rose to 52,922 miles in 1870; to 166,703 miles in 1890; in 1900, 194,262; in 1907, 228,128; in 1908, 232,046; in 1909, 238,356, including railroads constructed prior to 1909, and reported for the first time; in 1910, 242,107; in 1911, 246,573; in 1912, 360,714.

The mileage of railways in 1911, not including double track, sidings, or spurs, is divided among the several groups of States as follows :—New England States, 8,033 miles; Middle Atlantic, 24,430 miles; Central Northern, 45,995 miles; South Atlantic, 28,377 miles; Central Valley, 23,131 miles; South-Western, 52,588 miles; North-Western, 40,008 miles; Pacific, 24,010 miles. The ordinary gauge is 4 ft. 8½ in.

The total capital invested in railways (stock, funded and unfunded debt) in 1912 was 583,750,802 dollars. For 1912 the gross earnings were 2,826,917,967 dollars, and the net earnings, 1,958,963,431 dollars.

On January, 1, 1913, the track mileage of electric railways was 43,044 miles.

The telegraphs of the United States are largely in the hands of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which had (year ending June 30, 1913), 238,033 miles of line, 1,562,497 miles of wire, and 26,000 offices; the

number of messages sent in 1913 was estimated at 90,000,000, not including messages sent over leased wires or under railroad contracts; the receipts, 47,423,442 dollars; expenses, 42,959,933 dollars; and profits, 4,920,395 dollars.

The following table relates to the business of another important company; the figures of the table do not represent the operations of one company, but the aggregation of the figures of many companies which have traffic contracts with or go to make up the telegraph system which is generally known as the "American Telephone and Telegraph Company" ("Bell Telephone System") :—

—	1910	1911	1912	1913
Operating Companies	4,968	4,933	5,014	5,162
Exchanges	8,675,474	9,678,218	10,872,101	12,721,650
Total miles of exchange service wire	1,329,942	2,082,960	2,306,360	2,576,789
Total circuits	104,956	120,311	128,439	170,789
Total employees	3,588,247	4,030,668	4,474,171	4,953,447
Total subscribers	10,480,026	11,642,212	12,932,615	14,040,813
Length of wire operated miles				
Instruments in hands of licensees under rental at beginning of year number	8,338,648	9,231,298	10,059,603	10,880,881
Capital of Companies dollars	256,475,300	263,335,600	318,427,500	334,305,700
Gross earnings "	32,761,341	35,358,329	36,970,280	42,717,993
Net earnings[1] "	23,095,389	26,855,893	27,733,265	32,092,945

[1] After deducting interest.

The postal business of the United States was as follows :—

Fiscal Year ending June 30	Pieces of Mail handled in Railway Mail Service	Registered Cases and other single pieces in R.M.S.	Rotary locked registered pouches and sacks handled in R.M.S.	Total
1911	12,678,122,836	72,583,898	6,597,298	12,757,304,032
1912	12,324,704,672	76,688,085	6,167,929	12,407,760,686
1913	12,653,856,360	69,867,945	6,061,844	12,729,786,149

Money orders issued (1912–1913) :—

			Dollars
Domestic	91,412,698[1]	amounting to	636,814,179
International	3,850,310[2]	"	90,703,205
Total	95,263,008	"	727,517,384

There are (1913) 58,020 offices. The total expenditure of the department during the year 1912-1913 was 262,067,541 dollars; total receipts, 266,619,525 dollars; excess of receipts, 4,510,650 dollars.

[1] This number includes 756,553 orders, amounting to 11,965,082 dollars, payable in Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Canal Zone, Cuba, Mexico, Newfoundland, Philippine Islands, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago, and Virgin Islands. Such orders are drawn on domestic money order forms.

[2] This number does not include orders drawn on domestic forms for payment in the countries named above in paragraph 1.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *dollar* of 100 *cents* is of the par value of 49·32*d.*, or 4·8665 dollars the pound sterling.

The monetary unit, in accordance with the monetary law of March 1900, is the gold dollar of 25·8 grains (or 1·6718 gramme) ·900 fine. Th Government undertakes to maintain parity between gold and silver coin, an a fund of 150,000,000 dollars in gold has been established for the repaymen of United States notes and Treasury notes in gold at sight.

Gold coins in common use are 20, 10 and 5-dollar pieces called *doubl eagles*, and *half-eagles*. The eagle weighs 258 grains or 16·71818 gramme ·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, an therefore contains 371·25 grains or 24·057 grammes of fine silver per dollar. Subsidiary silver coins contain 347·22 grains of fine silver per dollar.

British weights and measures are usually employed, but the old Win chester gallon and bushel are used instead of the new or imperial standards They are:—

Wine Gallon	=	0·83333 gallon.
Ale Gallon	=	1·01695 ,,
Bushel	=	0·9692 imperial bushel.

Instead of the British cwt. a *Cental*, of 100 pounds, 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.—Walter Hines Page (1913).
Secretary of Embassy.—Irwin B. Laughlin.
Second Secretary.—Edward Bell.
Third Secretary.—Hallett Johnson.
Naval Attaché.—Com. Power Symington, U.S.N.
Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. George O. Squier, U.S.A.
Consul-General (London).—John L. Griffiths
There are Consular representatives in Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Burslem, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Dunfermline, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Plymouth, Sheffield, Southampton, Swansea.

2. Of Great Britain in the United States.

Ambassador.—Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. Appointed November 14, 1912.
Counsellor.—Mr. Colville Barclay.
Secretaries.—Hon. E. S. Scott, C.M.G., M.V.O., Hon. T. A. Spring-Rice, F. D'A. G. Osborne, and Lord Eustace Percy.
Naval Attaché.—Capt. Heathcote S. Grant, R.N.
Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. Moreton F. Gage.
Hon. Attachés.—J. M. Wilson, I. Campbell, Viscount Campden.
Consul-General at New York.—Courtenay Walter Bennett, C.I.E.
There are Consular representatives at Baltimore, Boston, Charleston (V.C.), Chicago, Galveston, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Portland (Oregon), New York, San Francisco (C.G.), Savannah, St. Louis (C.), Mobile (V.C.), Astoria (V.C.), Port Townsend (V.C.), Seattle (V.C.), Tacoma (V.C.), Portland (Maine) (V.C.), Newport News (V.C.), Norfolk (V.C.), Los Angeles (V.C.), San Diego (V.C.), Denver (V.C.), Fernandina (V.C.), Jacksonville (V.C.), Key West (V.C.), Pensacola (V.C.), Port Tampa

(V.C.), Brunswick (V.C.), Darien (V.C.), Duluth (V.C.), St Paul (V.C.) Biloxi (V.C.), Kansas City (V.C.), Omaha (V.C.), Buffalo (V.C.), Wilmington N.C. (V.C.), Nome (V.C.), Washington, D.C. (V.C.), Honolulu (C.), Detroit (V.C.), Gulfport (V.C.), Cincinnati (V.C.), Cleveland (V.C.), Pittsburgh (V.C.), Providence (V.C.), Sabine Pass (V.C.), Richmond (V.C.), Grays Harbor (V.C.).

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning the United States.

1. Official Publications.

The official publications of the United States are in general issued by the Government Departments and Bureaus concerned: the Department of Agriculture, the General Land Office, the Census Bureau, the Department of Commerce and Labor, the Treasury, the Department of the Interior, the Geological Survey (Statistical Department), the Mint, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Post Office, the Navy Department, the War Department, the Bureau of Education.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Abbott (L.), America in the Making. New Haven and London, 1912.
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UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

For information as to State and Local Government see under United States, p. 356; for dates when the States entered the Union, see pp. 358,359. See also under Instruction, Justice and Crime, Pauperism, Defence, Production and Industry.

ALABAMA.

Constitution and Government.—The legislature consists of a Senat of 35 members and a House of Representatives of 107 members; all the legislators being elected for four years.

Governor.—Emmet O'Neal, 1911–15 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Cyrus B. Brown.

The State is divided into 67 counties. The State Capital is Montgomery.

Area and Population. Area 51,998 square miles, of which 719 square miles is water.

Years.	Population.			
	White.	Coloured.	Total.	Per Sq Mile.
1860	526,431	437,770	964,201	18·7
1890	834,528	678,489	1,513,017	29·4
1900	1,001,380	827,307	1,828,697	35·5
1910	1,228,841	908,275	2,138,093	41·7

By sex and race the population in 1910 was thus distributed:—

—	White.	Negro.	Asiatic.	Indian.	Total.
Male	625,891	447,794	70	454	1,074,209
Female	602,941	460,488	—	455	1,063,884
Total	1,228,832	908,282	70	909	2,138,093

The foreign-born numbered 19,286 of whom 3,599 were German 2,348

English, 1,167 Irish, and 1,120 Scotch. The large cities, (1910) Birmingham 132,685; Mobile, 51,521; Montgomery (capital), 38,136.

Religion, Instruction and Charity.—Protestant churches are in the ascendency in the State. The order of strength of different religious bodies is: Baptist, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Disciples of Christians.

The 6,655 public elementary schools in 1913 had 2,948 male and 6,538 female teachers, and 226,087 male and 185,022 female enrolled pupils. The 50 County high schools had 182 teachers and 2,383 male and 2,187 female pupils in 1913. The nine public normal schools in 1913 had 346 teachers and 3,036 male and 3,229 female pupils. Total expenditure on education (1913), 4,835,892 dollars. For superior and professional education there are various institutions, the more important being (for men and both sexes):—

Founded	Institutions	Instructors	Students
1831	University of Alabama (State)	64	542
1830	Spring Hill College (R.C.)	22	195
1841	Howard College, East Lake (Bapt.)	10	163
1859	Southern University, Greensboro' (M.E.So.)	9	119
1892	St. Bernard College (R.C.)	28	187

Other important schools are the Alabama Girls' Technical Institute, the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, the Tuskegee Institute (negro) under Booker T. Washington, besides various special and technical schools.

Within the State are 35 benevolent institutions (hospitals, homes, orphanages, &c., but not almshouses). County commissioners make rules for the support of the poor. Indigent and infirm Confederate veterans are pensioned, the following sums being authorised: to the first class, 100 dollars per annum; to the second, 80; to the third, 64. Relatives, within certain degrees, are liable for the support of their poor. On January 1, 1910, the almshouses in Alabama contained 742 pauper inmates, being 34·7 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—The revenue is derived partly from occupation taxes, but mostly from taxes on property of all kinds, the assessment being made at 60 per cent. of the cash value for State and county purposes by the county assessors on the sworn statements of the taxpayers. The State tax commission equalises tax values throughout the State and it alone has power to assess the franchises and intangible values of public utilities. In the State Board of Assessment is vested the sole power to assess the properties of railroad and long-distance telephone and telegraph companies. The receipts and disbursements in the year ending September 30, 1913 were:—

	Dollars
Balance October 1, 1912	262,052
Receipts, 1912–13	6,288,992
Total	6,551,044
Disbursements, 1912–13	6,451,777
Balance, September 30, 1913	99,267

The bonded debt of the State in 1913 amounted to 9,057,000 dollars. The assessed value of real property in 1912 was 342,648,411 dollars; of personal property, 224,159,047 dollars; total assessed value, 566,807,458 dollars.

The militia (or State Troops) consists of artillery and infantry; total strength (June 30, 1913) 178 officers and 2,391 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Alabama is largely an agricultural State; the number of farms in 1910 was 262,901; the farm area was 20,732,312 acres, of which 9,693,581 acres was improved land; the value of all farm property was 370,138,429 dollars. The chief crops are maize, 56,121,000 bushels in 1913; wheat, 113,955 bushels; oats, 3,251,146 bushels; rice, 5,170 bushels. Other crops are potatoes, hay and vegetables. Tobacco, 90,572 pounds. Sugar is largely grown and manufactured. In 1913 the live-stock comprised 149,000 horses, 278,000 mules, 388,000 milk cows, 514,000 other cattle, 124,000 sheep, and 1,485,000 swine. In 1913 the area under cotton was 3,800,000 acres; the yield was 1,510,000 bales of cotton, valued at 91,704,000 dollars. In 1910 there were 3,398 manufacturing establishments with capital amounting to 173,180,038 dollars, employing 72,148 wage-earners who earned 27,284,000 dollars, used raw material worth 83,443,000 dollars, and turned out products valued at 145,962,000 dollars. The iron and steel output was worth 21,236,000 dollars; cotton goods, 22,212,000 dollars; lumber and timber products, 26,058,000 dollars; other large industries being foundry work, railway-car construction, the manufacture of fertilisers, of cotton-seed oil and cake, and of turpentine and resin.

In 1912 the output of coal was 16,100,600 short tons, valued at 20,829,252 dollars. Of sandstone, marble, and limestone the output in 1912 was valued at 842,300 dollars; clay products of the State were valued at 1,935,179 dollars. Alabama yielded in 1912 pig iron to the amount of 1,987,753 long tons. The total value in 1912 of the mineral output of the State (including pig iron, but not iron ore) was 30,641,983 dollars.

The chief port of Alabama is Mobile, through which there is a large trade. The exports comprise raw cotton (over 12,062,000 dollars annually), timber, lumber, &c. (6,800,000), cereals and flour (2,950 000), and lard (1,800,000), besides cattle, sheep and other animals, nuts, hops, fruit, flax-seed and oil, sugar, tobacco, &c. The port is the outlet not only for products of Alabama, but for those of neighbouring States. The imports at Mobile are mostly from Mexico and consist largely of bananas, other tropical fruits, and sisal grass. The harbour channel is deepened to 22½ ft

The larger rivers in the State are navigable (except at low water) for several hundred miles; the Alabama river for 400 miles. In 1912 the railways within the State had a length of 5,226 miles, exclusive of 302 miles of electric railway.

At Mobile in 1912 there were 6 banks, whose deposits amounted to 13,500,000 dollars; at Birmingham, 10 banks, deposits, 26,700,000 dollars; at Montgomery, 9 banks, deposits, 8,000,000 dollars; at Selma, 4 banks, deposits, 3,500,000 dollars.

British Vice-Consul at Mobile.—Thomas John McSweany.

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ARIZONA.

Government.—Arizona was admitted into the Union as a Sovereign State on February 14, 1912. The process of changing from Territorial to State form of government began with an Act passed by the National Congress, in June, 1910, called the Enabling Act, which gave permission to the people of Arizona to frame a Constitution to form the basis of Statehood. This Constitution was to be submitted to Congress and the President of the United States for approval before becoming effective. The Constitutional Convention, which consisted of 52 elected delegates, met in Phoenix, October 10, 1910, and remained in session until December 9, 1910. The Constitution which was drafted contained a provision for the recall of the judiciary, and because of this President Taft refused to approve, except upon condition that the voters of Arizona eliminated the feature from the document. This they did at the first State election, held December 12, 1911, rather than forfeit Statehood. But having become a State, with all the attending powers and privileges, it was proposed that the recall of the judiciary should be restored to the Constitution, and the question was determined at the general election in November, 1912.

In the laws which the first State Legislature of Arizona enacted, the affairs of State government are placed under direct control of the people, who can at any time exercise the machinery of the Initiative, Referendum and the Recall. Among the amendments to the Constitution upon which the people voted in 1912 was one giving the State power to engage in industrial pursuits.

The State Senate consists of 19 members, and the House of Representatives 35. The State is represented in the National Congress by one member of the lower house and two Senators.

Governor.—George W. P. Hunt, 1910–14 (4,000 dollars).

Secretary.—Sidney Osborn.

The State capital is Phoenix (population in 1910, 11,134). Tucson in 1910 had 13,193 inhabitants. The State is divided into 14 counties.

Area, Population and Instruction.—Area of 113,956 square miles, of which 146 square miles is water. The Indian reservations had an area of 30,402 square miles in 1912.

The population in four census years was:—

Years.	Population.	Per Sq. Mile.	Years.	Population.	Per Sq. Mile.
1880	40,440	0·4	1900	122,931	1·1
1890	59,620	0·8	1910	204,354	1·8

In 1910 the population by race and sex was:—

	White.	Negro.	Asiatic.	Indian.	Total.
Male	100,871	1,054	16,649	29,201	118,574
Female	70,597	955	14,228		85,780
Total	171,468	2,009	1,676		204,354

In 1910, 48,765 were foreign born, of whom 3,500 were English, 29,987 Mexicans, 2,666 Canadians, and 1,846 Germans.

The order of strength of religious bodies is: Roman Catholic, Latter-day Saints, Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregationalists.

School attendance is compulsory for 12 weeks (6 consecutive) annually for children from 8 to 14 years of age. Instruction is free for children from 6 to 21 years of age. The enrolled pupils in 1912 numbered 31,312 and there were 851 teachers (142 males and 709 females). Two public normal schools at Tempe and Flagstaff had 29 teachers and 367 students in 1912. Total expenditure on education (1912) 1,321,595 dollars. The State University of Arizona, at Tucson, founded in 1891, had 34 professors and 301 students in 1912 (199 men and 112 women). There is a State Agricultural School also at Tucson.

Charity.—The State has reform and industrial schools and 11 penal and benevolent institutions (exclusive of almshouses), which had on June 30, 1910, 875 inmates. The general supervision of charitable and penal institutions is vested in a board of control consisting of the governor, the auditor, and one citizen of the State. In each county the care of the sick poor is entrusted to a contractor, who must give a bond of 5,000 dollars for the faithful performance of his contract, or the Board of Supervisors of the county may employ a physician at an agreed salary to attend the sick and furnish medicines, and a superintendent to take charge of the institution and such other attendants as may be required. The almshouses in the State on January 1, 1910, had 269 pauper inmates, being 131·6 per 100,000 of the inhabitants.

Finance, Defence.—Revenues are derived mainly from the general property tax levied on all property not specially exempted. The first State Legislature created a Tax Commission to determine the value of all property. The revenues from all sources, and expenditure for all purposes, in the year ending June 30, 1913, were:—

	Dollars
Balance in hand 1 July, 1912	411,441
Receipts, 1912–13	3,815,381
Total	4,226,822
Disbursements, 1912–13	3,192,739
Balance, June 30, 1913	1,034,083

The bonded debt, June 30, 1912, amounted to 946,672 dollars. The assessed value of taxable real and personal property amounted to 140,000,000 dollars for 1912.

The militia, or national guard, with headquarters at Phoenix, consists of cavalry and infantry; total strength (June 30, 1913), 45 officers and 477 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Arizona, with its dry climate, is not well suited for agriculture, but along the watercourses and where irrigation is used the soil is productive. The wide pasture-lands are favourable for the rearing of cattle and sheep. Several large reservoirs for the storage of water have been and are being constructed by the United States Government, notably the Roosevelt dam, which supplies water to the rich Salt River Valley District, of which Phoenix is the principal city. The Federal Government is now engaged on the Yuma project, which will make use of the water of the lower Colorado River and add hundreds of thousands of acres to the agricultural area.

In 1910 Arizona contained 9,227 farms of an aggregate area of 1,246,613 acres, of which 350,173 acres were improved land. The value of all farm property was 75,123,970 dollars. Alfalfa is the most important crop; next

to it, wheat and barley. In the south are grown figs, grapes, almonds, &c, in the north potatoes, apples and other fruits. On January 1, 1914, there were 112,000 horses; 6,000 mules; 37,000 milk cows, and 739,000 other cattle; 1,601,000 sheep; and 24,000 swine. The wool clip in 1911 amounted to 5,695,000 pounds of wool, valued at 1,103,691 dollars. The national forests in the State have an area of 13,668,366 acres. There is considerable ostrich-farming (begun in 1892). In 1910 Arizona had over 6,000 birds, being about 80% of total in the United States.

The mining industries of the State are important. The output of copper in 1912 was 365,038,649 pounds; lead, 3,403 short tons of merchant lead; gold, 181,997 fine ounces; silver, 3,490,387 fine ounces. The quarries in 1912 yielded granite, sandstone and limestone to the total value of 67,124 dollars. Tungsten, asbestos, quicksilver, zinc are (less or more) worked in the Territory. Total value of mineral output in 1912, 67,497,838 dollars.

The capital invested in manufacturing industries in the State in 1910 amounted to 32,873,000 dollars; the raw material used cost 33,600,000 dollars, and the output was valued at 50,257,000 dollars. By far the most important of the industries is copper smelting and refining, for which there were 8 establishments with a capital of 21,487,000 dollars, employing an average number of 3,129 wage-earners, using material costing 12,486,782 dollars, and giving an output valued at 29,242,000 dollars. Other industries are car construction and repair by railway companies showing an output worth 2,394,000 dollars; lumber and timber working, and flour and grist milling with an output of 1,082,000 dollars.

The lower course of the Colorado river is the only navigable waterway of the State. In 1911 there were 2,123 miles of steam railway, the principal lines being the Southern Pacific, the Santa Fé Pacific, and the Santa Fé Prescott and Phoenix. There are 57 miles of electric railway.

In December, 1913, there were 13 national banks in the State.

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ARKANSAS.

Government.—The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 36 members, elected for four years, partially renewed every two years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members elected for two years. The Sessions are biennial and limited to 60 days unless extended by a two-thirds vote of each House. Senators and Representatives must be citizens, the former 25 years of age and the latter 21, and both must have resided in the State two years, and in the county or district one year next before election. The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and seven Representatives.

Governor:—George W. Hays (1913–15). (4,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Earl W. Hodges.

The State is divided into 75 counties. The State Capital is Little Rock.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area 53,335 square miles (810 square miles being water).

Years	Population			
	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1860	324,191	111,259	435,450	8·2
1890	819,062	309,117	1,128,179	21·3
1900	944,708	366,856	1,311,564	24·7
1910	1,131,858	442,891	1,574,449	30·0

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1910 the population by birth and sex was :—

	White		Negro	Asiatic	Indian
	Native.	Foreign.			
Male	575,813	10,607	223,323	68	215
Female	538,304	6,302	219,568	4	245
Total	1,114,117	16,609	442,891	72	460

Of the foreign born 5,813 were German.

The population in 1910 was 1,574,449 (810,025 males and 764,424 females). Little Rock (capital) had a population at 45,941 in 1910; Fort Smith, 23,975; Pine Bluff, 15,102; Hot Springs, 14,434.

The most numerous religious bodies in the State are Baptist, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Disciples of Christ, and Presbyterian, in the order named.

The State has a full public school system under which separate schools are provided for white and black children. No child under 14 can be employed in a manufacturing establishment unless he attends school 12 weeks each year and can read and write English.

In 1911 the public elementary schools had 9,579 teachers and 434,748 enrolled pupils; 165 public high schools had 575 teachers and 11,859 pupils in 1911; 2 public normal schools had 19 teachers and 173 students. Total expenditure on education (1912), 3,837,549 dollars. The University of Arkansas, founded in 1872, had in 1911 131 professors and 1,050 students. There are a large Baptist college with 22 professors and 366 students, a Presbyterian college with 10 professors and 140 students, and a Methodist Episcopal college with 12 professors and 220 students.

Charity.—Within the State are 27 benevolent institutions (hospitals, homes, &c., but not almshouses). Each county relieves its own poor. There are county courts of the poor which, on information given by constables and other officials, commit paupers to the poor-house, where they remain till discharged by an order of the court. Poor-houses are let annually to the lowest responsible bidder under bond for faithful care of the inmates. On January 1, 1910, the poor-houses contained 584 paupers, being 33·9 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—The total receipts and expenditure for the t years ending September 30, 1912, were:—

	Dollars.
Cash Balance, Oct. 1, 1910 . .	636,438
Receipts, 1910–1912 . . .	6,899,247
Total	7,535,685
Disbursements, 1910–1912 . .	6,734,915
Balance, Sept. 30, 1912 .	800,770

The State debt on October 1, 1913, amounted to 1,250,500 dollars, consisting of 3 per cent. interest-bearing bonds. The assessed value of real and personal property was 302,181,563 dollars.

The militia, or State Guard, with headquarters at Little Rock, consists of artillery and Infantry; total strength (June 30, 1913), 111 officers and 1,248 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Arkansas is an agricultural State. In 1910 the total farm area was 14,891,356 acres, of which 7,698,343 was improved land. The value of all farm property was 400,089,303 dollars. In the north maize (47,025,000 bushels in 1913), wheat (1,313,000 bushels), oats, potatoes, hay and forage crops are grown; in the south, cotton and tobacco. For 1913 the cotton area was 2,210,000 acres, and the yield 900,000 bales. The cultivation of tobacco is decreasing in the State. In the north-west, fruits, especially apples and peaches, are grown. The cultivation of roses (for perfumes) is pursued locally. Live stock on January 1, 1914, comprised 273,000 horses, 235,000 mules, 376,000 milk cows, 475,000 other cattle, 124,000 sheep, and 1,498,000 swine. The wool clip in 1912 yielded 400,000 pounds of wool, valued at 117,600 dollars. The national forests in Arkansas in 1912 had an area of 2,225,890 acres.

The State has a large coal area, the output from which in 1912 was 2,100,819 short tons of coal, valued at 3,582,789 dollars. Manganese ores and lead are found. Arkansas produces whetstones (from nevaculite). It also produces bauxite (for aluminum); the phosphate rock deposits are little worked. The quarries yield limestone, sandstone, granite, and slate, besides asphalt, mineral waters, and natural gas. Value of total mineral output in 1912, 6,258,726 dollars.

Of the industries the cutting and working of timber is the most important, (1,697 establishments) the State having a forest area of 25,600,000 acres. Arkansas, according to the census of manufactures of 1910, has 2,925 manufacturing establishments employing 3,293 salaried officials, and 44,982 wage-earners. Their united capital amounted to 70,174,000 dollars, the cost of materials used in a year to 34,935,000 dollars, and the value of output in a year to 74,916,000 dollars. Statistics of 6 leading industries are:—

Industries	Capital	Wage earners	Cost of materials	Value of output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Lumber and timber . . .	42,846,000	33,932	14,300,000	40,640,000
Ice manufacture . . .	1,905,000	352	207,000	820,000
Oil, cotton-seed, and cake .	5,239,000	1,086	6,005,000	7,789,000
Flour and grist . . .	1,599,000	312	4,859,000	5,615,000
Car construction, &c. . .	1,561,000	3,249	1,759,000	4,154,000
Printing and publishing . .	1,910,000	981	586,000	2,082,000

The foreign trade of the State is carried on through the port of New Orleans, cotton and lumber transported down the Mississippi being the chief exports. In 1912, 1,150 vessels of a tonnage of 2,210,208 entered the port and 1,207 of a tonnage of 2,508,448 cleared. The total imports at this port in 1912 amounted to 16,670,900*l.*, and the exports to 34.163,274*l.* In 1911 there were in the State 5,288 miles of railway and 57 miles of electric railway.

In December, 1913, there were 54 national banks in the State. The bank clearings in New Orleans for three years were as follows: 1910, 987,491,234 dollars; 1911, 1,013,907,623 dollars; 1912, 1,058,354,962 dollars.

Books of Reference.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.

CALIFORNIA.

Constitution and Government.—California, though unexplored and practically unknown to Europeans, was from its discovery down to 1846 politically associated with Mexico. On July 5, 1846, the American flag was hoisted at Monterey, and a proclamation was issued declaring California to be a portion of the United States, and on February 2, 1849, by the treaty of Guadalupe, the territory was formally ceded by Mexico to the United States, and was admitted to the Union September 9, 1850.

The State Legislature is composed of the Senate of forty members, elected for terms of four years—half the number being elected each two years—and the Assembly, eighty members, elected for two years. Regular sessions are held once in two years.

The qualifications for eligibility to the Senate or Assembly are citizenship of the State for three years and residence in the district for one year.

California is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 11 Representatives.

Governor.—Hiram W. Johnson, 1911–15 (10,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—F. C. Jordan.

The most important State Boards and Commissions are: The Board of Education; the Board of Regents of the University, appointed by the Governor for terms of sixteen years; the State Board of Prison Directors, appointed by the Governor for terms of ten years, and having entire control of the penitentiaries; the State Board of Equalisation, elected at general elections, and dealing with the assessment of property for revenue purposes; the Board of Control, which supervises all financial affairs; the State Board of Health, the Insurance Commission, the State Engineering Department (formed in 1907), the State Board of Charities and Corrections, Board of Agriculture, the Commission of Horticulture, the Department of Forestry, the Commission in Lunacy. The last-named, which is an *ex-officio* commission made up of State officers, controls the hospitals for the insane.

California is divided into fifty-eight counties, one of which—San Francisco—has a combined county and city government. In each county government the legislative authority is vested in a board of five members elected from districts. The seat of the State Government is at Sacramento.

Area and Population.—Area 158,297 square miles (2,645 square miles being water).

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was as follows:

Years.	White.[1]	Coloured.	Total.	Per Sq. Mile.
1870	555,975	4,272	560,247	3·6
1890	1,196,808	11,322	1,208,130	7·8
1900	1,474,008	11,045	1,485,053	9·5
1910	2,355,904	21,645	2,377,549	15·3

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1910 the population by sex and race was:—

	White.	Negro.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Indian.
Male	1,232,990	11,303	33,003	35,116	8,356
Female	1,026,682	10,342	3,245	6,240	8,015
Total	2,259,672	21,645	36,248	41,356	16,371

Of the total population in 1910, 1,322,978 were males, and 1,054,571 were females.

There are about 25 Indian reservations in the State, their total area being about 641 square miles.

Three-fourths of the population of California are of American birth. Of the 586,432 persons of foreign birth in 1910, 76,305 were German, 52,475 Irish, 48,667 English, 13,694 Scotch, 12,676 Canadian, 17,390 French, 63,601 Italian, and 26,210 Swedish, with a sprinkling of Portuguese, Swiss, Russians, and Armenians.

In 1910 the population of the larger cities was: San Francisco, 416,912; Los Angeles, 319,198; Oakland, 150,174; Sacramento, 44,696; San José, 28,946; Alameda, 23,383. In 1911 the death-rate in cities was 14·6 and in rural districts 12·5 per 1,000 of the population.

By 1860 the number of Chinese had reached 34,933, by 1870 49,310, and by 1880, 75,218. A plebiscitum was taken, and the people of California voted in favour of the restriction of Chinese immigration. In 1882 Congress passed the restriction law which, by successive renewals, has been kept in force till the present time. The Chinese population of California by 1890 had declined to 71,066, and by 1910 to 36,197. In 1900 the Japanese numbered 10,151, and within the last 5 years they have become much more numerous (41,356 in 1910). They have largely taken the place formerly held by the Chinese as agricultural labourers and domestic servants, and quite recently there has commenced a new agitation in favour of the exclusion of all Asiatic immigration.

Religion and Instruction.—In the matter of religious association all churches are represented in California, the Roman Catholic being much stronger than any other single church; next are Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Congregationalists.

Education is compulsory for children 8–15 years of age for at least five months in the year. In the State elementary schools there were, in 1912, 356,945 enrolled pupils, with 10,674 teachers. The 229 public high schools had 2,312 teachers and 47,420 pupils (21,922 males and 25,498 females); seven State normal schools had 175 teachers and 1,783 students in 1912. The State also maintains three polytechnic and other special schools. Total expenditure on education (1912), 24,534,266 dollars.

There are in California two great universities—the State University, or University of California, at Berkeley, and Leland Stanford Junior University. The former was established in 1868, and has grown steadily until it has become one of the great universities of the United States, or of the world. It comprises many colleges and the Lick Astronomical Department. In 1913 the University had at Berkeley 653 professors and teachers with 7,132 students. Leland Stanford Junior University near Palo Alto was chartered in 1885, and opened its doors to students in 1891. An endowment, now amounting to 20,000,000 dollars in interest-bearing funds, besides large landed estates, was given by Mr. and Mrs. Leland Stanford. In 1913 it had 220 professors and 1,750 students. The University of Southern California at Los Angeles (Meth. Episcopal) had 237 instructors and 2,505 students (1912). There are several other prosperous colleges in the State.

Charity.—In the State there are 153 benevolent institutions (exclusive of almshouses). The board of supervisors of each county may provide for the dependent sick and poor by building or hiring and maintaining hospitals and almshouses, and appointing superintendents and other officers. A State Training School for girls was provided in 1913. The care of the poor may be let out to the lowest bidder. Indigent sick and poor persons who have resided 3 months in a county, or city and county, are relieved at the expense of the county. Kindred (within certain degrees) must support pauper relatives. It is a misdemeanour to bring poor or incompetent persons into a county or city where they are not lawfully settled. The State board of charities may investigate and report on hospitals and almshouses. On January 1, 1910, the almshouses of the State had 4,646 pauper inmates, being 195·4 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—For two years ending June 30, 1913, the receipts and disbursements of the General Fund into which all moneys pass, not specifically appropriated to other funds, and from which the ordinary expenses of State Government are met (exclusive of those chargeable against the School Fund) were:—

	1911–12 Dollars	1912–13 Dollars
Cash in hand, July 1	7,453,602	9,903,533
Total Receipts	27,395,144	25,052,863
Total	34,848,746	34,956,396
Total Disbursements	24,945,213	22,898,357
Cash in hand, June 30.	9,903,533	12,058,039

The assessed value of taxable property in 1912 was 2,919,855,033 dollars. The net bonded debt of the State amounted to 2,227,500 dollars in 1912.

The National Guard of California consists of 3 regiments of infantry, 3 troop of cavalry, a coast artillery corps, a medical department, 1 company of signalmen, and 9 divisions of Naval Militia. The number enrolled in the

National Guard on June 30, 1913, was 3,300 enlisted men and 252 officers, while the Naval Militia had 606 men and 58 officers.

The Marc Island Navy Yard, the most important of the Federal naval establishments on the Pacific coast, is situated in California about 25 miles north of San Francisco, and there are United States Army posts at San Francisco, Benicia, Monterey, and San Diego.

Agriculture and Forestry.—At the date of the last Federal census (1910) there were 88,197 farms, comprising 27,931,444 acres, of which 11,389,894 acres were improved. The value of farms was 1,614,694,534 dollars, and the value of the annual product 131,690,606 dollars. While the crops common to most portions of the United States—such as wheat, barley, and corn—are produced with ease, there is also a range of special products. It is the only State in which the best European varieties of grapes are successfully cultivated, and this gives great importance to the wine product. Extending seven hundred miles from north to south, and being intersected by several ranges of mountains, California has almost every variety of climate, from the very wet to the very dry, and from the temperate to the semi-tropical. Irrigation is extensively practised, being necessary in the more arid districts and beneficial in a larger area.

The wheat industry has declined in relative importance, while horticulture has made rapid strides. The cereal crops in 1913 were maize, 1,815,000 bushels; wheat, 4,200,000 bushels; oats, 6,636,000 bushels; barley, 33,150,000 bushels. Apples, pears, peaches, figs, apricots, plums, grapes, oranges, lemons, and other fruits are grown in vast quantities. The dry wine production in the year 1912 was about 25,000,000 gallons; sweet wine, about 16,000,000 gallons. Olives, honey, hops, walnuts, and almonds are also largely produced.

The beet sugar product is attaining importance, the output in 1912 being 10·42 short tons. Dairy products are also increasing rapidly. On January 1, 1914, the farm animals were 498,000 horses, 73,000 mules, 515,000 milk cows, 1,410,000 other cattle, 2,551,000 sheep, and 797,000 swine. The wool clip (1912) produced 11,900,000 pounds of wool valued at 2,199,12 dollars. Ostrich farming is carried on at South Pasadena.

There are 20,000,000 acres of commercial timber, or forest which may b cut for lumber. Of this area 1,500,000 acres are coast redwoods (*Sequoi sempervirens*), a timber tree peculiar to California; the remainder is chief yellow pine, sugar pine, and red fir. In addition to the commercial timbe there are several million acres of woodland, not valuable for the lumberma but containing a more or less dense stand of inferior oaks and pines useful fo fuel and domestic purposes and for protecting the watersheds.

About twenty years ago the Federal Government inaugurated the polic of withdrawing from sale large wooded areas, especially in the mountains where the rivers have their sources, and these forest reserves have no reached the area of 25,735,455 acres. Systematic forestal management i gradually being introduced by the federal forest service. Ten per cent. of th gross revenue of the National Forests is paid over to the State for the benef of the counties in which they are situated.

Mining, Manufactures, etc.—Since the discovery of gold in 184 California has produced 1,500,000,000 dollars worth of gold, and th output, which had fallen off very greatly, shows a tendency again t increase. In 1912 the gold output was 953,63

19,713,478 dollars. In the same year the silver output amounted to 1,300,136 fine ounces, valued at 799,584 dollars. Other mining products were copper, 33,451,672 pounds (5,519,526 dollars), and 572 short tons of lead (51,512 dollars). The output of quicksilver in 1912 was 20,524 flasks (of 75 pounds net), valued at 863,034 dollars. The coal output of the State was 10,978 short tons, valued at 23,601 dollars. California produces more petroleum than any other State of the Union; in 1912 the output reached 86,450,967 barrels, valued at 39,213,588 dollars. Other mineral products were granite and stone, &c., valued at 3,902,313 dollars; Portland cement is manufactured; the clay products of California (1912) were valued at 5,912,450 dollars. From California comes nearly all the borax produced in the United States. The output in 1912 was 42,315 short tons, valued at 1,127,823 dollars. Other mineral products are pyrite, 61,812 long tons (201,453 dollars); salt, 1,064,286 barrels (609,396 dollars); mineral waters sold, 2,089,951 gallons (532,971 dollars); magnesite, 10,512 short tons, value 105,120 dollars. Bismuth, asbestos, manganese, lithium, tungsten, chromium, infusorial earth, ochre, asphalt, and a great variety of precious stones are found in the State. The value of all the minerals produced in 1912 was 82,837,374 dollars.

In California in 1910 there were 7,659 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 537,134,000 dollars, employing 18,203 salaried officials and 115,296 wage-earners, using materials costing 325,238,000 dollars, and giving an output worth 529,761,000 dollars. Statistics of the more important industries are given in the following table:

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Raw material	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Cement	24,014,000	2,407	2,182,000	6,564,000
Canning and preserving	18,316,000	7,757	24,009,000	32,915,000
Copper and tin products	7,180,000	1,988	3,565,000	6,804,000
Flour milling	13,424,000	948	21,892,000	25,188,000
Lumber and timber	55,165,000	22,935	18,369,000	4,500,000
Petroleum refinery	13,881,000	930	13,898,000	17,878,000

The lack of an abundant supply of coal for fuel has been a drawback to manufacturing progress, but this is being overcome through the abundance and cheapness of petroleum, which has taken the place of coal in practically all industrial establishments. At the same time there has been a great development of long-distance electric-power transmission. California has great numbers of torrential mountain streams, which are utilised to generate electricity, which is transmitted a hundred or a hundred and fifty miles to the coast cities.

The coast and river fisheries are important, giving employment to 5,000 persons. A year's catch is thirty to forty million pounds, worth about 4,000,000 dollars. Salmon is the most valuable variety of fish taken, but as many as one hundred and thirty different varieties of fish are found in the markets of San Francisco.

Commerce and Transportation.—The chief commercial port of California is San Francisco, through which in 1911–12 the imports amounted to the value of 18,071,706*l.*, and the exports to 11,397,469*l.* Among the domestic exports are dairy products and eggs, hops, and lumber. In 1911–12 503 steam vessels of an aggregate tonnage amounting to 1,577,997 tons

entered the port and 524 vessels of 1,508,716 tons cleared. The trade with China, Japan, and the Australasian Islands is conducted by several lines of steamers, British, German, and Japanese, and there is keen competition for the Pacific trade.

Railways have been built in California to the extent of 7,884 miles (1911) for steam roads and about 2,250 miles for electric railways. San Francisco is now the terminus of four trans-continental railways.

In December 1913 there were 258 national banks in the State.

British Consul-General at San Francisco.—A. C. Ross, C.B.

British Consul.—Wellesley Moore.

There are British Vice-Consuls at San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego.

Books of Reference.

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Hanson, The American Italy. Chicago 1896.
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COLORADO.

Government.—The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 35 members elected for four years, one-half retiring every two years, and of a House of Representatives of 65 members elected for two years. Sessions are biennial. Eligible to either House are all citizens of the United States male and female 25 years of age and 12 months resident in the district for which they seek election. Qualified as electors are all persons male and female (except criminals and insane) 21 years of age who are citizens of the United States, and had at the last preceding election been 12 months resident in the State.

Governor :—E. M. Ammons, 1913-15 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State :—James B. Pearce.

The State sends to the Federal Congress two Senators and 4 Representatives.

The State is divided into 62 counties. The State Capital is Denver.

Area and Population.—Area 103,948 square miles, of which 291 square miles is water.

Years.	White.[1]	Negro.	Total.	Per Sq. Mile.
1860	34,231	46	34,277	0·3
1880	191,892	2,435	194,327	1·9
1900	531,130	8,570	539,700	5·2
1910	787,571	11,453	799,024	7·6

[1] Including Asiatics and Indians. In 1910, 373 Chinese and 1,482 Indians.

In 1910 the population by sex and race was :—

	White.	Negro.	Asiatic.	Indian.	Total.
Male	421,471	5,867	3,359		430,697
Female	361,944	5,586	797		368,827
Total	783,415	11,453	2,674	1,482	799,024

In 1910 the foreign-born population numbered 126,851, of whom 12,926 were English, 4,269 Scottish, 8,710 Irish, 17,071 German, 12,445 Swedish, 9,533 Canadian. Denver, the capital, had a population in 1910 of 213,381; Pueblo, 44,395; Colorado Springs, 29,078; Leadville 7,508; Cripple Creek 6,206.

Religion and Instruction.—Roman Catholics outnumber other denominations, Methodists and Presbyterians ranking next, then Baptists and Congegationalists.

The public schools are under the general supervision of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. In 1911 the public elementary schools had 5,465 teachers with 173,229 enrolled pupils. The 113 public high schools had 680 teachers and 14,603 pupils in 1911. Public school teachers are trained at the State Teachers' College, which in 1911 had 14 teachers and 112 pupils. Another State normal school has been established at Gunnison. Total expenditure on education (1912) 6,158,064 dollars. For superior education there are several colleges. Colorado College, founded in 1874 at Colorado Springs, has 41 professors and 509 students; the University of Colorado, founded in 1877 at Boulder, has 192 professors and 1,307 students. The University of Denver, founded by Territorial Charter in 1864, has 147 professors and teachers and 1,214 students; the Chamberlin Observatory in University Park stands at an altitude of 5,280 feet above sea-level. State institutions are an Agricultural College with 65 instructors and 537 students, and a School of Mines with 36 teachers and 331 students.

Charity.—The State has a Penitentiary, a Reformatory, and two Industrial Schools one for boys, the other for girls. Charitable institutions are a school for the deaf and blind, an asylum for the insane, a neglected children's home, and a home for discharged soldiers and sailors. Including private and ecclesiastical institutions there are, in the State, 59 benevolent establishments (exclusive of almshouses). The chairman of the board of county commissioners is superintendent of the poor of the county. Almshouses are under the control of the county board and subject to inspection by State board of charities and county board of visitors. No relief is given till the name, age, sex, place of birth, time of immigration into the United States and into Colorado are recorded by the county clerk. On January 1, 1910, the almshouses had 510 pauper inmates, being 63·8 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—The State Treasurer's biennial report for the tw years, 1910 to 1912 shows the following general results :—

	Dollars
On hand December 1, 1910	3,309,320
Receipts in 1910-12	8,237,909
Total Receipts	11,547,229
Disbursements in 1910-12.	7,383,035
Balance Dec. 1, 1912	4,164,194

The State debt in 1910 was : Gross floating and bonded debt, 4,257,616·55 dollars, less assets due to the State, 1,360,423·89 dollars; net debt, 2,897,192·66 dollars. The assessment valuation for 1911 amounted to 415,815,394 dollars.

The militia, called the National Guard, with its headquarters at Denver, consists of two regiments of Infantry, one squadron of Cavalry, a battery of light Artillery, a Signal Corps, a Hospital Corps, and three detachments; total strength, on June 30, 1913, 137 officers and 1,309 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—The number of farms in 1910 was 46,170, with a total area of 13,532,113 acres, of which 4,302,101 acres was improved land. The value of all farm property in 1910 was 491,471,806 dollars. By irrigation large portions of the State have been brought under cultivation. Projects for irrigation are being carried out by the Federal Government involving an expenditure of 72,872,000 dollars for the reclamation of 2,528,747 acres in Colorado. The chief crops are wheat (9,680,000 bushels in 1913), oats (10,675,000 bushels), maize (6,300,000 bushels), barley, potatoes, and great quantities of hay. Sugar from beet (1912), 11·07 short tons. Fruit and vegetables are widely cultivated. Within the State stock-raising is older than husbandry; on January 1, 1914, the number of farm animals was : 340,000 horses, 17,000 mules, 186,000 milk cows; 949,000, other cattle, 1,668,000 sheep, 205,000 swine. The national forests in the state have an area (June, 1912) of 14,735,460 acres.

Colorado has great mining and smelting industries, coal and the ores of the precious metals being extensively worked. The output of gold in 1912 was 899,222 fine ounces, valued at 18,588,562 dollars, and of silver 8,212,070 fine ounces, valued at 5,050,423 dollars. The output of petroleum in 1912 amounted to 206,052 barrels (of 42 gallons), valued at 199,661 dollars. The output of copper was 7,007,303 pounds, valued at 1,172,705 dollars; the output of lead was 37,621 tons (3,385,902 dollars), and of zinc (spelter), 66,111 tons (9,123,374 dollars). The output of granite, sandstone, and limestone was valued at 1,420,607 dollars. Portland cement, mica, tungsten, bismuth, graphite, rose quartz, and fluor spar are produced. The output of coal in 1912 was 10,997,824 tons. The total value of the mineral products in 1908, was 33,283,010 dollars; in 1912, 52,522,416 dollars; in 1912, 58,167,399 dollars.

The manufacturing industries of Colorado, according to the census of 1910, employ a capital of 162,668,000 dollars; 2,034 establishments with 1,722 owners and firm members, 4,326 clerks, &c., and 28,067 wage-earners. They gave an output valued at 130,044,000 dollars in 1910. The more important of the manufactures are given thus :—

Industries.	Capital	Wage-earners	Material used	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Flour and grist	4,835,000	282	6,672,000	7,868,000
Foundry and machine work .	7,056,000	1,813	2,804,000	5,907,000
Car making and repairing . .	4,708,000	3,993	2,604,000	6,559,000
Slaughtering and meat packing.	3,653,000	659	8,295,000	9,657,000
Brewing	7,327,000	424	907,000	3,311,000
Butter and cheese	1,221,000	210	1,924,000	2,340,000

There are large works for the smelting and refining of metals (iron, lead, copper, zinc); the chief base metals refined are lead and zinc, but three-fourths of the value of the smelting products is for gold and silver.

Denver is the centre of distribution for the live stock traffic of the Rocky Mountain States.

On Jan. 1, 1911, there were in the State 7,226 miles of railway. 333 miles were built in 1911 at a cost of 11,085,000 dollars.

There is a British Vice-consul at Denver.

In December, 1913, there were 126 national banks in the State.

Books of Reference.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments (State Treasurer, &c.). Denver.
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CONNECTICUT.

Government.—Connecticut has been an organised commonwealth since 1637. In 1639 a written constitution was adopted which, it is claimed, was the first in the history of the world, formed by a social compact. This was confirmed by a charter from Charles II. in 1662, and replaced in 1818 by a State Constitution, framed that year by a constitutional convention.

The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. All male citizens (with necessary exceptions) 21 years of age, resident in the State for a year and in the town for six months preceding the election, have the right of suffrage provided that they can read the Constitution in English. The Senate at present consists of 35 members, the House of Representatives of 258 members. Members of each House are elected for the term of two years, and each receives 300 dollars for that term. Legislative sessions are biennial.

Governor :—Simeon E. Baldwin, 1913–15 (4,000 dollars).

Secretary :—Albert Phillips.

The State is represented in the Federal Congress by two Senators and five Representatives. For local administration the State is divided into eight counties, which are sub-divided into towns within which are cities and boroughs. The State Capital is Hartford.

Area, Population, and Instruction.—Area 4,965 square miles, of which 145 square miles is water area.

Years.	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1840	301,856	8,122	309,978	64·0
1880	611,153	11,547	622,700	128·5
1900	893,194	15,226	908,420	187·5
1910	1,099,582	15,174	1,114,756	231·3

[1] Including Asiatics and Indians.

The population by sex and colour in 1910 was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	555,821	7,229	516	76	563,642
Female	543,076	7,945	17	76	551,114
Total	1,098,897	15,174	533	152	1,114,756

In 1910 the foreign-born population numbered 328,759 of whom 22,422 were English ; 6,750 Scottish ; 58,457 Irish ; 31,126 German ; 54,120 from Russia ; 18,208 Swedish ; 54,953 Italian.

The chief towns are New Haven (pop. in 1910), 133,605 ; Hartford (capital), 98,915 ; Bridgeport, 102,254 ; Waterbury, 73,141 ; New Britain, 43,916 inhabitants ; Meriden, 27,265 ; New London, 19,659 ; Norwich, 20,367 ; Norwal, 24,211 ; Stamford, 28,836 ; Danbury, 23,502 ; Ansonia, 15,152 ; Manchester, 13,641 ; Nangatuck, 12,722 ; Torrington, 16,840.

Of the religious bodies the most important in order of strength are the Roman Catholic, Congregationalist, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist.

Elementary instruction is free for all children between the ages of 4 and 16 years, and compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 16 years. In 1913 the 1,362 public elementary schools had 4,887 teachers with 190,163 enrolled pupils. There were also 72 public high schools with 700 teachers and 16,751 pupils. The four normal schools had 163 teachers and 799 pupils. Total expenditure on education (1913) 7,021,915 dollars. Instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts is provided at the Connecticut Agricultural College located at Storrs, whose work is supplemented by the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, and the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station located at New Haven. Yale University, New Haven, founded in 1701, had, in 1912, in all departments, 539 professors and teachers and 3,288 students. Wesleyan University, Middletown, founded in 1831, had, in 1912, 40 professors and teachers, and 410 students, including 30 women. Trinity College, Hartford, founded in 1823, had 26 professors and teachers, and 260 students.

Charity.—State institutions include the State Prison, State Reformatory for male offenders from 16 to 25 years of age, Colony for Epileptics, Fitch's Home for Soldiers and Soldiers' Hospital, two Hospitals for the Insane, a School for Boys, a School for Imbeciles, and an Industrial School for Girls mainly supported by the State for the education and maintenance of its wards, and 4 normal schools. Including private and ecclesiastical institutions, there are in the State 107 benevolent establishments (exclusive of almshouses) into which

in 1912, over 30,000 inmates were admitted. The selectmen of each town, as overseers of the poor, provide for the subsistence of all paupers belonging to the town whether they reside there or not, but the expense must be borne by the towns in which paupers have a settlement (gained in general by 4 years' residence without poor relief), except that in case of State Paupers (those not having a town settlement) the town is reimbursed by the State for such case. The cost of State Paupers for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1912 was 50,610·03 dollars. Paupers are supported (not by contract) in almshouses, though out-door relief may be given. A town may have its own almshouse, or several towns may have one in common. Almshouses are subject to inspection by the State board of charities. In 1912, the almshouses contained 4,955 paupers.

Finance, Defence.—The total receipts and expenditure for the year ending September 30, 1913, were :—

	Dollars
Cash balance, Oct. 1, 1912	2,186,243
Receipts, 1912–13	7,192,045
Total	9,378,288
Disbursements, 1912–13	9,062,857
Balance, Oct. 1, 1913	315,431

The total bonded debt of the State is 7,064,100 dollars ; the assessed value of property, 1,102,990,545 dollars.

The National Guard consists of infantry, cavalry, and light artillery, with a signal corps ; total (June 30, 1913), 184 officers and 2,457 enlisted men. The Naval Militia contains 21 officers and 197 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—In 1910, the State had 26,815 farms with a total area of 2,185,788 acres, of which 988,252 acres was improved land. Total value of all farm products in 1910 was 159,399,771 dollars. In 1913, besides other agricultural products, tobacco was produced to the amount of 28,520,000 pounds, the area under the crop having been 18,400 acres. On January 1, 1914, the State had 47,000 horses, 599 mules, 20,000 sheep, 57,000 pigs, 120,000 milch cows, and 72,000 other cattle.

