

STATESMAN'S
YEAR BOOK 1916

PI

BY
J. SCOTT KELTIE



LONDON
1916

THE
STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

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

1916

18/8/16

EDITED BY

J. SCOTT KELTIE, LL.D.

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

ASSISTED BY

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

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL PUBLICATION. REVISED AFTER
OFFICIAL RETURNS.

MACMILLAN AND CO., LIMITED,
ST. MARTIN'S STREET, LONDON.

1916.

PREFACE

IN the revision of the Year-Book for 1916 we have had to face the same difficulties as last year with most of the belligerent countries. Still, for certain sections we have been able to obtain from various sources more recent statistics than might have been expected. This applies in particular to the facts and figures relating to Germany, which have been brought up to date in accordance with the latest officially published information. For the principal Allied States and for neutral States we have made the usual thorough revision; certain States, such as Japan and Spain, have received special attention. Matters of importance connected with the war are dealt with in the Introductory pages. The latest available statistical and other information will be found under "Additions and Corrections." The maps deal with subjects of present interest.

It is with regret that we record the death of Mr. Fred T. Jane, who for several years had the revision of the Navies under his care; happily we have been able to secure the services of the well-known naval authority, Mr. John Leyland. As usual the British Empire has been under the charge of Mr. A. D. Webb.

To the many official and other authorities for whose valued co-operation we are indebted we offer our warmest thanks.

J. S. K.
M. E.

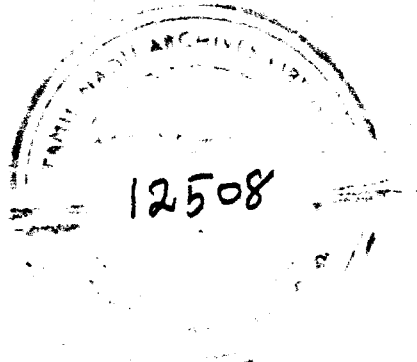
STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK OFFICE,
MACMILLAN & Co., LTD.,
ST. MARTIN'S STREET,
W.C.

May 29, 1916.

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N16.

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

GOETHE.



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			£	£	£
<i>United Kingdom</i>	121,633	46,089,000	336,766,824 ²	1,559,158,377 ²	2,140,000,000 ²
<i>Europe :</i>					
Gibraltar	2	18,000	89,721	121,420	—
Malta	117	219,000	410,725	386,283	79,081
Total Europe	119	237,000	500,446	507,703	79,081
<i>India :</i>					
British	1,093,074	244,267,000	82,620,400	84,606,500	320,729,023
Feudatory States	709,555	70,889,000	—	—	—
Total India	1,802,629	315,156,000	82,620,400	84,606,500	320,729,023
<i>Asia (except India) :</i>					
Cyprus	3,584	291,000	290,110	316,414	257,434
Aden, Perim, Socotra	10,387 ¹	60,000	—	—	—
Ceylon	25,332	4,261,000	4,481,464	4,624,493	7,076,388
Straits Settlements	1,600	778,000	1,635,302	1,187,688	6,913,352
Fed. Malay States	27,506	1,115,000	4,352,826	6,417,838	—
Other Malay States	24,970	970,000	929,694	940,235	1,375,673 ³
Borneo, Brunel, and Sarawak	77,106	740,000	388,191	361,664	—
Hong Kong and Ter.	391	501,000	1,020,466	997,191	1,485,733
Wei-hai-wei	285	150,000	10,968	14,818	—
Total Asia (except India)	171,161	8,866,000	13,109,021	14,800,541	17,108,580
<i>Australia and the Pacific :</i>					
Australian Commonwealth	2,974,581	4,951,000	22,411,711	38,047,963	37,394,148
Papua	90,540	252,000	51,961	82,535	—
New Zealand	104,751	1,096,000	12,453,525	12,579,803	100,059,910
Fiji	7,435	155,000	279,845	301,351	60,715
Tonga, Solomon, and Gilbert Is.	15,377	205,000	101,551	81,175	—
Total Australia & Pacific	3,192,684	6,659,000	35,298,593	50,892,827	137,514,773
<i>Africa :</i>					
Ascension	34	200	—	—	—
St. Helena	47	3,550	8,060	15,884	—
<i>W. Africa :</i>					
Nigeria	326,080	17,500,000	3,048,380	3,696,764	8,267,569
Gold Coast and Prot.	80,235	1,503,000	1,331,713	1,755,850	3,464,113
Sierra Leone & Prot.	31,000	1,403,000	675,639	680,146	1,730,648
Gambia and Prot.	4,500	146,000	86,071	120,921	—
Total W. Africa	451,815	20,552,000	5,141,853	6,153,651	13,462,335

(continued on following pp.)

¹ Including area of Protectorate² Year 1915-16.³ Incomplete.

EMPIRE, 1914-1915.

Total Imports ⁴	Total Exports ⁴	Imports from U.K.	Exports to U.K.	Registered Tonnage		Tonnage entered and cleared	Railways Open
				Sailing	Steam		
£	£	£	£	Tons	Tons	Tons	Miles
875,144,806	529,423,148	—	—	793,567	11,621,637	140,089,000	23,701
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,790,310	687,849	1,381,799	42,357	1,508 3,475 ⁶	3,294 848 ⁶	12,213,000 7,705,000	8
2,790,310	687,849	1,381,799	42,357	4,983	4,142	19,918,000	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
117,873,753	130,655,793	72,818,000	39,809,000	10,505 ⁶	97,269 ⁶	12,858,000	35,285
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
117,873,753	130,655,793	72,818,000	39,809,000	10,505	97,269	12,858,000	35,285
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
570,050	550,239	146,391	163,695	—	—	582,000	76
3,676,009	3,263,600	390,000 ⁶	300,000 ⁶	—	—	6,100,000	—
11,797,810	14,624,936	3,433,616	7,703,922	8,437	781	14,273,000	672
45,660,195	38,981,369	4,888,499	9,975,582	52,083 ⁶	34,333 ⁶	24,860,000	836
8,607,863	14,401,662	1,892,915	2,651,791	—	—	4,355,000	—
1,483,374 ⁴	2,395,938 ⁴	—	—	—	—	106,000 ⁶	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,213,804	1,439,231	—	—	—	—	712,000	180
—	—	—	—	13,817	46,840	25,280,000	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1,250,000	—
75,009,108	75,656,975	10,751,421	20,794,990	74,337	81,954	77,518,000	1,714
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
64,380,747	60,600,302	37,904,626	38,547,917	120,532	329,105	8,599,000	21,054
202,055	84,714	—	—	—	—	328,000	—
21,856,096	26,261,447	11,985,046	21,383,891	20,984	77,901	3,507,000	2,974
927,228	1,389,865	153,000 ⁶	194,000 ⁶	730	691	664,000	—
365,248	510,575	—	—	—	—	160,000 ⁶	—
87,731,369	38,846,903	50,043,572	60,125,808	142,346	407,697	13,267,000	24,028
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40,467	9,701	37,000 ⁶	7,000 ⁶	—	—	794,000	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6,901,072	6,610,046	5,800,000	4,300,000	—	—	1,424,000	975
4,456,968	4,942,656	3,105,732	3,305,894	—	—	2,813,000	227
1,405,049	1,250,473	979,796	367,061	2,108 ⁶	2,867 ⁶	2,780,000	810
688,007	926,127	254,358	88,432	—	—	572,000	—
13,451,096	13,729,307	9,639,886	8,062,287	2,108	2,867	7,589,000	1,512

⁴ The imports include bullion and specie; and the exports, bullion and specie and re-exports.⁵ Incomplete.⁶ Year 1913-14.

	Area. Sq. miles	Population	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
			£	£	£
Mauritius and Dep.	809	389,000	744,340	684,098	1,279,990
Seychelles	156	24,000	34,864	35,592	12,645
Somaliland	68,000	300,000	23,831	113,283	—
East Africa Prot.	246,800	4,038,000	984,756	1,151,730	569,840
Uganda Prot.	109,119	2,930,000	282,831	289,213	296,700
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,020	200,000	234,701	213,091	100,000
Nyasaland	39,315	1,090,000	118,523	143,161	115,000
Union of S. Africa	473,100	5,973,000	14,221,049	16,450,493	138,210,777
Rhodesia	438,575	1,650,000	860,025	1,013,129	—
Swaziland	6,536	107,000	59,199	62,170	92,500
Basutoland	11,718	406,000	151,611	170,084	—
Bechuanaland	275,000	125,000	56,414	71,234	—
Egypt	350,000	11,300,000	15,125,000	16,300,000	96,240,000
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	985,000	3,850,000	1,582,000	1,570,000	—
Total Africa	3,457,042	52,468,000	39,029,057	44,416,843	250,379,787
America:					
Canada	3,729,665	8,075,000	27,353,993	27,857,548	143,986,531
Newfoundland and Labrador	162,734	252,000	743,768	805,814	6,259,324
British Honduras	8,598	42,000	105,580	122,335	194,541
British Guiana	89,500	810,000	586,598	622,025	882,115
Bermuda	19	20,000	80,504	89,575	45,500
W. Indies:					
Bahamas	4,404	56,000	76,911	102,203	38,246
Turks and Caicos Is.	224	5,600	9,051	9,991	—
Jamaica	4,207	883,000	980,174	1,054,969	3,854,305
Cayman Is.	89	5,800	5,044	2,836	—
Barbados	166	176,000	223,091	236,796	447,900
Windward Islands	527	170,000	184,062	202,786	266,460
Leeward Islands	715	128,000	169,327	189,370	261,450
Trinidad and Tobago	1,868	358,000	934,524	990,716	1,589,598
Total W. Indies	12,269	1,782,000	2,582,184	2,789,067	6,457,894
Falkland Islands	7,500 ¹	3,200 ¹	42,932	36,046	—
Total America	4,010,216	10,484,000	31,495,559	32,322,910	157,825,905
SUMMARY.					
United Kingdom	121,633	46,089,000	336,766,824	1,559,158,877	2,140,000,000
Europe	119	237,000	500,446	507,703	79,081
India	1,802,629	315,156,000	82,620,400	84,606,500	320,729,023
Asia (except India)	171,161	8,668,000	13,109,000	14,800,541	17,108,580
Australia and Pacific Is.	3,192,64	6,659,000	35,298,598	50,892,27	137,514,778
Africa	3,457,042	52,468,000	39,029,057	44,416,843	250,379,787
America	4,010,216	10,484,000	31,495,559	32,322,910	157,825,905
Total	12,755,484	439,959,000	539,419,900	1,786,705,701	3,023,637,149

¹ Including South Georgia, 1,000 square miles, and population 1,000.

Total Imports ²	Total Exports ²	Imports from U.K.	Exports to U.K.	Registered Tonnage		Tonnage entered and cleared	Railways Open
£	£	£	£	Sailing Tons	Steam Tons	Tons	Miles
2,342,724	4,014,985	795,870	2,141,099	4,640	1,680	875,000	130
96,378	141,000	81,544	32,340	—	—	249,000	—
216,251	188,251	—	—	—	—	176,000	—
1,469,210	1,004,796	636,857	601,317	—	—	2,362,000	618
588,958	657,346	264,831	272,000 ⁶	—	—	—	70
763,405	614,952	126,732	78,474	—	—	2,035,000 ⁷	7
202,798	235,679	156,333	162,308	—	—	—	129
34,978,489 ³	16,873,548 ³	17,686,780 ³	10,555,973 ³	2,139 ⁶	15,977 ⁶	6,681,000	8,436
				—	—	—	2,434
				—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	16
				—	—	—	—
20,550,000	28,170,000	8,960,000	14,230,000	—	—	4,809,000	2,881
1,917,000	1,046,000	462,000	276,000	—	—	—	1,500
76,816,776	66,885,625	38,797,833	36,468,804	8,887	19,924	25,570,000	17,833
129,386,000	100,889,000	23,166,000	43,528,000	465,099⁶	431,963⁶	25,403,000	30,795
3,121,998	3,109,837	787,000	670,000	180,000	20,895	2,731,000	875
613,252	600,570	103,355	63,119	4,531	1,981	924,000	25
1,596,985	2,453,955	831,955	1,523,723	1,852	1,585	1,040,000	98
565,611	106,661	133,174	5,218	6,157	251	1,211,000	—
367,524	223,491	77,133	35,822	63,392 ⁶	7,890 ⁶	1,251,000	—
28,191	28,347	3,757	61			386,000	—
2,565,820	2,904,533	986,218	529,803			4,377,000	198
33,000	8,000	—	—			62,000 ⁶	—
1,800,073	845,547	495,096	42,256			328,000	28
687,597	684,591	246,178	387,024	199 ⁶	206 ⁶	4,413,000	—
623,312	621,404	232,582	245,531			2,603,000	—
4,183,297	4,201,341	993,837	572,271			3,778,000	108
9,788,814	9,517,554	3,039,601	1,812,768	63,392	7,890	20,328,000	334
233,379	1,505,464⁴	163,443	571,110	199⁶	206⁶	518,000	—
145,306,039	118,183,041	28,224,728	48,173,933	671,290	464,831	52,155,000	32,127
675,144,806	529,423,148	—	—	793,567	11,621,637	140,089,000	23,701
2,790,310	687,849	1,381,799	42,357	4,983	4,142	19,918,000	8
117,873,753	180,655,793	72,818,000	39,809,000	10,505	97,269	12,838,000	35,285
73,009,105	75,656,975	10,751,421	20,794,000	74,337	81,954	77,518,000	1,714
67,731,369	88,846,003	50,043,572	60,126,868	142,246	407,697	13,267,000	24,023
76,816,780	66,885,625	38,797,833	36,468,804	8,887	19,924	25,570,000	17,833
145,306,039	118,183,041	28,224,728	48,173,933	671,290	464,831	52,155,000	32,127
1,378,672,161	1,010,339,334	202,017,353	205,414,892	1,705,815	12,697,454	341,375,000	134,696

² The imports include bullion and specie; and the exports, bullion and specie and re-exports.

³ Trade of British South Africa.

⁴ Including 489,727L. from S. Georgia.

⁵ Merchandise to and from British South Africa.

⁶ Year 1913-14. ⁷ Gross tonnage.

II.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD.

The following information is taken from "The Statist" of February 26, 1916, and earlier issues:—

	Aggregate Gold Output from 1850 to 1914 inclusive	Output in 1915 only
	£	£
Victoria	295,142,000	1,998,000
Western Australia	120,117,000	5,130,000
New Zealand	83,357,000	900,000
Queensland	79,156,000	1,079,000
New South Wales	61,065,000	559,000
Tasmania	6,902,000	100,000
South Australia	3,592,000	36,000
Australasia (since 1851)	650,231,000	9,202,000
United States (since 1849)	741,794,000	20,300,000
Canada (since 1862)	67,224,000	8,900,000
India (since 1880)	44,721,000	2,366,000
West Africa (since 1880)	13,777,000	1,707,000
Transvaal (since 1884)	436,588,000	38,617,000
Rhodesia (since 1898)	28,862,000	8,823,000
Other Countries	590,113,000	17,000,000
Total	2,543,310,000	96,915,000

III.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF SILVER.

	Ozs.	Value		Ozs.	Value
		£			£
1910	222,879,362	22,926,898	1913	223,907,843	25,714,416
1911	225,872,844	23,094,847	1914	211,103,377	22,264,809
1912	224,310,654	26,198,751	1915	195,985,600	19,708,999

IV.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COPPER.

The estimated production of copper in recent years is as follows:—

	1912	1913	1914	1915
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
United States	563,000	556,000	526,000	646,000
Japan	62,000	73,000	78,000	75,000
Canada	34,000	35,000	34,000	47,000
Chile	39,000	39,000	41,000	47,000
Germany	24,000	25,000	30,000	35,000 ¹
Spain and Portugal	60,000	55,000	37,000	35,000 ¹
Australasia	48,000	47,000	38,000	33,000
Peru	26,000	25,000	24,000	32,000
Mexico	74,000	58,000	36,000	31,000
Russia	44,000	34,000	32,000	16,000 ¹
Total, including countries not specified	1,070,000	1,006,000	924,000	1,061,000

¹ These figures are hypothetical.

V.—WORLD'S SUGAR STATISTICS.

The production in recent years is given as follows, the figures being the estimates of Mr. F. O. Licht and Messrs. Willett and Gray:—

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16 (Provisional)
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Beet:—				
Germany	2,730,000	2,738,000	2,500,000	1,720,000
Austria-Hungary	1,920,000	1,710,000	1,602,000	1,033,000
France	973,000	809,000	852,000	160,000
Belgium	300,000	230,000	204,000	120,000
Holland	317,000	236,000	302,000	250,000
Russia	1,386,000	1,750,000	1,990,000	1,615,000
United States	624,064	653,298	640,000	750,000
Other countries	716,000	796,700	675,000	672,000
Total beet	8,966,064	8,909,998	8,254,000	6,320,000
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16 (Provisional)
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Cane:—				
Cuba	2,428,537	2,597,732	2,593,000	3,000,000
Hawaii	475,000	550,000	565,000	578,000
Porto Rico	350,323	325,000	315,000	360,000
United States	133,036	268,337	220,000	203,000
Java	1,391,180	1,345,230	1,303,000	1,275,000
Mauritius	206,497	241,000	277,000	210,000
Philippine Islands	155,000	225,000	243,000	300,000
Brazil	204,000	200,000	240,000	194,000
Argentina	147,248	249,222	350,000	176,000
Formosa	117,000	190,000	262,000	375,000
Other countries (including Indian exports)	870,256	978,218	1,005,000	1,095,000
Total cane	6,438,077	7,170,729	7,353,000	7,756,000
Total beet and cane	15,404,141	16,080,727	15,607,000	14,076,000
Stock in statistical countries carried over on August 31	979,140	1,477,000	1,700,000 ¹	1,500,000 ¹
World's supply to August 31	16,383,281	17,557,727	17,307,000	15,576,000

¹ Estimate given in *Economist*, February 19, 1916.

VI.—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 1914-15:—

	1914	1915
	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
Western Europe:—		
France	405,000	130,000
Italy	4,060,000	2,378,000
Spain	73,000	50,000
Austria-Hungary	302,000	167,000
Total	4,840,000	3,225,000

	1914	1915
Levant and Central Asia:—	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
Turkey-in-Asia—		
Broussat and Anatolia	885,000	590,000
Syria and Cyprus	—	—
Other Provinces	—	—
Turkey-in-Europe	60,000	80,000
Balkan States (Bulgaria, Serbia and Roumania)	175,000	100,000
Greece, Salonica and Crete	140,000	80,000
Caucasus	390,000	125,000
Persia and Turkestan	165,000	90,000
Total	1,785,000	1,015,000
Far East:—		
China—Exports from Shanghai	4,135,000	5,540,000
" " Canton	1,920,000	1,960,000
Japan—Exports from Yokohama	9,490,000	11,250,000
India—Exports from Bengal and Cashmere	34,000	81,000
Indo-China—Exports from Saigon, Haiphong, &c.	16,000	14,000
Total	15,595,000	18,845,000
Grand total	22,220,000	23,085,000

Kilog. = 2·2 lbs.

VII.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF WHEAT.

The world's wheat production in the last five years is estimated as follows:—

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
Europe	238,972,000	263,304,000	282,875,000	246,383,000	285,440,000
America	132,016,000	150,008,000	143,030,000	157,728,000	196,670,000
Asia	51,870,000	51,008,000	50,122,000	43,413,000	52,572,000
Africa	10,844,000	8,022,000	10,424,000	9,093,000	10,900,000
Australasia	9,866,000	12,211,000	13,672,000	4,110,000	24,200,000
Total	443,568,000	484,553,000	500,123,000	460,727,000	569,782,000

VIII.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM IN 1913-14.

The "Iron Age" (New York) of 5th August, 1915, published the following statistics showing the marketed production of petroleum in the world in 1914, and for purposes of comparison the marketed production in 1913:—

Country	1913	1914
	Barrels of 42 gallons.	Barrels of 42 gallons.
United States	248,446,230	265,762,535
Russia	62,834,856	67,020,522
Mexico	25,902,439	21,188,427
Roumania	13,554,768	12,826,579
Dutch East Indies	11,966,857	12,705,208
British India	7,930,149	8,000,000
Galicia	7,818,130	5,033,350
Japan	1,942,069	2,738,378
Peru	2,133,261	1,917,802

Country	1913	1914
	Barrels of 42 gallons	Barrels of 42 gallons
Germany	995,764 ¹	995,764 ¹
Egypt	94,635	777,038
Trinidad	503,616	643,533
Canada	228,080	214,805
Italy	47,556	39,548
Other countries	270,000	620,000
Total	3,467,550	4,004,489

¹ Estimated.**IX.—WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING.**

The World's Merchant Shipbuilding in recent years is given as follows, excluding vessels of less than 100 tons:—

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	929,639	903,617	1,833,256
1909	991,066	610,991	1,602,057
1910	1,143,189	814,684	1,957,873
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
1914	1,683,553	1,169,200 ¹	2,852,753 ¹
1915	650,919	550,719 ¹	1,201,638 ¹

¹ The returns from Germany and Austria-Hungary, included in this figure, are incomplete.**X.—WORLD'S SHIPPING TONNAGE.**Lloyd's statement on June 30, for the past three years, of the gross tonnage¹ of the world's merchant shipping and the change worked since June 30, 1914, gives the following figures:—

Countries.	1913	1914	1915	Change from 1914.
	Gross tons.	Gross tons.	Gross tons.	Gross tons.
World	46,970,113	49,089,552	49,261,769	+ 172,217
British	20,431,543	21,045,049	21,274,068	+ 229,019
American	5,427,636	5,365,194	5,892,639	+ 527,445
German	5,082,061	5,459,296	4,706,027	- 753,269
Norwegian	2,457,890	2,504,722	2,529,188	+ 24,466
French	2,201,164	2,319,438	2,285,728	- 33,710
Japanese	1,500,011	1,708,386	1,826,068	+ 117,682
Italian	1,521,942	1,668,296	1,736,545	+ 68,249
Dutch	1,309,849	1,496,455	1,522,547	+ 26,092
Swedish	1,047,270	1,118,086	1,122,883	+ 4,797
Russian	974,178	1,053,818	1,054,762	+ 944
Austro-Hungarian	1,011,414	1,055,719	1,018,210	- 37,509
Other countries	4,095,152	4,292,093	4,293,104	+ 1,011

¹ Gross tonnage is the entire cubical contents of the ship, including spaces occupied by engines, boilers, bunker coals, etc., stated in terms of 100 cubic feet to the ton.

XL.—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 1915, or the financial year 1914-15.

Countries	Area in sq. miles	Population, and population per sq. mile	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt	Imports	Exports
Argentina	1,158,119	7,979,259 (6)	1,000 £ 85,748	1,000 £ 80,823	1,000 £ 109,520	1,000 £ 45,378	1,000 £ 111,556
Austria ¹	115,882	28,995,844 (247)	144,207	144,196	328,000	—	—
Hungary	125,609	20,886,487 (166)	94,339	94,337	274,701	84,535	78,193
Austria-Hungary	241,491	49,882,331	24,405	24,919	—	114,716	83,906
Belgium	11,373	7,571,387 (652)	32,292	32,270	148,378	188,345	143,073
Brazil	3,290,564	24,308,219	33,151	36,508	170,894	30,088	52,970
Bulgaria	43,305	4,732,997	11,027	11,014	46,229	8,917	5,762
China	3,913,560	320,620,000	65,000	65,000	116,332	74,564	47,116
Denmark	15,582	2,775,076 (178)	8,374	7,618	21,813	44,182	48,191
France	207,054	39,601,509 (189)	155,358	878,458	1,315,552	322,981	120,592
Germany ²	208,780	67,812,000 (310)	1,168,271	1,168,271	1,300,744	534,750	495,630
Greece	41,933	4,821,300	9,258	11,230	46,289	7,005	4,685
Italy	110,682	36,120,118 (326)	120,181	118,421	578,674	116,933	88,416
Japan	200,738	54,282,898	62,099	59,630	247,708	53,242	70,830
Netherlands	12,582	6,339,705 (504)	22,721	18,725	117,164	240,750	208,750
Norway	124,642	2,391,782 (11)	10,057	10,057	19,855	32,271	23,948
Portugal	35,490	5,957,985 (152)	13,126	16,880	173,179	17,987	7,336
Rumania	53,489	7,508,009	24,000	24,000	73,615	23,000	26,828
Russia ³	1,867,737	128,864,300 (64)	325,091	314,484	1,679,499	117,788	41,969
Serbia	33,891	4,547,992	8,572	4,803	14,352	4,243	3,368
Spain	194,783	20,355,986 (102)	51,221	58,601	376,161	48,372	50,547
Sweden	172,963	5,679,607 (32)	22,067	22,064	38,316	40,024	42,530
Switzerland	15,976	3,877,210 (234)	3,059	3,999	20,440	58,465	47,474
Turkey	710,224	21,373,900	28,248	30,095	151,656	43,551	23,921
U. Kingdom	121,633	46,089,249	209,206	569,840	1,165,801	853,762	384,647
United States	3,574,658	102,017,812	201,529	213,017	217,969	834,838	553,717

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.

INTRODUCTORY TABLES

XII.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Some statistics respecting strikes and lock-outs in the United Kingdom 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	205,507	10,834,189
1909	436	300,819	2,773,986
1910	581	515,165	9,894,831
1911	903	961,980	10,319,591
1912	857	1,463,281	40,914,675
1913	1,497	688,925	11,630,732
1914	999	448,529	10,111,337
1915	674	445,936	2,969,700

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.

The bulk of the disputes in 1914, namely, 836, affecting 423,000 workpeople, occurred in the first seven months of the year, before the war, many old disputes being settled in August, and few new disputes arising after the beginning of that month.

The most important disputes in 1915 were the strikes in the South Wales coalfields, involving some 232,000 miners, and lasting for an aggregate duration of nearly 1,400,000 days.

XIII.—TREATIES.

I.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE TREATY.

Signed at Peking, May 25, 1915.

(See pages 789 and 1098.)

A.—SHANTUNG.

1. China consents to all the arrangements that may be made in the Treaty of Peace between Japan and Germany concerning the disposal of the rights, advantages, and concessions possessed by the latter *vis-à-vis* China in regard to the Province of Shantung in virtue of treaty or agreements or otherwise.

2. China shall not cede or lease to any Power any portion of the Province of Shantung or any part of sea coast thereof or any island along such coast.

3. In building a railway connecting Chefoo or Lungkou with the Tsingtan-Tsinan line, China shall apply to Japanese capitalists for the necessary loan, provided that Germany relinquish her rights regarding the Chefoo-Weihsein Railway.

4. China shall open more trade marts in the Shantung Province.

B.—SOUTH MANCHURIA.

1. The terms of the lease of the Kwantung Province—Port Arthur and Dairen—and also of the South Manchurian and Antung-Mukden Railways, are extended to 99 years from the dates of original agreements respectively.

2. Japanese subjects may lease or buy the land in the region of South Manchuria that may be necessary either for the erection of buildings or for commercial, industrial, or agricultural purposes.

3. Japanese subjects shall be at liberty to enter, travel, and reside in the region of South Manchuria, and to carry on business of various kinds, commercial, industrial, and otherwise.

4. In regard to the preceding provisions, Japanese subjects shall produce before the Chinese local authorities passports duly issued, and shall be registered by the said authorities; they shall also observe the Chinese police laws and regulations approved by Japanese Consuls and pay the Chinese authorities taxes approved by Japanese Consuls. In civil and criminal suits, a Japanese Consul, when a Japanese subject is defendant, and a Chinese official, when a Chinese citizen is defendant, shall respectively try and decide the case, both the Japanese Consul and the Chinese official being permitted to send his authorized agent to attend the trial of the other, and watch the proceedings. In civil suits concerning land between Japanese and Chinese, the case shall be examined and decided jointly by the Japanese Consul and the Chinese official according to the laws and local customs of China. In future, when the judicial system in the said region shall have been completely reformed, all civil and criminal suits involving Japanese subjects shall be wholly tried and decided in Chinese Courts.

5. China shall grant to Japanese subjects the right to work certain specified mines in the regions of South Manchuria.

6. China shall first apply to Japanese capital in case she contemplates raising a foreign loan on the security of the local taxes and imports of South Manchuria.

7. Should China require foreign capital for the construction of railways in South Manchuria in future, she shall first approach Japanese capitalists.

8. The Japanese Government shall be first consulted in case China intends in future to engage foreign advisers or instructors in the administrative, financial, military, or police affairs in South Manchuria.

9. It is agreed between the two Governments that modifications shall be introduced into the present agreement concerning the loan for the Kirin-Changchun Railway so as to make the terms more favourable to Japan.

C.—EASTERN INNER MONGOLIA.

1. Joint enterprises of Japanese and Chinese subjects regarding agriculture and auxiliary industries shall be recognized by the Chinese Government.

2. In case China contemplates contracting loans either for railway purposes or to be secured on local taxes in this region she shall first consult Japan.

3. China shall open more trade marts in this region.

D.—HAN-YEH-PING COMPANY.

1. China shall approve any agreement that may be concluded in future between the company and Japanese capitalists on behalf of this joint undertaking. She further engages not to confiscate the concern nor to convert it into State ownership without the consent of the Japanese capitalists interested, and also not to permit the company to contract any foreign loan other than Japanese.

E.—FUKIEN QUESTION.

China to engage, in a diplomatic note to be exchanged, that she will not grant to any other Power the right to build any shipyard, coaling or naval station or any other military establishment on the coast of the Province of Fukien, nor to allow any such establishment to be constructed with any foreign capital on the coast of the said Province.

F.—NON-ALIENATION OF COAST.

This is entirely withdrawn from the arrangement, Japan being satisfied with China's suggestion that a spontaneous declaration of China's intention in this respect will suffice.

G.—KIAO-CHAU.

Japan declares that if, on the conclusion of the present war, Japan be given free disposal of Kiao-chau, she will be ready to return it to China subject to certain condition, of which the following are principal ones.

(a) Kiao-chau Bay to be opened entirely as a commercial port.

(b) A Japanese concession to be established in locality to be designated by Japan.

(c) Also a general international settlement to be established if required by the Powers.

(d) An arrangement to be made between the Governments of Japan and China regarding the disposal of the German public structures and properties.

INTRODUCTORY TABLES

II.

LATIN-AMERICAN PEACE TREATY.

On May 25, 1915, an Arbitration Treaty, to continue for five years, was signed at Buenos Aires, between the Argentine, Brazil, and Chile, according to which the signatory Powers will appoint a permanent Committee, with its seat at Montevideo, to arbitrate on questions which cannot be solved by diplomacy. Hostilities will not be undertaken before the Committee has given a verdict.

III.

NICARAGUAN TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Signed at Washington, August 5, 1914. Ratified by United States Senate, February 18, 1916, and by the Nicaraguan Legislature in May, 1916.

(Main points.)

ARTICLE I.—The Government of Nicaragua grants in perpetuity to the Government of the United States, forever free from all taxation or other public charge, the exclusive proprietary rights necessary and convenient to the construction, operation and maintenance of an interoceanic canal by way of the San Juan River and the Great Lake of Nicaragua, or by way of any route over Nicaraguan territory, the details of the terms upon which such canal shall be constructed, operated and maintained to be agreed to by the two Governments whenever the Government of the United States shall notify the Government of Nicaragua of its desire or intention to construct such canal.

ARTICLE II.—Nicaragua leases to the United States for a period of 99 years the islands called Great Corn and Little Corn, and also grants the privilege of establishing a naval base on the mainland in Fonseca Bay. The naval base and the islands are to be subject exclusively to the laws and sovereignty of the United States.

ARTICLE III.—For those privileges the United States agrees to pay 3,000,000 dollars in gold, with the proviso that the money is to be expended by Nicaragua upon its indebtedness or for other public purposes, with the approval of the Secretary of State of the United States, 'or such person as he may designate.'

XIV.—THE GREAT WAR OF 1914-16.

(1.)

Table of Dates of Declarations of War, Severance of Diplomatic Relations, Commencement of Hostilities, and Announcements of the Existence of a State of War as between Powers Concerned in the Present War.

	Countries	Date
1	Austria-Hungary—Serbia	July 28, 1914.
2	Germany—Russia	August 1, 1914.
3	Germany—France	August 3, 1914.
4	Germany—Belgium	August 4, 1914.
5	Great Britain—Germany	August 4, 1914.
6	Austria-Hungary—Russia	August 6, 1914.
7	Montenegro—Austria-Hungary	August 7, 1914.
8	Montenegro—Germany	August 9, 1914.
9	Serbia—Germany	August 9, 1914.
10	France—Austria-Hungary	August 10, 1914.
11	Great Britain—Austria-Hungary	August 12, 1914.
12	Japan—Germany	August 23, 1914.
13	Austria-Hungary—Japan	August 27, 1914.
14	Austria-Hungary—Belgium	August 28, 1914.
15	Russia—Turkey	November 2, 1914.
16	France—Turkey	November 5, 1914.
17	Great Britain—Turkey	November 5, 1914.
18	Italy—Austria-Hungary	May 23, 1915.
19	Italy—Turkey	August 20, 1915.
20	Russia—Bulgaria	October 4, 1915.
21	Bulgaria—Serbia	October 14, 1915.
22	Great Britain—Bulgaria	October 14, 1915.
23	Germany—Portugal	March 10, 1916.

(2.)
THE OPPOSING ALLIANCES.

	Population.		Population.
Great Britain	46,089,000	Germany	67,812,000
Greater Britain	893,870,000	Austria-Hungary	49,882,000
Britain	439,959,000	Turkey	21,373,000
France	39,601,000	Bulgaria	4,752,000
Russia	125,683,000		
Italy	35,597,000		
Belgium	7,571,000		
Japan	53,696,000		
Serbia	4,547,000		
Montenegro	516,000		
Portugal	5,957,000		
Total	713,127,000	Total	143,819,000

(3.)
PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE WAR.

July 1870—January 1871.—Franco-German war.
1871.—German Empire proclaimed at Versailles.
1888.—William II., King of Prussia and German Emperor.
1909.—Dr. Von Bethmann-Holweg Chancellor.

1914.

June 28.—Murder at Sarajevo of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, Heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne.

July 23.—Austria-Hungary presented ultimatum to Serbia.

July 28.—Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia.

July 31.—General mobilization in Russia. "State of War" declared in Germany.

August 1.—Germany declared war on Russia and invaded Luxemburg.

August 2.—German ultimatum to Belgium.

August 3.—Germany declared war on France.

August 4.—Great Britain's ultimatum to Germany, demanding an assurance that the neutrality of Belgium would be respected.

August 4.—War declared by Great Britain on Germany at 11 p.m.

August 5.—Lord Kitchener appointed Secretary of State for War.

August 7.—Germans entered Liège. Togo conquered.

August 10.—France declared war on Austria-Hungary.

August 12.—Great Britain declared war on Austria-Hungary.

August 16.—British expeditionary force landed in France.

August 19.—Germans defeated by Russians at Eydtkuhnen.

August 20.—Germans occupied Brussels.
August 22.—French driven by Germans from Charleroi.

August 23.—Tsingtau bombarded by the Japanese.

August 24.—Germans captured Namur.

August 25.—Germans destroyed Louvain.

August 26.—Allies conquered Togoland.

August 28.—British naval victory in Heligoland Bight.

August 31.—Allies line Seine, Marne, Meuse.

September 2.—Russians took Lemberg.

September 3.—French Government removed from Paris to Bordeaux.

September 5.—Great Britain, France and Russia signed a Treaty not to make peace separately.

Germans took Reims.

September 6.—Battle of the Marne.

September 7.—Germans reached the extreme point of their advance. They took Maubeuge.

September 11.—An Australian expedition captured New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago Protectorate.

September 16.—Russians under General Rennenkampf retreated from East Prussia.

September 23.—First British aerial raid into Germany (Düsseldorf).

September 27.—Successful invasion of German South-West Africa by General Botha.

October 9.—Germans occupied Antwerp.

October 13.—Belgian Government withdrew to Le Havre, in France.

Germans occupied Ghent.

October 21.—The sale of alcohol forbidden in Russia until the end of the war.

October 23.—De Wet's Rebellion in South Africa.

November 1.—German naval victory in the Pacific off the Coast of Chile.

November 3.—German naval raid into English waters.

November 5.—Great Britain declared war on Turkey.

Cyprus annexed.

November 7.—Fall of Tsingtau to the Japanese.

November 10.—German Cruiser *Emden* caught and destroyed at Cocos Island.

November 11.—Germans took Dixmude.

November 21.—Bagra, on Persian Gulf, occupied by British.

December 8.—British naval victory off the Falkland Islands.

December 9.—French Government returned to Paris.

December 16.—German warships bombarded West Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby.

December 17.—Egypt proclaimed a British Protectorate, and a new ruler appointed with title of Sultan.

December 24.—First German air raid on England.

December 25.—British air and sea raid on Cuxhaven.

1915.

January 5.—Russian victory in North Poland.

January 7.—The sale of absinthe forbidden in France for the duration of the war.

January 13.—Count Berchtold, Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, forbidden in France for the duration of the war.

January 18.—The German official "blockade" of Great Britain commenced.

January 24.—British naval victory in North Sea off Dogger Bank.

February 18.—The German official "blockade" of Great Britain commenced.

February 19.—Anglo-French squadron bombarded Dardanelles.

February 21.—German aeroplane dropped bombs on Colchester and its neighbourhood.

March 1.—Announcement of the issue of British "Orders in Council" to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany.

March 10.—British captured Neuve Chapelle.

March 17.—Russians captured Przemysl and strengthened their hold on the greater part of Galicia.

April 2.—Russians fighting in the Carpathians.

April 9.—French captured Les Eperes.

April 19.—British captured Hill 60, to the East of Ypres.

April 23.—Germans advanced towards Yser canal. Asphyxiating gases employed by the Germans.

April 26.—Allied troops landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

April 30.—Germans invaded the Baltic provinces of Russia.

May 2.—Russians forced by the combined Germans and Austrians to retire from their positions in the Carpathians. (Battle of the Dunajec.)

May 4.—Italy denounced the Treaty of Triple Alliance.

May 7.—The Cunard liner *Lusitania* torpedoed by the Germans, off the Old Head of Kinsale, near Queenstown. Death roll: 1,134.

May 8.—Germans occupied Libau.

May 12.—The Union troops under General Botha occupied Windhuk, the capital of German South-West Africa.

May 15.—United States *Lusitania* Note to Germany published.

May 23.—Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary.

May 25.—Coalition Cabinet formed.

June 3.—Przemysl retaken by Germans and Austrians.

Anara, on Tigris, captured by the British.

June 9.—Monfalcone occupied by Italians.

June 22.—The Austro-Germans recaptured Lemberg.

June 29.—National Registration Bill introduced in the House of Commons.

July 2.—Naval action between Russian and German warships in the Baltic.

July 15.—Conquest of German South-West Africa.

July 31.—Russians evacuated Lublin and Austro-German forces seized Lublin-Chelm Railway.

August 1.—Mitau occupied by Germans.

August 4.—Fall of Warsaw.

August 5.—Fall of Iwangoorod.

August 12.—Germans captured Siedlce.

August 15.—National Register taken in Great Britain.

August 17.—Fall of Kovno.

August 19.—Fall of Nowo Georgiewsk.

August 20.—Italy declared war on Turkey.

August 25.—Fall of Brest-Litovsk.

September 2.—Fall of Grodno.

September 18.—Fall of Vilna.

September 25.—Allied advance in France.

September 27.—British progress in the neighbourhood of Loos.

October 4.—Russian ultimatum to Bulgaria.

October 5.—Allied forces landed at Salonika, at the invitation of the Greek Government.

October 6.—Austro-German invasion of Serbia began.

October 11.—Bulgarians invaded Serbia.

October 14.—Great Britain declared war against Bulgaria.

November 1.—Fall of Kragujevatz, the chief Serbian arsenal, to the Austro-Germans.

November 2.—German disturbances in Persia.

November 5.—Fall of Nish to the Bulgarians.

November 10.—Russian forces advancing on Teheran.

- November 22.**—Turks routed at Ctesiphon, near Bagdad.
- November 23.**—Fall of Mitrovitz and Prishtina. Serbian army retreated towards Albanian frontier.
- November 30.**—Prizrend taken by the Bulgarians.
- December 1.**—General Townshend, forced to retreat from Ctesiphon, retired to Kut-el-Amara.
- December 2.**—Fall of Monastir and conquest of Serbia completed.
- December 6.**—Germans captured Ipek (Montenegro).
- December 13.**—British defeated Arabs on Western frontier of Egypt.
- December 15.**—Sir John French, tired from command of the army in France and Flanders, and is succeeded by Sir Douglas Haig.
- December 17.**—Russians occupied Hamadan (Persia).
- December 19.**—The British forces withdrawn from Anzac and Smyia Bay.
- December 26.**—The Russian forces in Persia occupied Kashan.
- 1916.**
- January 8.**—Complete evacuation of Gallipoli.
- January 13.**—Fall of Cetinje, capital of Montenegro.
- January 28.**—Austrians occupy San Giovanni di Medici (Albania).
- February 16.**—Fall of Erzerum to the Russians.
- February 18.**—Kameroun conquered.
- February 21.**—Battle of Verdun commenced.
- February 27.**—Russians captured Kernanshah.
- March 10.**—Germany declared war on Portugal.
- March 13.**—British force occupied Moshli (German East Africa).
- March 14.**—British force occupied Sollum (Western Egypt).
- March 19.**—Russians entered Isfahan (Persia).
- March 24.**—The *Sussex* torpedoed.
- April 17.**—Russians captured Trebizond.
- April 23.**—Strong U.S. note to Germany on unrestrained submarine warfare, threatening to break off diplomatic relations unless Germany agreed to modify her submarine policy in accordance with international law.
- April 23.**—British forces occupied Kondoa Irangi (German East Africa).
- April 24.**—Rebel rising in Ireland commenced.
- April 25.**—Secret Session of the House of Commons.
- April 29.**—General Townshend surrendered to the Turks before Kut.
- May 1.**—Irish rebellion at an end.
- May 3.**—Bill for general conscription introduced in the House of Commons.
- May 4.**—Germany replied to U.S. Note, undertaking to comply with the suggestion of President Wilson, conditionally.
- May 16.**—Great Austrian attack on the Italians in the Trentino.
- May 19.**—Russians joined British on the Tigris.
- May 24.**—Military Service Bill becomes law.
- May 25.**—British victory at El Fasser (Sudan).
- May 31.**—Naval battle off Jutland.
- June 4.**—Russian offensive in Volynia and Bukovina began.
- June 5.**—Lord Kitchener drowned.