The State has some mineral resources. Iron ore is found. In 1912 granite, trap-rock and limestone were produced to the value of 1,467,458 dollars ; mineral waters 153,383 dollars ; clay products (bricks, tiles, pottery), crystalline quartz and infusorial earth are worked in the State. The whole mineral output for 1912 was valued at 3,715,480 dollars.

According to the census of manufactures of 1910 there were in Connecticut 4,251 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital amounting to 517,547,000 dollars, employing 19,611 salaried officials and on the average 210,792 wage-earners. The cost of the raw material used annually was 257,259,000 dollars and the value of the output was 490,272,000 dollars.

In 1912 there were 1,000 miles of railroad track in Connecticut, besides 1,020 miles of electric street railway track.

Banking.—The total amount of deposits in 84 Savings Banks on October 1, 1913, was 307,526,397 dollars, showing an increase during 1913 of 9,192,439 dollars.

The capital surplus and undivided profits of the 5 State Banks, and 41 Trust Companies on August 1, 1913, amounted to 13,861,529 dollars. Fourteen building and loan associations had assets amounting to 3,291,852 dollars.

Books of Reference.

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Steiner (B. C.), History of Slavery in Connecticut. Baltimore, 1893.
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DELAWARE.

Government.—The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 17 members elected for four years and a House of Representatives of 35 members elected for two years. Senators must be 27 years of age, and Representatives 24; both must be citizens who have resided three years in the State, and one year in the electoral district immediately preceding the election.

With necessary exceptions all citizens, registered as voters, who have resided in the State one year, in the county three months, and in the district 30 days next preceding the election have the right to vote. But no person of 21 years of age has the right to vote unless he is able to read English and to write his name; United States soldiers and sailors merely stationed in the State are not considered resident.

Delaware is represented in Congress by two Senators and one Representative.

Governor :—Charles R. Miller, 1913-17. (4,000 dollars.)

Secretary of State :—Thomas W. Miller.

The State capital is Dover (population 3,720 in 1910). Delaware is divided into three counties.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area 2,370 square miles, of which 405 square miles is water.

Years	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1800	49,852	14,421	64,273	32·8
1880	120,166	26,442	146,608	74·8
1900	154,038	30,697	184,735	94·3
1910	171,141	31,181	202,322	103·0

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1910 the population by sex and colour was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	87,387	16,011	34	3	103,435
Female	83,715	15,170	—	2	98,887
Total	171,102	31,181	34	5	202,322

The foreign-born (1910) numbered 17,420, of whom 2,893 were Irish, 2,572 German, 1,555 English, and 2,893 Italian.

The largest city in the State is Wilmington, with a population of 87,411 in 1910. Other towns, Dover, 3,720; Milford, 2,603.

The most numerous denominations of the State are, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Baptist.

The State has free public schools, and compulsory school attendance, separate schools being provided for white and coloured children. In 1913, the 656 public elementary schools had 632 teachers and 24,766 enrolled pupils. The 31 public high schools had 65 teachers and 1,451 pupils. Total expenditure on education (1913), 305,693 dollars. The State has two normal schools, agricultural and mechanical colleges and at Newark, Delaware College, founded in 1834, having in 1913, 25 professors and 168 students. A college for coloured students at Dover has 6 professors and 136 students.

Charity.—The State has an hospital and an industrial school for girls. It grants assistance to indigent soldiers and sailors, and contributes to institutions for the support and training of the deaf, dumb, and blind outside the State.

In each county the sole charge of the poor and of almshouses is in the hands of trustees of the poor. They appoint the overseer of their almshouse, who must provide employment for the inmates. County liability for support of paupers is determined by settlement, which is obtained in various ways (by the applicant having held public office for a year, having paid poor taxes for any two years, having paid a rent of at least 50 dollars for a year, &c.). Parents and grand-parents are liable for support of pauper children, and *vice versâ*. There is a penalty for bringing paupers into a county. On January 1, 1910, the almshouses had 366 pauper inmates, being 180·9 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—For the year 1913 the aggregate receipts and disbursements of the State General Fund were :—

	1913 Dollars.
Balance in January, 1913	92,347
Receipts in 1913	676,953
Total	769,300
Disbursements in 1913	707,158
Balance January, 1914	62,142

On January 14, 1914, the outstanding debt amounted to 826,785 dollars.

The assessed valuation of property in the State (1903) was 76,000,000 dollars. The value of all property in the State in 1904 was estimated at :—

	Dollars
Real property	134,431,240
Personal	95,829,736
Total	230,260,976

On June 30, 1913, the militia or National Guard, with its headquarter at Wilmington, consisted of one regiment of infantry of 41 officers and 441 men.

Production and Industry.—Delaware is mainly an agricultural state

85 per cent. of the land being in farms, which in 1910 numbered 10,836, and had a total area of 1,038,866 acres, 713,538 acres being improved land. The total value of all farm property was 63,179,201 dollars. The chief crops are maize and wheat, but fruit and tomato-growing are important. About 16,000 acres are devoted to tomatoes. Delaware stands second in the States of the Union in the quantity of tomatoes packed. On January 1, 1914, the State had 35,000 horses, 6,000 mules, 8,000 sheep, 58,000 pigs, 39,000 milch cows, and 19,000 other cattle.

The State has oyster and other fisheries which are receiving increasing attention.

The mineral resources of Delaware are not extensive ; the total mineral output in 1912 was valued at 425,360 dollars.

The capital invested in manufacturing industries in the State in 1910 amounted to 60,906,000 dollars ; the persons employed (owners, firm members, clerks, &c., and wage-earners) numbered 23,984 ; the cost of materials used was 30,938,000 dollars, and the output was valued at 52,840,000 dollars. Statistics of the chief industries are as follows :—

—	Capital	Wage-earners	Materials used	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Leather	8,249,000	3,045	8,147,000	12,079,000
Foundry and machine work	7,401,000	2,210	2,402,000	4,781,000
Paper and pulp	3,314,000	546	1,587,000	2,292,000
Shipbuilding	2,888,000	1,239	981,000	1,990,000
Iron and steel work	2,107,000	710	1,059,000	1,715,000
Flour and grist	672,000	139	1,500,000	1,752,000

The leather output comprised 11,005,292 goatskins valued at 10,232,463 dollars. Other industries are brewing and distilling, fruit-canning, and the manufacture of hosiery and knitted goods.

In 1911 the length of railway in the State was 334 miles, besides 55 miles of electric street railway track.

There is an active coastwise trade, particularly with New York, which is connected with Wilmington by a line of steamers. Chesapeake Bay and Delaware Bay are connected by a canal. There is some foreign commerce direct through Wilmington.

In December, 1913, there were 25 national banks in the State.

Books of Reference.

Constitution of Delaware adopted in Convention June 4, 1897. Republished, Dover, 1913.

Reports of the various Executive Departments.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District of Columbia is the seat of Government of the United States, and consists of an area of about 70 square miles which was ceded by the State of Maryland to the United States as a site for the National Capital. It was established under the authority and direction of Acts of Congress approved July 16, 1790, and March 3, 1791, which were passed to give effect to a clause in the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, giving Congress the power :—

'To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings.'

The authority of the United States over it became vested on the first Monday of December, 1800.

The local affairs of the District have been managed by a number of distinct forms of government. From its inception until June, 1802, they were administered by Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States ; from that date until July 1, 1871, the local government consisted of a Mayor, and Boards of Aldermen and Common Council, similar to those in other cities. A territorial form of government was established in the District on June 30, 1871, with a Governor and Legislative Assembly and a Board of Public Works as its main features, and continued until June 20, 1874, when it was succeeded by a temporary board of three Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, which in turn was supplanted on July 1, 1878, by the present form of local government, which is a municipal corporation.

This government is administered by a board of three Commissioners, having in general equal powers and duties. Two of these Commissioners, who must have been actual residents of the District for three years next before their appointment, and have during that period claimed residence nowhere else, are appointed from civil life by the President of the United States, and confirmed by the Senate of the United States, for a term of three years each, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The other Commissioner is detailed from time to time by the President of the United States from the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, and is not required to perform any other duty. This Commissioner is selected from among the captains or officers of higher grade having served at least fifteen years in the Corps of Engineers of the Army of the United States. Three officers of the same corps, junior to said Commissioner, may be detailed to assist him, by the President of the United States, and act in his stead, in the order of seniority, during his absence. The Commissioners are in a general way vested with jurisdiction covering all the ordinary features of municipal government. Congress has, by sundry statutes, empowered them to make and enforce reasonable and usual police regulations for the protection of lives, health, quiet, &c., of all persons, and the protection of all property within the District, and other regulation of a municipal nature. They have also been constituted a "Public Utilities Commission."

Secretary to the Board of Commissioners.—William Tindall.

The area of the District of Columbia originally was about ten miles square, but by the retrocession to the State of Virginia, in the year 1846, of the portion derived from that State, was reduced to 69·245 square miles, 60·01 of which are land.

The population in 1800 numbered 14,093; in 1820, 33,039 ; in 1840, 43,712 ; in 1860, 75,080 ; in 1880, 177,624 ; in 1900, 278,718 ; in 1910, 331,069 ; in 1912, 350,843, in 1913, 353,297, of whom 98,144 were of the negro race or of negro descent, generically denominated 'colored.'

A portion of the District of Columbia embracing 6,654 acres is known as the City of Washington. But that name is, and has been since June 30, 1871, a geographical distinction only, as the territory it includes is not a munici-

pality separate from the rest of the District, but is subject to the same government in every respect.

The most numerous religious bodies are: Roman Catholic, Baptist, Methodist, Protestant Episcopal, and Presbyterian.

The public schools of the District in 1913 had 1,172 white teachers and 39,515 white pupils, and 559 negro teachers and 18,638 negro pupils. There were 7 public high schools with 281 teachers and 6,000 pupils; and 32 private schools with 2,000 pupils. For the instruction of teachers there were 2 public normal schools. Total expenditure on education (1913), 2,689,511 dollars.

Superior education is given in Georgetown College, an institution under the management of the Jesuit Order, founded in 1795; it has 158 professors and 1,375 pupils: the George Washington University, non-sectarian, founded in 1821, has 186 professors and 1,270 students; the Howard University, principally engaged in the higher education of negroes, was founded in 1867, and has 116 professors and 1,409 pupils: The Catholic University, a post-graduate institution, was founded in 1884, and has 55 professors and about 683 pupils.

On August 8, 1912, the almshouse of the District contained 283 pauper inmates.

The revenues of the District are derived from the general property tax, taxes on corporations and companies, and licences for various businesses.

In 1913 the revenue of the District of Columbia amounted to 14,700,637 dollars, and the disbursements to 14,674,582 dollars. The net debt at the end of the year amounted to 9,001,683 dollars. In 1913 the assessed valuation of the real property within the municipality amounted to 339,198,990 dollars; and of personal property to 42,660,140 dollars; total 381,859,130 dollars.

The value of all property within the District in 1913 was estimated at: real property, 950,000,000 dollars; personal, 300,000,000 dollars; total, 1,250,000,000 dollars.

The District of Columbia has a militia force organised under an Act of Congress of March 1, 1889. It consists of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, with a total strength (June 30, 1913) of 139 officers and 1,507 enlisted men, and a naval force of 23 officers and 400 men. The unorganised militia, or those liable for military service, numbers about 72,151.

The District has considerable industries, the products of which are mainly for local consumption. The United States census of manufactures in 1909 showed that (excluding government works) the capital invested in such industries amounted to 30,553,000 dollars; the salaried officials, superintendents, managers and clerks numbered 1,576; and the average number of wage earners employed during the year was 7,707; the raw material used cost 10,246,000 dollars, and the output was valued at 25,289,000 dollars.

On January 13, 1914, there were in the District 35 national banks, trust companies and savings banks. Their aggregate resources and liabilities balanced at 123,640,598 dollars. Their paid-in capital stock stood at 18,144,071 dollars; surplus funds at 10,000,409 dollars; individual deposits at 70,627,328 dollars; United States deposits at 3,616,893 dollars; national bank notes outstanding, 6,075,610 dollars; and loans and discounts at 62,302,830 dollars.

Within the District are 164 miles of electric street railway track.

Books of Reference.

Reports of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Washington.

FLORIDA.

Government.—The present constitution dates from 1886. The State Legislature consists of a Senate of 32 members, and House of Representatives with 68 members. Sessions are held biennially, and are limited to 60 days. Senators are elected for four years, Representatives for two, the Senate being renewed by one-half every two years.

Governor:—Park Trammell, 1913–17 (6,000 dollars).

Secretary of State:—H. C. Crawford.

The State Capital is Tallahassee (population 5,018 in 1910). The State is divided into 48 counties.

Area, Population, Religion, Instruction.—Area 58,666 square miles, of which 3,805 square miles is water.

Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1860			140,424	2·6
1880	77,747	62,677	269,493	5·0
1900	142,803	126,690	528,542	9·7
1910	297,812	230,730	752,619	13·7
	443,950	308,669		

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was as follows :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indians	Total
Male	232,545	161,362	210	49	394,166
Female	211,089	147,307	32	25	358,453
Total	443,634	308,669	242	74	752,619

Of the total, the foreign-born (1910) numbered 33,842, of whom 1,896 were from the West Indies, 2,917 from England, 2,442 from Germany, 4,538 from Italy, 1,698 from Canada, and 4,183 from Spain. The largest cities in the State are *Jacksonville*, with a population of 57,699 in 1910; Tampa, 37,782; Pensacola, 22,982; Key West, 19,945.

Of the church members of the State 41·6 per cent. are Baptist and 37·3 per cent. Methodist. Others are chiefly Roman Catholics, Protestant Episcopalians, and Presbyterians.

Attendance at school is not compulsory. There are no provisions as to religious instruction in public schools. Separate schools are provided for white and coloured children.

In 1912 the public elementary schools had 4,618 teachers and 157,161 enrolled pupils (93,756 white). In 88 public high schools there were 229 teachers and 3,578 pupils in 1912. One public normal school had 2 teachers and 25 students in 1912. Total expenditure on education 1912, 2,327,395 dollars. The State provides higher education in a University of the State of Florida at Gainsville with (1911–12) 17 professors and 302 students, and a State College for Women, with 316 students; there is a college at Winter Park with 18 professors and 180 students. There is also a Baptist University with 49 professors and 581 students.

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Charity.—The State contains 33 benevolent institutions, hospitals, homes, schools for the deaf and blind, &c. (exclusive of almshouses). There is no general statute governing poor-relief in Florida, but the State constitution says that the counties shall provide in manner prescribed by law for those inhabitants who from age, infirmity or misfortune have claims on public sympathy and aid. The county commissioners have the duty of providing for the poor and indigent of the State. City and town councils may look after their own poor. On January 1, 1910, the almshouses contained 207 pauper inmates, being 27·5 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—For the year 1913 the receipts and disbursements amounted to the following sums :—

	Dollars
Balance Jan. 1, 1913	1,011,535
Receipts in 1913	3,681,298
Total	4,692,833
Disbursements in 1913	3,224,999
Balance Jan. 1, 1914	1,467,834

These sums are exclusive of funds of which the State treasurer is *ex-officio* treasurer.

In 1913 the public debt of the State consisted of refunding bonds to the amount of 601,567 dollars at three per cent. interest, all of which were held by State educational funds. In 1908, the assessed valuation of property amounted to : Realty, 99,372,097 dollars ; personalty, 31,299,129 dollars ; railways and telegraphs, 28,719,004 dollars ; total, 159,390,230 dollars.

The militia, called the Florida State troops, with its head-quarters at Tallahassee, consists of infantry and artillery, with a total strength (June 30, 1913) of 93 officers and 1,127 men. The Federal authorities have naval stations at Key West and Pensacola.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is pursued generally in all parts of the State. In 1910 there were 50,016 farms, with a total acreage of 5,253,538, of which 1,805,408 acres were improved. Total value of all farm property in 1910, 143,183,183 dollars. The chief products are pineapples and oranges, the former fruit being grown almost nowhere else in the United States. Other crops are tobacco, 4,000,000 pounds in 1913 ; rice, 10,000 bushels in 1913 ; besides maize, oats, peas, and peanuts. In 1913 the cotton area was 218,000 acres, and the yield 68,000 bales. On January 1, 1914, the State had 55,000 horses, 27,000 mules, 118,000 sheep, 904,000 pigs, 125,000 milch cows, and 735,000 other cattle. Forests of valuable timber cover three-fourths of the State, and large quantities of pitch-pine are exported as well as oak timber for ship-building. Tar, turpentine, and rosin are prepared in increasing quantities.

The chief mineral product is phosphate rock, 2,406,899 long tons (9,461,297 dollars) in 1912. Fullers' earth, lime, and mineral waters are also produced. The whole mineral output in 1912 was valued at 10,273,594 dollars.

Florida, with its long coast line, has extensive fisheries, which, though not fully developed, are more important than those of any other Gulf State. The chief fishery products are shad, red snappers, mullet, turtles, and sponges, of which Florida has almost a monopoly. Pensacola is said to be the most important fresh fish market on the Gulf. From this port tar, resin, and turpentine are exported to the value of over 500,000*l.* sterling annually, and also cotton (1,806,000*l.*), tobacco, and phosphate produced in other States.

The manufacturing industries of Florida increased the value of their output from 50,298,290 dollars in 1905 to 72,890,000 dollars in 1910. The following statistics refer to the year 1910 :—

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Material used	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Tobacco	11,164,000	12,280	8,685,000	21,575,000
Lumber and Timber	27,670,000	19,227	6,239,000	20,862,000
Turpentine and Rosin	5,511,000	18,143	1,969,000	11,938,000
Fertilizers	3,758,000	589	2,875,000	3,878,000
Cars	1,251,000	1,753	601,000	1,743,000

The tobacco industries are prosperous, and Key West and Tampa compete with Cuba in the manufacture of fine cigars. In 1910 the output of spirit of turpentine was 13,809,785 gallons, and of rosin 1,555,749 barrels. Phosphate rock is an important mineral product of the State, but little of it is used in the manufacture of fertilizers, which consist largely of cotton-seed meal.

The State has facilities for transportation both by land and water. A large trade is carried on through Pensacola, where the domestic exports were largely cottons ; other merchandise being forest products, phosphate, tobacco, wheat, flour, &c. The harbour channel is now 30 feet deep at low tide. At Jacksonville harbour improvements are being carried out. In 1911 there were 4,555 miles of steam railway, and 128 miles of electric railway. The Atlantic Coast railway and the Louisville and Nashville railway run through the State. The Florida East Coast Railway extension to Key West was opened January 22nd, 1912. The U. S. Government is deepening the channel at Key West and making other improvements.

In December, 1913, there were 53 national banks in the State.

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The Reports of the various Executive Departments.
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GEORGIA.

Government.—The colony of Georgia (so named from George II.) was founded in 1733. Georgia entered the Union as one of the original States.

The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 44 members and a House of Representatives of 184 members. Both Senators and Representatives are elected for two years. Legislative Sessions are annual and limited to 50 days. There is manhood suffrage, but residence and United States citizenship are required. The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 11 Representatives.

Governor.—John M. Slaton, 1913-1915 (5,000 dollars).
Secretary.—Philip Cook.
Georgia is divided into 146 counties. The State Capital is Atlanta.

Area and Population.—Area 59,265 square miles, of which 540 square miles are water.

Years	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1800	102,261	60,425	162,686	2·8
1880	817,047	725,133	1,542,180	26·1
1900	1,181,518	1,034,813	2,216,331	37·6
1910	1,432,234	1,176,987	2,609,121	44·4

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	724,488	580,263	218	50	1,305,019
Female	707,314	596,724	19	45	1,304,102
Total	1,431,802	1,176,987	237	95	2,609,121

Of the total population (1910) 15,072 were foreign-born, of whom 3,029 were from Germany, 1,655 from Ireland, 1,650 from England, and 3,224 from Russia. The largest cities in the State are Atlanta (capital) with population 154,839 ; Savannah (1910), 65,064 ; Augusta, 41,040 ; Macon, 40,665 ; and Columbus, 20,554.

Religion, Instruction, Charity.—Baptists and Methodists predominate, Baptists having more than half of the religious membership of the State.

No law making education compulsory has been passed. At the head of the State school system is a State School Commissioner elected by the people for two years. There is a county school Supervisor in each county. In 1913 the 7,927 public elementary schools had 547,716 enrolled pupils and 11,105 teachers, while the 1,140 public high schools had 23,514 pupils and 2,000 teachers. Three public normal schools had 113 teachers and 1,594 pupils in 1913. Total expenditure for education (1913), 6,158,526 dollars.

For higher education the more important institutions in the State are as follows :—

Begun	Institutions	Professors (1911)	Students (1911)
1801	University of Georgia, Athens (State)	65	654
1867	Atlanta Baptist College	15	325
1836	Emory Coll. Oxford (M. E. So.)	17	259
1870	Clark Univ. S. Atlanta (M. E. So.)	22	409
1888	Georgia School of Technology (State)	24	400
1872	North Georgia Agr. College (State)	14	210

The State contains 59 benevolent institutions (hospitals, homes, schools for the deaf and blind, &c.), of which 10 are public, 34 private, and 15 ecclesiastical. County authorities (ordinaries) have supervision of paupers and may establish poorhouses, &c., levy a tax to meet their cost, make the necessary regulations, and appoint a commissioner of the poor. Persons bringing paupers into the State or from one part of it into another are liable for their support. Any county may give relief to ex-confederate soldiers without compelling them to be poorhouse inmates. On January 1, 1910, the almshouses of the State contained 813 pauper inmates, being 31·2 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—The amounts received and disbursed in the year 1912 are stated as follows :—

	1912 Dollars
Balance, January 1, 1912	727,076
Receipts in 1912	6,014,109
Total, 1912	6,741,185
Disbursements, 1912	5,627,668
Balances, January 1, 1913	1,113,517

In January, 1913, the bonded debt of the State amounted to 6,734,202 dollars, including an unfunded debt of 90,202 dollars on which interest at seven per cent. per annum was paid to the University trustees. The assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1909 amounted to 725,018,197 dollars.

The State militia, called the Georgia State Troops or the Georgia Volunteers, have their headquarters at Atlanta. They consist of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, with a total strength on June 30, 1913, of 223 officers and 2,675 men. Georgia has also a Naval militia with 3 officers and 44 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—In 1910 there were 291,027 farms in the State, having an area of 26,953,413 acres, of which 12,298,017 acres were improved land. Total value of all farm property in 1910 was 580,546,381 dollars ; 37 per cent. of the farms are operated by negroes, and 86 per cent. of negro farms are rented. The negro farmers raise little but cotton, in the production of which Georgia ranks second among the States, while it is the largest producer of sea-island cotton. For 1913 the cotton yield was 2,275,000 bales. In the northern part of the State the cultivation of cereals is of importance, corn being grown on five times the area of other cereals. The yield of corn (maize) in the State in 1913 was 63,023,000 bushels. Oats and wheat are also grown, while rice is an important product of coast counties (16,000 bushels in 1913). The growth of sugar cane is increasing. The tobacco crop in 1912 amounted to 1,162,000 pounds. Forests of pine, &c., cover 42,000 sq. miles. On January 1, 1914, the farm animals were 128,000 horses, 319,000 mules, 402,000 milk cows, 660,000 other cattle, 166,000 sheep, 1,945,000 swine.

The fisheries of the State are of some importance, especially the oyster and shad fisheries.

The State has considerable mineral resources, gold, silver, coal, iron, and manganese ores, iron pyrites, bauxite, graphite, lime, ochre, infusorial earth, natural cement, talc and soapstone, marble and other quarries, and mineral springs being worked. In 1912, the output of gold (from quartz and placer workings) amounted to 695 fine oz. (14,360 dollars), and of silver to

77 oz. (47 dollars). In 1911 coal was extracted to the amount of 227,503 short tons (338,426 dollars); stone to the value of 1,983,016 for granite, marble, and limestone. The marble of Georgia has a high reputation all over the States. The clay-working industries (bricks, tiles, pottery) in 1912 gave an output valued at 2,806,541 dollars. In 1912, 135,337 short tons of iron ore were extracted. The total mineral output in 1912, including iron ore but not pig iron, was valued at 6,306,140 dollars.

In 1910 Georgia had 4,792 manufacturing establishments with a total capital of 202,778,000 dollars, employing 118,036 persons (salaried and wage-earning), using material costing 116,970,000 dollars, and giving an output worth 202,863,000 dollars.

The chief manufacturing industries were as stated below (1910 Census):—

Nature of industries.	Capital	Wage earners	Cost of materials	Value of products
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	64,650,706	27,803	32,048,739	48,036,817
Lumber and timber products	23,337,198	22,257	8,504,603	24,632,093
Oil, cotton-seed, and cake	12,720,146	2,888	19,439,952	23,640,779
Fertilisers	24,232,757	2,770	10,944,151	16,800,301
Flour and grist	2,749,465	386	6,728,537	7,990,912
Turpentine and rosin	2,989,971	12,787	1,259,643	6,938,957
Steam-railroad repair shops	4,270,699	6,269	2,964,191	6,535,035
Printing and publishing	4,732,337	2,395	1,587,775	6,400,241
Foundry and machine-shop products	7,992,824	2,892	2,661,659	5,808,152

In 1909 there were 153 cotton mills, 36,355 looms and 1,791,334 spindles.

The means of transportation by sea and land are ample. The principal port is Savannah, which has 8 miles of river frontage, and which, by harbour improvements, is to be made accessible to vessels of large tonnage. The river is being deepened, and now has a mean low water depth of 26 feet, and a depth of 32 at high tide on the bar. From this port in 1912 the imports amounted to 829,180*l.* and the exports to 17,802,163*l.*, chiefly cotton, cotton seed, and meal and cake of cotton seed, besides turpentine and lumber. From Brunswick the exports were valued at 2,828,657 dollars, the most important articles of export being timber, lumber, railway sleepers, &c., amounting to 28,325 dollars.

The railways in the State have a length (1911) of 7,173 miles, besides 410 miles of electric railway.

On October 21, 1913, Georgia had 117 State banks with aggregate capital of 17,536,780 dollars; 87 national banks with paid up capital of 8,958,500 dollars, and a few private banks.

British Consul at Savannah.—J. A. Donnelly.

There is a British Vice-Consul at Brunswick, Ga.

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IDAHO.

Government.—The Legislature consists of a Senate of 31 members, and a House of Representatives of 60 members, all the legislators being elected for two years. Sessions are held biennially. The electorate of the State consists of citizens, both male and female, over the age of 21 years, who have resided in the State over six months. The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and two Representatives.

Governor.—John M. Haines, 1913–15 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—W. L. Gifford.

The State is divided into 31 counties. The capital is Boisé (population 17,358 in 1910).

Area, Population, Religion, Instruction.—Area 83,888 square miles, of which 534 square miles is water. In the last 4 census years the total population was:—1880, 32,610 (0·4); 1890, 84,385 (1·1); 1900, 161,772 (1·9); 1910, 325,594 (3·9).

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was:—

	White.	Negro.	Asiatic.	Indian.	Total.
Male	181,237	398	2,144	1,767	185,546
Female	137,984	253	90	1,721	140,048
Total	319,221	651	2,234	3,488	325,594

Of the total population 40,427 were foreign-born, 4,983 being English, 5,049 German, 5,361 Canadian, 4,985 Swedish, 2,566 Norwegian, and 1,782 Irish.

The population is partly Mormon, other religious denominations, in the order of their numbers, being Catholics, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Disciples or Christians.

For supervision of the public schools there is a State Board of Education. In 1912 the public elementary schools had 2,710 teachers, 84,902 enrolled pupils, while the 117 public high schools had 4,788 pupils and 296 teachers. The two public normal schools had 46 teachers and 393 pupils in 1912. Total expenditure on education (1913) 3,225,496 dollars. Superior instruction is given in the State Academy of Idaho and the State University of Idaho, founded in 1892, which had 64 professors and 550 students in 1911. The State has an industrial training school, and a school for the deaf and blind. There are also 5 sectarian colleges or schools to which, however, pupils are admitted without respect to their religious belief.

Charity.—Idaho has a State home for aged soldiers, two asylums for the insane, and a penitentiary. Within the State are six hospitals (for benevolent purposes, not for profit). The board of county commissioners may contract for the maintenance of the indigent sick and poor. There is no requirement as to residence on the part of applicants for relief, aid being extended even to residents of other States, nor is there any provision for the support of the poor by relatives. Applications for relief must be written, sworn to, and addressed to the clerk of the court or other proper officials. On

January 1, 1910, the almshouses had 97 pauper inmates, being 29·8 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—For the 2 years ending September 30, 1912, the receipts and disbursements were as follows:—

	Dollars
Cash in hand, October 1, 1910	967,716
Receipts, 1910-1912	6,858,682
Total	7,826,398
Disbursements, 1910-12	6,545,745
Balance, September 30, 1912	1,280,653

On Sept. 30, 1912, the State bonded debt amounted to 2,364,250 dollars, sinking fund 400,000 dollars, and the assessed value of real and personal property to 120,000,000 dollars.

The Militia or National Guard of Idaho consists of a regiment of infantry containing 50 officers and 790 men on June 30, 1913.

Production and Industry.—A great part of the State is naturally arid, but extensive irrigation works have been carried out irrigating 3,266,386 acres, and there are now being constructed works to cost 18,811,000 dollars for the irrigation of 480,000 acres in the State. In 1910 the number of farms was 30,807, with a total area of 5,283,604 acres, of which 2,778,740 acres were improved land. Total value of all farm property in 1910, 305,317,185 dollars. The most important crop is wheat, to which, in 1913, 510,000 acres were devoted, the yield amounting to 14,094,000 bushels. Other crops in 1913 were oats, 15,112,000 bushels; barley, 7,560,000 bushels; besides potatoes and hay. Fruit and vegetables are also grown. There is an active live-stock industry, the number of horses on January 1, 1914, being 234,000; mules, 4,000; sheep, 2,981,000; milch cows, 112,000; other cattle, 354,000. The wool clip (1912) was 15,540,000 pounds, valued at 3,188,808 dollars. The State contains about 19,643,355 acres of national forest.

The State has rich deposits of gold, silver, and other metals. About 7,000 miners are employed. In 1911 the output of gold amounted to 66,816 fine ounces of the value of 1,381,214 dollars; of silver, to 8,294,745 fine ounces of the value of 5,101,268 dollars; copper, 7,492,152 pounds (1,236,205 dollars); lead, 142,093 short tons (12,788,355 dollars); zinc, 6,953 short tons (959,479 dollars). Coal is mined, but not to a great extent; in 1912 the output was only 2,319 short tons (6,603 dollars). Iron, nickel, cobalt, mica, phosphate rock, antimony, tungsten, granite, sandstone, limestone and lime, pumice, and salt are worked more or less. Total value of mineral output in 1912, 21,816,390 dollars.

Besides the agricultural and mining industries the State has manufactures of considerable importance. In 1910 there were together 725 industrial establishments, employing a total of 9,909 persons, including 8,220 wage-earners, with a total capital of 32,477,000 dollars, cost of material being 9,920,000 dollars and value of output 22,400,000 dollars. The chief of these industries are the working of lumber and timber, (capital, 17,872,000 dollars; wage-earners, 5,212; cost of material, 3,345,000 dollars and value of product, 10,689,000 dollars), and flour and grist milling (capital, 2,038,000 dollars; wage-earners, 125; cost of material, 2,025,000 dollars and value of product, 2,480,000 dollars). Within the State there are 260 lumber mills; one at Potlatch is said to be the largest in the world and can cut 750,000 feet daily. Idaho has also 46 flour mills.

The State contains (1911) 2,457 miles of railway, besides 88 miles of electric railway track. The principal railways crossing the State are the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, and the Oregon Short Line.

In December, 1913, there were 55 national banks in the State.

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ILLINOIS.

Government.—The Legislature consists of a Senate of 51 members elected for four year (about half of whom retire every two years), and a House of Representatives of 153 members elected for two years. Sessions are biennial. Qualified electors are all male citizens 21 years of age, resident in the State one year, in the county 90 days, and in the district 30 days next before the election. A bill to give votes to women was adopted by the Legislature in June, 1913, and will be definitely decided by a referendum vote in November, 1914.

The State is divided into Senatorial districts, in each of which one Senator and three Representatives are chosen. For the election of Representatives each elector has three votes, of which he may cast one for each of three candidates, or one and a half for each of two, or all three for one candidate.

Governor.—Edward F. Dunne, 1913–17 (12,000 dollars.)
Secretary of State.—Harry Woods.

Illinois is divided into 102 counties, the most important being Cook County, within which is the city of Chicago. The State capital is Springfield.

Area, Population.—Area of 56,665 square miles, of which 622 square miles is water.

Years	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1820	53,837	1,374	55,211	0·1
1900	4,736,472	85,078	4,821,550	86·1
1910	5,529,550	109,041	5,638,591	100·6

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	2,852,386	56,609	2,259	120	2,911,674
Female	2,674,576	52,140	133	68	2,726,917
Total	5,526,962	109,049	2,392	188	5,638,591

Of the total population in 1910, 1,202,560 were foreign-born, of whom 319,182 were from Germany, 93,451 from Ireland, 115,422 from Sweden, 60,333 from England, 45,233 from Canada, 163,020 from Austria, 39,857 from Hungary, 32,913 from Norway, 149,016 from Russia, 72,160 from Italy, 14,402 from Holland, 20,752 from Scotland.

The largest city in the State, and after New York, the largest in the United States, is Chicago. In 1910 it had a population of 2,185,283. Other cities of importance being Peoria (1910), 66,950; East St. Louis, 58,547; Quincy, 36,587; Springfield (State Capital), 51,678; Rockford, 45,401; Joliet, 34,670; Aurora, 29,807; Bloomington, 25,768; Elgin, 25,976; Decatur, 31,140; Evanston, 24,978; Danville, 27,871; Galesburg, 22,089; Moline, 24,199; Belleville, 21,122; Alton, 17,528; Jacksonville, 15,326; Kankakee, 13,986; Streator, 14,253; Freeport, 17,567; Cairo, 14,548; Waukegan, 16,069; Mattoon, 11,456; Ottawa, 9,535 Champaign, 12,421; Lincoln, 10,892; Lasalle, 11,537; Kewanee, 9,307.

Religion, Education.—The churches are, in order of strength, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Lutheran, Baptist, Presbyterian.

In Illinois education is free and compulsory for children between seven and 14 years of age. In 1913 the public elementary schools had 26,970 teachers, and 931,273 enrolled pupils; 671 high schools with 3,595 teachers and 78,942 pupils (1913). Five public normal schools had 193 teachers and 9,856 students in 1913, while six private normal schools had 65 teachers and 892 students. There are 218 parochial schools, with 102,700 pupils, in Chicago. Total expenditure on education (1913), 47,039,548 dollars. There are 29 colleges and universities in the State, the principal being mentioned below, with teachers and students for 1911 :—

Begun in	Colleges, &c.	Control	Professors, &c.	Students
1867	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana	(State)	543	4,843
1892	Univ. of Chicago	(Non-sect.)	387	6,042
1855	North-Western Univ., Evanston	(M.E.)	410	4,388
1850	Ill. Wesleyan Univ., Bloomington	(M.E.)	28	349
1868	St. Viateur's Coll., Bourbonnais	(R.C.)	48	388
1869	Loyola Univ., Chicago	(R.C.)	127	1,186
1903	James Millikin Univ., Decatur	(C. Presb.)	12	171
1837	Knox College, Galesburg	(Non-sect.)	32	559
1892	Greenville Coll.	(F.M.)	20	293
1858	Lake Forest Coll.	(Presb.)	48	417
1828	McKendree Coll., Lebanon	(M.E.)	22	237
1861	North-western Coll., Napierville	(Ev. Assn.)	24	392
1860	Augustana Coll., Rock Island	(Luth.)	39	386
1860	St. Francis Solanus Coll., Quincy	(R.C.)	20	243

Charity.—The relief of the poor generally falls to the counties, but sometimes to cities. Overseers of the poor provide relief either out-door or in poor-houses.

Within the State there are 257 benevolent institutions, hospitals, orphanages, homes, and schools for the deaf and blind. Of these institutions 20 are public, 117 private, and 120 ecclesiastical. Overseers of the poor in counties not under township organization and in towns with over 4,000 inhabitants are designated by the county board; in counties with township organization the overseers of the towns are overseers of the poor. Where there is no poorhouse the overseers may contract for the support of the poor. Provision is made for the establishment and maintenance of poorhouses. Paupers must (in whole or part) be supported by relatives according to their ability. For bringing a pauper into a county where he has no legal residence a fine of 100 dollars may be imposed. On January 1, 1910, the almshouses had 5,450 pauper inmates, being 96·7 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—For the year ending September 30, 1913, the receipts and disbursements were :—

	Dollars
Balance on hand, Oct. 1, 1912	5,499,210
Receipts, 1912–13	14,040,736
Total	19,539,946
Disbursements, 1912–13	14,424,363
Balance, Oct. 1, 1913	5,115,583

The State has no debt. Outstanding bonds which have ceased to draw interest amount to 17,500 dollars. For 1912 the assessed value of property was 1,648,500,546 dollars.

The State Militia, or National Guard, consisting of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, had a total strength of 506 officers and 5,408 enlisted men on June 30, 1913. The naval militia had 51 officers and 587 enlisted men.

Production, Industry.—Illinois is largely agricultural. In 1910 there were 251,872 farms, with an area of 32,522,937 acres, of which 28,048,323 acres were improved land. Total value of all farm property in 1910, 3,905,321,075 dollars. The chief cereal crops are maize, 282,150,000 bushels in 1913; wheat, 41,888,000 bushels; oats, 104,125,000 bushels; barley, rye, and buckwheat being also grown. The potato crop in 1913 amounted to 5,750,000 bushels; and hay to 2,450,000 tons. Tobacco, grown on 800 acres, yielded 560,000 pounds, valued at 64,000 dollars in 1913. The State has an active live-stock industry. On January 1, 1914, there were 1,497,000 horses (farm animals), 148,000 mules, 1,017,000 milk cows, 1,216,000 other cattle, 984,000 sheep, and 4,358,000 swine in the State. The wool clip in 1912 yielded 4,556,250 pounds of wool, valued at 1,231,555 dollars. In 1910 Illinois had 18,026 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 1,548,171,000 dollars, employing 561,044 persons (salaried and wage-earning), using material costing 1,160,927 dollars, and giving an output worth 1,919,277,000 dollars.

The chief industries with the capital number of wage-earners, cost of materials, and value of output, were :—

Products	Capital	Wage earners	Cost of materials used	Value of output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Slaughtering and meat packing	131,026,000	26,705	343,976,000	389,595,000
Iron and steel	52,390,000	2,493	30,908,000	87,352,761
Foundry and machine shop	143,277,000	56,266	63,810,000	138,579,000
Clothing	44,330,000	42,303	54,442,000	106,108,000
Liquors	63,641,000	5,148	16,242,000	83,649,000
Flour and grist	18,454,000	2,464	45,590,000	51,111,000
Agricultural implements	110,605,000	19,240	24,824,000	57,268,000
Steam railway cars	37,935,000	10,945	15,336,000	27,001,000
Printing and publishing	60,084,000	28,644	24,680,000	87,247,000
Bakery	24,224,000	8,611	21,606,000	36,118,000
Furniture	22,383,000	13,575	12,501,000	27,900,000
Lumber, &c.	29,778,000	16,567	27,264,000	44,952,000
Electrical machinery	24,202,000	9,641	13,628,000	26,826,000

The chief mineral product of Illinois is coal, the productive coal

fields having an area of about 42,900 square miles. In 1912, 79,411 persons were employed in the mines; the output was 61,846,204 short tons, valued at 76,658,974 dollars. There are petroleum wells, and in 1912 the yield was 28,601,308 barrels, valued at 24,332,605 dollars. The natural gas sold was of the value of 616,467 dollars. Zinc is worked, and in 1912 the output was 4,065 short tons (560,970 dollars). Fluor-spar to the amount of 68,817 short tons was produced, valued at 481,635 dollars (1911). The output of sandstone and limestone was of the value of 3,841,504 dollars; of Portland cement 4,602,617 barrels (3,444,085 dollars); of natural rock cement 188,859 barrels (68,772 dollars); of clay products (bricks, tiles, pottery), 15,210,990 dollars. The total mineral output in 1912, excluding 2,806,378 long tons of pig iron valued at 42,828,816 dollars, was estimated at the value of 123,068,867 dollars.

On the Great Lakes there is a large fleet of steamers engaged in carrying iron ore, cereals, and other products between the lake ports. In 1912 the receipts by lake transport at Chicago included 516,686,300 lbs. of fresh beef, and the shipments 822,915,700 lbs. The receipts of living animals by all routes at Chicago in 1912 were: cattle, 2,652,342; calves, 505,401; pigs, 7,180,967; sheep, 6,055,546; horses and mules, 93,000, making a total of 16,487,256. Within the State there are (1911) 106 miles of canal and 11,980 miles of railway, besides 3,264 miles of electric railway track.

In December, 1913, there were 459 national banks in the State.

British Consul-General at Chicago.—H. D. Nugent.

There is also a Vice-consul in Chicago.

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INDIANA.

Government.—The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 50 members elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members elected for two years. Sessions are held biennially. Eligible to sit in either House are all citizens of the United States who have resided in the State two years and in their county or district one year next preceding the election; but Senators must be 25, and Representatives 21 years of age.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 13 Representatives.

Governor.—Samuel M. Ralston, 1913–17 (8,000 dollars.)

Secretary of State.—L. G. Ellingham.

The State is divided into 92 counties and 1,016 townships. The State Capital is Indianapolis.

Area and Population.—Area 36,354 square miles, of which 309 square miles is water.

Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1860	1,339,000	11,428	1,350,428	37·60
1900	2,458,957	57,505	2,516,462	70·10
1910	2,640,596	60,280	2,700,876	75·30

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics

The population by sex and birth in 1910 was:—

	White	Negro	Indians and Asiatic	Total
Male	1,351,792	31,044	459	383,295
Female	1,288,169	29,276	136	317,581
Total	2,639,961	60,320	595	2,700,876

Of the total in 1910, 159,322 were foreign born, 62,177 being from Germany, 11,830 from Austria, 14370 from Hungary, 11,266 from Ireland, and 9,780 from England. The largest cities in the State are Indianapolis (capital), with a population in 1910 of 233,650; Evansville with 69,647; Fort Wayne, 63,933; South Bend, 53,684; Terre Haute, 58,157; Muncie, 24,005; New Albany, 20,629; Anderson, 22,476; Richmond, 22,324; Lafayette, 20,081; Marion, 19,359; Logansport, 19,050; Elkhart, 19,282; Michigan City, 19,027; Elwood, 11,028; Hammond, 20,925; Jeffersonville, 10,412; Kokomo, 17,010; Vincennes, 14,895.

Religion, Education.—The religious denominations most numerously represented are, in order of rank, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Disciples or Christian, Baptist, Presbyterian, United Brethren, Lutheran, and Friends.

School attendance during the full term is compulsory from 7 to 14 years of age. In 1913 the public elementary schools had 15,025 teachers and 478,665 enrolled pupils. The public high schools numbered 805, and had 3,060 teachers with 58,835 pupils in 1913. Teachers are trained in a State normal school, having, in 1912, 67 teachers and 2,935 students. Total expenditure on education (1913), 20,991,914 dollars.

Indiana has many institutions for superior education, the more important in 1912 being:—

Begun	Institution	Control	Professors and Instructors	Students
1824	Indiana University, Bloomington	State	250	2,389
1837	De Pauw University, Greencastle	M.E.	41	734
1842	Notre Dame University, South Bend	R.C.	78	968
1847	Earlham College, Earlham	Friends	32	585
1832	Wabash College, Crawfordsville	Non-Sect.	24 (1913)	349
1839	Concordia College, Fort Wayne	Luth.	—	292 (1913)
1855	Butler College, Indianapolis	Christian	28	575
1833	Hanover College, Hanover	Presby.	17	236
1834	Franklin College	Baptist	15 (1911)	208 (1911)

Purdue University, for agricultural and mechanical instruction, has 155 professors and instructors and 1,956 students (1912).

Charities.—All the public charities and many of those of a private nature are under the supervision of the Board of State Charities. This is an unsalaried, advisory body of six members, appointed by the Governor, who is its president. The State maintains five hospitals for the insane. It has also State Homes for Soldiers and for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, schools for the deaf, blind, and feeble-minded respectively, and a Village for Epileptics. In every county there is an asylum for the poor. In 76 of the counties there are boards of county charities, who inspect the public institutions and report to the County Commissioners, the circuit court, the local press, and the Board of State Charities. In the 1,016 townships the care of the poor not in institutions is in the hands of the township trustees, who are, ex-officio, overseers of the poor. They are expected to give only temporary aid, and are required by law to make a thorough investigation before giving relief. Work for dependent, neglected, delinquent, or orphan children is under the supervision of the Board of State Charities. The laws provide for a juvenile court and a board of children's guardians and a County Board of Charities and Correction in every county.

There are in Indiana 17 State charitable, penal, and correctional institutions; 34 orphanages receiving public wards and 16 receiving only private wards; 24 homes for the aged; 47 general hospitals; 92 county poor asylums; 91 county jails and a number of town lock-ups and city police stations. A law of 1913 established a State Farm for male delinquents formerly sentenced to county jails.

On September 30, 1913, the almshouses contained 3,071 pauper inmates, being 113·7 per 100,000 of the population.

In 1912, 4,200,000 dollars was expended for public charities and corrections.

Finance, Defence.—In the year ending September 30, 1913, the net receipts and disbursements (exclusive of transfers, &c.) were as follows:—

	Dollars
On hand, October 1, 1912	327,124
Receipts, 1912-13	9,133,593
Total Receipts	9,460,717
Disbursements, 1912-13	9,128,714
Balance Sept. 30, 1913	332,003

On September 30, 1913, the debt of the State amounted to 1,010,163 dollars, of which 484,000 dollars was due to Purdue and Indiana Universities. The taxable property (real and personal) in 1911 was assessed at 1,891,602,077 dollars.

The State Militia, called the Indiana National Guard, with its headquarters at Indianapolis, consists of infantry and artillery of a total strength on Aug. 31, 1913, of 180 officers and 2,181 men.

Production and Industry.—Indiana is largely agricultural, about 94 per cent. of its total area being in farms. In 1910 there were 215,485 farms, and the farm-land had an area of 21,299,823 acres, of which 16,931,252 was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 1,809,135,238 dollars. The chief crops are maize (176,400,000 bushels in 1913), wheat (39,775,000 bushels), oats, hay, and potatoes. The area under tobacco in 1913 was 15,900 acres, yielding 11,925,000 pounds. Large quantities of tomatoes are grown, besides other vegetables and fruits of all sorts. The stock on January 1, 1914, consisted of 854,000 horses, 640,000 milk cows, 1,238,600 sheep and 3,969,000 swine. In 1912 the wool clip yielded 5,280,000 pounds of wool valued at 1,500,080 dollars.

The coal-fields of the State have an area of 6,500 square miles, where 21,683 miners are employed. In 1913 the output of coal was 17,246,565 short tons. In 1912 the output of crude petroleum was 970,009 barrels, valued at 885,975 dollars, while the value of the natural gas sold was 1,014,295 dollars. The output of sandstone and limestone was valued at 5,091,924 dollars. The production of Portland cement (1912) was 9,634,582 barrels, valued at 7,237,591 dollars; of natural rock cement, 315,823 barrels, valued at 115,471 dollars. The clay-working industries are important, yielding bricks, tiles, pipes, pottery, &c., to the value of 7,735,251 dollars in 1912. Mineral springs in the State yielded (1912) water to the value of 677,918 dollars. The total mineral output was valued at 42,239,193 dollars in 1912. In 1913 the output of refined oil was 608,323 barrels and of gasolines, 609,573 barrels.

The manufacturing industries in the State are extensive and various numbering (1909 Census) 7,969 in all, employing 218,263 persons (including proprietors, clerks, and wage-earners), using materials worth 334,375,000 dollars, and turning out products valued at 579,075,000 dollars. Some of the most important industries with their invested capital, their wage-earners, and their out-put (1909 Census) are given as follows:—

Industries	Wage-earners	Capital	Output
	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Agricultural implements	4,749	23,008,000	13,670,000
Automobiles, including bodies and parts	6,797	16,722,000	23,764,000
Bread and other bakery products	2,505	6,044,000	10,209,000
Brick and tile	3,788	7,455,000	4,719,000
Canning and preserving	3,406	5,572,000	8,758,000
Carriages and wagons and materials	8,867	29,110,000	21,655,000
Clothing, men's, including shirts	4,073	4,617,000	8,029,000
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	2,121	6,814,000	5,763,000
Electrical machinery, apparatus, & supplies	3,073	6,857,000	7,718,000
Flour-mill and grist-mill products	2,298	15,857,000	40,541,000
Foundry and machine-shop products	15,809	39,711,000	39,884,000
Furniture and refrigerators	11,284	16,537,000	18,456,000
Glass	9,544	13,149,000	11,593,000
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	12,255	47,781,000	38,652,000
Lumber and timber products	10,317	19,177,000	23,135,000
Printing and publishing	6,756	11,844,000	14,356,000
Slaughtering and meat packing	4,423	8,058,000	47,289,000

Indianapolis is an important centre of the live stock traffic; and also the largest inter-urban railway traffic in the United States.

Natural facilities for transport are provided by the Ohio and Wabash rivers and by Lake Michigan, while for traffic by land (1911) there are 7,447 miles of steam railway, besides 2,245 miles of electric railway. All the lines from the east to Chicago pass through Indiana, as do other lines connecting east and west, and north and south.

In December, 1913, there were 256 national banks in the State.

Books of Reference.

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IOWA.

The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 50 and a House of Representatives of 108 members, meeting every two years for an unlimited session. Senators are elected for four years, half of them retiring every second year; Representatives for two years.

The State is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 11 Representatives.

Governor.—George W. Clarke, 1913-15 (6,800 dollars).
Secretary of State.—W. S. Allen.

Other elective State officials are a Lieut.-Governor, an Auditor, a Treasurer an Attorney-General, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction, all elected for two years; also three railroad commissioners, elected for terms of four years.

Iowa is divided into 99 counties. The State Capital is Des Moines.

Area and Population.—Area, 56,147 square miles (561 square miles water).

Years	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1840	42,924	188	43,112	0·2
1880	1,615,099	9,516	1,624,615	29·3
1900	2,219,160	12,693	2,231,853	40·2
1910	2,209,693	15,078	2,224,771	40·0

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	1,139,621	8,120	134	296	1,148,171
Female	1,069,570	6,853	2	175	1,076,600
Total	2,209,191	14,973	136	471	2,224,771

Of the total population in 1910, 273,484 were foreign-born, 98,758 being German, 26,763 Swedish, 17,756 Irish, 21,924 Norwegian, 16,784 English, 17,961 Danish, and 11,596 Canadian.

The largest cities in the State, with their population in 1910, are Des Moines (capital), 86,368; Dubuque, 38,494; Sioux, 47,828; Davenport, 43,028; Council Bluffs, 29,292; Cedar Rapids, 32,811; Burlington, 24,324; Clinton, 25,577; Ottumwa, 22,012; Keokuk, 14,008; Muscatine, 16,178; Fort Dodge, 15,543; Waterloo, 26,693; Marshalltown, 13,374; Mason City, 11,230.

Religion, Instruction, Charity.—The more important bodies are given as follows: Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Disciples of Christ, Congregational, Baptists, United Brethren, United Presbyterians, Lafter Day Saints, Friends. Among the numerous bodies with smaller membership were the Salvation Army, Dunkards, and Christian Science.