(4.)

FURTHER LIST OF BOOKS ON THE WAR.

(The following is a list of the more important publications, and is supplementary to the list that appeared in The Statesman's Year Book for 1915.)

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- Beer (Max).** Das Regenbogen-Buch. Die europäischen Kriegsverhandlungen. Bern, 1916.
- Beiloe (H.).** A General Sketch of the European War: The First Phase. London, 1915.
- Bergstrasser (L.).** Die diplomatischen Kämpfe vor Kriegsausbruch. Munich, 1916.
- Beyens (Baron C.).** L'Allemagne avant la Guerre. Paris, 1915. [English Edition, London, 1916.]
- Billard (A.).** The Diplomacy of the Great War. London, 1916.
- Destrée (J.).** En Italie avant la Guerre, 1914–15. Paris, 1915.
- Dillon (E. J.).** Ourselves and Germany. London, 1916.
- Federn (Karl).** Die Politik des Dreiverbandes und der Krieg. Berlin, 1915.
- Galliano (A. A.).** The Truth about the War. [A Spanish View.] London, 1915.
- Guyot (Yves).** Les Causes et les Conséquences de la Guerre. Paris, 1915. [English Edition, London, 1916.]
- Hannah (I. C.).** Arms and the Map. A Study of Nationalities and Frontiers. London, 1915.
- Hovelague (E.).** Les Causes Profondes de la Guerre. Paris, 1915.
- Hueffer (F. M.).** Between St. Denis and St. George. London, 1915.
- Milford (M.).** The Ruling Caste and Frenzied Trade in Germany. London, 1916.
- Murray (Gilbert).** The Policy of Sir Edward Grey. Oxford, 1915.
- Nystrom (A.).** Före, Under och Efter 1914. Stockholm, 1915. [English Edition, London, 1916.]
- Parker (Gilbert).** The World in the Crucible. London, 1915.

- Prothero (G. W.).** German Policy before the War. London, 1916.
- Stieve (F.).** Schwedische Stimmen zum Weltkrieg. Leipzig, 1915.
- Stowell (Ellery).** The Diplomacy of the War of 1914. London, 1916.
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- Wister (Owen).** The Pentecost of Calamity. London, 1915.

II.—THE WAR AND THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

- Andler (C.).** "Frightfulness" in Theory and Practice, as compared with Franco-British War Usages. London, 1915.
- Andreas (F.).** Philosophie des Krieges in Umrissen. Gotha, 1915.
- Barby (H.).** L'Épopée Serbe. Paris, 1916.
- Bland (J. O. P.).** Germany's Violations of the Laws of War, 1914–1915. London, 1915.
- Boutroux (E.).** The Philosophy of War. London, 1916.
- Brucoleri (G.).** Dal Conflitto Europeo alla Guerra Nostra. Rome, 1915.
- Davignon (H.).** La Belgique et l'Allemagne. London, 1915.
- Hibbs (Philip).** The Soul of the War. London, 1915.—The Spell of War. London, 1916.
- Kemper (H.).** Philosophie des Krieges in Umrissen. Gotha, 1915.
- Hamilton (Lord Ernest).** The First Seven Divisions: Being a Detailed Account of the Fighting from Mons to Ypres. London, 1916.
- Kellermann (B.).** Der Krieg im Westen. Berlin, 1915.
- Maccais (L.).** Les Crautés Allemandes. Paris, 1915. [English translation, London, 1916.]
- Morgan (J. H.).** German Atrocities in France: An Official Investigation. London, 1916.
- Nappeneay (M.).** Les Atrocités Allemandes en France. Paris, 1915.
- Oliver (F. S.).** Ordeal by Battle. London, 1915.
- Perris (G. H.).** The Campaign of 1914 in France and Belgium. London, 1915.
- Scheier (Max).** Der Genius des Krieges und der deutsche Krieg. Berlin, 1915.
- Souza (Count Charles de) and Macfall (Haldane).** Germany in Defeat. London, 1915.
- Sturzenegger (C.).** Serbien im europäischen Kriege, 1914–15. Zurich, 1916.

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- Rischhof (D.).** Von Deutschlands neuem Glauben. Jena, 1915.
- Denis (E.).** La Guerre: L'Intoxication d'un Peuple. Paris, 1915.
- Holmes (E. A. G.).** The Nemesis of Docility: A Study of German Character. London, 1916.
- Jinger (H.).** Die Kriegsgesetze. Hanover, 1916.
- Leconte (G.).** Prussiens d'Hier et de Aujourd'hui. Paris, 1916.
- Lote (R.).** Du Christianisme au Germanisme. Paris, 1914.
- Muret (M.).** L'Orgueil Allemand. Psychologie d'une Crise. Paris, 1915.
- Preuss (H.).** Das deutsche Volk und die Politik. Jena, 1916.
- Robertson (J. M.).** The Germans. London, 1916.
- Schmitz (O. A. H.).** Das wirkliche Deutschland. Munich, 1916.
- Smith (T. F. A.).** What Germany Thinks. London, 1915.
- Villard (O.).** Germany Embattled. London, 1915.
- Wyssowa (T. de).** La Nouvelle Allemagne. Paris, 1915.

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(5.)

WAR LOANS.

I.—GERMANY.

—	Date of Issue.	Character of Loan.	Issue Price.	Results in 1,000,000 Marks.
First Loan	Sept. 1914.	(1.) One thousand million marks of 5 % Treasury Bills falling due on Oct. 1, 1920 and (2.) 5 % Imperial Loan, not redeemable before Oct. 1, 1924	97½ 97½	1,000 3,460
				4,460
Second Loan.	March 1915	(1.) 5 % Treasury Bills (no amount fixed) falling due on Oct. 1, 1922 and (2.) 5 % Imperial Loan, not redeemable before Oct. 1, 1924	98½ 98½	9,061
Third Loan	Sept. 1915.	5 % Imperial Loan not redeemable before Oct. 1, 1924	99	12,101
Fourth Loan.	March 1916	(1.) 4½ % Treasury Bills (no amount fixed) falling due on July 1, 1932 (2.) 5 % Imperial Bonds falling due on Oct. 1, 1924	95 98½	10,712
Total				36,334 (1816·7 million pounds)

The following table shows an analysis of the subscriptions to each of the Four Loans:—

Subscriptions	First Loan.		Second Loan.	
	No. of Subscribers.	Amount.	No. of Subscribers.	Amount.
		Millions of marks.		Millions of marks.
Up to 200 marks	231,112	36	452,113	71
300 to 500 marks	241,804	111	581,470	254
600 to 1,000 marks	453,143	587	660,776	604
1,100 to 2,000 marks			418,804	733
2,100 to 5,000 marks	157,591	579	364,459	1,354
5,100 to 10,000 marks	56,438	450	180,903	1,057
10,100 to 20,000 marks	19,313	307	45,105	745
20,100 to 50,000 marks	11,584	410	26,407	926
50,100 to 100,000 marks	3,629	815	7,742	648
100,100 to 500,000 marks	2,050	809	4,361	1,066
500,100 to 1,000,000 marks	361	287	538	440
Over 1,000,000 marks	210	869	825	1,162
Total	1,177,235	4,460	2,691,060	9,060

Subscriptions.	Third Loan.		Fourth Loan.	
	No. of Subscribers.	Amount.	No. of Subscribers.	Amount
		Millions of marks.		Millions marks.
Up to 200 marks	984,353	130	2,406,118	201
300 to 500 marks	858,259	369	967,929	407
600 to 1,000 marks	918,595	844	885,941	794
1,100 to 2,000 marks	580,176	928	468,724	792
2,100 to 5,000 marks	422,626	1,563	347,725	1,247
5,100 to 10,000 marks	147,593	1,202	118,927	907
10,100 to 20,000 marks	53,445	858	42,158	666
20,100 to 50,000 marks	32,840	1,167	30,361	980
50,100 to 100,000 marks	10,090	850	9,100	734
100,100 to 500,000 marks	7,074	1,766	6,308	1,531
500,100 to 1,000,000 marks	832	695	750	641
Over 1,000,000 marks	530	1,729	574	1,812
Total	3,966,418	12,101	5,279,645	10,712

The following table shows the different institutions through which subscriptions were made:—

—	First Loan	Second Loan	Third Loan	Fourth Loan
	Million marks	Million marks	Million marks	Million marks
Imperial Bank	479	565	569	461
Other Banks and Bankers	2,895	5,664	7,391	6,165
Savings Banks	883	1,978	2,877	2,727
Life Insurance Companies	203	384	417	349
Co-operative Credit Societies	—	358	680	839
Post Office	—	112	167	171
Total	4,460	9,061	12,101	10,712

II.—AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

—	Date of Issue.	Character of Loan	Issue Price.	Result in 1,000,000 crowns
First Loan:				
Austria	Nov. 1914.	5½ % Treasury Bills falling due at par April 1, 1920	97½	2,200
Hungary	Nov. 1914.	6 % Stock not redeemable till Nov. 1, 1920	97½	1,170
Second Loan:				
Austria	May, 1915.	5½ % Stock not redeemable till 1925	95½	2,688
Hungary	May, 1915.	6 % Stock not redeemable before 1921; or 5½ % Stock not redeemable before 1925	98 91½	1,120
Third Loan:				
Austria	Oct. 1915.	5½ % Treasury Bills not redeemable before Oct. 1, 1930	98½	4,202
Hungary	Oct. 1915.	6 % Rente, not redeemable before May 1, 1921	98	1,980
Fourth Loan:				
Austria	May, 1916.	(1) 5½ % Treasury Bills repayable at par on June, 1923 (2) 5½ % Bonds to run for 40 years	98 95½	2,127 2,314
Hungary	May, 1916.	(1) 6 % Rente not redeemable before Nov. 1, 1921 (2) 5½ % Treasury Bills not redeemable before June 1, 1926	97½ 91½	1,800 ¹
Total				19,601 (817 million £)

¹ Preliminary estimate.

The following table shows an analysis of the first three Austrian loans:—

—	First Loan	Second Loan	Third Loan.
	Thousands of crowns.	Thousands of crowns.	Thousands of crowns.
Ordinary Banks	229,238	345,114	673,548
Saving Banks	480,950	425,518	597,122
Co-operative Societies	106,854	94,569	170,886
Insurance Companies	125,309	116,894	163,954
Public Fund		189,424	265,314
Private individuals—			
(a) Through the Savings Bank	3,870	1,954	5,438
(b) Ordinarily			
Up to 100 crowns	5,494	5,568	14,554
Up to 200 crowns	10,351	8,301	12,061
300 to 500 crowns	28,732	27,146	27,745
600 to 900 crowns	17,700	25,861	22,782
1,000 to 1,900 crowns	95,313	107,017	111,618
2,000 to 9,900 crowns	289,214	306,209	344,549
10,000 to 49,900 crowns	339,236	382,727	615,716
50,000 to 99,900 crowns	123,853	142,281	279,987
100,000 to 499,900 crowns	220,549	286,642	494,688
500,000 and over	173,782	225,091	405,332
Total	2,200,000	2,688,321	4,202,660

(6.)

GENERAL WAR FINANCE.

The following totals have been prepared by the Copenhagen Selskabet for Social Forsken af Krigen's Følger ("Society for the study of the social consequences of the war"):

1. Cost of the War (In millions of pounds sterling).

	Estimates			Actual to January 1, 1916
	First Year	Second Year	Total	
Austria-Hungary	500	625	1,125	760
Belgium	12	—	12	12
Belgian War Contribution	49	19	68	57
Bulgaria	5	25	30	14
England	710	1,825	2,535	1,475
France	640	900	1,600	960
Germany	885	1,445	2,330	1,425
Italy	160	290	450	260
Russia	730	1,350	2,080	1,300
Serbia	28	28	56	40
Turkey	88	46	84	55
Total	3,757	6,613	10,730	6,738

2. War Loans to January 1, 1916 (In millions of pounds sterling).

	Long term	Short term	Total
<i>The Belligerent Countries:—</i>			
Austria-Hungary	550	155	705
Belgium	12	—	12
Bulgaria	10½	12	14½
England	1,037	380	1,417
France	605	595	1,200
Germany	1,235	100	1,335
Italy	85	115	200
Russia	315	200	1,015
Serbia	—	40	40
Turkey	—	38	38
<i>Neutral Countries:—</i>			
Denmark	3,849	2,130	5,971½
Greece	7	—	7
Holland	28½	13	41½
Norway	2	2	4
Rumania	—	12	12
Sweden	8	1	9
Switzerland	7	—	7
Total	52½	35	87½
Grand total	3,901½	2,165	6,058½

¹ Of this sum about 7,800,000l. were applied to pay off floating debts contracted before the war.

(7.)

MILITARY SERVICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Lord Derby's Recruiting Scheme:—

During the summer and early autumn of 1915, the progress of recruiting in the United Kingdom for the creation of the new armies still called for, and for the upkeep of those already in existence, had slackened, and on September 14 Lord Kitchener referred in the Upper House to the "recent falling off in enlistment." Shortly afterwards a Labour Recruiting Committee was formed, representing the Trades Union Congress, the Labour Party, and the General Federation of Trades Unions. On October 11, Lord Derby was

appointed Director General of Recruiting, and in consultation with the above committees, he drew up a recruiting scheme which was to be a final effort for the maintenance of the voluntary system. Under this all men of military age, known by means of the National Registration taken on August 15, 1915, were to be canvassed, and recruited in groups arranged according to age, the single men separately from the married men. There were 46 groups—23 for single and the same number for married men. It had been originally intended that this new recruiting campaign should end on November 30, but it was subsequently decided to extend the period to December 4, and the time for enlistment was once again extended to the 11th of that month. During the period that Lord Derby's recruiting scheme was in operation 1,150,000 single and 1,679,263 married men—or a total of 2,829,263 men—were attested, enlisted, and rejected.

The Military Service Bill:—

On January 5, 1916, the Military Service Bill was introduced. Its avowed object was to provide for the compulsory enlistment of single men and widowers of military age, subject to certain exemptions and limitations of service set down in the Bill. It passed the Houses of Parliament by very large majorities, is dated January 27, 1916, and came into force on February 10. Under its provisions every male British subject who had reached the age of 18 and was under 41, and was unmarried or a widower without children, was deemed to have been duly enlisted in the Regular Army for general service with the Colours or in the Reserve for the period of the war, and to have been forthwith transferred to the Reserve. Application for exemption from the provisions of the Act, under certain headings, were permitted to Local Tribunals, and from their decision to Appeal and Central Tribunals. All the groups of unmarried men were called up by March 18, 1916.

On May 8, 1916, a Military Service Bill was introduced into the House of Commons providing for Compulsory Military Service of all men, married or unmarried, between 18 and 41 years of age. The Bill became law on May 24, 1916.

(8.)

MILITARY AGE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country	Military service begins	Military service ends	Remarks
Germany . . .	17th birthday . .	45th birthday . . .	Active military service does not begin before 20th birthday.
Austria . . .	18th birthday . .	42nd birthday . . .	Austrians are now being called up to the age of 55. Active military service commences from Jan. 1 of year in which 21st birthday occurs.
Turkey . . .	March 1 following 20th birthday	25 years subsequently.	
France . . .	Year following 19th birthday	28 years from October 1 of the year following that in which 19th birthday occurs	
Belgium . . .	18th birthday . .	33rd birthday in peace time	Those between 18 and 25, in addition to those serving on March 1, 1915, must serve for duration of war.
Russia . . .	October following the year in which 20th birthday has occurred	43rd birthday.	
Italy . . .	20th birthday . .	39th birthday.	
Japan . . .	17th birthday . .	39th birthday.	Not called up for actual service till 20 years of age, but may enlist between 17 and 20.
Serbia . . .	18th birthday.	50th birthday.	
Montenegro . .	18th birthday.	62nd birthday.	

No claim for discharge holds good in war-time in the case of Germany, Russia, Austria and France, even if the age limits specified for these countries have been reached. In war-time Austrian and German conscripts are called on for active service at any time after their 17th birthday.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Lord Kitchener.—On June 5, 1916, Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, was drowned off the Orkneys, on his way to Russia.

Duchy of Lancaster.—The payments made in 1915 for His Majesty's use to the Keeper of the Privy Purse amounted to 63,000*l*.

Duchy of Cornwall.—The payments in 1915 made on account of the Prince of Wales amounted to 82,548*l*.

Output of Coal, 1915.—The output of coal at the mines in the United Kingdom, and the quantities exported, and available for consumption, in the three years 1913-1915 were as follows:—

	Output (including coal used for colliery purposes)	Exports (including the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel)	Quantities available for consumption ¹
	Tons	Tons	Tons
1913	287,412,000	77,307,000	210,105,000
1914	285,643,000	62,458,000	203,185,000
1915	253,188,000	46,321,000	206,867,000

¹ Including coal for use of Admiralty, and for use as bunker coal in merchant ships.

The Navy.—The following ships were lost in the naval battle of May 31, off Jutland: Battle Cruisers—*Queen Mary, Indefatigable, Invincible*. Cruisers—*Defence, Black Prince, Warrior*. Destroyers—*Tipperary, Turbulent, Fortune, Sparrowhawk, Ardent, Shark, Nomad, Nestor*. The *Hampshire* was sunk off the Orkneys on June 5.

Companies registered in 1915.—The following is a return showing the number of companies registered and the nominal capital invested therein in the United Kingdom during the year 1915, the figures for 1914 being added for purposes of comparison:—

Classification.	1914		1915	
	No. of Companies	Nominal Capital	No. of Companies	Nominal Capital
		£		£
Coal, iron and steel	189	4,834,727	147	2,899,546
Mining (other than coal and iron)	167	9,962,636	69	1,253,232
Textiles	253	5,610,050	180	4,943,694
Brewers and distillers	20	609,050	18	793,000
Rubber and oil	147	12,682,510	61	5,740,150
Transit and transport by land and water	285	9,358,083	269	7,361,150
Gas, water, electric light and power, drainage, &c.	61	1,519,290	26	142,850
Land	173	3,087,856	83	1,848,750
Finance, banking, discount and interest and insurance	392	17,498,923	117	2,186,100
Others	4,577	48,088,458	3,090	26,186,634
Total	6,214	118,251,568	4,060	53,354,606

Mineral Production of the United Kingdom in 1915.—The following tables show the output of coal and certain other minerals in the United Kingdom at mines worked under the Coal and Metalliferous Mines Acts during the year 1915, with comparative figures for the preceding year:—

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

	1914	1915
	Tons	Tons
Barium (compounds)	6,265	7,477
Coal	265,643,030	253,179,446
Clay and Shale, other than fire-clay and oil shale	399,810	236,506
Fire-clay	2,374,068	1,839,746
Igneous rocks	634	79
Iron pyrites	9,939	9,255
Ironstone	7,241,481	6,080,218
Limestone	6,442	4,464
Oil shale	3,268,606	2,998,652
Sandstone (including "Ganister"*)	135,718	141,420

* The quantity of ganister obtained was 121,168 tons in 1914, and 128,935 tons in 1915.

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

	1914	1915
	Tons	Tons
Arsenic	1,974	2,496
Barium (compounds)	39,645	53,324
Bauxite	8,286	11,723
Chert, flint, &c.	3,814	3,033
Clay and shale	131,190	86,202
Copper ore and copper precipitate	2,519	746
Fluorspar	24,688	25,577
Gold ore	47	5,086
Gypsum	220,096	201,574
Igneous rocks	44,299	43,010
Iron ore	1,743,011	1,795,887
Iron pyrites	2,295	1,280
Lead ore	25,988	20,698
Limestone†	323,337	283,216
Manganese ore	3,437	4,640
Ochre,umber, &c.	4,468	4,030
Rock salt	189,995	131,348
Sandstone‡	76,198	57,626
Slate	82,307	48,893
Tin ore, dressed§	6,835	6,420
Zinc ore	15,419	12,057

† Including 630 tons of calc spar in 1914 and 271 tons in 1915.

‡ Including 4,297 tons of ganister in 1915.

§ In addition, 201 tons of undressed tin ore were obtained in 1914 and 385 tons in 1915.

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, &c., are obtained from quarries under the Quarries Act and from other open workings, the returns from which are not yet (May, 1916) available. The totals for coal and for the ores of copper, lead, and zinc may, however, be regarded as substantially complete.

Income Tax Assessment.—The gross income brought under the review of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for the years 1913-14 to 1915-16 was as follows:—

Year.	Amount.
	£
1913-14	1,167,184,239
1914-15 (estimated)	1,240,000,000
1915-16 (estimated)	1,380,000,000

The National Debt.—The total nominal amount of dead-weight Debt on March 31, 1916, was approximately 2,140,800,000l.

The amount of Treasury bills outstanding on May 20, 1916, was 660,698,000l.

London County Council Finance, 1916-17.—The estimated expenditure in 1916-17 on rate services is 10,850,103l., and the total expenditure, including revenue producing undertakings, 13,684,384l.

IRELAND.

Trade in 1914.—The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland estimate the imports into Ireland in 1914 at 73,659,168l. (against 73,673,149l. in 1913), and the exports from Ireland at 73,311,052l. (against 73,877,389l. in 1913).

CYPRUS.

Trade 1915.—Imports of merchandise in 1915 were 545,149l. (against 472,299l. in 1914), and exports of merchandise 650,490l. (against 496,776l. in 1914).

BRITISH INDIA.

Trade.—The imports, and the exports of domestic produce, in the last three calendar years are given as follows:—

	1913	1914	1915
	£	£	£
<i>Merchandise—</i>			
Imports	125,274,000	109,485,000	87,988,000
Exports of domestic produce (including silver bullion)	160,794,000	138,364,000	119,845,000
<i>Bullion and Specie—</i>			
Imports	38,448,000	18,061,000	9,763,000
Exports	5,261,000	3,615,000	1,654,000

Rice Crop, 1915-16.—The total area under rice in 1915-16 is estimated at 76,792,000 acres (against 76,625,000 in 1914-16), and the yield at 82,877,000 tons (against 27,242,000 tons in 1914-15).

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Finance.—The actual revenue and expenditure for 1915-16 and the budget for 1916-17 are shown in the following table:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1915-16 (Actual)	16,156,780	15,767,460
1916-17 (Estimates)	16,156,780	17,283,861

RHODESIA.

Estimated Population, 1914.—Southern Rhodesia: Europeans, 31,500; Natives, 750,000. Northern Rhodesia: Europeans, 2,000; Natives, 857,000.

Finances, 1914-15.—Southern Rhodesia: Revenue, 725,282l.; expenditure, 520,360l. Northern Rhodesia: Revenue, 134,743l.; expenditure, 192,769l.

Live stock, 1914.—Southern Rhodesia: Cattle, 748,000; sheep, 324,200; goats, 674,800.

EGYPT.

New Governorate.—Subject to the approval of the Council of Ministers, a new Governorate is to be created in Egypt, extending to the western frontier, under the name of the Western Governorate.

Shipping in 1915.—In 1915, 4,500 steamers of a net registered tonnage of 12,241,342 tons entered, and 4,622 steamers of a net registered tonnage of 12,353,573 tons cleared all the Egyptian ports (Alexandria, Port Said, Suez Basin, Suez Road, Tor and El Qosseir). The total number of sailing vessels (both foreign and coasting trade) that entered the ports was 1,461, of 89,156 tons, and of those that cleared, 1,464 of 85,726 tons.

Suez Canal Shipping in 1915.—The following table shows the number and net tonnage of commercial vessels of all nationalities that passed through the canal in 1915:—

Nationality	No.	Suez Canal net tonnage	Nationality	No.	Suez Canal net tonnage
British	2,111	8,674,092	Ottoman	—	—
German	—	—	Danish	46	166,500
French	162	692,002	Japanese	116	569,956
Dutch	334	1,334,067	Spanish	26	72,704
Austro-Hungarian	—	—	Swedish	38	144,330
Russian	16	57,485	Other nationalities	1	2,170
Italian	105	809,825			
Norwegian	48	135,542			
Greek	47	95,871	Total	3,047	12,185,541

CANADA.

Budget Estimates, 1916-17.—The estimates of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1917, call for a total expenditure of 188,981,219 dollars. This is a decrease of 7,882,298 dollars from the estimates for the preceding year in spite of the fact that the allotment for interest on public debt is 16,001,253 dollars greater than in 1915-16.

The following is a summary of the estimated expenditure chargeable to consolidated fund or income account:

Service	Amount	Service	Amount
	Dollars		Dollars
Public debt, including sinking funds	39,649,760	Fisheries	1,384,000
Charges of management	535,450	Subsidies to provinces	11,471,673
Civil government	7,240,752	Mines and geological survey	562,400
Administration of justice	1,504,888	Labour	68,500
Dominion police	128,765	Indians	1,965,650
Penitentiaries	979,700	Royal North-West Mounted Police	1,123,335
Legislation	1,794,417	Government of the North-West Territories	8,000
Arts and agriculture	4,263,000	Government of the Yukon Territory	253,000
Quarantine	248,000	Dominion lands (income)	3,304,430
Immigration	1,574,400	Miscellaneous	872,645
Pensions	3,865,218	Customs	4,215,000
Superannuation	400,000	Excise	1,134,876
Militia and defence	5,706,100	Weights and measures, gas and electric light inspection	352,950
Railways and canals (income)	657,850	Adulteration of food, etc.	37,500
Public works (income)	18,814,575	Railways and canals—collection of revenue	15,196,000
Mail subsidies and steamship subventions	2,963,601	Public works—collection of revenue	999,300
Naval service	2,250,400	Post office	17,486,728
Canal and river service	1,305,800	Trade and commerce	2,082,495
Lighthouse and coast service	2,400,700		
Scientific institutions	489,713	Total	158,958,731
Marine hospitals and sick and distressed seamen	78,000		
Steamboat inspection	79,170		

Of the subsidies payable to the several provinces, Ontario will receive 2,896,379 dollars; Quebec, 1,069,630 dollars; Nova Scotia, 633,667 dollars; New Brunswick, 687,976 dollars; Manitoba, 1,406,204 dollars; British Columbia, 723,185 dollars; Prince Edward Island, 381,932 dollars; Alberta, 1,589,075 dollars; and Saskatchewan, 1,710,675 dollars.

Trade in 1915.—The following table shows the trade of Canada for the calendar years 1913, 1914, and 1915, the figures for 1915 being preliminary:—

Items	1913	1914	1915
Imports for Consumption.	Dollars.	Dollars	Dollars
Dutiable goods	438,539,132	302,516,964	261,842,173
Free Goods	220,524,739	178,802,345	188,705,601
Total imports (merchandise)	659,063,871	481,319,309	450,547,774
Coin and bullion ¹	14,175,708	132,864,585	21,275,888
Total imports	673,239,579	614,183,894	471,823,662
Duty collected	113,881,578	81,771,651	91,907,722
Exports.			
Canadian produce:			
The mine	59,073,167	53,781,132	61,814,582
The fisheries	20,237,348	18,659,961	21,073,415
The forest	42,532,673	41,871,843	49,779,509
Animal produce	51,612,569	68,316,972	94,513,460
Agricultural produce	208,642,660	127,122,783	230,644,063
Manufactures	54,010,873	69,151,924	151,751,244
Miscellaneous	108,777	491,699	3,953,572
Total Canadian produce	436,218,097	379,295,854	614,129,845
Foreign produce	24,301,179	49,019,658	39,358,567
Total exports (merchandise)	460,519,246	428,315,512	653,488,412
Coin and bullion ¹	13,894,418	19,618,773	128,387,710
Total exports	474,413,664	447,934,285	781,826,122

¹ It has been customary to include figures for coin and bullion in trade returns, but the total trade figures for 1915 are seriously disturbed by them.

Mineral Production.—The total mineral production in Canada in 1915, according to a report issued by the Department of Mines, amounted to a total value of 138,513,750 dollars, as compared with 128,863,075 dollars in 1914. The following table shows the production of the more important metals and minerals for the two years:

Products	1914	1915	Products	1914	1915
Metallic:	Dollars	Dollars	Non-metallic—	Dollars	Dollars
Copper	10,301,606	17,726,307	Gypsum	1,156,207	849,928
Gold	15,983,007	18,936,971	Natural gas	3,484,727	3,300,825
Pig iron (from Canadian ore)	1,138,912	1,740,808	Petroleum	343,124	300,572
Lead	1,627,568	2,541,116	Pyrites	744,508	1,028,678
Nickel	13,655,381	20,423,348	Salt	493,648	660,626
Silver	15,593,631	14,088,397	Cement	9,187,924	6,977,024
Other metallic products	1,086,514	1,589,135	Lime	1,360,628	1,015,878
Total metallic	59,386,619	77,046,082	Stone	5,469,056	4,504,599
			Miscellaneous non-metallic	10,855,027	7,418,912
Non-metallic:			Total non-metallic	69,476,456	61,467,668
Asbestos and asbestos	2,909,806	3,513,269			
Coal	33,471,801	31,957,757	Grand total	128,863,075	138,513,750

The following table shows the value of the mineral production of Canada in 1914 and 1915, by Provinces:—

Provinces	1914	1915	Provinces	1914	1915
Ontario	53,034,677	61,800,178	Manitoba	Dollars 2,413,480	Dollars 1,351,604
British Columbia	24,164,039	28,932,658	New Brunswick	1,014,570	916,329
Nova Scotia	17,584,639	18,126,672	Saskatchewan	712,313	395,728
Quebec	11,836,929	12,159,436			
Alberta	12,684,234	9,915,282	Total	128,863,075	138,513,750
Yukon district	5,418,185	4,915,863			

Railways, June 30, 1915.—The total mileage of railways open to traffic in the Dominion of Canada at June 30, 1915, was 35,582 miles, of which 4,787 were opened during the year ended on that date. Of the total mentioned, 10,703 miles are in the Province of Ontario, 5,327 miles in Saskatchewan, 4,898 in Manitoba, 4,677 in Quebec, 3,174 in Alberta, and 3,009 in British Columbia.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

Trade, 1915.—The imports and exports (domestic produce), in 1913, 1914 and 1915 were as follows:—

—	1913	1914	1915
Merchandise—	£	£	£
Imports	78,185,000	72,641,000	68,500,000
Exports of domestic produce	72,091,000	62,643,000	57,610,000
Bullion and specie—			
Imports	1,565,000	1,305,000	863,000
Exports ¹	4,545,000	2,995,000	11,176,000

¹ Including gold ores, and gold and silver in matte.

The principal exports (domestic produce) were:—

—	1913	1914	1915
	£	£	£
Wool	26,277,000	18,375,000	28,243,000
Preserved meat	7,131,000	9,114,000	8,016,000
Copper	2,879,000	2,142,000	2,866,000
Hides and skins	5,520,000	4,147,000	2,806,000
Lead	1,848,000	1,819,000	2,720,000
Butter	3,505,000	2,655,000	1,820,000
Wheat	7,987,000	9,996,000	269,000

TASMANIA.

Ministry.—Premier—Mr. Lee; Treasurer—Sir N. E. Lewis; Attorney-General—Mr. Hayes; Hon. Ministers—Mr. Shields and Mr. Hays.

NEW ZEALAND.

Budget, 1916-17.—The ordinary revenue is estimated at 14,510,317l., and the expenditure at 12,498,107l.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.

(See p. 426.)

Extension of Boundaries.—Two Orders in Council dated respectively January 27, 1916, and February 29, 1916, extend the boundaries of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, so as to include Ocean Island, Fanning Island, Washington Island, and the Union Islands and their dependencies.

UNITED STATES.

Merchant Marine Crews.—Returns to the Bureau of Navigation show that on June 30, 1915, the 28,701 merchant vessels of the United States documented for foreign or domestic trade were manned by 152,133 officers and men, excluding masters. In addition 1,556 yachts were manned by 7,531 men, excluding masters. The combined total is 159,684, to which may be added 28,257 masters, making a grand total of 187,921 officers and men, for 28,257 documented merchant vessels and yachts, aggregating 3,487,331 gross tons. The number of vessels and crews (excluding masters) on all documented merchant vessels and yachts of the United States on June 30, 1915, was as follows:—

	Seagoing		Great Lakes		All other		Total	
	Vessels	Crew	Vessels	Crew	Vessels	Crew	Vessels	Crew
Merchant vessels—								
Sail	1,364	10,507	220	1,281	4,282	14,207	5,866	25,995
Steam	1,178	41,041	1,615	21,061	4,159	37,617	6,952	99,719
Motor	45	521	733	1,440	8,218	19,704	8,996	21,465
Unrigged	—	—	—	—	4,887	4,954	4,887	4,954
Total	2,587	52,069	2,568	23,782	21,541	76,282	26,701	152,133
Yachts—								
Sail	112	734	17	46	70	247	199	1,027
Steam	207	2,803	75	131	26	492	308	3,426
Motor	375	1,497	110	276	509	1,288	1,024	3,031
Unrigged	—	—	—	—	252	47	25	47
Total	694	5,004	232	453	630	2,074	1,556	7,531

¹ This total embraces all unrigged vessels without regard to the waters on which they navigate.

² This total embraces all houseboats without regard to the waters on which they navigate.

ARGENTINA.

New President and Vice-President.—Señor Hipólito Irigoyen was elected President on June 12, 1916, and Señor Pelagio Luna, Vice-President.

CHILE.

Budget for 1916.—The Chilean Congress has passed the budget for the current year in the following form:—

Ministries	Paper Pesos	Gold Pesos	Ministries	Paper Pesos	Gold Pesos
Interior	54,713,446	464,240	Navy	17,811,000	20,190,514
Foreign Affairs, &c.	3,013,746	1,007,315	Industry, Public Works	19,763,898	859,312
Justice	10,734,403	—	Railways	8,711,400	1,833
Public Instruction	82,875,213	258,616			
Treasury	16,262,783	52,072,900			
War	44,135,940	365,487	Total	208,021,829	74,720,167

CHINA.

New Temporary President.—On the death of Yuan Shih-K'ai on June 5, 1916, General Li Yuan-hung, the Vice-President, was appointed Temporary President.

GERMANY.

Navy.—The following ships are unofficially reported to have been lost in naval battle off Jutland on May 31 :—Battleships—*Westfalen*, *Pommern*. Battle Cruisers—Two (one *Lützow*). Light Cruisers—*Wiesbaden*, *Elbing*, *Frauenlob*, and *Rostock*. Destroyers, 9 ; one submarine.

ITALY.

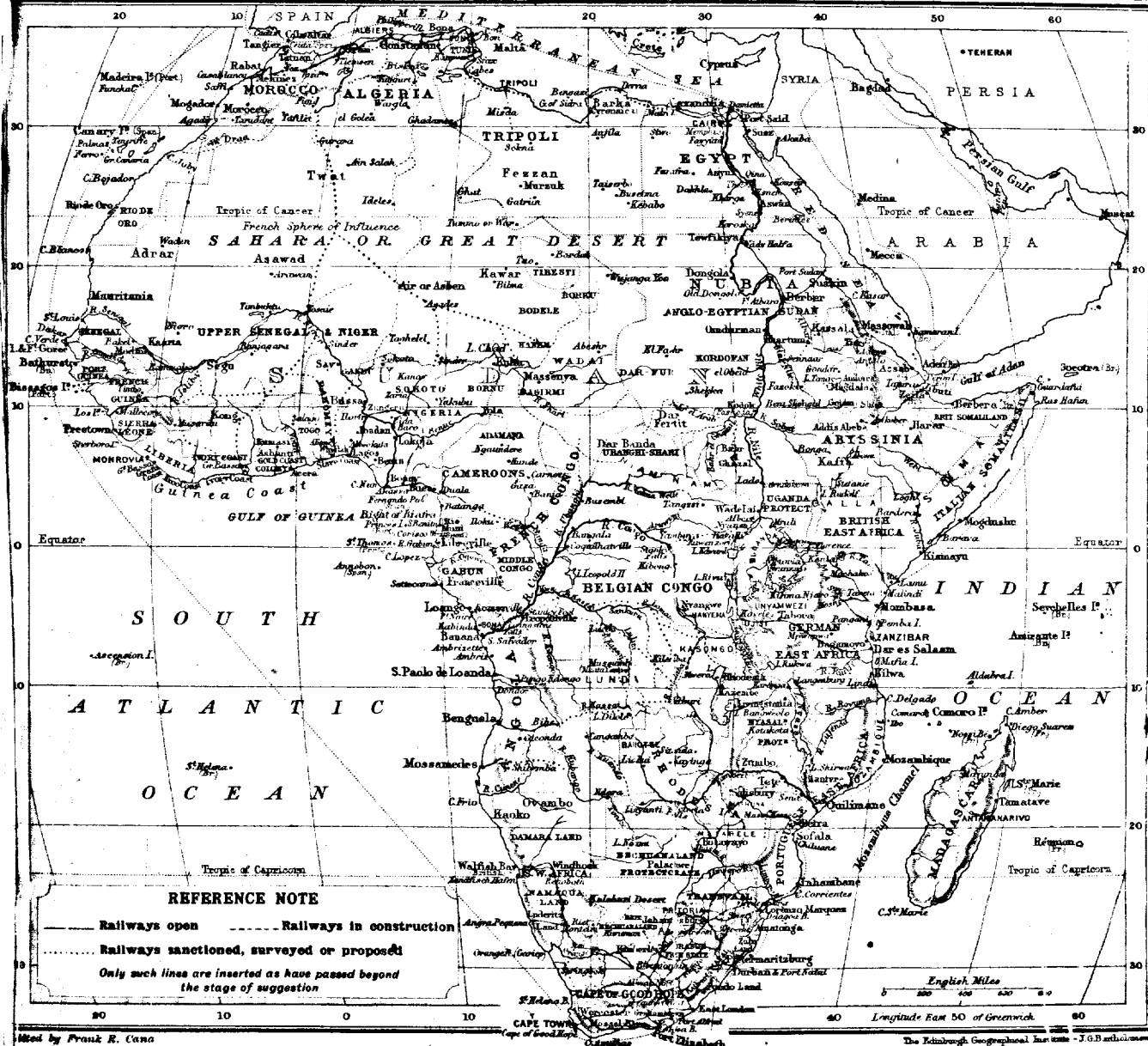
New Cabinet.—The Salandra Cabinet, which resigned on June 10, 1916, has been succeeded by the Cabinet of Signor Boselli.

JAPAN.

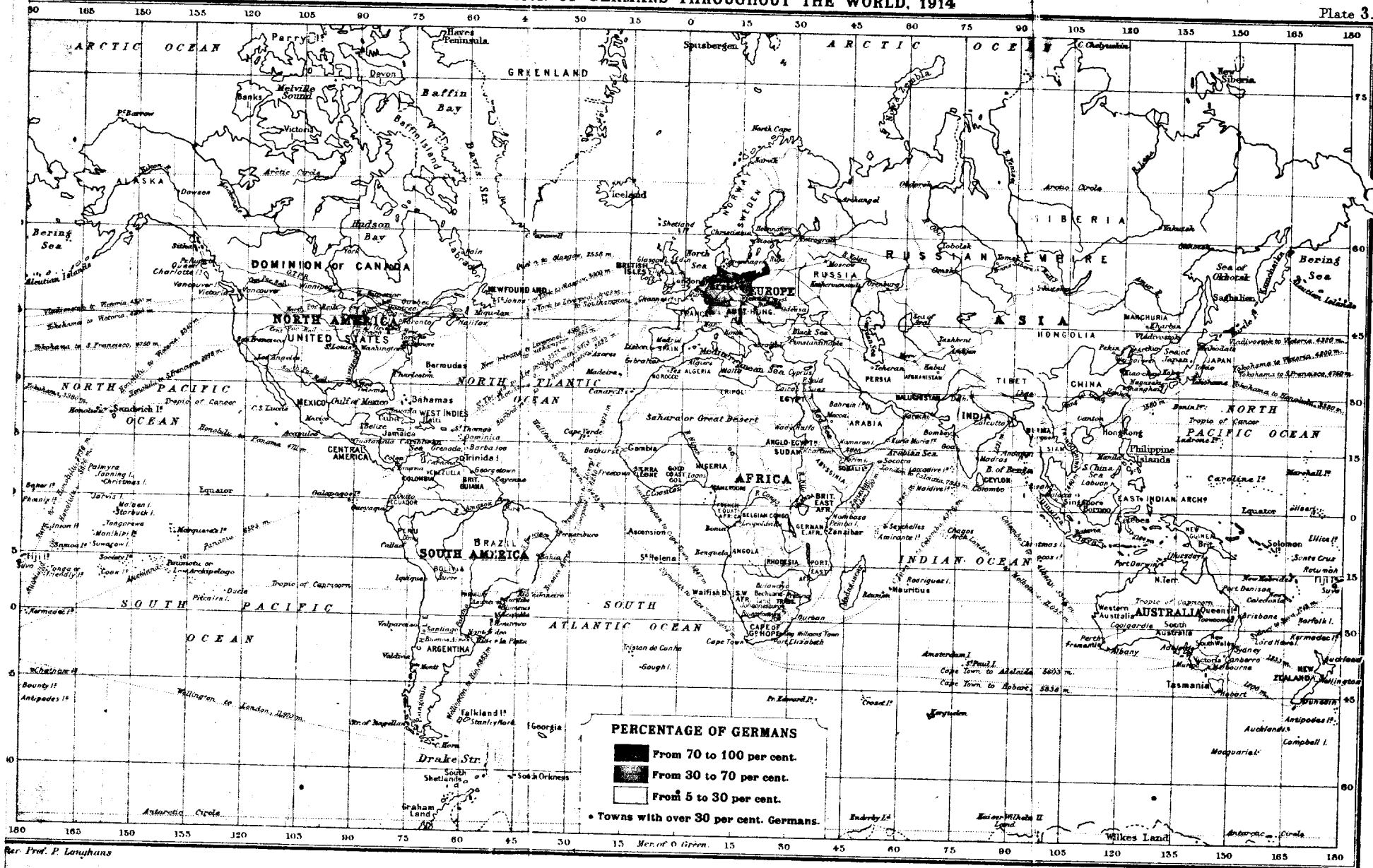
New Ambassador in London.—Viscount Chinda has succeeded the Marquis Inouye.