School attendance is compulsory for 16 consecutive weeks annually during school age (7–14). In 1911 the public elementary schools had 492,778 pupils and 27,149 teachers. 586 public high schools had (1912) 2,135 teachers and 42,327 pupils. Two public normal schools had 95 teachers and 2,615 students in 1912. Total expenditure on education (1912) 15,330,652 dollars. In the State there are 25 universities and colleges the more important (1911) being:—

Year of Opening	Institution	Control	Professors	Students
1855	The University of Iowa at Iowa City	State	165	2,066
1881	Drake University at Des Moines	Discips. of Christ	168	1,568
1867	Simpson College at Indianola	M.E.	30	385
1894	Morningside College at Sioux City	M.E.	33	423
1857	Upper Iowa University at Fayette	M.E.	19	209
1848	Iowa College at Grinnell	Undenom.	41	650
1857	Cornell College at Mount Vernon	M.E.	47	746
1844	Wesleyan Univ. at Mount Pleasant	M.E.	23	425
1853	Penn College at Oskaloosa	Friends	19	500
1881	Coe College at Cedar Rapids	Presb.	20	458
1868	State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Ames.	State	194	2,510

Besides almshouses and asylums for the insane, &c., Iowa has 41 hospitals (seven public, the rest private or ecclesiastical), 12 orphanages (one public), 24 homes (one public), two schools for the deaf and dumb (one public), besides two dispensaries and two day nurseries. Township trustees have charge of the general relief of the poor, subject to regulations of the county board of supervisors. For cities this board may appoint an overseer. It may establish a poorhouse, and may let out the support of the poor, with the use of the poorhouse; but poorhouses must be inspected monthly by a county supervisor. Legal settlement is gained by a year's residence, but this may be prevented by a 'warning to depart' in the case of a person who is a county charge or likely to become such. Children are liable for support of parents and grandparents, and *vice-versâ*. On January 1, 1910, the almshouses contained 1,765 pauper inmates, being 79·3 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—For the year ending January 1, 1914, the revenue and expenditure were:—

	Dollars.
Balance, January 1, 1913	971,672
Revenue, 1913	5,547,718
Total	6,519,390
Disbursements, 1913	6,249,528
Balance, January 1, 1914	269,862

The State has no bonded debt.

The militia, called the National Guard, consists of cavalry and infantry of a total strength of 213 officers and 2,768 enlisted men on June 30, 1913.

Production and Industry.—Iowa is pre-eminently an agricultural State, nearly the whole area being arable and included in farms. In 1910 it had 217,044 farms with 33,930,688 acres of farm land, of which 29,491,199 acres was improved land. The value of all farm property in 1910 was 3,745,860,544 dollars. About half the farm area is devoted to the growing of cereals. In 1913 the crop of maize was put at 338,300,000 bushels; of wheat, at 16,395,000 bushels; oats, barley, rye, and buck-wheat being also grown. The crop of potatoes amounted to 17,200,000 bushels; of hay, to 4,440,000 tons; of flax-seed, to 263,000 bushels. The State has active live stock industries. On January 1, 1914, it contained 1,584,000 horses, 1,350,000 dairy cows, 2,555,000 other cattle, 1,249,000 sheep, and 6,976,000 swine. The wool clip (1912) yielded 5,737,500 pounds of wool, valued at 1,611,090 dollars. Dairy farming and poultry-keeping are important.

The productive coal-fields of the State have an area of about 10,000 square miles and are worked by 16,215 miners. The coal output in 1912 amounted to 7,289,529 short tons, valued at 13,152,088 dollars. Lead and iron are found, but in no great quantity. Gypsum and ochre are worked, and mineral waters are sold. Sandstone and limestone were produced to the value of 736,207 dollars. The clay-working industries turned out bricks, tiles and pottery to the value of 4,522,326 dollars. The mineral output in 1912 was of the value of 22,900,350 dollars.

The output of manufactured goods in Iowa increased in value from 160,572,318 dollars in 1905 to 259,238,000 dollars in 1910. The chief industries deal with pastoral and agricultural produce.

Statistics of the chief industries are:—

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Materials used	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Slaughtering and meat-packing	12,362,000	4,144	53,127,000	59,045,000
Butter	4,472,000	1,231	22,842,000	25,850,000
Flour and grist products	6,123,000	647	10,984,000	12,871,000
Lumber and planing mill products	12,809,000	4,658	7,141,000	12,659,000
Cars, making and repairing	5,488,000	6,909	5,749,000	10,269,000
Foundry and machine work	12,865,000	5,108	6,372,000	14,064,000
Tobacco	1,821,000	1,943	1,386,000	3,423,000

Within the State in 1911 there were 9,855 miles of railway, besides 751 miles of electric railway track. The rivers also provide facilities for transport.

In December, 1913, there were 341 national banks in the State.

References.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.

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Eiboeck (J.), Die Deutschen von Iowa und deren Errungenschaften. Iowa, 1900.

Harsha (W. J.), The Story of Iowa. Omaha, 1890.

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KANSAS.

Government.—The Legislature consists of a Senate of 40 members, elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 125 members, elected for two years. Sessions are biennial.

The right to vote is (with the usual exceptions) possessed by all citizens, and also by aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, provided they have resided in the State six months, and in the township or ward 30 days next before election. Woman suffrage was adopted in 1912.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and eight Representatives.

Governor.—George Hodges, 1913-15 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—C. H. Sessions.

The State is divided into 105 counties. The State Capital is Topeka.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area 82,158 square miles, 384 square miles being water. The population in 4 census years was:—

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1880	996,096	12·2	1900	1,470,495	18·0
1890	1,427,096	17·5	1910	1,690,949	20·7

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	856,437	27,964	1,511		885,912
Female	777,915	26,066	1,056		805,037
Total	1,634,352	54,030	123	2,444	1,690,949

Of the total population in 1910, 135,190 were foreign-born: 34,506 German, 13,309 Swedish, 11,256 English, 8,100 Irish, 15,311 Russian, and 7,140 Canadian.

The cities of the State with population according to 1910 census are:—

—	Pop.	—	Pop.	—	Pop.
Kansas City	82,331	Pittsburg	14,755	Fort Scott	10,463
Topeka (Capital)	43,684	Atchison	16,429	Channte	9,272
Wichita	52,450	Hutchinson	16,364	Emporia	9,058
Leavenworth	19,363	Lawrence	12,374	Galena	6,096

The most numerous religious bodies are Methodist, of various denominations, others (in order of rank) being Roman Catholic, Baptist, Disciples of Christ, Presbyterian, and Friends.

In 1912 the public elementary schools had 14,103 teachers, 395,064 enrolled pupils; 395 public high schools had 1,526 teachers and 35,615 pupils. Teachers are trained in three public normal schools, which in 1912 had 51 teachers and 10,234 pupils.

For higher instruction are (1911):—

Founded	Institution	Control.	Professors	Students
1866	University of Kansas, Lawrence	State	198	2,170
1863	Agricultural College, Manhattan	"	138	1,975
1858	Baker University, Baldwin	M.E.	35	616
1881	Bethany College, Lindsborg	Luth.	34	577
1869	St. Mary's College	R.C.	32	434
1865	Washburn College, Topeka	Cong.	112	703
1896	Kansas City University	M. Prot.	74	278
1865	Ottawa University	Bapt.	13	263
1857	Cooper College, Sterling	U Preb.	16	188
1886	S.W. Kansas College, Winfield	M.E.	26	412

Charity.—In addition to almshouses and asylums for the insane, &c., the State has 74 benevolent institutions, most of which are provided by private persons or ecclesiastical bodies. They comprise 5 state institutions, as follows: 1 orphans' home, 1 school for the deaf, 1 school for the blind, 2 industrial schools; and private institutions, as follows: 31 hospitals, 20 orphanages, 3 child-placing agencies, 5 rescue homes, 4 homes for the aged and 6 miscellaneous institutions. County asylums are under the charge of the county commissioners, who appoint superintendent and board of visitors, or, in a county with over 28,000 inhabitants, a commissioner of the poor to inspect and report weekly on the poorhouse. Failing a special commissioner, the mayor and council of cities and the trustees of townships have care of the poor. Legal settlement is gained by 6 months' residence. It is a misdemeanor to send actual or prospective paupers out of the county to which they belong. On January 1, 1910, the almshouses in the State contained 735 pauper inmates, being 43·5 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence. For the year ending June 30, 1913, the total receipts and disbursements were:—

	Dollars
Cash Balance, July 1, 1912	1,289,209
Receipts, 1912-13	8,471,318
Total	9,760,527
Disbursements, 1912-13	8,025,250
Balance, July 1, 1913	1,735,277

The bonded debt of the State in 1913 amounted to 370,000 dollars: the assessed valuation of real and personal property was 2,777,073,762 dollars.

The Militia or National Guard, with headquarters at Topeka, consists of artillery and infantry, with hospital and signal corps; total strength 1,694 enlisted men and 130 officers on June 30, 1913.

Production and Industry. Kansas is pre-eminently agricultural, but suffers from lack of rainfall in the west. In 1910 there were 177,841 farms with an area of farmland of 43,384,799 acres, of which 29,904,067 acres was improved land. The total value of farm property was 2,039,389,910 dollars. The chief crops are maize (23,424,000 bushels in 1913), wheat (86,983,000 bushels), and hay, but oats, barley, rye, potatoes and flax are grown. The production of Kaffir corn is mostly confined to this State. Cotton is grown, but not extensively. Various orchard fruits are cultivated The State has

an extensive live-stock industry comprising, on January 1, 1914, 1,110,000 horses, 222,000 mules, 698,000 milk cows, and 1,565,000 other cattle, 316,000 sheep, and 2,350,000 swine.

Kansas has coal-fields with an area of about 15,000 square miles, employing about 14,500 miners; the output in 1912 amounted to 6,986,182 short tons, valued at 11,324,130 dollars. In Kansas in 1911 the yield of the oil-fields amounted to 1,592,796 barrels, valued at 1,095,698 dollars. Natural gas produced in Kansas in 1912 was sold to the value of 4,234,706 dollars. The output of zinc amounted to 10,663 short tons (1,467,354 dollars). The quarries yield sandstone, limestone, gypsum, and there is a large output of Portland cement, amounting in 1912 to 3,592,148 barrels, valued at 2,815,113 dollars. In 1912 the State produced 2,573,626 barrels of salt, valued at 844,292 dollars; salt is important to the State both for live-stock and dead-meat industries. The output of clay products in 1911 was valued at 2,036,500 dollars. The total mineral output of the State in 1912 was valued at 26,554,967 dollars.

In the manufacturing industries in 1910 there were 3,435 establishments with 3,571 proprietors or firm members, 6,863 clerks, &c., and 44,215 wage-earners. The raw material used during the year cost 258,884,000 dollars, and the output was valued at 325,104,000 dollars. The slaughtering and milling industries are the most important. Further statistics of these and other industries are:—

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Cost of Material	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Slaughtering, &c.	37,869,000	10,591	147,646,000	65,361,000
Flour and grist	22,741,000	2,360	60,439,000	68,476,000
Railway cars	9,607,000	7,686	5,219,000	11,193,000
Zinc smelting, &c.	9,057,000	1,821	8,877,000	10,857,000
Butter	1,776,000	348	4,951,000	6,071,000
Foundry and machines	6,791,000	2,110	3,034,000	5,919,000

Kansas city is an important centre of the live stock trade. The receipts of live stock in 1911 were valued at 31,600,000*l.* sterling, and the total value of dairy produce at 56,585,437*l.*

Kansas, traversed by numerous rivers and six important trunk railways, has abundant transport facilities. There are 9,090 miles of railway line in 1911 and 258 miles of electric railway track within the State.

In December, 1913, there were 213 national banks in the State.

Books of Reference.

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Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History. 3 vols. Chicago, 1912.
Robinson (C.), The Kansas Conflict. Lawrence, 1898.
Spring (L. W.), Kansas, Prelude to the War for the Union. Boston, 1907.

KENTUCKY.

Government.—The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 38 members elected for four years, one-half retiring every two years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members elected for two years. Sessions are biennial. Qualified as electors are (with necessary exceptions) all citizens who have resided in the State one year, and in the county six months.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 11 Representatives.

Governor.—James B. McCreary, 1911-15 (6,500 dollars).
Secretary of State.—C. F. Crecilius.
The State is divided into 119 counties. The State Capital is Frankfort (pop. in 1910, 10,447).

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 40,400 square miles, of which 400 square miles are water.

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1860	1,155,684	28·9	1900	2,147,174	53·7
1880	1,648,690	41·2	1910	2,289,905	57·0

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	1,030,033	131,492	184		1,161,709
Female	997,918	130,164	114		1,128,196
Total	2,027,951	261,656	64	234	2,289,905

The foreign-born population numbered 40,053, of whom 19,349 were German (48·3 per cent.), 5,913 Irish, 3,222 Russian, and 2,617 English.
The population of the principal cities was, according to the 1910 census, as follows:—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Louisville	223,928	Lexington	35,099	Owensboro'	16,011
Covington	53,270	Paducah	22,760	Frankfort	10,465
Newport	30,309	Henderson	11,452	Bowling Green	9,173

The predominant religious denominations of the State are Baptist, Roman Catholic, and Methodist, less numerous bodies being Disciples of Christ and Presbyterians.
Kentucky has a law for compulsory attendance at school between the ages of 7 and 14 years for eight consecutive weeks, but in the larger cities, for the full term. In 1913 the 7,484 elementary schools of the State had 3,950 male and 7,682 female teachers and 376,899 male and 361,056 female pupils; 299 public high schools had 245 male and 317 female teachers and 10,610 pupils. The State had 2 public normal schools with 62 teachers and 2,869 students in 1913. For superior instruction there are universities and colleges, the more important of which (1911) were as follows:—

Begun	Institutions	Staff	Students
1822	Central University of Kentucky, Danville (Presb.)	19	165
1855	Berea College (non-Sect.)	64	1,609
1836	Kentucky University (State), Lexington	88	1,095
1837	University of Louisville	106	606

Expenditure on education in 1913, 6,639,471 dollars.

Charity.—Exclusive of almshouses and asylums for the insane, &c., Kentucky has 82 benevolent institutions, most of which have been provided by private persons or ecclesiastical bodies. They comprise 29 hospitals (six public), 26 orphanages, 25 homes for adults (one public), and two schools for the deaf and blind (both public). County courts provide for support of the poor, erect and maintain poorhouses, and appoint poorhouse commissioners, who may compel able-bodied paupers in the poorhouse to labour. It is unlawful to bring paupers from one county to another. On January 1, 1910, the almshouses had 1,523 pauper inmates, being 66·5 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—For the year ending June 30, 1912, the receipts and expenditure were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1911	356,289
Receipts, 1911-12	7,280,486
Total	7,636,775
Disbursements, 1911-12	7,336,225
Balance, July 1, 1912	300,550

The only bonded debt of the State is 2,315,627 dollars, the interest of which goes to the school fund.
On June 30, 1913 the State Militia, or the Kentucky National Guard, consisted of 3 regiments of infantry, and hospital corps; total strength, 170 officers and 1,843 men.

Production and Industry.—Kentucky is largely an agricultural State. In 1910 there were 259,185 farms with an area of 22,189,127 acres, of which 14,354,471 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 773,797,880 dollars. The central portion of the State contains the "blue grass region" which, having a rich soil, produces cereals, grasses and fruits of fine quality. In 1913 the maize crop amounted to 74,825,000 bushels; and the wheat crop to 9,860,000 bushels, other farm products being hay, potatoes, sweet potatoes, water-melons, and fruits of many sorts. The chief crop however is tobacco, under which in 1913 were 370,000 acres, yielding 281,200,000 pounds, valued at 28,120,000 dollars.
In Kentucky hemp is grown (15,000,000 pounds annually) some cotton, and also sorghum.
Stock raising is important in Kentucky, which has long been famous for its horses. The live stock on January 1, 1914, consisted of 443,000 horses, 229,000 mules, 382,000 milk cows, 527,000 other cattle, 1,267,000 sheep, and 1,507,000 swine. In 1912 the wool clip yielded 3,565,000 pounds of wool, valued at 1,190,354 dollars.
The State has extensive forests of oak, maple, ash, beech, walnut, pine, &c., and its lumber industries are important.
Kentucky has bituminous and cannel coal mines, in the working of which about 20,000 men are employed. The output for the year 1912 was 16,490,521 short tons, valued at 16,854,207 dollars. There is also a considerable output of petroleum, the yield in 1912 amounting to 484,368 barrels, valued at 424,842 dollars. Fluorspar was obtained in 1911 to the amount of 12,403 short tons, valued at 96,574 dollars. The quarries also yielded sandstone and limestone, and the clay working establishments turned out bricks, tiles,

pottery, &c., to the value of 2,443,740 dollars. Other mineral products are iron, lead, stone value 1912, 1,282,148 dollars, barytes, lime, natural cement, asphalt, natural gas, and mineral waters. Including iron ore but not pig iron (value 1,221,161 dollars), the value of the mineral output in 1912 was 22,452,984 dollars.

In 1910 the census of manufactures showed there were 4,776 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 172,779,000 dollars; 65,400 wage-earners who earned 27,888,000 dollars, and turned out manufactures worth 223,754,000 dollars. The output of the flour and grist industries was valued at 22,365,000 dollars; lumber and timber products, 21,381,000 dollars; tobacco, 18,598,000 dollars; spirits and ales, 44,360,000 dollars; men's clothing, 3,276,000 dollars.

The Ohio and Mississippi rivers provide natural facilities for transport. In 1911 the State had 3,606 miles of railway besides 459 miles of electric railway track. The principal railway lines are the Louisville and Nashville, the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Illinois Central, and the Southern.

In December 1913, there were 145 national banks in the State.

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LOUISIANA

Government.—The Legislature consists of a Senate of 41 members and a House of Representatives of 115 members, Senators and Representatives being chosen for four years. Sessions are biennial.

Qualified electors are (with the usual exceptions) all registered male citizens resident in the State for two years and in the parish one year next before the election. For registration, however, the citizen must show his ability to read and write, or must own property worth 300 dollars, or must prove that his father or grandfather was entitled to a vote on January 1, 1867, but in this case the applicant must have resided in the State for five years next before the election. The "father or grandfather" clause is intended to secure white supremacy.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and seven Representatives.

Governor.—Luther E. Hall, 1912–1916 (5,000 dollars).
Secretary.—A. E. Hebert.

Louisiana is divided into 60 parishes (corresponding with the counties of other States). The State Capital is Baton Rouge.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 48,506 square miles (3,097 square miles being water).

Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1860	357,629	350,373	708,002	15·6
1900	730,821	650,804	1,381,625	30·4
1910	942,514	713,874	1,656,388	36·5

[1] Including Asiatics and Indians. In 1900, 650,804 were coloured.

The population in 1910 by sex and race was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	480,460	353,824	991		835,275
Female	460,626	360,050	437		821,113
Total	941,086	713,874	648	780	1,656,388

Most of the white population are descended from the early French settlers. In 1910 the foreign-born numbered 51,782, of whom 20,233 were Italian (39·1 per cent.), 8,918 German, 5,302 French, 3,753 Irish, and 2,056 English. The largest city in the State is New Orleans with a population of 339,075 in 1910. Other cities are Shreveport, 28,015; Baton Rouge (Capital), 14,897.

Most of the Southern States are strenuously Protestant, but over 61 per cent. of the population of Louisiana are Roman Catholic. Of Protestants in the State, Baptists and Methodists are the most numerous, then Protestant Episcopalians and Presbyterians.

According to the State constitution no funds raised for the support of the public schools of the State shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any private or sectarian school. City school systems are under separate organization. In 1911 the elementary public schools had 6,506 teachers and 278,355 enrolled pupils; 118 public high schools had 457 teachers and 7,487 pupils. The two public normal schools had 34 teachers and 1,878 students in 1912. Superior instruction is given in the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College. The university was opened in 1860, and the college in 1874; on June 1, 1877, they were by law united into one and the same institution with its seat at Baton Rouge. In 1912 it had 67 professors and 724 students. Tulane University (founded in 1884) in New Orleans had, in 1912, 229 professors and 1,005 students. This university has State support to the extent of the remission of certain taxes. The Roman Catholics have a College at Convent with 19 professors and 180 students, and a University (Loyola University, founded 1904) at New Orleans with 10 professors and 94 students. The New Orleans University (established 1874) and the Leland University (established in 1870), also in New Orleans, are for coloured persons. They have respectively 21 and 18 instructors, and 227 and 114 enrolled students in 1911. There is an Industrial Institute at Ruston and another at Lafayette. The State has also an institution for the deaf and dumb and another for the blind, both at Baton Rouge.

Charity.—Besides almshouses and asylums for imbeciles, &c., Louisiana has 56 benevolent institutions, most of which have been provided by private persons or ecclesiastical bodies. They comprise ten hospitals (four public), 25 orphanages, 17 homes for adults (two public), and three schools for the deaf and blind (two public). The police juries provide for the support of the poor in their parishes, except in municipal corporations wholly or partly exempt from parish taxation; they may establish a home or farm for their paupers and appoint suitable officials. On January 1, 1910 the almshouses contained 187 pauper inmates, being 11·3 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—For the year 1912 the receipts for all funds

(including transfers and balances from former periods) and the disbursements were:—

	Dollars
Balance January 1, 1912	986,068
Receipts, 1912	7,219,743
Total	8,205,811
Disbursements, 1912	7,355,786
Balance, Jan. 1, 1913	850,025

The bonded and floating debt of the State up to March 1, 1912, amounted to 11,108,300 dollars. The assessed valuation of property in 1910 amounted to 527,773,950 dollars.

The militia or State National Guard, with headquarters at Baton Rouge, consists of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, with a mounted signal corps, and had a total strength of 60 officers and 1,082 enlisted men on June 30, 1913. The naval militia has 52 officers and 585 enlisted men.

Production, Industry.—In 1910 the State had 120,546 farms with an area of 10,439,481 acres, of which 5,276,016 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 301,220,988 dollars. The products and manufactures of Louisiana are very various. The chief crops in 1913 were corn, 1,900,000 acres, producing 41,800,000 bushels; rice grown on 405,500 acres, yielding 11,760,000 bushels; cane sugar, 503,525 acres, producing 656,913,708 lbs. For 1913 the cotton area was 1,126,000 acres, and the yield 400,000 bales. Oats, potatoes, sugar, rice, and tobacco are also grown, but not extensively. In 1913 there were 600 acres under tobacco, the yield being 270,000 pounds. On January 1, 1914, the State contained 191,000 horses, 180,889 sheep, 1,398,000 swine, and 263,000 milch cows.

The State has a large forest area, and extensive lumber industries.

Louisiana has valuable fisheries. Oyster reefs extend almost continuously along the coast, and the oyster fisheries are the most valuable south of Virginia, the area suitable to planting and growing oysters being over 7,000 sq. miles.

Rich sulphur mines are found in Louisiana, and wells for the extraction of sulphur by means of hot water and air at the surface are in operation. In 1912 the petroleum output was 9,263,439 barrels (valued at 7,023,827 dollars). Another mineral worked is rock salt. Total mineral output in 1912, valued at 15,357,841 dollars.

The manufacturing industries are chiefly those associated with the products of the State: sugar, lumber, cotton-seed, rice. In 1910 there were 2,516 manufacturing establishments which employed altogether 8,103 clerks, &c., and 76,165 wage-earners. The material used cost 134,865,000 dollars, and the output was valued at 223,949,000 dollars. The following statistics (1910 census) of the more important industries are given:—

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Cost of material	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Sugar and molasses and sugar refining, not including beet sugar	50,868,276	5,093	52,302,243	68,775,200
Lumber and timber products	88,978,240	46,072	23,156,196	62,837,912
Oil, cotton-seed, and cake	7,163,820	894	11,567,701	13,084,586
Rice, cleaning and polishing	8,385,212	693	10,970,862	12,528,656
Liquors, distilled	1,176,858	77	863,354	8,654,317
Bags, other than paper	2,852,005	474	5,072,173	5,351,661
Bread and other bakery products	1,828,794	1,289	2,708,177	4,619,618
Printing and publishing	2,996,167	1,544	1,613,293	3,823,478
Liquours, malt	5,655,842	512	1,036,808	3,573,401

Brewing, confectionery, printing, and other works are also prosperous.

A large international trade is carried on through the port of New Orleans, where in 1912 the imports amounted to 16,670,900*l.*, and the exports to 34,163,274*l.* The exports consisted of cotton and cotton-seed products, wheat, flour, rice, and other produce.

The State has ample facilities for traffic, having, besides 24,900 miles of public roads, the Mississippi and other waterways, with 4,794 miles of navigable water. In 1911 the railways in the State had a length of 5,656 miles, being an increase of 103 miles on the previous year, besides 265 miles of electric railway track. The principal lines are operated by the Illinois Central, Queen and Crescent, Louisville and Nashville, Texas and Pacific, and the Southern Pacific systems. The telegraph systems had a mileage of: pole, 1,080 miles; wire, 19,182 miles; cable, 66,362 miles. The telephone companies had mileage: pole, 3,125 miles; wire, 30,321 miles; cable, 6,250 miles.

In December, 1913, there were 31 national banks in the State. The bank clearings in 1912 amounted to 1,031,673,000 dollars at New Orleans.

British Consul at New Orleans.—H. T. Carew-Hunt.

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MAINE.

Government.—There is a Legislature of two Houses, the Senate, consisting of 31 members, and the House of Representatives with 151 members, both Houses being elected at the same time for two years. The suffrage is possessed by all registered male citizens of the United States, 21 years of age, who can read English and write his own name; but paupers and un-taxed Indians have no vote.

Governor.—William T. Haines 1913–15 (3,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Cyrus W. Davis.

For local government the State is divided into 16 counties, subdivided into towns, cities, plantations and various unincorporated places. The State Capital is Augusta.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 33,040 square miles, of which 29,895 square miles is land.

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per sq. mile		Total	Per sq. mile
1860	628,279	21·0	1900	694,466	23·2
1880	648,936	21·7	1910	742,371	24·8

The population by sex and race in 1910 was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	375,766	700	586		377,052
Female	364,229	663	427		365,019
Total	739,995	1,363	121	892	742,371

The foreign-born population numbered 110,133, of whom 40,905 were English Canadian, 35,013 French Canadian, 7,890 Irish, and 5,645 English. Within the State, especially in the north, there is a strong French and French-speaking element. The largest city in the State is Portland with a population of 58,571 in 1910. Other cities and towns (with population in 1910) are: Lewiston, 26,247; Bangor, 24,803; Biddeford, 17,079; Auburn, 15,064; Augusta, 13,211; Bath, 9,396; Waterville, 11,458.

The largest religious body is Roman Catholic; then come Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, and Protestant Episcopalians.

Education is free for pupils from 5 to 21 years of age, and compulsory from 5 to 14. Cities and towns have elective school attendance committees. In 1913 the 4,582 public elementary schools had 6,938 teachers and 127,045 enrolled pupils. The 185 public high schools had 670 teachers and 12,599 pupils; 46 academies, institutes, and seminaries had 236 teachers and 4,055 pupils. For the training of teachers in 1913 there were six public Normal Schools with 85 teachers and 900 students. The University of Maine, founded in 1868 at Orono, has 112 professors and teachers and 772 students. It is endowed by and receives large appropriations from the State. Bowdoin College, founded in 1794 at Brunswick, has 78 professors and 409 students. Bates College at Lewiston has 29 professors and 483 students, and Colby College at Waterville has 21 professors and 298 students.

Public schools are mainly supported by appropriations from the towns or cities and from the State, and by the income from school funds. Total expenditure on education in 1913, 3,625,031 dollars.

Charity.—Apart from almshouses and asylums for the insane, &c., there are 43 benevolent institutions in the State, nearly all being provided by private or ecclesiastical charity. They comprise 12 hospitals (one public), 10 orphanages (one public), 20 homes for adults (one public), and a school for the deaf (public). Blind children are sent to an institution at Boston at the expense of the State, which also makes grants in aid of charitable associations. The overseers of towns have charge of the poor, and of the poor farm and buildings and may cause all their paupers to be supported there, but veterans may not be sent to an almshouse. Towns may contract for the support of their poor. Settlement is obtained by residence for 5 successive years without poor relief and entitles a pauper to support. Parents, grandparents, children, and grand-children are liable for each other's support. It is a punishable offence to bring a pauper into a town where he has no settlement. Towns are reimbursed by the State for the support of a pauper who has no legal settlement in the State. On January 1, 1910, the almshouses had 945 pauper inmates, being 127·3 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—For 1913 (January 1, to December 31) the amount of revenue and expenditure was as follows :—

	Dollars
Balance from 1912	457,128
Receipts in 1913	5,081,853
Total	5,538,981
Payments, 1913	4,889,678
Balance, January 1, 1914	649,303

The bonded debt, in 1913, amounted to 569,000 dollars.

The total valuation of the cities, towns, and plantations for 1912, as certified by the municipal assessors, amounted to 416,891,264 dollars, an increase over the valuation of 1911 of 12,536,957 dollars. These figures do not include the valuation of the wild lands, as fixed by the Board of State Assessors, which is 16,668,502 dollars.

The National Guard of Maine contains 1,339 enlisted men (cavalry and infantry) and 109 officers (June 30, 1913). The Naval Militia has 9 officers and 104 men.

Production, Commerce, Railways.—The products of Maine are derived chiefly from agriculture, forestry, quarrying, and fisheries. The State has, besides other attractions, excellent hunting and fishing, and is a favourite summer resort. The soil is not generally fertile, an important exception being that of the Aroostook valley, which is well adapted for the growing of fruit and vegetables. In 1910 the State contained 60,016 farms with a total acreage of 6,296,859 acres, of which 2,360,657 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 199,271,998 dollars. The chief crops are oats (1913), 5,600,000 bushels; maize, 605,000 bushels; buckwheat, potatoes and hay. On January 1, 1914, the farm animals comprised 111,000 horses, 159,000 milk cows, 100,000 other cattle, 177,000 sheep, and 97,000 swine. The wool clip amounted to 937,500 pounds of wool, valued at 277,313 dollars in 1912.

In 1912 the quarries yielded granite to the value of 1,810,590 dollars; slate, 282,678 dollars. In the State there are mineral springs, which in 1912 yielded 1,179,192 gallons, valued at 432,765 dollars. The value of the total mineral output in 1912 was estimated at 3,925,526 dollars.

In the State are large granite works, cotton mills, paper mills, manufactures of clothing, &c. In 1910, according to the census of manufactures of that year, the State had 3,546 manufacturing establishments employing altogether 4,860 salaried officials and 79,955 wage-earners. Their aggregate capital amounted to 202,260,000 dollars; the cost of raw materials in a year to 97,101,000 dollars, and the value of a year's output to 176,029,000 dollars. Statistics of some of the leading industries are :—

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Cost of materials	Value of Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Paper and wood pulp	65,133,000	8,647	20,504,000	33,950,000
Cottons	25,653,000	14,634	11,390,000	21,932,000
Lumber and timber	26,536,000	15,086	10,930,000	26,125,000
Woollens	19,834,000	8,754	11,362,000	18,490,000
Boots and shoes	7,284,000	6,626	9,941,000	15,509,000
Foundry, &c.	6,318,000	2,885	2,344,000	5,237,000
Flour and grist	1,916,000	225	4,027,000	4,507,000
Printing, &c.	2,611,000	1,651	1,102,000	3,438,000

The principal seaport is Portland, through which in 1907 merchandise to the value of 1,272,863 dollars was imported, and merchandise to the value of 11,681,196 dollars exported. The exports were meat products, cattle, wheat and maize.

In 1912 there were 2,288 miles of railway and 473 miles of electric railway within the State. The railways are connected with the Canadian railway systems.

In December, 1913, there were 69 national banks in the State.

At Portland there is a British vice-consul.

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Maine Historical Society's Collections. 38 vols. Portland, Me., 1865–1910.

MARYLAND.

Government.—The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Delegates. There are 27 senators and 101 Delegates. The Senators serve for four years, and the Senate is renewed to the extent of half every two years. Delegates are elected for two years.

There is manhood suffrage for United States citizens who have resided one year in the State, six months in the Congressional District, and one day in the precinct next preceding election.

Maryland is represented in Congress by two Senators and six Representatives.

Governor.—P. L. Goldsborough, 1912–16 (4,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Robert P. Graham.

The State is divided into 23 counties and Baltimore City. The State Capital is Annapolis.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 12,327 square miles, of which 9,941 square miles is land.

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1860	407,350	41·3	1900	1,188,044	120·5
1820	687,049	69·7	1910	1,295,346	130·3

In 1910 the population by sex and race was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	529,072	114,749	404		644,225
Female	533,567	117,501	53		651,121
Total	1,062,639	232,250	402	55	1,295,346

Of the total population 104,174 were foreign born, of whom 36,652 were from Germany (35·2 per cent.), 9,701 from Ireland, 27,532 from Russia and Russian Poland, and 5,197 from England.

The largest city in the State and also the chief manufacturing and commercial centre, is Baltimore, with a population in 1910 of 558,485. Other cities, with population in 1910, are Cumberland, 21,839; Hagerstown, 16,507; Frederick, 10,411; Annapolis (Capital), 8,609.

The prevailing forms of religion are Protestant, but Roman Catholics have 35·3 per cent. of the Church membership in the State.

Education compulsory for children 8 to 12 years of age in Baltimore City and Allegany County, and 12 to 16 years unless lawfully employed.

In 1911, there were in the public elementary and high schools of the State, 5,649 teachers, of whom 780 were coloured, and 237,119 enrolled pupils, of whom 43,802 were coloured. The State had 4 normal schools, with 25 teachers and 364 pupils in 1910.

The most important institution for higher education is Johns Hopkins University, organised in 1876. It is non-sectarian, and in 1912 had 198 instructors and 772 students. Its hospital with educational features is famous. The Woman's College, founded in 1888, has 42 instructors and 345 students. Other institutions are the Peabody Institute for the Education of Music, the Maryland Institute School of Art and Design, Walter's Art Gallery, Maryland University, Maryland Agricultural College with 24 professors and 220 students; the Princess Anne Academy for Coloured Youths, with 4 teachers and 47 students. Other colleges and institutions (1911) are:—

Founded	Other Colleges and Institutions.	Control	Professors	Students
1783	Washington Coll., Chestertown	Non-sect.	10	97
1789	St. John's Coll., Annapolis	Non-sect.	14	203
1845	U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis	National	122	720
1852	Loyola Coll., Baltimore	R.C.	11	262
1867	Morgan Coll., Baltimore	M.E.	26	312
1867	Western Maryland Coll., Westminster	M.E.	24	235
1857	Rock Hill Coll., Ellicott City	R.C.	18	173
1808	Mount St. Mary's Coll., Emmittsburg	R.C.	36	300
1843	New Windsor Coll., New Windsor	Presby.	3	41

The Enoch Pratt Free Library has 11 branches, and a recent donation made by Andrew Carnegie of 500,000 dollars provides for 20 additional branches.

Charity.—For charitable purposes the State contains (besides almshouses and asylums for the insane) 117 institutions nearly all provided by private or ecclesiastical charity. They comprise 32 hospitals (one public), 10 dispensaries (two public), 38 orphanages, three day nurseries, 30 homes for adults, and four schools for the deaf and blind (two public). The care of the poor and management of almshouses is, in general, regulated by local laws, each valid for a particular county or city, but pauper lunatics and minors are cared for under general laws. Pauper children are placed in families or schools, visited by the proper authorities. In 1909 a new State Tuberculosis Sanatorium was opened at Sabillsville. On January 1, 1910, the almshouses contained 1,685 pauper inmates, being 130·3 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—For the year ending September 30, 1912, the total receipts and disbursements were as follows :—

	Dollars.
Balance, Sept. 30, 1911	1,471,520
Receipts, 1911–12	8,908,454
Total, Sept. 30, 1912	10,379,974
Disbursements, 1911–12	8,553,744
Balance, Sept. 30, 1912	1,826,230

In 1912 the gross debt of the State amounted to 130,216,095 dollars. In this credit there is 5,701,836 dollars invested in gilt-edged securities and 1,500,000 in other securities. In 1911, the assessed valuation of real and personal property amounted to 951,926,271 dollars.

The Militia or National Guard consist of infantry, cavalry, a signal corps, and a hospital corps ; total, 173 officers and 1,799 enlisted men (on June 30, 1913). The naval militia has 23 officers and 271 enlisted men. The Federal authorities have a navy recruiting rendezvous and a navy pay office at Baltimore. The United States Naval Academy, for the education of boys intended for the Federal naval service, is at Annapolis.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is an important industry in the State, about 82 per cent. of the area being in farms mostly worked by their owners. In 1910 there were 48,923 farms with an area of 5,057,140 acres, of which 3,354,767 acres was improved land. The total value of farm property in 1910 was 286,167,028 dollars. The chief crops are wheat (610,000 acres, producing 8,113,000 bushels in 1913), maize (22,110,000 bushels, valued at 14,372,000 dollars), hay, potatoes (43,000 acres, 3,741,000 bushels, valued at 2,506,000 dollars in 1913), vegetables and fruit. In 1913, the yield of tobacco was 18,500,000 pounds, valued at 1,720,000 dollars. Maryland canned 46·5 per cent. of the tomatoes put up in the United States in 1911. The dairy output in 1910 was worth 4½ million dollars ; the poultry products, 3,650,000 dollars. The flour mills in 1910 gave an output of 1,015,866 barrels of wheat-flour, besides corn meal, feed, and offal. The farm animals in the State on January 1, 1914, were : horses, 165,000 ; mules, 24,000 ; milk cows, 170,000 ; other cattle, 119,000 ; sheep, 223,000 ; swine, 332,000. The wool clip in 1912 yielded 729,600 pounds of wool, valued at 216,545 dollars.

Of mining industries in the State the most important is coal mining, which, in 1912, gave an output of 4,964,038 short tons, valued at 5,839,079 dollars. Some iron ore is also worked. Quarrying is also of importance, the value of the output of stone of various sorts amounting to 1,097,022 dollars in 1912. Other products were sand, talc, slate, lime, and natural rock cement. The output of bricks, tiles, pottery, &c., was of the value (1912) of 1,865,753 dollars. Pig iron (1911) was produced (3,467,789 dollars) from ore imported from other States. The total mineral output in 1912, excluding pig iron, was valued at 10,916,671 dollars.

The fisheries of the State are valuable, especially the oyster fisheries, which yield more than any other State in the Union. Other fishery products are shad, bass, perch, and various shell-fish.

The manufacturing industries carried on within the State are extensive and various. In 1911, the capital invested in them amounted to 251,237,000 dollars ; they employed 17,568 salaried officials and 107,921 wage-earners ; the cost of the raw material used was 200,024,000 dollars, and the output was

of the value of 315,669,000 dollars. The more important industries of Baltimore (according to the value of output) in 1910 are indicated thus :—

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Cost of material	Value of output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Men's clothing	19,283,000	18,596	20,672,000	36,369,000
Canning fruit, &c.	3,885,000	3,167	4,317,000	5,831,000
Shipbuilding	2,078,000	555	260,000	871,000
Foundry and machine work	7,863,000	3,714	4,204,000	9,074,000
Bakeries	2,666,000	1,637	3,639,000	5,716,000
Tin ware, copper, and sheet iron	20,655,000	4,172	8,172,000	12,833,000
Tobacco manufactures	6,442,000	3,294	5,590,000	10,270,000

The leading industry is copper smelting and refining ; others are petroleum refining, shipbuilding, and the manufacture of cotton duck, but of these industries totals cannot be given.

The State has ample facilities for traffic both by sea and land, having railways with 2,165 miles of line in the State and 495 miles of electric railway, while 30 steamboat lines enter the port of Baltimore, which is one of the best ports on the Atlantic coast. The city, since the disastrous fire in February, 1904, is constructing piers, docks and wharves, widening streets, constructing a costly sewerage system, improving the water supply, and continuing electric railways. The harbour channel has been deepened to 35 ft. at mean low water. The railway companies have wharves, piers, and warehouses at their terminals, with elevators and other facilities for the handling of grain, coal, and other merchandise. The tonnage entering the port in 1911 in foreign trade amounted to 1,151,792 tons, and that clearing, to 1,385,186 tons. The value of the imports in 1911 was 28,382,580 dollars (5,840,037*l.*), and of the exports, 94,465,806 dollars (19,439,055*l.*). The exports consist of wheat, flour, meat, and other provisions, cattle, tobacco, cotton, and dried fruits, many of the products being from Central and Western States.

The construction of a Chesapeake and Delaware ship canal by the Federal Government is progressing. The Inter-coastal commission has recommended its purchase at a cost of 2,500,000 dollars (514,400*l.*), and that it be increased to a width of 250 feet on the surface and a depth of 25 feet. It further recommended that the canal be continued from Norfolk to North Carolina by the purchase of the existing Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, linking the Elizabeth River near Norfolk with Currituck Sound in North Carolina. This canal is to have a depth of 12 feet. The entire section, from the Delaware to Beaufort, is estimated to be fully completed within four years after construction has been begun. At Locust Point, Baltimore, the United States Government will erect a new immigrant station.

The total imports at Baltimore in 1912 were valued at 27,901,843 dollars (5,741,119*l.*), and the exports to 100,287,327 dollars (20,635,252*l.*)

In December, 1913, there were 105 National Banks in the State.

British Consul at Baltimore.—G. Fraser.

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MASSACHUSETTS.

Constitution and Government.—After various attempts had been made to colonise the coast of the region which was afterwards called New England, the Plymouth Company in 1614 undertook exploring expeditions and obtained a Royal Charter granting sovereign powers over the region lying to the north of Virginia. It is supposed that the coast of Massachusetts was visited by the Norsemen as early as the year 1,000, but the first permanent settlement within the borders of the present state was made at Plymouth in December, 1620, by the Pilgrims from Holland, who were separatists from the English Church. This was the nucleus of the Plymouth Colony. In 1628 another company of Puritans settled at Salem, and from that beginning the Massachusetts Bay Colony was formed. In 1630 Boston was settled. In 1629 the whole region called New England was formed into a province. By a special Charter the Government was divided between the colony of Plymouth and that of Massachusetts Bay, but in 1692 they were re-united, and thenceforward acted together both in peace and war. In the struggle which ended in the separation of the American colonies from the mother country, Massachusetts took the foremost part, and became one of the thirteen original States of the Union.

There is a legislative body consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives, styled collectively the General Court of Massachusetts. The Senate consists of 40 members elected annually by popular vote, the State being divided into 40 senatorial districts each of which returns one senator. The House of Representatives consists of 240 members, elected in 173 districts, each of which returns one, two, or three representatives according to population. There is an annual session of the Legislature.

Male citizens of the United States who can read and write may vote in all State elections, provided they are not paupers or under guardianship, and provided they have lived one year in the State and six months in the election district or precinct.

The State sends 2 Senators and 16 Representatives to the Federal Congress.

Governor.—David I. Walsh, 1914 (salary, 8,000 dollars).

Secretary of the Commonwealth.—Frank J. Donahue, 1914.

There are 14 counties in the State, varying largely in population, and there are 33 cities and 320 towns. The State Capital is Boston.

Area and Population.—Area 8,266 square miles (227 square miles being water.)

The population at the date of each of the Federal Censuses was as follows:—

Years.	White.	Coloured.	Total.	Per sq. mile.
1870	1,113,156			
1890	2,215,373	14,195	1,457,351	181·3
1900	2,769,764	23,574	2,238,947	278·5
1910	3,324,926	35,582	2,805,346	348·9
		41,490	3,366,416	418·7

In 1910 the population by sex and race was:

	White.	Negro.	Asiatic.	Indian.	Total.
Male	1,633,487	18,748	3,013		1,655,248
Female	1,691,439	19,307	422		1,711,168
Total	3,324,926	38,055	2,747	688	3,366,416

Of the total population, 1,051,050 were foreign born, of whom 222,862 (21·1 per cent.) were Irish; 134,659, Canadian-French; 92,465, English; 85,056, Italian; 160,972, Canadian-English; 117,260, Russian; 39,560, Swedish; 30,554, German; 28,411, Scotch; 25,445, Portuguese.

According to the United States census of 1910, the population of each of the 33 cities of the State was as follows:—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Boston (capital)	670,585	Brockton	56,878	Waltham	27,834
Worcester	145,986	Malden	44,404	Chicopee	25,401
Fall River	119,295	Haverhill	44,115	Gloucester	24,398
Lowell	106,294	Salem	43,697	Medford	23,150
Cambridge	104,839	Newton	39,806	North Adams	22,019
New Bedford	96,652	Fitchburg	37,826	Northampton	19,431
Lynn	89,336	Taunton	34,259	Beverley	18,650
Springfield	88,926	Everett	33,484	Melrose	15,715
Lawrence	85,892	Quincy	32,642	Woburn	15,308
Somerville	77,236	Chelsea	32,452	Newburyport	14,949
Holyoke	57,730	Pittsfield	32,121	Marlborough	14,579

The Registrar's Report for 1912 showed: Births, 89,882; deaths, 52,400; divorces granted, 1,927. The number of marriages in 1912 was 30,898. Divorce is granted for cruelty, desertion, drunkenness, imprisonment, impotency, intoxication, non-support, and nullity of marriage.

The "corrected death rate" (excluding deaths of non-residents) for the City of Boston in 1912 (based on an estimated population of 713,977 on July 1, 1912) was 14·28 as compared with a corresponding "corrected death rate" in 1911 of 15·20.

The total number of church members and communicants in the State in 1906 (Special Report, United States Bureau of the Census) was 1,562,621, as compared with a total population in 1900 of 2,805,346. Of the 1,562,621 members and communicants, 1,080,706 were communicants of the Roman Catholic Church, and 449,358 were members of Protestant bodies, while the remaining 32,557 belonged to other religious bodies. The leading Protestant bodies, with the number of members, were as follows: Congregational, 119,196; Baptist, 78,165; Methodist-Episcopal, 61,626; Protestant-Episcopal, 51,636; Church of Christ, Scientist, 43,547; Unitarian, 35,440, and Universalist, 12,983.

Instruction.—There is a State Board of Education. School attendance is compulsory from 7 to 14 years of age. For the school year ending June 30, 1913, the number of teachers required for the public common schools was 16,979, the total number of pupils enrolled was 557,211, and the average attendance was 466,689. The 271 public high schools had 2,797 teachers and 71,583 pupils. In 1912-13 there were 363 private schools

and academies with 117,857 pupils, and there were 10 State normal schools with an average membership for the school year, 1912-13, of 2,313 pupils.

State-aided vocational schools were inaugurated in Massachusetts under a law enacted in 1906. In 1907-08 the number of such schools was six with an enrolment of 1,400. In 1912-13 the number was 33 with an enrolment of 7,164. In 1912 evening classes in the Practical Arts for Women were provided for. In 1913 an act was passed for the establishment and maintenance of continuation schools for working children.

Within the State there are 17 colleges and universities, of which 14 are non-sectarian and 3 are sectarian (2 Catholic and 1 Methodist). Of these 17 institutions, 5 are exclusively for women. These institutions, with the year of foundation, incorporation, or charter and the numbers of members of the teaching staff and students (October, 1912), are :—

Year of origin	Name and Location of College	Professors and other Instructors	Students
1636	Harvard Univ.,[1] Cambridge	771	4,265 [2]
1793	Williams Coll., Williamstown	56	518
1825	Amherst Coll., Amherst	49	431
1837	Mount Holyoke Coll.,[3] South Hadley	126	757
1843	College of the Holy Cross, Worcester	30	494
1850	Tufts Coll.,[4] Medford	231	1,096
1861	Massachusetts Instit. of Technology,[4] Boston	217	1,500
1863	Boston Coll., Boston	20 [6]	355 [6]
1863	Massachusetts Agric. Coll.,[4] Amherst	57	549
1865	Worcester Polytechnic Inst., Worcester	53	550
1869	Boston Univ.,[4] Boston.	149	1,424
1870	Wellesley Coll.,[3] Wellesley	127	1,421
1871	Smith Coll.,[3] Northampton	110	1,523
1882	Radcliffe Coll.,[3] Cambridge	[134 [5]]	562
1887	Clark Univ.,[4] Worcester	24	90
1899	Simmons Coll.,[3] Boston	96	929
1902	Clark Coll., Worcester	32	163
	Totals—17 Institutions	2,282	16,627

[1] Includes Radcliffe College for women, which is affiliated with, but not legally a part of Harvard University.
[2] Not including students in Radcliffe College, nor students in the summer school.
[3] For women only.
[4] For men and women.
[5] Instructors in Harvard University offering instruction to students in Radcliffe College.
[6] Does not include 20 members of the Staff or 870 students in the High School (preparatory department).

Charity and Correction.—On October 1, 1913, there were in the State eleven public institutions strictly for the insane, two for the feeble-minded, one for inebriates, and one for epileptics, and in addition to these, there were one large private institution for the insane and 28 smaller institutions for one or more of the above classes of patients. The whole number of insane in institutions in the State on October 1, 1913, was 13,768, of which number 13,086 were in the public institutions. Of the total number, 6,706 were males and 7,062 were females. The total number of feeble-minded in the State was 2,275, of whom 1,286 were males and 989 were females.

Each city and town must support the indigent poor lawfully settled

therein, settlement of adults being acquired in general by residence for 5 consecutive years. Elected or appointed overseers of the poor in towns and cities provide for the poor by out-door relief, or by boarding them (under contract and State inspection) with other families, or in almshouses. Liability for support of relatives extends to parents, grandparents, children and grandchildren. It is an offence to bring a pauper into a place where he has no legal settlement. The State provides for paupers who have no settlement, and the State Board of Charity visits and reports on almshouses.

On September 1, 1913, there were 11 institutions under the supervision of the State Board of Charity, consisting of the State Farm with 2,516 inmates, the State infirmary with 2,233 inmates, three industrial schools with 940 inmates, a hospital school for crippled children with 234 inmates, four sanatoria for consumptives with 927 inmates, and the Norfolk State Hospital with 61 inmates. The Penikese Hospital (for lepers), with 15 inmates, is administered directly by the State Board of Charity. In addition to the above, there were on September 1, 1913, as State minor wards, under the custodial care of the Board, 3,493 children boarded in families and 1,243 children in families without board.

The number of paupers in almshouses during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1912, was 12,261. Besides almshouses and asylums for the insane, &c., there were in Massachusetts during the same year 791 incorporated charitable corporations from which annual returns were called for by the State Board of Charity. The number of institutions which made returns to the Board was 743.

The penal institutions in the State consist of 5 strictly State institutions and 21 county jails or houses of correction. On September 30, 1912, the number of prisoners in these institutions was 6,355, being 537 less than on the corresponding date in 1911. During the fiscal year 1911 the number of sentences was 29,957, of which 1,505 were for crimes against the person, 3,655 against property, 24,497 against public order. Of the offences against public order, 20,086 were for drunkenness, leaving 4,411 for all other offences in this class.

Finance, Defence.—For the fiscal year ending November 30, 1913, the net revenue and expenditures of the State were as follows :—

	Dollars
Cash in Treasury, December 1, 1912	6,369,964
Net receipts, year ending November 30, 1913	55,288,306
Total	61,658,270
Total net expenditure, year ending Nov. 30, 1913	53,437,680
Cash in Treasury, December 1, 1913	8,220,590

The direct debt of the State on December 1, 1913, amounted to 42,619,749 dollars, while the sinking fund amounted to 18,339,263 dollars and its sinking fund to contingent debt amounted to 75,001,662 dollars and its sinking fund to 17,599,432 dollars.

For the year ending November 30, 1911, the assessed value of real and personal property in the State amounted to 5,417,678,441 dollars, as compared with an assessed valuation of 5,027,154,806 dollars for the previous year.

For the financial year ending January 31, 1913, the actual receipts of the city of Boston were 39,420,900 dollars, and the actual expenditures were 38,355,250 dollars, while the net funded debt of the city, including the

Cochituate Water Debt and the Suffolk County Debt for which the city is responsible, was 74,629,254 dollars.

The military force of the State is the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, composed of the land forces (the Massachusetts National Guard) with an authorised strength of 6,701 ; and the naval forces (the Massachusetts Naval Militia), with an authorised strength of 908. On June 30, 1913, the actual strength of the National Guard was 452 officers and 5,341 men. The U.S. Navy Department has loaned the State for the use of its Naval Militia the cruiser *Chicago* and the torpedo boat *Rodgers*. Men are enlisted for a period of three years, on the expiration of which they may re-enlist for one, two, or three years.

Under the authority of the U.S. Statutes, a steam sloop of war (U.S.S. *Ranger*) is loaned by the National Government to the State to be used as a training-ship by the pupils of the State Nautical School ; the officers of this vessel are detailed by the U.S. Navy Department. There is an armed vessel under the control of the State which is used to prevent incursion on the fishing grounds of the Commonwealth.