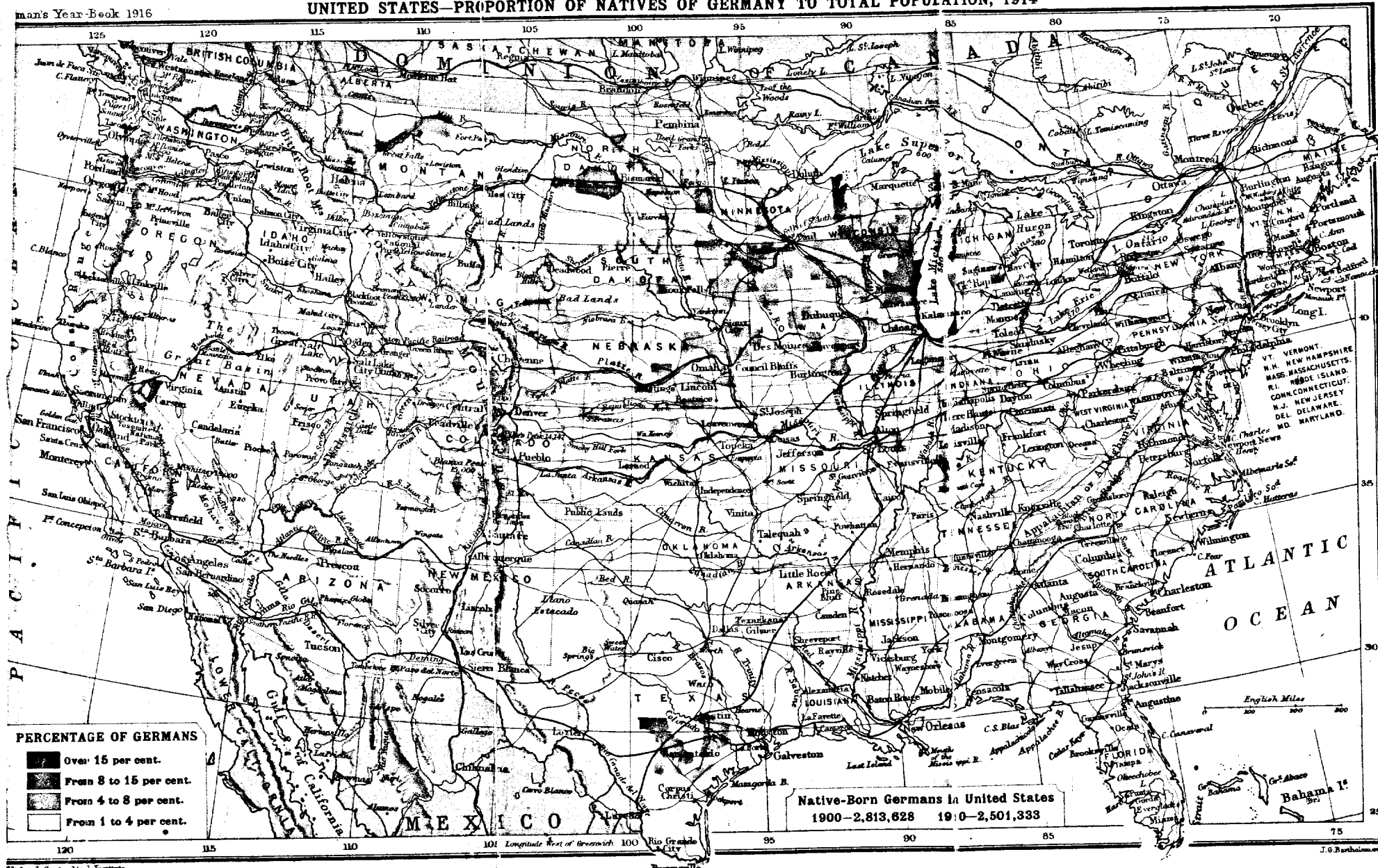
RAILWAY SCHEMES IN ASIATIC TURKEY, 1916





DISTRIBUTION OF GERMANS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, 1914





2

PART THE FIRST

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The British Empire consists of:—

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

Reigning King and Emperor.

George V., born June 3, 1865, son of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, eldest daughter of King Christian IX., of Denmark; married July 6, 1893, to *Victoria Mary*, 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 Alice Mary*, 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 late Duke of Fife, who died January 29, 1912. Offspring:—(1) *Alexandra Victoria*, Duchess of Fife, born May 17, 1891; married October 15, 1913, to Prince Arthur, son of the Duke of Connaught. (2) *Maud* Alexandra, born April 3, 1893.

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

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

Living Brother and Sisters of the late King.

I. Princess *Helena*, born May 25, 1846; married July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. 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, and died May 2, 1914.

III. Prince *Arthur*, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; married March 13, 1879, to Princess *Louise* of Prussia, born July 25, 1860. 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 8,000*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 1914 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 (at present suspended); 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 1914 on his account being 42,107*l.*

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

	Date of Accession.		Date of Accession.
<i>House of Stuart.</i>		<i>House of Stuart.</i>	
James I.	1603	Charles II.	1660
Charles I.	1625	James II.	1685
<i>Commonwealth.</i>		<i>House of Stuart-Orange.</i>	
Parliamentary Executive	1649	William and Mary	1689
Protectorate	1653	William III.	1694

	Date of Accession.		Date of Accession.
<i>House of Stuart.</i>		George IV.	1820
Anne.	1702	William IV.	1830
		Victoria	1837
<i>House of Hanover.</i>		<i>House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.</i>	
George I.	1714	Edward VII.	1901
George II.	1727	George V.	1910
George III.	1760		

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 usually extends from the middle of February to about the middle of August, or occasionally later (but the session 1914-16 began in November, 1914, to transact business in connection with the European war), and ended in January, 1916. 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. The life of the present Parliament, which would otherwise have ended in January, 1916, has, however, been extended to September, 1916, by the Parliament and Registration Act, 1916.

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. (But see above as to duration of the present Parliament).

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 of 854. There are, besides, 19 peeresses of the United Kingdom and 5 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. Payment began as from April 1, 1911. 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 1915, are given as follows:—

1915	COUNTIES.		BOROUGHES.		UNIVERSITIES.		TOTAL.	
	Members	Electors	Members	Electors	Members	Electors	Members	Electors
England.	253	3,973,628	237	2,776,113	5	21,323	495	6,771,264
Scotland.	39	503,713	31	357,186	2	26,010	72	884,909
Ireland.	85	575,011	16	122,326	2	4,138	103	701,475
Total.	377	5,052,552	284	3,253,625	9	51,471	670	8,357,648

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
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
	15th	3 Dec. 1900	8 Jan. 1906	5 1 5
Edward VII.	1st	13 Feb. 1906	10 Jan. 1910	3 11 24
"	2nd	15 Feb. 1910	28 Nov. 1910	0 9 14
George V.	1st	31 Jan. 1911		

(For the heads of the Administrations see p. 11.)

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. An Act to establish a separate Parliament in Ireland, with an executive responsible to it, was passed in 1914, but its operation has been postponed pending the termination of the European War.

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 Coalition Cabinet consists of the following members:

LIBERALS.

1. *Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury.*—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 Fife 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 to August, 1914. Formed Coalition Government in May, 1915, retaining the premiership.

2. *Lord High Chancellor.*—Right Hon. Lord Buckmaster, born 1861, educated at Christchurch, Oxford; called to the Bar in 1884; M.P. for Cambridge, 1906-10, and for Keighley Division of Yorkshire, 1911-15; Solicitor-General, October, 1913, to May, 1915; Director of Press Bureau, September, 1914, to May, 1915. Created a peer, June, 1915. Present appointment, May, 1915.

8. *Lord President of the Council*.—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; Secretary of State for India, November, 1910, to May, 1915. Present appointment, May, 1915.

4. *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*.—Right Hon. Sir Edward Grey, K.G., 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 since December, 1905.

5. *Secretary of State for the Home Department*.—Right Hon. Herbert Louis Samuel, born 1870; educated at University College School, London, and Balliol College, Oxford; M.P. for the Cleveland Division of the N. Riding of Yorks since 1902; Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Home Department, 1905-9; Chancellor of the Duchy, 1909-1910; Postmaster-General, 1910-14; President of Local Government Board, February, 1914, to May, 1915; Postmaster-General from May, 1915, and in addition, Duchy of Lancaster from November, 1915, to January 11, 1916. Present appointment, January 11, 1916.

6. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.—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; Secretary of State for Home Department, October, 1911, to May, 1915. Present appointment, May, 1915.

7. *Minister of Munitions*.—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, 1905-8; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1908-1915. Present appointment, a new office created for the War, May, 1915.

8. *Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland*.—This office is vacant (June 1, 1916). Mr. Augustine Birrell, the late Chief Secretary, resigned on May 3, 1916.

9. *President of the Board of Trade*.—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, 1905-7; Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1907-8; President of Board of Education, April, 1908, to October, 1911; President of Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, October, 1911, to August 1914. Present appointment, August, 1914.

10. *Secretary for Scotland*.—Right Hon. T. McKinnon Wood, born 1855; educated at Mill Hill School and University College, London; chairman of London County Council, 1898-9; M.P. for St. Killox Division of Glasgow since 1906; Parliamentary Secretary to Board of Education, April to

October, 1908; Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 1908-11; Financial Secretary to Treasury, October, 1911, to February, 1912. Present appointment, February, 1912.

11. *First Commissioner of Works*.—Right Hon. L. V. Harcourt, born 1863; 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; Secretary of State for Colonies, 1910 to May, 1915. Present appointment, May, 1915.

12. *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster*.—Right Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu; born 1879; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; M.P. for Chesterton Division of Cambridgeshire since 1906; Under-Secretary of State for India, 1910-14; Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1914-15; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, February to May, 1915; again Financial Secretary to the Treasury since May, 1915. Present appointment, January 12, 1916; also remains Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

CONSERVATIVES AND UNIONISTS.

13. *Lord Privy Seal*.—Right Hon. Earl Curzon, born 1859; educated at Balliol College, Oxford; created a Peer in 1898 and an Earl in 1911; M.P. for Southport, 1886-98; Under-Secretary of State for India, 1891-2, and for Foreign Affairs, 1895-8; Viceroy of India, 1898-1905. Present appointment, May, 1915.

14. *Minister Without Portfolio*.—Right Hon. Marquis of Lansdowne, born 1845; educated at Eton, and Balliol College, Oxford; succeeded to title 1866; Under-Secretary of State for War, 1872-4, and for India, 1880. Governor-General of Canada, 1883-8; Governor-General of India, 1888-93; Secretary for War, 1895 to 1900; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1900-5. Unionist Leader in House of Lords since 1903. Present appointment, May, 1915.

15. *Secretary of State for the Colonies*.—Right Hon. A. Bonar Law, born 1858, in Canada; M.P. for Blackfriars Division of Glasgow, 1900-6; for Dulwich, 1906-10; and for Bootle since 1911; Parliamentary Secretary to Board of Trade, 1902-5; Leader of Unionist party in House of Commons since November, 1911. Present appointment, May, 1915.

16. *Secretary of State for India*.—Right Hon. Austen Chamberlain, born 1863; educated at Rugby and Cambridge; M.P. for East Worcestershire, 1892-1914, and for West Birmingham since July, 1914; Civil Lord of the Admiralty, 1895-1900; Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1900-2; Postmaster-General, 1902-3; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1903-5. Present appointment, May, 1915.

17. *First Lord of the Admiralty*.—Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, born 1848; educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; M.P. for Hertford, 1874-85, for East Manchester, 1885-1906, for City of London since 1906; Private Secretary to Lord Salisbury, 1878-80; President of Local Government Board, 1885; Secretary for Scotland, 1886; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1887-91; First Lord of Treasury and Leader of House of Commons, 1891-2 and 1895-1905; Prime Minister, 1902-5; Leader of Opposition, 1906-11. Present appointment, May, 1915.

18. *Minister of Blockade*.—Right Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, born 1884; educated at Eton, and University College, Oxford; became a K.C. in 1899; M.P. for East Marylebone, 1906-10, and for Hitchin Division of Hertfordshire since November, 1911; Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs since May, 1915. Present appointment (held in conjunction with the Under-Secretaryship), February, 1916.

19. *President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries*.—Right Hon. Earl of Selborne, born 1859; educated at Winchester, and University College, Oxford; M.P. for East Hants, 1885-92, and for West Edinburgh, 1892-5; succeeded to peerage, 1895; Under-Secretary of State for Colonies, 1895-1900; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1900-5; High Commissioner for South Africa, 1905-10. Present appointment, May, 1915.

20. *President of the Local Government Board*.—Right Hon. Walter Long, born 1854; educated at Harrow, and Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. for North Wilts, 1880-5; Devizes, 1885-92; Liverpool (West Derby), 1892-1900; South Bristol, 1900-5; South Dublin, 1906-10; and Strand Division of London since 1911; Parliamentary Secretary to Local Government Board, 1886-92; President of Board of Agriculture, 1895-1900; President of Local Government Board, 1900-5; Chief Secretary for Ireland, March to December, 1905. Present appointment, May, 1915.

21. *Attorney-General*.—Right Hon. Sir F. E. Smith, born 1872; educated at Birkenhead, and Wadham College, Oxford; President of Oxford Union, 1893; called to the Bar, 1895; became a K.C. in 1908; M.P. for Liverpool (Walton) since 1905; Privy Counsellor, 1911; *Press Censor*, 1914; Solicitor-General, May to November, 1915. Present appointment, November, 1915.

LABOUR.

22. *President of the Board of Education*.—Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, born 1863; Mayor of Darlington, 1903; M.P. for Durham (Barnard Castle) since 1903; Chairman of Labour Party in House of Commons since August, 1914. Present appointment, May, 1915.

NON-PARTY.

23. *Secretary of State for War*.—Right Hon. Earl Kitchener, K.G., born 1850; entered Royal Engineers 1871; was in Sudan campaign, 1883-5; Governor of Suakin, 1886; Sirdar of Egyptian army, 1892-9; conducted operations for reconquest of Sudan, 1898-9; raised to peerage, 1898, received Earldom, 1914; chief of staff to Lord Roberts, and afterwards Commander-in-Chief during Boer war, 1899-1902; Commander-in-Chief in India, 1902-9; British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, 1911-14. Present appointment, August, 1914.

Not in the Cabinet are:—

The Postmaster-General.—Right Hon. J. A. Pease.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.—Vacant.

Solicitor-General.—Right Hon. Sir George Cave, K.C.

Lord Advocate.—Right Hon. R. Munro, K.C.

Solicitor-General for Scotland.—T. B. Morrison, K.C.

Attorney-General for Ireland.—James Campbell, K.C.

Solicitor-General for Ireland.—James O'Connor, 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	Marquis of Salisbury (C)	June 24, 1885
Earl of Derby (C)	Feb. 27, 1852	W. E. Gladstone (L)	Feb. 6, 1886
Earl of Aberdeen (Coalition),		Marquis of Salisbury (C)	Aug. 3, 1886
	Dec. 28, 1852	W. E. Gladstone (L)	Aug. 18, 1892
Viscount Palmerston (L)	Feb. 10, 1855	Earl of Rosebery (L)	March 3, 1894
Earl of Derby (C)	Feb. 25, 1858	Marquis of Salisbury (C)	June 25, 1895
Viscount Palmerston (L)	June 18, 1859	A. J. Balfour (C)	July 14, 1902
Earl Russell (L)	Nov. 6, 1865	Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (L)	Dec. 5, 1905
Earl of Derby (C)	July 6, 1866	H. H. Asquith (L)	April 8, 1908
Benjamin Disraeli (C)	Feb. 27, 1868	H. H. Asquith (Coalition),	
W. E. Gladstone (L)	Dec. 9, 1868		May 25, 1915
Benjamin Disraeli (C)	Feb. 21, 1874		
W. E. Gladstone (L)	April 28, 1880		

The state of parties in the House of Commons in January, 1916, was as follows:—

Unionists	288
Liberals	298
Labour	84
Nationalists	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 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, differing in area from the old geographical counties, which except for historical purposes do not now exist. The new counties are administered by the justices and by a popularly-elected Council, called a County Council, who co-opt a prescribed number of aldermen, either from their own body or from outside it. Aldermen are elected for six years, half of them retiring every third year. A councillor is elected for three years. Women are eligible. The jurisdiction of the County Councils includes all the administrative work formerly performed by the justices and many new powers conferred by recent Acts of Parliament, the principal items being the making of county and police rates; levying of duties on licences for carriages, armorial bearings, guns, dogs, killing and dealing in game; borrowing of money;

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 also the local education authorities, and other recent acts have in minor matters extended their jurisdiction. The control of the county police is vested in a standing joint committee composed of an equal number of magistrates and members of the County Council. The London Metropolitan police are, however, under the control of the Home Secretary.

The administrative counties, with the exception of the County of London, are subdivided into 'County Districts' which are either 'Urban' or 'Rural,' as the case may be. Generally speaking, an urban district comprises a town or a small area more or less densely populated, and a rural district takes in several country parishes. Women may be elected to these District Councils, 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 Councils if authorised by the County Council. To these Parish Councils have been transferred all the civil powers of the old Vestries, including the election of overseers, and in addition very considerable powers over charities, allotments, and other public matters. Where there is no Parish Council some of these powers, including the appointment of the overseers, are exercised by the Parish Meeting. Urban District Councils can, by petitioning the Local Government Board—which is the supreme Local Government authority—obtain part or all of the powers of a Parish Council. Only Parish Meetings may have power to adopt the Public Libraries Acts, the Baths and Washhouses Acts, the Lighting and Watching Acts, the Burials Acts, and the Public Improvements Acts.

The main central authority in London, the capital of the Empire, is the County Council, created by the Local Government Act of 1888. It has considerable powers in regard to public health, housing, bridges and ferries, asylums, street improvements, parks, main drainage, fire brigade, sanitary control, education, and numerous other matters. It is also the tramway authority for the county. The City Corporation have powers respecting sanitation, police, bridges, justice, &c., in the City of London. London comprises the ancient city with an area of one square mile, and an area of 118 square miles beyond the city, which is divided into 28 metropolitan

boroughs, under the London Government Act, 1899, each with a mayor, aldermen, and councillors (women are eligible). The Councils have powers in regard to public health, highways, rating, housing, education, &c., but they are not boroughs in the statutory sense as in the rest of the Kingdom. The County Council has certain powers of control over them. It sanctions loans, approves the construction of sewers and the carrying out of local improvements, and has considerable public health duties in connection with the boroughs.

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

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

Ireland.—The principal county authority for local government used to be the grand jury, appointed under the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 116; but, by the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, provision was made for the establishment of popularly elected Councils for counties and rural districts. 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	45,370,530

AREA AND POPULATION

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, &c.	31,845,379	35,241,482	38,104,975	41,973,827

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

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

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

Divisions	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911
England	64·6	67·5	69·8	72·2	73·4	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 24,947 in Lanark. In 1891 the number was 254,415, or 6·3 per cent., and in 1901, 230,866, 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	3,550	7,056
35 " " 45	4,545	601	536	2,909	3,093	6,002
45 " " 55	3,528	447	394	2,114	2,272	4,386
55 " " 65	2,208	296	283	1,307	1,521	2,828
65 " " 70	807	104	146	484	578	1,062
70 " " 75	554	80	108	345	461	806
75 " " 85	454	63	111	262	369	631
85 and upwards	64	10	16	34	57	91
Total . .	36,071	4,761	4,390	22,017	23,353	45,370

¹ Including Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

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

Year (30 June)	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total of United Kingdom
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	36,169,685	4,751,132	4,383,608	45,324,425
1912	36,382,456	4,741,077	4,384,710	45,508,243
1913	36,606,226	4,728,132	4,379,012	45,713,370
1914	36,960,684	4,747,167	4,381,398	46,089,249
1915	35,360,000 ¹	4,785,598	—	—

¹ Civil population only. Based on the National Register of August, 1915.

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	+12.3
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	238,078	64,495	69,752	35,223	+8.2
Cheshire	644,172	593,585	676,275	321,761	+13.9
Cornwall	868,167	322,334	328,098	151,614	+1.8
Cumberland	973,056	266,933	265,746	129,783	-0.4
Derbyshire	645,097	484,846	560,013	282,965	+15.5
Devonshire	1,062,672	436,938	467,331	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	525,431	+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	1,278,691	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	97,273	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	738,900	360,125	+10.1
Suffolk, East	549,241	189,170	203,223	100,451	+7.4
Suffolk, West	390,916	117,563	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	347,722	408,227	197,756	+17.4
Westmorland	565,330	64,409	68,575	30,105	-1.3
Wiltshire	864,101	271,394	286,322	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	289,036	314,779	155,386	+10.0
Yorkshire, West Riding .	1,673,550	1,389,176	1,584,880	782,007	+14.1
Total England (50 Ad- ministrative Counties)					
	32,071,380	21,157,293	23,558,230	11,400,312	+11.3

	Area in Statute Acres. (Land and Inland Water.)	Population.			Increase (+) or De- crease (-) 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	89,900	43,462	+ 2.4
Radnorshire	301,165	23,281	22,590	11,340	- 3.0
Total Wales (12 Adminis- trative 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	12,294,015	+11.8
COUNTY BOROUGHES 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	47,348	58,371	25,425	+23.3
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	139,470	+ 3.1
Brighton	2,586	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	24,809	24,626	11,718	- 1.1
Chester, City of	2,862	38,309	30,028	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	47,935	50,035	28,759	+ 4.3
Great Yarmouth	3,598	51,316	55,905	25,607	+ 8.9
Grimshy	2,868	63,138	74,659	37,582	+18.2
Hallifax	13,983	104,944	101,553	46,344	- 3.2
Hastings	4,495	65,328	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	3,582	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	21,643	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 De- crease (-) 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	83,691	42,174	+ 24.4
Northampton	3,469	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	2,374	107,636	112,030	51,663	+ 4.1
Portsmouth	6,100	188,928	231,141	115,160	+22.3
Preston	3,971	112,980	117,088	58,915	+ 3.6
Reading	5,876	72,217	75,198	36,199	+ 4.1
Rochdale	6,446	83,114	91,428	42,653	+10.0
Rotherham	6,001	54,340	62,483	32,275	+15.0
St. Helens	7,284	84,410	96,551	50,309	+14.4
Salford	5,292	220,957	231,357	111,673	+ 4.7
Sheffield, City of	23,662	409,070	454,632	224,303	+11.1
Smethwick	1,929	54,539	70,694	34,426	+20.6
Southampton	4,604	104,824	119,612	57,406	+13.5
Southport	5,144	48,083	51,643	21,076	+ 7.4
South Shields	2,399	100,858	108,647	58,286	+ 7.7
Stockport	5,488	92,832	108,632	50,912	+17.1
Stoke-on-Trent	11,142	214,712	234,534	114,764	+ 9.2
Sunderland	3,357	146,077	151,159	72,564	+ 3.5
Tynemouth	4,372	51,366	58,816	29,047	+14.5
Walsall	7,483	86,430	92,115	45,375	+ 6.6
Warrington	3,057	64,242	72,166	36,341	+12.3
West Bromwich	5,859	65,175	68,332	34,371	+ 4.8
West Ham	4,633	267,358	289,030	142,738	+ 8.1
West Hartlepool	2,684	62,627	68,923	31,516	+ 2.1
Wigan	5,083	82,428	89,152	43,582	+ 8.2
Wolverhampton	3,525	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	164,333	182,259	89,728	+10.9
Merthyr Tydfil	17,761	69,228	80,990	43,026	+17.0
Swansea	5,202	91,537	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 Wales	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, 38,178. In 1901, the numbers were: 6,260,852, 448,932, and 61,909 respectively. 75,604 inhabited blocks of flats (comprising 253,243 separate flats) were enumerated in 1911. The average number of persons per inhabited building was 5.05 in 1911, against 5.20 in 1901. Buildings not used as

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

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

Population of Districts	No. of Districts	Aggregate population		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	3,981,409	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	3,932,829	4,622,484	17·6	13
10,000—20,000	231	2,787,843	3,256,011	16·8	9
3,000—10,000	458	2,373,186	2,643,738	11·4	8
Under 3,000	203	370,386	389,094	5·2	
Total Urban	1,187	25,351,118	28,162,936	11·1	78
Rural	667	7,176,725	7,907,556	10·2	22
Total Population	—	32,527,843	35,070,492	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 384,061. 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	2,082,710	151,321	2,234,031
Agriculture and Fishing	1,165,654	94,822	1,260,476
Industrial	7,015,605	2,452,533	9,468,138
Unoccupied and unspecified	2,208,535	10,026,379	12,234,914
Total	13,662,200	14,857,113	28,519,313

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, 284,109 (82,612 males and 181,497 females).

There are 33 civil counties, as follows :—

There are 55 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	403,053	61,438	61,402	29,755	15·2
5. Berwick	292,535	30,824	29,643	14,192	10·1
6. Bute	189,658	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. Dumfries	157,433	113,865	139,831	69,718	88·8
10. Dundee	686,302	72,571	72,825	35,024	10·6
11. Edinburgh	234,325	488,796	507,666	285,427	216·7
12. Elgin (or Moray)	304,931	44,860	43,427	20,493	14·2
13. Fife	322,844	218,840	267,739	132,133	82·9
14. Forfar	559,037	284,082	281,417	126,638	50·3
15. Haddington	170,371	38,665	43,254	21,463	25·3
16. Inverness	2,695,994	90,104	87,272	42,440	3·2
17. Kinross	244,482	40,923	41,008	19,760	16·8
18. Kirkcaldy	52,410	6,981	7,527	3,617	14·4
19. Kinross	575,632	39,383	38,367	18,069	6·7
20. Lanark	562,821	1,339,327	1,447,034	721,369	257·1
21. Linlithgow	76,861	65,708	80,155	42,727	104·3
22. Nairn	104,252	9,291	9,219	4,330	8·9
23. Orkney	240,847	28,699	25,597	12,251	10·8
24. Peebles	222,240	15,066	15,238	7,066	6·9
25. Perth	1,595,802	123,283	124,342	58,364	7·8
26. Renfrew	153,332	268,980	314,552	151,061	205·1
27. Ross and Cromarty	1,977,248	76,450	77,364	35,763	3·9
28. Roxburgh	426,028	48,894	47,192	21,583	11·1
29. Selkirk	170,793	23,356	24,601	11,332	14·4
30. Shetland	852,319	28,166	27,911	12,559	7·0
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	311,984	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, 8·47 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	86,991	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	153,505	163,891	Hamilton	32,775	38,044
Govan ¹	82,174	89,605	Clydebank ¹	20,998	37,548
Paisley	79,363	84,456	Perth ¹	33,935	35,854
Leith	77,439	80,488	Kilmarnock	31,165	34,728
Greenock ¹	68,911	75,140	Falkirk	29,280	33,574
Partick	54,298	66,849	Ayr	28,697	32,986

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	1,931,320	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			Persons per 100 Acres 1911
		1901 Total	1911 Total	Males only	
<i>Province of Leinster.</i>					
Carlow	221,485	37,744	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	3,803
Kildare	418,645	68,566	66,027	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	46,072	43,820	22,656	17
Louth	202,181	65,826	63,065	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
<i>Province of Munster.</i>					
Clare	788,336	112,334	104,232	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	160,292	152,433	78,584	15
Waterford County	453,651	60,418	56,562	29,123	13
Waterford C.B.	1,438	26,769	27,464	13,317	1,910
Total of Munster	5,963,556	1,076,188	1,035,495	526,130	17
<i>Province of Ulster.</i>					
Antrim	702,654	196,090	193,864	93,651	28
Armagh	312,772	125,392	120,291	58,978	39
Belfast C.B.	14,937	349,180	386,947	181,268	2,591
Cavan	467,025	97,541	91,173	47,748	20
Donegal	1,193,641	173,722	168,537	84,627	14
Down	608,862	205,889	204,303	97,951	34
Fermanagh	417,912	65,430	61,336	31,690	15
Londonderry County	512,691	104,512	99,845	49,138	29
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	5,331,626	1,582,826	1,581,696	770,862	30

Counties and County Boroughs	Area in Statute Acres (exclusive of water)	1901 Total	Population		Persons per 100 Acres 1911
			1911		
			Total	Males only	
<i>Province of Connaught.</i>					
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	199,166	192,377	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 .	0,371,124	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, 861,379; 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	2,192,045	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	53,553	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
1910	35,791,902	896,963	36,635	483,247	267,721
1913	36,606,226	881,480	37,909	505,026	286,370
1914	36,960,684	879,096	37,329	516,742	294,401
1915 ¹	—	814,527	35,822	562,326	360,026

¹ Provisional figures.

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. The figures for 1912 and later years however, make allowance for migration.

In 1914 the proportion of male to female births was 1,036 male to 1,000 female. Of the total estimated population in 1914, 17,877,052 were males and 19,083,632 females.

Scotland.

Year	Estimated Population at 30th June	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages
1890	4,003,131	121,526	9,241	79,004	27,469
1900	4,436,958	131,401	8,534	82,296	32,444
1910	4,737,268	124,059	9,049	72,268	30,902
1913	4,728,132	120,516	8,548	73,069	33,691
1914	4,747,167	123,934	8,879	73,557	35,049
1915	4,785,598	114,204	7,885	81,629	36,265

Proportion of male to female births in 1915 was 1,048 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
1910	4,385,421	101,963	2,833	74,894	22,112
1912	4,384,710	101,035	2,847	72,187	23,283
1913	4,379,012	100,094	2,821	74,694	22,266
1914	4,381,398	98,806	2,943	71,345	23,695

The proportion of male to female births in Ireland in 1914 was 1,052 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	294,453	250,011	1,670,625	2,672,334
1911	302,689	88,852	49,280	454,527	623,425
1912 ¹	—	—	—	467,666	656,835
1913	—	—	—	469,640	701,691
1914	—	—	—	293,204	451,438
1915	—	—	—	104,917	126,505

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 five years numbered as follows:—

	Outward			Inward			Balance outward.
	British subjects	Aliens	Total	British subjects	Aliens	Total	Total
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	469,640	232,051	701,691	227,643	144,975	372,618	329,073
1914	293,204	158,234	451,438	229,870	130,022	359,892	91,546
1915	104,917	21,588	126,505	129,823	17,581	147,354	20,849

¹ Balance inward.

A revised form of passenger list adopted since April 1, 1912, shows that the number of British emigrants (excluding persons only temporarily absent from the United Kingdom) to places out of Europe was about 390,000 in 1913, 215,000 in 1914, and 77,000 in 1915, and the immigrants of British nationality about 86,000 in 1913, 104,000 in 1914, and 92,000 in 1915.

Countries out of Europe to or from which passengers travelled in 1915 (provisional figures):—

To or from U.K. and	British subjects		Aliens		Total	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
British N. America	19,433	31,705	1,163	1,442	20,596	33,147
Australasia	14,909	11,093	445	206	15,354	11,299
S. Africa	11,704	15,017	1,372	1,494	13,076	16,481
Total British Empire ¹	61,808	73,609	3,850	3,918	65,658	77,527
United States	37,752	47,325	15,085	11,440	52,837	58,765
Total all Countries ¹	104,917	129,823	21,588	17,531	126,505	147,354

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.	
1911	1,115,086	1,083,241	31,845
1912	1,149,717	1,075,312	74,405
1913	1,309,874	1,184,412	125,462
1914	1,053,870	853,636	200,234
1915 ¹	447,270	431,080	16,190

¹ Provisional figures.

The number of Irish who emigrated from Ireland was in 1910, 32,457; in 1911, 30,573; in 1912, 29,344; in 1913, 30,967; in 1914, 20,314; the total number from May 1, 1851, to December 31, 1914, was 4,399,390.

Religion.

1. England and Wales.

The Established Church of England is Protestant Episcopal. Civil disabilities on account of religion do not attach to any class of British subjects. An Act was passed in 1914 disestablishing the church in Wales

and Monmouthshire, but the disestablishment has been postponed until after the termination of the European war.

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 *compte 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 88 bishops, and 36 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 1913-14 amounted to 8,207,000*l*.

Of 32,430 churches and chapels registered for the solemnisation of marriage at the end of 1913, 15,958 belonged to the Established Church and 16,472 to other religious denominations. Of the marriages celebrated in 1913, 60·2 per cent. were in the Established Church, 4·7 per cent. in the Roman Catholic Church, 12·7 per cent. were Nonconformist marriages, 0·03 per cent. were Quaker marriages, 0·67 per cent. Jewish, and 21·7 per cent. civil marriages in Registrar's Office.

The following summary of statistics of Nonconformist churches (England and Wales) in 1915 is taken from the 'Free Church Year-Book' for 1915.

It only claims to present an approximation to the actual condition. Figures relating to the Anglican Church are appended:—

—	Sitting accommoda- tion.	Communi- cants	Sunday School Teachers.	Sunday School Scholars ¹	Mini- sters	Local Prea- chers
Baptists	1,409,019	390,188 2	57,307	540,145	1,957	5,131
Congregationalists	1,723,143	454,748	68,927	634,565	2,198	4,884
Presbyterians	187,884	87,667	8,608	90,521	338	—
Wesleyan Methodists	2,334,903	600,745 3	129,174	930,642	1,923	19,300
Primitive Methodists	1,058,420	201,420	57,238	444,119	935	15,368
United Methodist	666,350	158,710 3	41,012	292,531	685	5,156
Calvinistic Methodists	559,875	184,690	27,538	182,088	786	484
Society of Friends	—	17,634	2,836	21,407	—	—
Wesleyan Reform Union	49,547	9,242 3	2,694	23,015	—	427
Independent Methodists	47,040	9,058 3	3,074	26,458	409	—
Churches of Christ	25,000	12,535	1,793	15,893	—	—
Moravians	10,000	3,427	649	5,144	35	—
Countess of Hunting- don's Connexion	14,800	2,300	450	4,000	35	—
Disciples of Christ	6,000	1,645	215	1,985	12	12
Reformed Episcopal Ch.	6,000	1,278	256	2,600	28	—
Free Episcopal	9,300	1,500	361	4,500	23	25
Total of above	8,166,381	2,138,782	402,132	3,219,633	9,364	50,787
Total Anglican	7,316,605	2,445,114	—	3,187,442	14,057	—

¹ Including members of Bible classes. ² Incomplete. ³ Includes members on trial.

The Unitarians have (1915) about 370 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 (1915) about 22,300 officers and *employees*, 9,700 corps and outposts, and 60,000 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 about 200 synagogues.

Roman Catholics in England and Wales are estimated at 1,900,000. There are (1916) three archbishops (of whom one is a cardinal), thirteen bishops, and three bishops-auxiliary; about 3,900 priests (not all officiating); and about 1,890 churches, chapels, and stations.

2. 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 1,442, and the number of churches, chapels, and

stations about 1,750. 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 manse and glebes, amount to about 370,000*l.* per annum. The voluntary contributions of the congregations for religious and charitable purposes in 1914 amounted to 544,000*l.* The number of communicants in 1914 was about 719,000; ministers, about 1,800; lay preachers, 105; Sunday scholars, 277,000.

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, on December 31, 1914, 1,529 congregations, and 36 preaching stations; and 512,000 members, besides adherents; 2,224 Sunday schools, &c., with 24,055 teachers and 224,000 children in attendance. The church courts are the General Assembly, 12 synods, 64 presbyteries, and 2 continental presbyteries. Annual revenue from free-will offerings is 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, 423 churches and missions, 364 clergy, and 55,000 communicants.

The Roman Catholic Church has in Scotland (1915) two archbishops with one archbishop coadjutor, and four suffragan bishops; 576 priests, 427 churches, chapels, and stations, and about 546,000 adherents.

The proportion of marriages in Scotland according to the rites of the various Churches in 1913 was: Established, 42·5 per cent.; United Free, 25·2; Roman Catholic, 11·8; Episcopal, 3·3; others, 8·2; irregular, 9·1.

3. Ireland.

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

	Leinster	Munster	Ulster	Connaught	Total
Roman Catholics . . .	990,045	978,895	690,816	588,004	3,247,670
Protestant Episcopalians . . .	140,182	50,146	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	2,680	58,881	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 (1914), 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 (1915) two archbishops, 11 bishops, and 1,500 clergymen; 1,400 churches; voluntary contributions, 1912, 145,708*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 7,600,000*l.* was allotted to it by way of commutation, and 500,000*l.* in lieu of private endowments. The Church is governed by a General Synod—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, 1913:—

	£	Balances of Income Accounts, £
Commutation Capital . . .	251,944	
Parochial Sustentation . . .	6,025,208	etc.
Episcopal Sustentation . . .	563,674	
Glebes Capital . . .	482,347	
Miscellaneous Capital . . .	2,110,265	
		Total
		9,469,783

In 1914 the largest Presbyterian body consisted of 36 presbyteries, and had 650 ministers and 563 congregations, with 104,000 members; contributions during year 1914-15, 226,000*l.*; total church income, 293,000*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 1914 according to the modes of celebration was: Roman Catholic, 71·8 per cent.; Church of Ireland, 15·2 per cent.; Presbyterian, 9·5 per cent.; civil contract, 1·6 per cent.; other denominations, 1·9 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 1915-1916. The war has depleted the numbers considerably:—

Universities	Number of Teachers	Number of Students	Universities	Number of Teachers	Number of Students
<i>England—</i>			<i>Scotland—</i>		
Oxford	130	1,000 ²	St. Andrews	90 ⁴	350
Cambridge	140	1,100 ²	Glasgow	132	1,610
Durham	108	460	Aberdeen	86	650
London	1,140 ¹	4,070 ³	Edinburgh	198	2,950
Manchester	250 ⁴	1,200 ⁴	<i>Total for Scotland</i>	506	4,690
Birmingham	104	630	<i>Ireland⁶—</i>		
Liverpool	138	700	Dublin (Trinity Col.)	89	797
Leeds	182	670	Dublin (National)	190	1,270 ⁷
Sheffield	141	1,270 ⁵	Belfast	68	550
Bristol	170	620	<i>Total for Ireland</i>	347	2,617
<i>Total for England</i>	2,503	11,720	<i>Wales</i>	140	920
			<i>Totals of above</i>	3,496	19,927

¹ Comprising about 150 professors and readers, 130 "Appointed Teachers" and about 860 "Recognised Teachers." ² Undergraduates.

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

⁴ Some of these are absent on military service.

⁵ Includes evening students.

⁶ Mostly 1914-15 figures.

⁷ Incomplete.

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 (155 students) Colleges in Cambridge; Lady Margaret Hall, Somerville 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 1914, there were in *England and Wales* 1,027 recognised secondary schools on the grant list with 10,824 full-time, and a considerable number of part-time, teachers, and 187,207 full-time pupils (99,171 boys and 88,036 girls). Besides these schools on the Grant List, there were 121 other secondary schools recognised by the Board of Education as efficient. The number of pupils was about 22,550.

In 1912-13 there were in *England and Wales* 27 recognised technical institutions with 480 teachers and 1,495 (including 1,303 grant-earning) pupils; there were also 113 institutions in which day technical classes were recognised, providing 285 courses for which grants were paid, with 1,084 teachers and 13,201 (including 12,656 grant-earning) students. In the same year there were 216 recognised schools of art with 1,699 teachers and 40,887 students, and 50 art classes with 137 teachers and 3,084 students, including 2,354 grant-earning students. In addition, for further education there were 6,876 recognised evening and similar schools or centres with 40,495 teachers and 1,248,667¹ (including 838,301¹ 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 1914 there were thus awarded in *England and Wales*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, 4 Whitworth scholarships, 30 Whitworth exhibitions, 20 Royal College of Art scholarships, 21 Royal scholarships (science), and 10 Royal exhibitions (art). There were awarded also 2 National scholarships in art, 18 special studentships for teachers of science or technology, 11 free art studentships and 6 free science studentships. There are also local science and art exhibitions of which 124 were awarded in 1914, and local scholarships (art) of which 23 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 1913-14 there were 56 grant-receiving secondary schools, of which 35 were under school boards. There were 19,780 pupils on the rolls in 1914, an average attendance of 18,742 in 1913-14, and 1,408 teachers. The number of schools receiving Government grants in 1913-14 included (besides the secondary schools) 195 higher grade schools or departments, with 26,655 enrolled pupils, and an average attendance of 25,913.

For *Ireland* there is an Intermediate Education Board, with an income of 85,598*l.* in 1914, including 1,697*l.* in respect of 1913. Its functions are to examine all candidates who present themselves. In 1914, 10,176 students (6,346 boys and 3,830 girls) presented themselves for examination, as compared with 9,706 in the previous year, and 12,581 in 1912. The number passed in 1914 was 6,044 (3,712 boys and 2,332 girls). In 1914 the school grant in respect of examinations paid to managers of schools amounted to 42,263*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 1913-14 grants of 45,913*l.* were paid to

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

technical schools and classes in respect of 30,147 students; 28,619. to 272 day secondary schools in respect of 12,953 students in experimental science, 11,030 in drawing, 2,343 in manual instruction, and 1,487 in domestic economy; and 1,900. to 97 primary schools in respect of 16,155 scholars in drawing (average attendance), and 1,211 scholars under manual instruction. Central institutions under the Department are the Royal College of Science, Dublin, with 133 students (1913-14), the Metropolitan School of Art, with 340 pupils (1913-14), the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy, 33 students. The Killarney school of housewifery had 36 students (1913-14). Throughout Ireland technical instruction is organised under the Councils of county boroughs, urban districts, and counties. In urban and county schools and classes (1913-14) there were 45,377 young men and women studying non-agricultural subjects. 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 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 1913-14.

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; 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, 1914, was 318, namely, 62 Councils of administrative counties (including London); 80 county boroughs; 128 self-governing municipal boroughs; 47 self-governing urban districts; and one for the Scilly Isles.

On July 31, 1914, the number of Council schools in England and Wales for ordinary elementary education was 8,510 with accommodation for 4,239,724 pupils. The number of voluntary schools was 12,507 with accommodation for 2,764,283 pupils. Of these voluntary schools, those maintained by public authorities numbered 12,443 (accommodation for 2,747,325) and were distributed among religious denominations as follows:—

	Church of England	Wesleyan	Roman Catholic	Jewish	Undenominational &c.
Number of schools . . .	10,734	189	1,091	12	417
Accommodation . . .	2,201,784	57,279	388,213	9,863	90,186

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, 1912	21,357	6,909,764	1911-12	6,075,621	5,390,000
„ 1913	21,433	6,988,993	1912-13	6,086,435	5,400,000
„ 1914	21,498	7,053,651	1913-14	6,111,028	5,420,000

In 1913-14 in England and Wales there were in 21,006 ordinary public elementary schools 108,732 certificated teachers, 41,404 'uncertificated', (i.e., teachers recognised as 'uncertificated' under the Code of Regulations of the Board of Education), 13,367 supplementary and 1,971 student teachers; total, 165,474; and a number of part-time teachers. The average attendance was 5,383,000. There were in 1914, 47 higher elementary schools with 480 full-time teachers and 9,518 registered pupils on the last

day of the school year. 'Special' schools in England and Wales comprised, in 1914, 41 for the blind with about 250 teachers and 2,140 registered pupils; 50 for the deaf with about 460 teachers and 3,905 pupils; 179 for mentally defective children with about 1,780 teachers and 13,650 pupils; 91 for physically defective children with about 420 teachers and 7,330 pupils; 6 for epileptic children with 30 teachers and 474 registered pupils; and 59 'certified efficient' schools with 170 teachers and 4,193 registered pupils. There were also 68 poor law schools with 733 teachers and trainers, and 14,675 children on the registers on March 31, 1914. In 1914, there were 87 training colleges for elementary schools in England and Wales with altogether 11,800 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
1910 . . .	3,347	1,066,672	743,217	843,242
1911 . . .	3,369	1,077,289	755,988	846,055
1912 . . .	3,358	1,083,869	757,993	844,715
1913 . . .	3,370	1,093,581	753,906	841,427
1914 . . .	3,366	1,099,838	754,183	841,000

The table includes higher grade schools in receipt of grants. In 1914 these numbered 195; accommodation, 41,029; average attendance, 25,913; on register at end of year, 26,655.

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 in 1913-14 20,275 certificated teachers, 525 uncertificated teachers, and 24 pupil teachers. In the same year there were at 4 training centres and 2 training colleges, 2,654 students. In 1913-14 there were 1,178 continuation class centres receiving grants, with 151,855 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	Primary Schools in operation	Accommodation	Pupils on Rolls at end of year	Average Attendance
1910	8,337	762,764	679,435	495,959
1911	8,289	768,002	684,634	512,862
1912	8,255	768,697	668,974	499,088
1913	8,229	771,974	682,011	502,522
1914	8,207	777,046	679,762	508,424

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 1914 there were 7,783 principal teachers, 5,675 assistants, besides workmistresses and junior assistant teachers. There are 7 training colleges with 1,195 King's scholars (1914-15).

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):—

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
	£	£	£	£	£
England and Wales	14,749,394	14,392,859	14,332,019	14,368,704	—
Scotland . . .	2,233,138	2,331,810	2,433,796	2,458,364	2,531,466
Ireland . . .	1,714,252	1,700,040	1,765,837	1,797,179	1,837,901

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.				
1910	13,061	1,268	14,330	11,987
1911	12,299	1,344	13,643	11,338
1912	12,465	1,555	14,021	11,666
1913	11,690	1,433	13,125	10,779
1914	10,133	1,275	11,409	9,277
SCOTLAND.				
1910	1,311	177	1,488	(a) 1,225
1911	1,215	186	1,401	1,121
1912	1,336	197	1,533	1,189
1913	1,186	172	1,358	1,056
1914	1,129	163	1,292	1,012
IRELAND.				
1910	1,755	281	2,036	1,373
1911	1,804	310	2,114	1,496
1912	1,823	286	2,109	1,443
1913	1,961	277	2,238	1,483
1914	1,698	272	1,970	1,410

(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		Con- victed	Com- mitted for trial	Persons apprehended or summoned		Convicted
	Total	Females only			Total	Females only	

ENGLAND AND WALES.

1910	72,860	11,617	29,211	13,695	638,182	99,828	496,738
1911	68,575	11,286	27,204	13,165	641,494	101,247	500,894
1912	73,642	12,209	29,455	13,384	670,109	103,869	526,039
1913	69,265	11,529	27,120	12,557	687,600	107,488	542,827
1914	63,665	10,846	24,949	10,193	643,776	107,955	491,760

SCOTLAND.

	(a)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(c)	
1910	23,803	3,952	16,934	278	125,039	27,611
1911	23,880	3,546	16,834	313	130,754	28,308
1912	25,463	4,223	18,529	296	135,870	29,048
1913	24,726	4,082	17,618	287	147,335	29,615
1914	23,969	3,966	17,045	276	141,820	29,327

IRELAND.

1910	7,166	1,281	2,356	2,114	194,125	31,095	165,503
1911	7,123	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
1913	7,294	1,362	2,185	2,280	178,682	27,217	156,338
1914	6,609	1,222	1,977	2,047	164,705	25,848	136,824

(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 1914, 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 4*d.* lower for employers than in Great Britain. Contributions cease at the age of 70 when the Old Age Pension Acts (*q.v.*) come into play. The benefits include medical treatment, sanatorium treatment, payments during sickness and disablement, and (in the case of women) a payment of 8*0s.* 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 (2*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.

The number of insured persons under the Health Insurance Scheme at the beginning of 1914 was about 13½ millions, including about 260,000 deposit contributors. The number of unemployment contributors in the year ended July, 1914, was about 2½ 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. At the end of December, 1915, there were 982,384 pensions (364,464 to men and 617,920 to women) payable in the United Kingdom, namely, 928,085 at 5*s.*, 19,540 at 4*s.*, 19,986 at 3*s.*, 9,697 at 2*s.*, and 5,076 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
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
1912-13	14,935,605	1,576,116	1,272,858	17,784,579
1913-14	15,055,863	1,609,358	1,275,513	17,940,734

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 30 years ended March 25, 1914, was approximately 676,000,000.

Statistics of Paupers.

England and Wales.

1st January	Indoor ¹	Outdoor ¹	Lunatics in County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses	Casual Paupers	Net total of persons relieved ²
1911	288,849	498,574	94,985	10,474	891,807
1912	279,781	416,582	96,883	9,732	801,881
1913	275,292	410,954	99,262	8,882	794,227
1914	264,292	388,917	100,941	7,568	761,573
1915	258,962	394,843	102,975	5,416	762,060

¹ Excluding casual paupers.

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

Scotland.

Jan. 15	Poor relieved (Excluding Vagrants)		Vagrants		Total
	Paupers	Dependents	Paupers	Dependents	
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
1914	66,729	38,394	103	19	105,245
1915	67,561	39,025	71	5	106,662

Ireland.

January (end of first week)	Indoor paupers			Outdoor paupers	In asylums	Total
	Adult able-bodied ¹	All others	Total			
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
1914	3,915	31,440	35,355	37,837	1,652	74,844
1915	3,437	29,757	33,194	38,072	1,653	72,919

¹ Excluding any who may be temporarily disabled by sickness.

Included in the number of indoor paupers are casuals, who numbered 625 in January, 1915.

Finance.

I. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Year ended March 31	REVENUE		
	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual Receipts into the Exchequer	More (+) or less (-) than Estimates
	£	£	£
1912	181,621,000	185,090,286	+ 3,469,286
1913	187,189,000	188,801,999	+ 1,612,999
1914	194,825,000	198,242,897	+ 3,417,897
1915 ¹	209,206,000	226,694,080	+ 17,488,080
1916 ¹	305,014,000	336,766,824	+ 31,752,824
1917 ²	499,275,000	—	—

¹ The increased receipts in 1914-15 and 1915-16 were largely due to war taxation.

² Budget Estimate, revised.

Year ended March 31	EXPENDITURE		
	Budget and Supplementary Estimates	Actual Pay- ments out of the Exchequer	More (+) or less (-) than Estimates
1912	£ 181,839,000	£ 178,545,100	£ 3,293,900
1913	191,556,000	188,621,930	- 2,934,070
1914	199,011,000	197,492,969	- 1,518,031
1915 ¹	569,840,000	560,473,533	- 9,366,467
1916 ¹	1,589,904,000	1,559,158,000	- 30,746,000
1917 ²	1,825,380,000	—	—

¹ The increased expenditure in 1914-15 and 1915-16 was due to the war.

² Budget estimate.

Table showing surplus or deficit:—

Year Ended March 31	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	Year Ended March 31	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)
1912	£ + 6,545,186	1915	£ - 333,779,453
1913	+ 180,069	1916	- 1,222,391,176
1914	+ 749,928	1917 ¹	- 1,326,105,000

¹ Budget estimate, revised.

The revenue for 1914-15 (exclusive of 99,192, 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 1915-16, and the expenditure, are given below, as are also the estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1916-17. Of the revenue for 1915-16, 86·1 per cent. was derived from taxation and 13·9 per cent. from other sources.

Sources of REVENUE		Net Receipts 1914-15		Exchequer Receipts ¹ 1915-16	Estimate 1916-17 (Apr. 1916)
i. Customs—	Imports:	£	£	£	£
Tobacco		19,272,008			
Tea		8,627,858			
Rum		3,268,747			
Brandy		1,157,198			
Other spirits . . .		546,059			
Wine		1,004,333			
Currants		135,796			
Raisins		219,526			
Other dried fruits .		116,408			
Coffee		191,827			
Chicory		55,437			
Cocoa, Chocolate, &c.		354,156			
Sugar, glucose, &c. .		3,204,137			
Motor spirit		944,648			
Other articles . . .		52,354			
		39,150,492	59,606,000	71,000,000	

¹ That is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer between April 1, 1915, and March 31, 1916.

Sources of REVENUE	Net Receipts 1914-15		Exchequer Receipts ¹ 1915-16	Estimate 1916-17 (April 1916)
ii. Excise—	£	£	£	£
Spirits	20,302,500			
Beer	15,856,412			
Licence duties, &c.	5,501,748			
Railways	259,491			
Patent medicines . .	333,777			
Other sources	165,239			
		42,419,167	61,210,000	62,000,000
iii. Estate, &c., duties—				
Estate duty ²	22,367,871			
Temporary estate duty ³	1,993			
Probate duty ³	26,002			
Legacy duty	5,018,609			
Succession duty . . .	1,075,144			
Corporation duty . .	52,952			
iv. Stamps (excluding Fee &c., Stamps)—		28,542,571	31,035,000	30,000,000
Deeds	3,064,711			
Receipts, Drafts, &c.	1,946,656			
Bills of exchange . .	726,717			
Contract Notes . . .	110,086			
Companies' capital duty	397,188			
Bonds to bearer . . .	491,270			
Insurances	335,414			
Other sources	362,801	7,434,793	6,764,000	7,000,000
v. Land Tax	—	661,376	660,000	660,000
vi. House Duty	—	1,886,692	1,990,000	1,990,000
vii. Property and Income Tax and super-tax . .	—	69,544,854	128,320,000	195,000,000
viii. Excess Profits Tax .	—	—	140,000	86,000,000
ix. Land Value Duties .	—	413,961	363,000	475,000
Total Produce of Taxes	—	190,053,906	290,088,000	454,125,000
x. Postal service . . .	—	20,548,581	24,100,000	26,000,000
xi. Telegraph service . .	—	2,981,403	3,350,000	3,250,000
xii. Telephone service . .	—	6,254,382	6,450,000	6,850,000
xiii. Crown Lands . . .	—	535,192	550,000	550,000
xiv. Interest on Suez Canal Shares, &c. . . .	—	1,276,632	2,432,000	5,000,000
xv. Miscellaneous (in- cluding Fee, &c., Stamps)	—	5,940,809	9,797,000	3,500,000
Total non-tax Revenue.	—	37,536,999	46,679,000	45,150,000
Total Revenue	—	227,590,905	336,767,000	499,275,000

¹ That is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer between April 1, 1915, and March 31, 1916.

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, 1915		Expenditure 1915-16	Estimate 1916-17 (Apr. 1916)
	£	£	£	£
I. Consolidation Fund :				
i. National Debt Services :—				
Interest of Funded Debt	14,632,008			
Terminable Annuities	2,931,216			
Interest of Unfunded Debt	1,771,644			
Management of Debt	182,320			
New Sinking Fund	1,000,000			
Interest on War Debt	2,171,708			
		22,668,896	60,249,000	127,254,000
ii. Road Improvement Fund	—	1,528,365	694,000	—
iii. Payments to Local Taxation Accounts	—	9,529,124	9,757,000	9,500,000
iv. Other Consolidated Fund Services :—				
Civil List	470,000			
Annuities and Pensions	319,069			
Salaries and Allowances	56,366			
Courts of Justice	584,154			
Miscellaneous	313,825	1,693,414	2,788,000	1,700,000
Total Consolidated Fund Services	—	35,419,809	73,488,000	138,454,000
II. Supply :				
i. Army	26,845,724			
Ordnance Factories	40,000			
		28,885,724	15,000 ²	15,000 ²
ii. Navy	—	51,550,000	7,000 ²	17,000 ²
iii. Ministry of Munitions	—	—	2,000 ²	1,000 ²
iv. Civil Services ¹	—	56,956,000	54,718,000	55,515,000
v. Customs and Excise	—	2,479,000		
vi. Inland Revenue	—	2,123,000	4,608,000	4,841,000
vii. Post Office Services	—	26,060,000	26,673,000	26,537,000
viii. Votes of Credit—Naval and Military Operations, &c.	—	357,000,000	1,399,652,000	1,600,000,000
Total Supply Services	—	525,053,724	1,485,670,000	1,686,926,000
Total Expenditure	—	560,473,533	1,559,158,000	1,825,380,000

¹ Including for Old Age Pensions, 12,654,000*l.* in 1916-17; for Education, 19,584,000*l.*; and for National Insurance and Labour Exchanges, 7,693,000*l.*

² Token Votes. The full expenditure is included in item viii., Votes of credit.

The exchequer issues for 1914-15 and 1915-16 shown above are those with which the various departments were supplied to meet all requirements, whether original or supplementary.

In addition to the ordinary expenditure above given, there were in 1915-16 issues to meet capital expenditure under the Telegraph (Money) Act, 1913, 1,550,000*l.*; Housing Act, 1914, 745,000*l.*; the Post Office (London) Railway Act, 1913, 275,000*l.*; amounting in the aggregate to 2,570,000*l.* The money raised for Supply purposes under the War Loan Act, 1914, was 35,799,000*l.* by issue of War Stock and War Bonds; 242,000*l.* by issue of Exchequer Bonds; and under the War Loan Act, 1915, 592,345,000*l.* by War Stock and Bonds; 153,689,000*l.* by Exchequer Bonds; 492,569,000*l.* by Treasury Bills; and 10,250,000*l.* other debt. 50,820,000*l.* was raised under the American Loan Act, 1915. The balance in the Exchequer on April 1, 1915, was 83,451,000*l.*; the gross receipts into the Exchequer in the year 1915-16 amounted to 1,696,227,000*l.*; the gross issues out of the Exchequer amounted to 1,754,103,000*l.*; leaving a balance on March 31, 1916, of 25,575,000*l.*

Army and Navy and other war expenditure is being met by votes of credit, the total of which, voted from August, 1914, to February 21, 1916, amounts to 2,082,000,000*l.*, of which 300,000,000*l.* represents the first vote of credit for 1916-17.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES, 1916-17 (NET).

I. Public Works and Buildings	£ 2,948,582	Scotland :—	
II. Salaries, &c., Civil Departments :			£
U.K. and England	3,822,265	Courts of Justice, &c.	83,746
Scotland	172,009	Prisons	100,635
Ireland	553,655	Other expenses	49,642
Total U.K.	4,547,929	Ireland :—	234,023
III. Law and Justice :		Supreme Court of Judicature	112,570
U.K. and England :—		Land Commission	753,918
Sup. Court of Judicature	327,416	County Court Officers, &c.	101,284
County Courts	110,174 ¹	Police and Constabulary	1,473,568
Police, Eng. & Wales	108,282	Prisons	110,190
Prisons, Eng. & Col.	680,090	Reformatories, &c.	109,788
Reformatories, Great Brit.	335,384	Other expenses	71,651
Other expenses	212,123		
	1,773,469	Total U.K.	4,740,461

¹ 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 . . .	15,186,732
British Museum . . .	128,599
National Galleries, &c. . .	22,135
Universities, &c., Grt. Brit. and Int. Ed. (Wales) . . .	321,200
Scientific Investigation, &c. . .	121,671
	15,780,337

Scotland:—

Public Education . . .	2,544,742
National Galleries . . .	4,522
	2,549,264

Ireland:—

Public Education . . .	1,812,704
National Gallery . . .	1,845
Science and Art . . .	149,453
Universities, &c. . .	154,905
	2,118,907

Total U.K. . . 20,448,508

V. *Foreign and Colonial Services:*

	£
Diplomatic and Consular . . .	682,290
Colonial . . .	626,197
Telegraphs and Pacific Cable . . .	28,875
Cyprus (grant-in-aid) . . .	50,000
Total . . .	1,387,362

VI. *Non-Effective and Charitable Services:*

Superannuation and retired allowances . . .	835,694
Other services . . .	244,356
Total . . .	1,080,050

VII. *Old Age Pensions, Labour Exchanges, Insurance, &c.:*

Old Age Pensions . . .	12,654,000
National Health Insur. . .	6,305,248
Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance . . .	918,262
Miscellaneous . . .	485,542
	20,363,052

Grand Total 1916-17 . . 55,515,944

Grand Total 1915-16 . . 58,838,137

Net decrease, 1916-17 . . 3,322,193

The expenditure for the Revenue Departments in 1916-17 is estimated as follows: Customs and Excise, 2,474,513*l.*; Inland Revenue, 2,366,350*l.*; Post Office, 26,537,145*l.*. Thus the total expenditure for Civil Service and Revenue Departments for the year is estimated at 86,893,952*l.*, against 90,462,916*l.* for 1915-16.

The following statement shows for the year ended March 31, 1915, the net amount estimated to have been contributed by England, Scotland, and Ireland, to the revenue expenditure on English, Scottish, and Irish services:—

	England	Scotland	Ireland	From other Sources	Total
Net Revenue as contributed:—	£	£	£	£	£
Customs . . .	31,558,000	3,919,000	3,674,000	—	39,151,000
Excise . . .	33,143,000	5,647,000	3,629,000	—	42,419,000
Estate, &c. duties . . .	23,172,000	4,000,000	1,070,000	300,000	28,542,000
Stamps . . .	6,521,000	568,000	323,000	23,000	7,435,000
Land tax . . .	629,000	82,000	—	—	661,000
House duty . . .	1,758,000	129,000	—	—	1,887,000
Income tax . . .	59,360,000	7,326,000	2,182,000	677,000	69,545,000
Land value duties . . .	350,000	62,000	2,000	—	414,000
Total revenue from taxes . . .	156,491,000	21,683,000	10,880,000	1,000,000	190,054,000

	England	Scotland	Ireland	From other Sources	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Postal service . . .	17,582,000	1,971,000	996,000	—	20,549,000
Telegraph service . . .	2,499,000	287,000	195,000	—	2,981,000
Telephone service . . .	5,393,000	673,000	188,000	—	6,254,000
Crown lands . . .	485,500	30,500	19,000	—	535,000
Receipts from Suez Canal Shares and Sundry Loans . . .	—	—	—	1,277,000	1,277,000
Miscellaneous . . .	1,084,500	97,500	111,500	4,646,500	5,940,000
Total non-tax revenue . . .	27,044,000	3,059,000	1,509,500	5,923,500	37,536,000
Aggregate revenue . . .	183,535,000	24,742,000	12,389,500	6,928,500	227,590,000
Expenditure (Exchequer Issues):—	English services	Scottish services	Irish services	General services	Total
Debt, Army and Navy . . .	—	—	—	103,320,000	103,320,000
Civil Government Charges: On Consolidated Fund: (1) Civil List and Miscellaneous charges . . .	346,500	158,500	136,000	838,000	1,479,000
(2) Road Improvement Fund . . .	—	—	—	1,528,000	1,528,000
(3) Payments to local taxation accounts, &c. . .	6,938,500	1,140,000	1,455,500	—	9,529,000
Voted . . .	37,659,500	5,851,500	9,100,500	4,344,500	56,956,000
Total Civil Government charges . . .	44,939,500	7,150,000	10,692,000	6,710,500	69,492,000
Customs and Excise and Inland Revenue . . .	3,700,000	583,000	319,000	—	4,602,000
Post Office services . . .	20,247,000	2,445,000	1,645,000	1,723,000	26,060,000
Votes of Credit—Naval and Military Operations . . .	—	—	—	857,000,000	857,000,000
Total expenditure . . .	68,886,500	10,178,000	12,656,000	468,753,500	560,474,000

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. £
1911-12	33,597	38,250	25,182	9,565	747	2,110	44,334	494
1912-13	33,517	38,064	25,406	10,075	687	1,956	44,712	437
1913-14	35,569	39,658	27,165	9,983	690	1,904	47,241	735
1914-15	39,150	42,419	28,543	7,435	661	1,887	69,545	414
1915-16	59,606	61,210	31,035	6,764	660	1,990	128,320	863
1916-17 (Estimates)	71,000	62,000	30,000	7,000	660	1,990	195,000	475

¹ The principal items included in these branches of revenue are shown on pages 44-45 above.

An Excess Profits Tax of 50 per cent. upon the excess of profits over pre-war standards was introduced in 1915 and produced 140,000*l.* in 1915-16. The rate has been increased to 60 per cent., and is estimated to produce 86,000,000*l.* in 1916-17.

The gross amount of income brought under the review of the Inland Revenue Department in the year ended April 5, 1914, in the United

Kingdom, was 1,167,184,229¹; in 1904-5 it was 912,129,680⁷. The income on which tax was actually received in 1913-14, after allowing for exemptions and abatements, was 791,714,865⁷.

The gross income and income on which tax was received in 1913-14 were distributed as follows:—

	Gross income £	Income taxed £
Profits from the ownership of Lands	52,284,250	161,811,525
" " Houses	228,638,670	
" " Other property	1,339,189	
Profits from the occupation of lands	17,500,213	3,755,604
" British and other Government securities	51,168,329	45,409,456
Profits from businesses, concerns, professions, employments (except those of a public nature), and certain interest	670,633,544 ¹	504,527,768
Salaries of Government, Corporation, and Public Company officials	145,620,034	76,210,512
Total	1,167,184,229	791,714,865

¹ Included in this amount are the gross income from railways in the United Kingdom, 1913-14, 45,700,968⁷; mines, 19,611,480⁷; gasworks, 9,115,315⁷; waterworks, 6,581,496⁷; canals, docks, &c., 4,729,330⁷; ironworks, 4,172,225⁷.

The gross income from land and houses in 1913-14 was distributed as follows:—

	England	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
	£	£	£	£
Land	36,871,411	5,713,417	9,609,422	52,284,250
Houses	202,017,755	21,201,911	5,419,004	228,638,670

The amount of super-tax received was 2,891,345⁷ in 1910-11; 3,018,388⁷ in 1911-12; 3,599,706⁷ in 1912-13; 3,339,008⁷ in 1913-14; and 10,121,023⁷ in 1914-15. The estimated aggregate income of the super-tax payers in 1914-15 was 230,850,000⁷, and the estimated number of persons chargeable, 28,800. Super-tax is payable by persons with incomes exceeding 3,000⁷ per year.

In accordance with various Acts passed between 1888 and 1911, there are paid out of the Consolidated Fund to the **Local Taxation Accounts** of England, Scotland, and Ireland, sums equivalent to the proceeds 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.

The payments actually made to the Local Taxation Accounts in 1914-15 are given as follows:—

	On account of beer and spirit duties	On account of licence duties	On account of estate duties	Other grants, &c.	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Payments:					
England	1,107,260	2,072,764	3,713,415	40,000	6,933,439
Scotland	152,248	378,657	510,910	98,370	1,140,185
Ireland	124,567	213,908	269,072	847,963	1,455,510
Total payments	1,384,075	2,665,329	4,493,397	986,333	9,529,134

III. NATIONAL DEBT.

The expenditure on account of National Debt was in 1913-14 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. From this date, until the outbreak of the European war in 1914, the aggregate gross liabilities of the State on the whole steadily decreased, 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; on March 31, 1914, they stood at 706 millions; on March 31, 1915, at 1,166 millions; and on March 31, 1916, at 2,140 millions, of which 368 millions represent advances to the Allies and Dominions.

The following statement shows the total amount of the Gross Liabilities and the Assets of the State on March 31, 1915:—

Liabilities:	£	£
Funded Debt	583,290,997	
Estimated Capital Liability of Terminable Annuities	28,040,721	
Unfunded Debt	497,486,258	
Other Capital Liabilities:		1,108,817,076
Telegraph Acts, 1892 to 1913	13,775,323	
Telephone Transfer Act, 1911	9,206,136	
Uganda Railway Acts, 1896 to 1902	2,070,195	
Public Offices (Acquisition of Site) Act, 1895	367,289	
Public Offices (Whitehall) Site Act, 1897	468,005	
Royal Niger Company Act, 1899	502,886	
Naval Works Acts, 1895 to 1905	15,643,595	
Military Works Act, 1897 to 1903	8,766,840	
Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1900	260,505	
Pacific Cable Act, 1901	1,744,176	
Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903	188,121	
Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903	1,818,241	
Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1904	1,690,000	
Post Office (London) Railway Act, 1913	103,911	
Housing Act, 1914	100,000	
Total Gross Liabilities		1,166,801,702

Assets:	£	£
Suez Canal Shares, market value (Mch. 31, 1915) 29,993,000		
Other Assets	3,242,906 ¹	
		33,235,906
Exchequer Balances at the Banks of England and Ireland		83,450,952

The total issues on account of debt in 1914-15 charged against the revenue, were—

	£
Inside the Permanent or Fixed Annual Charge	20,497,188
Outside	2,171,708
Charges connected with "other Capital Liabilities"	4,830,115
Total	27,499,011

Of this amount, 6,280,600⁷ was for repayment of principal. In addition, 95,115⁷, the 'Old Sinking Fund,' and a further 828,046⁷, miscellaneous receipts, &c., were available for reduction of debt, making a total amount of 7,203,761⁷ applicable to the reduction

¹ Excluding advances in 1914-15 from votes of credit to Dominions, Allied Powers, &c.

of liabilities in 1914-15. The gross amount of liabilities actually redeemed was 11,726,408*l.* (stock being below par, &c.); the fresh liabilities created amounted to 499,874,000*l.* (including 850,000,000*l.* War Loan 1925-8, 50,000,000*l.* Exchequer Bonds expiring 1920, and 60,500,000*l.* Treasury Bills); thus making a net increase in the year of 458,147,592*l.* in the aggregate gross liabilities.

IV. LOCAL TAXATION.—*Local Revenue.*

Receipts from	England and Wales (1912-13)	Scotland (1912-13)	Ireland (1912-13)
	£	£	£
Rates	68,212,608	7,403,108	3,300,828
Water Undertakings	5,466,857 ¹	1,145,632	345,393
Gas	8,590,198	2,311,458	429,404
Electric Light Undertakings	4,821,506	717,880	210,338
Repayments ²	1,206,497	23,526	—
Tramways and Light Railways	9,770,103	1,413,323	255,740
Tolls, Dues, &c.	8,240,260	1,410,942	431,568
Rents, interest, &c. (not included elsewhere)	4,409,483	285,313	327,542
Sales of Property	241,680	83,954	—
Government contributions	21,911,601	2,979,095	1,410,073
Loans	17,512,923	2,181,296	1,602,988
Miscellaneous	7,448,407	812,041	489,698
Total receipts	157,835,123	20,767,568	8,803,572

¹ Exclusive of Metropolitan Water Board receipts.

² Repayments on account of private improvements executed by local authorities.

Local Expenditure.

Expenditure by	Eng. & Wales 1912-13	Scotland 1912-13	Ireland 1912-13
	£	£	£
Town and Municipal Authorities for Police, Sanitary, and other Public Works, &c.	108,316,679	10,603,599	3,545,690
Unions and Parishes for Poor Relief, &c.	17,415,882	1,736,801	1,318,560
County Authorities for Police, Lunatic Asylums, &c.	21,645,368	2,216,936	2,332,781 ²
Rural District and Parish Councils, &c.	5,119,449	21,409 ¹	905,058 ³
School Boards and Secondary Education Committees	—	4,404,695	—
Harbour Authorities	9,651,686	1,530,523	505,323
Other Authorities	1,268,073	89,559	170,663
Total	158,417,137	20,603,522	8,868,075

The estimated receipts and expenditure of the London County Council rate and debt accounts (i.e., exclusive of revenue-producing undertakings) for the year ending March 31, 1916 (including balances) amounted to 11,826,868*l.* Of this amount 7,685,492*l.* was to be raised by rates. The outstanding debt of London in 1914 amounted to 113 million pounds sterling.

At the end of the financial year 1912-13, the outstanding local debt of England and Wales amounted to 557,321,337*l.*; that of Scotland to 66,310,528*l.*; of Ireland to 24,975,570*l.*; total, 648,607,435*l.* (including 49,585,189*l.* outstanding in respect of loans taken over or raised by the Metropolitan Water Board, and 25,585,459*l.* outstanding in respect of loans accounted for by the Port of London Authority).

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

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 in normal times of the Regular Army and of the Territorial Army. Of these, a large part of the Regular Army serves in British Dominions overseas, 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 *dépôt* 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 Army¹ 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), 9 battalions of Foot Guards, 148 battalions of infantry of the line (74 at home) besides departmental services and *dépôts*. 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. 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.

¹ Commonly referred to as the 'Regular Army.'

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 howitzer), 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, 89 companies of garrison artillery, 103 companies of engineers, a railway battalion, 194 battalions of infantry, 15 cyclist battalions, with departmental 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 was eventually to comprise 8 aeroplane squadrons; 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.

Estimates.—The original Army Estimates for 1914-15 amounted to 28,845,000*l.*, and the total of the Home and Colonial Establishments, viz.,

Regular Army, Army Reserve, Special Reserve and Territorial Force, was given as 727,141 of all ranks. This figure was exclusive of the Regular Forces on the Indian Establishment, amounting to 75,896.

Supplementary votes of credit have since been demanded, amounting to 382,000,000*l.* for 1914-15; 1,420,000,000*l.* for 1915-16; and 300,000,000*l.* for April and May, 1916; total, 2,082,000,000*l.*, to cover expenditure—naval, military, and other—arising out of the war. The supplementary estimate of the additional number of men required in the year ending March, 1916, in consequence of the War, was presented in December, 1915, and amounted to 1,000,000 men. This number represents the probable excess over the numbers already voted for the year 1915-16.

Original Estimate	3,000,000 of all ranks.
Supplementary Estimate	1,000,000 „ „ „
Revised total	4,000,000 „ „ „

These numbers are exclusive of those serving in India.

The Army Estimates are now presented in a novel form, being arranged in fifteen groups, and for each group a "token" vote for 1,000*l.*

New Army.—Between August and November, 1914, when Parliament had sanctioned the increase of the establishment of the Regular Army by 2,000,000 men, service battalions to existing regiments were raised under the title of the New Army. In November it was announced that the figure of 1,000,000 men had been already reached, and that recruits were coming in at the rate of 30,000 a week. By 1916 the numbers had reached between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 men.

For Lord Derby's Recruiting Scheme and the Military Service Bills, see Introduction to this volume.

All the above figures are unofficial.

Munitions.—On June 5, 1915, the Ministry of Munitions was established, and on June 23 a Munitions Bill was brought into the House of Commons providing for (1) No strikes at munition works, (2) All disputes to be referred to arbitration, (3) Government control of workshops, and (4) Special courts to inquire into disputes and inflict penalties. Ten munition areas were to be set up; first 16 and later 10 more national factories were to be organised, skilled men were to be recalled from the Colours, while already earlier in the year power had been given to take over and control works where war material was at that time under production or where in the future it might be produced. By May 1, 1916, a total of 3,493 such establishments had been declared as controlled since the date of the first order, July 12, 1915.

Aviation.—*Military wing.*—On January 16, 1915, the Royal Flying Corps (Military Wing) was reorganised, but no details are available regarding the number of the personnel and the number and types of the machines.

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 ¹

¹ Pre-war estimate.

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.

The number of officers, seamen and marines provided for in the estimates for 1914-15, prior to the war, and the numbers of all ranks borne on January 1, 1914, were:—

	Borne Jan. 1, 1914	Estimates 1914-15
<i>Sea Service—</i>		
Officers and men	114,236	118,078
Coast Guard	3,015	3,130
Marines	18,042	18,585
<i>Other Services (training, &c.)—</i>		
Pensioners		298
Recruiting Officers and ratings	7,662	67
Boys (training)		7,875
Naval Cadets		914
Various	1,916	2,053
Total of all ranks	144,871	151,000

The number of officers, men and boys authorised by Parliament to be employed for the Royal Navy and Royal Marines in 1915-16 is 350,000.

Royal Naval Reserve numbered, January 1, 1914, 19,467; Royal Fleet Reserve, 27,764; Royal Naval Volunteers (efficient), 4,605; Total Reserves, 51,836. There were also 8,740 seamen and Royal Marine pensioners on the same date.

The principal work of the British Navy in the War may be summarised as follows :—

(1) An elastic blockade of the German coast to prevent the exit of warships. The chief features of these operations were an action in the Bight of Heligoland, in which three light German cruisers and one destroyer were sunk, with slight loss to the British squadron.

At a later date German battle-cruisers emerged and did a certain amount of futile bombarding of East Coast watering-places on two occasions. On emerging for a third time they were met on the Dogger Bank by a British battle-cruiser squadron and driven back to harbour badly damaged with the loss of the armoured cruiser *Blücher*, which was sunk.

Subsequent operations in the North Sea, up to the moment of writing, have resolved themselves into submarine actions and the bombardment of German positions on the Belgian coast.

(2) The commerce war which ended in the capture of all German overseas bases and the destruction of the raiding cruisers. The Germans then renewed the *guerre de course* with submarines. This attack proved very formidable till early in September, when it was reduced to small proportions. It recommenced with great vigour in March, 1916.

(3) In the Mediterranean the old British battleships, aided by one or two modern vessels, made unsuccessful attempts on the Dardanelles forts, but successfully covered the landing of an army on the Gallipoli peninsula and the subsequent withdrawal of that army.

(4) For the rest, the work of the British Navy has mainly been confined to the 'Silent pressure of Sea Power,' that is to say, keeping open over-sea communications all over the world, thus enabling troops and stores to be moved with almost no loss whatever, and in enforcing a blockade on Germany's trade. These services, though undramatic, have constituted the real and most valuable work of the British Navy during the War, since, but for the existence of an all-powerful and efficient Navy, there is not the least doubt but that the fate of Belgium would have been the fate of the British Isles.

SUMMARY OF THE BRITISH FLEET.*

Class.	Complete by end of		
	1914	1915	1916
Super-Dreadnoughts ¹	16	23	—
Dreadnoughts ²	15	16	16
Pre-Dreadnought battleships ⁴	40	38	24
Cruisers	50	44	42
Light Cruisers	76	84	—
Torpedo gunboats	18	18	—
Sloops, gunboats, &c.	23	23	—
Destroyers	about 243	262	—
Torpedo boats ²	about 100	—	—
Submarines	about 85	—	—

* It is not considered desirable to be too specific in this list. The figures are therefore left as last year, with merely a few alterations.

¹ 'Super-Dreadnoughts' are those carrying guns of 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.

⁴ There are also eight old battleships of the *Majestic* class utilised for special service.

There are also various shallow-draught river gunboats.

Certain merchant vessels are subsidised for use in war as armed liners.

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.

Pre-Dreadnought Battleships.*

Type	Naval Estimates	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Max. speed
				Belt	Big Guns				
Canopus	1896—	{ Canopus . . .	12,950	6	12	4 12in.; 12 6in.	4	13,500	18·5
	1897	{ Glory . . .							
		{ Albion . . .							
Fennidale	1897—	{ Improbable . . .	15,000	9	12	4 12in.; 12 6in.	4	15,000	18
	1898								
London	1898—	{ London . . .	15,000	9	12	4 12in.; 12 6in.	4	15,000	18
	1899	{ Venerable . . .							
Duncan	1898 sup.	{ Duncan . . .	14,000	7	11	4 12in.; 12 6in.	4	18,000	19·5
		{ Exmouth . . .							
		{ Cornwallis . . .							
Queen	1899—	{ Albemarle . . .	15,000	9	12	4 12in.; 12 6in.	4	15,000	18
	1900								
King Edward	1900—	{ Queen . . .	16,350	9	12	4 12in.; 4 9·2; 10 6in.	5	18,000	{ 18·5 to 19
	1901	{ Prince of Wales . . .							
Chilian	1901—	{ Dominion . . .	11,800	7	10	4 10in.; 14 7·5in.	—	14,000	19
	1902	{ Commonwealth . . .							
Lord Nelson	1903—	{ Zealandia . . .	16,600	12	14	4 12in.; 10 9·2in.	5	16,750	18·5
	1904	{ Hindustan . . .							
Bought	1903—	{ Hibernia . . .	11,800	7	10	4 10in.; 14 7·5in.	—	14,000	19
	1903	{ Africa . . .							
		{ Britannia . . .							
Lord Nelson	1904—	{ Lord Nelson . . .	16,600	12	14	4 12in.; 10 9·2in.	5	16,750	18·5
	1905	{ Agamemnon . . .							

* Ships officially reported sunk are deleted.

Dreadnoughts.

Type	Naval Estimates	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Max. speed
				Belt	Big Guns				
			Tons	inches	inches				Knots
Dreadnought	1905—	Invincible ²	17,000	11	11	10 12in. . . .	5	23,000	21
	1906	Indomitable ²	17,250	7	10	8 12in. . . .	1	43,000	27
	1906—	Bellerophon	18,600	11	12	10 12in. . . .	5	23,000	21.5
	1907	Téméraire . . .							
	1907—	St. Vincent	19,250	9½	11	10 12in. . . .	5	24,500	22
	1908	Collingwood . .							
	1908—	Neptune . . .	19,900	12	12	10 12in. . . .	3	25,000	21
	1909	Indefatigable ²	18,750	8	10	8 12in. . . .	3	43,000	27
	1909—	Hercules . . .	20,000	12	12	10 12in. . . .	3	25,000	21
	1910	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.

			Tons	inches	inches				Knots
1909—	Orion	22,500	12	11	10 13.5in. . . .	3	27,000	21	
	Thunderer . .								
1910	Monarch . . .								
	Conqueror . .	26,350	9	10	8 13.5in. . . .	3	70,000	30	
	Lion ¹								
	Princess Royal ¹	24,800	12	12	10 13.5in. . . .	3	31,000	21	
1910—	King George								
	Centurion . .								
1911	Ajax								
	Audacious . .	28,850	9	10	8 13.5in. . . .	3	78,000	28	
	Queen Mary ¹								
	Benbow	25,000	13½	—	10 13.5in. ; 12 6in. . .	5	30,000	21	
1911—	Emperor of India								
	Iron Duke . .								
1912	Marlborough .								
	Tiger ¹	29,000	9	10	8 13.5in. ; 12 6in. . .	—	78,000	28	
	Queen Elizabeth	27,500	—	—	8 15in. ; 12 6in. . .	—	58,000	25	
1912	Valiant								
1913	Warspite . . .								
	Barham								
	Malaya	25,750	—	—	—	—	31,000	21	
1913—	Royal Sovereign								
	Royal Oak . . .								
1914	Ranillas								
	Resolution . . .	27,500	—	—	—	—	26,500	—	—
	Revenge								
	Agincourt . . .								
	Erin								
	Canada	25,750	—	—	—	—	31,000	21	
1914—	Renown								
	Repulse								
1915	Resistance . . .								
	New Ship . . .	27,500	—	—	8 15in. ; 12 6in. . .	—	58,000	25	

¹ Battle Cruisers.