Production, Industry, Commerce.—In 1910 the number of farms in Massachusetts (a farm being defined for census purposes as 'any tract of land of three or more acres used for agricultural purposes, and also any tract containing less than three acres which produced at least 250 dollars worth of farm products in the year 1909') was 36,917, with an area of 2,875,941 acres, of which 1,164,501 acres was improved land. The value of all farm property (including land valued at 105,532,616 dollars) in the State in 1910 was 226,474,025 dollars, representing an increase in value of 24 per cent. during the decade 1900–10. Of the 36,917 farms in the State, approximately 87 per cent. were operated by the owners, 5 per cent. by managers, and 8 per cent. by tenants. The total value of the agricultural products of the State during the year 1909, was 31,948,095 dollars, representing an increase of 38 per cent. over the corresponding total for the year 1899. The principal crops in 1913 with their values were : Hay and forage, 11,280,989 dollars ; potatoes and other vegetables, 8,184,213 dollars ; flowers and plants and nursery products, 3,061,342 dollars ; forest products of farms, 2,668,410 dollars ; fruits and nuts, 2,108,799 dollars ; small fruits, 1,676,790 dollars ; cereals, 1,617,131 dollars ; and tobacco, 1,218,060 dollars. The cultivation of tobacco is confined largely to the Connecticut valley.

In the last half of the nineteenth century so many industrial enterprises came into existence that Massachusetts has been quite transformed from an agricultural into a manufacturing community. At present nearly three-fourths of the population dwell in the cities or closely settled places.

The census of manufactures in the State in 1912 showed that the total capital invested in manufactures was 1,308,013,171 [1] dollars (in 1905, 965,948,887 [2] dollars), employing on the average 608,590 persons (in 1905, 488,399 persons), who earned 335,553,704 dollars (in 1905, 232,388,946 dollars), using raw material valued at 929,304,882 dollars (in 1905, 626,410,431 dollars), and turned out products worth 1,596,734,445 dollars (in 1905, 1,124,092,051 dollars).

Condensed statistics of the more important industries are given in the following table (Massachusetts Statistics of Manufactures, 1912) :—

[1] Not including borrowed money.

[2] Including borrowed money.

Industries	No. of Establishments	Capital invested	Stock used	Goods made and work done	Persons employed	Wages
		dollars	dollars	dollars		dollars
Boots and shoes .	460	87,148,975	125,659,585	209,489,037	81,962	49,596,284
Cotton goods .	168	251,223,381	114,131,796	187,307,982	111,421	48,541,113
Woollen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats .	183	127,777,274	86,389,055	138,250,253	55,089	27,065,903
Foundry and machine shop products . .	614	89,405,950	25,965,306	71,824,917	37,544	24,985,120
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished . . .	126	40,783,045	37,353,493	51,987,780	11,372	6,625,375
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	78	28,737,584	22,314,895	47,964,936	20,317	12,645,825
Paper and wood pulp	91	47,595,413	29,000,736	47,228,049	14,096	7,791,978
Slaughtering, including meat packing . . .	38	14,846,906	41,747,288	46,824,160	3,206	1,697,669

There is very little mining within the State. Iron pyrites is worked to a limited extent in the west. Coal is found, but it is of little value ; asbestos, talc and soapstone, infusorial earth and emery are found. Marl, peat, sand, and clay are found throughout the State, and there are extensive brick and earthenware works. The output of clay products (bricks, pottery, &c.) in 1912 was valued at 1,767,166 dollars. There are large stone quarries at Quincy and Rockport. The output of granite in 1912 was valued at 3,663,279 dollars. Other quarry products were sandstone, trap rock, marble, and limestone. The value of all the mineral products (including pig-iron from two blast furnaces) was 6,654,514 dollars in 1912

A large foreign trade is carried on through the Port of Boston, which is port of entry for several foreign steamship companies. In the year 1912 (including the trade of Charlestown) the imports were valued at 150,618,243 dollars and the exports (including foreign, trans-shipped) at 65,692,646 dollars. The principal commodities imported, with valuation, were : Hides and skins, 27,128,529 dollars ; wool, 22,485,603 dollars ; cotton and manufactures, 20,319,326 dollars ; fibres and vegetable grasses, 18,110,357 dollars ; and sugar, 10,662,862 dollars. The principal exports, with valuation, were : Cotton and manufactures thereof, 15,607,665 dollars ; leather and manufactures of, 12,906,996 dollars ; meat and dairy products, 12,221,130 dollars ; and iron and steel manufactures, 6,032,278 dollars.

In 1912 the vessels engaged in foreign trade which entered the port of Boston had a tonnage of 3,061,733 ; and those which cleared, 1,868,047. The tonnage of vessels engaged in the coasting trade and entering the port of Boston was 12,258,030.

The total number of immigrant aliens from Trans-Atlantic ports admitted at the Port of Boston during the year 1912, arriving at this port for the first time and intending to remain permanently, was 48,409, classified as follows :— Italians (principally South Italian), 14,268 ; English, 6,981 ; Irish, 6,249 ; Portuguese, 3,978 ; Scandinavian, 3,970 ; Scotch, 2,773 ; Jews, 2,651 ; Finnish, 1,491 ; Polish, 1,280 ; all others, 4,768. Of the total number (48,409) 29,500 or 60·94 per cent. gave their destination as Massachusetts.

On June 30, 1912, there were 2,111 miles of main and branch steam railroads in the State. The 3 principal railroads, the Boston and Albany (New York Central and Hudson River, lessee), the Boston and Maine, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford, each having a terminus in Boston, have operated about 95 per cent of the railroad mileage and conducted over 98 per cent. of the entire passenger and freight business as expressed in gross income. On June 30, 1912, the total length of electric railways (main and second track, surface and elevated) within the State was 2,744 miles. The elevated track is confined to Boston.

In December 1913, there were 178 national banks in operation in the State, of which 17 were in Boston. The total assets of the 178 National banks amounted to 583,475,000 dollars. On October 31, 1912, there were in operation in the State 194 savings-banks with assets of 902,105,756 dollars and 162 co-operative banks with assets of 74,484,048 dollars, and 65 trust companies having aggregate assets of 415,882,487 dollars. For many years there have been no State banks, strictly so-called, in Massachusetts. The total clearings of the Boston Clearing House during the calendar year, 1912, amounted to 8,963,808,530 dollars.

British Consul-General at Boston.—Frederick P. Leay.
Vice-Consuls.—Francis C. O'Meara, John B. Masson.

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MICHIGAN.

Government.—According to the revised constitution adopted in 1908 the legislative authority is vested in a Senate of 32 members elected by the counties or groups of counties for 2 years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members, the electoral districts being re-arranged according to population every 10 years. Electors are male citizens over 21 years of age resident in the State for 6 months next preceding the election, and resident at the time of the election in the district, county, or township for which the election is held.

The State is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 13 Representatives.

Governor.—Woodbridge N. Ferris, 1913–15 (5,000 dollars).
Secretary of State.—Frederick C. Martindale.

For local government the State is organised in counties, cities, townships, and villages. There are 83 counties, each of which is a corporate body with a Board of Supervisors as its administrative authority. Cities must have each a population of not less than 3,000, but a few which have been long incorporated have a smaller population. Cities hereafter incorporated must have at least 2,000 inhabitants and 500 persons per square mile. Villages in the legal sense have a population of at least 300 within an area of a square mile. The State Capital is Lansing.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 57,980 square miles, of which 500 square miles is water. This is exclusive of 16,653 square miles of Lake Superior, 12,922 square miles of Lake Michigan, 9,925 square miles of Lake Huron, and 460 square miles of Lakes St. Clair and Eyre. The total length of Michigan coast line is 1,620 miles.

Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1820	8,722	174	8,896	0·1
1860	742,314	6,799	749,113	13·0
1900	2,405,166	15,816	2,420,982	42·2
1910	2,793,058	17,115	2,810,173	48·9

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	1,441,281	9,007	4,246		1,454,534
Female	1,343,966	8,108	3,565		1,355,639
Total	2,785,247	17,115	292	7,519	2,810,173

Of the total population in 1910, 595,524 were foreign-born, of whom 171,157 were from Canada, 131,583 from Germany, 42,724 from England, 37,978 from Russia, 33,471 from Holland, 20,434 from Ireland, 26,374 from Sweden, 31,144 from Finland, 9,952 from Scotland, 7,638 from Norway, 16,860 from Italy, 31,034 from Austria, and 35,175 from all others. There is a small scattered Indian population throughout the northern part of the State and a small reservation in Baraga County.

In 1910 the population of the principal cities was :—

Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.
Detroit	465,766	Battle Creek	25,267	Manistee	12,381
Grand Rapids	112,571	Muskegon	24,062	Alpena	12,706
Saginaw	50,510	Lansing	31,229	Ishpeming	12,448
Bay City	45,166	Port Huron	18,863	Sault Ste. Marie	12,615
Kalamazoo	39,437	Flint	38,550	Menominee	10,507
Jackson	31,433	Ann Arbor	14,817	Marquette	11,503

The death-rate per 1,000 of population in the State was, 13·2 in 1911; and 12·9 in 1912.

The more important religious bodies are the Roman Catholic, Methodist, Lutheran, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Congregational.

Education is compulsory for the school term for children from 7 to 16 years of age. In 1912 the public schools had 555,137 enrolled pupils and 18,824 teachers. The State has 4 public normal schools with 201

teachers and 6,181 pupils in 1912. The highest education provided by the State is given in the University of Michigan, founded in 1837 at Ann Arbor; in 1912 it had 441 professors and teachers and 5,582 students. There is a State Agricultural College at Lansing, founded in 1855; it had 127 professors and 1,702 students. There is a college of Mines at Houghton; in 1912 it had 30 instructors and 186 students. Other institutions are (1912):—

Organised	Institutions	Control	Professors	Students
1859	Adrian College	Meth. Prot.	22	205
1861	Albion College	M. E.	26	512
1887	Alma College	Presb.	26	245
1855	Hillsdale College	Bapt.	24	499
1866	Hope College, Holland	Reformed	19	413
1859	Olivet College	Cong.	24	249
1856	Kalamazoo College	Bapt.	11	187

Charity.—Each county has 3 Superintendents of the poor, appointed by the board of supervisors, and has (or may have) infirmaries. Either indoor or outdoor relief may be given; indigent persons suffering from disease or injury are sent to the University Hospital at Ann Arbor. Parents are liable for support of children and *vice versa*. In general, settlement is gained by a year's residence. To bring an indigent person into the State is a misdemeanour punishable by fine or imprisonment. Number of persons maintained in the poor-houses during 1912 was 6,973. Within the State there are (apart from almshouses, &c.) 118 benevolent institutions, most of them provided by private persons or ecclesiastical bodies. They comprise 59 hospitals (six public), a sanatorium for the treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis, six dispensaries, 23 orphanages (one public), 26 homes for adults (one public), and three schools for the deaf and blind (3 public).

Finance, Defence.—For the year ending June 30, 1913, the revenue and expenditure were as follows:—

	Dollars.
Balance, July 1, 1912	8,980,404
Receipts, 1912–13	13,434,473
Total	22,414,877
Disbursements, 1912–13	13,165,468
Balance, July 1, 1913	9,249,409

In 1911 the total assessed valuation of the State as equalised amounted to 2,288,000,000 dollars.

The Michigan National Guard had on June 30, 1913, 199 officers and 2,551 enlisted men. The Naval Militia of the State comprised 43 officers and 481 men.

Production and Industry.—The State is largely agricultural. In 191[illegible] it contained 206,960 farms with a total area of 18,940,614 acres, of whic[illegible] 12,832,078 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 1,088,858,379 dollars. In 1913 the chief crops were maize, 56,112,000 bushels; wheat, 12,776,000 bushels; hay and forage, 25,200,000 tons; potatoes, 33,600,000 bushels. In 1913 the State produced 838,784 tons of sugar beets. On January 1, 1914, there were in the State 2,118,000 sheep, 653,000 horses, 798,000 milk cows, 680,000 other cattle, and 1,313,000 swine.

Michigan has immense resources of iron ore in the Marquette, Menominee, and Gogebic ranges. The total out-put of ore in 1912 amounted to 12,797,468 long tons (29,003,153 dollars). Copper mining in the Lake Superior region is of very great importance. The yield of copper amounted in 1912 to 218,138,408 pounds (35,992,837 dollars); silver, in 1912, was produced to the amount of 528,453 fine ounces (324,999 dollars); salt (1912), 10,271,715 barrels (2,743,389 dollars); coal, 1,206,230 short tons (2,399,451 dollars). The output of the clay-working industries (bricks, tiles, &c.) in 1912 was valued at 3,145,001 dollars; of Portland cement (1912), 3,651,094 barrels (3,145,001 dollars). Graphite, asbestos, grindstones, gypsum, sandstone, limestone, mineral waters, and (in small quantity) petroleum are worked. The mineral output in 1912 including iron-ore, but not pig-iron, was 80,062,486 dollars.

The manufacturing industries of the State are concerned chiefly with lumber, timber, and agricultural products, metal-working and machinery. In 1909, the number of manufacturing establishments reported on was 9,159, with an aggregate capital of 583,947,000 dollars, 7,732 proprietors or firm members, 30,607 clerks, &c., and 281,499 wage-earners. The cost of materials used during the year was 368,612,000 dollars, and the value of the output was 685,109,000 dollars. Statistics (census 1910) of some of the more important industries are as follows:—

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Cost of Materials	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Lumber and Timber	57,290,000	35,627	29,042,000	61,514,000
Planing mills	8,770,537	5,225	9,203,689	14,375,467
Foundry and machine	48,065,000	21,649	18,711,000	45,399,000
Flour and grist	11,147,000	1,530	29,350,600	34,861,000
Copper smelting	2,378,315	650	18,807,701	21,222,217
Carriages, waggons	10,189,000	4,034	5,262,000	10,159,000
Railway cars and shops (repairs by Railway Companies)	3,571,009	5,401	2,916,000	6,838,000
Furniture	28,222,000	16,610	11,718,000	28,642,000
Leather	1,653,000	834	1,458,000	2,500,000
Agricultural implements	15,649,000	2,359	2,800,000	9,278,000
Tobacco	6,837,000	7,876	7,208,000	10,179,000
Automobiles	52,926,000	25,444	53,882,000	96,651,000
Beet sugar	21,378,000	1,400	6,228,000	10,477,000
Canning and preserving	4,495,000	2,073	3,074,000	4,971,000

In 1909, Michigan contributed 38·8 per cent. of the total value of products for the automobile industry for the country as a whole. Detroit holds sixth place as a manufacturing city.

Other industrial products are butter and cheese, beet sugar, chemicals, various forms of iron and steel work, and malt liquors. Slaughtering and meat-packing have also considerable importance.

In 1913 there were 8,792 miles of railway in operation, besides 978·6 miles of electric railway, exclusive of city lines. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, 46,578,928 net tons of freight passed through the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal. This canal is located at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, and serves as a gateway between the lakes; it is the largest ship canal in the world.

In December, 1913, there were 99 national banks in the State.

Books of Reference.

Reports of the various State Officers.
Bulletin of Manufactures; 13th Census, Washington, 1910.
Bulletin of Agriculture; 13th Census, Washington, 1910.
Michigan Farmer, Vol. 137.
Cook (W.), Michigan: Its History and Government. New York, 1905.
Cooley (T. M.), Michigan: A History of Governments. 2nd ed. Bostor, 1886.
Della (Henrietta M.). The Politics of Michigan. New York, 1912.

MINNESOTA.

Government.—The legislature consists of a Senate of 63 members, one being elected in each of the legislative districts, and a House of Representatives of 119 members elected in the same districts in numbers proportioned to population. Senators are elected for 4 years, half their number retiring every 2 years; Representatives are elected for 2 years.

Governor.—A. O. Eberhart 1913-15 (7,000 dollars.)
Secretary of State.—Julius A. Schmahl.

There are 82 counties, few of which contain less than 400 square miles and 2,000 inhabitants. Townships, as in other western States, are, geographically, areas of land 6 miles square, each divided into 36 sections of one square mile, numbered on a uniform principle. When organised they are corporate bodies with a town-meeting, 3 supervisors, and other officers elected for one year. Incorporated villages have not less than 175 inhabitants; they form separate election and assessment districts and have each a village council. The State Capital is St. Paul.

Area, Population, Education.—Area 84,682 square miles, of which 3,824 square miles is water. This is exclusive of 2,514 square miles of Lake Superior.

The population at the date of each of the Federal Censuses was as follows:—

Year	White	Coloured	Total	Per sq. mile
1880	776,884	3,889	780,773	9·7
1890	1,296,408	13,875	1,310,283	16·2
1900	1,737,036	14,358	1,751,394	21·7
1910	2,059,227	16,481	2,075,708	25·7

In 1910 the population by sex and race was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	1,099,425	4,183	325		1,108,511
Female	959,802	2,901	19		967,197
Total	2,059,227	7,084	344	9,053	2,075,708

The foreign born inhabitants in 1910 numbered 54,301, comprising 109,627 Germans, 122,427 Swedes, 105,302 Norwegians, 29,856 English Canadians, 15,859 Irish, 16,137 Danes, 11,062 French Canadians, and 12,136

English. The Indian Reservations in the State have an area (1912) of 910 square miles and contain over 11,116 Indians.

The largest towns are Minneapolis with a population of 301,408 in 1910; St. Paul (the administrative capital), 214,744; Duluth, 78,466; Winona, 18,583; Stillwater, 10,198; Mankato, 10,365.

The chief religious bodies are: the Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist.

In 1911 the public elementary schools of the State had 15,584 teachers and 443,792 enrolled pupils; 248 public high schools had 1,698 teachers and 32,171 pupils. For the instruction of teachers (who are examined and licensed by county superintendents) there were 6 public normal schools with 136 teachers and 3,582 pupils in 1912. The University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, founded in 1868, had 499 professors and 4,889 students in 1911. Other institutions for superior instruction are:—

Begun	Colleges	Professors, &c.	Students
1854	Hamline Univ., St. Paul (M.E.)	17	251
1857	St. John's Univ., Collegeville (R.C.)	40	425
1862	Gustavus Adolphus Coll., St. Peter (Luth.)	22	320
1867	Carleton College, Northfield	26	373
1874	St. Olaf's Coll., Northfield (Luth.)	32	518
1885	Macalester Coll., St. Paul (Presb.)	21	309

Charity.—Within the State there are (besides almshouses and asylums for the insane, &c.) 86 benevolent institutions, 74 of which have been provided by private persons or ecclesiastical bodies. They comprise 44 hospitals (seven public), three dispensaries (one public), 16 orphanages (one public), three day nurseries, 18 homes mainly for adults (one public), a school for the deaf and another for the blind (both public). The county commissioners are superintendents of the poor, and erect and maintain a county poor-house, or otherwise provide for the indigents. They appoint an overseer. In counties with the township system of poor-relief, the supervisors of towns, and the common councils of villages and cities, are the superintendents of the poor, but the county commissioners (with the approval of the State board of control) may erect and maintain a poor-house. Parents, grand-parents, children, grand-children, brothers and sisters are liable for support of a pauper. Legal settlement is gained by a year's residence. In counties under township system there is provision for aiding non-resident paupers, and for deportation of alien paupers. A person bringing a pauper into a county is liable to a fine of 50 dollars. On January 1, 1910 the almshouses had 687 pauper inmates being 33·1 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—The revenue and expenditure for the year ending July 31, 1913, were:—

	Dollars
Balance on August 1, 1912	2,992,728
Receipts to July 31, 1913	17,809,401
Total	20,802,129
Payments to July 31, 1913	18,959,762
Balance August 1, 1913	1,842,367

The funded debt (1910) amounted to 141,000 dollars. The assessed value of property was (1909): Real, 897,641,617 dollars; personal, 193,043,319 dollars; total, 1,090,684,936 dollars.

The Militia, called the National Guard, contained, on June 30, 1913, 218 officers and 2,724 enlisted men. All able-bodied men from 21 to 45 years of age are enrolled and liable to military service. The naval militia has 14 officers and 130 men.

Production and Industry.—Minnesota is largely an agricultural State. In 1910 it contained 156,137 farms with a total area of 27,675,823 acres, of which 19,643,533 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 1,476,411,737 dollars. In 1913 2,400,000 acres of land under maize yielded 96,000,000 bushels. Other crops were wheat, 68,040,000 bushels; oats, 112,644,000 bushels; barley, 34,800,000 bushels; flax-seed, 3,150,000 bushels. On January 1, 1914, the farm animals included 847,000 horses, 1,163,000 milk cows and 1,173,000 other cattle; 570,000 sheep, and 1,430,000 swine. In 1912 the wool clip amounted to 3,037,500 pounds of wool, valued at 804,938 dollars.

The mining of iron ores, mostly red hematite, in the Mesabi and Vermilion ranges has reached great importance. Certain quarry products also are of value; the output of granite, sandstone, and limestone being great; clay products, 1,611,040 dollars. Including iron ore, but not pig-iron, the total mineral output in 1912 was estimated at the value of 66,672,729 dollars.

Other industries are connected with the traffic in cattle, sheep, and swine, while important manufacturing industries are the making of boots and shoes, clothing, furniture, metal goods, and machinery. According to the census of manufactures of 1910 there were in the State 5,561 manufacturing establishments with a total capital of 275,416,000 dollars, employing 84,767 wage-earners, who were paid in the year 15,452,000 dollars; the cost of raw material used was 281,622,000 dollars, and the output was valued at 409,420,000 dollars.

Minneapolis is an important centre of the grain trade. In 1909 the receipts comprised wheat, 81,111,410 bushels; corn, 5,082,850 bushels; oats, 14,059,230 bushels; barley, 20,235,500 bushels; while the shipments comprised wheat, 21,698,500 bushels; corn, 3,124,500 bushels; oats, 15,323,920 bushels; barley, 18,000,120 bushels. Duluth is an important port on Lake Superior.

In 1911, Minnesota had 8,931 miles of railway, besides 505 miles of electric railway track. From St. Paul 10 railways, with a total length of 60,000 miles radiate. The Great Northern Railway Company of St. Paul has a line of steamers which sail between Puget Sound and China, Japan, and the Philippines, the railway of the company carrying vast loads of merchandise from St. Paul to the port of shipment at very low freights.

In December, 1913, there were 271 national banks in the state.

Books of Reference.

Legislative Manual of Minnesota, and the various Executive and Administrative Report of the State. St. Paul.

Folwell (W. W.), Minnesota, In 'American Commonwealth' Series. Boston, 1907.

Johnson (C.), Highways and Byways of the Mississippi Valley. New York and London, 1906.

Neill's History of Minnesota.

MacVey (F. L.), The Government of Minnesota. New York and London, 1905.

Robinson (E. V.), Cost of Government in Minnesota. St. Paul, 1918.

MISSISSIPPI.

Government.—The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, both elected for four years.

Qualified as electors are all male United States citizens who have resided in the State and in the election district for one year (clergymen for six months) next before the election, have paid the legal taxes, and have been registered. The applicant for registration must be able to read the State Constitution or show that he understands it when it is read to him (a requirement intended to secure white domination).

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and eight Representatives.

Governor.—Earl Brewer, 1912-16 (4,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—J. W. Power.

The State capital is Jackson (population in 1910, 21,262). Mississippi is divided into 78 counties.

Area, Population, Education.—Area 46,865 square miles, 503 square miles being water.

Years	White	Coloured	Total	Per sq. mile
1860	353,901	437,404	791,305	17·1
1900	643,640	907,630	1,551,270	33·5
1910	789,627	1,009,487	1,797,114	38·8

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	402,056	502,796	908		905,760
Female	384,055	506,691	608		891,354
Total	786,111	1,009,487	263	1,253	1,797,114

The foreign-born inhabitants in 1910 numbered 9,389, of whom 1,665 were German, 2,137 Italian, and 747 Irish. In 1910 the population of the larger cities was: Meridian, 23,258; Vicksburg, 20,814; Natchez, 11,791.

About half the church-going inhabitants of Mississippi are Baptists and one-third are Methodists. The remainder are mostly Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, or Disciples (Christians). There is no law for compulsory attendance at school; white and coloured children are taught in separate schools. In 1911 the public elementary schools had 10,166 teachers, 469,137 enrolled pupils. 162 public high schools had 477 teachers and 8,985 pupils. One public normal school in 1912 had 5 teachers and 477 students. For higher education Mississippi has 6 universities and colleges. These institutions comprise the University of Mississippi, established 1848, which in 1911 had 36 instructors and 433 students; Mississippi College (1826), Clinton (Bapt.), with 14 professors and 415 students; Rust University, for coloured students (1872), Holly Springs (M.E.), with 21 professors and 451 students; and Millsaps College (1892), Jackson (M.E.So.), with 14 professors and 291 students. The Agricultural and Mechanical College (founded 1880) has 63 professors and 1,219 students. The Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College for coloured youths has 21 professors and 616 students. The

Mississippi Industrial Institute and College, founded in 1885 at Columbus for the education of the young women of the State, has 63 teachers and 827 students.

Charity.—Within the State are (apart from almshouses, &c.) 17 benevolent institutions, of which 13 have been provided by private persons or ecclesiastical bodies. They comprise six hospitals (two public), six orphanages, three homes, mainly for adults, a school for deaf, and one for blind children (both public).

The county board of supervisors have charge of the county poor, control the poor-house, and appoint the superintendent. Parents, grand-parents, and descendants of a pauper are liable for his support. Persons after six months' residence in a county may claim poor-relief; others are supported by the county of residence. Pauper orphan children may be apprenticed on contract. On January 1, 1910, the almshouses had 437 pauper inmates, being 21·3 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—The annual receipts and disbursements in the year ending September 30, 1912, were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, October 1, 1911.	572,047
Receipts, 1911–12	4,179,283
Total	4,751,330
Disbursements, 1911–12	4,500,331
Balance, October 1, 1912 . . .	250,999

In 1911 the bonded debt of the State amounted to 4,185,891 dollars. For 1910 the assessed valuations were: Real property, 231,889,588 dollars; personal property, 110,713,772 dollars; railroads, &c., 51,002,284 dollars: total, 393,605,644 dollars.

The State militia, or National Guard, on June 30, 1913 had a strength of 116 officers and 1,327 men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the chief industry of the State, which has a semi-tropical climate and a rich soil. In 1910 the farms numbered 274,382 with an area of 18,557,533 acres, of which 9,008,310 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 426,314,634 dollars. The chief product is cotton, which was grown on 2,963,000 acres, and yielded 1,195,000 bales in 1913, valued at 72,048,000 dollars. Other crops are maize, 63,000,000 bushels in 1913; rice, wheat, oats, potatoes. On January 1, 1914, there were in the State 241,000 horses, 286,000 mules, 421,000 milk cows, 490,000 other cattle, 202,000 sheep, and 1,467,000 swine.

The State has oyster, shrimp, and other fisheries.

Though there are mineral deposits in Mississippi such as hydraulic limestone, coal, gypsum, and rich clay, there is no mining enterprise. The total mineral output in 1912 was valued at 1,242,528 dollars, and that amount included 601,799 dollars for clay products.

In 1910 there were 2,598 establishments engaged in the manufacturing industries; their aggregate capital amounted to 72,393,000 dollars; they employed 3,403 clerks, &c., and 50,384 wage-earners; the raw material used cost 36,926,000 dollars, and their output was valued at 80,555,000 dollars.

The most important industries are associated with the products of the State.

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Material used	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Lumber products	39,455,000	33,397	14,207,000	42,793,000
Cotton-seed oil and cake . .	10,133,000	2,563	12,109,000	15,966,000
Cotton-goods	5,336,000	2,647	2,042,000	3,102,000
Turpentine and resin . . .	1,251,000	2,573	349,000	1,475,000
Railway cars, &c. . . .	1,412,000	2,572	1,427,000	3,233,000

Oyster-canning and preserving, and the manufacture of fertilizers are also prosperous.

The State in 1911 had 4,458 miles of railway, besides 116 miles of electric railway. The railroads with greatest length of line in the State are the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley, the Illinois Central, the Southern, the Mobile and Jackson and Kansas City, the Mobile and Ohio, and the Gulf and Ship Island railways. The Mississippi river and the Gulf Coast provide natural facilities for transport.

In December, 1913, there were 33 national banks in the State.

Books of Reference.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.
Census Bulletin. No. 48. Census of Manufactures, 1905. Washington, 1906.

MISSOURI.

The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 34 members elected for four years (half their number retiring every two years), and House of Representatives of 142 members elected for two years.

The right of suffrage extends (with the usual exceptions) to all male citizens and to aliens who, five years before the election, have declared their intention of becoming citizens; but all who vote must have been resident in the State one year, and in the county or city 60 days next before the election.

Missouri is represented in Congress by two Senators and 16 Representatives.

Governor.—Elliott W. Major, 1913–17 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Cornelius Roach.

The State is divided into 114 counties. Jefferson City is the State Capital.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area 69,420 square miles (693 square miles water).

Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
			66,586	1·0
1820	56,017	10,569	3,106,665	45·2
1900	2,945,431	161,234	3,293,335	47·9
1910	3,135,883	157,452		

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	1,606,556	80,489	768		1,687,813
Female . .	1,528,376	76,963	183		1,605,522
Total .	3,134,932	157,452	638	313	3,293,335

The foreign-born population in 1910 numbered 228,896, of whom 88,224 were German (38·5 per cent.), 23,290 Irish, 13,751 English, 7,961 Canadian, 6,141 Swiss, 21,401 Russian, 5,654 Swedish.

The largest cities in the State, with population in 1910, are :—

Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.
St. Louis .	687,029	Joplin . .	32,073	Webb City .	11,817
Kansas City .	248,381	Hannibal .	18,341	Moberly .	10,923
St. Joseph .	77,403	Sedalia . .	17,822	Carthage .	9,483
Springfield .	35,201	Jefferson(Cap.)	11,850		

The strongest religious bodies in the State are Catholic, Baptist and Methodist, after which (in order of importance), come Disciples of Christ, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Episcopalians, and Congregationalists.

School attendance is compulsory on children from 8 to 14 years of age for not less than three-fourths the school term. In 1913 the 9,862 public elementary schools had 3,789 male and 12,959 female teachers and 329,373 male and 317,702 female enrolled pupils ; 588 public high schools had 917 male and 1,189 female teachers and 18,646 male and 24,763 female pupils ; in 1913 there were 5 public normal schools with 132 male and 105 female teachers and 2,450 male and 5,095 female pupils. Total expenditure on education in 1913, 1,702,000 dollars. For superior instruction there are many universities and colleges, the more important being as follows (1911) :—

Opened	Institutions	Professors	Students
1841	Univ. of Missouri, Columbia (State)	238	2,444
1853	Washington Univ., St. Louis (non-sect.) . . .	158	1,326
1829	St. Louis Univ. (R.C.)	220	1,381
1851	Christian Brothers Coll. St. Louis (R.C.) . . .	49	487
1849	William Jewell Coll., Liberty (Bapt.)	22	541
1887	Missouri Wesleyan Coll., Cameron (M.E.) . . .	23	204
1875	Park Coll. Parkville (Presb.)	18	390
1873	Drury Coll., Springfield (Cong.)	31	350
1883	Tarkio Coll. (U. Presb.)	24	270
1864	Central Wesleyan Coll., Warrenton	22	330

The Lincoln Institute for coloured youths has 33 professors and 511 students.

Charity.—The Missouri system of charities and corrections proper consists of 13 separately governed state charitable and penal institutions, of county gaols and almshouses or infirmaries in practically all counties of the state, of special institutions of this character controlled by some of the larger cities, a general system of public relief of the poor in their homes amounting to somewhat less than 250,000 dollars annually and juvenile courts in the six largest urban districts of the state. In each county the county court has the care of the poor inhabitants, and may erect a poor-house, appoint a superintendent, and make regulations for

management. An inhabitant of a county is one who has resided there 12 months before receiving relief, but the court at its discretion may relieve others. Support of the poor may be let out by contract. On January 1, 1910, the almshouses had 2,412 pauper inmates, being 73·2 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—For the years 1912 and 1913 the revenue and expenditure were :—

	1912 Dollars	1913 Dollars
Balance, January 1, 1912 and 1913 .	2,038,712	2,981,831
Receipts, 1912 and 1911 . . .	11,013,126	11,783,255
Totals	13,051,838	14,765,086
Disbursements, 1912 and 1913 . .	10,070,007	10,744,526
Balance, Jan. 1, 1913 and 1914 . .	2,981,831	4,020,560

On January 1, 1913 the bonded debt of the State amounted to 1,864,500 dollars (interest being payable to State funds). The assessed value of real property (1911) was 1,357,245 dollars ; of personal property, 4,868,585 dollars ; of railway bridge, telephone and telegraph property, assessed by State board, 1,817,151 dollars.

The militia, or National Guard, consists of infantry and artillery with a total strength of 256 officers and 3,320 men on June 30, 1913 ; the naval militia had 16 officers and 210 men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the chief occupation in the State. In 1910 the number of farms was 277,244, with a farm area of 34,591,248 acres, of which 24,581,000 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 2,052,917,488 dollars. The chief crops are cereals. In 1913 the maize crop amounted to 129,062,000 bushels ; wheat to 39,586,000 bushels, and oats 26,500,000 bushels. Potatoes and sorghum are grown throughout the State. In the south-eastern lowlands the important product is cotton, the area under which was 111,000 acres, and the yield 66,000 pounds. In 1913, 10,150 acres were under flax, yielding 50,000 bushels of flax-seed. The acreage under tobacco was 5,174, from which the crop was 3,315,000 pounds, valued at 421,000 dollars. There are many orchards, and small fruit is grown. Stock-raising is important, especially the raising of hogs, of which, on January 1, 1914, there were 4,250,000 in the State ; there were also 789,000 milk cows, 1,386,000 other cattle, 1,568,000 sheep, and 1,095,000 horses. The wool clip in 1912 yielded 7,425,000 pounds of wool, valued at 2,164,388 dollars.

The productive coal-fields of Missouri have an area of about 14,000 square miles, and employ 11,104 miners. The output in 1912 amounted to 4,339,856 short tons, valued at 7,633,864 dollars. Petroleum and natural gas are also produced. The output of red and brown hematite iron ore was 42,120 long tons, valued at 92,996 dollars. The output of zinc was 135,551 short tons (18,884,038 dollars). The output of lead in 1912 was 177,069 short tons, valued at 15,936,210 dollars. The lead ores at Mine Lamotte, Missouri, contain cobalt and nickel. Barytes in 1912 was produced to the amount of 21,530 short tons, valued at 117,035 dollars. The output of limestone, sandstone, and granite was valued at 2,486,505 dollars ; of bricks, tiles, and pottery, at 6,412,861 dollars. Other products are Portland cement

(output in 1912, 4,614,547 barrels, valued at 3,700,776 dollars), grindstones, pig-iron, copper, blue and white lead. The mineral products of the State in 1912, including iron ore but not pig-iron, were valued at 58,332,550 dollars.

Missouri has prosperous manufacturing industries, the more important of which depend on agriculture and forestry. In 1910 there were 8,375 industrial establishments; the capital invested in all the industries of the State amounted to 443,343,000 dollars; the number of persons employed in them (including proprietors, clerks, and wage-earners) was 185,705, and the year's output was valued at 574,111,000 dollars. The chief industries, with their capital, their wage-earners, and their output in 1910 were:—

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars
Slaughtering & meat packing	18,787,000	4,674	79,581,000
Flour and grist milling	17,066,000	2,198	44,508,000
Foundries	20,870,000	7,443	19,975,000
Boot and shoe-making	15,838,000	17,396	48,751,000
Lumberwork & planing mills	18,930,000	13,522	23.261,000
Bakeries	17,043,000	4,743	10,829,000

St. Louis and Kansas City are important centres of the traffic in grain and live stock.

In the State there were in 1911, 4,458 miles of railway, besides 1,080 miles of electric railway track. The northern portion of the State is better supplied with railways than the southern. The principal lines in the State are the Missouri Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé; the St. Louis and San Francisco; and the St. Louis South Western. St. Louis is the terminal for the larger river steamers, and there is a heavy traffic between it and the Gulf of Mexico. The market for the grain and animal produce of the Western States is largely reached via Missouri.

In December, 1913, there were 133 national banks in the State.

There is a British Vice-Consul at Kansas City and another at St. Louis.

Books of Reference

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.

Carr (Lucien), Missouri. In 'American Commonwealths' Series. Boston, Mass.

MONTANA.

Government.—The legislative power is vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives. There are 34 Senators, elected for 4 years in such a manner that the Senate is renewed to the extent of one half at each biennial election. The members of the House of Representatives, 88 in number, are elected for two years.

Governor.—Samuel V. Stewart, 1913-17 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—A. M. Alderson.

The State is represented in the Federal Legislature by 2 Senators and 2 Representatives. For local administrative purposes the State is divided into 34 counties, and into 14 judicial districts. The State Capital is Helena.

Area, Population, Instruction.—The State has a total area of 146,997 square miles, including a water surface of 796 square miles.

The Federal census results give the population as follows:—

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1880	39,159	0·3	1900	243,329	1·7
1890	132,159	1·0	1910	376,053	2·6

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	217,620	1,058	2,810	5,384	226,872
Female	142,960	776	84	5,361	149,181
Total	360,580	1,834	2,894	10,745	376,053

Of the total population in 1910, 91,644 were foreign born. Of these 10,627 were Canadian English, 9,469 Irish, 8,980 English, and 8,669 German. There is an Indian reservation of (1912) 8,681 square miles, with a population of 11,242. The largest cities in the State are Butte, with a population of 39,165 in 1910; Great Falls had 13,948; Helena (capital), 12,515; Missoula, 12,869; Anaconda, 10,134; Billings, 10,031.

The religious bodies are Roman Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Lutheran.

In 1912 the public elementary schools had 2,805 teachers, 41,589 enrolled pupils; 29 public high schools had 272 teachers and 4,262 pupils. Amount expended for school purposes, 1912, 4,966,755 dollars. Number of children between the ages of 6 and 21, 103,403. The normal school had 30 teachers and 298 students in 1912. The University of Montana (founded in 1895 at Missoula) had, in 1912, 35 instructors and 230 students. The State also supports a College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, to which is affiliated the Experimental Station, and a State School of Mines.

Charity.—The benevolent institutions in Montana comprise 16 hospitals, 15 of which are private or ecclesiastical; two orphanages, one of which is a State institution; a children's home-finding institution; four homes for adults, one of which is a State home; a tuberculosis sanatorium; and the State School for the Deaf and the Blind. The county commissioners have exclusive superintendence of the poor. Applicants for relief must, (except in extreme cases) have resided 2 months in the county. Parents, grand-parents, and descendants of a pauper are liable for his support. The board may establish a poor-farm, or may let out the support of the poor by annual contract. On January 1, 1910, the almshouses had 415 pauper inmates, being 110·4 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—The total receipts and disbursements for the year December 1, 1911, to November 30, 1912, were:—

	Dollars
Balance on December 1, 1911	923,081
Receipts, 1911-12	4,046,691
Total	4,969,772
Disbursements, 1911-12	3,568,131
Balance, November 30, 1912	1,401,641

Bonded Debt.—Direct State obligation, 200,000 dollar 4% : Capital

Building Grant, 350,000 dollar 6% and 650,000 dollar 5%. Sinking Fund for Capital Building Bonds, December 1, 1912, is 235,036 dollars, and for State Bonds, 4,690 dollars. State has 4,028,746 dollars invested in Bonds yielding an average of 4 6/10 % per annum.

The assessed valuation of all kinds of property in 1912 was 346,550,585 dollars.

The National Guard (infantry) on June 30, 1913 consisted of 53 officers and 557 enlisted men.

Production.—Montana has considerable undeveloped agricultural and mineral resources, and opportunity is offered to prospective settlers of acquiring land and becoming permanent residents. In 1910 there were 26,214 farms with an area of 13,545,603 acres, of which 3,640,309 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 85,663,187 dollars. Large irrigation projects are being constructed by the United States Government, and many private enterprises are being successfully carried out. Under the Federal Reclamation Act an area of more than 656,500 acres is within a Federal irrigation scheme and projects more or less completed are to provide irrigation for 1,394,000 acres in the State.

The chief crop is wheat, amounting in 1913 to 20,673,000 bushels, and worth 13,644,000 dollars; oats, 21,750,000 bushels, value 6,960,000 dollars; barley, 1,860,000 bushels, value 893,000 dollars; flax seed, 3,600,000 bushels, value 4,140,000 dollars; potatoes, 5,040,000 bushels, value 3,377,000 dollars; hay, 1,188,000 tons, value 11,405,000 dollars. Fruit is now very widely cultivated in the State, there were 2,000,000 fruit-bearing trees in 1912. The raising of sheep, cattle, &c., is a very important industry. Montana has more sheep and produces more wool than any other State in the Union. On January 1, 1914, there were 4,293,000 sheep, producing 39,830,000 pounds of wool, valued at 6,771,100 dollars; horses, 372,000; milk cows, 104,000; other cattle, 753,000; swine, 184,000.

The lumber industries of the State are important.

Montana has great mineral resources. In 1912 the production of coal amounted to 3,048,495 short tons, valued at 5,558,195 dollars; of copper, 310,000,000 pounds (51,106,914 dollars); of lead, 3,723 short tons; of gold, 175,371 fine ozs., valued at 3,625,235 dollars; of silver, 12,731,638 fine ozs., of the value of 7,829,957 dollars. Other products are iron ore, zinc, tungsten, grindstones, corundum, mineral waters, and sapphires. In 1912, the total value of mineral output was 71,620,873 dollars.

The manufacturing industries of the State are prosperous. In 1909 there were 677 manufacturing establishments. The salaried officials numbered 1,380. Their wage-earners, 11,655. The wages paid amounted to 10,901,000 dollars; the salaries paid, to 2,054,000 dollars; the cost of materials used, to 49,180,000 dollars; the value of output, to 73,272,000 dollars; value added by manufacture, to 24,092,000 dollars. By far the most important of the industries is the smelting and refining of copper, but details of copper and some other works are necessarily withheld. Of other industries the more important are :—

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Material used	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Lumber and timber	8,544,000	3,106	1,865,000	6,334,000
Car making and repairing	2,912,000	1,913	1,086,000	2,811,000
Brewing	3,040,000	246	602,000	2,440,000
Flour and Grist	2,559,000	105	1,693,000	2,175,000

In 1912 there were 4,377 miles of railway in the State, besides 81 miles of electric street or elevated railway. The telegraph lines had a length of 9,556 miles, and the telephone lines 5,384 miles.

In December, 1913, there were 59 national banks in the State.

Books of Reference.

Report of the Bureau of Agriculture, Labour, and Industry of the State of Montana. Helena, 1911-12.

Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.

"Montana." Issued by Department of Agriculture and Publicity.

NEBRASKA.

Government.—The Legislature consists of a Senate of 33 members and a House of Representatives of 100 members. The Legislators are elected for two years. The franchise extends not only to citizens but also to aliens who, thirty days before the election, have declared their intention of becoming citizens. Voters must have resided in the State for six months, in the county for 40 days, in the precinct for ten days next before the election. The present constitution was adopted in 1875. Important amendments were introduced in 1912.

Nebraska is represented in Congress by two Senators and six Representatives.

Governor.—John H. Morehead, 1913-15 (2,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—A. Wait.

There are 92 counties in the State. The State Capital is Lincoln.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area 77,510 square miles, of which 702 square miles is water. The population in decennial census years from 1860 was :—

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1880	452,402	5·9	1900	1,066,300 [1]	13·9
1890	1,058,910	13·8	1910	1,192,214	15·5

[1] Including 6,269 negroes and 3,322 Indians.

Estimated population in 1914, 1,229,987, or 15·8 to the sq. mile.

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	621,042	4,259	704	1777	627,782
Female	559,251	3,430	26	1725	564,432
Total	1,180,293	7,689	730	3,502	1,192,214

The foreign-born population in 1910 numbered 176,662, of whom 57,302 were German, 23,219 Swedish, 13,674 Danish, 8,124 Irish,

8,009 English, 7,335 Canadian, and 13,020 Russian. The largest cities in the State are, Omaha with a population of 124,096 in 1910; Lincoln (capital), 43,973; and South Omaha, 26,259.

The most numerous religious bodies in the State are, in order of numbers, Roman Catholic (100,763 in 1910), Methodist (64,352), Lutheran, Disciples, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Congregational.

In Nebraska in 1910 only 1·9 per cent. of the population over ten years of age were illiterate. School attendance is compulsory for children from 7 to 15 years of age for not less than 12 weeks in school term. The elementary public schools, in 1911, had 10,968 teachers and 282,753 enrolled pupils. There were 367 public high schools with 1,121 teachers and 22,553 pupils. There are 4 State normal schools with 110 teachers and 2,862 students (1912), and 2 private normal schools. Higher instruction is provided in universities and colleges, of which the more important are (1913):—

Opened	Institution	Professors, &c.	Student
1871	Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln (State)	260	3,657
1878	Creighton Univ., Omaha (R.C.)	142	855
1882	Doane Coll., Crete (Cong.)	26	267
1887	Hastings Coll. (Presb.)	16	185
1890	Nebraska Wesleyan Univ. (M.E.)	41	891
1889	York College (U.B.)	17	425
	Cotner University, Bethany (Disciples)	22	140

Charity.—The State has 2 homes for soldiers and sailors, 3 asylums for the insane and one for the feeble-minded; 2 industrial homes for incorrigible boys and girls, and institutions for the deaf, blind, and homeless. There are many other benevolent institutions, comprising hospitals, orphanages and homes provided by private corporations or religious bodies. Justices of the peace in counties without a poor-house are overseers of the poor in their districts and, as such, report to the county commissioners. They may confide (under bond) the care of paupers to discrete householders. Thirty days' residence in a county entitles a pauper to relief. A pauper with residence in another county is returned thither. Parents, grandparents, children, grand-children, and brothers and sisters are liable for support of a pauper. For bringing a pauper into a county where he has no legal settlement there is a penalty of 100 dollars. On January 1, 1910, the almshouses had 551 pauper inmates, being 46·2 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—For the year ending Nov. 30, 1912, the receipts and disbursements of the State funds were:—

	Dollars
Balance, December 1, 1911	489,550
Receipts 1911–12	5,307,296
Total	5,796,846
Disbursements, 1911–12	5,223,235
Balance, November 30, 1912	573,611

The State has no debt. In 1913 the assessed valuation of real and personal property amounted to 470,690,414 dollars.

The militia, or National Guard, with its headquarters at Lincoln, consists of cavalry, artillery, and infantry; total strength on June 30, 1913. 134 officers and 1,038 men.

Production and Industry.—Nebraska is one of the most important agricultural States of the Union. In 1910 it contained 129,678 farms with a total area of 38,622,021 acres, of which 24,382,577 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 2,079,818,647 dollars. The Federal irrigation scheme, completed in 1911, embraces 110,000 acres in the arid region of Nebraska and Wyoming. The principal crops are cereals, hay, and potatoes. In 1913 the yield of maize was 114,150,000 bushels; wheat, 62,325,000 bushels; oats, 59,625,000 bushels. Beet-sugar is produced. The live-stock industry is pursued on a large scale. On January 1, 1914, the State contained 1,048,000 horses, 84,000 mules, 613,000 milk cows, 1,883,000 other cattle, 374,000 sheep, and 3,228,000 swine. From 250,000 sheep in 1912 the wool clip yielded 1,760,000 pounds of wool, valued at 381,216 dollars.

Nebraska has some quarries but no mines. Limestone and sandstone were quarried in 1912 to the value of 336,189 dollars, and the output of bricks and tiles was valued at 805,398 dollars. Total mineral output in 1912, 1,490,582 dollars.

The most important manufacturing industries are associated with the pastoral and agricultural produce of the State. In 1910 there were 2,500 manufacturing establishments in the State; their aggregate capital amounted to 99,901,000 dollars; the persons owning or working them (proprietors, firm members, clerks, &c., and wage-earners) numbered 31,966; the material used cost 151,081,000 dollars, and the output was valued at 199,019,000 dollars. The chief of these industries is slaughtering and meat-packing, which has its centre at South Omaha. Statistics of four industries are given as follows:—

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Cost of material	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Slaughtering	19,414,000	6,015	78,358,000	92,305,000
Flour and Milling	9,472,000	839	15,217,000	17,836,000
Butter	2,975,900	383	6,435,000	7,681,000
Foundries	2,808,000	1,020	1,516,000	2,930,000

Other industries are printing and publishing, brewing, soap and candle making, brick and tile work, smelting, sugar manufacture, &c.

In 1913 there were 6,213 miles of railway in the State, besides the 193 miles of electric railway track. The principal railway systems are the Union Pacific; Chicago and North-Western; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Chicago Rock Island and Pacific; Illinois Central; Chicago and Great Western; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. Omaha is a centre whence 14 trunk lines of railway radiate.

In December, 1913, there were 241 national banks in the State.

There is a British Vice-Consul at Omaha.

Books of Reference.

The Nebraska Blue Book, edited by Addison E. Sheldon. Lincoln.
The Reports of the various Executive Departments, especially those of the Auditor and of the Bureau of Labour and Statistics.
Barbour (E. H.), Geological Survey of Nebraska. Lincoln.
Condra (G. E.), Geography of Nebaska. Lincoln.
Morton's History of Nebraska. 3 vols.
Sheldon (A. E.), History of Nebraska. Lincoln.

NEVADA.

Government.—The Legislature consists of a Senate of 22 members elected for four years, about half their number retiring every two years, and a House of Representatives of 53 members elected for two years. Qualified electors, and eligible to either House, are (with the usual exceptions) all male citizens who have resided in the State six months and in the county or district 30 days next before the election.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and one Representative.

Governor.—T. L. Oddie, 1910–14 (4,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—George Brodigan.

The State capital is Carson City (population in 1910, 2,466). There are 16 counties.

Area, Population, Instruction, Charity.—Area, 110,690 square miles, 869 square miles being water. The population in decennial census years was:—

Years	Population.	Per sq. mile.	Years.	Population.	Per sq. mile.
1880	62,266	0·6	1900	42,335	0·4
1890	45,761	0·4	1910	81,875	0·7

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	47,892	263	4,396		52,551
Female	26,384	250	2,690		29,324
Total	74,276	513	1,846	5,240	81,875

In 1910 the foreign-born population numbered 19,691, of whom 1,916 were German, 1,051 Greek, 2,831 Italian, 1,793 English, 1,702 Irish, 1,790 Canadians. The largest cities in the State, with 1910 population, are Reno, 10,867; Goldfield, 4,838; Spark, 2,500; Carson City, 2,464; Virginia, 2,244; and Ely, 2,055.

The most numerous religious body in the State is the Roman Catholic, other denominations being Episcopal, Methodist, Mormon, and Presbyterian.

School attendance is compulsory for children from 8 to 16 years of age. In 1911 the elementary public schools had 489 teachers and 10,200 enrolled pupils. The 16 public high schools had 61 teachers and 903 pupils. The University at Reno was founded in 1886 and has 46 professors and instructors and 367 students in 1911.

In Nevada there is a State Orphans' Home. Boards of county commissioners superintend the county poor, and may contract for their support, or appoint agents to provide for them. Six months' residence entitles a pauper to relief; provision is made for relief and removal of non-resident paupers. Parents, grandparents, children, grandchildren, brothers and sisters are liable for support of a pauper. Pauper children must be apprenticed to householder. County commissioners may establish and regulate workhouses. There is a penalty of 100 dollars for bringing a pauper into a county. On

January 1, 1910, the almshouses had 159 pauper inmates, being 194·2 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance.—The receipts and disbursements in the year 1913 were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1913	579,029
Receipts, 1913	1,928,769
Total	2,507,797
Disbursements, 1913	2,058,393
Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1914	449,404

The outstanding bonds of the State on December 31, 1912, amounted to 563,000·00 dollars, all of which are owned by the State School Fund. The assessed value of taxable property in 1912 was: real property, 83,667,524·58 dollars; personal, 8,686,696·14 dollars; total, 92,354,220·72 dollars. To this has to be added the assessed net value of the net proceeds of mines, (1912) 8,732,859·26 dollars, giving the total assessed value of 101,087,079·98 dollars.

Production and Industry.—In 1910 there were 2,689 farms with a farm area of 2,714,757 acres, of which 752,117 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 19,213,930 dollars. The Federal irrigation project embraces 160,000 acres within the State of Nevada. The development of agricultural land has been retarded by lack of transport facilities and local markets, but there is considerable activity in the raising of stock. Principal crops in 1913:—Corn, 34,000 bushels; wheat, 1,081,000 bushels; barley, 492,000 bushels; potatoes, 1,760,000 bushels. On January 1, 1914, there were in the State 76,000 horses, 22,000 milk cows, 437,000 other cattle, 1,517,000 sheep, and 33,000 swine. In 1912 the wool clip from 850,000 sheep yielded 5,775,000 pounds of wool, valued at 1,181,565 dollars. In 1912 the area of national forests in the State was 5,555,510 acres.