*Cruisers.**

Type	Naval Estimates	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Max. Speed
				Belt	Guns				
			Tons	inches	inches				Knots
Edgar	1889—	Edgar	7,350	5	6	—	2	12,000	19
	1900	Theseus							
		Endymion . . .							
		Grafton							
Crescent	1889—	Gibraltar . . .	7,700	5	6	—	2	12,000	19
	1890	Crescent							
		Royal Arthur . .							
Diadem	1894—	Terrible	14,200	—	6	—	4	25,000	22
	1895								
Later Diadem	1895—	Diadem	11,000	—	4½	16 6in. . . .	2	16,500	20.5
	1896	Europa							
Cressy	1896—	Spartiate	11,000	—	6	16 6in. . . .	2	18,000	21
	1897	Ariadne							
		Amphitrite . . .							
		Argonaut							
Drake	1897—	Sutlej	12,000	6	6	2 9.2in. ; 12 6in. . .	2	21,000	21
	1898	Euryalus							
		Bacchante . . .							
County Class	1898—	Drake	14,100	6	6	2 9.2in. ; 16 6in. . .	2	30,000	24
	1899	Leviathan . . .							
		King Alfred . . .							
Devonshire	1898—	Essex	9,800	4	—	—	2	22,000	{ 24 to 23
	1899	Kent							
		Berwick							
	1900	Cornwall							
Black Prince	1900—	Suffolk	10,850	6	6	4 7.5in. ; 6 6in. . .	2	21,000	22.5
	1902	Cumberland . . .							
	1901	Donegal							
		Lancaster							
Minotaur	1902—	Devonshire . . .	13,550	6	6	6 9.2in. ; 10 6in. . .	2	23,500	22.5
	1903	Antrim							
		Roxburgh							
		Carnarvon							
Warrior	1902—	Hampshire . . .	13,550	6	6	4 7.5in. . . .	2	23,500	22.5
	1903	Black Prince . .							
	1904	D. of Edinburgh .							
Warrior	1903—	Warrior	13,550	6	6	6 9.2in. ; 4 7.5in. . .	2	23,500	22.5
	1904	Achilles							
		Cochrane							
Minotaur	1904—	Minotaur	14,500	6	8	4 9.2in. ; 10 7.5in. . .	2	27,000	22.5
	1905	Shannon							
		Defence							

* Ship officially reported sunk in war are deleted

Light Cruisers.*

Type	Naval Estimates	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Max. Speed
				Belt	Big Guns.				
Eclipse	1888	Philomel 1.	Tons 2,575	—	—	8 4·7in.	—	4,000	Knots 16·5
	Naval Defence Act, 1889	Sappho	3,400	—	Shields	2 6in. ; 6 4·7in.	4	9,000	20
		Sirius							
		Melpomene							
	Naval Defence Act	Astraea	4,360	—	"	2 6in. ; 8 4·7in.	4	9,000	19·5
		Charybdis							
		Forte							
	1894	Fox	5,600	—	"	5 6in. ; 6 4·7in.	—	—	—
		Hermione							
		Eclipse							
Highflyer	1895	Minerva	5,600	—	"	11 6in.	2	9,600	{18·5 to 19}
		Talbot							
		Venus							
	1895	Isis	5,600	—	"	11 6in.	2	9,600	{18·5 to 19}
		Dido							
		Doris							
	1895	Diana	5,750	2	"	10 6in.	3	10,000	19
		Junco							
		Vindictive							
	1895	Pelorus	2,135	—	"	8 4in.	2	7,000	20·5
		Pyramus							
		Psyche							
Highflyer	1901	Topaze	3,000	—	"	12 4in.	2	9,800	21½
		Anethyst							
		Diamond							
	1900	Sapphire	5,600	—	"	11 6in.	2	10,000	20
		Highflyer							
		Hyacinth							
	1900	Challenger	5,800	—	"	11 6in.	2	12,500	21
		Challenger							
		Challenger							
	1902	Adventure	2,670	—	"	9 4in.	2	{15,925 to 14,900}	25
		Attentive							
		Patrol							
Highflyer	1904	Sentinel	2,896	—	"	9 4in.	—	17,000	25
		Skirmisher							
		Forward							
	1907	Foresight	2,850	2	"	9 4in.	—	15,000	25
		Foresight							
		Foresight							
	1907	Boadicea	3,300	—	—	6 4in.	2	18,000	25
		Boadicea							
		Boadicea							
	1909	Boadicea	3,300	—	—	6 4in.	2	18,000	25

* Officially reported sunk in war or otherwise lost are deleted.

Light Cruisers.—(continued.)

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

Modern	about 120	Practically obsolete	66
Fairly modern	32	Quite obsolete	14

The 1914-15 Estimates provided for 12 Destroyers. Certain foreign boats

building in England at the time of the outbreak of war were taken over by the British Admiralty. No details are available as to new construction since 1914.

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, Calshot, Felixstowe, Yarmouth, Cromarty, Firth of Forth, Dundee, Fort George, and Fort Grange, airship stations at Farnborough and Kingsnorth, and a special Air Department at the Admiralty. In the national interest it is undesirable to publish further details.

British ships officially reported lost during the war are:—

BATTLESHIPS (pre-Dreadnoughts).

King Edward VII. (King Edward VII. Class); *Bulwark*, *Formidable*, *Irresistible* (Formidable Class); *Russell* (Duncan Class); *Majestic*, *Canopus*, *Goliath*, *Ocean* (Canopus Class); *Triumph* (Swiftsure Class).

CRUISERS.

Monmouth (County Class); *Good Hope* (Drake Class); *Aboukir*, *Hogue*, *Cressy* (Cressy Class); *Argyll* (Devonshire Class); *Natal* (Warrior Class).

LIGHT CRUISERS.

Hermes, *Pathfinder*, *Pegasus*, *Amphion*, *Hawke* (P Class), *Arethusa*.

GUNBOATS.

Speedy, *Niger*.

DESTROYERS.

Maori, *Lynx*, *Recruit*, *Coquette*.

TORPEDO BOATS.

No.'s 96, 12, 10.

SUBMARINES.

AE 1, AE 2, E 3, E 7, E 10, E 13, E 20, E 22, E 15, D 5, D 2, and one or two others unnamed. Also 11 armed merchantmen or transports.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

General distribution of the surface in 1914 (Woods and Plantations in 1913):—

Divisions	Total surface (excluding water)	Woods and plantations (1913)	Mountain and heath grazing land	Permanent pasture	Arable land
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
England . . .	32,389,000	1,697,000	2,448,000	14,061,000	10,306,000
Wales . . .	4,750,000	187,000	1,333,000	2,055,000	692,000
Scotland . . .	19,070,000	852,000 ¹	9,148,000	1,491,000	3,295,000
Ireland . . .	20,248,000	296,000 ¹	—	9,716,000	5,027,000
Isle of Man . .	141,000	1,400	30,000	18,000	72,000
Channel Islands .	44,000	200	2,000	10,000	21,000
Total . . .	76,642,000	3,033,600	12,961,000	27,351,000	19,413,000

¹ Area in 1914.

² Corresponding figures not available.

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

—	1900	1910	1912	1913	1914
Cultivated area:	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Corn crops ¹ . .	8,707,602	8,371,016	8,443,370	8,211,641	8,216,603
Green crops ² . .	4,301,280	4,031,134	4,162,125	3,984,734	4,055,359
Flax ³	47,918	46,203	55,873	58,953	49,882
Hops ⁴	51,308	32,887	34,829	35,676	36,661
Small fruit . . .	78,690	97,711 ⁵	100,747 ⁵	100,094 ⁵	101,083 ⁵
Bare fallow . . .	316,585	354,472	281,231	396,472	348,532
Clover and ma- ture grasses . .	6,025,025	6,670,398	6,668,701	6,643,146	6,606,046
Permanent pas- ture	28,266,712	27,327,816	27,046,871	27,309,188	27,349,650
Total	47,795,120	46,931,637	46,793,747	46,740,904	46,763,816

¹ Corn crops are wheat, barley or bere, oats, rye, beans, peas.

² Green crops are mainly potatoes, turnips and swedes, mangold, cabbage, kohlrabi, rape, vetches or tares.

³ All except a few hundred acres are in Ireland.

⁴ All in England.

⁵ Including Irish orchards.

—	1900	1912	1913	1914	1915 ²
Live Stock:—	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Horses ¹	2,000,415	1,994,607	1,874,264	1,851,042	1,699,640
Cattle	11,455,009	11,914,635	11,936,600	12,184,505	12,131,370
Sheep	31,054,726	28,967,495	27,629,206	27,963,977	28,181,540
Pigs	3,663,716	3,992,549	3,305,771	3,952,615	3,783,780

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

² Preliminary figures, excluding Channel Isles and Isle of Man.

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

—	Wheat	Barley or Bere	Oats	Beans	Peas	Potatoes	Turnips and Swedes	Mangold	Hay
ACREAGE:—THOUSAND ACRES.									
England and Wales:									
1900	1,796	1,750	2,077	250	156	430	1,224	412	6,037
1910	1,756	1,537	2,063	258	152	403	1,123	441	6,196
1913	1,702	1,559	1,975	259	128	442	1,049	419	6,770
1914	1,807	1,505	1,929	204	130	462	1,042	432	6,340
1915 ¹	2,170	1,232	2,088	267	129	463	929	413	6,190
Scotland:									
1900	49	240	949	13	1.3	131	465	2.7	538
1910	53	192	958	9	0.6	137	442	2.3	583
1913	56	193	938	6	0.2	149	432	1.8	572
1914	61	194	920	6	0.2	152	431	1.9	565
1915	77	149	983	5	0.7	144	421	2.5	545

¹ Provisional figures.

	Wheat	Barley or Bere	Oats	Beans	Peas	Potatoes	Turnips and Swedes	Mangold	Hay
ACREAGE:—THOUSAND ACRES—continued.									
<i>Ireland:</i>									
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
1913	34	173	1,049	1.3	0.2	582	277	79	2,482
1914	87	172	1,029	1.2	0.3	583	277	82	2,488
1915 ¹	87	142	1,089	1.0	0.2	594	265	83	2,496
<i>U. Kingdom:</i>									
1900	1,899	2,164	4,131	265	157	1,215	1,987	483	8,741
1910	1,857	1,897	4,095	269	153	1,133	1,840	518	9,501
1913	1,790	1,930	3,962	266	128	1,173	1,758	500	9,824
1914	1,905	1,871	3,878	301	131	1,197	1,750	516	9,393
1915 ¹	2,334	1,523	4,160	273	130	1,201	1,615	499	9,231

¹ Provisional figures.

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
<i>England and Wales:</i>									
1900	6,358	6,790	10,105	870	504	2,139	16,821	8,414	7,638
1910	6,615	6,262	10,693	1,037	499	2,199	17,532	9,311	8,622
1913	6,642	6,323	9,378	915	422	2,895	12,794	7,611	9,052
1914	7,307	6,174	9,554	1,064	872	2,952	13,451	7,919	7,265
1915 ¹	8,491	4,558	10,452	895	299	2,858	11,907	7,835	6,587
<i>Scotland:</i>									
1900	222	999	4,251	58	4	596	7,139	49	890
1910	245	797	4,535	46	2	878	8,163	42	895
1913	283	921	4,502	28	0.6	971	7,330	36	947
1914	320	923	4,619	20	0.6	1,077	6,311	42	869
1915	370	628	4,885	24	0.4	972	7,533	56	765
<i>Ireland:</i>									
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
1913	162	960	6,780	8	0.9	3,739	5,189	1,629	5,396
1914	177	969	6,491	7	1.1	3,446	4,433	1,562	4,269
1915 ¹	378	676	6,971	5	—	3,710	5,091	1,807	5,097
<i>U. Kingdom:</i>									
1900	6,790	8,568	20,642	933	509	4,577	28,386	9,650	13,742
1910	7,074	7,881	21,974	1,093	502	6,348	30,319	10,819	15,295
1913	7,087	8,204	20,660	954	423	7,605	25,313	9,276	15,305
1914	7,804	8,066	20,664	1,120	374	7,476	24,195	9,523	12,403
1915 ¹	9,239	5,862	22,308	924	300	7,546	24,431	9,698	12,449

¹ Provisional figures.

YIELD PER ACRE.

	Wheat	Barley or Bere	Oats	Beans	Peas	Potatoes	Turnips and Swedes	Mangold	Hay
<i>England and Wales:</i>	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1900	28.32	31.04	38.92	27.84	25.85	4.97	13.74	20.42	1.26
1910	30.13	32.59	41.45	32.15	26.26	6.15	15.61	21.11	1.33
1913	31.23	32.45	35.00	28.30	26.40	6.55	12.20	18.15	1.34
1914	32.34	32.82	39.61	30.49	23.00	6.40	12.90	18.36	1.15
1915	31.30	29.60	40.05	27.78	24.36	6.17	12.71	18.99	1.06
<i>Scotland:</i>									
1900	36.43	33.29	35.83	32.89	25.21	4.54	15.34	18.34	1.67
1910	37.10	33.28	37.87	39.14	29.88	6.42	18.45	18.57	1.53
1913	41.32	37.15	38.40	37.37	24.69	6.51	16.96	19.84	1.65
1914	42.31	38.04	40.18	38.45	24.27	7.07	14.66	21.84	1.54
1915	38.61	33.65	39.77	36.29	25.64	6.73	17.89	22.20	1.4
<i>Ireland:</i>									
1900	81.26	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
1913	38.09	44.43	51.71	48.78	32.49	6.42	18.76	20.64	2.17
1914	38.34	44.99	50.43	44.97	31.52	5.91	16.91	19.15	1.72
1915	37.42	39.90	51.69	39.83	31.42	6.24	19.20	21.84	2.04
<i>U. Kingdom:</i>									
1900	28.61	31.67	39.97	28.18	25.89	3.77	14.29	19.97	1.57
1910	30.48	33.24	42.93	32.49	26.17	5.60	16.47	20.88	1.61
1913	31.67	34.01	41.72	28.60	26.41	6.43	14.40	18.54	1.57
1914	32.77	34.48	42.63	30.72	23.02	6.25	13.83	18.50	1.32
1915	31.77	30.96	43.03	28.00	24.38	6.27	15.13	19.48	1.35

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

The live stock in Ireland in 1915 numbered: Horses, 560,917; mules and jennets, 28,923; asses, 227,422; cattle, 4,843,795; sheep, 3,600,067; pigs, 1,205,249; goats, 242,571; poultry, 26,088,807.

The number of holdings in Great Britain (from 1 acre upwards) is given as follows for 1914:—

Size of Holdings, 1914	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1—5 acres . . .	81,480	10,090	18,402	109,972
5—50 " . . .	167,644	32,508	32,945	233,097
50—300 " . . .	111,161	17,828	23,205	152,194
Over 300 acres . . .	14,071	342	2,598	17,011
Total . . .	374,356	60,768	77,150	512,274
Total acreage of holdings . . . acres	24,367,509	2,746,495	4,786,181	31,900,185

Of the holdings in England, 43,369 were owned, or mainly owned; of those in Wales, 5,835; in Scotland, 5,891. The acreage under crops and grass occupied by owners was 2,695,105 acres in England, 266,874 in Wales, and 526,557 in Scotland: total, 3,488,536 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 1914, County Councils had acquired or agreed to acquire for small holdings 195,499 acres, of which 138,405 acres were purchased for 4,549,068*l.*, and 57,094 acres leased for 71,221*l.* per annum. Up to the same date County Borough Councils, and, in one case, the Board of Agriculture in default of a Borough Council, had acquired for small holdings 2,789 acres, 1,073 being purchased for 52,624*l.* and 1,716 acres leased for 2,765*l.* per year. Of this land, County Councils had let 178,911 acres to 12,584 small holders; and sold 506 acres to 50 small holders; County Borough Councils had let 1,259 acres to 218 small holders. In addition 8,511 acres were let to 64 Co-operative Small Holdings Associations, who sub-let the land to 1,513 of their members. In addition, 3,580 applicants had acquired 47,500 acres from private land-owners. 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 1914 was 33,523 acres, let to 130,526 individual tenants and 52 associations. The Councils owned 8,556 acres and leased 24,967 acres.

IRELAND.

Number and Size of Holdings in the year 1914 :—

Size of Holdings	Leinster	Munster	Ulster	Connaught	Ireland
Not exceeding 1 acre . . .	35,167	31,183	27,587	8,139	102,076
Above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres . . .	13,690	9,828	16,787	8,862	49,167
" 5 " " 15 " . . .	19,246	14,997	54,337	40,110	128,690
" 15 " " 30 " . . .	18,266	20,464	49,201	35,695	123,626
" 30 " " 50 " . . .	13,361	20,394	24,537	13,259	71,551
" 50 " " 100 " . . .	13,016	22,376	15,495	6,444	57,311
" 100 " " 200 " . . .	6,821	9,841	4,097	2,443	23,202
" 200 " " 500 " . . .	3,028	2,898	1,152	1,331	8,409
Above 500 acres . . .	691	501	327	566	2,085
Total No. of Holdings.	123,286	132,482	193,520	116,849	566,137

The above figures are not comparable with those published for previous years. In many cases farms in Ireland extend into two or more townlands, and in former years that portion of a farm in each townland was enumerated as a separate holding. The total number of holdings published was therefore somewhat too large. A change in the method of recording the statistics has now made it possible to arrive at a more accurate statement of the number of actual holdings, and the figures in the above table are believed to be a close approximation for the year 1914.

In 1890 the total number of holdings was 564,803; in 1905, 593,804; in 1911, 607,960. Of the holdings in 1914, 348,855 were owned and 217,282 rented. The 566,137 holdings in 1914 were in the hands of 552,500 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,

1916, the number of Fair Rents fixed under the Irish Land Acts for a First Statutory Term was 381,687; the aggregate judicial rent fixed being 5,968,175*l.*, an average reduction of 20·7 per cent. on previous rents; for a Second Statutory Term, 143,394, the aggregate judicial rent fixed being 2,074,513*l.*, an average reduction of 19·3 per cent. on first term rents; and for a Third Statutory Term, 5,007, the aggregate judicial rent fixed being 76,799*l.*, an average reduction of 9·2 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 2½ 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 2½ 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 total amount advanced under the Irish Land Purchase Acts, 1870 to 1909, up to January 1, 1916, was 97,391,922*l.*, excluding 4,542,678*l.* advanced by the Land Commission to Rural District Councils, for the purposes of the Labourers (Ireland) Acts, 1906, 1911 and 1914.

In England and Wales, the Board of Agriculture make grants for, and, to some extent, supervise vocational education and scientific research in agriculture. In 1914-15 these grants totalled 95,410*l.* (against 67,939*l.* in 1913-14), including 61,699*l.* from the Development Fund. Educational grants to Universities and Colleges amounted to 19,000*l.*; grants for advisory work, to 7,920*l.*; grants to research institutes and centres, to 21,560*l.*; grants for special research and investigations, to 5,077*l.*; research scholarships, to 4,825*l.*; grants for farm schools, technical classes, local lectures, &c. to 23,681*l.*; other grants, to 13,347*l.* 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, 11,855; and Scotland, 44,146).

In Ireland in 1914, 296,498 acres were under woods and plantations.

II. FISHERIES.

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

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915 ¹
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
England and Wales	720,945	730,580	807,619	606,240	289,256
Scotland	425,599	429,356	362,904	346,812	114,891
Ireland	49,474	44,707	33,820	29,500	23,439
U.K. (excluding shell-fish)	1,196,018	1,204,643	1,204,433	882,052	427,586
	£	£	£	£	£
England and Wales	8,051,486	8,884,347	10,009,326	7,846,687	7,391,067
Scotland	3,060,574	3,583,584	3,723,357	2,971,216	2,047,989
Ireland	315,079	300,786	294,625	238,635	292,816
U.K. (excluding shell-fish)	11,427,739	12,779,717	14,027,308	11,056,538	9,731,872
U.K. Shell-fish	398,773	454,709	463,642	401,812	361,545

¹ Provisional figures.

Statistics of men and boats employed in British fisheries in 1914 are:—

	Number of boats on Register on December 31, 1914			Total Net Tonnage	Boats employed at some time during year	Estimated number of men and boys employed in sea-fishing	
	Sailing	Steam	Total			Regular fishermen	Others
England and Wales	6,553	2,570	9,123	213,957	8,508	30,962	7,081
Scotland	6,051	1,950	8,001	129,261	7,609	29,238	4,515
Ireland	5,077	213	5,290	27,882	3,960	7,188	10,646
Isle of Man	170	22	192	2,394	162	421	160
Channel Islands	302	19	321	864	305	426	212
Total, 1914	18,153	4,774	22,927	374,358	20,544	74,233	22,614
Total, 1913	19,153	4,288	23,441	348,983	21,654	76,048	23,482

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:—

	1912	1913	1914	1915 ¹
	£	£	£	£
Imports (fresh, cured or salted)	3,911,753	4,881,225	5,668,055	7,761,000
Exports of United Kingdom produce (fresh, cured, salted)	6,721,499	7,503,468	3,757,853	1,470,000
Ditto (herrings only)	5,113,859	5,920,699	2,340,777	1,000,000
Re-exports (fish of foreign and colonial origin)	1,173,023	1,283,299	1,010,293	1,300,000

¹ Provisional figures.

III. MINING AND METALS.

General summary of the mineral production of the United Kingdom in 1913 and 1914:—

Description of Mineral	1913		1914	
	Quantity	Value at the Mines and Quarries	Quantity	Value at the Mines and Quarries
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Alum shale	8,741	874	6,078	607
Arsenical pyrites	35	29	—	—
Arsenic	1,695	16,616	1,988	19,052
Barium (compounds)	50,045	42,136	48,930	43,506
Bauxite	6,055	1,563	8,286	2,159
Bog ore	3,833	959	2,342	585
Chalk	4,858,126	213,479	4,291,170	197,154
Chert, flint, &c.	74,858	12,781	76,213	13,304
Chromite	—	—	100	50
Clay and shale	13,892,807	1,790,805	13,124,361	1,731,779
Coal	287,430,473	145,535,669	265,664,393	132,596,853
Copper ore	2,569	21,138	2,373	16,985
Copper precipitate	163	5,891	185	5,529
Diatomite	154	308	—	—
Fluorspar	53,663	14,955	33,816	11,005
Gold ore	4	434	47	318
Gravel and sand	2,409,152	184,818	2,498,872	215,351
Gypsum	285,338	90,450	265,365	83,868
Igneous rocks	7,098,493	1,386,022	7,135,243	1,369,242
Iron ore	15,997,328 ¹	4,543,558	14,867,582 ¹	3,921,683
Iron pyrites	11,427	5,983	11,654	4,759
Lead ore	24,232	293,525	26,013	309,813
Lignite	81	40	300	150
Limestone (other than chalk)	12,740,664	1,369,168	12,158,441	1,295,512
Manganese ore	5,393	4,072	3,437	2,931
Ochre, umber, &c.	15,135	14,460	11,069	10,635
Oil shale	3,280,143	822,394	3,268,666	837,249
Salt	2,247,758	608,869	2,609,989	560,893
Sandstone	3,977,303	1,143,431	3,464,528	1,057,096
Slate	370,756	926,739	318,912	806,196
Soapstone	40	30	180	90
Sulphate of strontia	18,425	14,287	13,157	10,439
Tin ore (dressed)	8,355	960,134	8,085	661,865
Uranium ore	95	Not stated	344	Not Stated
Wolfram ore	182	17,483 ²	205	19,722
Zinc ore	17,294	69,502	15,419	56,652
Total value	—	160,112,607	—	145,863,032

¹ Exclusive of 520 tons in 1913 and 400 tons in 1914 of micaceous iron ore used for paint, and placed under the heading 'Ochre, umber, &c.'

² Value of 180 tons only for 1913.

The metals obtainable from the ores produced in 1914 were:—Copper, 341 tons, value 22,777*l.*; gold (bar), 99 oz., 333*l.*; iron, 4,786,090 tons, 17,953,057*l.*; lead, 19,378 tons, 371,977*l.*; silver, 146,444 oz., 15,445*l.*; tin, 5,056 tons, 800,547*l.*; zinc, 5,208 tons, 121,585*l.*; total value, 19,285,721*l.*

The total number of persons ordinarily employed at all mines under the Coal and Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts in 1914 was 1,157,455 during the period January to July; on the last pay day in December the number

had fallen by about 150,000, due to recruiting. The number of mines at work was 3,552. 929,807 persons (males) worked underground, and 220,924 males and 6,724 females above ground. The number employed at quarries under the Quarries Act was 78,908 (excluding persons *occasionally* employed), of whom 50,074 (including 1 female) worked inside the quarries, and 28,834 (including 75 females) outside. The number of quarries at work was 7,239.

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	46,098,228	38,619,856
1912	260,416,338	117,921,123	67,035,848	42,584,454
1913	287,430,473	145,535,669	76,688,446	53,659,660
1914	266,664,393	132,596,853	61,830,485	42,202,128
1915	—	—	45,770,144	38,823,606

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 counties, 1914:—

County	Tons of Coal	County	Tons of Coal
England:—			
Durham . . .	37,549,204	England (contd.):—	
Yorkshire . . .	39,556,450	Other counties . . .	14,987,522
Lancashire . . .	22,593,822	Wales:—	
Staffordshire . . .	13,916,396	Glamorgan . . .	35,847,408
Derbyshire . . .	16,943,318	Other counties . . .	6,331,646
Northumberland . . .	12,472,103	Scotland:—	
Monmouthshire . . .	15,015,790	Lanarkshire . . .	16,247,427
Nottinghamshire . . .	11,510,972	Other counties . . .	22,599,935
		Ireland . . .	92,400

Total, United Kingdom 265,664,393

Exports of coal, 1915, from United Kingdom to countries named:—

Countries	Weight Tons	Value £	Countries	Weight Tons	Value £
France . . .	17,601,572	14,873,478	Holland . . .	1,792,951	1,288,425
Italy . . .	5,788,460	4,996,958	Argentina . . .	1,618,603	1,591,221
Denmark and Farøe Is . . .	3,180,642	2,437,807	Egypt . . .	1,388,914	1,229,391
Sweden . . .	2,659,995	2,054,153	Portugal, &c. . .	1,022,756	906,546
Norway . . .	2,643,187	2,090,418	Algeria . . .	939,846	808,456
Spain and Canaries . . .	2,067,768	1,886,410	Erazil . . .	498,349	520,999
			Uruguay . . .	332,541	335,937

Export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel from the principal ports 1914:—

Ports	Tons	Value £	Ports	Tons	Value £
Cardiff . . .	16,474,787	12,856,235	Grimsby . . .	2,219,967	1,519,030
Tyne Ports . . .	11,748,068	7,189,131	Methil . . .	2,005,487	1,119,480
Newport . . .	4,247,172	3,297,527	Glasgow . . .	1,999,061	1,263,787
Swansea . . .	3,621,600	2,735,844	Port Talbot . . .	1,637,215	1,070,286
Blyth . . .	3,432,139	2,019,706	Burntisland . . .	1,420,857	855,977
Sunderland . . .	3,254,583	2,069,608	Leith . . .	1,335,102	750,388
Hull . . .	3,066,368	2,026,658	Grangemouth . . .	907,296	589,073

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

Year	Iron ore produced		Iron ore imported	
	Weight Tons	Value £	Weight Tons	Value £
1910	15,226,015	4,022,269	7,020,799	6,056,888
1911	15,519,424	4,035,893	6,846,599	5,645,588
1912	13,790,391	3,763,837	6,602,483	6,027,794
1913	15,997,328	4,543,558	7,442,249	7,045,883
1914	14,867,582	3,921,683	5,704,748	5,154,769

The exports of British iron ore are insignificant. Of the ore imported in 1914, 3,533,940 tons, valued at 3,149,577*l.*, came from Spain. Including 602,362 tons of 'purple ore,' the net quantity of iron ore available for the furnaces of Great Britain in 1914 was 21,153,469 tons.

Statistics of blast furnaces in operation:—

Year	Furnaces in Blast	Ore Smelted Tons	Pig-iron made Tons	Coal used Tons	Pig iron Exported Tons
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
1913	338	25,707,518	10,260,315	21,223,607	1,128,412
1914	291	22,470,749	8,923,773	18,381,106	782,349

Various unmanufactured metals imported:—

—	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Copper ore and regu- lus . . . Tons	154,445	167,159	151,469	149,781	133,375	114,116
Copper . . . "	134,004	90,817	103,525	101,331	111,348	153,916
Lead . . . "	207,660	218,936	213,707	205,375	204,136	224,916
Lead ore . . . "	15,542	18,093	17,259	15,720	18,453	28,436
Tin . . . "	41,725	46,285	45,906	43,157	45,682	40,961
Tin ore . . . "	24,086	26,072	28,837	28,652	34,592	32,398
Zinc (crude) . . . "	102,576	121,117	115,232	137,268	145,004	115,859
Zinc ore . . . "	73,814	92,572	74,394	67,399	64,670	144,251
Platinum . . . Troy oz.	22,086	48,162	48,528	42,553	42,640	15,188
Quicksilver . . . lbs.	3,237,321	3,844,669	3,491,016	3,544,691	3,401,165	2,832,626

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 sub-joined 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	38,253	7,956	136,885
1908-1910	1,750.0	710.0	217.0	2,677.0	98,164	29,232	8,234	135,630
1911-1913	2,074.0	791.9	237.0	3,102.9	123,167	34,194	8,403	165,767
1914-15 (2 years)	1,816.0	836.0	228.0	2,880.0	94,000	29,738	8,123	132,461

The following table gives the principal variations in the movements since 1883 :—

—	1883	1888	1898	1913	1914	1915
<i>Cotton.</i>	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.
Imported	1,734	1,732	2,128	2,174	1,864	2,647
Exported	249	271	203	258	216	344
Retained for consumption .	1,485	1,461	1,925	1,916	1,648	2,303
Actual consumption . . .	1,498	1,529	1,735	2,163	1,664	1,967
<i>Wool.</i>						
Sheep, lamb, &c., imported .	508	661	718	847	748	952
From sheepskins imported .	14	18	33	47	41	51
Produced at home	129	134	139	125	121	122
Woollen rags imported . . .	61	71	68	122	96	54
Total	732	884	958	1,141	1,006	1,179

—	1883	1888	1898	1913	1914	1915
	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.
Foreign wool exported . . .	277	339	283	308	297	146
Domestic wool exported . .	19	24	12	29	38	32
Total	296	363	295	337	335	178
Retained for consumption .	436	521	656	804	671	1,001
<i>Flax and Tow.</i>						
Imported	185	205	218	229	195	190
Produced at home	47	46	15	29	37	43
Total	232	251	233	258	232	233
Exported	7	9	9	8	4	5
Retained for consumption .	225	242	224	250	228	228
<i>Piece-Goods Exported.</i>	mil. yds.	mil. yds.	mil. yds.	mil. yds.	mil. yds.	mil. yds.
Cotton	4,539	5,038	5,216	7,153	5,802	4,803
Woollen	256	271	160	185	167	160
Linen	162	177	148	194	179	129
Total	4,957	5,486	5,524	7,532	6,148	5,092
<i>Yarn Exported.</i>	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.
Cotton	265	256	247	210	179	188
Woollen	33	43	59	55	37	17
Linen	18	15	17	16	12	6
Total	316	314	323	281	228	211
<i>Value all Kinds Exported.</i>	mil. £	mil. £	mil. £	mil. £	mil. £	mil. £
Cotton	76.4	72.0	64.9	127.2	103.3	85.9
Woollen	21.6	24.0	20.1	34.0	28.3	31.1
Linen	6.5	6.4	5.3	9.5	8.6	7.7
Total	104.5	102.4	90.3	170.7	140.2	124.7

Commerce.

The principal imports on which customs duties are levied are beer, chicory, cocoa, coffee, dried fruits, motor spirit, spirits, sugar, tea, tobacco, and wine—spirits, sugar, tea, tobacco, and wine yielding the bulk of the entire levies. In 1914 the imports free of duty (exclusive of bullion and specie and diamonds) amounted to 616,667,125*l.*, 88.5 per cent., and those subject to duty to 79,967,988*l.*, 11.5 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
	£	£	£	£
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	768,734,739	525,245,289	109,575,037	634,820,326
1914 ¹	696,635,113	430,721,357	95,474,166	526,195,523
1915 ²	853,756,279	384,647,336	98,797,123	483,444,459

¹ Since the outbreak of War in August, 1914, certain goods belonging to the British and Allied Governments are excluded from the imports and exports.

² 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.
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	11 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 0	11 8 3	14 6 5
1914	15 0 7	9 5 4	12 19 4

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 Department, with the help of the price-lists 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 entered as from the country whence the goods were consigned to the United Kingdom, which may, or may not, be the country whence the goods were last shipped.

Exports are credited to the country of ultimate destination as declared by the exporters.

Of the total imports from foreign countries and colonies in 1914, 634,222,125% was direct into England and Wales, 47,837,053% into Scotland, and 14,562,992% into Ireland; of the total exports, 479,659,653% was direct from England and Wales, 45,315,063% from Scotland, and 1,219,812% 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:—

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Imports	64,281	65,478	66,749	73,163	73,673
Exports	60,929	65,901	65,087	67,182	73,886

Trade of the United Kingdom according to countries (figures for 1915 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.	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Foreign Countries:						
Russia	28,093	21,429	14,411	13,566	7,351	11,472
Sweden	14,124	19,818	7,768	6,290	1,261	3,880
Norway	7,702	13,692	6,420	7,313	757	2,058
Denmark (including Faroe Islands)	25,376	22,597	5,838	7,805	1,323	4,117
Iceland and Greenland	135	331	211	232	40	31
Danish W. India Islands	14	2	43	27	3	3
Germany	47,049	201	23,080	—	13,351	—
German West Africa	95	333	240	136	20	53
German East Africa	39	54	90	—	1	—
German Possessions in the Pacific	238	66	62	2	—	—
Netherlands	24,311	23,440	13,366	18,084	7,306	12,425
Java	11,662	12,216	5,348	5,181	44	132
Dutch Possessions in the Indian Seas	1,575	2,251	1,128	979	8	11
Dutch West India Islands	47	138	45	24	1	2
Dutch Guiana	120	67	56	43	6	35
Belgium	16,106	1,576	8,279	188	4,973	46
Belgian Congo	342	1,732	176	456	16	69
France	37,774	31,470	25,780	69,703	9,272	12,604
Algeria	1,135	1,509	968	1,413	6	15
French West Africa	683	1,272	838	823	42	86
French Somaliland	115	160	213	178	1	1
Madagascar	234	333	100	142	6	7
French Indo-China (Cochin, China, Camboja, Annam, and Tonquin)	273	566	173	218	3	3
French Possessions in the Pacific	309	370	38	21	1	—
French West India Islands	1	—	68	106	15	11
Switzerland	10,064	15,258	2,908	3,597	573	498
Portugal	3,167	3,975	2,753	3,202	546	830
Azores	62	76	57	46	5	2
Madeira	81	45	161	207	37	23
Portuguese West Africa	133	250	393	371	10	16
Portuguese East Africa	585	979	1,338	871	81	60
Portuguese Possessions in India	192	7	91	46	1	1
Spain	14,114	18,933	6,379	6,179	763	1,265
Canary Islands	1,692	1,908	1,215	1,079	196	200
Spanish Ports in North Africa	9	74	143	190	18	23
Italy	8,699	11,268	12,868	13,928	1,045	3,690
Austria-Hungary	4,422	43	2,676	—	754	—
Greece	2,424	3,943	2,972	2,475	66	175
Crete	5	137	27	10	1	1
Bulgaria	195	42	858	86	27	2
Servia	25	6	93	384	3	57
Roumania	3,205	5	1,935	487	50	8
Turkey, European	1,063	433	2,243	232	57	32
Turkey, Asiatic	3,160	750	3,651	132	46	19
Tripoli	32	7	117	57	29	31
Tunis	752	1,108	359	514	11	25
Morocco	408	602	1,223	1,334	232	381
Liberia	53	263	79	73	10	14

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.	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Persia	795	944	710	881	8	11
Siam	814	1,615	1,013	877	13	17
China (exclusive of Hong Kong, Macao and Wei- hai-Wei)	4,719	7,066	13,014	8,548	123	79
Japan (including Formosa)	4,105	9,414	8,354	4,872	206	310
Korea	—	—	186	73	1	1
United States of America	135,575	238,006	34,035	26,170	30,004	29,375
Philippine Islands and Guam	1,612	2,130	799	565	54	25
Porto Rico	2	4	76	82	—	2
Hawaii	13	11	61	17	1	—
Cuba	4,347	8,128	1,595	1,775	793	880
Hayti	74	83	90	88	1	1
St. Domingo	234	80	100	97	2	9
Mexico	1,849	2,291	642	249	107	37
Guatemala	288	486	237	116	9	4
Honduras (not British)	3	—	105	44	1	1
San Salvador	109	131	271	191	2	2
Nicaragua	59	159	130	79	2	2
Costa Rica	1,684	1,611	187	98	8	3
Colombia	1,090	1,163	1,166	1,045	19	39
Panama	89	113	300	244	45	24
Venezuela	220	332	572	509	11	13
Ecuador	766	995	435	421	16	18
Peru	2,963	3,323	1,060	591	78	55
Chile	5,347	9,612	3,790	1,761	250	229
Brazil	7,979	8,344	6,265	5,146	336	437
Uruguay	2,804	4,328	1,664	1,490	62	477
Bolivia	1,603	1,901	254	173	12	15
Argentine Republic	37,219	63,887	14,578	11,506	502	596
Paraguay	6	6	73	44	1	2
Total (including those not specified above)	491,737	581,228	251,333	236,285	83,041	86,665
British Possessions (in- cluding Protectorates):						
Channel Islands	2,266	2,032	1,352	1,463	267	342
Gibraltar	26	75	789	914	83	144
Malta and Gozo	22	72	833	1,619	119	225
Cyprus	216	372	147	190	3	21
West Africa:						
Gambia	58	347	137	100	8	11
Sierra Leone	314	808	667	555	63	76
Gold Coast	876	2,460	1,965	1,898	268	268
Nigeria	4,742	6,034	3,965	3,202	275	322
Ascension	—	—	6	8	—	1
St. Helena	9	13	50	28	7	6
South Africa:						
Cape of Good Hope	7,548	7,790	9,216	8,048	818	852
Natal	2,958	3,514	4,561	4,762	312	349
Orange Free State	—	—	422	292	24	11
Transvaal	314	346	4,630	5,158	384	355
Basutoland	—	—	20	15	1	—
Rhodesia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bechuanaland Protector- ate	208	419	768	696	55	49
Swaziland	—	—	9	8	—	—
	28	—	1	2	—	6

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 1914 were 5,470,890*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	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
East Africa:						
Zanzibar and Pemba	98	216	98	122	7	6
East Africa Protectorate	446	395	816	708	43	65
Uganda Protectorate	325	346	66	63	2	1
Nyasaland Protectorate	149	125	96	120	2	3
Somaliland Protectorate	12	—	8	4	—	—
Egypt	17,006	21,786	7,759	8,074	175	506
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	416	536	415	323	9	7
Mauritius & Dependencies	1,235	4,020	465	726	33	40
Seychelles	37	40	17	17	1	1
Aden and Dependencies	232	502	378	338	17	31
British India	43,348	62,341	62,389	45,572	947	1,047
Straits Settlements and Dependencies, including Labuan	13,821	16,587	4,521	3,676	106	147
Federated Malay States	2,567	3,429	1,170	617	19	11
Ceylon and Dependencies	8,085	12,259	2,850	1,947	116	113
Borneo (British):						
British North Borneo	104	170	43	27	2	1
Sarawak	5	8	19	9	—	—
Hong Kong	599	926	3,629	2,096	81	85
Australia	36,853	45,281	33,642	28,910	3,447	2,902
Territory of Papua	12	8	30	22	1	1
New Zealand	22,994	30,417	9,417	9,380	1,002	754
Fiji Islands	13	5	137	82	8	5
Canada	31,485	41,901	17,381	13,393	3,119	2,743
Newfoundland & Coast of Labrador	890	1,225	546	343	84	72
Bermudas	2	3	132	130	21	17
Bahamas	16	53	46	40	5	6
British West India Islands	2,373	4,068	2,342	1,841	381	400
British Honduras	165	108	97	57	12	13
British Guiana	1,138	1,464	710	711	92	90
Falkland Islands	347	997	98	162	13	28
Deep Sea Fisheries	327	514	1	—	—	—
Total, British Possessions (including those not specified above)	204,898	272,528	179,388	148,362	12,433	12,132
Grand Total	696,635	853,756	430,721	334,647	95,474	98,797

Gold and silver bullion and specie:—

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£	£	£	£
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	59,533,549	46,087,359	14,495,049	16,054,679
1914	58,642,211	30,599,050	11,952,790	10,889,075
1915	10,828,366	38,618,113	10,560,161	7,360,576

Imports and domestic exports (by groups) for 1914 and 1915 (figures for latter year are provisional):—

Import Values C.I.F. Export Values F.O.B.	Total Imports		Domestic Exports		Foreign and Colonial Exports	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
I. Food, Drink, and Tobacco—						
Grain and Flour	79,636	112,363	3,095	3,785	2,578	4,154
Meat, including Animals for Food	63,215	86,951	1,139	1,344	2,795	2,487
Other food and drink	—	—	19,006	16,076	—	—
(1) Non-dutiable	78,612	91,490	—	—	4,488	6,135
(2) Dutiable	68,043	82,452	—	—	7,306	9,052
Tobacco	7,463	8,945	3,708	3,791	275	556
Total, Class I.	206,969	381,901	26,948	24,996	17,442	22,384
II. Raw Materials—						
Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	42	11	42,202	38,824	1	1
Iron Ore, Scrap Iron and Steel	5,487	7,564	298	197	11	2
Other Metallic Ores	9,534	11,605	110	27	414	301
Wood and Timber	25,343	32,779	277	198	675	527
Cotton	55,351	64,673	—	—	7,359	9,604
Wool (including Woolen Rags)	34,247	44,149	4,469	3,846	13,709	6,977
Other Textile Materials	15,368	21,029	418	450	3,655	4,039
Oil Seeds, Nuts, Oils, Fats & Gums	41,332	49,749	3,962	5,388	3,645	7,782
Hides and Undressed Skins	12,727	13,964	1,483	899	6,084	4,830
Materials for Paper Making	5,958	5,152	845	669	176	42
Miscellaneous	31,143	35,666	2,649	1,857	16,179	20,469
Total, Class II.	236,532	287,341	56,713	52,355	58,858	54,574
III. Manufactured Articles—						
Iron and Steel and Manufactures	10,877	10,839	41,668	40,422	256	340
Other Metals and Manufactures	29,604	42,215	10,283	9,698	6,328	5,882
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments	5,194	4,980	6,512	5,066	1,022	571
Electrical Goods and Apparatus	1,243	1,096	3,019	3,181	186	159
Machinery	6,713	8,548	31,363	19,192	1,050	728
Ships (new)	32	157	6,933	1,687	1	1
Manufactures of Wood and Timber	2,337	2,325	1,564	1,042	320	234
Yarns and Textile Fabrics:						
(1) Cotton	9,373	7,554	103,266	85,926	1,797	1,276
(2) Wool	7,648	1,725	31,500	32,888	1,152	837
(3) Silk	13,393	14,638	1,866	1,698	2,126	2,060
(4) Other Materials	7,353	9,043	12,982	11,717	2,111	2,308
Apparel	4,253	2,956	14,532	11,569	605	259
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, & Colours	12,063	19,344	19,568	22,066	1,498	3,131
Leather and Manufactures	13,478	17,044	4,985	3,796	1,830	1,510
Earthenware and Glass	2,994	2,170	4,148	3,237	135	85
Paper	6,791	6,649	3,186	2,997	209	191
Railway Carriages and Trucks (not of Iron), Motor Cars, Cycles, Parts, &c.	7,267	9,156	11,230	6,586	982	987
Miscellaneous	19,875	20,824	30,389	30,026	2,481	1,722
Total, Class III.	160,440	181,515	338,634	292,788	24,089	21,781
IV. Miscellaneous	2,644	2,999	8,426	14,508	85	58
Total, British.	696,635	868,756	430,721	384,647	95,474	98,797

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	1912	1913	1914	1915 ¹
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Food, Drink, and Tobacco—				
Wheat	46,445	43,849	44,734	57,313
Wheatmeal and flour	5,519	6,348	5,549	8,315
Maize	18,593	13,770	11,761	18,897
Barley	7,872	8,077	5,660	6,028
Oats	6,888	5,672	4,674	8,469
Bacon	14,556	17,429	18,226	25,441
Beef (fresh, salted, etc.)	13,806	18,874	23,360	36,367
Mutton (fresh, salted, etc.)	9,965	11,112	11,594	14,180
Lard	4,573	5,552	4,751	5,783
Fish	8,916	4,887	5,674	7,760
Butter	24,354	24,084	24,014	27,086
Margarine	3,514	3,918	3,977	6,751
Cheese	7,414	7,035	7,965	11,114
Vegetables, raw	4,685	5,492	5,022	4,802
Eggs	8,395	9,591	8,653	6,123
Fruits (fresh, dried and preserved)	15,762	15,886	15,063	17,100
Sugar (refined and unrefined)	25,150	23,067	32,118	31,833
Tea	13,126	13,783	14,221	19,751
Cocoa and Cocoa Preparations	3,614	4,273	4,217	8,500
Coffee, raw and roasted	2,518	2,923	3,549	5,119
Wine	4,287	4,078	3,630	2,940
Tobacco	6,359	8,033	7,463	8,645
Raw Materials—				
Iron ore	6,028	7,046	5,155	7,197
Wood and timber	28,337	33,789	25,343	32,779
Cotton, raw	80,239	70,571	55,351	64,673
Wool, sheep or lambs	33,235	34,226	31,213	42,027
Jute	8,342	9,247	6,413	8,683
Petroleum	7,342	10,557	12,756	13,378
Rubber	21,580	20,524	15,844	20,322
Seeds	14,143	15,288	13,170	—
Manufactures—				
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	12,962	15,232	10,877	10,889
Copper (regulus, wrought, manufactures, &c.)	10,078	10,311	11,810	—
Tin (blocks, ingots, bars, and slabs)	8,970	9,252	6,359	6,305
Lead (pig and sheet)	3,574	3,718	4,233	5,603
Zinc, crude and manufactures	4,180	3,980	3,098	4,418
Yarns and textile fabrics	See previous table			
Leather: undressed	6,518	5,866	6,919	9,421
Leather: dressed, varnished, &c.	5,208	4,706	4,764	6,249
Motor cars and parts thereof	7,146	7,411	6,484	8,433

¹ Provisional figures.

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

Principal Articles Exported	1912	1913	1914	1915 ¹
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
United Kingdom Produce—				
Fish	6,721	7,503	3,758	1,470
Coal	40,494	50,727	39,802	36,392
Iron and Steel and Manufactures—				
Pig Iron	4,643	4,824	2,924	3,476
Tinned plates and sheets	6,833	7,215	5,999	5,688
Galvanised sheets	8,597	10,026	7,227	4,682
Total Iron, &c., including items not specified	43,598	54,292	41,668	40,422

¹ Provisional figures.

Principal Articles Exported (cont.)	1912	1913	1914	1915 ¹
<i>United Kingdom Produce (cont.)</i>	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Cotton yarn	16,222	15,006	11,973	10,313
" piece goods	91,624	97,776	79,175	64,703
Other cotton manufactures	12,984	12,819	11,135	10,071
Woollen and worsted yarn	5,899	5,460	3,793	2,605
Woollen tissues	14,104	14,467	11,574	16,491
Worsteds tissues	6,714	6,186	6,204	6,100
Linen piece goods	6,121	5,969	5,480	4,937
Apparel (including boots and hats)	15,723	16,424	14,532	11,509
Motor Cars and parts	3,682	4,359	3,948	2,539
Manures	5,289	5,745	4,886	4,812
<i>Foreign and Colonial Produce—</i>				
Food and drink	14,876	15,678	17,167	21,829
Cotton, raw	10,587	9,143	7,859	9,604
Wool (including woollen rags)	14,511	13,574	13,709	6,977
Hides and Skins	8,255	8,411	6,034	4,830
Rubber	16,287	14,837	12,120	15,986
Tin	6,754	6,147	4,757	3,930

¹ Provisional figures.

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

Articles	1911	1912	1913	1914
Wheat, wheat meal, and flour (in equivalent in grain) Thous. Cwts.	110,498	122,378	121,728	116,911
Maize	37,997	43,389	48,308	37,560
Rice, rice meal, and flour	5,266	6,039	6,167	5,999
Butter	4,167	3,886	4,033	3,893
Margarine	924	1,346	1,510	1,520
Cheese	2,296	2,239	2,232	2,380
Coffee	250	230	251	257
Cocoa, raw Lbs.	55,926	55,127 ²	51,935 ²	55,833 ²
Preparations of cocoa, &c. Cwts.	151	212	235	192
Tea Lbs.	293,302	295,223	305,490	317,478
Beef (fresh & refrigerated) ¹ Cwts.	8,544	8,239	9,028	8,224
Mutton	5,347	5,020	5,317	5,114
Bacon and hams	5,681	5,405	5,574	5,836
Other meat	2,936	2,661	2,856	3,450
Potatoes	3,213	5,734	9,345	3,313
Currants, dried	1,308	1,225	1,244	1,223
Raisins	670	676	725	625
Sugar (equivalent of refined)	32,445	32,265	33,919	32,887
Wine Galls.	11,218	11,230	11,368	10,630
Spirits (British and foreign) Thous. Prf.	30,687	30,527	31,794	31,660
Beer (home-made) Thous. Stand. Brls.	34,247	33,913	34,916	35,329

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

² Excluding the estimated quantity of cocoa in cocoa preparations exported.

In 1915 the United Kingdom imported about 34,000,000 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	41,649,000 cwt.	India	13,960,000 cwt.
Canada	19,725,000 "	Argentina	12,163,000 "

Wheat flour imported 1915, 10,489,000 cwt., of which 6,740,000 came from the United States, and 3,361,000 from Canada.

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

Article	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Bacon and hams . . lbs.	11·20	14·04	13·30	13·66	14·18
Beef ¹	20·68	21·12	20·27	22·12	19·98
Mutton ¹	13·46	13·21	12·35	13·03	12·43
Other meat	7·20	7·25	6·55	6·99	8·39
Butter	10·62	10·30	9·56	9·88	9·46
Cheese	5·96	5·67	5·51	5·47	5·78
Eggs no.	48·59	49·99	49·92	56·17	46·30
Wheat lbs.	261·78	241·40	268·07	258·32	250·89
Flour	24·50	24·57	24·73	28·74	23·91
Potatoes	8·26	7·94	14·11	22·90	8·05
Sugar (equivalent of refined)	78·00	80·17	79·41	83·10	79·80
Tea	6·39	6·47	6·49	6·68	6·89
Rice, rice meal, and flour	18·00	13·01	14·86	15·11	14·58
Tobacco	2·00	2·05	2·05	2·10	2·19
Spirits proof gall.	0·65	0·68	0·67	0·70	0·69
Beer gall.	26·31	27·20	26·83	27·50	27·60

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

The total value of goods transhipped under bond was: 1910, 17,359,441L.; 1911, 19,219,081L.; 1912, 19,637,242L.; 1913, 19,826,496L.; 1914, 15,610,786L. (These amounts are not included above in the accounts of imports and exports).

Shipping and Navigation

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

	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Total	
	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons
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
1913	8,336	846,504	12,602	11,273,387	20,938	12,119,891
1914	8,203	793,567	12,862	11,621,637	21,065	12,415,204

The total number of vessels on the registers at ports in the British Empire (including the United Kingdom) in 1913 was 39,592, of 14,168,274 tons net (sailing tonnage, 1,765,043; steam tonnage, 12,403,231).

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

Year	Other than War Vessels						War Vessels	
	Sailing		Steam		Total		For British Royal Navy	For Foreigners
	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons	Tons Displacement	Gross Tons
1910	346	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	8,130
1912	390	52,816	906	1,044,118	1,296	1,096,929	172,952	19,721
1913	338	30,332	909	1,170,107	1,247	1,200,439	193,785	55,024
1914	281	29,107	858	1,006,065	1,139	1,035,172	—	9,567

The mercantile vessels built for foreigners in 1914 (included in above table) were: sailing vessels, 25 of 2,850 net tons; steam vessels, 104 of 193,714 tons.

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

Years	Sailing Vessels			Steam Vessels			Total Tonnage (Net)
	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed	
1910	5,013	893,837	25,833	9,427	10,409,402	250,473	11,303,239
1911	3,863	699,385	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
1913	3,198	506,801	16,166	9,791	11,452,690	275,891	11,959,491
1914	2,877	431,194	14,094	9,609	11,783,846	281,558	12,214,540

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

British shipping engaged in the home trade (i.e. the United Kingdom or ports between the Elbe and Brest) and foreign trade, 1914:—

Trade	Sailing Vessels			Steam Vessels		
	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed
Home ¹	2,671	167,772	10,084	5,208	742,391	58,558
Partly foreign.	31	6,957	254	866	605,631	12,298
Foreign	175	256,465	3,786	3,981	10,435,324	210,672
Total	2,877	431,194	14,094	9,609	11,783,846	281,558

¹ Including fishing.

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

Year	Entered			Cleared			Total		
	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total
	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.
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	44,292	31,899	76,191	44,375	31,891	76,266	88,067	69,790	157,857
1913	46,603	35,546	82,149	46,647	36,014	82,661	93,250	71,560	164,810
1914	40,357	30,769	71,126	38,303	30,660	68,963	78,660	61,429	140,089

With cargoes only.

1910	29,122	12,497	41,619	30,239	21,083	57,327	65,361	33,585	98,946
1911	29,455	12,491	41,946	37,100	22,163	59,263	60,555	34,654	101,209
1912	31,143	15,205	46,348	37,399	24,638	62,037	68,542	39,843	108,385
1913	32,292	16,772	49,064	40,101	27,719	67,820	72,393	44,491	116,884
1914	28,929	14,132	43,061	32,516	23,453	55,969	61,445	37,535	98,920
1915	22,862	10,864	33,726	20,330	19,149	39,529	43,242	30,013	73,255

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

² Figures for 1914 and 1915 exclude vessels employed by the Government in connection with the war.

³ Provisional figures.

Of the foreign tonnage (61,429,000 tons) entered and cleared at British ports in 1914,

Norway	had 11,342,000	France	had 4,759,000	Russia	had 1,675,000
Germany	10,783,000	Spain	3,493,000	U.S. America	1,548,000
Holland	7,023,000	Greece	2,480,000	Aust.-Hung.	1,077,000
Denmark	6,356,000	Belgium	2,361,000	Japan	682,000
Sweden	5,817,000	Italy	1,797,000		

The total net tonnage of vessels that arrived and departed at ports, with cargoes and in ballast, excluding those coastwise, 1914:—

London	23,459,000	Cork	5,966,000	Leith	2,797,000
Liverpool (including Birkenhead)	22,771,000	Newport	4,324,000	Bristol	2,385,000
Cardiff	16,223,000	Swansea	4,293,000	Methil	1,728,000
Tyne Ports	13,240,000	Grimsby	3,938,000	Hartlepool	1,623,000
Southampton	9,303,000	Middlesbrough	3,586,000	Harwich	1,445,000
Glasgow	7,108,000	Manchester	3,382,000	Grangemouth	1,360,000
Hull	6,842,000	Dover	3,247,000	Burntisland	1,140,000
Plymouth	6,760,000	Blyth	2,978,000	Goole	1,078,000
		Sunderland	2,868,000		

Vessels arrived coastwise with cargoes and in ballast 1914, 64,536,504 net tons; departed, 64,839,214 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	1911	23,417	30
1900	21,855	178	1912	23,441	24
1905	22,847	213	1913	23,691 ¹	— ²
1910	23,387	108	1914	23,701 ¹	10

¹ Length of first track. The corresponding figure for 1912 is 23,447.

² The figures for 1913 and later are not comparable with those for earlier years.

Of the total length of first track open December 31, 1913, England and Wales had 16,402 miles, Scotland 3,880 miles, Ireland 3,409 miles.

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	23,887	1,318.5	1,306.7	514.4	52,758	61,479	123,926	76,570	47,356
1912	23,441	1,335.0	1,294.3	520.3	54,258	64,049	128,552	81,224	47,329
1913	23,691	1,334.0	1,233.1	372.0	56,978	66,640	139,451	87,320	52,131
1914	23,701	1,341.2	—	—	—	—	139,098	88,173	50,925

¹ The figures for 1913 and later are not comparable with those for earlier years, owing to changes in the methods of compiling the accounts and statistics. E.g., the number of passengers and weight of goods carried in and after 1913 represent the number and tonnage originating on the systems of the respective companies, whereas previously each passenger or ton of goods was counted once for each railway over which the passenger or goods passed in the course of a single journey.

The number of holders of season and periodical tickets in 1913, stated in terms of the equivalent number of holders of annual tickets, was 596,814.

Of the total capital at the end of 1913 the English railways had 1,107,914,000£., Scottish 186,750,000£., and Irish 39,347,000£. Of the receipts in 1913, England and Wales took 119,649,000£., Scotland 14,900,000£., and Ireland 4,902,000£. The percentage of expenditure to gross receipts was, in 1913, 62.62. The percentage of net receipts to the total paid-up capital was, in 1913, 3.9.

At the end of 1913, the length of railway line (in equivalent of single track) worked solely by electricity was 205.9 miles, and the length partly worked by electricity was 314.6 miles.

In 1914 there were in the United Kingdom 2,703 miles of tramway and light railway open; gross receipts, 1913-14, 15,787,877£.; working expenses, 10,159,556£.; total paid-up capital, 78,858,930£. Total passengers during the year, 3,426,473,192. There were also 21 miles of trackless trolley routes open for traffic in 1913-14.

II.—CANALS AND NAVIGATIONS.

Statistics for 1905 :—

—	Length	Traffic	Revenue	Expenditure
	Miles	Tons conveyed	£	£
Canals :—				
Not belonging to railways :—				
England and Wales	2,457	25,019,089	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
	Miles	Tons conveyed	£	£
Belonging to railways :—				
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£.; in Scotland, 1,254,047£.; in Ireland, 1,543,762£.; total 36,973,503£.; of the canals belonging to railways :—in England and Wales 4,225,436£.; in Scotland 1,499,968£.; of the railway controlled canals in England and Wales, 4,851,861£.; total paid-up capital of canals, 47,550,768£.

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 ½ 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. 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 principal railway systems and large canals of the Kingdom. The authorised capital of the Company is 19,573,230£. The revenue of the canal in 1915 amounted to 747,909£., and the working expenses to 328,774£., leaving a balance of 419,135£., in addition to which the net revenue from the working of the Bridgewater department amounted to 17,825£., making the total net revenue for the year, including general interest and working of railways, 466,218£. The traffic receipts in 1915 amounted to 757,268£.

III.—POST, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

Post-offices in the United Kingdom, March, 1915, 24,509, besides 50,285 road and pillar letter-boxes; employed by the department, persons 253,750 (191,032 males, and 62,718 females); of these 129,923 (24,655 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				
1910	2,517.1	256.8	173.2	2,947.1	70	53	40	65
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
1914	2,986.2	296.0	195.6	3,477.8	81	63	45	75
1915	2,926.0	291.0	192.0	3,409.0	79	61	44	74

Post-cards, &c., delivered in 1914-15 :—

	England & Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Post-cards	763	82	35	880
Halfpenny-packets	867	101	48	1,016
Newspapers	161	29	25	215
Parcels	121	15	9	145
Telegrams	76	9	6	91

Number and value of money orders issued :—

Year ended March 31	Inland Orders		Total (incl. Colonial and Foreign)	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
		£		£
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
1914	11,372,000	47,353,000	16,167,000	61,474,000
1915	13,915,000	47,777,000	17,676,000	58,873,000

The table includes telegraph orders, the number of which, issued inland, in 1914-15 was 773,000 to the amount of 2,467,000£, while those issued to or from foreign and colonial countries numbered 40,593 to the amount of 628,792£.

The inland orders in 1914-15 were as follows :—

	Number	Value	Number per cent. of Population
		£	
England	12,068,000	40,287,000	82.5
Scotland	1,185,000	4,980,000	24.9
Ireland	662,000	2,510,000	15.1
Total, U.K.	13,915,000	47,777,000	30.2

Postal orders issued in the United Kingdom :—

Year ended March 31	Number	Value	Year ended March 31	Number	Value
		£			£
1910	121,513,000	45,557,000	1913	138,638,000	49,687,000
1911	127,368,000	47,212,000	1914	152,340,000	53,106,000
1912	128,844,000	48,030,000	1915 ¹	169,500,000	49,023,000

¹ Of this issue 97,609,000, of a value of 23,566,000£, were issued as currency from August 7, 1914, to February 3, 1915.

The telegraphs were transferred to the State on February 5, 1870 ; on March 31, 1915, the total mileage of Post Office wires, including spare wires, was 3,071,867 miles (265,765 telegraphs, 2,806,102 telephones, including spares). Of this total, 997,292 miles were aerial, 2,060,918 underground, and 13,657 submarine.

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

Year ended March 31	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
1911	72,461,000	8,734,000	5,512,000	86,707,000
1912	74,807,000	8,962,000	5,892,000	89,161,000
1913	73,551,000	9,202,000	5,741,000	88,494,000
1914	72,302,000	9,057,000	5,730,000	87,089,000
1915	75,773,000	9,263,000	6,143,000	91,179,000

The total number of telegraph offices open on March 31, 1915, was 14,222. 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 Chiffen.

Private apparatus generally has been taken into Post Office custody for the period of the war.

It is intended to erect a chain of wireless telegraph stations to connect distant parts of the Empire with the United Kingdom, and an agreement for the construction of such stations had been completed with the Marconi Company before the war and approved by the House of Commons. The stations will be in England, Egypt, British East Africa, South Africa, India, and Singapore. It is hoped that Australia and New Zealand will also erect stations to form part of the chain.

On March 31, 1915, the trunk telephone service had 987 exchanges open for business; there were 4,394 circuits containing 331,974 miles of wire; the number of calls during the year 1914-15 was 40,699,877. The London exchange system had 78 exchanges, 1,043,100 miles of working wire, and 267,375 telephones. The provincial telephone service had 2,974 exchanges, 1,299,164 miles of working wire, and 528,972 telephones. The approximate number of originated effective calls in 1914-15 was 270 millions in London and 545 millions in the Provinces. For private wires the rentals amounted to 263,108£.

The revenue and expenditure of the Post Office :—

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15 Estimated
	£	£	£	£
Total postal receipts	20,061,122	20,879,312	21,935,326	21,796,048
Expenditure	14,516,270	14,875,610	15,264,076	16,366,418
Net postal revenue	5,544,852	6,003,702	6,671,250	5,430,630
Total telegraph receipts	3,147,705	3,167,410	3,126,281	3,439,772
Expenditure	4,494,873	4,185,235	4,207,133	4,775,969
Net telegraph deficit	-1,287,168	-1,017,825	-1,080,852	-1,336,197
Total telephone receipts	2,962,736	5,783,701	6,627,668	6,464,381
Total telephone expenditure	2,742,640	5,416,909	5,886,536	6,445,289
Net telephone deficit or revenue	220,096	366,792	741,127	19,092
Net post and telegraph revenue	4,477,780	5,354,669	6,331,525	4,118,525

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
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1911	33,132,828	2,381,246	140,305	4,028,905	18,719,829	330,144	1,756,896
1912	33,350,249	2,455,623	323,235	4,244,812	24,323,539	274,694	722,702
1913	27,638,789	1,934,354	314,525	11,946,744	19,741,360	438,400	691,860
1914	15,126,170	6,250,524	261,134	15,597,219	10,000,464	472,824	155,045
1915	21,301,000	7,598,923	248,415	2,453,331	31,599,580	409,486	350,180

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

Year	Issue Department			Banking Department				
	Notes issued	Securities	Gold Coin and Bullion	Capital and 'Rest'	Deposits and Post Bills	Securities	Notes in the 'Reserve'	Coin in the 'Reserve'
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
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
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
1914	87,480	18,450	69,030	17,830	155,190	121,050	51,340	460
1915	69,790	18,450	51,340	17,860	161,860	130,920	34,480	140

Some statistics of British private and joint-stock banks (including the national banks) at the end of 1914 or beginning of 1915 are given in the following table :—

	39 English joint-stock banks (3,856 branches)	8 English private banks	9 Scottish joint-stock banks (1,253 branches)	9 Irish joint-stock banks (693 branches)
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Subscribed capital	232,670	3,2692	28,526	26,349
Paid-up capital	62,789	—	9,241	7,309
Reserve funds and undivided profits	41,618	—	8,706	4,399
Notes in circulation	36,261	59	9,502	10,918
Deposit and current accounts	1,650,549	32,874	132,670	74,501
Total liabilities ¹	1,243,847	37,158	168,035	97,809
Cash in hand and at call	345,589	6,642	34,598	22,382
Investments	179,751	8,019	44,815	25,970
Discounts, advances, &c.	659,735	21,361	78,304	48,149
Total assets ¹	1,243,847	37,158	168,035	97,809

¹ Including other items besides those preceding. ² Partners' capital and reserve.

The amount of bills, cheques, &c., paid at the Bankers' Clearing House amounted to 18,407,725,000. in 1915, and 14,665,048,000. in 1914.

The Post Office Savings Banks at the end of 1914 had 13,514,814 accounts open, of which 12,168,159 were in England and Wales, 664,131 in Scotland, and 682,524 in Ireland. There were 4,233,444 (3,808,747 in England and Wales, 211,183 in Scotland, and 213,514 in Ireland) accounts open at the end of 1914 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
	£	£	£	£
1910 { Received ²	44,841,578	2,132,508	3,181,245	50,155,331
1910 { Paid	41,280,677	1,915,105	2,665,399	45,861,181
1910 { Capital ²	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
1911 { Paid	41,995,232	1,906,117	2,705,220	46,606,569
1911 { Capital ²	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
1912 { Paid	44,463,071	2,058,151	2,860,656	49,381,878
1912 { Capital ²	161,395,516	7,884,472	12,824,576	182,104,564
1913 { Received ²	49,972,410	2,389,088	3,179,512	55,541,010
1913 { Paid	45,371,639	2,183,575	2,842,193	50,397,407
1913 { Capital ²	165,996,287	8,089,985	13,161,895	187,248,167
1914 { Received ²	47,220,152	2,336,191	2,848,719	52,405,062
1914 { Paid	43,839,269	2,014,943	3,265,809	49,120,021
1914 { Capital ²	169,377,170	8,411,233	12,744,805	190,533,208

¹ Including Islands in the British Seas.

² Including interest.

³ Amount due to depositors at end of year.

In November, 1914, the trustee savings-banks had 1,917,944 accounts open, of which 1,229,432 were in England, 14,523 in Wales, 618,633 in Scotland, and 55,356 in Ireland.

The following are statistics of these savings-banks :—

	England ¹	Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
1910 { Received	7,446,782	54,065	5,711,586	509,629	13,722,062
1910 { Int. cred.	768,944	12,605	459,212	63,695	1,304,456
1910 { Paid	8,266,407	101,402	6,039,918	532,968	14,940,695
1910 { Capital ²	30,238,373	512,813	18,970,682	2,545,938	52,267,806
1911 { Received	7,764,167	83,678	5,924,527	512,014	14,284,386
1911 { Int. cred.	772,020	12,429	467,685	65,234	1,317,368
1911 { Paid	8,371,930	101,936	5,834,214	528,884	14,836,964
1911 { Capital ²	30,402,630	506,984	19,528,680	2,594,302	53,032,596
1912 { Received	8,027,955	83,392	6,132,264	508,534	14,752,145
1912 { Int. cred.	776,467	12,281	481,789	66,638	1,337,175
1912 { Paid	8,518,564	102,892	6,158,251	530,310	15,310,017
1912 { 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.

	England ¹	Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
1913 { Received .	8,519,314	90,751	6,181,405	500,386	15,291,856
Int. cred.	785,108	12,170	487,231	67,740	1,352,249
Paid .	9,000,185	103,011	6,538,675	555,272	16,197,143
Capital ² .	30,992,725	499,675	20,114,443	2,652,018	54,258,861
1914 { Received .	7,853,299	79,121	6,365,686	450,995	14,749,101
Int. cred.	784,883	12,159	495,376	67,568	1,359,986
Paid .	9,307,630	99,692	6,437,073	580,282	16,424,677
Capital ² .	30,323,277	491,263	20,538,432	2,590,299	53,943,271

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 12d., but farthings only up to 6d. Bank of England notes are legal tender in England and Wales, except at the Bank itself (3 and 4 Will. 4, cap. 98). The 11. and 10s. Treasury Notes issued since the outbreak of the War are also legal tender. The amount of such notes outstanding at the end of March, 1916, was 100,310,991*l*. The amount of gold coin held by the banks in the United Kingdom at June 30, 1915, is estimated at 110,200,000*l*., and by the general public at 75,000,000*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 subdivisions, and the 4 municipalities. Number of voters 1914, 16,583. 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 (1913) 899; deaths, 899; marriages, 336; birthrate per 1,000 in 1913, 17·3; deathrate, 17·3. In 1914 there were inspected 47 elementary schools, 42 being board schools.

¹ Area and population, see p. 25.

The enrolled pupils numbered 7,403, and the average attendance 6,562. The expenditure of school boards and of primary schools for the year 1913-14, amounted to 30,371*l*. There were, in 1914, 1 secondary school (281 registered pupils), 14 supplementary classes (286 registered pupils), and 15 evening classes (664 registered pupils.) The expenditure of higher education boards in 1913-14 was 7,634*l*. On December 31, 1914, 876 persons received poor-relief (36 indoor and 840 outdoor). In 1914 the police force numbered 90; in the year there were 881 persons convicted.

Revenue is derived mostly from customs. In 1914-15 the total revenue amounted to 93,114*l*.; and total expenditure to 82,242*l*., of which 10,000*l*. was paid to the Imperial Exchequer as contribution from the Customs revenue. Government debt (1915) 173,631*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 140,936 acres; the total area of arable land in 1914 was 71,851 acres and of permanent grass, 17,711 acres. The total acreage under corn crops in 1914 was 21,774 acres, including 19,494 under oats, and 1,836 under barley or bere. There were also 7,853 acres under turnips and swedes, 2,468 under potatoes, and 38,179 under clover, sainfoin and grasses under rotation. The number of agricultural holdings in 1914 above 1 acre in size was 1,716. Of these, 459 were owned or mainly owned by the occupiers, the aggregate acreage being 21,198 acres. The live-stock in 1914 consisted of 5,851 horses; 21,519 cattle; 77,446 sheep, and 3,954 swine. The island has considerable mineral resources. The chief products in 1914 were lead ore, 323 tons (5,007*l*.); zinc ore, 1,621 tons (8,593*l*.); salt, 6,700 tons (4,704*l*.); besides igneous rocks, limestone, slate, sand and gravel. In 1914 there were belonging to the Isle of Man 191 fishing boats of an aggregate tonnage of 2,373 net tons, employing 615 men and boys.

The registered shipping (1914) comprised 38 sailing vessels (1,677 net tons) and 44 steamers (10,565 net tons); total tonnage 12,242 net tons. The tonnage of vessels entered at ports of the island in 1914 was 1,029,855 net tons (1,028,087 tons coastwise), and cleared 1,075,807 net tons, (1,074,853 tons coastwise). The railways have a length of 4½ 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. 25.

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.—General Sir Reginald Clare Hart, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.V.O. Appointed November 21, 1914.

Finance.—Jersey, (1914): revenue, 101,409*l.*; expenditure, 97,235*l.*; public debt, 330,637*l.* Guernsey, &c. (1914): estimated revenue, 51,019*l.*; estimated expenditure, 1914, 51,019*l.* Public debt (1911), 214,164*l.*

The total area, and the acreage under crops and grass and the numbers of live stock in 1914 were:—

	Jersey	Guernsey, &c.	Total
	acres	acres	acres
Total area ¹	28,717	15,750	44,467
Area under—			
Wheat	535	190	725
Oats	1,010	606	1,616
Other corn crops	255	206	461
Potatoes	8,967	707	9,674
Clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation	4,053	1,224	5,277
Total arable land	16,118	5,574	21,492
Total permanent grass	8,569	6,242	9,811
	number	number	number
Horses	2,208	2,151	4,354
Cattle	12,128	6,300	18,423
Sheep	114	322	436
Pigs	5,106	3,668	8,774

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

Agricultural holdings in 1914 above 1 acre in size numbered 1,904 in Jersey, and 1,170 in Guernsey, &c. Of these, 517 holdings (total acreage, 11,778 acres) were owned or mainly owned by their occupiers in Jersey, and 685 (total acreage, 5,985 acres) in Guernsey, &c.

The imports from the Channel Islands to the United Kingdom in 1914 amounted to 2,265,674*l.*, of which potatoes accounted for 715,748*l.*; tomatoes, 703,617*l.*; stones and slates, 246,610*l.*; and fresh flowers, 113,532*l.* The exports from the United Kingdom to the Islands in 1914 were valued at 1,618,282*l.* Imports 1915, 2,032,289*l.*; exports, 1,805,289*l.*

The registered shipping on December 31, 1913, comprised 61 sailing vessels of 4,658 net tons, and 10 steam vessels of 361 net tons; total tonnage, 5,019 net tons. On the same date there were on the register 322 fishing boats of 877 net tons, employing 616 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 and Dominions 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 secretariat of the Imperial Conference. The Second Department, called the Crown Colonies Department, deals with the administrative and political work of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates. The Third or General Department, which is also a Legal Department, deals with matters common to all Crown Colonies such as currency, banking, posts and telegraphs, education, &c. Connected with this department are standing committees to deal with promotion, railways and finance, concessions and pensions.

The 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.

EUROPE.

GIBRALTAR.

Governor.—Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Miles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.V.O., salary, 4,500*l.* and 500*l.* allowance. Appointed July 11, 1913.
Colonial Secretary.—W. C. F. Robertson.

The Rock of Gibraltar is a Crown colony, situated in 36° 6' N. latitude and 5° 21' W. longitude, in the Province of Andalusia, in Spain, commanding the entrance to the Mediterranean. The Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief, exercises all the functions of government and legislation. Area, 1½ square mile; greatest elevation, 1,439 feet. Population, 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, 1915, civil, 18,036 (8,656 males, and 9,380 females). The settled population are mostly descendants of Spanish and Italian settlers. Births (1914), 502; marriages, 166; deaths, 325. Average births per 1,000 of fixed civil population, 24·40; deaths, 14·04. 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, 2,786 in 1914-15. Government grant, 2,692*l.* One magistrate's court and a supreme court. In 1914 there were 11 convictions of serious crime, and 948 summary convictions.

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	85,541	80,930	94,573	105,738	104,634	89,721
Expenditure . .	82,313	76,410	73,390	81,613	82,077	121,420

Chief sources of revenue, 1914 :—Customs, 32,564*l.*; post office, 12,790*l.*; rents of Crown property, 11,057*l.*; fees and re-imbursements in aid, 13,286*l.*; port dues and wharfage, 7,614*l.*; interest on investments, 7,908*l.*; licences and internal revenues, 4,276*l.* Chief branches of expenditure, 1914 :—Establishments, 58,684*l.*; public works, 51,314*l.*; pensions, 4,073*l.*; ecclesiastical grants, 1,000*l.* Contribution by Home Government, *nil*. Public debt, *nil*. Total net assets, 205,496*l.* Industries unimportant. The trade of the port is chiefly transit trade, and the supplying of coal to ships. There are import duties on malt liquors, wine, spirits, and tobacco, and on these articles the duties are low.

Government savings-bank, with 4,364 depositors, had 315,636 pesetas and 153,103*l.* deposits at the end of 1914.

Gibraltar is a naval base and position of great strategic importance, which is now largely increased in strength and stability. There is a deep harbour of 260 acres, which suffices for all the wants of the Mediterranean fleet. The merchant vessels registered at the port were (1914) 40 steamers of 3,294 tons net and 21 sailing vessels of 1,508 tons; total, 61 vessels of 4,802 tons. Vessels entered, 1914; 4,247, tonnage, 6,323,658 (British, 1,883, tonnage, 4,018,051); cleared, 3,714, tonnage, 5,889,572 (British, 1,797, tonnage, 3,958,285). 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 1914, 2,418,990; newspapers and book packets, 567,986. There is cable communication with

the Continent, Tangier, the Mediterranean Eastern ports, and England, *via* 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.—Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.; appointed January, 1915. Salary, 3,500*l*.

Lieut.-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government.—H. A. Byatt, C.M.G.

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

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 April 2, 1911, 228,534. Civil population on April 2, 1911, 211,864; estimated civil population on March 31, 1915, 218,542. Birth-rate, 1914-15, 31.81 per 1,000; death-rate of civil population, 20.90; number of marriages, 1,121. Number of births 1914-15, 3,717 males and 3,236 females; total 6,953. Number of deaths 1914-15, 2,361 males and 2,208 females; total 4,569. Chief town and port, Valetta. Education—209 public schools, with 25,503 pupils on the rolls at the beginning of the scholastic year, 1914-15; a university with 4 faculties and 176 students; a lyceum with 405 students; 2 secondary schools, one for boys with 60 pupils, and one for girls with 205 pupils; and 8 technical manual schools with 107 pupils. Expenditure on elementary education, 1914-15, 27,950*l*.; secondary, 4,639*l*.; university, 6,029*l*. There are 68 unaided private schools with 3,996 pupils. In 1914-15, 4,953 persons were committed to prison; 77 persons were convicted of serious crime and 24,737 summarily. Police numbered 522 officers and men on March 31, 1915.

The revenue and expenditure in 5 years were:—

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	441,444	448,114	442,035	423,108	410,725
Expenditure . .	467,373	467,783	427,581	402,521	386,283

Chief sources of revenue, 1914-15: Customs, 220,007*l*.; rents, 43,257*l*.; postage, 19,777*l*.; interest, 31,954*l*.; licences, court fines, &c., 10,047*l*.; Contribution from Home Government, *nil*. Chief branches of expenditure, 1914-15:—Establishments, 293,151*l*.; interest and burthens, 21,228*l*.; pensions, 26,646*l*.; public works, 44,204*l*. Public debt, 79,081*l*. Savings bank (1914-15) had 6,862 depositors, and deposits, 508,977*l*.

Chief products: potatoes, oranges, lemons, mandarines, onions, and corn. Area cultivated (1914-15), 41,617 acres in about 11,106 holdings, of 3.7 acres per holding, on leases of 4 to 8 years. Cotton is grown (1,006 acres in 1914-15; production, 196,490 lb.). Manufactures: cotton, filigree. Chief industry, farming: in 1914-15, horses, mules and asses numbered 8,991; horned cattle, 5,196; sheep, 21,152; goats, 20,709. The fishing industry occupies 789 boats, and about 3,150 persons (1914-15).

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, biscuits, and vinegar.

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports ¹ . . .	2,856,043	2,615,519	2,661,096	2,589,272	2,790,310
Exports ¹ . . .	803,429	987,844	1,092,598	1,154,363	687,849

¹ Including bullion and specie.

Transshipment trade is excluded. Principal imports, 1914-15: coal, 252,592*l*.; iron and steel manufactures, 50,963*l*.; cotton goods, 84,858*l*.; meat, 46,601*l*.; wheat, 233,214*l*.; beer, 30,849*l*.; spirits, 28,763*l*.; wine, 81,119*l*.; bullocks, 72,193*l*.; sugar, 96,575*l*.; pulse, 53,466*l*.; flour and Semola, 151,349*l*.; bullion and specie, 720,493*l*.

Of the total imports in 1914-15, 1,381,799*l*. was from the United Kingdom; 213,817*l*. from British possessions; and 1,194,694*l*. from foreign countries. Of exports, 42,357*l*. was to the United Kingdom; 11,852*l*. to British possessions; 633,640*l*. to foreign countries.

Vessels entered (1914-15), 2,209, of 3,852,248 tons; cleared, 2,204, of 3,852,767 tons. Of the total entered, 876 vessels of 2,357,893 tons were British. Belonging to the port of Valetta on Jan. 1, 1915, were 68 sailing vessels of 3,475 tons, and 33 steamers of 848 tons; total, 101 vessels of 4,323 tons.

Railway, 8 miles of metre gauge (belonging to and worked by the local government); telephones, 785 miles of wire. The Post-office traffic in 1914-15 was: Inland letters and postcards received, 797,049; newspapers received, 270,496; dispatched, letters and postcards, 1,362,166; newspapers, 220,408; in foreign correspondence, received, letters, 1,673,663; postcards, 359,582; newspapers, 480,569; dispatched, letters, 1,813,180; postcards, 227,513; newspapers, 784,054; parcels, received 68,037; dispatched 15,531.

British coins and Government currency notes are the legal tender. The amount in circulation on March 31, 1915, was roughly estimated at 914,000*l*.

including 15,000*l.* French bank notes and coins. The notes of the Anglo-Maltese Bank and the Banco di Malta are in circulation; but as the Banks are not under statutory control and do not publish balance sheets the amount of the note circulation is not known.

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ASIA.

ADEN, PERIM, SOKOTRA, AND KURIA MURIA ISLANDS.

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

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 G. J. Younghusband, K.C.I.E., C.B.; Lieut.-Colonel H. F. Jacob, First Assistant Resident.

The only Government revenue is from duties on liquor, opium, and salt, and from income tax, court fees and judicial fines; local taxes go to the Aden Settlement Fund. There is a Port Trust.

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 (1914–15), by sea, 3,127,652*l.*; by land, 136,409*l.*; treasure, (sea and land), 411,948*l.* Exports, by sea, 2,607,965*l.*; by land, 115,481*l.*; treasure, 540,154*l.* These statistics are exclusive of government stores and treasure. In 1914–15, 1,204 merchant vessels of 3,058,771 tons (net) entered the port of Aden; of these, 698 were British (including 1 sailing ship); 1,277 country (local) craft of 87,125 tons entered. At Perim 355 vessels entered, of which 21 were Government vessels.

Chief exports: Coffee, gums, hides and skins, piece goods, tobacco, grain and pulse, provisions, sugar. Chief imports: Cotton twist, piece goods, grain, hides and skins, tobacco, dates, beeswax, coal and coke. Aden itself is non-productive, and the trade is a purely transshipment one, except that from the interior of Arabia. The trade is divided into foreign, Indian, and inland. There is a branch of the National Bank of India, Limited, and there is also one firm of private bankers.

The island of Sokotra 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. Bahrain, the largest, is 27 miles long by 10 wide; Muharrak, to the north-east of Bahrain, 4 miles long, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide. Other islands are, to the east, Sitra, 3 miles long and 1 mile broad, half its area being fertile; Nabi Saleh, about 2 miles in circumference, very fertile; Jezeyra, a small islet with a date plantation; to the west are three rocky and uninhabited islets, Um Nahsan, Jidi, and Raka. The regular population of the islands is put at about 110,000. Manama, the capital and commercial centre, extends 3 miles along the shore and has 35,000 inhabitants. Muharrak on the island of that name has about 25,000 inhabitants. Other towns are Budaiya on Bahrain 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 Bahrain pearl divers are mostly of the Shiah sect. The present chief of Bahrain is Sheikh Isa, C.S.I. His uncle, Mahomed, was deposed by the British in 1867, and Sheikh Ali, his father, installed in his place. In 1869 Ali was killed, and Sheikh Isa succeeded to power.

The great industry is the pearl fishery, in which over 1,000 boats, of from 8 to 60 men each, from Bahrain alone, are engaged. The Bahrain Islands also produce dates, and a remarkably fine breed of donkeys. Sail cloth is manufactured extensively, and also reed mats. In 1914–15, imports amounted to 758,418*l.*; exports, 461,624*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 1914–15 were: specie, 136,319*l.*; pearls, 77,033*l.*;

rice, 165,553*l.*; coffee, 43,519*l.*; ghee, 19,321*l.*; sugar, 18,097*l.*; tea, 26,778*l.*; piece goods, 116,600*l.* The chief exports were: pearls, 79,807*l.*; rice, 59,375*l.*; coffee, 15,666*l.*; tea, 16,769*l.*; sugar, 7,919*l.*; dates, 6,990*l.*; specie, 243,518*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.

In 1914-15, there entered the port of Bahrein 58 British ships of 98,873 tons, and 4 German of 11,437 tons.

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 are the same as between England and India. An up mail steamer calls weekly and a down mail steamer 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. The Persian double kran, value about 1*s.* 1*d.* is also used. The measure employed is the *dhiraa* of 18½ inches. The weights are: the *miscal shirazi* of 72 grains; the *miscal bar* of 720 grains; the *rubaa* of 4½ lbs. avoirdupois; the *mann* of 57½ lbs. avoirdupois; and the *rafaa* of 576 lbs. avoirdupois.

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, who tries all cases between foreigners.

Political Resident, Persian Gulf (Bushire).—The Hon. Lieut.-Col. Sir Percy Z. Cox, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Political Agent at Bahrein.—Major T. H. Keyes, I.A.

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BORNEO (BRITISH).

British North Borneo.—Governor.—A. C. Pearson.