The mineral resources of the State are chiefly gold and silver, but copper, lead, zinc, pyrites, iron, quicksilver, tungsten, sulphur, graphite, borax, gypsum, and building stone are also worked. In 1912 the output of gold was 650,943 fine ounces, valued at 13,456,180 dollars, and of silver, 14,369,063 ounces, valued at 8,836,974 dollars. The copper produced in 1912 amounted to 86,477,494 pounds, value 14,268,787 dollars; zinc, 6,661 short tons, value 919,286 dollars. Value of total mineral output for 1911, 34,501,832 dollars; for 1912, 39,111,828 dollars.

The manufacturing industries of the State are not of great importance, but they have shown a rapid growth since the census of 1900. In 1910 there were 177 manufacturing establishments employing altogether 256 salaried officials and 2,257 wage-earners. Their aggregate capital amounted to 9,807,000 dollars; the raw material used in the year, to 8,366,000 dollars, and their output, to 11,887,000 dollars. The more important works were for flour and grist, car making and repairing, butter, brewing, and printing.

In 1911 the length of railway in the State is 2,298 miles, besides 11 miles of electric railway.

In December, 1913, there were 10 national banks within the State.

Books of Reference.

Reports of the State Controller, State Treasurer, and other Executive Officers, and Bureau of Industry, Agriculture, and Irrigation.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Government.—The sense of the people as to the calling of a convention for the revision of the Constitution must be taken every seven years. If a convention is held the amendments to the Constitution which it proposes must be laid before the towns, and approved by two-thirds of the qualified voters present and voting on the subject. The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate consists of 24 members, elected for two years. The House of Representatives consists of from 390 to 400 members, the number varying slightly with each session, as representation is on the basis of population. Electors are all male citizens 21 years of age, resident one year in the place to be represented, duly registered and not under sentence for crime or paupers.

Governor.—Samuel D. Felker, 1913–15 (3,000 dollars.)

Secretary of State.—Edward N. Pearson.

New Hampshire is represented in the Federal Congress by 2 Senators and 2 Representatives. The State is divided into 10 counties. The State Capital is Concord.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area 9,341 square miles, of which 310 square miles is water.

The population at the date of the Federal censuses was as follows:—

Years	White	Coloured	Total	Per sq. mile.
1880	346,229	762	346,991	38·4
1890	375,840	690	376,530	41·7
1900	410,791	797	411,588	45·6
1910	429,906	666	430,572	47·7

In 1910 the population by sex and race was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	215,918	288	84	34	216,290
Female	213,988	276	18		214,282
Total	429,906	564	68	34	430,572

Of the total population in 1910, 96,667 were foreign born, of whom 2,068 were Swedes, 4,345 Russians, 2,046 Germans, 4,862 English, 10,613 Irish, 57,878 Canadian.

The largest city of the State is Manchester, with a population of 70,063 in 1910. Other cities are Nashua, 26,005; Concord (capital), 21,497; Dover, 13,247; Portsmouth, 11,269; Berlin, 11,780; Keene, 10,068; Rochester, 8,868; Laconia, 10,183.

The prevailing form of religion is the Roman Catholic, which has 63 per cent. of the Church membership; other bodies are Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, and Protestant Episcopal. Religious instruction is not given in the public schools. The Roman Catholics maintain parochial schools in all the cities and some of the large towns.

The State law requires that at least 20 weeks of schooling must be provided in every town annually. School attendance is compulsory for children

from 8 to 14 years of age during the whole school term; and for children who cannot read and write English the school age extends to 16. In 1911 the public elementary schools of the State had 2,957 teachers, 62,294 enrolled pupils; 65 public high schools had 306 teachers and 6,621 pupils. The 2 normal schools had 9 teachers and 188 students in 1912. The principal colleges within the State are Dartmouth College, at Hanover, founded in 1769, and the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, at Durham, founded in 1868. They are non-sectarian. Dartmouth has (1911) 121 instructors and 1,302 students; the State College 42 instructors and 307 students. St. Anselm's College at Manchester (R.C.) founded 1893, had 16 instructors and 126 students in 1911.

Charity.—Within the State there are (besides almshouses, &c.) 50 benevolent institutions, comprising 19 hospitals (one public), 15 orphanages, and 16 homes chiefly for adults (one public). Overseers of the poor in towns maintain the settled poor and temporarily relieve non-resident poor. Settlement is gained by 7 consecutive years' residence and payment of taxes; or by 4 consecutive years' payment of taxes on property of prescribed amount; but settlement must have been gained within 10 years of the date of application for relief. Parents, grand-parents, children and grand-children are liable for support of a pauper. Counties support their poor in almshouses; town overseers may establish town almshouses, bind out paupers, and apprentice children. Town paupers (not veterans) are kept on county poor farms. To bring a pauper into a town or county is punishable by fine or imprisonment. The State board of charities inspects almshouses. On January 1, 1910, the almshouses had 991 pauper inmates, being 230·2 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—The revenue and expenditure for the year ending August 31, 1913, was:—

	Dollars
Cash balance, Sept. 1, 1912	567,827
Receipts, Sept. 1, 1912, to Aug. 31, 1913	3,209,751
Total	3,777,578
Disbursements, 1912-13	3,273,675
Balance, September 1, 1913	503,903

The net indebtedness on September 1, 1913, amounted to 1,235,202 dollars.

The militia of the State, called the New Hampshire National Guard, consists of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, the number of men enrolled on June 30, 1913, being 94 officers and 1,164 enlisted men.

There is no federal naval establishment within the State, though the navy yard at Kittery, Me., is known as the Portsmouth Navy Yard, because Portsmouth, N.H., is its port of entry.

Production and Industry.—The majority of the population is employed in agriculture, but manufacturing interests are not far behind. The total land area of the State is 5,763,000 acres, of which 1,441,000 acres are cultivated, 720,000 acres uncultivated, and 3,602,000 acres under forest. In 1910 there were 27,053 farms with a total acreage of 3,249,458 acres, or 120·1 acres to each farm, and of this 929,185 acres were improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 103,704,196 dollars. The

chief crops are, in order of importance, hay (1913: 495,000 acres, producing 495,000 tons, valued at 8,574,000 dollars), corn, potatoes (1913: 17,000 acres, producing 2,074,000 bushels, valued at 1,721,000 dollars), oats; the chief fruit crop is apples. On January 1, 1914, the farm animals in the State were 47,000 horses, 96,000 milk cows, 65,000 other cattle, 39,000 sheep, and 51,000 swine.

Metals are little worked, but granite and mica are quarried, and mineral waters and scythe stones are worked. The value of the granite output in 1912 was 1,311,488 dollars. In 1912 the clay products were valued at 492,096 dollars. Total value of mineral products, 1912, 1,949,876 dollars.

The manufacturing interests, aside from forest products, are largely confined to the Southern part of the State. In 1910 the capital invested in manufactures amounted to 139,990,000 dollars; the wage-earners numbered 78,658; the raw materials used were valued at 98,157,000 dollars, and the output at 164,581,000 dollars. Boots and shoes rank first, followed by cotton and woollen goods. An important occupation in the State is the summer entertainment of guests in the mountain and lake regions.

The imports are by rail grain, flour, beef, &c. The exports are the products of the State, boots and shoes, cotton and woollen goods, granite, lumber and pulp for paper. There is very little shipping. Portsmouth is the only port.

The Boston and Maine Railroad owns or leases all the steam railroad lines within the State except the Grand Trunk in the extreme north. In 1911 the length of steam railway in the State was 1,246 miles; the electric railways had 267 miles of track.

Within the State are (December, 1913) 56 National banks, 9 State banks and trust companies, 54 savings banks, and 16 building and loan associations.

Books of Reference.

The Reports of the Various Departments of State Government.
Drew (W. J.), New Hampshire Register. Concord, N.H.
McClintock (J. N.), History of New Hampshire. Concord, N.H.
Palfrey (J. G.), History of New England. Boston, Mass.
Rollins (F. W.), Guide to New Hampshire. Concord, N.H.

NEW JERSEY.

Government.—The legislative power is vested in a Senate and a General Assembly, the members of which are chosen by the people, all male citizens (with necessary exceptions) 21 years of age, resident in the State for a year and in the county for 5 months preceding the election, having the right of suffrage. The Senate consists of 21 senators, one for each county, elected by the voters for 3 years, in such manner that the Senate is renewed to the extent of one-third annually. The General Assembly consists of 60 members elected by the voters of the counties in numbers proportioned to the population of the counties as determined by the decennial Federal census.

Governor.—James F. Fielder, 1914–17 (10,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—D. S. Crater.

The State is represented in the Federal Congress by 2 Senators and 10 Representatives. For local administration it is divided into 21 counties, which are subdivided into cities, boroughs, and townships. The State Capital is Trenton.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area 8,224 square miles (710 square miles water area).

The population at the date of the Federal censuses was:—

Year	White	Coloured	Total	Per sq. mile
1880	1,092,017	39,099	1,131,116	150·5
1890	1,396,581	48,352	1,444,933	192·3
1900	1,812,317	71,352	1,883,669	250·7
1910	2,445,894	91,273	2,537,167	337·7

In 1910, the population by sex and race was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	1,241,482	43,602	1,379		1,286,463
Female	1,204,412	46,158	134		1,250,704
Total	2,445,894	89,760	1,345	168	2,537,167

In 1910, the foreign-born numbered 660,788, of whom 50,375 were English; 82,758 Irish; 122,880 German; 115,446 Italian.

Population of the larger cities, according to the census of 1910, was as follows:—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Newark	347,469	Elizabeth	73,409	East Orange	34,371
Jersey City	267,779	Bayonne	55,545	NewBrunswick	23,388
Paterson	125,600	Passaic	54,773	Bridgetown	14,209
Trenton(capital)	96,815	Atlantic	46,150	Long Branch	13,298
Camden	94,538	Perth Amboy	32,121	Millville	12,451
Hoboken	70,324	Orange	29,630	Union	21,023

The Roman Catholic Church has 51·5 per cent. of the church-going population; other bodies are Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Protestan Episcopal.

Elementary instruction is free and compulsory for all children from 7 to 15 years of age; the schools are open to all from 5 to 20 years of age. On June 30, 1913, the public elementary schools had 12,915 teachers and 445,635 enrolled pupils. 154 public high schools had 1,360 teachers and 233,142 pupils in 1912. In 1913, 6 public normal schools had 124 teachers and 1,696 students. The total expenditure on education (1913) was 15,427,982 dollars.

Higher and non-sectarian instruction is provided at Princeton University (founded in 1746), which, in 1911, had 182 professors and 1,543 students; at Rutgers College (1766) at New Brunswick, with 66 professors and 544 students; and at Stevens Institute of Technology (1871) at Hoboken, with 35 professors and 361 students.

Charity.—For philanthropic and charitable purposes New Jersey ha 2 insane hospitals; 2 establishments for the feeble minded; an epileptic village; an institution for tuberculosis patients; and 2 soldiers' homes. Poor relief is administered by overseers in cities, towns, and corporate townships. Relief is restricted to persons having legal settlement in a city or town; other paupers may be temporarily relieved and then removed to their place of settlement or the place where they last resided for 6 months. Natives of the State gain settlement by living for a year on freehold valued at 130 dollars; healthy immigrants, by a year's residence. Parents, grand-parents, children and grand-children of a pauper are liable for his support. Townships with no provision for county support of paupers may have (singly or in combination) a poorhouse, and certain incorporated towns may provide for their own poor and escape the county poor tax. Pauper children are boarded out. It is illegal to bring alien paupers into the State. On January 1, 1910, the almshouses had 2,135 pauper inmates, being 84·1 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—The receipts and disbursements of the State Fund for the financial year ending October 31, 1912, were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, October 31, 1912	5,268,239
Gross receipts, 1912–1913	8,768,209
Total, 1912–13	14,036,448
Gross disbursements, 1912–13	12,308,456
Balance, October 31, 1913	1,727,992

The militia, or the National Guard as it is called in the State, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, had, on June 30, 1913, 330 officers and 4,052 enlisted men. There is also a naval reserve of 34 officers and 340 men. There is a State camp ground and rifle range at Sea Girt on the Atlantic Ocean.

Production.—Agriculture, market-gardening, fruit-growing, horticulture, and forestry are pursued within the State. In 1910 New Jersey had 33,487 farms with a total area of 2,573,857 acres, of which 1,803,336 acres was improved land. The value of all farm property in 1910 was 254,832,665 dollars. In 1913 the chief crop was maize, acreage, 275,000, producing 10,862,000 bushels; of hay there was an acreage of 361,000 acres, producing 469,000 short tons, valued at 8,911,000 dollars. The yield of potatoes was 8,930,000 bushels. The farm animals on January 1, 1914, comprised 91,000 horses, 146,000 milk cows, 68,000 other cattle, 31,000 sheep, and 158,000 swine.

New Jersey has valuable fisheries, the lakes and streams being stocked with trout, perch, black bass, &c., while there are shad, menhaden, and sturgeon fisheries on the Delaware River and round the coast.

The mineral deposits consist of magnetic iron, zinc, manganese, talc, soapstone, and graphite. Only the iron and zinc are at present worked to any considerable extent. The iron-ore output in 1912 was valued at 1,192,816 dollars, and the refined zinc at 9,626,191 dollars. Granite, trap rock, sandstone, and limestone quarries show an output in 1912 valued at 1,716,829 dollars; the production of Portland cement was valued at 3,052,098 dollars; the clay-working industries of the State produced brick, terra-cotta, tiling, and pottery to the value of 19,838,553 dollars. The total mineral output in 1912 was valued at 36,881,930 dollars.

The manufacturing industries within the State are prosperous. In 1910, the manufacturing establishments had a capital of 977,172,000 dollars; they employed 36,838 salaried officials and 326,223 wage-earners; the raw material used was valued at 720,033,000 dollars, and the output at 1,145,529,000 dollars. The textile industries (taken collectively) are the most important; in 1910 their joint output was valued at 131,232,625 dollars. This output comprised, among other products, silk manufactures, 53,513,274 dollars; dyeing and finishing silk goods, 9,066,062; worsted and woollen goods, 30,754,104; felt hats, 10,503,020; cotton goods, 21,403,553; hosiery, 5,992,612. Statistics of the chief groups of industries for 1910 are given as follows:—

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Raw material	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Textile	119,049,299	59,687	74,718,541	125,370,194
Copper and silver smelting	17,869,021	4,456	43,225,326	54,115,231
Foundry and machine works	87,023,000	27,815	29,940,000	65,398,000
Petroleum products	70,704,966	7,367	60,716,766	70,720,942
Iron and steel	34,082,187	8,971	15,372,398	25,200,052
Leather	17,133,095	6,200	20,215,588	29,359,572
Brewery products	37,322,869	2,296	5,296,556	20,449,978
Food products	11,666,548	3,345	27,173,023	33,747,182
Electrical machinery	19,081,086	7,736	9,775,022	20,165,077
Chemicals	37,096,101	8,467	18,469,281	35,657,246
Pottery	9,795,610	5,345	2,558,366	8,340,246

In 1909, according to State statistics, there were 43 establishments for canning fruit and vegetables, employing 5,392 persons, who packed 75,171,912 pounds of vegetables, comprising tomatoes, pease, and pears.

In 1911 the length of railroad within the State was 2,266 miles; electric railway track, 1,371 miles; the length of canals was 175 miles.

In December, 1913, there were 203 national banks in the State.

Books of Reference concerning New Jersey.

Manual of the Legislature of New Jersey. By T. F. Fitzgerald. Trenton.
Annual Reports of: State Treasurer; Comptroller of the Treasury; Commission of Banking and Insurance; Bureau of Statistics, and other State Authorities.
Scott (A.), New Jersey in 'American Commonwealths.' Boston 1907.

NEW MEXICO.

Constitution and Government.—New Mexico from the time of its discovery by Europeans was politically associated with Mexico. On May 11, 1846, the Mexican war began; when peace was made February 2, 1848, New Mexico was recognised as belonging to the United States. On September 9, 1850, the Organic Act of the Territory was passed by the United States Congress. The boundaries of the Territory had been made to include part of Texas, but Utah was formed into a separate Territory; in 1861 part of New Mexico was transferred to Colorado, and in 1863 Arizona was disjoined, leaving to New Mexico its present area.

In June, 1910, Congress passed an Enabling Act permitting the Territory of New Mexico to frame a State Constitution. This was ratified by Congress and the President, and in November, 1911, New Mexico was admitted to Statehood.

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The Constitution provides for the election of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State and other State officials, including a corporation commission, consisting of three members. Under the Constitution these officers elected in November, 1911, hold office until 1915, thereafter, State and county officers are elected every four years. The State legislature consists of 24 members of the Senate and 47 members of the House of Representatives. Under the reapportionment the State is entitled to one member of Congress, in place of two chosen at the first State legislature.

Governor.—William C. McDonald, 1911–15 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Antonio A. Lucero.

For local government the State is divided into 26 counties. The administrative capital of the State is Santa Fé, population (as shown by the census of 1910), 5,072.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 122,634 square miles (131 square miles being water area).

In four census years the population was:—

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1880	119,565	1·0	1900	195,310	1·6
1890	153,593	1·3	1910	327,301	2·7

In 1910 the population by sex and race was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	163,442	891	10,912		175,245
Female	141,152	737	10,167		152,056
Total	304,594	1,628	506	20,573	327,301

In 1910, 23,146 were foreign born, of whom 1,746 were Germans, 11,918 Mexicans, 1,101 English, 1,233 Austrians, and 1,959 Italians.

The largest towns are Albuquerque with 11,020 inhabitants, in 1910, East Las Vegas, 3,755; Las Vegas, 3,179; Roswell, 6,172; and Santa Fé with 5,072. Indian reservations with an area of 2,196 square miles in 1912 have Indian population of 21,374, chiefly Navaho, Apache, and Pueblo (or town) Indians.

The prevailing form of religion is Roman Catholic, but various Protestant bodies have schools and churches within the State. Religious instruction in public schools is prohibited by law, but boards of directors may open school-houses for the use of religious societies, &c., at times outside the regular school hours.

Elementary education is free, and all children between 7 and 14 years of age are compelled to attend school. The use of the English language is enforced in schools. There are (1912) public elementary schools in the State with 60,000 enrolled pupils, and 1,600 teachers; and 30 public high schools with 75 teachers and 1,600 pupils. Besides, there are 34 Indian schools with 2,500 pupils, and 110 teachers (maintained by the Federal Government). Three public normal schools have 35 teachers and about 800 students. For special and higher instruction there are various institutions: a College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, with 42 professors and 372

students, a School of Mines, with 8 professors and 34 students, a Military Institute, an Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, an Orphans' School, and a Reform School. At Albuquerque is the University of New Mexico, founded in 1889; it has 22 professors and 137 students. The State schools are maintained by funds assigned by the State Government, and by the proceeds of the school tax levied by the commissioners of each county, municipality and district.

Charity.—Within the State are public and semi-public institutions for charitable purposes, the chief of which are 24 hospitals, an asylum for imbeciles, dumb, and a relief society. There is not a poor-house in New Mexico. a sanatorium, an orphanage, an institution for the blind and the deaf and

Finance, Defence.—For the year ending May 31, 1912, the revenue and expenditure were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, June 1, 1911	525,275
Receipts for year	918,458
Total	1,443,733
Disbursements for year	937,479
Balance, June 1, 1912	506,254
State Debt:—	
June 1, 1910, debt	975,000
Paid during year	27,000
Debt, June 1, 1912	948,000

The National Guard of the State contains 599 enlisted men and 49 officers on June 30, 1913; the unorganised militia available is estimated at 55,000. In the State are 8 military reservations with a total area of about 187,400 acres. Battery target range in Capitan mountains 6,687·95 acres.

Production and Industry.—New Mexico produces cereals, vegetables, fruit, and cotton. Irrigation, which is indispensable over wide tracks of fertile country, is extending. In 1900 the irrigated area covered 203,893 acres, exclusive of lands in Indian reserves; in 1911 the irrigated area had reached 750,000. Proposed irrigation projects will reclaim 4,500,000 acres additional. The Rio Grande project provides for reservoir construction for the irrigation of 180,000 acres in New Mexico and Texas. Private enterprise also is devoted largely to reservoir and canal construction. In 1910 there were 35,676 farms with an area of 11,270,021 acres, of which 1,467,191 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 159,447,990 dollars. The farm animals on January 1, 1914, comprised 197,000 horses, 62,000 milk cows, 918,000 other cattle, 3,036,000 sheep, and 56,000 swine. In 1912 the wool clip amounted to 18,850,000 pounds of wool, valued at 3,694,600 dollars. The national forest area (1912) covers more than 10,173,890 acres, and there are about 4,000,000 acres of heavily forested country in private ownership.

The State has valuable mineral resources. In 1912 the metallic output comprised gold, 37,948 fine ounces (784,446 dollars); silver, 1,536,701 fine ounces (945,071 dollars commercial value); copper, 34,030,964 pounds (5,615,109 dollars); lead, 2,747 short tons (247,231 dollars); zinc, 6,783 short tons (936,095 dollars). In the same year 3,536,824 short tons of coal were produced, valued at 5,007,051 dollars. The quarries yielded granite, sand-

stone, limestone, and marble to the value of 335,937 dollars. Turquoise is profitably worked in four localities within the State, the sands contain traces of platinum ; gypsum is produced in small quantities ; as is also mica. The total mineral output of the State in 1912 was valued at 14,391,355 dollars.

The manufactured output of New Mexico in 1910 amounted to the value of 7,978,000 dollars, of which nearly half was for car construction and repair by railway companies. The industries next in importance are lumber and timber work, and flour and grist milling. There are also woollen mills and cement works. The aggregate capital of all industries was 7,743,000 dollars; the number of wage-earners was 4,143, earning in a year 2,591,000 dollars, and the cost of materials used was 3,261,000 dollars.

In 1911 there were 3,038 miles of railway and 10 miles of electric railway track within the State.

In December, 1913, there were 40 national banks in the State.

Books of Reference.

OFFICIAL.

Report of the Secretary of New Mexico.—Legislative Manual. Biennial. Santa Fé. —Publications of the New Mexico Bureau of Immigration, descriptive of the various resources of the State. Albuquerque.

NEW YORK STATE.

Constitution and Government.—From 1609 to 1664 the region now called New York was under the sway of the Dutch ; then it came under the rule of the English, who governed the country till the outbreak of the War of Independence. Between July 9, 1776, and April 20, 1777, a Convention framed a Constitution under which New York was transformed into an independent State, afterwards, in 1788, entering the Union as one of the 13 original States.

The legislative authority is vested in a Senate of 51 members elected every two years, and an Assembly of 150 members elected annually. There are annual sessions.

The right of suffrage resides in every citizen 21 years of age, who has been a citizen for 90 days, and has resided in the State for a year preceding the election. A voter must also have resided four months in the county, and 30 days in the election district.

The question whether there shall be a Convention to revise the Constitution has to be submitted to the people every 20 years, beginning with 1916. If a revised Constitution is duly framed, it has to be submitted to the people for ratification not less than six weeks after the adjournment of the Convention.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 43 Representatives.

Governor :—Martin H. Glynn, 1913-14 (10,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Mitchell May.

The Seat of the State executive is at Albany.

For local government the State is divided into 62 counties.

Cities are in 3 classes, the first class having each over 175,000 inhabitants

and the third under 50,000. Each is incorporated by charter, under special legislation. The government of New York City is vested in a board of Aldermen, elected for 2 years. Its members are the President, elected by the city ; the presidents of the 5 city boroughs (Bronx, Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond) ; 73 aldermen, one elected in each of the 73 districts. The chief executive officer is the Mayor, elected for 4 years ; he appoints all the heads of departments, except the Comptroller, who is elected by the city.

Area, Population, Education.—Area 49,204 square miles (1,550 square miles being water).

Year	Population		Year	Population	
	Total	Per sq. mile		Total	Per sq. mile
1800	589,051	12·4	1900	7,268,894	152·6
1860	3,880,735	81·5	1910	9,113,614	191·2

In 1910 the population by race and sex was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	4,511,327	60,034	9,236		4,584,597
Female	4,455,578	70,157	3,342		4,529,017
Total	8,966,845	134,191	6,532	6,046	9,113,614

Of the total in 1910, 2,748,011 were foreign-born, the nationalities most numerously represented being German 480,026, Irish 436,911, English 146,870, Scotch 39,437, Italian 472,201, Russian 558,956, Austrian 245,004, Canadian English 4,482, Canadian French 98,988, Swedish 16,315, French 23,472, Norwegian 2,593, Swiss 16,315. The estimated population of New York City in 1913 was :—

Manhattan	2,438,001	Queens	334,297
Bronx	531,219	Richmond	92,669
Brooklyn	1,776,878		
Total N.Y.			5,173,064

Other cities were as follows in 1910 :—

Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop	Cities	Pop.
Buffalo	423,715	Niagara Falls	30,445	Glens Falls	15,243
Rochester	218,149	New Rochelle	28,867	Watervliet	15,074
Syracuse	137,249	Poughkeepsie	27,936	Ithaca	14,802
Albany	100,253	Newburg	27,805	Olean	14,743
Yonkers	79,803	Watertown	26,730	Lackawanna	14,549
Troy	76,813	Kingston	25,908	Corning	13,730
Utica	74,419	Cohoes	24,709	Hornell	13,617
Schenectady	72,826	Oswego	23,868	Geneva	12,446
Binghamton	48,843	Gloversville	20,642	Little Falls	12,273
Elmira	37,176	Rome	20,497	N.Tonawonda	11,955
Auburn	34,668	Lockport	17,970	Cortland	11,504
Jamestown	31,297	Dunkirk	17,221	Hudson	11,417
Amsterdam	31,267	Ogdensburg	15,933	Plattsburg	11,138
Mt. Vernon	30,919	Middletown	15,313		

In 1910 the death-rate in cities was 16·2 per 1,000 of population, in rural districts 16·0; in the whole State, 16·1.

The chief churches are Roman Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, and Baptist.

Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 16 years. In 1912-13 the children enrolled in the 11,945 elementary schools numbered 1,350,553 and the number of teachers was 42,260. There were 725 public high schools with 140,182 pupils, and 5,837 teachers. There were 10 public normal schools with 276 teachers, and 7,291 students. Total expenditure on education in 1913, 63,824,773 dollars. There were 87 universities, colleges, and professional schools with 4,897 professors and teachers and 37,257 collegiate and graduate students.

The University of the State of New York is governed by a Board of Regents, whose members are at all times three more than the existing judicial districts of the State—at present 9 districts and 12 Regents. The University is the State Education Department charged with the general management and supervision of all public schools and all the educational work of the State. The Education Department is under the legislative direction of the Regents and the executive direction of the Commissioner of Education. The Regents elect by ballot the President of the University and the Commissioner of Education.

Within the State are many sectarian and non-sectarian colleges. The names, year of foundation, and numbers of instructors and students in all the departments of the chief colleges in 1911-12 were as follows :—

Founded	Name and Place	Professors, &c.	Students
1896	Adelphi Coll., Brooklyn	28	434
1836	Alfred Univ., Alfred	53	317
1889	Barnard Coll., Manhattan	88	640
1896	Clarkson Tech. Sch., Potsdam	9	57
1854	City of N.Y. Coll., Manhattan	115	1,247
1820	Colgate Univ., Hamilton	31	403
1754	Columbia Univ., Manhattan	700	6,073
1865	Cornell Univ., Ithaca	673	4,596
1855	Elmira College, Elmira	18	205
1907	Fordham University, New York	144	543
1812	Hamilton Coll., Clinton	19	184
1825	Hobart College, Geneva	24	103
1863	Manhattan College, New York	13	80
1831	New York Univ., New York	345	3,978
1870	Normal College of the City of New York	96	1,533
1883	Niagara University, Niagara	26	133
1854	Polytechnic Inst., Brooklyn	42	172
1887	Pratt Instit., Brooklyn	174	3,553
1824	Rensselaer Polyt., Troy	61	643
1846	Rochester Univ., Rochester	34	427
1856	St. Lawrence Univ., Canton	73	651
1870	Syracuse Univ., Syracuse	244	3,244
1795	Union Univ., Schenectady	158	787
1861	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie	112	1,060
1908	William Smith College	27	62
1802	U.S. Military Acad., West Point	113	573

Educational work is maintained chiefly by the proceeds of the Free School Tax levied in counties for common schools, and of the general State Tax from which appropiations are made for education.

Charity.—The State Board of Charities, a constitutional body (12 members appointed by the Governor with consent of Senate; term 8 years), has power to inspect all charitable institutions which receive any public funds, establish rules for reception of inmates, approve or disapprove the incorporation of charitable and correctional institutions subject to its inspection, license dispensaries, supervise placing out of children, support and remove State, alien and non-resident poor, investigate the condition of the poor seeking public aid, advise measures for their relief, and collect statistical information. The State maintains in whole or in part 548 institutions, charitable and reformatory, including those for defectives, total census, October 1, 1912, 80,089; this number includes 94 county, city, and town institutions, census, 18,602; 123 public children's homes, census 33,761; and approximately 1,100 other charitable institutions. Superintendents of the poor have charge of the almshouses and poor persons in the 62 counties, and decide disputes concerning settlements of poor persons. Overseers of the poor give temporary relief and commit poor persons to almshouses. Persons of full age gain a settlement in a town by one year's residence. No poor person may be removed to a different town or county without legal authority, nor foreign poor be brought into the State, under penalty of 50 dollars. No child from 2 to 16, soldier, sailor, or idiot may be committed to any almshouse. Such poor as have not resided 60 days in a county within the year preceding application for relief are sent to special almshouses as State poor. Insane poor must be removed to one of the 16 State hospitals for the insane, in charge of the Commission in Lunacy.

Finance, Defence.—The sources of public revenue are (1) the general property tax, for county and municipal purposes only; (2) an inheritance tax, for State purposes; (3) corporation taxes, business taxes, the secured debt tax, fees and licenses, for State, county, and municipal purposes. The general property tax is levied on real and personal property. Real property comprises (for taxation purposes) "special" franchises (mostly railway, telegraph, and other public service rights), and the tangible property connected therewith. In most States debts of taxpayers may be deducted from their credits (debts due to them), but, in New York State, debts may be deducted from the whole amount of the taxpayer's personal property; and it is to provide against the deduction of the bond issues of the "special" franchise corporations that their franchises and working property are included in realty. Tax assessors and collectors are elected or appointed locally. In New York City there is a board of taxes and assessments, and a receiver of taxes. Individuals are not required to make a statement of their property, but corporations are. Property is assessed at full value. Assessors act locally as board of review. The county board of supervisors and the State board of equalisation equalise value of real estate. Assessment of personalty is not equalised. Corporation taxes include organisation taxes on domestic, and license taxes on foreign corporations, annual franchise taxes and various taxes on different classes of corporations.

The State revenue and expenditure for 1911-12 were respectively as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance in hand, Oct. 1, 1911	20,185,391
Receipts, Oct. 1, 1911—Sept. 30, 1912	96,046,330
Total	116,231,722
Disbursements, Oct. 1, 1911—Sept. 30, 1912	80,348,785
Balance, Oct. 1, 1912	35,882,937

The total bonded debt of the State, Sept. 30, 1912 amounted to 109,702,660

dollars. The assessed value of real property in 1911 was 10,561,501,373 dollars; of personal property 462,300,841 dollars; total 11,023,802,214 dollars.

The City of New York in 1912 had a net funded debt of 1,117,153,090 dollars.

The militia, or national guard of New York, contains (Sept. 30, 1913) 880 cavalry, 864 field artillery, 2,132 coast artillery, 10,958 infantry; engineers, 686; medical and hospital corps, 682; signal corps, 160; general officers and departmental and N.G. officers, 158; total, 16,520.

The naval militia contains 72 commissioned officers and 1,071 enlisted men; total, 1,143.

Production, Industry, Commerce.—New York has large agricultural interests. In 1910 it contained 215,597 farms of a total area of 22,030,367 acres, of which 14,844,039 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property was 1,451,481,495 dollars. Common agricultural crops are raised; market-gardening, fruit-growing, sugar beet production, and tobacco culture are pursued. In 1913 the crops comprised maize, 15,020,000 bushels; wheat 6,800,000 bushels; oats, 42,712,000 bushels, besides potatoes, hay, and other products. The area under tobacco was 4,300 acres; the yield, 4,386,000 pounds. Beet sugar is produced. The farm animals on January 1, 1914, comprised 615,000 horses, 4,000 mules, 1,465,000 milk cows and 876,000 other cattle, 875,000 sheep, and 753,000 swine. The wool clip in 1912 yielded 3,750,000 pounds of wool, valued at 1,014,000 dollars.

Other productive industries are mining and quarrying. In 1912 the mines within the State yielded 1,167,405 long tons of iron ore (2,933,024 dollars), mostly magnetite. In 1912 the output of talc was 66,867 short tons, valued at 656,270 dollars. The yield of crude petroleum in 1912 was 874,128 barrels, valued at 1,401,880 dollars; the yield of natural gas was of the value of 2,343,379 dollars. Mineral springs yielded 10,008,801 gallons, valued at 1,034,477 dollars. The output of granite, trap rock, sandstone, marble, and limestone in 1912 was valued at 6,415,015 dollars; of Portland cement, 3,601,635 dollars; of salt, 1,743,587 dollars. The production of bricks, tiles, pottery, &c., was estimated at the value of 12,085,858 dollars. In 1912 the output of gypsum was 506,996 short tons, valued at 1,241,514 dollars. The State also produces infusorial earth, emery, garnet, crystalline quartz, and other minerals. Excluding pig-iron to the value of 28,059,058 dollars, the value of mineral output in 1912 amounted to 38,406,473 dollars.

Manufacturing Industries.—The statistics of the manufacturing industries of New York State according to the census results of 1905 and 1910 are summarised thus:—

		1905	1910
Establishments	Number	37,194	44,935
Capital	Dollars	2,031,459,515	2,779,497,000
Salaried officials	Number	98,012	151,691
Salaries	Dollars	111,145,175	186,032,000
Wage-earners (average)	Number	856,947	1,003,981
Wages	Dollars	480,014,851	557,231,000
Miscellaneous expenses	,,	301,575,788	386,074,000
Cost of raw material	,,	1,348,603,236	1,856,904,000
Value of output	,,	2,488,345,579	3,369,490,000

The more important industries (or groups of industries), judged by the value of output, in 1910 were:—

Nature of Industries	Number of Establishments	Capital	Wages	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars.
Clothing, women's	3,083	84,213,000	54,841,000	148,142,000	272,518,000
Clothing, men's, including shirts	2,983	119,421,000	48,073,000	135,327,000	266,075,000
Automobiles, including bodies and parts	113	25,102,000	7,016,000	14,908,000	30,980,000
Foundry & machine shop products	1,872	208,320,000	40,602,000	61,621,000	154,370,000
Printing and publishing	4,426	158,367,000	43,559,000	56,494,000	216,946,000
Liquors, malt	184	127,492,000	7,294,000	18,883,000	77,720,000
Bread and other bakery products	3,978	38,573,000	13,881,000	52,738,000	86,233,000
Tobacco manufactures	3,371	41,863,000	13,666,000	31,341,000	76,662,000
Slaughtering and meat packing	238	34,536,000	4,387,000	110,168,000	127,180,000
Flour-mill and grist-mill products	983	30,270,000	1,669,000	60,470,000	69,802,000
Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies	217	60,427,000	12,479,000	27,483,000	49,290,000
Paper and wood pulp	178	90,912,000	6,744,000	31,767,000	48,860,000
Boots and shoes, including cut stock & findings	296	26,048,000	10,669,000	28,975,000	48,186,000
Gas, illuminating and heating	141	278,607,000	4,364,000	15,018,000	42,347,000
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	1,552	12,216,000	1,607,000	36,161,000	42,458,000
Millinery and lace goods	931	19,920,000	9,626,000	27,135,000	52,106,000
Iron and steel, blast furnaces	9	39,666,000	1,758,000	20,917,000	26,621,000
Furnishing goods, men's	375	24,110,000	7,756,000	21,576,000	42,197,000
Fur goods	863	19,509,000	5,704,000	24,140,000	41,301,000
Hosiery and knit goods	360	52,582,000	14,839,000	38,677,000	67,130,000

Pre-eminent among the industries of the State is the manufacture of clothing. This factory industry originated in the State about 1835, and by 1880 it was first among the industries of the State. In 1910, New York held the first place among the American States as a producer of clothing.

The combined textile industries in 1905 gave an output valued at 185,780,000 dollars. The following table contains statistics of the spindles, looms, &c., employed in the more important of them:—

	Spindles	Looms	Knitting machines	Woollen cards (sets)	Combing machines
Cottons	778,036	14,088	—	—	—
Woollens	154,359	3,035	—	—	89
Hosiery	303,528	—	15,047	364	—
Silks	149,559	7,575	—	—	—
Total (1910)	1,385,482	24,698	15,047	821	89
Total (1905)	1,228,699	23,246	12,666	959	62

The output of the flour and grist mills in 1910 was of the value of 69,802,278 dollars, The material used in the year comprised wheat, 6,671,722 barrels, valued at 35,530,639 dollars; corn, 2,090,537 barrels, valued at 5,967,943 dollars; rye, 226,992 barrels valued at 970,797 dollars; buckwheat, 66,632,357 pounds, valued at 1,724,854 dollars; barley, 1,530,356 pounds, valued at 25,587 dollars.

In 1910 there were 1,953 newspapers, &c., of which 231 were dailies, 48 Sunday papers, 56 semi-weekly, 975 weekly, 521 monthly, and 54 quarterly. Of the dailies, 84, with an aggregate circulation of 2,168,690, were morning papers. In English, 1,753 were published; and of the foreign languages, 60 were in German, 27 in Italian, 19 in Yiddish, 12 in Polish, 11 in Spanish, 6 in Swedish, 4 each in Bohemian, Croatian, French, Hungarian and Russian; 3 each in Ruthenian and Syrian and 2 in Danish. A total of 1,080 publications, with an aggregate circulation of 10,116,760 copies per issue, were devoted to politics and family news; 135 with a circulation of 4,037,905 were religious in character; and 112 with a circulation of 12,664,213 were devoted to general literature.

New York city ranks as the third shipping port of the world, coming after London and Liverpool. The imports during the fiscal year of 1912 amounted to the value of 976,744,320 dollars, and the exports to the value of 817,945,803 dollars. The exports consist largely of grain, flour, cotton, tobacco, apples, and other fruits, preserved provisions, cattle, and frozen meat. Most of the great railway lines which bring merchandise from the west have their terminals on the New Jersey side of the harbour, but there are ample facilities for the transfer of goods to the docks on the eastern side by means of lighters and of barges which carry the loaded cars across. At New York in 1912 the tonnage movement in the foreign trade was: entered, 13,673,765 tons; cleared, 13,549,138 tons.

In 1912 the bank clearings in New York amounted to 20,148,793,450*l.* (18,474,562,547*l.* in 1911).

In New York State there were in 1911 8,475 miles of railway, and 4,749 miles of electric railway track. The canals of the State, used for commercial purposes, have a length of 638 miles, of which the Erie canal has 361 miles.

In December, 1913, there were 477 national banks in the State.

British Consul-General at New York.—Courtenay W. Bennett, C.I.E.

British Consul.—Hon. Reginald Walsh, M.V.O.

There are three Vice-consuls.

Books of Reference.

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Rensselaer (Mrs. Schuyler van), History of the City of New York. 2 vols. New York, Boston, 1887.

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NORTH CAROLINA.

Government.—The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 50 members, and a House of Representatives of 120 members, elected for two years.

All male citizens of the United States, resident in the State two years, and in the county six months next before the election, and registered, have a vote. For registration, the requirements are payment of poll-tax and ability to read and write in English (a test not imposed on descendants of voters of 1867).

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and ten Representatives.

Governor.—Locke Craig, 1913–17 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—J. Bryan Grimes.

North Carolina is divided into 100 counties. The State Capital is Raleigh.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 52,426 square miles, of which 3,686 square miles is water.

Years	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1820	419,200	219,629	638,829	13·2
1900	1,269,341	624,469	1,893,810	39·0
1910	1,508,444	697,843	2,206,287	45·3

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	754,852	339,581	4,043		1,098,476
Female	745,659	358,262	3,890		1,107,811
Total	1,500,511	697,843	82	7,851	2,206,287

Of the total in 1910, 6,092 were foreign-born, 1,074 being German, and 940 English. Cities (with population in 1910) are: Wilmington, 25,748; Greensboro, 15,895; Winston, 17,167; Durham, 18,241. Charlotte, 34,014; Asheville, 18,762; Raleigh (capital), 19,218;

About half of the church members are Baptist, and three-fifths Methodist. The others are mostly Presbyterian, Lutheran, or Protestant Episcopal.

In several counties school attendance is compulsory. Separate schools are provided for white and for coloured children. In 1911 the public elementary schools of the State had 11,451 teachers, and 528,413 enrolled pupils. There were 242 public high schools with 373 teachers and 12,713 pupils in 1912. Teachers are trained in 5 public normal schools, with 78 teachers and 1,089 students.

Higher instruction is given in 15 university and college institutions, the more important of which are the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (founded in 1795) in 1911 had 81 professors and 796 students; and the Agricultural and Mechanical College at West Raleigh (founded in 1889) had 54 professors and 540 pupils. There are large sectarian colleges, and also schools and colleges for coloured youths.

Charity.—Within the State there are (apart from almshouses and asylums for the insane, &c.) 57 benevolent institutions, six of which are public, the rest having been provided by private associations or religious bodies. They comprise 37 hospitals, one dispensary, 18 orphanages (two public), one day nursery, eight homes mainly for adults (one public), and two schools for the deaf and blind (both public). The board of commissioners for each county has the care of the poor, appoints the overseer and controls the home where indigent and aged poor are sent. Paupers without legal settlement (gained by a year's residence) in a county are supported at the cost of their county of settlement till they can be sent

thither. The State board of charities inspects the homes. In all the almshouses in 1911 there were 1,393 pauper inmates (600 coloured).

Finance, Defence.—The State had receipts and disbursements in the year ending November 30, 1912, as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, December 1, 1911	218,221
Receipts, 1911-12	3,413,655
Total	3,631,876
Disbursements, 1911-12	3,341,020
Balance, December 1, 1912	290,856

In 1913 the outstanding debt amounted to 7,832,950 dollars. The State owns stock in railway and turnpike companies. In the year 1909 the assessed value of property was: real property, 287,245,762 dollars; personal property, 277,959,461 dollars; total, 565,005,223 dollars. The true value of all property within the State in 1904 was estimated at:—

	Dollars.
Real property	399,567,905
Personal property	442,504,313
Total	842,172,218

The militia, or National Guard, consisting of artillery and infantry, had, on June 30, 1913, a total strength of 251 officers and 2,317 enlisted men. The naval militia has 44 officers and 265 men.

Production and Industry.—The chief occupation of the inhabitants of the State is agriculture. In 1910 the State had 253,725 farms, while the area of the farm land was 22,439,129 acres, of which 8,813,056 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 537,716,210 dollars. Wheat and maize are grown, the yield of the former in 1913 having been 7,078,000 bushels, and of the latter, 55,282,000 bushels. The chief crop, however, is cotton, of which the area for 1913 was 1,526,000 acres, and the yield 765,000 bales. Another important product is tobacco, grown on 250,000 acres, which yielded in 1913, 67,500,000 pounds, valued at 30,988,000 dollars. Other products are peanuts, potatoes, oats, and rye. The rice crop in 1913 amounted to 7,000 bushels. Stock-raising is not important, but there is a growing dairy industry. On January 1, 1914, the farm animals were 180,000 horses, 192,000 mules, 309,000 milk cows, 365,000 other cattle, 177,000 sheep, and 1,362,000 swine.

In the eastern portion of the State there are shad and oyster fisheries, both valuable.

Minerals in some variety, but not in large quantities, are found in the State, the chief being corundum, mica (256,549 dollars in 1912), bismuth, talc, and soapstone barytes, graphite, coal, phosphate rock, gold (8,031 fine ozs., value 166,041 dollars in 1912), silver (4,854 ozs., 2,985 dollars in 1912). The quarries, in 1912, yielded granite, limestone, and sandstone to the value of 1,054,872 dollars. Monazite and zincon, used in the manufacture of incandescent light mantles, are also found. The clay products of the State (bricks, pottery, &c.) in 1912 were of the value of 1,465,653 dollars. The total value of the mineral products in 1912 was put at 3,368,923 dollars.

The prosperity of North Carolina is associated chiefly with cotton, tobacco, and lumber, but within the State a variety of other industries are pursued. The value of the output of all manufactures in the State in 1910 was put at 216,656,000 dollars. Statistics of six manufacturing industries are given as follows (census 1910):—

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Material used	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Cotton goods	96,993,000	47,231	48,688,000	72,680,000
Tobacco	23,162,000	8,203	13,816,000	35,987,000
Lumber and timber	29,675,000	34,001	12,534,000	33,525,000
Flour and grist	2,643,000	496	7,287,000	8,501,000
Furniture	7,606,000	5,533	4,398,000	7,885,000
Cotton-seed oil and cake	4,432,000	1,165	7,090,000	8,504,000

The chief sea-port is Wilmington, the exports from which, in 1911, amounted to the value of 28,705,448 dollars, nearly all for cotton grown in North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, and shipped mostly to Bremen, Liverpool, and Ghent. Harbour improvements are in progress.

The State has several navigable rivers; in 1912 it contained 5,071 miles of steam railway, and 181 miles of electric railway track. The chief railway lines are the Atlantic coast line, the Seaboard Air line, the Southern railway, and the Norfolk and Southern railway, the latter being formed by the union of about half-a-dozen independent lines.

In December, 1913, there were 72 national banks in the State.

There is a British Vice-Consul at Wilmington.

Books of Reference.

The Reports of the Various Executive Departments of the State.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Government.—The Legislative Assembly consists of a Senate of 50 members elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 112 members elected for two years. Qualified electors are (with necessary exceptions) all male citizens and civilised Indians. Residence required: in the State one year, in the county six months, in the precinct ninety days next before the election. The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and three Representatives.

Governor.—L. B. Hanna, 1913-14 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Thomas Hall.

The State is divided into 50 organised counties. The capital is Bismarck (population 5,443 in 1910).

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 70,837 square miles (654 square miles being water).

The population at each of the Federal censuses was:—

Year.	White.	Coloured.	Total.	Per square mile.
1880	133,147	2,030	135,177 [1]	0·9 [1]
1890	182,407	8,576	190,983	2·7
1900	311,712	7,434	319,146	4·5
1910	569,855	7,201	577,056	8·2

[1] Dakota Territory.

In 1910 the population by sex and race was:—

	White.	Negro.	Asiatic.	Indian.	Total.
Male	313,851	381	3,322		317,554
Female	256,004	236	3,262		259,502
Total	569,855	617	98	6,486	577,056

The number of foreign-born in 1910 was 156,654, of whom 45,937 were Norwegian, 21,507 Canadian, 31,910 Russian, and 16,572 German. The only considerable cities in the State are Fargo with 14,331 inhabitants (1910), and Grand Forks, 12,478.

Of the aggregate membership of the Churches in the State, 38·5 per cent. is Roman Catholic, 37·7 Lutheran, the remainder being divided among the Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational, and Baptist denominations.

The 5,868 elementary schools in 1913 had 7,054 teachers, and 132,667 enrolled pupils; 111 public high schools had 515 teachers and 6,694 pupils in 1913. There were 3 normal schools with 90 teachers and 988 students in 1913. The State University founded in 1884 had, in 1911, 77 teachers and 534 students; Fargo College, founded 1887, had 29 teachers and 366 students; and the State Agricultural College had 90 teachers and 1,219 students.

School revenues are derived from the State Fund, district taxes, and various other sources. Expenditure on education in 1913, 900,000 dollars.

Charity.—Within the State are 14 benevolent institutions, most of which have been provided by private associations or religious bodies. They comprise eight hospitals (one public), two orphanages, three homes mainly for adults (one public), and a State school for the deaf and dumb. The county commissioners have the care of the poor and may (after submitting the question to the county votes) establish (singly or with other counties) an asylum and appoint a resident to take charge of it. Each county relieves the poor who have settlement therein (gained by 90 days' residence), others being temporarily relieved and then sent to their county of settlement. Permanent paupers (unless in exceptional circumstances) are kept in the county asylum. To send a pauper into or out of a county is punishable by a fine of 100 dollars. On January 1, 1910, the almshouses had 81 pauper inmates, being 14·0 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—The revenue expenditure for the year ending Oct. 31, 1912, was:—

	Dollars
Cash in hand, November 1, 1911	801,287
Receipts, 1911–12	4,651,256
Total	5,452,543
Expenditure, 1911–12	4,611,880
Balance in hand, October 31, 1912	840,663

Bonded debt in 1912, 463,861 dollars; assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1912, 294,770,325 dollars.

The Militia, called the North Dakota National Guard, with its headquarters at Bismarck, consists of infantry and artillery, total strength (June 30, 1913), 52 officers and 577 men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the chief pursuit of the North Dakota population. In 1910 there were 74,360 farms with an area of 28,426,650 acres, of which 20,455,092 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 974,814,205 dollars. The area to be irrigated within the State under the Federal Reclamation Act extends to 40,000 acres, while in Montana and North Dakota 66,000 acres are to be dealt with. The chief products are cereals, potatoes, hay and flax. The wheat crop in 1913 amounted to 78,855,000 bushels; oats, 57,825,000 bushels; barley, 25,500,000 bushels. In the same year the area under flax (grown for the seed) was 1,000,000 acres, and the yield amounted to 7,200,000 bushels of seed, valued at 8,712,000 dollars. The State has also an active live-stock industry, chiefly horse and cattle-raising. On January 1, 1914, the farm animals were 748,000 horses, 305,000 milch cows, 468,000 other cattle, 278,000 sheep, and 202,913 swine. The wool clip yielded 1,750,000 pounds of wool, valued at 428,000 dollars in 1912.

The mineral resources of North Dakota are inconsiderable. Cement is made and there are coal mines, the output from which in 1912 amounted to 499,480 short tons, valued at 765,105 dollars. The clay products were valued at 231,245 dollars. Total mineral output in 1912, 1,025,741 dollars.

In the State in 1910 there were 752 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 13,196,000 dollars, employing 2,789 wage-earners, using raw material costing 13,674,000 dollars, and giving an output valued at 19,137,000 dollars. The most important of these industries was flour and grist milling, which, with an aggregate capital of 2,383,673 dollars, employed 312 wage-earners, used material worth 5,426,541 dollars, and gave an output worth 6,463,228 dollars (in 1900, 3,849,829 dollars). The dairy output (butter, cheese, and condensed milk) amounted to 562,481 dollars (in 1900, 122,128 dollars).

In 1911 there were 4,449 miles of steam railway in the State, and 23 miles of electric railway. The principal lines are the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Sault Ste Marie.

In December, 1913, there were 146 national banks in the State.

References.

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OHIO.

Government.—The question of a general revision of the Constitution is submitted to the people every 20 years, provision being made for the appointment of a Convention to draft alterations.

The Legislature consists of a Senate of 34 members and a House of Representatives of 119 members, both Houses being elected for two years. Qualified as electors are (with certain necessary exceptions) all male citizens 21 years of age who have resided in the State one year, in the county 30 days, and in the township 20 days next before the election.

Ohio is represented in Congress by two Senators and 22 Representatives.

Governor:—James M. Cox, 1913-15 (10,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Charles H. Graves.

Ohio is divided into 88 counties. The State Capital (since 1816) is Columbus.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 41,040 square miles, of which 300 square miles is water (exclusive of 3,443 square miles of Lake Eyrie.)

The population at the date of each census was:—

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per sq. m.		Total	Per sq. m.
1800	45,365	1·1	1900	4,157,545	102·0
1860	2,339,511	57·4	1910	4,767,121	117·0

In 1910 the population by sex and race was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	2,376,082	57,995	681		2,434,758
Female	2,278,815	53,457	91		2,332,363
Total	4,654,897	111,452	645	127	4,767,121

The foreign-born population in 1910 numbered 598,374, of whom 175,095 were German, 40,062 Irish, 43,347 English, 23,692 Canadian, 72,887 Austrian.