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 Mohamedan 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 Dusuns, about 88,000; the Muruts, 25,300; and the Bajaus, 22,600. The natives are for the most part of the lowest types. 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 five Residences, which are sub-divided into Districts. In December, 1904, an area of about 200 square miles was transferred to Sarawak in exchange for rights over coal mines on Brunei Bay.

There are Protestant and Catholic missions. The laws are based on the Indian Penal, Criminal, and Civil Procedure Codes, and local Proclamations, and ordinances. There is an Imaum's Court for Mohamedan law. Native and Indian constabulary, 800 men under European officers.

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	221,284	159,456	175,967	210,342	208,823
Expenditure . . .	131,862	163,758	188,725	115,545	119,017
Imports ¹ . . .	443,486	537,025	638,892	634,538	554,783
Exports ¹ . . .	537,719	564,293	664,098	563,115	730,366

¹ Including treasure.

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, 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, coconuts, gums, coffee, many fruits, nutmegs, cinnamon, pepper, gambier, gutta-percha, rubber, camphor, rattans, tapioca, sweet potatoes, and tobacco, which is being planted on a large scale. Coal, iron, gold, and mineral oil have been found. The exports comprise the products mentioned, with birds' nests, seed pearls, bêche-de-mer, &c. Exports of leaf tobacco in 1912 were valued at 264,177*l.*; 1913, 340,661*l.*; 1914, 220,758*l.* Exports of Estate rubber in 1914, valued at 198,470*l.*, and of timber, which is the greatest natural resource of the country, 100,761*l.* Shipping: 1913, entered 274,029 tons, cleared 273,715 tons; 1914, entered 289,466 tons, cleared 289,346 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 Menumbuk, 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 have been constructed at Jesselton, Sandakan, Tawao-Sebatik, and Kudat.

At Jesselton and Sandakan there are agencies of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, of the National Bank of China, and of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

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.

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 Jamal-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, 1914, 14,775*l.*, and expenditure, 19,057*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.—E. B. Maundrell.

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 othersettlers. The chief towns are the capital, Kuching, about 23 miles inland, on the Sarawak River, and Sibn, 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.*; 1913, revenue, 170,570*l.*; expenditure, 163,267*l.*; 1914, revenue, 164,593*l.*; expenditure, 163,790*l.*; public debt, *nil.* Coal exists in large quantities, as well as gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, and quicksilver. A considerable oil field is being developed at Miri. Foreign trade: 1913, imports, 661,469*l.*; exports, 801,058*l.*; 1914, imports, 659,021*l.*; exports, 708,865*l.* The exports (1914) included sago flour, 85,052*l.*; pepper, 120,705*l.*; gutta jelutong, 52,577*l.*; crude petroleum, 43,544*l.*; and gold, 125,836*l.* The trade is mostly with Singapore. Shipping entered and cleared in the foreign trade, 1913, 133,395 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 23 post offices (1913). 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.

Straits Settlements currency, 1 dollar = 2*s.* 4*d.*

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).

Government Agency and Advisory Council in England.—B. Brooke, C. A. Bampfylde, H. F. Deshon, and C. H. W. Johnson, Millbank House, Westminster, London.

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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 1801 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 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, the Government Agent of the Western Province, and one member nominated by the Governor, and a Legislative Council of 21 members, including the Executive Council, four other office-holders, and ten unofficial members, six nominated by the Governor and four elected as representing the different races and classes in the community.

Governor.—Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (appointed 1915. Salary 5,500*l.*, and 1,500*l.* allowance.

Colonial Secretary.—Hon. R. E. Stubbs, C.M.G. (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 1914 was 4,260,700, 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 : sq. miles	Population, 1911		Provinces	Area : sq. miles	Population, 1911	
		Total	Per sq. mile			Total	Per sq. mile
Western	1,432	1,062,176	742	North Western	3,016	419,110	139
Central	2,287	392,941	172	North Central	4,068	86,276	21
Northern	3,370	360,449	110	Uva	3,272	144,735	44
Southern	2,146	619,331	289	Sabargamuwa	1,893	315,545	167
Eastern	3,548	183,317	48	Total	25,332	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 and in 1914 was as follows:—

	Estimated Population 1914	Population 1911 (including the military, shipping, and estates)
Europeans	7,800	8,524 ¹
Burghers	27,700	26,673
Sinhalese	2,798,800	2,715,686
Tamils	1,126,300	1,060,167
"Moors" (non-Malay Mohammedans)	269,803	267,054
Malays	13,400	12,992
Veddahs (aborigines)	16,900	19,271
Others		
All races	4,260,700	4,110,367

¹ This includes 533 military and 399 shipping.

Of the 4,106,350 persons (exclusive of the military and the shipping) at the census of 1911, the occupation of 2,631,622 or 64.1 per cent. (of whom 1,096,301 were earners and 1,535,321 dependents) was returned as agriculture; 442,011 or 10.7 per cent. (191,130 earners, 250,881 dependents) industrial occupation; 323,568 or 7.9 per cent. (136,259 earners, 187,309 dependents) trade.

The population on estates, mainly consisting of immigrant Tamils from Southern India, numbered, at the census of 1911, 513,467, and formed 12.5 per cent. of the total population. Since 1901 this population has increased 16.3 per cent.

The marriage-rate in 1914 was 12.5¹ per 1,000 of the population, the birth-rate 38, and the death-rate, 32.2.

The urban population is 12.2 per cent. of the total population. The principal towns and their population (exclusive of the military, shipping, and estates), according to the census of 1911, are:—Colombo, 211,574; Galle, 39,960; Jaffna, 40,441; Kandy, 29,451.

Religion and Instruction.

The principal religious creeds were in 1912:—Buddhists, 2,474,000; Hindus, 940,000; Mohammedans, 284,000; Christians, 410,000.

¹ This is exclusive of Mohammedan marriages, which correspond to a rate of 5.6 per 1,000 of the Mohammedan population: marriages in this community are seldom registered.

Buddhism in Ceylon (unlike that in Tibet, China, and Japan) is, in its philosophy, materialistic and atheistic, and in popular usage has a large admixture of the doctrines and practices of popular Hinduism and of the aboriginal wild tribes.

Education is under a separate Government department with a Director, an assistant Director, an office assistant, and a staff of Inspectors.

The number of vernacular schools in 1914 was: Government schools, 794 (attendance, 82,092 boys and 25,273 girls); Aided schools, 1,807 (attendance, 126,554 boys and 72,640 girls); Unaided schools, 1,230 (28,804 children). There were also 317 English and Anglo-vernacular schools, attended by 39,889 boys and 10,082 girls.

The total sum spent by Government on vernacular education during 1913-14 was 81,192*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 1913-14 amounted to 16,910*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" (82 students in 1914), and by means of Government scholarships tenable at Madras Engineering College. There are thirty-eight 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 1914 the number of cases instituted in the police courts and municipal magistrates' courts was 82,609. The number of "true" cases of cognisable crime was 10,166, and the convictions, 4,419. 10,221 convicted persons were sent to prison. Police force, December 31, 1914, 2,621 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.

	Revenue	Expenditure		Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1908 ¹	2,371,523	2,335,470	1911-12	3,149,748	2,975,867
1909 ¹	2,622,190	2,385,960	1912-13	3,411,502	3,178,062
1910-11 ²	4,374,176	3,923,616	1913-14 ³	4,481,404	4,624,493

¹ Calendar Years.

² 18 months ended June 30, 1911.

³ 15 months ended September 30, 1914.

The principal sources of revenue are (1913-14): customs, 1,176,250*l*.; port and harbour dues, 256,922*l*.; salt, 134,086*l*.; arrack, rum and toddy licences, 506,599*l*.; stamps, 368,293*l*.; Government railway receipts, 1,390,820*l*.; land sales, 137,981*l*.

The principal items of expenditure are (1913-14): Military expenditure,

152,667*l.*; pensions and retired allowances, 138,972*l.*; interest and sinking fund on loans, 354,934*l.*; post and telegraph, 236,479*l.*; railway department, 710,793*l.*; medical department, 280,452*l.*; education, 164,804*l.*; on public works (annually recurrent), 290,761*l.*; on public works (extraordinary), 470,512*l.*; railway department (extraordinary works), 434,435*l.*; public works extraordinary, chargeable to loan, 459,863*l.*

The net public debt on September 30, 1914, was 7,076,388*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 1914–15 was 1,271; including 927 Colonial troops. The Colonial contribution in 1914–15 was 92,000*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, 644,763 acres were (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 1914, 34,353,099 lbs. of rubber were exported, of which 21,609,644 lbs. went to the United Kingdom, 7,967,426 lbs. to the United States, and 4,776,029 lbs. to other countries. Cardamoms, coca, and camphor are also produced; cotton, mango, and various fruits and vegetables are being introduced. In 1914, 27,471 acres of crown land were sold and settled. Live stock, (1913), 5,043 horses, 1,484,306 horned cattle, 90,010 sheep, and 85,641 pigs. There is a Government Dairy and Model Farm, possessing over 200 head of cattle, imported from Scinde. There are about 450 plumbago mines, the exports of plumbago in 1914 being 284,562 cwt. Ceylon contains also gold, monazite, thorium, and mica. Moonstones, rubies, cat's-eyes, sapphires, &c., are worked. There are 2,159 gem quarries. Native manufactures are weaving, basket work, tortoise-shell boxes, &c., earthen-ware, 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
	£	£		£	£
1909	8,918,808	9,801,316	1912	12,133,332	13,263,660
1910	10,901,338	11,104,407	1913	13,909,886	15,657,570
1911	10,960,386	12,135,265	1914	11,747,810	14,634,936

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, *via* London. The transit trade includes all goods transhipped direct in port, as well as goods landed into transhipment warehouses. The transit trade of Colombo has largely increased of late years,

but, as no bills of entry are required in respect of transhipment goods, the returns as to quantity are only approximately correct, and no returns as to value can be prepared.

Principal exports in 1914.—Cacao, 137,529*l.*; cinnamon, 107,778*l.*; coir (and manufactures), 189,207*l.*; copra, 1,549,861*l.*; cocoa-nut oil, 892,821*l.*; tea, 5,981,735*l.*; plumbago, 283,613*l.*; coconut, fresh, 59,523*l.*; coconut, desiccated, 522,577*l.*; areca nuts, 119,896*l.*; rubber, 4,117,488*l.*; citronella oil, 91,901*l.*

Principal imports in 1914.—Cotton manufactures, 840,971*l.*; rice, 3,438,689*l.*; coal and coke, 733,816*l.*; spirits, 114,549*l.*; sugar, raw and refined, 351,645*l.*; manures, 407,174*l.*; bullion and specie, 344,053*l.*

According to Ceylon returns the total imports from the United Kingdom in 1914 amounted to 3,433,616*l.*, and exports to 7,703,922*l.*

In 1914 (British Board of Trade Returns) the value of tea imported into the United Kingdom from Ceylon was 4,200,103*l.* (quantity, 109,897,589 lbs.; 1915, 123,757,182 lbs., 5,761,525*l.*). Other imports in 1914 were: rubber, 2,322,024*l.* (1915, 3,230,218*l.*); coconut oil, 358,790*l.*; nuts and kernels, 610,764*l.*; plumbago, 57,086*l.*; cocoa, 105,720*l.* The principal exports of United Kingdom produce to Ceylon in 1914 were cottons, 606,637*l.*; coal, &c., 214,860*l.* (1915, 44,712*l.*); iron and steel and manufactures thereof, 319,339*l.*; machinery, 280,010*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

Shipping entered and cleared, 1914, 14,272,694 tons (British, 9,403,108 tons). On January 1, 1915, 113 sailing vessels of 8,437 tons, and 8 steamers of 781 tons net, total vessels 121 of 9,218 tons net, were registered as belonging to Ceylon.

672 miles of railway were open at the end of 1914. Railway connection with India is being made across "Adam's Bridge."

In 1914 there were post offices, 495; money order offices, 181; telegraph offices, 135; postal packets or postcards passed through the post office, 49,301,221. 5,965 miles of telegraph wire; telegrams despatched, 1,214,865.

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, 1914, had 39,486 depositors, and deposits amounting to Rs. 4,658,295; and the Post Office Savings Bank 103,908 depositors, and deposits, Rs. 2,656,936.

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, 6½ cents being equivalent to 1*l.* English. Nickel: Ceylon 5-cent piece. Silver: Indian rupee (= 100 cents), equivalent (by Ordinance No. 6 of 1903) to 1*l.* 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 September 30, 1914, the value of currency notes in circulation was Rs. 27,902,000.

Dependency.

The **Maldiv Islands**, 400 miles west of Ceylon, are governed by an elected Sultan, who resides in the island of Male, and pays a yearly tribute to the Ceylon Government. Next to the Sultan is the first Wazir, or Prime Minister, then the Fandiari, the head priest or judge, and besides them 6 Wazirs or Ministers of State. The Maldives are a group of 13 coral islets (atolls), richly clothed with cocoa-nut palms, and yielding millet, fruit, and

edible nuts. Population over 70,000 Mohammedans. The people are civilised, and are great navigators and traders.

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Christmas Island. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

CYPRUS.

High Commissioner.—Major Sir J. E. Clauson, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., R.E. Appointed December, 1914. Salary, 3,000*l.*

Chief Secretary.—Captain C. W. J. Orr, late R.A.

The island is the third largest in the Mediterranean, 40 miles from the coast of Asia Minor and 60 from the coast of Syria. It was administered until November 5, 1914, by Great Britain, under a convention concluded with the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople, June 4, 1878, but on the outbreak of hostilities with Turkey on November 5, 1914, the island was annexed. The High Commissioner has the usual powers of a Colonial Governor. There is an Executive Council, consisting of the Chief Secretary, the King's Advocate, the Treasurer, with three locally resident additional members. The Legislature consists of eighteen members, six being office holders, including the Chief Secretary, the King's Advocate, and the Treasurer, and twelve elected (for five years), three by Mohammedan and nine by non-Mohammedan voters. The voters are all male 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:—159,383 males, 134,725 females; total, 274,108 (including 144 military population).

Mohammedans (Ottoman Turks) 56,428; Christians (Autocephalous Church of Cyprus), 214,480; others, 3,200. Inhabitants per square mile, 76.48 Estimated population, December 31, 1914, 290,738 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 Ktama, 3,435; Kyrenia, 1,726. There are six administrative districts named after these towns.

Besides elementary schools there were in 1914-15 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 (1914-15) 8,434*l.* to education. Total expenditure on elementary and secondary education, 34,688*l.* Total number of elementary schools in 1914-15, 628 (426 Greek-Christian, 194 Moslem, 4 Armenian, and 4 Maronites); teachers 761 in elementary schools, of whom 527 Greek-Christian. Total enrolment in elementary schools 36,661, comprising 6,325 Moslem, 30,102 Greek-Christian, 87 Armenian, and 146 Maronites. There are 10 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. There are also 4 *Sheri* Courts, for Mohammedans only, which administer the Moslem *Sheri* or ecclesiastical law. In the year 1914-15 the number of offences was 12,906; there were 26 murders and 16 cases of attempts to murder. The number of persons committed to prison in 1914-15 was 5,579. Strength of police force, March 31, 1915, 23 officers, and 761 men; total, 784 including 1 officer and 79 men detailed for duty as prison warders.

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

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Revenue	£ 286,848	£ 319,572	£ 334,685	£ 341,816	£ 290,110
Expenditure	251,521	235,256	258,661	296,165	316,414

Chief sources of revenue, 1914-15:—Tithes, 73,022*l.*; excise, 49,018*l.*; customs, 41,608*l.*; sheep, goat, and pig taxes, 13,223*l.*; verghis, 29,004*l.*; court receipts and stamps, 13,708*l.*; port dues, &c., 8,906*l.*; railway, 13,622*l.* Customs revenue; 1911-12, 48,122*l.*; 1912-13, 54,095*l.*; 1913-14, 52,117*l.*; 1914-15, 41,608*l.*

Public debt, 257,434*l.*, for harbour, railways, and irrigation. Annual grant from imperial funds to revenue (not included above). 1911-12, 50,000*l.*; 1912-13, 50,000*l.*; 1913-14, 50,000*l.*; 1914-15, 50,000*l.*

Cyprus is essentially agricultural. Chief products in 1914-15: wheat, 1,937,000 bushels; barley, 1,965,000 bushels; vetches, 195,000 bushels; oats, 412,000 bushels; olives, cotton. Grapes are produced in large quantities. The Government, with the object of encouraging the raisin industry, has introduced 60,000 sultana and sultanina vines from Crete. Other products are carobs, fruit, linseed, silk, cheese, wool, hides, and (by the Department of Agriculture) origanum oil. In 1914-5 there were 60,513 cattle, 38,822 pigs, 67,760 horses, mules and asses, 282,688 sheep and 243,739 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, 157,257 sponges being fished in 1912-13, and 91,720 in 1913-14. 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:—

—	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
	£	£	£	£	£
Merchandise:—					
Imports . . .	493,475	547,772	602,345	619,337	496,744
Exports . . .	511,841	626,557	728,988	620,591	496,776
Bullion and specie:					
Imports . . .	95,638	88,416	104,692	56,747	73,306
Exports . . .	139,227	76,246	60,427	79,322	53,463
Shipping entered	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
and cleared . .	742,584	758,502	644,363	721,515	581,926

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, 1914:—Sugar, 19,331*l.*; tobacco leaf, 23,422*l.*; timber, 20,497*l.*; petroleum, 20,706*l.*; cotton yarn, thread, and piece goods, 79,791*l.*; woollen manufactures, 19,910*l.*; haberdashery and millinery, 11,020*l.*; leather and leather manufactures, 28,921*l.*; soap, 17,271*l.* Chief exports, 1914:—Animals, 41,580*l.*; barley, 48,124*l.*; raisins, 7,419*l.*; carobs, 182,454*l.*; wine, 29,405*l.*; cotton, 27,605*l.*; silk cocoons, 6,446*l.*; wool, 15,064*l.*; hides and skins, 7,966*l.*; pomegranates, 13,748*l.*; lemons and oranges, 9,784*l.*

Imports from United Kingdom, inclusive of specie, in 1914, 146,391*l.* Exports to United Kingdom, inclusive of specie, in 1914, 163,695*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 1914, 187 depositors, with 5,324*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 narrow gauge railway from Famagusta (where harbour works have been completed) to Evrykhon (76 miles) is open for traffic. Total number of letters, postcards, newspapers, book-packets, and parcels delivered in Cyprus, 1914-15: local, 1,141,556; received from abroad, 635,485; posted for foreign countries, 614,587.

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HONG KONG.

Constitution and Government.

THE Crown Colony of Hong Kong was ceded by China to Great Britain in January, 1841; the cession was confirmed by the treaty of Nanking, in August, 1842; and the charter bears date April 5, 1843. Hong Kong is the great centre for British commerce with China and Japan, and a military and naval station of first-class importance.

The administration is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the General Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and the Director of Public Works (the last two being special appointments), and two unofficial members. There is also a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, and composed of the General Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Director of Public Works, the Captain-Superintendent of Police, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs (the last three being special appointments), and six unofficial members—viz., four nominated by the Crown (two of whom are Chinese), one nominated by the Chamber of Commerce, and one by the Justices of the Peace.

Governor—Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G. Appointed 1912. Salary 6,000*l.*, including 1,200*l.* allowance.

Area and Population.

Hong Kong is situated at the mouth of the Canton River, about 90 miles south of Canton. The island is an irregular and broken ridge, stretching nearly east and west about 11 miles, its breadth from 2 to 5 miles, and its area rather more than 32 square miles; separated from the mainland by a narrow strait, the Lyeemoo Pass, about half a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Kowloon, on the mainland, was ceded to Great Britain by treaty in 1861, and now forms part of Hong Kong. The city of Victoria extends for upwards of five miles along the southern shore of the beautiful harbour. By a convention signed at Peking on June 9, 1898, there was leased to Great Britain for 99 years a portion of Chinese territory mainly agricultural, together with the waters of Mirs Bay and Deep Bay and the island of Lan-tao. Its area is 356 square miles, with about 91,000 inhabitants, exclusively Chinese. Area of Old Kowloon is 3 square miles. Total area of colony, 391 square miles.

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.

The total estimated population in the middle of 1914 was 501,300.

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
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
1913 . . .	3,731	8,435	9.4	21.1
1914 . . .	3,001	9,585	7.3	23.3

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 1910 the number of Chinese emigrants was 111,058, and the number of immigrants 149,564; in 1911, 135,565 and 149,894; in 1912, 122,657 and 163,248; in 1913, 142,759 and 166,921; and in 1914, 76,296 and 168,827 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 490 boys, mostly Chinese; the Kowloon, Peak, and Victoria schools, for children of both sexes of British parentage, average attendance 52, 26 and 55; the Belilios Girls' School, average attendance 410; three English Schools for Chinese boys, average attendance 809. There are 49 schools (mainly denominational) which receive grants from Government and are subject to Government inspection, average attendance 4,329 in 1914. The total expenditure on the above schools in 1914 was 236,736 dollars.

There is a police school with an average attendance of 42 British, Indian, and Chinese in 1914, and about 586 unaided schools with about 12,000 pupils.

A Technical Institute maintained by the local Government was started in 1906; number of pupils in 1914, 478.

The Hong Kong University was formally opened in March, 1912, and during the session 1914-15 the number of students was 167. 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 1914, 1,110 were committed to Victoria gaol for criminal offences; in 1913, 1,369. The daily average of prisoners in gaol was 702 in 1913, and 600 in 1914. There is a police force in the colony numbering 1,283 men, of whom 175 are European, 487 Indians, and 621 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 1910 it is here taken at 1s. 9½d., for 1911 at 1s. 9¼d., for 1912 and 1913 at 2s., and for 1914 at 1s. 10¼d.:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1910	609,076	604,372
1911	679,436	641,360
1912	818,069	720,254
1913	851,230	865,501
1914	1,020,466	997,191

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 1914, 4,679,659 dols. (433,844l.).

Public debt, 341,800l., raised in 1887 and 1893 for public works. Another loan, 1,143,933l. in Inscribed Stock at 3½ per cent., was raised in 1906 for purposes of railway construction. On December 31, 1914, the assets of the colony exceeded its liabilities by 2,910,473 dols. (269,825l.).

Defence.

The military contribution payable to the Imperial Government was 1,818,505 dols. (168,591l.) for 1914. The volunteer corps cost 67,840 dols. (6,290l.) for 1914. 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, 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:—

—	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915 ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (consignments) into Gt. Britain from Hong Kong . . .	734,628	841,616	675,276	598,876	926,191
Exports of British Produce to Hong Kong .	2,789,326	3,530,762	4,354,128	3,629,409	2,096,170

¹ Provisional figures.

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.—Lord Chelmsford, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.M.G. (March, 1916), born August 12, 1868. Governor of Queensland, 1905–9; Governor of New South Wales, 1909–13.

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	Lord Canning	1856
Sir John Macpherson	1785	Earl of Elgin	1862
Earl (Marquis) Cornwallis	1786	Sir John (Lord) Lawrence	1864
Sir John Shore (Lord Teignmouth)	1793	Earl of Mayo	1869
Marquis Wellesley	1798	Lord (Earl of) Northbrook	1872
Marquis Cornwallis	1805	Lord (Earl) Lytton	1876
Sir Geo. H. Barlow	1805	Marquis of Ripon	1880
Earl of Minto	1807	Earl (Marquis) of Dufferin	1884
Earl of Mears (Marquis of Hastings)	1813	Marquis of Lansdowne	1885
Earl of Amherst	1823	Earl of Elgin	1894
Lord W. C. Bentinck	1828	Lord Curzon of Kedleston	1899
Lord Auckland	1836	Earl of Minto	1905
Lord Ellenborough	1842	Lord Hardinge of Penshurst	1910
Sir H. (Lord) Hardinge	1844	Lord Chelmsford	1916
Earl (Marquis) of Dalhousie	1848		

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 and Political, 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 and Political 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 Mahomedans. 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 Mahomedans 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 Mahomedans).

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 Mahomedans, 6½ million Hindus, and 2 million Sikhs).

Burma: Lieut.-Governor, Sir S. H. Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (1915); 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 Edward Gait, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (1915); 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., K.C.M.G., 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 6½ millions, over half being Hindus, and over a quarter Mahomedans.

N.W. Frontier Province: *Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General*: The Honourable Lt.-Colonel Sir G. O. Roos-Keppel, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (1908); salary, Rs. 48,000 per year. Area, 13,400 square miles; population (1911) nearly 2½ millions, mainly Mahomedans.

Ajmer-Merwara: *Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner*, The Honourable 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*, The Honourable 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*, The Honourable Lt.-Col. Sir John Ramsay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (1911); salary, Rs. 48,000 per year. Area, over 54,000 square miles; population (1911), over 400,000, mainly Mahomedans.

Delhi: *Chief Commissioner*, W. M. Hailey, C.S.I., 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 Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam, have legislative councils of their own. 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, 54 (20 official, 32 unofficial, 2 experts); United Provinces, 50 (21 official, 27 unofficial, 2 experts); Bihar and Orissa, 45 (19 official, 25 un-

official, 1 expert); Punjab, 27 (11 official, 14 unofficial, 2 experts); Burma, 18 (7 official, 9 unofficial, 2 experts); Central Provinces, 26 (11 official, 14 unofficial, 1 expert); Assam, 26 (10 official, 15 unofficial, 1 expert).

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 about 700, ranging from Hyderabad, with an area of over 82,000 square miles and a population of over 13 millions, to small States consisting of only a few villages.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

There were at the end of 1913-14, 713 municipalities, with a population of about 17 millions. The total number of members of the municipal bodies was 9,753, of whom 5,043 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 1913-14 was about 5,804,000L., exclusive of loans, sales of securities, and other extraordinary receipts amounting to 6,530,000L. The aggregate expenditure was 5,848,000L., excluding extraordinary and debt expenditure of 6,420,000L. The net amount of debt in 1913-14 was 8,445,000L. 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 (199, with 5,066 members in 1913-14, 2,366 being elected) and local (537, with 8,048 members in 1913-14, 3,888 being elected) boards, which are in charge of roads, district schools, markets, public health institutions, &c. Their aggregate income in 1913-14, excluding debt items, was 4,912,000L., and expenditure (excluding debt items), 4,089,000L.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT POSITION OF THE POPULATION.

The population in the following table is in millions and two decimals.

British Territory.

Year	Area in sq. mls.	Population (millions)	Year	Area in sq. mls.	Population (millions)
1861	856,000	196·00	1891	964,993	221·38
1871	860,000	195·84	1901	1,097,901	231·61
1881	875,186	199·20	1911	1,093,074	244·27

Following are the leading details of the census of March 15, 1901, and that of March 10, 1911:—

British Provinces	Area in square miles (1911)	Population in 1911	Population in 1901	Increase or Decrease 1901-1911	Pop. per sq. mile 1911
Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	501,395	476,912	+ 24,483	185
Andamans and Nicobars . . .	3,143	26,459	24,649	+ 1,810	8
Assam	53,015	6,713,635	5,841,878	+ 871,757	127
Baluchistan	54,228	414,412	382,106	+ 32,306	8
Bengal	78,699	45,483,077	42,141,477	+ 3,341,600	578
Bihar and Orissa	83,181	34,490,184	33,542,783	+ 1,247,301	415
Bihar	42,361	23,752,969	23,360,212	+ 392,757	561
Orissa	13,743	5,131,753	4,982,142	+ 149,611	373
Chota Nagpur	27,077	5,605,362	4,900,429	+ 704,933	207
Bombay (Presidency)	123,059	19,672,642	18,559,650	+ 1,112,992	160
Bombay	75,993	16,113,042	15,304,766	+ 808,276	212
Sind	46,986	3,513,435	3,210,910	+ 302,525	75
Aden	80	46,165	43,974	+ 2,191	577
Burma	230,839	12,115,217	10,490,624	+ 1,624,593	52
Central Provinces and Berar	99,823	13,916,308	11,971,452	+ 1,944,856	139
Central Provinces	82,057	10,859,146	9,217,436	+ 1,641,710	132
Berar	17,766	3,057,162	2,754,016	+ 303,146	172
Coorg	1,582	174,976	180,607	- 5,631	111
Madras	142,330	41,405,404	38,229,654	+ 3,175,750	291
North-West Frontier Province ¹	18,415	2,196,933	2,041,534	+ 155,399	164
Punjab	99,779	19,974,856	20,330,337	- 355,381	200
United Provinces	107,267	47,182,044	47,692,277	- 510,233	440
Agra	83,109	34,624,040	34,859,109	- 235,069	417
Oudh	24,158	12,558,004	12,833,168	- 275,164	520
Total Provinces	1,093,074	244,267,542	231,605,940	+ 12,661,602	223

¹ Districts and Administered Territories.

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	5,539,399	+ 266,794	197
N.W. Frontier Province (Agencies & Tribal areas) . .	25,472	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	709,555	70,888,854	62,755,116	+ 8,133,738	100
Total India	1,802,629	315,156,396	294,361,056	+ 20,795,340	175

Baroda.—This consists of five or six larger, and a considerable number of smaller separate areas. Ruler, H.H. Sir Sayaji Rao Garkwar, 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. In 1913 there were 3,045 educational institutions, and 207,913 scholars. The revenue in 1912-13 was 1,474,000*l.*, and the expenditure 1,200,000*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, Southern States of Central India, and Malwa. The territories of the different States are much divided and intermingled, and their political relations with the Indian Government and with one another are very varied. Most 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 Mahomadan. 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

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.

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 revenue in 1913-14 was 910,000*l.*, and the expenditure 849,000*l.* The bulk of the population are Mahomedans 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 1912-13 there were 4,568 public colleges and schools and private schools, with a total attendance of 156,440. Primary education was made free in all schools in 1908. The revenue in 1913-14 was 2,009,000*l.*, and the expenditure 1,746,000*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 five Political Agencies: Northern Waziristan, Southern Waziristan, the Kurram, the Khyber, and Dir, Swat, and Chitral. Only in the last can anything approaching an organised State be said to exist. Free primary education was introduced in April, 1912.

Rajputana Agency.—Rajputana includes 21 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 Kotah and Jhalawar). 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	900,000	Dogra Rajput (Hindu)
Rajputana States:	128,987	10,530,432	2,539,000	—
Alwar . . .	3,141	791,688	232,000	Naruka Rajput (Hindu)
Bharatpur . .	1,982	558,785	210,000	Jāt (Hindu)
Bikaner . . .	23,315	700,983	220,000	Rathor Rajput (Hindu)
Bundi . . .	2,220	218,730	46,000	Chauhan (Hara) Rajput (Hindu)
Dholpur . . .	1,155	263,188	80,000	Jāt (Hindu)
Jaipur . . .	15,579	2,636,647	533,000	Kachhwaha Rajput (Hindu)

States	Area in square miles	Population 1911	Approximate Annual Revenue £	Ruling Family
Jaisalmer . .	16,062	88,311	14,000	Jadon Bhati Rajput (Hindu)
Jodhpur (Marwar)	34,963	2,057,553	440,000	Rathor Rajput (Hindu)
Karauli . . .	1,242	146,537	40,000	Jadon Rajput (Hindu)
Kotah . . .	5,684	639,089	224,000	Hara Rajput (Hindu)
Tonk . . .	2,553	303,181	130,000	Pathan, <i>M.</i>
Udaipur (Mewar)	12,756	1,293,776	176,000	Sisodiya Rajput (Hindu)
Central India States	77,367	9,356,980	2,497,000	—
Bhopal . . .	6,902	730,383	200,000	Afghan, <i>M.</i>
Gwalior . . .	25,107	3,093,082	905,000	Mahrattā (Hindu)
Indore . . .	9,469	1,004,561	420,000	Ditto
Rewa . . .	13,000	1,514,843	187,000	Bhagel Rajput (Hindu)
Bombay States .	63,864	7,411,675	2,900,000	—
Cutch . . .	7,616 ¹	513,429	167,000	Jadeja Rajput (Hindu)
Kolhapur (including feudatory Jagins) . . .	3,217	833,441	382,000	Kshatriya (Hindu)
Khairpur (Sind). .	6,050	223,788	100,000	<i>M.</i>
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, <i>M.</i>
Pudukkottai . .	1,178	411,856	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	—
Patiala	5,412	1,407,659	488,000	Sidhu Ját (Sikh)
Bahawalpur	15,000	780,641	182,000	Daudputra, M.
Jind	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	Rajput (Hindu)
Sirmur (Náhan)	1,198	138,520	57,000	Rajput (do.)
Chamba	3,216	135,873	34,000	Rajput (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 hereto :—

A. Vernaculars of India :		Dravidian family	62·72
Austro-Asiatic family—		Indo-European family—	
Món-Khmer	0·56	Aryan	232·82
Mundá	3·85	Unclassed languages	0·03
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.
Hindi	82·00	Burmese	7·89	Karen	1·07
Bengali	48·37	Malayálam	6·79	Shan	0·90
Telugu	23·54	Western Panjābi	4·78	Kurukhor Orāon	0·80
Marāthi	19·81	Sindhi	3·67	Mundāri	0·60
Tamil	18·18	Eastern Hindi	2·42	Tulu	0·56
Punjābi	15·88	Santālī	2·14	Khand or Kul	0·53
Rājasthāni	14·07	Pashto	1·55	Baloch	0·50
Western Hindi	14·04	Assamese	1·53	Hó	0·42
Gujarātī	10·68	Gond	1·53	Bihāri	0·40
Kannarese	10·53	Western Pahari	1·53	Arakanese	0·39
Oryā	10·16	Kashmiri	1·18	Manipuri	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; 3,076, 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 industries	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	
	1913	1914	1913	1914
Delhi	45·3	48·9	40·4	38·0
Bengal	33·8	33·9	29·4	31·6
United Provs. of Agra & Oudh	47·7	44·0	34·8	33·5
Punjab	45·4	46·3	39·2	32·0
Central Provinces and Berar	40·3	51·4	30·3	36·7
Burma	32·6	35·4	25·0	24·2
Assam	33·1	32·9	27·7	24·7
Bihar and Orissa	42·1	42·3	29·1	28·3
Madras	32·2	33·5	21·4	25·0
Bombay	35·0	37·4	26·6	29·5
N.W. Front. Prov.	36·2	32·7	24·7	25·8
Coorg	25·9	26·2	33·5	34·1
Ajmer-Merwara	43·2	46·9	25·9	30·3
Total	39·4	39·6	28·7	30·0

¹ The rates for both years are calculated on the 1911 census population.

The registered deaths in 1914 numbered 7,155,771, of which cholera accounted for 280,730; plague, 266,538; fevers, 4,092,345; dysentery and

diarrhoea, 278,225. The total deaths from plague in all India (British and native) from 1896 to the end of 1914 exceeded 8 millions, averaging nearly half a million per year.

The number of coolie emigrants from India was in 1909-10, 11,644; in 1910-11, 15,439; in 1911-12, 14,192; in 1912-13, 12,658; in 1913-14, 7,733. 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	Nagpur	101,415	Tanjore	60,341
Bombay	979,445	Jubbulpore	100,651	Nagapatam	60,168
Madras	518,660	Multan	99,345	Farukhabad	59,647
Hyderabad	500,623	Peshawar	97,935	Jodhpur (Major)	59,262
Rangoon	293,316	Rawalpindi	86,483	Salem	59,153
Lucknow	259,798	Ajmer	86,222	Muttra	58,183
Delhi	232,837	Moradabad	81,168	Moulmein	57,582
Lahore	228,687	Ambala	80,131	Gorakhpur	56,892
Ahmedabad	216,777	Calicut	78,417	Cuddalore	56,574
Benares	203,804	Hyderabad (Bombay)	75,952	Bhopal	56,204
Bangalore ²	189,485	Imphal	74,650	Bikaner	55,826
Agra	185,449	Bhagalpur	74,349	Fyzabad	54,655
Cawnpore	178,557	Rampur	74,316	Cocanada	54,110
Allahabad	171,697	Shahjahanpur	71,778	Shikapur	53,944
Poona	158,856	Mysore	71,306	Conjeeveram	53,864
Amritsar	152,756	Jhansi	70,208	Cuttack	52,528
Karachi	151,903	Jullundur	69,318	Ferozepore	50,836
Mandalay	138,299	Siakot	64,869	Bhatpara	50,414
Jaipur	137,098	Aligarh (Koil).	64,825	Gayá	49,921
Patna	136,153	Kumbakonam	64,647	Kolhapur	48,122
Madura	134,130	Trivandrum	63,561	Coimbatore	47,007
Bareilly	129,462	Saharanpur	62,850	Patiala	46,974
Srinagar	126,344	Darbhanga	62,628	Lashkar	46,952
Trichinopoly	123,512	Hubli	61,440	Jamnagar	44,887
Meerut	116,227	Sholapur	61,345	Alwar	41,305
Surat	114,868	Bhavnagar	60,694	Bellary	34,956
Dacca	108,551			Mirzapur	32,332

¹ Includes Howrah; excluding it the figure is 1,042,307.

² Includes Civil and Military Station, (100,834).

RELIGION

The following are the Religious Statistics of 1911.

Religion

PROVINCE, STATE, OR AGENCY	Total Population	Hindus ¹	Sikhs	Jains	Buddhists	Parsis	Muhumadans	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	3,876,303	20,980	10,295,168	37,101
Provinces.	244,267,542	103,621,431	2,171,908	458,378	10,644,009	86,155	57,423,889	2,492,284	18,924	7,948,024	2,340
Andamans & Nicobars	501,395	38,486	9,527	2,302	1,597	262	81,055	6,432	27	3,979	—
Assam	26,439	8,697,828	750	—	10,506	5	4,510	666	1	1,109,187	2
Bahuchian	414,417	26,488	5,290	10	14	166	377,356	6,080	57	730,182	1,058
Bengal	45,481,072	20,380,750	2,217	6,296	240,854	610	23,689,719	129,518	1,983	2,220,526	464
Bihar and Orissa	34,490,084	28,365,215	2,177	4,440	496	35	3,066,861	285,216	25	170,353	643
Bombay (Presidency)	19,672,642	14,922,965	11,887	212,309	691	80,980	4,024,485	235,216	15,081	701,473	116
Burma	12,115,217	389,679	6,683	495	10,354,579	300	420,177	34,697	1,024	1,744,321	—
Cent. Provinces & Berar	13,916,308	11,497,400	2,201	70,258	9	1,728	564,909	210,177	—	19,227	—
Coorg	174,576	138,922	7	97	693	34	13,143	3,553	71	698,468	35
Madras	41,405,404	36,806,978	—	26,995	—	488	2,740,408	1,101,266	—	—	—
North-West Frontier Province (Districts and Administrated Territories)	2,196,933	119,942	30,945	4	—	49	2,039,994	6,585	14	—	—
Punjab	19,974,926	6,682,818	2,093,804	39,637	4,190	626	10,955,721	198,106	54	—	—
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	47,182,044	40,253,433	15,160	75,427	780	872	6,658,373	177,949	50	2,947,144	34,761
STATES AND AGENCIES.	69,280,298	32,965,461	842,558	789,604	77,044	13,941	9,223,410	1,383,919	2,456	130,033	—
Assam State (Non pur)	346,222	201,369	7	110	7	—	14,504	132	—	—	—
Baluchistan States	420,291	11,858	3,106	—	—	4	466,292	35	—	—	—
Baroda State	2,032,798	1,097,750	90	43,462	6,012	7,956	247,599	7,203	40	115,411	—
Bengal States	822,665	567,637	4	576	1,431	—	16,577	38,440	—	998	—
Bihar and Orissa States	3,945,209	3,388,453	51	189	1	—	87,431	12,411	—	499,762	308
Bombay States	7,411,675	6,056,051	1,191	277,643	—	2,585	511,200	9,358	1,028	149,879	34,455
Central India Agency	9,359,580	8,292,786	1,384	87,471	—	1,330	20,120	34,704	57	463,394	—
Cent. Provinces States	2,117,002	1,311,420	136	1,159	20	1,629	1,880,990	58,206	12	285,722	—
Hyderabad State	13,374,676	11,626,355	4,726	21,026	36,512	31	3,948,320	975	1,248	19,653	—
Kashmir State	9,15,126	680,390	31,553	345	20	6	314,498	1,154,209	40	72,196	—
Madras States	4,811,841	3,321,757	150	150	—	101	314,494	59,844	—	—	—
Mysore State	5,806,163	5,340,973	298	17,630	622	—	9,605	133	—	—	—
N. W. F. Prov. (Agency and Tributary areas) ²	13,538	2,686	1,114	—	3,500	27	1,319,756	1,645	—	—	—
Punjab States	4,212,794	2,090,803	789,925	7,138	—	342	985,825	4,256	31	444,702	—
Rajputana Agency	10,539,432	8,753,919	8,958	1,332,397	28,915	1	44	—	—	—	—
Sikkim State	87,920	58,675	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Provinces States	832,036	638,599	26	308	—	—	246,358	1,745	—	—	—

¹ Include Aryas (243,445) and Brahmins (5,504).

² Related to Trans-frontier Posts.

Of the Christians the following are the chief sub-divisions (1911 census):—

Denomination	Persons	Denomination	Persons
Roman Catholics	1,490,863	Congregationalist	135,265
Anglicans	492,752	Salvationist	52,407
Presbyterians	181,180	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. . .	4,004

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. A new Hindu University is being established at Benares.