Population of the chief cities was as follows in 1910:—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Cleveland	560,663	Lorain	28,883	Findlay	14,858
Cincinnati	363,591	Zanesville	28,029	Elyria	14,825
Columbus(C'pt.)	181,511	Newark	25,404	Chilicothe	14,508
Toledo	168,497	Portsmouth	23,481	Massillon	13,879
Dayton	116,577	Steubenville	22,391	Piqua	13,388
Youngstown	79,066	Mansfield	20,768	Ironton	13,147
Akron	69,067	East Liverpool	20,387	Lancaster	13,093
Canton	50,217	Sandusky	19,989	Marietta	12,923
Springfield	46,921	Ashtabula	18,266	Tiffin	11,894
Hamilton	35,279	Marion	18,232	Cambridge	11,327
Lima	30,508	Norwood	16,185	Warren	11,081

The chief religious bodies are Roman Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Baptist.

School attendance during full term is compulsory on children from 6 to 14 years of age. In Ohio in 1913 the 12,158 public elementary schools had 24,246 teachers and 772,393 enrolled pupils; 507 public high schools had 4,213 teachers and 80,009 pupils in 1913. There are 4 public normal schools with 200 teachers and 4,000 students in 1913. For superior instruction the State contains 40 Universities and colleges, of which the following are the more important (1911):—

Founded	Institutions	Professors &c.	Students (all departments)
1809	Ohio University, Athens (State)	40	935
1824	Miami University, Oxford (State)	32	330
1833	Oberlin College (non-Sect.)	182	1,784
1835	Marietta Coll. (non.Sect.)	26	320
1874	Cincinnati Univ. (City)	232	1,400
1873	State University, Columbus	273	3,199
1846	Mt. Union Coll., Alliance (M.E.)	28	266
1850	Hiram Coll. (Chr.)	24	300
1831	Denison Univ., Granville (Bapt.)	42	611
1825	Kenyon Coll., Gambier (P.E.)	20	123
1844	Wesleyan Univ., Delaware (M.E.)	83	1,310
1881	Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland	40	522
1852	St. Mary's Coll., Dayton (R.C.)	26	330
1870	Wooster Univ. (Presb.)	30	616
1847	Otterbein Univ., Westerville (U.B.)	18	271
1845	Wittenberg Coll., Springfield (Luth.)	28	360
1837	Muskingum Coll., New Concord (U. Presb.)	14	480
1826	Western Reserve University, Cleveland	242	1,286

Expenditure on education in 1913, 31,031,677 dollars.

Charity.—State institutions comprise a Penitentiary and a Reformatory, an industrial home for boys and one for girls, 7 hospitals, an institution for deaf mutes, one for the blind, and one for feeble-minded youth, a soldiers' and sailors' home, and a soldiers' and sailors' orphans' home.

Within the State (apart from almshouses and asylums for the insane, &c.) there are 267 benevolent institutions, 62 of which are public (*i.e.*, belong to the Federal or State or municipal authorities) while the rest have been provided by private associations or religious bodies. The institutions comprise 74 hospitals (eight public), seven dispensaries, 105 orphanages (49 public), eight day nurseries, 68 homes (three public) and five institutions for the deaf and blind (two public). The trustees of townships or the proper officials of corporations relieve the poor, but applicants with legal residence elsewhere (acquired by 12 months' continuous residence without poor relief) are to be sent to their county of settlement. Paupers may be required to earn their own support by labour on public property. Special provision is made respecting pauper children. There is a penalty of 50 dollars for bringing paupers into a county to make them a public charge. On January 1, 1911, the almshouses had 7,949 pauper inmates (296 coloured).

Finance, Defence.—The taxation levies for all purposes, and the expenditure, for the fiscal year ending November 15, 1913, were :—

	Dollars
Cash in hand, Nov. 16, 1912	4,682,838
Income, 1912-1913	15,578,471
Total	20,261,309
Disbursements, 1912-13	14,697,184
Balance, Nov. 15, 1913	5,564,125

There is no bonded debt in the State. Certain trust funds which constitute an irreducible debt of the State amount to 4,991,421 dollars, on which interest is paid amounting to 294,153 dollars to various educational funds. The local debt (County, City, Township, &c.) amounts to 146,271,411 dollars.

The National Guard consists (June 30, 1913), of 529 officers and 5,611 enlisted men. The Naval Militia has 23 officers and 319 men.

Production and Industry.—Ohio is extensively devoted to agriculture. In 1911 it contained 289,945 farms of an aggregate area of 25,665,850 acres, of which 19,244,472 acres were improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 1,902,694,589 dollars. The chief crops are cereals, hay, potatoes, fruits and vegetables, besides tobacco. The maize crop in 1913 amounted to 146,250,000 bushels, and the wheat crop to 35,100,000 bushels; oats, 54,360,000 bushels. The area under tobacco (81,900 acres in 1913), yielded 61,425,000 pounds. Beet sugar is produced. Horse-rearing, cattle-breeding, and dairy farming are important. On January 1, 1914, the live-stock in the State was 901,000 horses, 24,000 mules, 886,000 milk cows, and 838,000 other cattle, 3,263,000 sheep, and 3,467,000 swine. The wool clip in 1912 yielded 16,875,000 pounds of wool, valued at 4,647,375 dollars. The farm products and live-stock industries give rise to the manufacture of butter and cheese, and the meat-packing industries.

Ohio has also extensive mineral resources. Its coal fields have an area of about 12,000 square miles, and provide employment for 50,000 miners. In 1912 the output of coal amounted to 34,528,727 short tons, valued at 37,083,363 dollars. The output of iron ore in the State amounted to 20,861 long tons. With coal is associated petroleum, the output of which amounted to 8,969,007 barrels (of 42 gallons), valued at 12,085,998 dollars. At the same time natural gas was produced in the State to the value of 11,891,299 dollars. From quarries sandstone and limestone were produced to the value of 6,197,388 dollars. Portland cement was manufactured to the amount of 1,422,120 barrels, valued at 1,202,513 dollars. Another product of the State is salt, of which, in 1912, 5,269,179 barrels were extracted, valued at 1,364,136 dollars. The output of the clay-working industries (bricks, tiles, pottery) amounted to the value of 34,811,508 dollars; the output of lime was valued at 1,929,584 dollars; other mineral products were grindstones, pulpstones, oilstones, and scythestones, besides mineral waters. Value of total mineral output, excluding 7,127,176 long tons of pig iron (93,140,369 dollars), in 1912, 111,229,656 dollars.

In 1910 the capital invested in manufacturing industries in the State was 866,898,083 dollars; the amount paid in salaries and wages was 228,984,923 dollars; the raw material used cost 529,893,658 dollars, and the value of the output was 960,799,991 dollars. The value of the corresponding output in 1900 was 748,670,855 dollars. In 1910 the chief manufacturing industries, according to the census results, were as follows :—

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Cost of Materials	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	163,383,821	38,586	139,243,155	197,780,643
Foundry and machine-shop products	177,744,821	64,817	64,559,895	145,836,648
Iron and steel blast furnaces	94,582,845	7,295	68,424,722	83,699,238
Rubber goods, not elsewhere specified	37,545,665	10,382	32,442,415	58,910,531
Slaughtering and meat packing	12,398,691	3,086	44,347,162	50,804,100
Flour-mill and grist-mill products	19,962,573	2,585	41,352,607	48,093,353
Printing and publishing	38,053,259	15,756	11,904,354	41,657,306
Automobiles, including bodies and parts	30,891,660	12,130	18,521,998	38,838,754
Lumber and timber products	28,500,012	13,456	19,972,363	34,597,069
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings	16,755,293	16,026	18,872,007	31,550,957
Tobacco manufactures	11,070,490	12,631	12,074,823	28,907,269
Steam-railroad repair shops	10,653,932	20,728	14,265,557	28,690,287
Liquors, malt	57,748,188	4,356	6,563,100	25,332,059

The railways of the State in 1911 had a length of 9,128 miles, besides 4,048 miles of electric railway track. Ohio has also facilities for traffic by water, and its most important city, Cleveland, has sprung up on the shore of Lake Eyrie.

In December, 1913, there were 380 national banks in the State.

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OKLAHOMA (INCLUDING INDIAN TERRITORY).

The State of Oklahoma, comprising the former Territory of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, was constituted on November 16, 1907, by Proclamation made by the United States President under the enabling act of June 16, 1906. The constitution provides for the *initiative* and the *referendum*, 8 per cent. of the legal voters having the right to propose any legislative measure and 15 per cent. to propose amendments to the constitution by petition. The *referendum* may be ordered (except as to laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety) either by petition signed by 5 per cent. of the legal voters or by the Legislature. The referendum applies to municipalities as well as to the State. The control of railways and other public service corporations is vested in a commission of 3 members elected for six-year periods, from whose decision an appeal lies only to the Supreme Court, no other court having power to interfere with its duties.

The Legislature consists of a Senate the members of which are elected for 4 years, and a House of Representatives elected for 2 years. Qualified as electors are (with necessary exceptions) all citizens resident six months in

the State, 60 days in the county or town, 30 days in the precinct. Indians, to be qualified as voters, must have severed tribal relations.

Governor.—Lee Cruce, 1911–15 (4,500 dollars).

Secretary.—B. F. Harrison.

The State is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 5 members of the House of Representatives. The State capital is Oklahoma City.

Area and Population.—Area, 70,057 square miles (Oklahoma 39,030, Indian Territory 31,027), of which 643 square miles is water.

[For the history of the relations between the Indians and the Federal Government see STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1907, p. 593.]

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was :—

Year	White	Coloured	Total	Per square mile
1890	172,554	86,103	258,657 [1]	2·0 [1]
1900	670,204	120,187	790,391 [1]	10·3 [1]
1910	1,444,531	212,624	1,657,155	23·9

[1] Excluding Indian territory.

In 1910 the population by sex and race was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	771,770	71,937	37,871		881,578
Female	672,761	65,675	37,141		775,577
Total	1,444,531	137,612	187	74,825	1,657,155

In 1910, 40,442 were foreign born, of whom 10,090 were Germans, 5,807 Russians, 2,564 Italians, 3,889 Austrians, 2,981 English, 2,871 Canadians, and 1,218 Scotch.

The most important cities are Oklahoma City (population in 1910, 64,205), Muscogee (25,278), Tulsa (18,182), Enid (13,799), McAlester (12,594), Shawnee (12,474), Guthrie (11,654), Chickasha (10,320), Ardmore (8,618).

Religion, Education, Charity.—The chief religious bodies are Methodist, Baptist, Roman Catholic Disciples (Christians), and Presbyterians. The State has a school system embracing elementary and high public schools, normal schools, and also colleges for superior instruction. Separate schools have to be provided for whites and negroes, all children not negroes being classed as white. In 1913 there were in the State public elementary schools 469,809 enrolled pupils and 10,779 teachers; 200 public high schools with 125,000 enrolled pupils and 9,381 teachers in 1913. There were in 1913 6 normal schools with 128 teachers and 3,000 students. Total expenditure on education (1911) 6,759,413 dollars. The University (founded at Norman in 1892) had, in 1909, 89 professors and 726 students; the Agricultural and Mechanical College (founded in 1891 at Stillwater) had 69 professors and 914 students; while the coloured Agricultural and Normal University (founded 1897 at Langston), with 23 instructors, has 582 students.

Oklahoma has 3 hospitals, 6 orphanages, and 2 homes for adults and children, a school for the deaf and one for the blind. On January 1, 1910, the almshouses had 50 pauper inmates, being 3·0 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—Income and expenditure for the 2 years ending November 30, 1912 :—

	Dollars
Balance in hand, 1 Dec., 1910	654,629
Receipts, 1910-12	7,688,435
Total	8,343,064
Disbursements, 1910-12	7,228,756
Balance in hand, 1 Dec., 1912	1,114,308

There is no bonded debt.

The militia, called the Oklahoma National Guard, with its headquarters at Guthrie, consists of infantry, cavalry, hospital corps, signal corps, and engineer corps: total strength 56 officers and 896 enlisted men (June 30, 1913).

Production.—Oklahoma is mainly agricultural. In 1910 it had 190,192 farms with a total area of 28,859,358 acres, of which 17,551,337 acres were improved land. The total value of all farm property was 918,198,882 dollars. The yield of maize in 1913 was 52,250,000 bushels; of wheat, 17,500,000 bushels; of oats, 18,540,000 bushels. Other products are potatoes, hay, sorghum, fruits, and cotton. The cotton crop for 1913 on 3,019,000 acres amounted to 820,000 bales, in 1912 it yielded 1,021,000 bales. Flax is also widely grown. The western part is devoted to stock-raising. On January 1, 1914, the stock comprised 484,000 milk cows, and 1,097,000 other cattle; 1,352,000 hogs, 175,000 sheep, 766,000 horses, and 269,000 mules.

The mineral products consist of gypsum, granite, sandstone and limestone, and petroleum. The yield of petroleum in 1912, was 51,427,071 barrels, valued at 34,672,604 dollars. Some natural gas is obtained. Coal was obtained (1911) to the amount of 3,675,418 short tons, value 7,867,331 dollars. Lead and zinc are also worked. The value of the mineral output in 1912 was 53,614,130 dollars.

There are few manufacturing industries, flour and grist-milling, cotton ginning, the manufacture of cotton-seed oil and oil cake being the more important. In 1910 the State had a total of 2,310 industrial establishments, employing 13,143 wage-earners, with a total capital of 38,873,000 dollars, the cost of material being 34,153,000 dollars, and the value of the output 53,682,000 dollars. Statistics of leading industries are :—

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Cost of material	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Flour mills	7,691,000	842	16,493,000	19,144,000
Oil and cotton-seed	5,071,000	581	4,245,000	5,187,000
Lumber and timber	3,603,000	3,175	1,487,000	4,439,000
Printing	3,743,000	1,698	1,004,000	3,989,000

In 1911 Oklahoma had 6,076 miles of steam railway besides 231 miles of electric railway. The principal lines are the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé; the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf; and the St. Louis and San Francisco; the Missouri, Kansas and Texas; the St. Louis and San Francisco; and the Santa Fé Pacific Railways.

In December, 1913, there were 326 national banks in the State.

Books of Reference.

Reports of the various administrative authorities of Oklahoma.
Statistics and Information concerning the Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and the Cherokee Strip, &c. St. Louis, 1893.

OREGON.

Government.—The Legislative Assembly consists of a Senate of 30 members, chosen for four years (half their number retiring every two years), and a House of 60 Representatives, elected for two years.

The Constitution was amended in 1902, under the terms of which amendment the people reserve to themselves the power to propose laws and amendments to the Constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls independent of the Legislative Assembly, and also reserve the power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any Act of the Legislative Assembly. This is known as the initiative and referendum. Not more than eight per cent. of the legal voters are required to propose any measure to be voted upon by the people at the next ensuing general election. Measures thus initiated are enacted or rejected at the polls independently of the Legislative Assembly. Under the referendum, any Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly, except such as are for the preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, may, by petition signed by five per cent. of the legal voters, be referred to the people to be voted on for approval or rejection at the next ensuing general election.

At the General Election held November, 1912, suffrage was extended to women and "every citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years and upwards who shall have resided in the State during the 6 months immediately preceding such election shall be entitled to vote."

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and two Representatives (a third representative will be allowed by new apportionment.)

Governor :—Oswald West, 1911-1915. (5,000 dollars.)

Secretary of State.—Ben. W. Olcott.

The State Capital is Salem. There are 34 counties in the State.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 96,699 square miles, 1,092 square miles being water.

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was :—

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1880	174,768	1·80	1900	413,536	4·40
1890	313,767	3·40	1910	672,765	7·00

In 1910 the population by sex and race was :—

	White.	Negro.	Asiatic.	Indian.	Total.
Male	370,345	907	13,013	5,090	384,265
Female	284,745	585	3,170		288,500
Total	655,090	1,492	11,093	5,090	672,765

The foreign-born in 1910 numbered 113,136, of whom 17,958 were German, 12,409 Canadian, 7,998 English, 10,999 Swedish, 4,995 Irish, 5,538 Italian, 3,555 Greeks, and 6,843 Norwegian. The Indian reservations in 1912 comprised 1,894 square miles with a population of 6,401 Indians.

The largest town is Portland, with a population of 207,214 in 1910; Astoria, 9,599; Salem, 14,094; Eugene, 9,009.

The chief religious bodies in the State are (in order of strength) Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Disciples of Christ, and Congregational denominations.

School attendance is compulsory for the full school term for children 9 to 15 years of age. In 1913 the public schools had 4,969 teachers and 118,322 enrolled pupils, and 117 public high schools had 1,093 male and 4,422 female teachers and 68,328 male and 65,247 female pupils; and the public normal school had, in 1913, 16 teachers and 293 pupils. Total expenditure on education (1913) 6,456,638 dollars. The State supports an Agricultural College at Cornwallis, founded in 1870, which has 125 professors and 2,868 students (1912), and a University, known as the University of Oregon, organised at Eugene in 1876. In 1912 it had 120 professors and 1,488 students. There are also Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, Congregational, and Baptist Colleges.

Charity.—In Oregon (apart from almshouses and asylums for the insane &c.) there are 22 benevolent institutions, comprising State schools for the deaf, for the blind, and for the feeble minded; also a State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, six hospitals, one dispensary and five orphanages. County courts have superintendence of county poor, and may establish a workhouse. Parents, grand-parents, children, grand-children, brothers and sisters of a pauper are liable for his support. Failing this source of supply, if the applicant has resided in the county during the preceding three months he becomes a public charge. There is a penalty of 100 dollars for bringing paupers into a county where they have no legal settlement. On January 1, 1910, the almshouses had 349 pauper inmates, being 51·9 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—The receipts and disbursements of the General Fund of the State, in the three months ending September 30, 1913 :—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1913	1,265,128
Receipts, July 1, 1913 to Sept. 30, 1913	645,968
Total	1,911,096
Disbursements, July 1, 1913 to Sept. 30, 1913	1,365,401
Balance, Sept. 30, 1913	545,695

The State has no bonded debt. In 1912 the assessed value of taxable property, as equalised, was 905,011,639 dollars.

On June 30, 1913, the Organised Militia, known as the Oregon National Guard, consisted of 109 officers and 1,358 enlisted men, which comprises :—1 regiment of Infantry of 12 companies, 8 companies Coast Artillery Reserves, 1 battery Field Artillery, 1 Ambulance company.

Production and Industry.—Oregon is one of the semi-arid States. In the river valley west of the Cascades there is a good rainfall and almost every variety of crop common to the temperate zone is grown. East of the Cascades lack of rainfall has been to some extent compensated for by

irrigation by private companies. Work has been begun on Federal irrigation schemes covering 155,000 acres in Oregon alone, to cost altogether nearly 20 million dollars, while projects are under consideration for the irrigation of 172,000 acres more in California and Oregon. Oregon has one-sixth of the standing timber of the United States. In 1910 there were 45,502 farms with an acreage of 11,685,110, of which 4,274,803 acres were improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 59,461,828 dollars; in 1912, it was 631,317,255 dollars. The leading crops are wheat (15,717,000 bushels in 1913) and hay. Oats, barley, and flax-seed are grown to some extent. Potatoes, sugar beet, and especially hops are important crops. Fruits are grown, especially plums, apples, pears, strawberries, and cherries. There is an active live-stock industry. Horses on January 1, 1914, numbered 301,000; milk-cows, 196,000; other cattle, 470,000; sheep, 2,670,000; swine, 300,000. In 1912 the wool clip yielded 18,275,000 pounds, valued at 3,342,498 dollars. The salmon, sturgeon, halibut, and oyster fisheries are abundant. The weight of salmon caught in the Columbia River (Oregon side) in 1912 and from coast streams was 43,687,680 pounds.

The State has various mineral resources. In 1912 the output of gold amounted to 37,251 fine ounces, valued at 770,041 dollars; of silver (1912), 57,081 fine ounces, valued at 35,105 dollars; of copper, 260,429 pounds (42,971 dollars). The output of coal was 41,637 short tons, valued at 108,276 dollars. Granite and other building stones were extracted to the value of 268,002 dollars. Other minerals are quick silver, nickel, cobalt, lead, gypsum; garnet and opals are found. The total mineral output in 1912 was valued at 2,553,549 dollars.

In 1910 the manufacturing industries of Oregon had 2,246 establishments with an aggregate capital of 89,082,000 dollars; they employed 3,473 salaried officials and 28,750 wage-earners; the cost of the raw material used was 50,552,000 dollars, and the value of the output, 93,005,000 dollars. These industries are associated with the forest, agricultural, pastoral, and fishery products of the State.

Statistics of the more important industries for 1910 are as follows:—

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Cost of material	Value of output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Lumber and timber	35,031,000	15,066	12,413,000	30,200,000
Flour and grist	5,670,000	394	7,667,000	8,891,000
Slaughtering and packing	2,481,000	366	5,015,000	5,880,000
Foundries	3,670,000	1,055	1,472,000	3,135,000
Fish canning, &c.	4,162,000	661	2,187,000	3,207,000
Dairy produce	1,718,000	420	3,952,000	4,920,000

Oregon has good water facilities in the Pacific Ocean, the Columbia river, the Williamette river, and the Snake river. Large ocean-going vessels can navigate the Columbia as far as Portland. Rivers and harbours are constantly dredged and improved. The value of imports at Portland in 1912 was 572,739*l.*, and of exports, 2,214,980*l.* In 1911 the State had a total railway mileage of 2,657, besides 399 miles of electric railway track. The principal lines are the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company and the Union Pacific.

In December, 1913, there were 84 national banks in the State, and 169 State banks. Their total resources amounted to 158,185,454 dollars.

British Consul at Portland.—Thomas Erskine. There are vice-consuls at Portland and Astoria.

Books of Reference.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments.
British Consular Reports on Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. Annual, London.
Bancroft (H. H.), History of Oregon.
Clarke (S. A.), Pioneer Days in Oregon History. 2 vols. Cleveland, U.S., 1905.
Gilbert (J. H.), Trade and Currency in Early Oregon (Columbia University Studies in Economics, Vol. xxvi. No. 1). New York.
Schafer. History of Pacific Northwest.
Johnson. Short History of Oregon.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Government.—The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Every male citizen 21 years of age, resident in the State for one year, and in the district for two months preceding the election, is entitled to vote, provided that he has paid a State or County tax within two years and at least one month before the election. The Senate consists of 50 members chosen for four years, 25 Senators being elected at each General Assembly election. The House of Representatives consists of 207 members chosen for two years.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 36 Representatives.

Governor.—John K. Tener, 1911–1915 (10,000 dollars.)

Secretary of the Commonwealth.—Robert McAfee.

For local administration the State is organised in counties, cities, towns, or boroughs, and townships. There are 67 counties. Those which have been formed since 1874 contain at least 400 square miles and 20,000 inhabitants. The State Capital is Harrisburg.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 45,126 square miles, of which 294 square miles is water area (excluding 891 square miles of Lake Eyrie.

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per sq. m.		Total	Per sq. m.
1820	1,049,458	23·3	1900	6,302,115	140·6
1860	2,906,215	64·6	1910	7,665,111	171·0

In 1910 the population by race and sex was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Males	3,843,539	95,830	2,837		3,942,206
Females	3,624,174	98,089	642		3,722,905
Total	7,467,713	193,919	1,976	1,503	7,665,111

The population is mainly English but contains elements of various European nationalities. In 1910 the foreign-born population of the State numbered 1,442,374, of whom 195,202 were German, 165,109 Irish, 109,115 English, 251,774 Austrian, 196,122 Italian, 240,985 Russian, and 123,498 Hungarian.

Population of the larger cities according to 1910 census:—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Philadelphia	1,549,008	Johnstown	55,482	Easton	28,523
Pittsburg	533,905	Altoona	52,127	Hazeltown	25,452
Scranton	129,867	Allentown	51,913	Lebanon	19,240
Reading	96,071	Lancaster	47,227	Carbondale	17,040
Wilkesbarre	67,105	York	44,750	Pittston	16,267
Erie	66,525	McKeesport	42,694	Oil City	15,657
Harrisburg (capital)	64,186	Chester	38,537	Bradford	14,544
		Newcastle	36,280	Meadville	12,780
		Williamsport	31,860		

The chief religious bodies in the State are Roman Catholic, Methodist, Lutheran, Presbyterian, and Reformed bodies.

School attendance is compulsory for children 8 to 16 years of age for the full school term, but the district school board may reduce this to 70 per cent. of the term. In the year 1913 the 36,607 public schools (elementary and secondary) had 8,222 male and 29,734 female teachers and 672,622 male and 670,433 female enrolled pupils. In 13 public Normal Schools in 1913 there were 178 male and 218 female teachers with 2,371 male and 6,182 female pupils. Total expenditure on education (1911) 42,137,647 dollars. The Pennsylvania State College devotes special attention to modern industrial pursuits. In connection with the college there is an Agricultural Experiment Station which receives from the United States Government an appropriation of 15,000 dollars a year.

The more important universities and colleges (1911) for men (or both sexes) within the State are as follows:—

Begun	Institutions.	Professors	Students
1740	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (non-sect.)	531	4,174
1855	Pennsylvania State Coll. (State).	199	1,692
1846	Bucknell Univ., Lewisburg (Bapt.)	46	452
1876	Grove City Coll. (non-sect.).	24	319
1866	Lebanon Valley Coll., Annville (U.B.)	13	189
1878	Duquesne University, Pittsburg (R.C.)	41	490
1783	Dickinson Coll., Carlisle (M.E.)	29	489
1832	Lafayette Coll., Easton (Presb.)	55	560
1827	Pennsylvania Coll., Gettysburg (Luth.)	22	330
1833	Haverford Coll. (Friends)	22	164
1836	Franklin and Marshall Coll., Lancaster (Ref.)	28	533
1857	Lincoln Univ. (Presb.)	13	177
1815	Allegheny Coll., Meadville (M.E.)	23	372
1852	Westminster Coll., New Wilmington (U. Presb.)	27	212
1884	Temple Coll., Philadelphia (non-sect.)	197	1,494
1958	Susquehanna Univ., Selinsgrove (Luth.)	18	172
1869	Swarthmore Coll. (Friends).	46	403
1780	Washington and Jefferson Coll. (Presb.)	29	344

Charity.—There are two State Penitentiaries, the eastern and smaller located at Philadelphia; the Western Penitentiary is at Allegheny. Within the State there are (exclusive of almshouses, asylums for the insane, &c.) 409 benevolent institutions, 27 of which are public (*i.e.* belong to Federal or State or municipal authorities), the rest having been provided by private or ecclesiastical charity. They comprise 145 hospitals, 94 orphanages, 129 homes for adults and children, and 8 institutions for the deaf and blind, besides dispensaries and day nurseries. In counties not maintaining an almshouse, the care of the poor devolves on elected overseers, who may contract with authorities in an adjoining county having a poorhouse for the support of their poor. County almshouses are under elected directors of the poor, subject to the approval of the county court of quarter sessions. The cost of relieving a pauper is borne by the district where he has a settlement or (if he has none) by the county in which he is relieved. Settlement is gained by payment of rent on real estate to the yearly value of 10 dollars, by owning a freehold and living on it for a year, by holding an elective office for a year, and in other ways. Parents, grandparents, children and grandchildren of a pauper are liable for his support. Almshouses are subject to inspection by the State Board of Charities. On January 1, 1910, the almshouses had 9,607 pauper inmates, being 125·3 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—For the year ending November 30, 1913, the receipts, payments, and balances were:—

	Dollars
Balance, December 1, 1912	9,781,850
Receipts, 1913	35,348,615
Total	45,130,465
Expenditure, 1913	37,566,196
Balance, December, 1, 1913	7,564,269

On November 30, 1913, the outstanding bonds of the State amounted to 657,110 dollars. Sinking fund, 785,421 dollars. The value of real property amounted to 4,172,955,443 dollars; the taxable value of personal and corporate property amounted to 6,511,485,670 dollars. In point of wealth, as in population, Pennsylvania stands next to New York.

The militia or National Guard consists of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and on July 1, 1913, had a total strength of 768 officers and 9,766 men. The naval militia contains 13 officers and 213 men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture, market gardening, fruit growing, horticulture and forestry are pursued within the State. In 1910 there were 219,295 farms; the farm area was 18,586,000 acres, of which 12,673,000 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 1,253,274,862 dollars In 1913 the yield of wheat was 21,862,000 bushels; oats, 35,774,000 bushels; tobacco, 46,680,000 pounds; maize, 57,057,000 bushels; rye, 4,900,000 bushels; of buckwheat, 5,780,000 bushels; of barley, 182,000 bushels; of potatoes, 23,320,000 bushels, and of hay, 4,146,000 tons. On January 1, 1914, the farm animals in the State were: 584,000 horses, 45,000 mules, 943,000 milk cows, 632,000 other cattle, 839,000 sheep, and 1,130,000 swine. The wool clip amounted in 1912 to 4,095,000 pounds of wool, valued at 1,171,989 dollars.

The State has a Forestry Department which purchases and manages lands suitable for timber culture, and also maintains a school of forestry for forest wardens.

The fishery interests are under the care of the Department of Fisheries.

In the State in 1910, 172,347 workers were employed at the anthracite mines, and 176,606 at the bituminous coal mines; the output of anthracite (1912) was 84,361,598 short tons, valued at 177,622,626 dollars, and of bituminous coal 161,865,488 short tons, valued at 169,370,497 dollars. The yield of crude petroleum was 7,837,948 barrels (of 42 gallons), valued at 12,886,752 dollars. The value of natural gas produced in the State was 18,539,672

dollars. The output of iron ore (magnetite and hematite) was 522,172 long tons, and of pig-iron 12,437,685 long tons, valued at 181,569,299 dollars. Pennsylvania has important quarries, cement works, and brick and tile works. The output of such undertakings, in 1912, was as follows :—Granite, value 9,144,214 dollars ; slate, 3,474,247 dollars ; limestone, 2,679,420 dollars ; sandstone, 3,371,513 dollars ; Portland cement, 27,625,340 barrels (18,945,835 dollars) ; bricks, tiles pottery, &c., 21,537,221 dollars. The output of coke was 27,438,693 short tons, valued at 56,267,838 dollars. Pittsburg, having abundant supplies of coal, has become the principal iron-work centre. The value of the total mineral output of Pennsylvania (excluding pig-iron, coke, and other products from coal) in 1912 was 445,790,022 dollars.

According to the census of manufactures in 1910, there were in Pennsylvania, 27,563 manufacturing establishments, with an aggregate capital amounting to 2,749,005,975 dollars, employing 94,885 salaried officials and 877,543 wage-earners. The salaries in the year amounted to 110,897,242 dollars, and the wages to 455,626,790 dollars. The cost of the raw material used was 1,582,559,988 dollars, and the value of the output was 2,626,742,034 dollars.

Statistics of the more important industries, or groups of industries (according to the census of manufactures of 1910), are :—

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Wages	Cost of material	Value of output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Steel works and rolling mills	522,897,623	126,911	85,113,237	329,013,421	500,343,995
Blast furnaces	194,708,463	14,521	9,456,714	142,074,028	168,578,413
Foundry and machine work	283,556,032	86,821	51,366,002	101,010,740	210,746,257
Leather	85,516,452	16,532	7,938,107	62,266,361	88,749,869
Textiles	243,478,554	139,676	50,939,980	159,900,324	267,840,579
Ry. car works	31,281,576	7,766	4,819,137	19,002,225	27,509,748
Printing and publishing	71,452,879	24,696	14,335,047	22,752,749	70,584,179
Slaughtering, &c.	13,504,379	3,050	1,986,965	44,845,047	51,850,986
Petroleum refining	38,989,633	2,900	1,861,405	47,440,316	53,688,199
Tobacco, cigars, &c.	27,603,854	33,188	11,619,512	20,713,423	50,161,387
Malt liquors	94,134,562	7,234	5,452,794	12,610,097	47,712,570
Flour and grist	21,276,531	2,432	1,187,505	38,170,128	44,782,558
Lumber, planing mills, &c.	54,638,401	26,873	13,557,761	27,314,236	57,453,583
Glass	58,632,212	23,710	13,436,405	12,633,913	32,817,986

The textile manufactures are chiefly worsted goods, woollens, hosiery, carpets, silk goods, and cotton goods.

Pennsylvania, owing to the abundance of tanning substances, is the largest leather producing State in the Union ; 60 per cent. of the glazed kid of the United States is made in Philadelphia. In 1910 the leather industry employed 16,532 workers, earning a total wage of 7,938,107 dollars. In 1910 there were cotton mills employing 16,293 workers, earning a total of 7,034,407 dollars.

The total value of goods imported and exported at the port of Philadelphia during the year 1912 was approximately 165,350,000 dollars (33,070,000*l.*), carrying customs duties at approximately 21,500,000 dollars (4,300,000*l.*). Thirty steamship lines traded with the port : 146 American vessels of 281,573 tons and 821 foreign vessels with 1,127,258 tons entered ; while 101 American vessels with 112,466 tons and 420 foreign vessels with 855,952 tons cleared. In 1911 the State contained 11,340 miles of railway, besides 4,325 miles of electric railway track.

In December, 1913, there were 838 national banks in the State.

British Consul at Philadelphia.—W. Powell.

There is also a Vice-Consul.

Books of Reference.

Reports of the various executive departments of the State. Harrisburg.

Smull's Legislative Handbook and Manual of the State of Pennsylvania, 1911. Harrisburg, Pa.

Trade of the Consular District of Philadelphia. British Foreign Office. Annual. London.

RHODE ISLAND.

Constitution and Government.—The earliest settlers in the region which now forms the State of Rhode Island were colonists from Massachusetts who had been driven forth on account of their non-acceptance of the prevailing religious beliefs. The first of the settlements was made in 1636 ; and their numbers and importance quickly increased, settlers of every creed being welcomed. In 1647 a patent was granted for the government of the settlements, and on July 8, 1663, a charter was executed recognising the settlers as forming a body corporate and politic by the name of the English colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. On May 29, 1790, the State accepted the Federal Constitution and entered the Union as one of the 13 original States. The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate has 38 members, besides the Governor who is *ex-officio* President, and the Lieutenant-Governor who is *ex-officio* a Senator. The House of Representatives consists of 100 members. Every male citizen 21 years of age, who has resided in the State for 2 years, and is duly registered, is qualified to vote for any State officer.

Governor.—Aram J. Pothier, 1913–15 (3,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—J. Fred Parker.

The State is represented in the Federal Congress by 2 Senators and 2 Representatives.

The State is divided into 5 counties and 38 cities and towns. The State Capital is Providence.

Area, Population, Education.—Area 1,248 square miles, of which nearly 181 square miles is water.

Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1790		3,602	83,059	76·6
1820	79,457	3,952	174,620	160·9
1860	170,668	9,092	428,556	407·0
1900	419,464	9,993	480,082	455·4
1905	470,735	9,529	542,610	508·5
1910	533,081			

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	265,242	4,645	427		270,314
Female	267,250	4,884	162		272,296
Total	532,492	9,529	305	284	542,610

The foreign-born in 1910 numbered 178,025 white, of whom 27,818 were English, 6,269 Scottish, 29,715 Irish, 7,807 English Canadian, 34,087 French Canadian, 27,286 Italian, 4,457 German. The chief town is Providence which (1910) had a population of 224,326; Pawtucket, 51,622; Woonsocket, 38,125; Newport, 27,149; Warwick, 26,629; Central Falls 22,754; Cranston, 21,107; E. Providence, 15,808. In 1911 there were 13,503 births in the State, 8,657 deaths, and 4,506 marriages. The death rate in cities in 1910 was 16·7 and in rural districts 18·1 per 1,000 of population.

The principal religious bodies are Catholic, Baptist, Protestant Episcopal, Congregational, and Methodist.

By custom, not by authority, there is devotional exercise at the beginning of the school day; but no formal religious instruction. In 1912 the public elementary schools had 2,161 teachers and 75,319 enrolled pupils; 22 high schools had 567 teachers and 6,480 pupils. The State maintains a Normal school with 21 teachers, and 402 students (1912), and an Agricultural College with 56 teachers and 252 students. The Brown University at Providence, founded in 1764, is under Baptist control. In 1911–12 it had 100 professors and teachers, and 944 students, male and female.

Charity.—The State has several charitable institutions, comprising a school for the deaf, a State Home and school for children, a Soldiers' Home, a sanatorium for consumptives, a Hospital for the Insane which in 1912 had 1,245 inmates, a school for the feeble minded, and a State Almshouse which in 1912 had 599 inmates. There are also 37 benevolent institutions, hospitals, orphanages, homes, &c., provided by private associations and religious bodies.

Each town must support its own poor and give temporary relief to paupers not legally settled in it; but parents, grandparents, children, and grandchildren of a pauper are liable for his support. Settlement is gained by ownership of real estate and payment of taxes on it for 5 consecutive years, or by having an estate of the yearly value of 20 dollars and taking its profits for 3 consecutive years. Pauper children may be bound out by the overseers of towns to certain charitable societies. To bring a pauper into a town where he has not a settlement is punishable by fine of 100 dollars. Town almshouses are managed by the town councils. Paupers with no settlement in the State are supported in the State almshouse.

Finance, Defence.—For the year 1913 the receipts and payments were to the following amounts:—

	Dollars
Cash on hand January 1, 1912	68,020
Receipts during 1913	3,459,251
Total	3,527,271
Payments during 1913	3,511,513
Balance Jan. 1, 1914	15,758

The bonded debt of the State in January, 1914, amounted to 5,041,571 dollars. The true value of the property within the State in 1912 was estimated at:—

	Dollars
Real property	432,125,837
Personal property	194,451,462
Total	626,583,299

The military force of Rhode Island is the National Guard, with a total strength on June 30, 1913, of 106 officers and 1,252 men. There is also a naval battalion and Coast Artillery.

Production and Industry.—Rhode Island is a manufacturing State, though there is a little farming. In 1910 it had 5,292 farms with an area of 443,308 acres, of which 178,344 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 32,990,739 dollars. According to the Federal census returns of manufacturing establishments in the State in 1909–10, the capital invested in manufacturing industries amounted to 290,901,000 dollars; the establishments numbered 1,951; their proprietors or firm members, 1,721; clerks, &c., 7,382, and wage-earners, 113,538; the materials used in the year were valued at 158,192,000 dollars, and the output at 280,344,000 dollars. The following statistics relate to the more important industries:—

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Materials used	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Woollen and worsted goods	68,866,620	24,924	50,118,450	74,600,240
Cotton goods	67,678,645	28,342	24,356,692	50,312,597
Jewelry	17,050,490	9,511	9,626,40[illegible]	20,685,100
Foundry and machine work	27,101,221	10,937	7,612,560	20,611,693
Silversmith work	9,422,115	2,294	2,574,944	6,198,300
Silk and silk goods	3,495,555	1,685	3,151,594	4,584,431
Hosiery and knit goods	2,878,478	1,774	2,414,662	3,865,792

The dyeing and finishing of textiles with an average of 7,792 wage-earners and an output of 13,955,700 dollars in 1909, rank fifth compared with other industries of the State.

Rhode Island ranks fourth among the States in the production of cotton goods, third in woollen and worsted goods, sixth in silk and silk goods, and and eleventh in hosiery and knit goods.

The manufacture of rubber and elastic goods is also an important industry. At Pawtucket during the close of the eighteenth century were established the first cotton spinning works in the United States. In 1909 the cotton mills of the State had 2,836,038 spindles, consuming 112,757,027 pounds of cotton annually.

Rhode Island has deposits of graphite, talc, lime, and building stone. The mineral output amounted to 934,292 dollars in 1912.

In December, 1913, there were 20 national banks in the State.

Railways.—In 1912 the railways within the State comprised 211 miles of steam railroad and 409 miles of electric railway. The total length of single track, steam and electric, was 915 miles; the net earnings, steam and electric, amounted to 15,016,133·62 dollars.

There is a British, Italian, Portuguese, and Guatemalan Vice-Consul at Providence.

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Palfrey (J. G.), History of New England. 5 vols. Boston, 1865–1890.
Richman (Irving B.), Rhode Island: Its Making and Meaning. 1636–1683. 2 vols. New York, 1902.—Rhode Island: a Study in Separation. Boston, 1905.
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SOUTH CAROLINA.

Constitution and Government.—The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 42 members, elected for four years (half retiring biennially), and a House of Representatives of 124 members, elected for two years.

All male citizens of the United States who have paid the poll tax and are registered have the right to vote. For registration, it is necessary to be able to read and write English, and to have paid the taxes, payable in the previous year, on property in the State assessed at 300 dollars or more.

South Carolina is represented in the United States Congress by two Senators and seven Representatives.

Governor.—Cole L. Blease, 1913–15 (3,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—R. M. McCown.

The State is divided into 42 counties. The capital is Columbia.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 30,989 square miles, of which 494 square miles is water.

Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1820	237,440	265,301	502,741	16·7
1880	391,245	604,332	995,577	33·0
1900	557,995	782,321	1,340,316	44·4
1910	679,557	835,843	1,515,400	49·7

[1] Including Asiatics and Indians.

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	343,544	408,078	220		751,842
Female	335,617	427,765	176		763,558
Total	679,161	835,843	65	331	1,515,400

The foreign-born population in 1910 numbered 6,179, of whom 1,744 were German, 517 English, 767 Irish, and 786 Russian.

Charleston had a population of 58,833 in 1910; Columbia, (Capital), 26,319; Greenville, 15,741; Spartanburg, 17,517.

The most numerous religious bodies in the State are Methodist and Baptist.

School attendance is not compulsory, but there are restrictions on the employment of illiterate children in factories or mines. There are separate schools for white and coloured children. In 1913 the 5,047 public elementary schools of the State had 361,161 enrolled pupils and 7,007 teachers. The 190 public high schools had 529 teachers and 9,339 pupils in 1913. For the training of teachers there was one public normal school with 61 teachers and 760 students in 1913. For higher instruction the State has the University of South Carolina, founded at Columbia in 1805, had in 1911, 36 professors and 443 students; Clemson Agricultural College, founded in 1893, had 55 professors and 804 students in 1911; Charleston City College, founded in 1790, with 10 professors and 73 students; Allen University, for coloured students (A.M.E.), with 17 professors and 783 students; Erskine College, founded 1837 (A. R. Presb.), with 10 professors and 140 students; Wofford College (M. E. So.) with 19 professors and 447 students. There are several smaller denominational colleges, and also 8 colleges for women. There is also a college for coloured youths, a military academy, and a normal and industrial college. Expenditure on education in 1913, 3,185,536 dollars.

Charity.—The State maintains several charitable institutions, including an Hospital for the insane, and an Asylum for the deaf, dumb, and blind. There are besides 9 orphanages, 10 hospitals, and 10 homes for adults and children, maintained mainly by private charity. For poor-relief the cities of Charleston and Columbia have their own overseers; elsewhere the county commissioners are the overseers, and take charge of the poorhouse. Legal settlement is acquired by three years' residence; paupers are sent to the county where they have a settlement. On 1 January, 1910, the almshouses had 478 pauper inmates, being 31·5 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—The receipts and expenditure in 1912, including loans, transfers, &c., were to the following amounts:—

	Dollars.
Balance, December 31, 1912	766,216
Receipts in 1913	3,582,950
Total	4,349,166
Expenditure in 1913	3,610,532
Balance, December 31, 1913	738,634

On December 31, 1912, the outstanding debt amounted to 6,529,645 dollars.

The Militia, or Volunteer State Troops, with their headquarters at Columbia, consist of cavalry, artillery, and infantry; total strength (June 30, 1913) 1,755 men and 154 officers. The total available strength (unorganised) is 300,000. The naval militia contains 21 officers and 179 men.

Production and Industry.—South Carolina is an agricultural State, containing in 1910, 176,434 farms, more than half of which were negro farms. The farm area covered 13,512,028 acres, 6,097,999 acres being improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 392,128,314 dollars. About 68 per cent. of the area of the State is woodland. The chief cereal crops are wheat, 972,000 bushels in 1913; maize, 38,512,000 bushels in 1913; oats, and rice, of which 147,000 bushels were produced in 1913. Of greater importance is the cultivation of cotton, under which in 1913 were 2,701,000 acres, yielding 1,330,000 bales of upland cotton, valued at

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80,621,000 dollars; in 1912, 1,257,708 bales were produced. Under tobacco in 1913 were 43,800 acres, yielding 33,288,000 pounds, valued at 4,594,000 dollars. The rearing of live-stock is of no great importance.

The State has active fisheries, mainly oysters, whiting, shad, and sea-bass.

The minerals worked are phosphate rock (131,490 long tons, valued at 524,760 dollars in 1912), granite (263,905 dollars), clay products (704,563 dollars), gold 818 fine ounces (16,915 dollars), silver, manganese, iron ore, lime, and monazite in small quantities. The value of the total mineral output (including coal products, sand, &c.) was 1,606,989 dollars in 1912.

The manufacturing industries of the State in 1910 had a total capital of 173,221,000 dollars; the establishments numbered 1,854; their proprietors and firm members, 1,737; their clerks, &c., 3,257, and wage-earners, 73,046. The raw material used was valued at 66,351,000 dollars, and the output at 113,236,000 dollars. Statistics of the chief industries for 1912 are as follows:—

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Total Wages	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Cotton goods	83,769,646	47,768	13,633,938	73,502,080
Lumber and timber products	17,462,158	11,772	3,971,562	11,384,340
Electricity	15,684,807	935	482,445	2,972,819
Fertilisers	13,574,886	3,630	1,315,301	12,023,712
Gas	830,187	49	29,127	129,142

In the year ending August 31, 1912, the State had 4,327,178 spindles, being 13·7 per cent. of the total in the United States.

There are also works for making and repairing carriages, waggons, cars, &c., flour and grist mills, distilleries, tobacco factories, and turpentine and rosin works. The turpentine and rosin industries, formerly prosperous, are now losing ground owing to the exhaustion of suitable timber.

The chief port is Charleston, from which in 1912 the exports were valued at 13,893,234 dollars (2,894,423*l.*), and into which the imports amounted to 5,067,198 dollars (1,055,666*l.*) In 1912, 249,864 bales of cotton were exported (125,985 in 1911) and 416,013 bales were imported (286,528 in 1911).

In 1911 the length of railway in the State was 3,509 miles, and 118 miles of electric railway.

In December, 1913, there were 48 national banks in the State.

There is a British Vice-Consul at Charleston.

Books of Reference.

The Reports of the various Administrative Departments of the State.

Ravenel Mrs. St. J.), Charleston: The Place and the People. New York and London 1906.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Government.—Full rights of suffrage are enjoyed by all male persons over 21 years of age who are, or who propose to become, citizens of the United States, and who have resided in the United States for one year, in South Dakota for six months, in the county for thirty days, and in the election precinct for ten days, immediately preceding any election.

Legislative power is vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives; but to the people is reserved the right that not less than 5 per cent. of the electors may (1) propose measures which the legislature shall enact and submit to a vote of the general body of electors; (2) demand a referendum in respect of laws enacted by the legislature, before such laws take effect, save in cases of urgency. The Senate consists of not less than 25 and not more than 45 members, and the House of Representatives of not less than 75, nor more than 135 members.

Amendments to the Constitution must be sanctioned by the direct vote of the people, at the first general election after such amendments have been approved by a majority of the members elected to each House of the legislature. A convention for the revision of the Constitution must be summoned if proposed by two-thirds of the members elected to each House, and sanctioned by a majority of those voting at the next general election.

Governor.—Frank M. Bryne (3,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Frank Glasner.

The State sends two Senators and three Representatives to the Federal Congress. For purposes of local government the State is divided into 60 counties, which are subdivided into townships and municipal corporations. The State Capital is Pierre.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Land area, 77,615 square miles, of which 747 square miles is water area.

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was:—

Year	White	Coloured	Total	Per sq. mile
1890	328,010	20,590	348,600	4·5
1900	380,714	20,856	401,570	5·2
1910	563,771	19,117	583,888	7·6

In 1910 the population by sex and race was as follows:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	306,952	468	9,692		317,112
Female	256,819	349	9,608		266,776
Total	563,771	817	163	19,137	583,888

In 1910, 100,790 were foreign born, of whom 21,544 were German, 20,918 Norwegians, 13,189 Russians, 4,024 English, 5,372 Austrians, 2,980 Irish.

The population of the chief cities in the State in June, 1910, was; Sioux Falls, 14,094; Lead, 8,392; Aberdeen, 10,753; Deadwood, 3,653; Mitchell, 6,515; Watertown, 7,010; Yankton, 3,787.

The religious bodies with most numerous adherents are, in their order, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist, Congregational, and Protestant Episcopal.

Elementary and secondary education are free to all from 6 to 21 years of age. Between the ages of 8 and 14 attendance at a public day school is compulsory on all not otherwise taught, for at least 16 weeks in the year, 12 of which must be consecutive. In the elementary public schools in 1912 the registered number of scholars 123,857, and the number of teachers 5,167. 193 secondary schools in the State in 1912, had 1,397 teachers and 7,507 pupils. State educational institutions were four Normal Schools with 63 instructors and 352 students in 1912; a School of Mines, established 1885, with 13 instructors and 60 students; an Agricultural College with 60 instructors and 157 students; and a University, founded at Vermillion in 1882, with 56 instructors and 418 students. In addition the State maintains schools for the Blind, Deaf Mutes, and the Feeble Minded, as well as a Reform School. Colleges under sectarian control are Huron College (Presb.) with 27 professors and 377 students, Dakota Wesleyan University with 27 professors and 208 students, Yankton College (Cong.) with 23 professors and 385 students. There are several smaller colleges. Day (elementary) and Boarding (higher) Indian Schools are maintained by the State, and there are also various denominational schools for the education of Indian children.

Charity.—Within the State there are (exclusive of almshouses and establishments for imbeciles, &c.) 13 benevolent institutions, most of which have been provided by private charity or by religious bodies. They comprise eight hospitals, two orphanages, a home for adults, a school for the deaf, and another for the blind. County commissioners are overseers of the poor, and care for the indigent who have a lawful settlement in their county, gained by 90 days residence. Paupers refused relief have an appeal to the county circuit court judge. There is a penalty for sending paupers out of their county of settlement, and for bringing them into a county where they have no settlement. The county commissioners, authorised by the voters at a special election, may establish an asylum for the poor, or several counties may combine for the purpose. Where no poorhouse exists paupers may be supported by contract for a year. On 1 January, 1910, the almshouses had 145 pauper inmates, being 24·8 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—For the year ended June 30, 1913, the receipts and disbursements were :—

	Dollars
Balance on June 30, 1912	992,289
Receipts for 1912–13	4,056,117
Total	5,048,406
Disbursements for 1912–13	4,123,271
Balance on June 30, 1913	925,135

In 1913 there was a debt of 243,000 dollars outstanding. The Constitution limits the debt of the State to 100,000 dollars over and above the debt of the Territory of Dakota assumed by the State at its foundation.

There is a State militia, consisting, with certain exemptions, of all able-bodied male persons residing in the State between the ages of 18 and 45 years. On June 30, 1913, there were on the active list 71 officers and 608 men enrolled.

Production and Industry.—Of a total land area of 49,184,000 acres, 12,908,977 acres are included in Indian reservations, and in 1911 about 7,000,000 acres remained vacant. With the exception of scattered fringes of timber along the water-courses and the planted groves in the eastern part of the State, the only forest area is in the Black Hills. In 1910 there were 77,644 farms, with an acreage of 26,016,892, of which 15,827,208 acres were improved. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 1,166,095,980 dollars. The yield of wheat in 1913 amounted to 33,975,000 bushels; barley, 16,765,000 bushels; corn, 67,320,000 bushels; oats, 42,135,000 bushels. Rye and flax are also grown in considerable quantities, the latter yielding 3,060,000 bushels of seed in 1913. Hay, fruit and vegetables (particularly potatoes), dairy and creamery produce, eggs and poultry, are important. The live-stock within the State on January 1, 1914, consisted of 419,000 milk cows and 912,000 other cattle, 1,039,000 hogs, 617,000 sheep, 730,000 horses, and 14,000 mules. From 650,000 sheep in 1912 the wool clip amounted to 3,206,250 pounds of wool, valued at 694,474 dollars.

The mineral products in 1912 were chiefly gold, 381,745 fine oz., valued at 7,891,370 dollars; silver, 206,460 fine oz., valued at 126,973 dollars; copper, lead, stone of various sorts, and clay products, the total mineral output for 1912 being of the value of 8,436,240 dollars.

The chief manufacturing industries of the State are the making of butter, cheese, and condensed milk, and flour and grist milling. In 1910 there were 1,020 industrial establishments, employing 3,602 wage-earners, and having a capital of 13,018,000 dollars; the cost of materials being 11,476,000 dollars and the value of the output 17,870,000 dollars. The following table gives statistics of the chief groups of industries in 1910 :—

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Material used	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Flour and grist milling	2,873,000	285	5,336,000	6,208,000
Dairy work	633,000	139	2,308,000	2,686,000
Lumber and timber	941,000	451	349,000	945,000
Printing	2,159,000	825	456,000	1,976,000

In 1911 there were in the State 3,951 miles of telegraph line and 14,586 miles of telephone line (20,723 miles of wire). In 1911 the steam railways of the State were 4,193 miles in length, besides 20 miles of electric railway. The chief railways are the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Chicago and North-Western.

In December, 1913, there were 104 national banks in the State.

Books of Reference.

The State Constitution. Annual Report of the State Auditor, 1904.
Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1903-4.
Annual Review of the Progress of South Dakota for 1904. State Historical Society, 1905.
Department of Historical Collections. Vols. I., II., and III.
Peterson's Historical Atlas of South Dakota.
Robinson's Brief History of South Dakota.

TENNESSEE.

Constitution and Government.—The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 33 members elected for two years, and a House of Representatives of 98 members elected also for two years.

No clergyman of any denomination is eligible to either House. Qualified as electors are (with the usual exceptions) all male citizens who have resided in the State 12 months and in the county six months next before the election and have paid the poll-tax.

Tennessee is represented in Congress by two Senators and ten Representatives.

Governor.—Ben W. Hooper, 1913–15 (7,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—H. W. Goodloe.

The State is divided into 96 counties. The State Capital is Nashville.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 42,022 square miles (335 square miles water).

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per sq. mile		Total	Per sq. mile
1860	1,109,801	26·6	1900	2,020,616	48·4
1880	1,542,359	36·9	1910	2,184,789	52·4

In 1910 the population by sex and race was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	869,622	233,710	159		1,103,491
Female	841,810	239,378	110		1,081,298
Total	1,711,432	473,088	53	216	2,184,789

The foreign-born numbered (in 1910) 18,607, of whom 3,903 were German, 2,296 Irish, and 2,045 English. The cities, with population in 1910, are Memphis, 131,105; Nashville (capital), 110,364; Knoxville, 36,346; Chattanooga, 44,604; Jackson, 15,779; Clarksville, 18,548.

About 40 per cent. of the Church membership in the State are Baptist, and 33 per cent. Methodist; Presbyterians and Disciples of Christ rank next; and then Roman Catholics.

In several counties school attendance is compulsory, and throughout the State the employment of children under 14 years of age in workshops, factories, or mines, is illegal. There are separate schools for white and for coloured children. In 1913 the 7,200 public elementary schools had 544,017 enrolled pupils with 9,372 teachers. 117 public high schools had 392 teachers and 8,310 pupils in 1913. There is in the State a public normal school with 24 teachers and 274 pupils in 1913. Higher education is provided in 26 universities and colleges, the more important of which (1911) are:—

Begun	Institutions	Professors	Students
1867	Univ. of Chattanooga (M.E.)	26	368
1794	Univ. of Tennessee at Knoxville (State)	138	860
1866	Fisk Univ. at Nashville (Cong.)	36	462
1875	Vanderbilt Univ. at Nashville (M.E.So.)	125	1,123
1851	Carson and Newman Coll., Jefferson (Bapt.)	13	462
1842	Cumberland Univ. at Lebanon (Presb.)	23	368
1871	Christian Bros. Coll., Memphis (R.C.)	19	283
1868	Univ. of the South, Sewanee (P.E.)	25	228

There are also 7 colleges for women, 8 commercial schools, a manual training school within the State, and 2 colleges for coloured students.

Charity.—Within the State there are (exclusive of almshouses and establishments for imbeciles, &c.) 49 benevolent institutions, comprising 13 hospitals, one dispensary, 18 orphanages, 14 homes for adults and children, an institution for the deaf, and another for the blind. Of these institutions 36 have been provided by private or ecclesiastical charity. County Commissioners of the poor have supervision of the county poor asylum and farm, admission to which must be preceded by 12 months' residence in the county. The county court may let out the support of the poor with use of the asylum for three years, or contract for the support of the poor for a year, or make an annual allowance to the indigent. On January 1, 1910, the almshouses had 1,569 pauper inmates, being 71·8 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—For the fiscal period ending December 20, 1913 the revenue and expenditure were:—

	Dollars
Balance Dec. 20, 1912	785,120
Receipts, 1912–13	4,502,891
Total	5,288,011
Disbursements, 1912–13	4,533,308
Balance, Dec. 20, 1913	754,703

The bonded debt (including old bonds unfunded) on December 20, 1913, amounted to 11,645,000 dollars. The assessed value of property (1909) was including real and personal property, 559,000,000 dollars.

The militia, called the National Guard of Tennessee, with headquarters at Nashville, consists of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, of a total strength of 127 officers and 1,707 men on June 30, 1913.

Production and Industry.—In 1910 there were 246,012 farms in the State with an acreage of 20,041,657 of which 10,890,484 acres was improved land. Total value of all farm property in 1910 was 612,520,836 dollars. The most important crop is maize, amounting in 1913 to 68,675,000 bushels. The wheat yield was 8,400,000 bushels. Oats, hay, potatoes and sweet potatoes, pease, sorghum, and other products are grown, the physical conditions permitting a great diversity of crops. Peanuts are grown in the Tennessee valley. The cotton crop for 1913 covered 872,000 acres, and yielded 375,000 bales; in 1912 the yield was 289,504 bales. The tobacco crop (1913) from 90,000 acres was 64,800,000 pounds, valued at 5,443,000 dollars. Fruit-trees and small fruits (notably strawberries) are cultivated. There are important forest products from about 27,300 square miles of woodland.

Stock-raising in the State is falling off. On January 1, 1914, the domestic animals consisted of 346,000 horses, 270,000 mules, 348,000 milk cows, 498,000 other cattle, 688,000 sheep, and 1,390,000 swine.

The coal-fields of Tennessee have an area of about 4,400 square miles. The coal output in 1912 was 6,473,228 short tons, valued at 7,379,903 dollars. Petroleum also is obtained. Pig-iron was obtained in 1912 to the amount of 339,397 long tons (value 4,171,153 dollars). Copper was produced to the amount of 18,483,173 pounds, valued at 3,049,724 dollars in 1912. The zinc output was 2,191 short tons (302,310 dollars). Other products were gold, 400 fine ounces, valued at 8,265 dollars; sandstone, marble, and limestone, to the value of 1,656,812 dollars. Clay products amounted to the value of 1,501,016 dollars. Including the value of iron-ore, and of some products from coal, but not pig-iron, the mineral output of the State amounted to the value of 19,362,209 dollars in 1912.

The manufacturing industries include iron and steel working, but are mainly concerned with agricultural products. Flour-milling, lumbering, the manufacture of cotton-seed oil and cake, the preparation of leather and of tobacco are progressing. There are also textile manufactures. According to the results of the census of manufactures in 1910, there were in the State, 4,609 manufacturing establishments, with a total capital of 167,924,000 dollars, employing 8,417 salaried officials and 73,840 wage-earners. The salaries paid in a year amounted to 9,186,000 dollars, and the wages to 28,252,000 dollars; the cost of materials used amounted to 104,016,000 dollars and the value of the output was estimated at 180,217,000 dollars. The following are the statistics of the more important industries in 1910 :—

Industries	Capital	Wage earners	Cost of material	Value of Output.
	Dollars	Numbers	Dollars	Dollars
Foundries	9,253,000	4,041	4,560,000	9,190,000
Gas, illuminating and heating	9,370,000	422	357,000	1,282,000
Iron and steel blast furnaces	7,122,000	1,143	3,381,000	4,653,000
Lumber and timber	30,159,000	22,389	13,641,000	30,457,000
Leather	3,564,000	395	1,994,000	2,530,000

The Mississippi and Tennessee rivers are natural waterways, and the State contains (1911) 3,881 miles of steam railway, besides 364 miles of electric railway.

In December, 1913, there were 109 national banks in the State.

Books of Reference.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.
Karns (T.), Civil Government of Tennessee. Philadelphia, 1897

TEXAS.

In 1836 Texas declared its independence of Mexico, and after maintaining an independent existence, as the Republic of Texas, for 10 years, it was in 1845 received as a State into the American Union.

Government.—The Legislature consists of a Senate of 31 members elected for four years (half their number retiring every two years), and a House of Representatives of 142 members elected for two years. Qualified electors are all male citizens (and aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens) resident in the State one year and in the district or county six months next before the election, but persons subject to the poll-tax must have paid their tax prior to February 1 of the year in which they desire to vote.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 18 Representatives.

Governor.—O. B. Colquitt, 1913-15 (4,000 dollars).
Secretary of State.—C. C. McDonald.
The State is divided into 246 counties. The State Capital is Austin.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 265,896 square miles (including 3,498 square miles of water).

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1880	1,591,749	6·1	1900	3,048,710	11·6
1890	2,235,523	8·5	1910	3,896,542	14·8

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	1,671,437	344,941	1,248		2,017,626
Female	1,533,411	345,108	397		1,878,916
Total	3,204,848	690,049	944	702	3,896,542

Of the total number (1910) 241,938 were foreign-born, 125,016 being Mexican, 44,929 German, 20,570 Austrian, and 8,498 English. The largest cities of the State with population in 1910 are San Antonio, 96,614; Houston, 78,800; Dallas, 92,104; Galveston, 36,981; Fort Worth, 73,312; Austin, 29,860; El Paso, 39,279; Waco, 26,425; Beaumont, 20,640; Laredo, 14,855; Denison, 13,632; Sherman, 12,412.

The largest religious bodies are the Baptist and Methodist, other important denominations being Catholic, Disciples of Christ, Presbyterian, and Episcopalian.

The employment of illiterate children under 14 years of age in factories, &c., is illegal. Separate schools are provided for white and coloured children. In 1911 the public elementary schools had 21,422 teachers and 824,686 enrolled pupils; 527 public high schools had 1,787 teachers and 39,697 pupils in 1912. The State has five public normal schools with, in 1912,

95 teachers and 3,491 students. For superior instruction there are numerous institutions, the principal of which (1911) are :—

Founded	Institutions	Control	Professors	Students
1883	Univ. of Texas, Austin	State	180	2,070
1889	Howard Payne Coll., Brownwood	Bapt.	15	314
1876	Agr. and Mech. Coll.	State	86	1,129
1891	Polytechnic Coll., Fort Worth	M.E. So.	17	400
1873	S.W. Univ., Georgetown	M.E. So.	37	577
1873	Texas Christian Univ., Fort Worth	Chr.	90	521
1845	Baylor Univ., Waco	Bapt.	78	625
1869	Trinity Univ., Waxahachie	Presb.	18	346

The Prairie View State College (Normal and Industrial) for coloured youths had 36 professors and 1,315 students in 1911-12.

Charity.—Apart from almshouses and establishments for the insane there are within the State 76 benevolent institutions, 14 of which are public, the rest being provided by private charity, and by religious bodies. They comprise 31 hospitals (one federal, six municipal), a dispensary, 17 orphanages, 24 homes for adults and children, and three State schools for the deaf or blind. The County Commissioners provide for the poor resident in their counties, and have the management of the almshouses. On January 1, 1910, the almshouses had 863 pauper inmates, being 22·1 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—The receipts and disbursements of the General Fund in the year ending August 31, 1912, were :—

	Dollars
Balance, Aug. 31, 1911	413,124
Receipts, 1911-12	9,619,697
Total	10,032,821
Disbursements, 1911-12	9,602,388
Balance, Aug. 31, 1912	430,433

The bonded debt in 1912 amounted to 3,977,500 dollars. The bonds are held mostly by State educational and charitable funds. In 1910 the assessed value of taxable property was 2,388,500,124 dollars.

The Organised Militia or Texas National Guard consists of four troops of cavalry, a battery of field artillery, and three regiments of infantry, having a total strength on June 30, 1913, of 174 officers and 2,387 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Texas is one of the most important agricultural States of the Union. In 1910 it had 417,770 farms with an area of 112,435,067 acres of farmland, of which 27,360,666 acres was improved land. Total value of all farm property in 1911 was 2,218,645,164 dollars. In the arid region of Texas and New Mexico an area of 160,000 acres is to be reclaimed under the Federal Reclamation Act. The chief crops in 1913 were (in bushels) maize, 163,200,000 ; wheat, 13,650,000 ; oats, 32,500,000 ; rice 9,696,000 ; potatoes, 2,340,000. The yield of cotton in 1913 covered 12,072,000 acres, and yielded 3,930,000 bales. In 1912, the yield was 4,886,415 bales. Other products are tobacco (120,000 pounds in 1913), cane-sugar, sorghum, vegetables, and fruits (especially peaches). The State has a very great live-stock industry ;

on January 1, 1914, it contained 1,216,000 horses, 753,000 mules, 1,065,000 milk cows, 5,173,000 other cattle, 2,052,000 sheep, and 2,618,000 swine. The wool clip in 1912 amounted to 9,100,000 pounds of wool, value 1,763,580 dollars.

There are valuable forests in Eastern Texas yielding yellow pine. The State has excellent oyster and other fisheries.

The coal mines of Texas in 1912 yielded an output of 2,188,612 short tons, valued at 3,655,744 dollars. The production of petroleum was 11,735,057 barrels (of 42 gallons), valued at 8,852,713 dollars. Natural gas produced, 1,405,077 dollars. Other minerals worked were salt (373,064 barrels, valued at 290,328 dollars), cement (value 2,062,124 dollars), gypsum, granite, sandstone, limestone. The clay products (chiefly bricks) amounted to the value of 2,886,068 dollars. The asphalt production amounted to 1,384,640 dollars. The value of the mineral output (including some gold and silver, coal products, lead, zinc, sulphur, and phosphates) amounted in 1912 to 22,797,015 dollars.

In 1910 there were in the State 4,588 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 216,876,000 dollars, 9,849 salaried officers, and 70,230 wage-earners. The cost of material used in the year was 178,179,000 dollars, and the value of the output was 272,896,000 dollars. Statistics of some industries (1910 census) are :—

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Cost of Material	Value of Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Flour and grist	13,219,000	1,216	28,657,000	32,485,000
Cotton-seed oil and cake	21,506,000	3,073	23,439,000	29,916,000
Lumber and timber	45,552,000	23,578	11,004,000	32,201,000
Slaughtering and packing	12,438,000	3,639	37,410,000	42,530,000
Railway cars, &c.	9,362,000	9,782	5,546,000	13,359,000
Foundry and machine work	8,241,000	2,925	3,859,000	8,068,000
Rice cleaning, &c.	3,820,000	430	7,122,000	8,142,000
Brewing	7,027,000	765	1,695,000	6,464,000

Other important industries are printing and publishing (aggregate output 11,587,000 dollars in 1910), bakery and confectionery, planing-mill work, cotton manufactures, copper-work, ice manufacture, and lead smelting and refining.

A large trade passes through the port of Galveston, where in 1912 the imports from abroad were valued at 1,214,056*l.* and the exports to foreign countries at 59,554,696*l.* The exports comprise cotton, grain, flour, meat products, &c., the produce of many States and Territories. Galveston is by far the most important outlet for the cotton grown in the United States, and as a commercial port it is now second only to New York. A permanent causeway over 2 miles in length, to connect Galveston with the mainland, was opened to traffic in May, 1912. The level of the town has been raised so as to protect it from storms. The United States has constructed an immigration station at a cost of 70,000 dollars. The rails ways in the State (June 30, 1912) have a length of 14,940 miles. The principal lines are the Southern Pacific, the Texas Pacific, and the Colorado Southern. Railway construction is actively proceeding. There are 642 miles of electric railway track. The long coast line with its good harbour-facilitates traffic by sea.

In December, 1913, there were 519 national banks in the State.

British Consul at Galveston.—Alexander Spencer Perceval.

There is also a vice-consul at Galveston.

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Gannett (H.), Gazetteer of Texas. 2nd Ed. Washington, D.C., 1904.
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UTAH.

Constitution and Government.—Utah, which had been acquired by the United States during the Mexican war, was, in 1847, settled by Mormons, and on Sept. 9, 1850, organised as a Territory. It was admitted as a State into the Union in 1896.

The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives; but the Constitution provides for the initiation of any desired legislation by the legal voters or such number of them as may be determined by law, and such voters may require any law passed by less than a two-thirds vote of each House of the Legislature to be submitted to the voters of the State before coming into effect.

The Senate (in part renewed every two years) consists of 18 members, elected for four years; the House of Representatives has 45 members elected for two years. Qualified as electors are all citizens, male or female, who, not being idiots, insane, or criminals, have resided one year in the State, four months in the county, and 60 days in the precinct in which the election is held.

Governor.—William Spry, 1913–17 (6,000 dollars.)

Secretary of State.—David Mattson.

There are 27 counties in the State. The Capital is Salt Lake City.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 84,990 square miles, of which 2,806 square miles is water. The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was:—

Years	Pop.	Per sq. mile	Years	Pop.	Per sq. mile
1880	143,963	1·8	1900	276,749	3·4
1890	207,905	2·6	1910	373,351	4·5

In 1910 the population by sex and race was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	192,118	691	4,054		196,863
Female	174,465	453	1,570		176,488
Total	366,583	1,144	2,501	3,123	373,351

Of the total in 1910, 65,882 were foreign-born, of whom 18,083 were English, 3,963 German, 4,039 Greek, 7,227 Swedes, 1,657 Irish. In 1911, 3,114 immigrants arriving at United States ports gave Utah as their desti-

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The Reports of the various Administrative Departments of the State.
Census Bulletin, No. 48, Census of Manufactures, 1905. Washington, 1906.
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Total	366,583	1,144	2,501	3,123	373,351

Of the total in 1910, 65,882 were foreign-born, of whom 18,083 were English, 3,963 German, 4,039 Greek, 7,227 Swedes, 1,657 Irish. In 1911, 3,114 immigrants arriving at United States ports gave Utah as their destination. Of these 1,160 were Anglo-Saxon, 524 Latin, 152 Slav, 640 Greeks, and the others were Jews, Mongolians, or cosmopolitan.

The largest city is Salt Lake City with a population of 92,777 in 1910. Ogden in 1910 had 25,580 inhabitants.

Latter-day Saints form about 75 per cent. of the Church membership of the State. There are Catholics, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Christian Scientists, and Congregationalists in small numbers.

In 1910 the percentage of illiterates in the population was only 2·5, the number being 6,821, of whom 3,636 were foreign-born. The public school system, introduced in 1890, includes kindergarten, primary, grammar and high schools, an agricultural college, a university, 'and such other schools as the Legislature may establish.' School attendance for 20 weeks annually (10 consecutive), in large cities 30 weeks (10 consecutive), is compulsory on children from 8 to 16 years of age. In 1912 the public elementary schools had 2,637 teachers and 92,129 enrolled pupils; 40 public high schools had 180 teachers and 6,681 pupils. A State normal school had 298 pupils in 1912; it is maintained in connection with the university. The University of Utah was organised 1850, and had 73 instructors and 1,224 students in 1912. Utah has a school of arts and sciences and a State school of mines. The Utah agricultural college (founded in 1890) has 75 instructors and 1,168 students. Both of these institutions receive annual grants from the State. The Mormon Church maintains the Brigham Young University at Provo, organised in 1875, which in 1912 had 83 instructors and 1,305 students; the Brigham Young College at Logan, organised in 1878, which in 1912 had 30 instructors, and 540 students; the Latter-Day Saints' University at Salt Lake City, organised in 1890, had 45 instructors and 1,146 students; also 8 academies scattered throughout the State having 70 instructors and 1,757 students.

Charity.—Apart from almshouses and asylums for imbeciles there are 13 benevolent institutions within the State. Eight of these are hospitals, one of which belongs to the Federal Government, one to Salt Lake City, and one to Salt Lake County. The State has an institution for the deaf, the dumb, and the blind with 139 inmates in 1912; an industrial school with 122 juveniles under its control, and a mental hospital with 449 patients in 1912. There are three orphanages and various other charitable institutions (including five hospitals) provided by private associations or religious bodies. The county commissioners provide for the indigent of their counties, and erect, maintain, and regulate poorhouses, &c., at their discretion. They may take measures to prevent paupers being brought into their counties. Parents, grandparents, children, grandchildren, brothers and sisters of a pauper are liable for his support. On January 1, 1913, the almshouses had 201 pauper inmates. In 1912 the counties spent 178,547 dollars for relief of indigents.

Finance, Defence.—For 12 months, ending November 30, 1912, the revenue and expenditure were:—

	Dollars
Cash on hand, Nov. 30, 1911	1,728,602
Receipts, 1912	3,668,004
	5,396,606
Total disbursements, 1912	3,954,599
Cash on hand, December 1, 1912	1,442,007

The assessed valuation, 1912, amounted to 200,299,207 dollars. The bonded debt of the State on November 30, 1912, amounted to 1,160,000 dollars.

By the State Statistician the total value of all property in 1912 was estimated at 600,897,621 dollars.

The National Guard, with headquarters at Salt Lake City, consists of cavalry, artillery and infantry, with signal and hospital corps. Total strength (June 30, 1913), 31 officers and 323 men.

Production and Industry.—The area of unappropriated and unreserved lands within the State on June 30, 1912, was 31,622,084 acres, of which 10,428,621 acres were surveyed and 21,193,463 acres unsurveyed. The State contains 52,597,760 acres, of which 1,795,840 acres are water. In 1910 it had 21,676 farms with a total area of 3,397,699 acres, of which 1,368,211 acres were improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 150,795,201 dollars.

In 1913 the chief crops were wheat, 6,420,000 bushels; oats, 4,140,000 bushels; potatoes, 3,600,000 bushels; hay (chiefly alfalfa), 909,000 tons. Maize, barley, and rye are also grown. The production of beet sugar in 1913 amounted to 507,000 short tons. Much attention is paid to vegetables and fruit trees. There is a considerable live-stock industry. On January 1, 1914, the numbers were: horses and mules 142,000, milk cows 88,000, other cattle 356,000, sheep 1,970,000, swine 85,000. The wool clip (1912) yielded 18,908,263 pounds of wool, valued at 3,015,322 dollars.

The State has valuable mines, chiefly gold, silver, copper, and coal. The output of gold in 1912 was 206,360 fine ounces, valued at 4,265,851 dollars; silver, 13,835,903 fine ounces (8,509,080 dollars); copper 137,307,485 pounds (22,655,735 dollars); lead, 140,311,135 lbs. (6,314,001 dollars). Other products are manganese ores, gypsum, petroleum, sulphur. Zinc was obtained in 1912 to the amount of 17,840,261 lbs. (1,177,635 dollars). Salt was collected, 70,000 tons (165,000 dollars). The total value of the mineral output in 1912 was 51,004,942 dollars.

In 1910 there were 749 manufacturing establishments employing 1,660 salaried officials and 11,785 wage earners. Their aggregate capital amounted to 52,627,000 dollars; cost of material in a year 41,266,000 dollars; value of output 61,989,000 dollars. The following are the statistics of the more important industries in 1910:—

Industries	Capital	Wage Earners	Cost of Material	Value of Output
Flour and grist mills	2,042,000	184	2,511,000	3,131,000
Railway cars	959,000	1,731	1,225,000	2,740,000
Lumber	915,000	431	435,000	977,000
Printing	2,022,000	967	223,000	2,405,000
Salt	838,000	56	53,000	184,000

There are no navigable streams, but singularly good facilities for transportation. The State has for years encouraged the construction of good roads, and in 1912 nearly 600,000 dollars was expended by the State for road-making and bridge-building. The counties also devote large sums out of county taxes to similar purposes. In 1912 the State had 2,148 miles of main line, the principal railways being the Denver and Rio Grande (739 miles), the Oregon Short Line (214), the Central Pacific (266), the Union Pacific (75), the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake railway (476), Western Pacific (122 miles).

There are also about 254 miles of electric railway.

In December, 1913, there were 23 national banks in the State.

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Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics. Salt Lake City, 1901–1912.
U. S. Census Bureau, Bulletin 87, Census of Manufactures, 1910. Washington, 1913.

VERMONT.

Government.—Vermont was admitted into the Union as a State on February 18, 1791. The Constitution in force at the time of admission was that of 1786. In 1793 a new Constitution was adopted which, with amendments made in 1828, 1836, 1850, 1870, 1883, and 1913, is still in force. The State legislature consists of a Senate and House of Representatives having, the former 30 and the latter 246 members. Electors are all men of United States citizenship with certain residential qualifications.

The State sends two Senators and two Representatives to the United States Congress.

Governor:—Allen M. Fletcher, 1912–1915 (2,500 dollars).

Secretary of State:—G. W. Bailey.

The seat of the State Executive is at Montpelier. The State is divided into fourteen counties.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 9,564 square miles, of which 440 square miles is water.

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per sq. mile		Total	Per sq. mile
1860	315,098	34·5	1900	343,641	37·6
1880	332,286	36·4	1910	355,956	39·0

The population in 1910 according to sex and race was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	181,372	1,173	23		182,568
Female	172,926	448	14		173,388
Total	354,298	1,621	11	26	355,956

The State contains a very high proportion of English. In 1910 the foreign-born population numbered 49,861, of whom 14,643 were Canadian French, 11,415 Canadian English, 4,938 Irish, 2,463 English, and 2,615 Scottish. The largest cities are Burlington, with population in 1910 of 20,468; Rutland, 13,546; Barre, 10,734.

The religious denominations are Roman Catholic, Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, and Protestant Episcopal, in the order given.

School attendance during the full school term is compulsory for children from 8 to 15 years of age. No child under 16 who has not completed the

9 year school course may be employed in any railway, factory, mine, or quarry work, or as messenger during school hours. In 1913 the 2,378 public elementary schools had 3,079 teachers and 64,825 enrolled pupils; 77 public secondary schools had 269 teachers and 5,496 pupils. In the three public normal schools were 12 teachers and 85 students. The University of Vermont (1800) had, in 1913, 95 instructors and 559 students; Norwich University (1834) 18 instructors and 185 students; Middlebury College (1800) 28 instructors and 408 students.

Charity.—Besides almshouses, &c., there are within the State 23 benevolent institutions, comprising nine hospitals five orphanages, and nine homes for adults and children (including the State home for soldiers). Overseers of the poor in each town relieve or support the poor in almshouses or otherwise, the cost of relieving a pauper who has no settlement in the town being recoverable in the town where he has last resided for 3 years. If the pauper has no settlement in the State, his cost to the town is paid by the State. Parents, grandparents, children, and grandchildren of a pauper are liable for his support. A pauper who comes, or a person who brings a pauper into a town with intent that the town may support him, is liable to a penalty. Towns may build and manage poorhouses singly or with other towns. On January 1, 1910, the almshouses contained 383 pauper inmates, being 107·6 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—The revenue and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1913, were:—

	Dollars
Cash balance July 1, 1912	519,388
Receipts, 1912–13	2,813,132
Total	3,332,520
Disbursements, 1912–13	3,019,517
Cash balance July 1, 1913	313,003

The State debt in 1913 was 542,467 dollars. The assessed value of real property in 1913 was 158,676,535 dollars, and of personal property, 64,312,810 dollars; total, 222,989,343 dollars.

The militia, called the National Guard of Vermont, had, on June 30, 1913, 773 enlisted men (cavalry and infantry) and 72 officers.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the most important occupation within the State. In 1910 the State contained 32,709 farms with a total area of 4,663,577 acres, of which 1,633,965 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 145,399,728 dollars. In 1910 the rural population was 52 per cent. of the total population. The chief agricultural crop is hay (1,280,000 tons in 1913), but cereals are still grown in large quantities; in 1913 the yield of oats was 3,081,000 bushels; of maize, 1,665,000 bushels; wheat, 24,000 bushels in 1913; and barley, 384,000 bushels. The production of potatoes in 1913 was 3,175,000 bushels; of tobacco, 155,000 pounds; apples, and maple sugar and syrup are important. Cattle raising, especially of milk cows, is one of the chief agricultural pursuits. In 1910 Vermont had 430,314 cattle on farms, or nearly one-third of all the cattle in New England. There were in Vermont the same year 265,483 dairy cows. The value of livestock on Vermont farms in 1910 was 22,642,766 dollars. Vermont leads all the States of the Union in pounds of butter per capita, pounds of butter per farm, pounds of butter per cow, and in ratio of dairy cows to population. On January 1st, 1914, Vermont had 88,000 horses, 111,000 sheep, and 106,000 swine. In 1912 the wool clip from 90,000 sheep yielded 607,500 pounds of wool valued at 164,025 dollars.

The forests of the State provide material for extensive timber and lumber trade, and flourishing wood pulp manufacture. Other industries are flour-milling, foundry and machine-shop work, and the manufacture of hosiery and other woollen goods. According to the returns of the Federal census of manufactures in 1910, there were in Vermont 1,958 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 83,470,000 dollars, paying wages to the annual amount of 17,272,000 dollars, using raw material costing 34,823,000 dollars, and giving an output valued at 68,310,000 dollars.

The following are the statistics of the more important industries in 1910:—

Industries.	Capital.	Wage-earners.	Cost of material	Value of output
	Dollars.	Number.	Dollars	Dollars
Foundries	4,959,000	1,860	1,335,000	3,755,000
Lumber and timber	8,989,000	4,790	4,131,000	8,598,000
Marble and stone	17,243,000	10,411	2,578,000	12,395,000
Paper and pulp	8,482,000	1,030	2,455,000	3,902,000
Woollens and felt	6,906,000	2,294	2,879,000	4,497,000

The marble quarries, first opened in 1785, produce half of the marble of the United States. In 1912 the marble output of Vermont was valued at 3,494,253 dollars. The granite quarries gave an output valued at 3,074,306 dollars; and limestone 12,644 dollars; slate 1,849,975 dollars. Fibrous talc was extracted worth 275,679 dollars. Metals occur only in small quantities. The total mineral output in 1912 was valued at 9,113,912 dollars.

There are (1911) 1,071 miles of railway in the State chiefly managed by the Central of Vermont, Boston and Maine, and the Grand Trunk. There are also electric railways with 101 miles of track. The lakes, rivers, and canals are also used for traffic with other States and with Canada.

In December, 1913, there were 49 national banks in the State.

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Thomson (Z.), History of Vermont. Burlington, 1853. New York, 1894.—Finances of
Wood (F. A.), History of Taxation in Vermont. New York, 1913.

VIRGINIA.

Constitution and Government.—The first English Charter for settlements in America was that granted by James I. in 1606 for the planting of colonies in Virginia. On the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, Virginia after long hesitation, decided to join the seceding States, a course objected to by the western portion of the State, which in 1863 was admitted into the Union as West Virginia.

The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Delegates the former containing not more than 40 nor less than 33 members, and the latter not more than 100 nor less than 90. Senators are elected for 4 years. The Senate contains 40 members. The House of Delegates contains

100 members, elected for 2 years. Qualified as electors are (with few exceptions) all male citizens 21 years of age, resident in the State for 2 years and in the county, city, town, or precinct for which the election is held for 30 days, who have paid their State poll-taxes and registered.

The State sends to the Federal Congress 2 Senators and 10 Representatives.

Governor :—H. C. Stuart, Feb. 1914—Feb. 1918 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of Commonwealth :—B. O. James.

The State Capital is Richmond.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 42,627 square miles, of which 2,365 square miles is water area.

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per sq. mile		Total	Per sq. mile
1860	1,596,318	24·6	1900	1,854,184	46·2
1880	1,512,565[1]	37·7[1]	1910	2,061,612	51·2

[1] The area having been reduced by the separation of West Virginia.

In 1910 the population by sex and race was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	704,363	330,542	443		1,035,348
Female	685,446	340,554	264		1,026,264
Total	1,389,869	671,096	168	539	2,061,612

The total population in 1910 contained 27,057 of foreign birth, of whom 3,687 were English, 2,450 Irish, 4,228 German, 4,379 Russian, and 1,246 Scotch.

The population in 1910 of the principal cities was :—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Richmond	127,628	Roanoke	34,874	Portsmouth	33,190
Norfolk	67,452	Lynchburg	29,494	Danville	19,020
Newport News	20,205	Petersburg	24,127	Alexandria	15,329

The principal churches are Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Protestant Episcopal.

Elementary instruction is free, and the legislature may make it compulsory between the ages of 8 and 12. No child under 12 may be employed in any mining or manufacturing work. White and coloured children must not be taught in the same school.

In 1912 the public elementary schools had 10,842 teachers with 395,182 enrolled pupils; 297 public high schools had 777 teachers and 14,643 pupils, in 1912. In 1912 there were 4 public normal schools with 51 teachers and 874 students. Statistics of the more important institutions for higher instruction (for both sexes) are (1913) :—

Founded	Name and Place of College	Professors, etc.	Students
1693	William and Mary Coll., Williamsburg (State)	16	227
1749	Washington and Lee Univ., Lexington	30	451
1825	Univ. of Virginia, Charlottesville (State)	100	900
1832	Randolph-Macon Coll., Ashland (M.E.So.)	11	182
1832	Richmond Coll. (Bapt.)	24	398
1865	Virginia Union Univ., Richmond (Bapt.)	16	270
1843	Roanoke Coll., Salem (Luth.)	18	180

Virginia has (1912) 5 schools of theology, with 241 students; 3 of law, with 473 students; 3 of medicine, with 488 students; 2 of dentistry, with 50 students; and 2 of pharmacy, with 76 students, besides many business schools, and schools for industrial and manual training.

Charity.—Besides almshouses and asylums for the insane, &c., there are within the State 115 benevolent institutions, most of which have been provided by private charity or by religious bodies. They comprise 34 orphanages and 3 day nurseries, 27 hospitals and 8 dispensaries (one of which is municipal), 12 homes, one of which belongs to the Federal and another to the State government and 2 State schools for the blind and deaf. The overseers of the poor of districts and the councils of towns have charge of the relief of the poor according to their settlement, which is gained by a year's residence. The persons to be provided for are sent to the poorhouse if practicable; if not they are otherwise provided for. Beggars are sent to the poorhouse or to the place of their settlement. On November 1, 1913, the almshouses contained 4,514 pauper inmates.

Finance, Defence.—The revenue and expenditure for year ending September 30, 1913, are shown thus :—

	Dollars
On hand October 1, 1912	135,529
Receipts, 1912–13	7,465,872
Total	7,601,401
Disbursements, 1912–13	7,118,578
Balance, September 30, 1913	482,823

The bonded debt of the State amounts (October 1, 1913) to 24,645,075 dollars. The assessed valuation of property for 1913 was: Real estate, 550,421,094 dollars; personal, 244,945,419 dollars.

The organised military force of the State, called the Virginia Volunteers, consists of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, with (on June 30, 1913) 207 officers and 2,492 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—In 1910 there were 184,018 farms in Virginia with an area of 19,495,636 acres, of which 9,870,058 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 625,065,383 dollars. In 1913 the chief crops were maize, 51,480,000 bushels; wheat, 10,608,000 bushels; oats, 4,192,000 bushels: potatoes, 9,870,000 bushels. The tobacco area was 200,000 acres, yielding 154,200,000 pounds of tobacco valued at 21,406,000 dollars. The cotton crop for 1913 covered 48,000 acres and yielded 25,000 bales; in 1912 the yield was 25,485 bales. The manu-

facture of tobacco and of cigars, &c., is an important industry and the Virginia cotton mills consume much more cotton than the State produces.

The domestic animals on January 1st, 1914, were 350,000 horses, 61,000 mules, 342,000 milk cows, 450,000 other cattle, 735,000 sheep, 869,000 swine.

The State has valuable fisheries, especially of oysters.

Virginia has considerable mineral wealth. In 1912 the output comprised coal, 7,846,638 short tons (7,518,576 dollars); granite and limestone to the value of 877,746 dollars; slate, 195,392 dollars; claywork (1,374,174 dollars); pig iron, 328,961 long tons (4,364,708 dollars); manganese ores, 3,104 long tons (19,180 dollars); besides talc and soapstone, titanium, and other products. The value of the mineral output in 1912, including iron ore, but not pig-iron, was 14,995,842 dollars.

There are extensive ironworks in the State, and flour-milling, manufactures of paper and pulp, trunks and bags, glass, and many other articles are prosperous. According to the Federal census of manufactures in 1910 there were in the State 5,685 manufacturing establishments, with an aggregate capital of 216,392,000 dollars, employing 8,551 salaried officials and 105,676 wage-earners; wages amount annually to 38,154,000 dollars: the cost of raw materials used amounted to 125,583,000 dollars, and the value of the output was 219,794,000 dollars. Statistics of the more important industries for 1910 are as follow :—

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Cost of raw material	Value of output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Flour and grist	8,700,000	1,014	15,164,000	17,598,000
Lumber and timber	28,392,000	33,287	13,892,000	35,855,000
Tobacco	13,131,000	7,882	11,189,000	25,385,000
Railway cars	3,998,000	7,588	5,255,000	9,956,000
Leather, tanning, &c.	11,090,000	1,590	6,445,000	8,267,000
Iron and steel	6,305,000	1,320	4,418,000	5,389,000
Fertilizers	9,767,000	1,956	5,389,000	8,035,000
Cottons	14,070,000	5,057	4,699,000	7,490,000
Lumber	28,392,000	33,287	13,892,000	35,855,000
Printing and publishing	5,456,000	2,555	1,405,000	5,370,000

In 1911 there were 4,580 miles of steam railway in the State; and 456 miles of electric railway. The telegraph and telephone companies had 12,090 miles of line.

In December, 1913, there were in the State 133 national banks.

There are British Vice-Consuls at Newport News, Norfolk, and Richmond.

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WASHINGTON.

Government.—Washington, formerly part of Oregon, was created a Territory in 1853, and was admitted into the Union as a State in 1889. The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, the latter composed of not less than 63 nor more than 99 members (actually 96 in 1911), the number of Senators being not more than half nor less than one-third of that of members of the House of Representatives (actually 42 in 1911). The membership of both Houses is apportioned anew every 5 years according to the results of the Federal decennial census and of the intervening decennial State census. Senators are elected for 4 years, half their number retiring every 2 years; members of the House of Representatives are elected for 2 years.

Qualified as voters are (with some exceptions) all male and, since general election of 1910, all female citizens 21 years of age who have lived in the State 1 year, in the county 90 days, in the city, town, ward, or precinct where they vote 30 days, and who can read and speak English.

Governor.—Ernest Lister, 1913-1917 (6,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—I. M. Howell.

To the United States Congress the State sends 2 Senators and (since 1911) 5 Representatives.

The State contains 39 counties. The State capital is Olympia.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 69,127 square miles, of which 2,291 square miles is water area.

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1880	75,116	1·1	1900	518,103	7·7
1890	349,390	5·3	1910	1,141,990	17·1

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	635,496	3,736	19,431		658,663
Female	473,615	2,322	7,390		483,327
Total	1,109,111	6,058	15,824	997	1,141,990

The foreign born in 1910 numbered 256,241, of whom 19,430 were English, 10,180 Irish, 39,482 Canadian, 29,388 German, 32,199 Swedish, 10,961 Russian, 13,121 Italian, 3,447 Swiss, and 2,340 French. There are 18 Indian reservations with a total area (1912) of 3,606 square miles, the largest being that of Coleville, which contains 2,031 square miles; and a total population (1912) of 11,833.

The principal cities are Seattle, which, according to the census of 1910, contained 237,194 inhabitants; Tacoma, 83,734; Spokane, 104,402; Bellingham, 24,498; Everett, 24,814; Walla Walla, 19,364; Olympia, 6,996.

The prevailing forms of religion in the State are Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Baptist. In the public schools formal religious teaching, or regular reading from the Bible is not permitted, but moral

training is given and moral principles inculcated. Education is given free, and compulsory for children from 7 to 15 years of age. In 1912 public elementary schools were taught by 7,543 teachers and attended by 202,366 children; 196 public high schools had 1,128 teachers and 22,041 pupils in 1912. In 1912 three State normal schools had 67 teachers and 1,584 students.

The University of Washington, founded 1861, near Seattle, had, in 1911, 126 professors and teachers and 2,284 students. The State College at Pullman for science and agriculture, founded 1892, had 101 professors or teachers and 952 students. Gonzaga College (R.C.), founded 1887, at Spokane, has 24 professors and 571 students; Whitman College (Cong.), founded 1866, at Walla Walla, has 34 professors and 282 students.

Charity.—In criminal cases there is trial by jury. Within the State area W. Washington Hospital for the Insane, E. Hospital for the Insane, Penitentiary, State Training School, Soldiers' Home, school for deaf and blind, Institution for the Feeble-minded, State Reformatory, Washington Veterans' Home. There are also 40 institutions (24 hospitals, 8 orphanages, and 8 homes) provided by private charity or by religious bodies. County commissioners have the care of the poor in their counties, except in incorporated towns, which by their charter have power respecting the poor. They may provide for the poor either by contract or by their own agents. Parents, grand-parents, children, grand-children, brothers and sisters of a pauper are liable for his support. Six months' residence preceding application entitles to county poor relief, but provision is made for aid to non-residents. It is a penal offence to bring non-resident paupers into a county. On January 1, 1910, the almshouses had 564 pauper inmates, being 49·4 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—For the period ending September 30, 1913, the revenue and expenditure were as follows :—

	Dollars.
Balance in hand, Oct. 1, 1912	2,446,247
Receipts, 1912–13	9,836,294
Total	12,282,541
Disbursements, 1912–13	9,877,662
Balance, Oct. 1, 1913	2,404,879

The assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1913 amounted to 858,015,936 dollars; of railway roads, 135,213,180 dollars; electric railways, 20,887,483 dollars; telegraph, 358,428 dollars; total, 1,014,475,027 dollars. The outstanding bonded debt was paid off in 1911.

The organised militia consists (June 30, 1913) of 91 officers and 1,147 enlisted men, consisting of infantry, cavalry, signal corps, and hospital corps and naval militia. The men enlist for 3 years, taking oath to volunteer immediately on call from the Federal Government.

The Federal Government has a large dry dock and naval depôt at Bremerton, on Puget Sound. Garrisons of the regular army are maintained at Spokane, Seattle, Walla Walla, Vancouver, and three coast defence points at the entrance to Puget Sound.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is successfully pursued in the State, not least in the arid region east of the Cascade Mountains, where there are extensive systems of irrigation.

In 1910 there were 56,192 farms with an acreage of 11,712,235, of which 6,373,311 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 637,543,411 dollars. The wheat yield in 1913 was 53,300,000 bushels; barley, 7,290,000 bushels; oats, 14,250,000 bushels. In Pacific coast region, as well as in the eastern counties, fruit of various sorts is produced in vast quantities. On January 1st, 1914, the domestic animals were 305,000 horses, 14,000 mules, 234,000 milk cows, 199,000 other cattle, 506,000 sheep, 284,000 swine. The wool clip in 1912 amounted to 3,600,000 pounds of wool, valued at 624,960 dollars. The fruit-growing area has doubled within the last two years, and fruit-canning has become an industry in the State. The timber wealth of the State is immense, having an area of 34,000 square miles, representing about 390,000,000 board feet. The trees are mostly fir, cedar and spruce, with hard-wood trees. The lakes, rivers, and coast waters provide lucrative fisheries. Salmon is abundant and the waters are stocked from State hatcheries. Marine fish, halibut, herring, cod, shad, and many other species are taken in increasing quantities. Shell-fish, notably oysters, are improving in quality and quantity.

Coal is mined in large quantities, the output in 1912 having been 3,360,932 tons, valued at 8,042,871 dollars. In the same year there was an output of gold valued at 689,964 dollars; of silver, valued at 254,326 dollars; of copper, 1,086,010 pounds (179,192 dollars). The quarries yielded granite, sandstone, marble, and limestone to the value of 1,174,047 dollars. Clay products in 1912 amounted to the value of 2,388,870 dollars. Cement was produced to the amount of 2,012,785 dollars. Lead and zinc are worked; antimony, arsenic, molybdenum, tungsten, and platinum are found. The value of the mineral output in 1912 was 15,347,343 dollars.

In 1910 the manufacturing industries had 3,674 establishments with an aggregate capital of 222,261,000 dollars; they employed 7,734 salaried officials and 69,120 wage-earners; they used raw material costing 117,888,000 dollars, and gave an output valued at 220,746,000 dollars. They are connected chiefly with the products of the forests, agriculture, grazing, fisheries, and mining. The 1910 census showed the most important industries to be :—

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Cost of material	Value of Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Lumber and timber	67,224,000	43,749	36,879,000	89,155,000
Flour and grist	11,077,000	644	15,474,000	17,853,000
Slaughtering and packing	5,103,000	828	13,760,000	15,654,000
Foundry and machine work	9,367,000	2,439	3,724,000	7,988,000
Fish canning and preserving	7,355,000	2,029	5,046,000	9,595,000
Railway car works	3,206,000	2,716	2,484,000	4,666,000
Dairy products	2,277,000	735	5,676,000	7,721,000
Gas	13,978,000	465	661,000	1,684,000

At the Puget Sound ports, including Seattle, Tacoma and Port Townsend, in the year 1911, the imports amounted to 7,394,564*l.*, and the exports to 10,005,371*l.*

The railways within the State had, in 1911, 8,287 miles (main track) besides 931 miles of electric railway. The principal railways operating in the State are the Northern Pacific Company and subsidiary companies, Great Northern Railway Company, Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, the Bellingham Bay and British Columbia Company, the Columbia and Puget

Sound Railroad Company, the Tacoma Eastern Railroad Company and the Spokane and British Columbia Railroad Company; the Chicago, Milwaukee, and Puget Sound; the Union Pacific, and the North Coast Railways each have a terminus at Seattle.

Steamers ply on the Columbia and other rivers. The Dalles and Celito Canal will open the Columbia and Snake Rivers to river navigation to a length of 570 miles from the ocean. Several lines of steamers sail regularly to ports on the Pacific coast, to Japan and China, the Philippines, and other eastern countries, and to Europe. At the Puget Sound ports the traffic facilities, both railway and shipping, are being multiplied.

In December, 1913, there were in the State 76 national banks.

There are British Vice-Consuls at Port Townsend, Seattle and Tacoma.

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WEST VIRGINIA

Government.—In 1862, after the State of Virginia, as a whole, had seceded from the Union, the electors of the western portion ratified an ordinance providing for the formation of a new State, and this new State was admitted into the Union in 1863 under the name of West Virginia.

The Legislature consists of the Senate and the House of Delegates. The right to vote is given to every citizen (with necessary exceptions) 21 years of age and resident in the State one year and in the county sixty days prior to the election. The Senate is composed of 30 members elected for a term of four years in such a manner that half the Senate is renewed biennially. The House of Delegates consists of 86 members elected biennially.

Governor.—Henry D. Hatfield, March 4, 1913—March 4, 1917 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Stuart F. Reed.

The State is represented in the Federal Congress by two Senators elected by the Legislature for 6 years, and five Representatives chosen for 2 years, for the election of whom the State is divided into five congressional districts.

For local administration the State is divided into 55 counties. The State Capital is Charleston.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 24,170 square miles, of which 148 square miles is water area.

Year	Population		Year	Population	
	Total	Per sq. mile		Total	Per sq. mile
1880	618,457	25·1	1900	958,800	38·9
1890	672,794	31·0	1910	1,221,119	50·8

In 1910 the population by sex and race was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	607,326	36,607	111		644,044
Female . .	549,491	27,566	18		577,075
Total . .	1,156,817	64,173	93	36	1,221,119

Of the total in 1910, 57,218 were born in foreign countries and of these 6,327 came from Germany, 2,292 from Ireland, 17,292 from Italy, and 3,511 from England. In 1910 the population of the principal cities was: Wheeling, 41,641; Parkersburg, 17,842; Charleston, 22,996; Huntington, 31,161.

The most numerous denominations are Methodists, Baptists, Roman Catholics, United Brethren and Presbyterians. Most of the denominations have colleges within the State

Elementary education is free for all from 6 to 21 years of age, and school attendance for 20 weeks annually is compulsory for all children between the ages of 8 and 14 years. The public or free schools are non-sectarian. A rigid code of moral instruction is enforced, but no sectarian teaching is permitted. In 1913 the 6,885 public elementary schools had 289,952 enrolled pupils and 9,111 teachers, and 135 public high schools had 139 teachers and 8,267 pupils in 1913. The 8 public normal schools had 139 teachers and 2,714 students in 1913. Expenditure on education in 1913, 6,076,395 dollars.

The West Virginia University, founded in 1868, at Morgantown offers higher instruction free to all residents of the State, and at nominal fees to those from other States. In 1911 it had 74 professors and 1,653 students. Bethany College (1841), under the control of the Christian Church, has 19 instructors and 328 students. West Virginia Wesleyan College (1890), a Methodist institution, has 25 instructors and 508 students.

Charity.—The State has a Penitentiary, a Reform School for boys, and an Industrial Home for girls. The State Humane Society has authority to take under its care children who are abused or neglected, to find homes for the aged, and protect the lower animals. Other State institutions include Hospitals for the Insane, Asylums, Miners' Hospitals, Schools for the Deaf and Blind, and County Farms (one in each county). These farms provide shelter, food, clothing, and medical attendance for the poor in each county. There are also many institutions (including 15 hospitals) provided by public, private or ecclesiastical beneficence. Each county court appoints overseers for magisterial districts, and may establish a county infirmary for the poor. Legal settlement is gained by a year's continuous residence. Necessary relief must be given to a pauper without settlement, but he must be removed to the county where he is chargeable. Parents, children, brothers and sisters of a pauper are liable for his support. To bring an indigent person into

the State is a penal offence. On January 1, 1910, the almshouses had 808 pauper inmates, being 66·2 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—The State Fund revenue and expenditure for the year ending September 30, 1913, were as follows :—

	Dollars
Balance, October 1, 1912	1,616,515
Receipts to June 30, 1913[1]	4,252,019
Total	5,868,534
Payments to June 30, 1913	5,185,068
Balance July 1, 1913	683,466

The Constitution provides that 'no debt shall be contracted by the State.' The State has, in fact, a large surplus remaining in its Treasury each year. On July 1, 1913, this amounted to 1,599,266 dollars. In 1907 the assessed value of real property was 487,110,791 dollars, and of personal property, 442,838,425 ; total assessed value, 929,949,216 dollars.

The militia or National Guard consists of a General Staff, two Regiments of Infantry and a Medical Department. The total strength on June 30, 1913, was 100 officers and 1,283 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—In 1910 the State had 96,685 farms with an area of 10,026,442 acres, of which 5,521,757 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 314,738,540 dollars. The chief agricultural products in 1913 were wheat, 3,055,000 bushels, Indian corn 22,692,000 bushels, oats, 2,760,000 bushels, hay, 925,000 bushels, and potatoes, 3,984,000 bushels. The area under tobacco was 15,000 acres ; the yield amounted to 10,200,000 pounds, valued at 1,224,000 dollars. Apples, peaches, plums, and grapes are grown. On January 1st, 1914, the domestic animals were 190,000 horses, 12,000 mules, 232,000 milk cows, 331,000 other cattle, 788,000 sheep, and 367,000 swine. In 1912, the wool clip from 600,000 sheep produced 3,162,500 pounds of wool valued at 920,920 dollars.

The wooded area of West Virginia is estimated at 18,400 square miles (11,776,000 acres), or 73 per cent. of the area of the State. Most of this area is occupied by timber of merchantable size and quality, and the lumber industry is the most important in the State. There are about 10½ million acres of virgin soil not yet brought into cultivation.

West Virginia has extensive mining and quarrying industries, besides great resources in petroleum and natural gas. The coal area extends over 17,280 square miles, and about 50,960 men are employed in coal mines. The output of coal in the State in 1912 amounted to 66,786,687 short tons, valued at 62,792,234 dollars. The output of crude petroleum amounted to 12,128,962 barrels (of 42 gallons), valued at 19,927,721 dollars. Of natural gas produced, the value amounted to 33,349,021 dollars. In the State there are iron-mines, but their output is not separately distinguished. The quarries yielded sandstone and limestone to the value of 1,164,877 dollars. The output of salt was 139,121 barrels (66,023 dollars). The value of the output of the clay-working industries was 4,775,874 dollars. The total mineral produce was valued at 123,872,358 dollars for 1912.

In the State there are important leather industries. According to the census of manufactures of 1910, there were in West Virginia 2,586 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 150,923,000 dollars, employing 4,971 salaried officials, and 63,893 wage-earners, wages in the year amounted to 33,000,000 dollars. The cost of the raw material used was 92,878,000 dollars, and the value of the output was 161,950,000 dollars. The following are statistics of the more important industries in 1910 :—

[1] The fiscal year was changed from October 1, to July 1 ; the fiscal year 1912-13 has therefore only 9 months.

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Cost of material	Value of output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Leather	18,164,000	1,571	10,383,000	12,451,000
Lumber	30,333,000	18,643	8,676,000	28,758,000
Iron and steel	16,276,000	5,060	15,896,000	24,435,000
Coke	12,821,000	4,426	5,012,000	7,563,000
Railway cars	2,117,000	5,652	3,068,000	6,733,000

In 1911, there were within the State 3,574 miles of railway, besides 411 miles of electric railway track. The more important railway systems are the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Norfolk and Western, and the West Virginian Central and Pittsburg. The coal-fields in the west are well opened up by the Ohio and its tributaries, which provide some of the cheapest means of coal carriage in the world.

In December, 1913, there were in the State 116 national banks.

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WISCONSIN.

Government.—The legislative power is vested in a Senate and Assembly. The Senate consists of 33 members elected for a term of four years, only about one-half of the members being elected at one time. The Assembly consists of 100 members, elected for a term of two years, all of the members being elected at the same time.

Eligible to the Legislature are all males who are qualified electors in the district to be represented and who have resided one year within the State, except members of Congress and office holders under the United States. Wisconsin has universal suffrage for males over 21 years of age. There is no property or educational qualification.

Wisconsin is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 11 Representatives.

Wisconsin is unique among other States in that it has delegated important legislative power to three Commissions, each of which is composed of three members at 5,000 dollars yearly for each. The Railroad Commission fixes rates of railroads and public utilities ; the Tax Commission assesses and collects all taxes, including the new progressive income tax ; the Industrial Commission administers all laws relating to factory inspection, women's and child labour, workmen's compensation, truancy, street trades, free employment offices, minimum wage, marketing of farm produce, &c. The latter

commission has power to enforce rules of its own making regarding the safeguarding of machinery, sanitation and ventilation.

Governor.—F. E. McGovern, 1913–15 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—John S. Donald.

The State Capital is Madison; population, 25,531 in 1910.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 56,066 square miles, of which 810 square miles is water, exclusive of 2,378 square miles of Lake Superior and 7,500 square miles of Lake Michigan.

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was:—

Year.	White.	Coloured.	Total.	Per square mile.
1880	1,309 618	5,879	1,315,497	23·8
1890	1,680 828	12,502	1,693,330	30·6
1900	2,057,911	11,131	2,069 042	37·4
1910	2,320,555	13,305	2,333,860	42·2

In 1910 the population by sex and race was:—

	White.	Negro.	Asiatic.	Indian.	Total.
Male	1,201,620	1,476	5,482		1,208.578
Female	1,118,935	1,424	4,923		1,125,282
Total	2,320,555	2,900	263	10 142	2.333,860

The foreign-born population in 1910 numbered 512,865, of whom 24,996 were Canadian, 13,959 English, 233,384 German, 14,049 Irish, 57,000 Norwegian, 25,739 Swedish, and 9,273 Italian. In 1910 the population of the cities was as follows:—

Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.
Milwaukee	373,857	Green Bay	25,236	Ashland	11,594
Superior	40,384	Eau Claire	18,310	Janesville.	13,894
Racine	38,002	Fond du Lac.	18,797	Beloit	15,125
Oshkosh	33,062	Appleton	16,773	Manitowoc	13,027
Lacross	30,417	Kenosha	21,371	Merrill	8,689
Madison	25,531	Marinette.	14,610	ChippewaFalls	8,893
Sheboygan	26,398	Wausau	16,560	Stevens Point	8,692

The chief religious bodies are: Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist, Congregationalist, and Baptist.

School attendance is compulsory for all children between 7 and 14 years of age, in cities for the entire school year, and in towns and villages for 6 months a year. In 1912 the public elementary schools had 11 652 teachers, and 402.062 enrolled pupils; 308 public high schools had 1,788 teachers and 26,398 pupils in 1912. The 31 public normal schools had 336 teachers and 5,542 pupils in 1912.

The University of Wisconsin at Madison was begun in 1848. It ha

1911) 581 professors and instructors and 4,149 students. Instruction by correspondence was introduced in 1911. Other important Colleges in the State are: Beloit College, of Beloit (1847), non-sectarian, 35 instructors and 402 students; Lawrence College of Appleton (1849), inter denominational, with 46 instructors and 643 students; Ripon College (1850), non-sectarian, with 20 instructors and 167 students; Concordia College (Lutheran), Milwaukee (1881), with 7 professors and 203 students; and Marquette University, Milwaukee, R.C. (1881), with 187 instructors and 1,606 students. There are besides several smaller colleges.

Charity.—In 1912 the State had ten charitable and penal institutions, and the number of their inmates were: State prison, 716; reformatory, 258; industrial school for boys, 367; public school for dependent children, 150; school for the deaf, 166; school for the blind, 77; State tuberculosis sanatorium, 119; home for the feeble-minded, 988; two hospitals for the insane, 1,198. The administration of these institutions is subject to a State Board of Control. In 1912 the cost of their maintenance was 984,597·85 dollars. The State expenditure in maintaining the chronic insane in county asylums was (in 1912) 512,710 dollars.

The supervisors of each town have care of the poor who have a settlement (gained by a year's residence) in the town. The county board has charge of the poor who have no settlement in town, city or village, and may establish a poorhouse; but the distinction between town and county poor may be abolished by vote of the town supervisors, and the county be made responsible for the support of all such poor. The county judge may commit a pauper to the poorhouse for 60 days or indefinitely. To bring a pauper into a town where he has no settlement is punishable by fine. Parents and children are liable for each other's support.

Finance, Defence.—For the year ended June 30, 1913, the receipts and disbursements (all funds) of the State Government were to the following amounts:—

	Dollars
Balance June 30, 1912	3,161,512
Receipts for year, 1912–13	15,752,902
Total	18,914,414
Disbursements for year 1912–13	16,989,524
Balance June 30, 1913	1,924,890

The State has no bonded debt.

The militia of the State consists of three regiments, a separate battalion of infantry, a troop of cavalry, one battery of light artillery, one battery of naval militia, and hospital corps, aggregating (June 30, 1913) 195 commissioned officers and 2,768 enlisted men. The State naval militia contained 10 officers and 112 enlisted men.

Production, Industry, Communications.—Wisconsin is very largely an agricultural State. In 1910 the farms numbered 177,127 with a total area of 21,060,066 acres, of which 11,907,606 acres were improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 1,413,118,785 dollars. The chief crops are wheat, maize and other cereals, potatoes, sugar-beet, grasses, fruit and tobacco. The yield of maize in 1913 was 66,825,000 bushels; of wheat, 3,665,000 bushels; of oats, 83,038,000 bushels; of barley, 18 125 000 bushels, rye and buckwheat being also grown. The yield

of potatoes was 32,155,000 bushels; of hay, 3,848,000 tons. The area under tobacco (1913) was 43,000 acres; the yield was 50,740,000 pounds. Fruits (large and small) are extensively cultivated. On January 1st, 1914, the live-stock consisted of 678,000 horses, 3,717 mules, 1,549,000 milk cows, 1,158,000 other cattle, 789,000 sheep, and 2,050,000 swine. The wool clip in 1912 amounted to 4,290,000 pounds of wool, valued at 1,227,798 dollars.

The mineral resources of the State are considerable. In 1912 the output comprised zinc, 33,050 short tons (4,560,900 dollars); lead, 2,581 short tons (232,290 dollars); granite, limestone, and sandstone to the value of 2,211,847 dollars; natural rock cement, graphite, mineral waters were also produced, the value of the output in 1912 (including iron ore, but not pig iron, value 3,883,125 dollars) being 14,192,287 dollars.

In 1910 there were 9,722 manufacturing establishments in the State with a total capital of 605,657,000 dollars. The number of wage-earners was 182,583 receiving 93,905,000 dollars in wages. The value of the products was 590,306,000 dollars. As compared with 1904, the number of establishments increased 14 per cent., capital increased 47 per cent., wage-earners, 21 per cent., wages paid 38 per cent., and value of products 44 per cent.

The following table shows the statistics of the leading industries of the State during 1910 :—

—	Establishments	Capital	Wage-earners	Wages	Value of products
	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Cheese, butter, and condensed milk	2,630	9,796,000	2,863	48,006,000	58,843,000
Flour and grist mill products	322	10,663,000	1,184	27,038,000	31,667,000
Foundry and machine shop products	444	86,898,000	24,219	22,534,000	54,124,000
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	32	49,412,000	7,548	34,829,000	44,668,000
Liquors, malt	136	69,683,000	5,061	7,898,000	32,126,000
Lumber	1,020	68,309,000	34,093	25,587,000	57,969,000

At the lake ports the shipments consist of grain and flour, coal, lumber, ore and (at Milwaukee and Racine) manufactured articles. There is, besides, at Milwaukee a heavy passenger traffic.

In 1912 there were 7,747 miles of railroads operated in the State besides 790 miles of electric railway track. The leading railway lines are the Chicago and Northern-western, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha and Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie.

In December, 1913, the State had 129 national banks.

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Reports of the various Administrative Departments.

WYOMING.

Government.—The Legislature consists of a Senate of 27 members, elected for four years (about one-half retiring every two years), and a House of Representatives of 57 members elected for two years.

The suffrage extends to all citizens, male and female, who can read, and who are registered as voters and have resided in the State one year and in the county 60 days next preceding the election.

Governor.—J. M. Carey, 1911–1915 (4,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Frank L. Houx.

The capital is Cheyenne.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 97,914 square miles, of which 320 square miles is water. Of the total, about 3,300 square miles are comprised within the Yellowstone National Park, which since 1872 has been reserved for public uses.

The Federal census results since 1880 show the population to have been as follows :—

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1880	20,789	0·2	1900	92,531	0·9
1890	60,705	0·6	1910	145,965	1·5

In 1913 the population was estimated at 200,000.

In 1910 the population according to sex and race was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	87,497	1,544	2,629		91,670
Female	52,821	691	783		54,295
Total	140,318	2,235	1,926	1,486	145,965

In 1910 the foreign-born population numbered 29,020, of whom 2,638 were Germans, 2,985 English, 1,331 Canadians, 1,915 Greek, 1,359 Irish, 1,961 Italians, 1,812 Scotch, and 2,497 Swedish.

The Indian Reservation within the State has (1912) an area of 148 square miles, and a population of 1,697.

The largest towns are Cheyenne (capital) with 11,320 inhabitants in 1910; Laramie with 8,237, and Sheridan with 8,408.

The religious bodies with the most numerous membership are the Roman Catholic, Mormon, Protestant Episcopal, Methodists, and Presbyterians.

In 1912 the public schools had 1,225 teachers, and 26,502 enrolled pupils; the 18 public high schools had 76 teachers and 1,455 pupils. Teachers are trained in the normal school which is carried on in connection with the University of Wyoming, at Laramie. This University was founded in 1867 and in 1912 had 51 professors and instructors and 317 students. Besides the normal school it comprehends an Agricultural College, a school of mines, a college of mechanical engineering, a school of commerce, a school of music, and a preparatory department.

Charity.—The State has a Penitentiary and other penal or reform institutions. Its charitable institutions are numerous, comprising county poor asylums, poor farms, a soldiers' and sailors' home, an industrial institute for juvenile delinquents, three hospitals, besides one for the insane, and a hospital for the feeble minded and epileptic. Boards of county commissioners have supervision of the poor and may either contract for their support or appoint agents to provide for them. Ninety days' residence immediately before application entitles to county support. It is a misdemeanour to bring into a county a pauper who has a residence elsewhere. The county commissioners may provide a workhouse. On January 1, 1910, the almshouses had 19 pauper inmates, being 13·0 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—The cash receipts and disbursements of the State (exclusive of trust funds) for the period October 1, 1910, to September 30, 1912, are given as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, October 1, 1910	327,228
Receipts for two years	2,247,971
Total	2,575,199
Disbursements for two years	1,863,316
Balance, Sept. 30, 1912	711,883

In 1910 the bonded debt amounted to 180,000 dollars, and the assessed value of real and personal property in the State in 1910 to 188,560,916 dollars actual value).

The militia or Nationa Guard, consisting of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, had a strength of 640 enlisted men and 48 officers on June 30, 1913.

Production and Industry.—Wyoming is semi-arid and agriculture is carried on by irrigation and by "dry farming." Irrigation is being carried out on a large scale. In 1910 there were 10,987 farms with an area of 8,543,010 acres, of which 1,256,160 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 167,189,081 dollars. Such crops as are grown consist of vegetables, cereals, and fruits. About one half the State is well fitted for grazing and for sheep runs. The wool clip (1912) yielded 32,175,000 pounds of wool, valued at 5,945,940 dollars. The domestic animals on January1st, 1914, were 171,000 horses, 41,000 milk cows and 546,000 other cattle, 4,472,000 sheep, and 51,000 swine.

About 10,000,000 acres in the State are covered with timber. The State has numerous fish hatcheries which stock the streams with trout.

The prosperity of Wyoming is largely dependent on its mineral resources. The output of coal in 1912 amounted to 7,368,124 short tons, valued at 11,648,088 dollars. In 1912 the production of copper was 27,570 pounds (4,549 dollars). Gold was produced in 1911 to the amount of 1,076 fine ounces (22,235 dollars), and silver to the amount of 265 fine ounces (163 dollars). The quarries yield limestone and sandstone, besides phosphate rock and gypsum, from which plaster of Paris and other plasters are made. There has been great development during 1912-1913 in the oil industry; many new oil fields are being opened. The total mineral output in 1912 was valued at 13,374,088 dollars.

Manufactures are mostly confined to production for local consumption. In 1910 (according to Federal census results), the State had 268 industrial establishments; the capital invested in manufacturing industries was 6,195,109 dollars, the wage-earners numbered 2,867, the materials used cost 2,608,189 dollars, and the output amounted to 6,249,078 dollars. The chief manufactured products were cars made or repaired, 2,336,678 dollars; lumber and timber products. 751,249 dollars; flour and grist, 746,299 dollars; butter, 268,862 dollars.

Wyoming has no navigable rivers. In 1911, the railways in the State had a length of 1,644 miles, the Union Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Chicago and North-Western railways being the principal lines. There are also 22 miles of electric railway.

The system of stage route transportation is still common.

In December, 1913, there were in the State 30 National, 63 State, and 4 private banks.

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Report on the State Census, 1905. Cheyenne, Wyo., 1905.
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OUTLYING TERRITORIES.

ALASKA TERRITORY.

Government.—Alaska was purchased by the United States from Russia under the treaty of March 30, 1867, the purchase price having been 7,200,000 dollars. The Governor is appointed by the President of the United States for 4 years, and is assisted by a Secretary, a Surveyor-General, and other officials

By Act of Congress approved August 24, 1912, Alaska became a Territory, with a legislative assembly consisting of 8 senators and 16 representatives. Congress reserved to itself the right to legislate on certain subjects, so that the Territory is now governed conjointly by Congress at Washington and by its local legislative assembly. The first session of the legislature convened at Juneau, the capital, on March 3, 1913, and continued in session 60 days. Regular sessions are to be held biennially. Special sessions may be called by the governor.

Governor—John F. A. Strong, 1913-17 (7,000 dollars).

Area and Population.—The area of the territory is 590,884 square miles, and the census population from 1880 to 1910 is shown as follows:—

Year	Population	Per sq. mile	Year	Population	Per sq. mile
1880	33,426	0·1	1900	63,592	0·1
1890	32,052	0·1	1910	64,356	0·1

Of the population in 1900, 30,507 (27,307 male) were white; 29,536 natives (Indians, Eskimo, Aleuts, &c.,); 3,116 Chinese; 265 Japanese; 158 Negroes.

In 1910, of the total population, 36,347 were whites, and the others Indian or other coloured. About 7,000 people, employed in mines, canneries, and railway construction, spend a few months a year in Alaska

but these are not included in the enumeration. In 1912 the population was estimated at 64,520.

The largest town is Juneau, the seat of Government, which had (1914) a population of 4,000 ; the second largest is Fairbanks with 3,000 ; other towns are Nome, 2,500 ; Skagway, 800 ; Sitka (160 whites, 900 natives,) Valdez, 1,100 ; Ketchikan, 1,000 ; Cordova, 800. There are altogether 16 incorporated towns.

Instruction, Justice.—In Alaska many religious missions are at work, representing very diverse denominations : Russian Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational and others.

The territory is well supplied with schools, about 250,000 dollars being annually appropriated to this service by the United States Government. There are in the schools for natives altogether (1912) about 81 schools, 102 teachers, and 1,689 pupils in average attendance, with a total enrolment of 3,841. At the United States Indian Training School at Carlisle, Pa., there are about 80 Alaskan children (Indian, Eskimo, Thlinget, and Aleut). Schools for white children are maintained, both within and outside of the incorporated towns ; there being 16 of the former and 27 of the latter.

For the administration of justice the territory is constituted as a judicial district with 4 subdivisions and 4 courts.

Finance.—In the territory of Alaska there is no provision for taxation of real or personal property, except in municipalities where real estate and personal property may be taxed 2 per cent. for municipal purposes only. The revenues are derived from licenses to conduct businesses, a long list of which, with the cost of the respective licences, is prescribed by law.

The following is a statement of revenues from Alaska under specified heads from 1869 to 1911 and for the last two years :—

Years	Internal revenue [1]	Customs	Public lands	Tax on iskins	Alaska fund [2] and agricultural experiment station	Miscellaneous	Total
Total 1869 to 1911	Dollars 290,242	Dollars 1,081,430	Dollars 472,622	Dollars 9,555,559	Dollars 1,173,510	Dollars 1,919,062	Dollars 14,792,465
1912	19,081	48,359	12,054	385,062	225,639	165,156	855,531
1913	17,081	48,220	9,173	130,640	205,907	205,605	616,626

[1] The territory of Alaska was attached to the District of Oregon December 27, 1872, and on September 1, 1883, Washington and Oregon were consolidated ; again on September 1, 1902, Washington and Alaska were detached from the District of Oregon and made a separate district.

[2] Act of January 27, 1905.

Production, Industry.—In some parts of the territory the climate during the brief summer is not unsuitable for agricultural operations. There are agricultural experimental stations which are giving valuable demonstrations. In 1910 there were 222 farms with a total area of 42,544 acres, of which 2,659 acres was improved land. Total value of all farm property in 1910 was 134.304 dollars. Reindeer have been introduced from Siberia, and now 33,629 are employed by the missionaries, by the Eskimo, and by Government officials.

There are considerable timber resources, mostly of the spruce hemlock

and red and yellow cedar sort. The National forests in Alaska (June 30, 1912) have an area of 26,748,850 acres. In 1910 there were 152 industrial establishments, employing a total of 73,479 persons (3,099 wage-earners), having a capital of 13,060,116 dollars.

The chief industries are seal and salmon fisheries, and mining The seal fisheries of the Pribilof Islands are under the charge of the Federal Department of Commerce and Labour.

The salmon fisheries are very valuable, and Government has provided for their preservation by securing legislative enactments for the construction and maintenance of hatcheries. The annual catch of salmon is valued at over 14,000,000 dollars. Halibut, cod, herring, and whales are also caught, the herring and whales for the manufacture of oil and manure.

Gold is worked in South-East Alaska, where a low grade ore is found in the interior on the Yukon river; and at Nome and other places on the west coast. The out-put of gold in 1912 was estimated at 829,435 fine ounces of the value of 17,145,951 dollars, of silver at 515,186 fine ounces of the value of 316,839 dollars, and of copper at 29,230,491 pounds, valued at 4,823,031 dollars. From 1880, when gold first began to be mined in Alaska, until 1912, 10,292,541 fine ounces have been produced, valued at 212,765,727 dollars. Tin ore deposits near Cape Prince of Wales are of a high grade ; two companies work them, but climatic conditions are unfavourable. Lead is produced ; coal is worked ; petroleum, gypsum, and marble are found. The total mineral output in 1912 was valued at 22,724,833 dollars (including some lead, but no tin, though a quantity of tin ore was shipped to Germany).

Commerce and Communications.—The value of the domestic merchandise shipped from the United States to Alaska in the year 1913 amounted to 20,827,262 dollars ; from Alaska to the United States 24,634,987 dollars, besides gold ore and bullion. In the year 1913, 521 vessels of 548,902 tons cleared from the United States for Alaska, and 767 of 561,498 from Alaska for the United States. The chief ports of shipment of the United States to Alaska are on Puget Sound. Total imports into Puget Sound and neighbourhood was valued (1912) at 9,986,574*l.*, and total exports, 14,008,977*l.*

There is a railway of 112 miles from Skagway to the town of White Horse (in the Canadian Yukon region) ; thence transport is by coach or, in summer, by steamer. The Tanana Mines Railway has 50 miles of line open, connecting Chena, Fairbanks, and Vault Creek The Solomon River Railway has 60 miles of line open north from Dickson on Seward Peninsula. The Copper River and North Western Railway completed its line (standard gauge) from Cordova to Kennecott, a distance of 197 miles, in 1911. The Alaskan towns are connected with the United States and with Canada by telegraph. There are about 140 post-offices and good mail services in the territory.

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HAWAII.

Government.—The Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands formed during the greater part of the nineteenth century an independent kingdom, but in 1893 the reigning Queen, Liliuokalani, was deposed and a provisional government formed; in 1894 a Republic was proclaimed, and in accordance with a resolution of Congress of July 7, 1898, the Islands were on August 12, 1898, formally annexed to the United States. On June 14, 1900, they were constituted as the Territory of Hawaii. The Organic Act has since been amended several times. There is a Legislature of two Houses, a Senate of 15 members elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 30 members elected for two years. Sessions, limited to 60 days, are held biennially. The Governor and Secretary are appointed for four years by the President of the United States.

Governor.—W. F. Frear, 1907–13 (7,000 dollars).

Secretary.—E. A. Mott-Smith.

The Territory is represented in Congress by a delegate elected biennially.

In 1905 the Territory was divided into 5 counties within which the local authorities had restricted powers. Under subsequent statutes one county, of small area and population, has been deprived for the most part of the few powers it had originally, while the other four counties, of considerable size and population, have been given much larger powers. These four counties now collect a portion of their revenues and determine in part the rates of others, which are collected by the Territory. On January 1, 1909, the county of Oahu was converted into the city and county of Honolulu with enlarged powers.

Area and Population.—The total area of the islands is 6,449 square miles. The principal islands of the group are Hawaii, 4,015; Maui, 728; Oahu, 598; Kauai, 547; Molokai, 261; Lanai, 139; Niihau, 97; Kahoolawe, 69. According to the census taken on April 15, 1910, the total population of the islands numbered 191,909, an increase of 37,908, or 24·61 per cent. since 1900. The average number of persons to the square mile in 1910 was 29·75. The Capital, Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, had 52,183 inhabitants in 1910.

The number of Hawaiians in the islands in 1910 was 26,041; the part-Hawaiians 12,506. The decrease in the number of Hawaiians in the ten years 1900–1910 was 3,746, and increase in part-Hawaiians 4,658. Of the part-Hawaiians, 8,772 are Caucasian-Hawaiian and 3,734 Asiatic-Hawaiian. There are 21,674 Chinese and 79,674 Japanese. The Portuguese number 22,303; the Spanish, 1,990; other Caucasians, chiefly Americans, British, and Germans, 14,867; and Porto Ricans, 4,890. Chinese, Japanese, and Korean immigration is prohibited. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, 65 Russian, 2,413 Spanish, 228 Portuguese, and 5,742 Filipino immigrants were introduced.

Religion and Instruction.—Nearly all the natives are Christians. There is an Anglican bishop at Honolulu; also a Roman Catholic bishop, and ministers of various denominations. Schools are established all over the islands, the sum expended for public instruction for the year ending June 30, 1913, was 946,541 dollars, of which 268,741 dollars was for new buildings. Elementary education has always been free. The language in general use in schools is English. In 1913, there were 161 public schools with 674 teachers and 25,631 enrolled pupils; also 51 private schools with 312 teachers and 7,307 enrolled pupils. Of the pupils in public and private schools in 1913, 8,436 were Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian, 5,497 Portuguese, 15,173 Asiatics, 1,239 American, 151 British, and 270 German. In Hawaii there are, besides, a normal and training school, a reformatory industrial school for boys and one for girls; also a College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

Justice.—Hawaii has a supreme court, circuit courts, district courts and a land registration court. The circuit judges sit also as juvenile courts. The judges of the supreme and circuit courts are appointed by the United States President; the district magistrates by the chief justice of the supreme court. There is also a United States District Court, the judges of which are appointed by the President.

In 1913 there were 9,028 convictions, nearly all the offences being of a trivial nature.

Finance, Defence.—Revenue is derived mainly from taxation of real and personal property, income and inheritance taxes, licences, land sales and leases, waterworks and road, school and poll taxes. For the year ending June 30, 1913, the revenue amounted to 4,680,750 dollars of which 2,671,219 dollars went to the Territory and 2,009,531 dollars to the counties. The Territory expended 2,676,758 dollars. On July 1, 1913, the bonded debt amounted to 6,844,000 dollars. In 1913 the assessed value of property was: real, 93,853,810 dollars; personal, 81,347,851 dollars; total, 175,201,161 dollars.

In June, 1913, the Hawaiian National Guard contained 504 men. The Federal Government, with a view to the protection of the Pacific Coast and the control of the Panama Canal, has voted money for the construction of extensive military works at Pearl Harbour, about 7 miles from Honolulu, and at Honolulu and other places on the island of Oahu. The dredging of Pearl Harbour channel was completed during the year ending June 30, 1912, and the construction of the dry dock, naval station, and fortifications is well in hand.

Production and Commerce.—The islands are to a great extent mountainous and volcanic, but the soil is highly fertile and productive. In 1910 there were 4,320 farms with an acreage of 2,590,600, of which 305,053 acres were improved land. Total value of all farm property in 1910 was 93,363,229 dollars. Sugar and pine-apples are the staple industries, while coffee, honey, hides, sisal, bananas, rice, wool, tobacco, cotton, and rubber are also exported. In 1912 the sugar-crop amounted to over 595,258 tons. The sugar plantations are extensively supplied with irrigation canals, and this system is coming into general use. In 1913 there were forest reserves aggregating 689,261 acres, and other reserves are contemplated. In 1910 the Territory had 500 industrial establishments, employing a total of 7,572 persons (5,904 being wage-earners), having a capital of 23,875,000 dollars, the cost of material being 25,629,000 dollars and the value of the output 47,404,000 dollars.

For the year ended June 30, 1913, the imports from foreign countries amounted to 6,033,531 dollars, and the exports to foreign countries to 758,646 dollars. The shipments of merchandise from the United States to Hawaii amounted to 29,129,409 dollars, and those from Hawaii to the United States to 42,713,294 dollars, of which 35,235,170 dollars was for raw sugar, 1,372,650 dollars for refined sugar, 3,779,522 dollars for fruits, 352,188 dollars for coffee, and 185,938 dollars for rice. The imports from the United Kingdom in 1913 totalled 797,837 dollars, and the exports to the United Kingdom 144,352 dollars.

Shipping and Communications.—A considerable addition to the

wharfage accommodation of the port of Honolulu has now been made, and the harbour has been enlarged and dredged to a depth that will admit the largest steamers afloat. At Hilo Bay, on the east side of Hawaii Island, the construction of a breakwater has begun, Hilo being an important place for the shipment of sugar. At Kahului, the principal port on the Island of Maui, the construction of a breakwater has been completed and dredging of the harbour has begun. Many lighthouses have been constructed in recent years.

Ten lines of steamers connect the islands with the United States, Canada, Australia, the Philippines, China, and Japan. In the year 1913, 483 vessels of 1,582,255 tons entered, and 476 of 1,577,102 tons cleared at the ports of the islands. An inter-island steam navigation company with 17 small steamers provides communication between the different islands. There are about 282 miles of railway in the islands, and new lines are projected. There are telephones on the islands of Oahu, Maui, Hawaii, Kauai, and Molokai; total length 5,714 miles; nearly every family in Honolulu has its telephone. Honolulu is lighted by electricity and has lines of electric tramways. The Marconi system of wireless telegraphy is in operation between the islands for commercial purposes and for communication with vessels at sea and with the Pacific coast. The Paulsen system also operates between Hawaii and the Pacific coast. Hawaii is connected by cable with both shores of the Pacific.

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A revised "Organic Act," designed to replace the Act of April 12, 1900, is before the Congress of the United States. The new act, in its projected form, grants American citizenship to the people of Porto Rico and a partially elective senate; extends the appointive judiciary system; and establishes a co-ordinate and cohesive form of insular government, in which the legislative and executive functions are to be separated.

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Finance.—Revenues are derived from customs and excise, from the general property tax, a collateral inheritance tax, taxes on insurance

wharfage accommodation of the port of Honolulu has now been made, and the harbour has been enlarged and dredged to a depth that will admit the largest steamers afloat. At Hilo Bay, on the east side of Hawaii Island, the construction of a breakwater has begun, Hilo being an important place for the shipment of sugar. At Kahului, the principal port on the Island of Maui, the construction of a breakwater has been completed and dredging of the harbour has begun. Many lighthouses have been constructed in recent years.

Ten lines of steamers connect the islands with the United States, Canada, Australia, the Philippines, China, and Japan. In the year 1913, 483 vessels of 1,582,255 tons entered, and 476 of 1,577,102 tons cleared at the ports of the islands. An inter-island steam navigation company with 17 small steamers provides communication between the different islands. There are about 282 miles of railway in the islands, and new lines are projected. There are telephones on the islands of Oahu, Maui, Hawaii, Kauai, and Molokai; total length 5,714 miles; nearly every family in Honolulu has its telephone. Honolulu is lighted by electricity and has lines of electric tramways. The Marconi system of wireless telegraphy is in operation between the islands for commercial purposes and for communication with vessels at sea and with the Pacific coast. The Paulsen system also operates between Hawaii and the Pacific coast. Hawaii is connected by cable with both shores of the Pacific.

British Consul for the Territory of Hawaii.—T. Harrington.

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Finance.—Revenues are derived from customs and excise, from the general property tax, a collateral inheritance tax, taxes on insurance

companies and from various licences and fees. Receipts and disbursements for the year ending June 30, 1913 :—

	Dollars.
Balance, July 1, 1912	3,123,383
Receipts, 1912-13	8,780,463
	11,903,846
Disbursements, 1912-13	9,521,439
Balance, July 1, 1913	2,382,407

The assessed value of property on January 1st, 1913, was 179,271,023 dollars. The net public debt is 5,225,000 dollars.

The police force consists of about 700 men, and the military force of about 590.

Production, Industry and Commerce.—The cultivated land in 1910 was divided into 58,371 holdings, having a total area of 2,085,162 acres, of which 1,570,304 acres was improved land. Total value of all farm property in 1910 was 102,377,801 dollars. The chief products of the island are sugar, tobacco, coffee, pine-apples, grape fruit, oranges, and other tropical fruits, sea island cotton, textile fibres, bat guano, phosphate, and vegetables, and the principal industries are manufactures of hats, embroideries, drawn-work, rum, &c. Sugar exported in 1913 amounted to 382,700 tons, valued at 26,619,158 dollars, being 54 per cent. of all products exported. In 1913, 119,038,300 cigars were consumed and 165,768,512 were exported, or a total output of 284,806,812; while 464,861,210 cigarettes were consumed and 8,907,600 were exported, or a total of 473,768,810. Over 8,000,000 pounds of leaf and scrap tobacco, valued at 3,188,227 dollars, were exported in 1913. Coffee increased from 40,146,365 pounds, valued at 6,754,913 in 1912, to 49,774,197 pounds, valued at 8 511,316 dollars in 1913. Orange exports amounted to 740,091 dollars; fresh pineapples to 1,142,348 dollars; canned pineapples to 147,564 dollars; grapefruit, a comparatively new product (7,586 dollars in 1907), amounted to 726,811 dollars, while cocoanuts amounted to 353,690 dollars. With the completion of the system of irrigation now being constructed on the southern coast by the Government, at a cost of 3,000,000 dollars, the output of the island will be enormously increased. In 1910 there were 939 industrial establishments in Porto Rico, employing 18,122 persons (15,582 wage-earners), having a total capital of 25,544,385 dollars, with an output valued at 36,749,742 dollars. There is no established mining enterprise, but gold, silver, iron, copper, bismuth, tin, mercury, platinum and nickel are found in the island. There are very productive salt works.

In 1913 the imports into Porto Rico amounted to 36,900,062 dollars; the domestic exports to foreign countries amounted to 8,564,942 dollars. Shipments of United States merchandise to Porto Rico, 33,155,005 dollars; of foreign merchandise 3,745,057 dollars. Shipments from Porto Rico to United States, value 40,538,623 dollars.

Shipping and Communications.—In 1912-13, 416 American and foreign vessels of 655,258 tons cleared from Porto Rico to the United States. The vessels of 13 steamship lines (5 Spanish, the others being French, German, American, Cuban, and British) visit the island. The harbour of San Juan, the chief port, and naval station proper, is being improved to have an entrance 600 yards wide and 30 feet deep.

There are over 1,000 miles of road in the island, and 220 miles of railway.

The railway system connects towns on the west coast and now almost encircles the Island, and penetrates the interior. A new line is open from Rio Piedras to Caguas inland. Extensions of existing lines are being undertaken, and a new line across the Island, with many branches, is projected. There are 590 miles of postal (government) telegraph wire. The telephone (private) is in use and is being widely extended. There are 80 post offices, and 40 telegraph stations.

The Porto Rican island of Vieques, 13 miles to the east, is about 21 miles long and 6 miles broad, and has about 10,000 inhabitants, who grow sugar and rear cattle. Like Porto Rico, the island of Vieques is fertile and healthy.

The island of Culebra between Porto Rico and St. Thomas, has a good harbour and has been transformed into a naval base. It is the rendezvous of the U.S. Atlantic and Carribean squadrons.

British Consul.—W. B. Churchward.

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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.

Governor-General.—Francis Burton Harrison, appointed August 22, 1913.

Vice-Governor.—Newton W. Gilbert, appointed February 10, 1910.

Government.—The whole of the Archipelago is now under civil government; in the Moro Province comprising parts of Mindanao and the Sulu Islands, most of the civil offices, including that of governor, have been filled by military officers, but these are being gradually replaced. The central government is composed of the Governor-General, who is the chief executive and President of the Philippine Commission, and eight Commissioners (four Americans and four Filipinos).

The Philippine Commission constitutes the upper house, and the elective Philippine Assembly, which was first opened on October 16, 1907, the lower house, of the legislative body. The members of the Assembly hold office for four years, and the Legislature elects two Resident Commissioners to the United States, who hold office for the same term. These are members of the United States House of Representatives, with a voice, but not a vote.

There are four executive departments, Interior, Finance and Justice, Commerce and Police, and Public Instruction, of which three American and

one Filipino Commissioners are secretaries. A fifth department has been authorised by Congress, but has not as yet been created by the President. The islands are subdivided into 38 provinces, each with a governor, secretary, treasurer, and prosecuting attorney. The provincial governor is elected by popular vote, except in the 6 provinces inhabited largely by Non-Christian tribes, and the Province of Batanes, in which the governor is appointed by the Governor-General of the islands, with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission. The government of the towns is practically autonomous, the officials being elected by the qualified voters of the municipality and serving for four years. The officials consist of a president, vice-president, and councillors, the latter varying in number according to population. Local municipal government has been instituted in about 730 towns.

Area and Population.—The islands and islets are about 3,141 in number; the two largest are Luzon (40,969 square miles) and Mindanao (36,292 square miles), and the total area, including the Sulu Islands, is estimated at about 120,000 square miles. The population was put at 7,635,426 by the census of 1903, but owing to the fact that the numbers of certain wild tribes were greatly underestimated, should probably have been nearly 8,000,000. In 1913 the total was estimated at 8,831,618, giving a density of population of 73·6 per square mile. Approximately 1,000,000 of the population are non-Christians and more primitive than the Christianised peoples.

The capital of the Archipelago is Manila, constituted as a province, with (1910) 234,409 inhabitants. Other towns with their estimated present population, including suburbs, are: Iloilo on Panay, 60,000; Cebu on Cebu, 60,000; Laoag, 43,000; Albay (including Legaspi), 40,000; Nueva Cáceres, 40,000; Vigan, 38,000, (all on Luzon); and Zamboanga on Mindanao, 24,000. Baguio in the Mountain Province, Luzon, is the summer capital, corresponding to Simla in India.

Complete vital statistics are as yet restricted to Manila, which, with a population (1913) of 246,777 had in the year ending June 30, 1913, 6,587 deaths (or 26·69 per 1,000) and 9,080 births (or 36·79 per 1,000). Among the American residents, however, the death-rate is only 10 to 15 per 1,000.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, there were 18,365 passengers arriving at the Philippine Islands. Of these, 4,177 were Americans, 1,428 citizens of the Philippines, 8,505 Chinese (6,593 having been in the islands before), 1,511 Japanese, and 2,744 of other nationalities. Under the Chinese exclusion Act (applied to the Philippines in 1902) Chinese immigration is prohibited. Under the Act Chinese labourers must be registered.

There are about 25,000 Americans and Europeans in the islands (including troops) and about 40,000 Chinese. The native inhabitants are mostly of the Malayan race, but there are some tribes of Negritos.

Justice and Defence.—For the administration of justice there are: A supreme court, with 7 judges; 17 judicial districts, each with a court of first instance, and 3 additional judges of the court of first instance of Manila and 4 additional judges of first instance, who replace absent judges or others disqualified for any reason in particular cases; also a court of land registration, with 5 judges.

Public order is maintained through the municipal police and the Philippines Constabulary. The strength of the Constabulary at the close of the fiscal year, 1913, was 318 officers and 4,506 enlisted men, distributed throughout the Archipelago. A division of the United States Army (about 12,000 strong) and a corps of native infantry, known as the Philippine Scouts (about 5,000), are maintained in the Islands.

Religion.—The dominant religion of the islands is the Roman Catholic, there being in addition to an American archbishop, 5 American, 1 Italian and 2 Filipino bishops, and 1 Spanish Apostolic Prefect. In Luzon an Independent Filipino Church has come into existence. The Moros are Mohammedans, and there are pagan tribes (now numbering about 725,000) in some of the more remote regions.

Education.—The Archipelago is divided into 36 educational divisions. The teaching staff comprises 658 American teachers for all grades, and 1,154 Filipino teachers on Insular pay, and 5,759 Filipino teachers paid by the municipalities. English is taught in all the public schools of the islands, to the number of 2,934. In 1912–13, there was an average monthly enrolment of 329,756 pupils in the public schools. The annual cost of teachers, &c., is about 3,450,000 dollars. A school for training teachers has been at work for some years, and industrial and trade schools have been established, and great stress is laid on industrial work. For higher education there is the free State supported University of the Philippines, with colleges of Liberal Arts, Medicine and Surgery, Engineering, Veterinary Medicine and Agriculture, and a School of Fine Arts; the total number of students in 1912-13 was 704 in the collegiate departments and 694 in the School of Fine Arts. An ecclesiastical institution, the University of Santo Tomas (founded 1611) at Manila has several faculties, including one of Medicine.

Finance.—The revenues and expenditures for six fiscal years, ending June 30, were:—

—	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenues .	17,269,886	17,698,559	19,934,753	21,958,063	21,274,575	24,561,992
Expenditures .	14,612,524	17,735,051	19,037,518	21,365,322	23,098,621	23,996,150

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1913:—

Revenue	Dollars	Expenditure	Dollars
Cash in hand, July 1, 1912	8,483,018	Current expenses of the central government.	9,560,089
Customs revenue .	7,774,945	Aid to cities, provinces and municipalities .	1,097,142
Internal revenue .	5,044,231	Interest and sinking fund payments in connection with bonded debt .	344,043
Franchise fares .	59,819	Interest on guarantee bonds of railway companies	310,331
Miscellaneous receipts	638,075	Public improvements	3,992,437
Total .	22,000,088	Total .	14,804,040

Production and Industry.—The chief products are rice, copra, abacá (Manila hemp), sugar, corn (maize), and tobacco. Agriculture, however, is still in a primitive condition, implements and methods being antiquated, farm animals scarce, labour and means of transport insufficient, and capital wanting for the proper development of the soil. The Government makes every

effort possible to improve these conditions. Elementary agriculture is taught in all the public schools, six intermediate schools give a special course in farming, and the College of Agriculture of the University is well equipped and attended. There is an Agricultural Bank with 24 agencies, which makes loans on the security of first mortgages, on unencumbered land, and of chattel mortgages on harvested crops. At the end of 1913, outstanding loans amounted to 811,325 dollars.

The total area cultivated (1913) was 5,717,598 acres, the largest crop being that of rice (2.664,860 acres). 207,396,600 cigars, valued at 3,356,748 dollars, were exported in 1913. The total value of the principal crops was (1913) 77,456.471 dollars.

The Islands possess wide forests of valuable timber, gum, and dye woods. They are divided into 9 forest districts, each containing a number of forest tations in charge of foresters, rangers, or inspectors. Each forest contains native trees of many species. The output of commercial timber for 1913 was about 117,000,000 board feet, a figure which represented a four-fold nicrease since 1906.

In the Philippine Islands little has, as yet, been done towards the development of the mineral resources, excepting gold. Lignite and iron (magnetite and hematite) are found in several provinces. Gold is found in almost all the important islands, and in some of them has been long worked by natives. It is at present the most important of the mineral products; and the gold-mining industry is well past the experimental stage. The production for the calendar year 1911, was valued at 189,953 dollars; for 1912, at 570,212 dollars; for 1913, it is estimated that it will reach 800.000 dollars. Silver, copper and platinum have been detected in small quantities. Lead and manganese have been discovered, and sulphur, petroleum, rock salt, kaolin, and gypsum are also found in the Archipelago.

Commerce.—The values of imports and exports for fiscal years ending June 30, are stated as follows in U.S. dollars:—

—	1909	1910	1911[1]	1912	1913
Imports	27,792,397	37,067,630	49,833,722	54,549,980	56,327,533
Exports	30,993,563	39,864,169	39,778,629	50,319,836	53,683,326

[1] Non-dutiable merchandise from the United States imported by supply officers of the army, navy, and insular government, and railway free entries, are included in the figures for 1911 and 1912, but are excluded in figures for years prior thereto. Imports of gold and silver coin and bullion are excluded from the figures for the years prior to 1910.

Import duties, 1913, 6,424,466 dollars. Export duties, 1913, 1,517,945 dollars.

The chief imports and exports in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, were:—

Imports (1913)	Dollars	Exports (1913)	Dollars
Cotton goods	11,483,638	Hemp	23,044,744
Rice	7,940,857	Copra	11,647,898
Iron and steel products	6,608,914	Sugar	9,491,540
Meat and dairy products	3,307,437	Cigars	3,356,748
Wheat flour	2,232,438	Tobacco leaf	2,039,726
Mineral oils	1,235,272		
Coal	1,196,959		
Leather goods	1,190,123		

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, the commerce was mainly distributed as follows:—

From or to	Imports	Exports	From or to	Imports	Exports
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
United States (including Hawaii and Porto Rico)	25,646,875	19,970,642	Germany	2,744,835	1,776,141
French Indo-China	6,740,234	10,568	China	1,970,729	1,870,940
United Kingdom	5,652,880	9,101,331	British E. Indies	1,518.507	1,213,815
Australasia	2,816,573	628,803	France	1,466,104	7,626.270
Japan	2,756,508	3,827,109	Spain	1,418,400	2.432,703
			Hong Kong	765,338	3,034,033

Shipping and Communications.—In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, there entered 794 vessels of 1,831,212 tons, and cleared 781 vessels of 1,868,811 tons, in the foreign trade.

On June 30, 1913, there were in operation, 590 post-offices, 275 money-order offices, 4,615 miles of Insular Telegraph lines, and 1,177 miles of cables, with 290 telegraph and cable offices. At the close of the fiscal year, 1913, there were 437 postal savings banks in operation, with 39,909 accounts. The amount of deposits in the banks on June 30, 1913, was 1,240,241 dollars. Of the depositors, 32,906 were Filipinos, the total value of money orders sold was 8,272,858 dollars.

There were in 1912, 77 newspapers published in the Islands, 22 being in English, 17 in Spanish, 15 in native dialects, 9 in Spanish and English, 2 in English and a native dialect, and 12 in Spanish and native dialect.

When the United States entered the islands in 1898 there was but a single line of narrow gauge track running between Manila and Dagupan, a distance of about 120 miles. Additions have been made to this until the total length of lines in operation at the close of the fiscal year, 1913, was 604 miles (473 miles on Luzon, 72 on Panay, and 59 on Cebu) with 440 miles to be constructed. Total length of roads (1913) 4,531 miles, of which 1,303 miles were first-class hardamfaced road, 1,276 miles second-class light-surfaced road, and 1,952 third-class unsurfaced road. There were then 5,660 permanent bridges and culverts.

Banking and Coinage.—There are four banks doing business in the Islands: the International Banking Corporation, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and the Bank of the Philippine Islands, formerly the Banco Español Filipino.

When the United States took possession of the Islands the Mexican dollar was the chief current coin, and fluctuations in its value caused trouble. In 1900 an order was issued making one U.S. dollar equivalent to two Mexican dollars, but before long other measures were required and Congress passed an Act making a Filipino coin, the *peso*, of the value of 50 U S. cents, to be guaranteed by gold. This law came into force in June, 1904, and has worked satisfactorily. All amounts of money in the foregoing pages, however, are given in United States currency.

British Consul-General.—A. E. Wileman.

Vice-Consul at Iloilo.—E. St. C. Purdon.

GUAM.

The Island of Guam, situated at the southern extremity of the Mariana Archipelago, is the largest island of that group. It was ceded by Spain to the United States by the Treaty of Paris December 10, 1898, and, having a convenient harbour, it is now used as a United States naval station. It has a marine guard of 109 officers and men, and a shore contingent of naval enlisted force, band, &c., of 90 men. In addition it has a station ship manned by 140 officers and men.

The length of the island is 32 miles, the breadth from 4 to 10 miles, and the area about 210 square miles. The capital is Agaña (5 miles distant from Apra Harbour). The number of inhabitants on June 30, 1913, was: native, 12,448; foreign, including members of the naval establishment, 515 (American, European, Chinese, and Japanese; total, 12,963. The native language contains Chamorro and Tagal words, but Spanish is also spoken, and the use of English is compulsory.

The Commandant of the naval station is also, by appointment of the President, Governor of the island. The judiciary system comprises one Island Court for the trial of all cases, criminal and civil, and one Court of Appeals. The Spanish Colonial laws, modified by executive general orders issued as necessary by the Governor, are in force.

There are 1,700 children from 6 to 12 years of age and a compulsory school system is now in operation, both in Agaña and in the villages. The children are taught in English, and learn also carpentry and other handicrafts. An agricultural experimental station has been established, supported by Federal appropriations.

Public works are being carried out, new roads constructed, and old ones kept in good condition. The Federal Government has provided water supply systems for the naval station and the capital, Agaña, a town of more than 7,500 inhabitants, and for the village of Piti, the landing place. The Insular Government has installed water supply systems in the villages of Sinajana, Ynarajan, Merizo, Umata, and Asan. These furnish a plentiful supply of good, wholesome water. Extensions into the other villages are contemplated.

The U.S. Naval Hospital comprises three commodious buildings, one of which is for the treatment of gangosa and other special patients.

The station is equipped with a wireless telegraph plant. Electric lighting is installed in the city of Agaña, and ice is distributed to those desiring it. The harbour is being improved. Since April, 1905, the island has been in telegraphic communication with Yap in the Carolines, Manila, the Bonin Islands, San Francisco, and with Menado in Celebes and thus with the Eastern telegraphic system. The telephone is in operation between Agaña and the outlying villages. There is a monthly mail service per U.S. army transports, from San Francisco, via Honolulu, and to Manila. Until December 31, 1913, Japanese schooners were allowed to ply their trade between Japan and Guam, via Saipan. The station ship makes quarterly trips to Manila, pending the starting of a regular steam schooner service.

The products of the island are maize, copra, rice, sweet potatoes, coffee, cocoa, and sugar, besides valuable timber. There are about 5,000 head of cattle, including 800 water buffaloes. The imports into the island in the year ending June 30, 1913, amounted to 160,232 dollars, and the exports to 37,371 dollars, all for copra.

The official currency is that of the United States.

Governor.—R. E. Coontz, Captain U.S. Navy.

SAMOAN ISLANDS.

(American Samoa.)

The Island of Tutuila and all other islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171 degrees west came into the possession of the United States in February, 1900. For many years American influence had been strong in Samoa. In 1872 the harbour of Pagopago, 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 the conference between the representatives of the United States, Germany, and Great Britain, was held at Berlin, resulting in the treaty recognising the Samoan Islands as neutral territory with an independent government, the natives being allowed to follow their own laws and customs, while for civil and criminal causes in which foreigners were concerned, there was established a Supreme Court of Justice, in which an American citizen was the presiding judge. This arrangement continued till 1898, when disturbances regarding the right of succession to the office of king arose. In 1899 the kingship was abolished, and by the Tripartite Treaty of November 14 of that year, accepted in February, 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 west of Greenwich, the islands to the west of that meridian being assigned to Germany. The harbour of Pagopago had, in fact, been occupied by the United States, under already existing treaty rights, in 1898.

The Island of Tutuila, 70 miles from Apia, has an area of about 54 square miles, with a population of 5,452. Manua and the other islets (Ofu and Olosega), have a united area of about 25 square miles, with about 1,797 inhabitants. Tutuila is mountainous, luxuriantly wooded and fertile. It is described as the most pleasing of the Samoan islands. The harbour at Pagopago which penetrates the south coast like a fiord, is the only good harbour in Samoa. It is a United States naval station under a Commandant, the Government having acquired there a land area of about 40 acres.

The Commandant is also the Governor of Tutuila by commission from the President. He appoints officers and frames laws or ordinances, but native customs (not inconsistent with United States laws) are not changed without the consent of the people.

The islands are organised in 3 political divisions:—1, the Eastern District of Tutuila with the islet of Aunuu; 2, the Western district of Tutuila; and 3, the District of Manua and the neighbouring isles. In each District there is a native governor under whom are native high chiefs in the 'counties,' these having the control of village chiefs. Judicial power is vested in village courts, in 5 judicial district courts, and in a high court.

Ordinances have been made for the regulation of police, the importation of spirits, assessment of taxes, possession of arms, and other matters. The sale of native lands to whites is prohibited. Especial attention is given to the general health of the natives. Systematic efforts to eradicate the hookworm disease by sanitary education and treatment have met with a large measure of success.

There are 4 religious missions at work: The London Missionary Society, the Roman Catholic (French) mission, the Mormon mission, and the Wesleyan mission. Besides the sectarian schools, there are 3 non-sectarian

schools : 1 maintained by the Island Government, and 2 mainly supported by natives. All the non sectarian schools are supplied with text-books, stationery, &c., by the Island Government. There are 81 schools in the islands, attended by 1,099 boys and 837 girls.

The natives usually pay their taxes in copra, the quantity of copra annually assessed for fiscal purposes being from 500,000 to 550,000 lbs. The annual output of copra is 1,500 tons. At Fagatogo the natives are allowed to pay their taxes in cash. There is a native guard (Fitafitas) of about 75, including the 14 members of the native band, trained by a drill sergeant and a bandmaster of the U.S. navy. The chief island products, besides copra, are taro, breadfruit, yams, cocoanuts, and bananas. In 1912 the imports at Pagopago amounted to 137,823 dollars and the exports to 132,127 dollars. Vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 68,991 tons entered, and of 68,991 tons cleared.

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