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 1914 :

	Institutions for		Scholars	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Colleges	183	14	46,367	470
General education :				
Secondary	6,303	573	996,013	79,711
Primary	116,713	14,731	4,612,386	909,657
Special education :				
Training and other special schools	6,261	947	175,572	30,490
Private institutions	37,754	2,105	596,888	83,461
Total	167,214	18,370	6,427,726	1,103,789
Grand Total	185,584		7,531,515	

The "special" schools include (1914) 616 training schools for masters, with 14,696 scholars; 88 for mistresses, with 1,791 scholars; 10 schools of art, with 1,397 scholars; 1 law school, with 28 scholars; 24 medical schools with 3,718 scholars; 19 engineering and surveying schools, with 819 scholars; 239 technical and industrial schools, with 12,751 scholars; 76 commercial schools, with 2,798 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 1913-14 :—

Province	Public Institutions		Private Institutions		Expenditure on Education.
	Number	Scholars	Number	Scholars	
Bengal	40,568	1,687,747	2,267	59,861	£ 1,471,773
United Provinces	12,561	724,233	5,095	95,239	855,339
Punjab	5,445	371,813	3,492	68,143	621,438
North-west Frontier Province	515	35,743	502	8,702	68,375
Burma	7,066	324,085	17,217	180,843	410,312
Central Provinces and Berar	4,623	364,804	11	324	275,314
Bihar and Orissa	27,294	817,082	3,012	43,553	532,772
Ajmer-Merwara	107	8,330	144	5,088	14,994
Coorg	103	7,684	16	355	6,082
Madras	26,137	1,345,354	4,712	124,391	1,199,916
Bombay	14,820	946,322	3,604	82,495	1,063,548
Assam	4,382	208,133	196	7,008	155,219
Delhi	104	8,736	101	4,197	21,503
Total	145,725	6,851,166	39,859	650,349	6,606,585

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. :—

1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
£ 4,397,552	£ 4,588,082	£ 4,801,578	£ 5,250,922	£ 6,043,003	£ 6,696,585

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 32·8 per cent. of the boys of a school-going age attend school; and of girls 5·9.

During 1912 the following vernacular newspapers were published: in Assam, 17; Bengal, 258; Bihar and Orissa, 37; Bombay, 359; Burma, 39; Central India, 16; Central Provinces and Berar, 23; Madras, Mysore, and Haidarabad, 256; United Provinces, 223; Punjab, 211; Rajputana, 8; total, 1,447. They were published in the following languages or dialects:—Assamese, Garo, Bengali, Hindi, Uriya, Kanarese, Sindhi,

Sanskrit, Burmese, Chinese, Urdu, Persian, Gujrathi, Marathi, Karen, Pwo-Karen, Sagau-Karen, Tamil, Telegu, Malayalam, Arabic, Hindustani, Khasi, Lushai, Ajmer Merwara, and Gurmukhi.

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 12, 7, 19, and 7 judges, respectively, in 1914. A separate High Court for Bihar and Orissa has also been established. There is appeal to the Privy Council in England. The Punjab has a chief court, with seven judges in 1914; 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 six judges (in 1914). For Assam the high court of Calcutta is the highest judicial authority. Below these courts are, for criminal cases Courts of Session, and below these, Courts of Magistrates (first, second, and third class). The inferior civil courts are determined by special acts or regulations in each province. The most extensive system consists of the sessions judge acting as a 'District Judge'; subordinate judges; and below them 'Munsifs.' There are also numerous special courts to try small causes. Side by side with the civil courts there are revenue courts presided over by officers charged with the duty of settling and collecting the land revenue.

The number of officers exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction on December 31, 1913, was as follows:—

Courts	Civil	Criminal	Total
Provincial	114	188	302
District	694	850	1,544
Subordinate	1,616	6,885	8,001
Total	2,424	7,423	9,847

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	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Under trial	1,844	1,856	1,885	1,960	2,133	2,141
Convicted	860	855	872	898	977	988
Of whom, fined	626	642	664	692	766	768
„ imprisoned	174	161	156	152	162	165

The following is a table of convictions:—

Cases	1910	1911	1912	1913
Murder	1,092	1,281	1,290	1,393
Dacoity	369	367	411	396
Cattle theft	7,200	6,789	6,962	7,213
Ordinary theft	37,279	37,501	31,317	34,734

In 1913, 870 persons were sentenced to death.

The civil police in 1913 were 196,304 in strength.

Number of prisoners in gaol at the end of the years quoted:—

Prisoners	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Male	101,305	100,516	90,372	99,545	102,979
Female	2,701	2,474	1,510	2,365	2,560
Total	104,006	102,990	91,882	101,910	105,539

The number of civil suits instituted in 1913 was 2,070,188, classed as follows: 1,384,475 for money or moveable property; 401,993 under the rent law; and 283,720 title and other suits. Of the suits disposed of in 1913, 17.4 per cent. were disposed of without trial, 57.1 per cent. without contest, 0.4 per cent. by arbitration, and 25.1 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		
1905	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1911	52,325	18,152	636	71,113	30,041	18,152	19,464	67,657
1912	52,852	26,855	976	80,683	30,310	26,855	19,582	76,747
1913	53,146	28,597	1,092	82,835	30,340	28,597	19,958	78,895
1914	52,651	33,234	977	86,862	30,241	33,234	20,200	83,755
1915	53,361	30,989	857	85,207	31,594	30,989	20,312	82,895
	49,270	30,228	660	80,158	32,375	30,228	20,340	82,943

¹ The revenue retained by the Government in India for its own purposes and for meeting the expenditure incurred by the Secretary of State in England is described as 'Imperial,' while that assigned to the local Governments is 'Provincial.' The expenditure is similarly classified. The 'Imperial' revenue is at present mainly derived from land revenue, opium, salt, stamps, excise, customs, 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, 1893, the sterling value of the rupee has been nearly steady at 1s. 4d., on which since 1900-01 the budget estimates have been prepared.

The following table shows the items of revenue and expenditure for 1915-16 (revised estimate) and 1916-17 (budget estimate):—

Revenue			Expenditure		
Heads of Revenue	1915-1916	1916-1917	Heads of Expenditure	1915-1916	1916-1917
	£	£		£	£
Land revenue . . .	21,734,900	21,932,100	Refunds, compensations, &c. }	1,625,000	1,615,700
Opium . . .	1,881,200	2,286,000	Charges of collection }	7,758,100	7,834,900
Salt . . .	3,490,500	3,987,000	Interest }	1,135,400	989,700
Stamps . . .	5,387,800	5,457,200	Posts and Telegraphs }	3,221,000	3,503,500
Excise . . .	8,382,900	8,538,000	Mint . . .	86,000	90,300
Provincial rates. . .	39,300	28,400	Civil salaries, &c. }	19,067,000	19,323,300
Customs . . .	5,747,900	7,698,000	Miscel. Civil charges }	5,131,200	5,283,300
Income tax . . .	2,021,600	2,912,800	Famine relief and insurance }	1,000,000	1,000,000
Forests . . .	2,002,300	2,035,100	Railways: Interest and miscellaneous charges }	13,990,300	14,217,100
Registration . . .	509,900	517,400	Irrigation . . .	3,769,300	3,770,900
Tribute . . .	605,200	613,700	Other public works }	5,464,200	4,717,500
Interest . . .	1,076,000	1,155,300	Military services . . .	23,015,800	23,165,900
Posts and Telegraphs . . .	3,764,800	3,876,900	Total . . .	85,263,500	85,512,100
Mint . . .	74,000	72,900	Add-Allotments to Provincial Govts. unspent . . .	46,800	17,100
Civil departments . . .	1,546,300	1,549,900	Deduct—Portion of Provin. Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances . . .	704,100	382,700
Miscellaneous . . .	645,100	565,100	Total expenditure charged against revenue . . .	84,606,500	85,147,200
Railways: Net Receipts . . .	17,339,300	16,721,700			
Irrigation . . .	4,759,800	4,815,000			
Other public works . . .	288,500	269,700			
Military receipts . . .	1,173,100	1,165,900			
Total revenue . . .	82,620,400	86,199,600			

Additional taxation is to be levied in 1916-17 on salt, income-tax, customs (including export duties on tea and jute) and excise.

In addition to the above, there is an estimated capital expenditure on State railways and irrigation works in 1915-1916 of 5,769,200*l.*, and 333,300*l.* initial expenditure on the new capital at Delhi. The estimated amount in 1916-17 is 3,705,900*l.* and 266,700*l.* respectively.

The following table shows the receipts from the most important sources of revenue in recent years.

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. Customs duties and the salt duty were also raised in 1916.

Year ended March 31	Land ¹	Opium	Salt	Stamps	Excise ²	Cus-toms ³	Railways (net receipts)	Irrigation
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1902-3	18,416	4,498	6,184	3,474	4,427	3,978	10,295	2,735
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	21,392	1,625	3,445	5,318	8,894	7,558	17,626	4,713
1914-15	21,222	1,572	3,911	5,082	8,857	6,347	15,799	4,681
1915-16 ⁴	21,735	1,881	3,491	5,388	8,533	5,748	17,339	4,760
1916-17 ⁴	21,932	2,287	3,988	5,457	8,538	7,698	16,722	4,815

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 other articles, sugar, tobacco, cotton manufactures, metal, and metal manufactures, and other coins; an export duty on rice; and also included under this head is the Excise duty on cotton manufactures.

⁴ Estimates.

Land Revenue.—The most important source of public income is the land. The land revenue is levied according to an assessment on estates or holdings. In the greater part of Bengal, 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 1913-14 as follows:—

Administrations	Rs.	Administrations	Rs.
India, General . . .	21,19,835	Punjab . . .	2,69,43,631
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	1,87,17,229	N.W. Frontier Province . . .	20,83,806
Burma . . .	4,63,07,377	Madras . . .	5,73,08,948
Assam . . .	78,86,558	Bombay . . .	5,60,00,115
Bengal . . .	2,80,24,537	Total . . .	32,08,73,629
Bihar and Orissa . . .	1,63,99,199		(21,391,575 <i>l.</i>)
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh . . .	5,90,78,394		

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Opium.—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 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 Ghazipur 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 Rajputana and Central India. These Native States have agreed to conform to the British system. No opium may pass from them into British territory for consumption without payment of duty.

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.

Army Expenditure.—The expenditure in recent years is given as follows:—

Year ended March 31	—	Year ended March 31	—
	£		£
1910	18,901,161	1914	19,789,239
1911	19,131,780	1915	20,836,559
1912	19,536,546	1916 (Estimate)	21,650,200
1913	19,576,526	1917 (Estimate)	21,579,100

Debt.—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
	£	£	£
1903	93,680,325	133,796,261	227,476,586
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	124,809,471	179,179,193	303,988,664
1914	130,326,365	177,064,757	307,391,122
1915	137,538,665	183,190,358	320,729,023

Finance of Separate Governments, and Local Finance.—The revenue and expenditure of each Government in 1913–14 were as follows:—

—	Revenue	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
India (General)	36,94,33,200	37,07,39,146
Central Provinces and Berar	4,18,74,014	3,76,95,370
Burma	10,03,13,700	6,97,55,071
Assam	1,75,97,108	1,64,35,492
Bengal	15,26,71,413	7,18,82,212
Bihar and Orissa	4,27,24,184	3,52,44,482
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	11,15,16,427	9,19,49,261
Punjab	8,32,73,843	5,75,27,421
North-West Frontier Province	50,89,797	1,25,77,296
Madras	16,00,99,332	8,55,19,092
Bombay	18,06,65,338	9,54,21,429
In England	1,28,49,270	30,46,75,095
Total	1,27,81,07,626 (85,207,1754.)	1,24,34,21,277 (82,894,7524.)

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 1913–14 for all municipalities which bank with Government treasuries was 5,823,0374. and the extraordinary revenue, 6,510,7674. The ordinary expenditure was 5,870,9524. and the extraordinary expenditure 6,429,9244. For district and local boards the revenue (excluding balances) was 5,126,2594. and the expenditure 4,274,3464. The following table shows the amounts for the chief administrations in 1913–14 (in thousands of rupees):—

—	Ordinary Income		Ordinary Expenditure	
	Municipalities	District Boards	Municipalities	District Boards
Burma	93.05	42.99	91.20	37.51
Assam	5.06	31.35	5.11	29.58
Bengal	1,64.19	97.96	1,68.70	81.56
Bihar and Orissa	37.53	75.35	28.07	57.86
United Provinces	99.93	1,20.66	90.55	86.41
Punjab	73.85	79.40	61.59	68.53
Madras	1,14.73	1,99.32	1,14.17	1,64.15
Bombay	2,28.01	81.45	2,57.43	77.77

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 in 1913-14 was 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 before the war was 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 in 1913-14 was 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 before the war was 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, $\frac{1}{2}$ British field ambulance, $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 quartermaster-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 military services in the year 1916-17 is 22,000,000*l.*

An army corps of British and native troops was dispatched from India to France on the outbreak of war, and several other units to Egypt and elsewhere.

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 two exceptions 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 withal 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 *zamindari* 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 *raiyatwari* (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 *raiyatwari* proprietor may throw up his holding, or any portion of it, at the beginning of any year after reasonable notice, whereas the *zamindar* or large proprietor engages to pay the revenue assessed upon him throughout the term of the settlement.

The following table shows the land surveyed under the two types of tenure, and the land revenue assessed in 1912-13:—

	Zamindari and Village Communities			Raiyatwari, &c.		
	Area Surveyed, Acres	Population of Surveyed Area	Revenue £	Area Surveyed, Acres	Population of Surveyed Area	Revenue £
Bengal	50,479,984	44,588,115	1,831,113	—	—	—
Madras	29,851,994	(a)	(a)	61,285,412	41,405,404	4,486,250
Bombay	3,753,604	(a)	(a)	44,875,749	15,133,97	2,061,885
Sind	—	—	—	30,257,376	3,513,435	597,427
Agra	53,027,705	34,393,996	3,194,057	—	—	—
Oudh	15,306,720	12,795,773	1,190,492	—	—	—
Bihar and Orissa	55,212,432	34,490,084	1,047,506	—	—	—
Punjab	61,855,935	19,548,100	2,529,358	—	—	—
Upper Burma	—	—	—	53,803,231	4,112,228	1,058,305
Lower Burma	—	—	—	55,077,569	6,465,258	2,146,905
Central Provinces	40,455,549	10,872,772	696,982	12,142,405 ¹	(b)	(b)
Berâr	—	—	—	11,329,013 ²	3,065,243	581,942
Assam	5,401,989	(a)	69,783	25,843,585	6,713,635	449,198
N.-W. Frontier	8,437,708	2,255,073	179,329	—	—	—
Ajmer-Merwara	1,770,921	501,395	24,338	—	—	—
Delhi	338,317	396,997	26,680	—	—	—
Coorg	—	—	—	1,012,260	174,976	24,307
Pargana Manpur	—	—	—	31,382	6,009	1,040

(a) Included under Raiyatwari, &c. (b) Included under Zamindari.

¹ Includes 10,286,765 acres of Government Forest.² Includes 2,157,647 acres of Government Forest.

The following table shows the total acreage under the chief crops and the production in three years:—

Name of crops	1912-13		1913-14		1914-15	
	Area Sown	Yield	Area Sown	Yield	Area Sown	Yield
	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
Rice	71,023,000	28,485,000	75,425,100	28,790,300	76,181,300	27,063,800
Wheat ¹	30,043,000	9,553,000	28,475,000	8,358,000	32,230,000	10,269,000
		Bales		Bales		Bales
Cotton ¹	22,028,000	4,610,000	25,023,000	5,066,000	24,634,000	5,233,000
		Tons		Tons		Tons
Linseed, pure	8,457,900	414,100 ³	2,664,000	327,200	2,711,700	251,900
" mixed	667,000	128,000	367,000	59,000	620,000	110,000
Rape & mustard	—	—	—	—	—	—
" pure	3,582,800	690,200	4,112,400	760,500	4,052,500	664,700
" mixed	2,373,000	551,000	2,154,000	327,000	2,310,000	530,000
Sesamum, pure	4,089,500	374,000	4,224,600	361,300	4,463,400	493,200
" mixed	900,000	100,000	850,000	42,000	1,000,000	85,000
Groundnut	1,366,400	669,900	2,105,900	748,800	1,995,300	929,200
		Bales		Bales		Bales
Jute ²	2,970,404	9,422,778	2,910,960	8,893,900	3,358,737	10,443,900
		In Cwts. of Dye		In Cwts. of Dye		In Cwts. of Dye
Indigo	220,100	39,109 ⁴	172,600	26,500	148,400	25,200
		Tons		Tons		Tons
Sugarcane	2,526,700	2,583,600	2,545,500	2,291,500	2,315,100	2,367,200
		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.
Tea	591,833	297,878,100	609,719	307,249,600	622,600	312,970,200

¹ Including Native States.² Excluding Nepal, for which the conventional estimate of output is 88,000 bales, the corresponding figure of area not-being available.³ Excluding Punjab.⁴ Excluding Bombay Presidency.

Estimated areas under crops in 1915-16:—Rice, 74,431,000 acres; sugarcane, 2,508,000 acres; cotton, 16,253,000 acres.

The total area cropped in British India in 1913-14 was 246,989,228 acres, and the net area (deducting areas cropped more than once) was 219,191,773.

The following Table shows, in acres, according to Provinces, the Surveyed Area and also the Total Areas of British India that were in 1913-14 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		
Bengal	53,931,504	50,479,984	24,269,000	4,658,750	5,998,272	11,296,388	4,257,574	2,356,908
Madras	97,516,305	91,137,406	34,182,658	8,702,565	10,643,886	23,083,129	12,964,028	11,322,074
Bombay	85,614,611	48,643,731	25,384,926	8,281,912	1,432,314	5,980,157	7,564,422	993,356
Sind	34,156,264	30,278,264	4,321,471	5,022,580	6,618,814	14,517,957	797,442	3,763,770
Agra	57,372,937	53,027,705	24,317,482	4,490,043	7,604,526	7,692,642	8,716,970	9,930,345
Oudh	15,306,720	15,306,720	8,866,541	949,156	2,845,034	2,203,997	613,168	2,900,159
Bihar and Orissa	71,501,533	63,166,813	25,947,800	4,654,211	7,946,876	10,080,805	4,537,121	4,027,092
Punjab	86,307,319	61,855,935	24,258,002	3,749,778	17,174,282	12,368,832	3,329,994	11,777,595
Upper Burma	57,800,953	53,803,231	5,117,912	4,132,643	10,337,008	21,827,648	12,338,020	977,635
Lower Burma	55,077,569	55,077,569	9,163,507	628,333	14,538,762	28,707,079	7,004,888	129,995
Central Provinces	72,552,216	52,591,873	17,490,551	2,806,387	13,454,945	4,096,090	14,749,981	949,449
Berâr	11,329,013	11,329,013	6,989,756	810,134	455,272	931,518	2,157,647	27,854
Assam	89,275,494	31,306,574	5,903,295	2,641,863	14,503,999	5,511,000	2,745,417	367,302
N.-W. Frontier	8,457,508	8,457,708	2,389,871	472,362	2,708,354	2,628,036	375,030	898,377
Ajmer-Merwara	1,770,921	1,770,921	283,609	393,650	149,087	847,793	96,782	95,562
Delhi	338,317	338,317	170,030	36,587	51,736	79,964	—	50,069
Coorg	1,012,260	1,012,260	138,205	159,257	21,364	335,694	357,740	4,119
Pargana Mânpur	31,382	31,382	7,157	281	7,320	873	15,751	165
Total	749,527,826	619,594,406	219,191,773	52,620,492	115,586,851	147,169,602	82,621,975	50,562,426

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Of the total area under irrigation in 1913-14, 20,446,248 acres were irrigated by canals; 6,303,740 acres by tanks; 13,866,918 acres by wells; and 6,219,113 acres by other sources. State irrigation works accounted for nearly 25 million acres in 1913-14. The net revenue from these works in that year, apart from charges for interest, was about 4,225,000/., while the estimated value of crops was 54½ millions. In the case of works for which capital accounts are kept, the net revenue represented a return of 8·22 per cent. on the capital outlay.

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 1914:—

	Reserved Forests Sq. miles	Protected Forests Sq. miles	Unclassed Forest land Sq. miles	Total Sq. miles
Central Provinces (including Berar).	19,684	—	—	19,684
Bombay	11,857	385	—	12,242
Burma (including Shan States)	27,332	—	114,111	141,443
Bengal	4,871	1,711	4,930	10,612
Madras	18,868	—	892	19,665
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	4,121	33	39	4,193
Bihar and Orissa	1,727	1,058	—	2,785
Assam	4,381	—	18,401	22,782
Punjab	2,165	3,203	946	8,314
Coorg	520	—	—	520
Ajmer	142	—	—	142
Baluchistan (portions under Br. Ad.)	313	—	472	785
Andamans and Nicobars	85	—	2,124	2,209
North West Frontier Province.	236	—	—	236
Total	96,297	8,390	140,925	245,612

The net revenue from the State forests in 1913-14 was about 1,051,000/.

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 676,000. The area under tea plucked in 1914-15 was about 566,000 acres, distributed as follows: Assam, 351,000; Bengal, 146,000; Madras, 20,000; Punjab, 9,000; Agra, 8,000; Bihar and Orissa, 2,000; Upper Burma, 1,700; and the Travancore State, 28,000. The production in 1914-15 was about 313 million pounds against about 307 million pounds in 1913-14. The exports of Indian tea from British India (including the State of Travancore) in 1914-15 were:—to United Kingdom, 237,304,000 lb.; Russia, 19,636,000 lb.; Canada, 10,951,000 lb.; China, 8,309,000 lb.; Australasia, 10,991,000 lb.; Ceylon, 3,298,000 lb.; Asiatic Turkey, 1,230,000 lb.; United States, 2,738,000 lb.; elsewhere (including exports across the land frontier), 8,105,000 lb.; total, 302,557,000 lb.; against 291,715,000 lb. in 1913-14.

Some statistics of mills, factories, &c., in 1913 or 1913-14, 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	239	244,002 (daily average)	Output: 645 mln. lbs. yarn: 256 mln. lb. woven goods. Spindles, 6,208,758. Looms, 90,268. Capital employed ¹ , 13,584,000/.
Jute mills	64	216,288	Looms, 36,050. Spindles, 744,280. Capital employed ¹ , 8,728,091/.
Woollen mills	6	3,754	Capital employed ¹ , 353,000/.
Paper mills	8	4,597	Production, 4,222,000 lb. Capital employed ¹ , 336,000/.
Government arms and ammunition factories, and arsenals	13	12,826	Production, 60,395,000 lb.
Breweries	21	1,328	—
Cotton ginning, cleaning, and pressing mills and factories	1,386	112,408	Production, 3,655,000 gallons.
Dockyards	10	9,895	—
Indigo factories	78	15,971	—
Iron and brass foundries	38	20,789	—
Jute presses	135	32,192	—
Lac factories	17	1,866	—
Petroleum refineries	9	10,216	—
Printing presses	89	16,384	—
Railway workshops and other factories	69	87,211	—
Rice mills	345	34,679	—
Saw mills	119	12,142	—
Silk Filatures	28	2,194	—
Sugar factories	25	6,172	—
Tile factories	176	23,496	—
Engineering workshops	45	9,184	—

¹ So far as known.

With regard to cotton spinning and weaving the following table gives some further details:—

Year ended March 31	Spindles	Yarn production	Looms	Cloth production
	No.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.
1911	6,346,675	609,927,141	34,627	245,814,873
1912	6,427,181	625,030,199	37,040	266,644,256
1913	6,495,012	638,472,902	91,585	285,471,002
1914	6,620,576	682,776,851	96,688	274,388,550
1915	6,634,989	651,903,397	104,180	277,005,900

Companies.—On March 31, 1914, there were 2,681 joint stock companies registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1882 and in operation, with paid-up capital of 50,699,000/.

The following table shows the principal classes of these companies —

Companies working	Number	Paid up capital
Banking and Insurance		£
Railways and Tramways	726	5,476,000
Other Trading	42	4,675,000
Tea planting	849	8,012,400
Coal mining	201	2,727,000
Cotton mills	137	3,911,000
Jute mills	209	10,380,000
Mills for wool, silk, hemp, &c.	35	4,966,000
Cotton and Jute screws and presses	16	793,000
Sugar	145	1,816,000
Land and Building	23	509,000
	33	1,277,000

These figures exclude companies not registered in India, although carrying on business there. At the end of 1913, the number of such companies working in India was, so far as known, 579, with a paid-up capital of nearly 200,000,000L, besides over 58,000,000L debentures. Railway companies accounted for nearly one-fourth the paid-up capital and the greater part of the debentures, and other important companies were navigation companies (paid-up capital 7,601,000L), jute mills (2,454,000L), rice mills (2,211,000L), tea planting companies (14,780,000L), gold mining companies (2,565,000L), and other mining companies (5,887,000L).

Mineral Production.—Statement showing the values of the minerals produced in British India and Native States during 1912 and 1913.

Mineral	1912	1913		1912	1913
	£	£		£	£
Coal	3,310,365	3,798,137	Steatite	1,429	6,491
Gold	2,271,806	2,291,917	Zinc-ore	—	4,871
Manganese-ore ¹	884,404	1,211,034	Magnetite	4,614	4,776
Petroleum	975,278	1,034,586	Alum	2,627	3,784
Salt ²	509,824	541,447	Corundum	1,295	2,778
Mica ³	284,290	347,431	Clay	66,187	2,762
Building materials and road metal	270,980	248,428	Chromite	3,819	2,435
Saltpetre	217,035	206,596	Diamond	411	1,791
Tungsten-ore	115,200	127,762	Garnet	1,176	1,288
Lead-ore and lead	153,069	71,397	Gypsum	1,032	1,071
Ruby, sapphire & spinel	69,547	55,542	Ochre	161	919
Tin-ore and tin	50,944	46,401	Platinum	386	324
Monazite	41,419	42,012	Cornelian Stone	—	250
Iron-ore ⁴	47,044	39,546	Bauxite	516	39
Jadestone ³	10,800	24,903	Amber	179	23
Silver	11,829	15,338	Samaraskite	81	8
Copper-ore	13,760	8,650			
			Total value	9,321,486	10,133,957

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 16,464,263 tons in 1914, compared with 16,208,069 tons in 1913; of iron-ore, 370,846 tons in 1913, against 580,029 tons in 1912; of petroleum, 259,342,710 gallons in 1914, against 277,555,225 gallons in 1913; of salt, 1,203,762 tons in 1914, against 1,299,281 tons in 1913; of manganese-ore, 682,898 tons in 1914, against 815,047 tons in 1913; of gold, 607,388 oz. in 1914; against 595,761 oz. in 1913; of rubies, including sapphires and spinels, 304,872 carats in 1914, against 278,706 carats in 1913.

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		
1875-76 to 1881-82	53,15,83,790	69,43,21,910	23-21	21-00
1882-83 to 1888-89	72,76,82,400	89,30,02,560	36-89	28-62
1889-90 to 1895-96	87,55,63,720	111,29,56,970	20-32	24-63
1896-97 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
1909-10	160,17,47,407	194,36,72,279	5-7	21-89 ¹
1910-11	173,44,16,105	217,08,85,284	8-28	11-8
1911-12	197,52,62,863	238,36,37,131	13-89	9-8
1912-13	228,46,14,343	256,85,00,998	15-66	7-76
1913-14	234,74,76,089	256,09,03,746	2-75	-0-3
1914-15	166,73,90,443	187,46,54,626	-28-97	-26-8

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, 1915, the trade (private and Government) was as follows :—

	Imports	Exports
	Rupees	Rupees
Merchandise	144,93,07,207	182,17,60,256
Treasure	2,80,83,236	5,28,94,370
Total	166,73,90,443 (111,159,363 ¹)	187,46,54,626 (124,976,375 ¹)

The following table excludes Government stores and Government treasure :—

Years ended March 31	Imports	
	Merchandise	Total
	Rupees	Rupees
1911	129,35,40,164	169,02,11,013
1912	138,57,48,433	191,99,69,766
1913	160,09,87,041	212,19,67,083
1914	183,24,79,324	219,86,83,780
1915	137,92,89,661	159,69,93,428

Years ended March 31	EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1911	209,88,20,189	7,11,79,909	217,00,00,098
1912	227,84,57,446	10,36,16,103	238,20,73,639
1913	246,08,90,022	7,04,57,897	253,13,47,919
1914	248,87,88,273	7,05,20,854	255,93,09,127
1915	181,59,16,673	3,30,33,245	184,89,49,918

Of the exports of merchandise in 1914-15 Rs. 177,48,49,749 represented the products of the country. Rs. 4,10,68,924 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 1914-15 was Rs. 9,62,99,170, and export duty Rs. 82,97,869. The largest import duty is derived from cotton goods, Rs. 1,53,57,637, from liquors, Rs. 1,21,68,701, from metals, chiefly silver, Rs. 1,86,03,888, and from salt, Rs. 1,56,24,536 in 1914-15; 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
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports:—						
1911	54,12,56,941	—	10,93,13,554	11,35,58,637	79,96,41,605	12,64,40,276
1912	61,05,16,725	—	12,24,08,775	12,11,53,338	92,37,43,796	14,21,47,202
1913	65,87,08,308	—	14,53,08,684	13,25,39,917	103,16,07,530	15,38,02,644
1914	76,90,72,901	—	16,78,16,396	16,53,68,244	94,20,43,857	16,43,82,382
1915	59,98,54,937	—	10,09,84,082	12,71,18,941	64,45,49,516	11,84,86,852
Exports:—						
1911	83,26,68,063	—	20,86,92,724	21,76,80,867	68,58,99,963	22,50,58,481
1912	91,64,64,954	—	25,43,09,569	23,52,88,715	72,55,59,131	25,04,51,240
1913	1,00,30,35,572	81,13,603	28,73,41,179	25,30,74,134	65,60,80,088	32,87,03,393
1914	1,08,35,14,853	29,88,931	24,27,92,737	26,88,37,492	74,46,61,751	28,65,13,368
1915	74,91,00,365	5,08,925	16,36,12,871	22,28,75,796	51,16,64,576	20,11,87,391

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 of Silver
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1911	27,89,25,134	11,84,33,513	3,91,38,602	3,21,30,652
1912	41,49,36,057	11,97,72,423	3,73,38,209	6,64,00,764
1913	41,29,07,855	20,54,09,681	7,28,95,738	3,34,21,918
1914	28,22,64,078	15,21,32,425	4,90,26,080	2,18,02,770
1915	19,70,38,236	11,10,45,000	3,05,64,076	2,28,30,294

Gold is used chiefly in the form of ornaments, and much of it is imported in small bars to meet a demand in the same way as piece-goods are imported.

The distribution of commerce by countries was as follows (merchandise alone) in years ending March 31, 1914 and 1915:—

Countries	Imports into India from		Exports of Indian Produce to	
	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	117,58,22,235	92,93,85,630	57,35,51,700	55,83,68,800
France	2,69,10,090	1,76,17,860	17,08,26,930	8,82,98,670
Germany	12,66,57,930	4,64,95,155	26,35,37,710	10,17,74,415
Austria-Hungary	4,29,04,185	1,29,11,145	9,97,48,290	4,51,79,145
Italy	2,19,54,150	1,52,27,580	7,83,51,165	6,85,57,425
Belgium	4,25,78,130	1,62,95,295	12,06,48,450	5,25,82,785
Holland	1,55,31,375	1,28,22,690	4,41,26,880	1,20,03,330
Spain	18,80,340	9,32,340	2,22,81,300	1,82,49,915
Russia	5,80,425	3,60,120	2,45,42,235	1,85,96,235
China	2,68,76,085	2,51,49,000	13,35,48,195	8,24,22,875
Japan	4,78,01,730	4,44,19,425	22,07,38,200	15,65,34,090
Ceylon	80,85,000	79,15,815	8,79,85,440	7,54,90,320
Straits Settlements	3,42,26,280	3,37,50,900	6,55,11,930	5,05,01,535
Java	10,74,53,790	8,22,03,945	1,92,79,545	1,83,88,560
Arabia	57,47,640	32,18,160	1,19,25,015	77,27,310
Persia	71,20,890	70,39,440	65,82,495	57,54,390
Egypt	30,06,945	37,08,375	2,19,04,485	1,79,85,720
East African Protec- torate ¹	38,81,160	31,43,145	75,90,345	60,52,620
Other E. African ports	23,76,645	20,92,635	1,34,12,880	1,00,78,695
Mauritius	2,52,70,140	1,73,65,920	1,23,25,440	1,51,66,245
United States	4,79,03,685	4,67,99,265	21,77,83,410	17,34,25,035
South America	11,790	270	4,76,79,750	3,58,20,210
Australia	91,65,345	85,06,470	4,09,27,995	3,33,80,835

¹ Including Zanzibar and Pemba.

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

	Imports		Exports of Indian Produce	
	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Food, drink and tobacco	24,66,10,942	19,58,16,724	64,74,35,070	48,97,02,313
II. Raw materials, and pro- duce & articles mainly unmanufactured	10,55,75,700	9,31,89,259	1,22,46,35,488	80,07,28,371
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	1,45,15,41,650	1,06,66,82,712	54,59,11,484	46,58,36,686
IV. Miscellaneous and un- classified, including parcel post	2,87,42,082	2,36,00,966	2,40,32,825	1,85,82,429
Total	1,83,24,79,324 (122,165,2881)	1,37,92,89,661 (91,952,6441)	2,44,20,14,967 (162,800,9981)	1,77,48,49,749 (118,323,3171)

The value of the leading articles of private merchandise (Indian produce only in the case of exports) was as follows in 1914-15.

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	1914-15 Rs.		1914-15 Rs.
Cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn)	48,99,89,033	Cotton (raw)	33,48,84,450
Metals, and ores	13,76,94,533	" (manufactured) including twist and yarn	8,01,05,299
Sugar (refined & unrefined, molasses & confectionery, and saccharin included)	10,52,21,846	Jute (raw)	12,91,09,039
Railway plant and rolling-stock	10,08,25,790	" (manufactured)	23,82,01,600
Machinery and mill work	6,04,04,946	Rice	17,15,9,153
Oils	4,07,73,039	Wheat and wheat flour	9,23,2,989
Silk (raw & manufactured)	3,09,05,184	Other grain and pulse	2,65,12,583
Hardware	2,56,00,000	Tea	15,52,84,987
Provisions	2,10,72,113	Seeds (oil seeds mainly)	14,05,39,033
Woolen goods	1,88,47,303	Hides and skins	12,55,59,537
Liquors	1,82,68,655	Wool (raw)	2,36,90,083
Spices	1,71,6,535	" (manufactured)	16,97,481
Instruments, apparatus and appliances & parts thereof	1,33,60,767	Opium	1,76,34,585
Paper and pasteboard	1,31,9,469	Coffee	1,6,37,723
Fruits and vegetables	1,14,22,384	Indigo	89,95,366
Matches	1,12,98,666	Other dyes and tans	71,75,191
Apparel (excluding haberdashery, millinery, hosiery and boots and shoes)	1,07,36,280	Lac (excluding lac dye)	1,00,57,434
Drugs and medicines	1,02,70,640	Manganese ore	75,30,283
Chemicals	1,02,51,418	Other kinds of metals and ores	84,40,498
Motor cars and motor cycles and parts thereof	1,02,43,038	Oilcakes	1,06,34,273
Building and engineering materials	97,17,754	Oils	1,05,20,350
Glass	96,51,737	Hemp (raw)	99,43,334
Haberdashery and millinery	86,72,887	Spices	95,79,230
Soap	83,32,388	Wood	93,85,798
Wood and timber	82,56,838	Rubber (raw)	93,30,219
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	78,48,351	Paraffin wax	82,22,026
Paints & painters' materials	73,43,750	Brass and pollards	61,04,914
Salt	74,03,533	Coin goods	57,04,487
Tobacco	72,26,360	Manures	56,66,787
Dyeing & tanning substances	71,66,176	Coal	52,58,166
Boots and shoes	54,45,436	Fruits and Vegetables	51,39,335
Stationery	51,98,944	Provisions	45,47,914
Animals, living	48,11,285	Salt-petre	42,88,627
Grain and pulse	46,71,749	Tobacco	36,80,347
Books, printed and printed matter	45,80,011	Silk (raw and cocoons)	11,90,809
Tea-chests	44,59,535	" (manufactured)	3,45,276
Earthenware and porcelain	44,14,611	Sugar (refined & unrefined and confectionery)	8,80,919
Belted for machinery	35,96,867		
Umbrellas and fittings	35,89,139		

The share of each province in certain exports of Indian produce in 1914-15:

	Bengal ¹	Bihar and Orissa ²	Bombay	Sind	Madras	Burma
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice	2,05,64,665	5,09,445	38,44,192	60,48,753	2,85,74,960	10,60,54,143
Wheat	2,19,148	—	15,21,287	8,14,62,851	875	—
Opium	1,76,34,583	—	—	—	—	—
Indigo	69,44,399	—	6,16,213	67,825	13,66,879	50
Cotton, raw	1,04,30,183	—	24,96,69,649	4,73,28,450	2,26,73,126	47,89,042
Seeds	3,62,69,092	—	6,41,92,446	1,28,10,344	3,29,72,715	2,94,506
Jute, raw	12,76,79,027	—	—	—	14,22,883	—
Tea	13,83,10,036	—	24,37,596	21,222	1,45,14,170	1,913

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 (British Board of Trade Returns) is as follows:—

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915 ²
Imports (Consignments) into U.K. from India	£ 45,423,316	£ 52,148,731	£ 48,420,490	£ 43,348,176	£ 62,341,458
Exports to India:—					
British produce	52,245,664	57,626,101	70,273,145	62,886,506	45,571,759
Foreign and colonial	1,618,027	2,149,181	1,397,086	946,608	1,046,589

¹ Excluding stores shipped for Indian Government, which amounted in the years 1911-14 to £ 3,311,384L; £ 3,216,248L; £ 5,238,806L; and £ 4,126,647L respectively. ² Provisional figures.

The principal articles of import from India into the United Kingdom:—

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
	£	£	£	£	£
Tea	6,231,385	7,096,584	7,033,488	7,839,223	7,861,425
Jute	4,638,450	5,943,882	8,285,168	9,182,226	6,346,602
Seeds	6,497,628	5,631,654	4,654,943	4,163,145	5,631,895
Wheat	7,408,549	7,894,573	10,944,667	7,998,552	4,922,803
Leather	2,373,196	2,752,798	3,019,460	2,839,089	2,802,671
Cotton (Raw)	2,745,640	2,197,917	1,305,893	1,226,175	2,405,708
Jute Manufactures	2,414,883	1,931,251	2,027,786	2,429,927	2,158,650
Rice ¹	1,986,099	1,752,727	2,069,590	1,915,439	1,950,734
Wool	1,448,636	1,553,035	1,590,900	1,659,117	1,429,363
Motor Spirit	—	168,191	26,419	594,533	681,165
Teak, Hewn	619,374	620,945	617,363	699,256	544,247
Manganese Ore	445,115	286,672	364,912	708,125	507,314
Skins and Furs	535,275	484,182	602,856	722,672	460,905
Sugar	99,772	1,475,111	400,624	33,244	453,160
Gums	639,510	358,453	352,307	643,650	395,001
Hides, Raw	429,529	323,923	482,979	351,077	387,524
Hemp	242,587	217,852	299,717	385,225	317,908
Barley	46,109	716,885	2,465,415	1,308,478	156,927

¹ Including Rice Meal and Flour.

The chief articles of British produce exported to India are as follows:—

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
	£	£	£	£	£
Cotton Manufactures	23,271,783	27,513,708	30,720,323	35,885,826	30,357,918
Cotton Yarn	1,661,881	2,196,812	2,407,905	2,267,699	2,196,903
Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof	5,180,760	5,588,149	6,683,881	9,307,865	8,436,447
Machinery	3,141,853	3,054,042	3,590,536	5,396,803	6,029,477
Carriages (Railway, Motor, &c.)	1,064,484	1,095,461	1,245,670	2,249,774	2,609,268
Copper and Copper-work	1,202,453	1,138,443	749,399	1,332,832	1,082,508
Woolens	1,154,844	1,230,943	1,951,594	1,388,302	888,711
Chemicals	473,480	500,136	473,083	483,921	569,352
Soap	365,091	361,750	405,541	433,314	499,634
Paper	378,943	412,487	467,047	512,573	495,227
Painters' Colours, &c.	277,522	318,249	329,400	379,472	426,703
Medicines and Drugs	378,918	384,670	394,005	435,395	397,597
Boots and Shoes, Leather	242,098	286,676	365,420	433,741	352,725
Spirits	279,816	283,973	294,020	313,975	334,672
Beer and Ale	271,982	298,960	301,199	323,890	279,185
Books, Printed	212,815	262,382	261,695	308,507	307,818
Apparel	245,140	260,869	334,001	832,292	282,230

The foreign trade of the six largest ports in merchandise only, imports and exports, in five years:—

—	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-1915
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta . . .	126,38,85,687	137,84,94,476	155,95,99,487	168,59,03,499	127,33,09,025
Bombay . . .	110,37,70,227	112,42,52,466	115,88,21,320	131,99,27,947	95,18,91,911
Rangoon . . .	27,21,53,982	31,78,48,431	34,91,07,597	33,01,27,255	23,27,13,144
Madras . . .	15,21,52,565	16,34,72,934	17,79,15,439	20,88,46,978	16,34,00,003
Karachi . . .	33,63,05,588	37,84,35,623	47,93,54,430	42,81,34,589	31,67,34,748
Tatcorin . . .	5,91,15,640	6,30,45,374	6,89,68,018	6,96,63,950	5,50,76,208

The trans-frontier land-trade (excluding treasure) was during three years:—

—	Rs. Imports	Rs. Exports	Rs. Total
1912-13	10,37,93,370	9,49,00,731	19,87,54,101
1913-14	10,85,89,240	8,38,86,419	19,24,75,659
1914-15	10,07,15,850	8,51,82,204	18,58,98,114

The trade (excluding treasure) with the leading trans-frontier countries was as follows:—

—	Imports from			Exports to		
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Las Bela . . .	7,41,597	9,46,220	10,29,780	2,67,939	2,52,546	3,15,126
Khelat . . .	3,62,228	4,57,479	8,18,279	57,369	41,784	69,568
Persia . . .	4,25,145	2,61,679	3,07,957	19,43,757	21,63,058	16,15,159
S. W. Af- ghanistan . . .	73,72,066	94,43,762	72,87,760	79,06,044	65,15,457	58,06,721
N. E. Af- ghanistan . . .	48,75,048	34,39,876	47,05,154	1,70,17,417	87,17,683	78,20,984
Dir, Swat, & Bajaur . . .	36,10,232	78,18,599	75,04,533	91,68,601	86,77,256	90,37,267
Buner . . .	1,64,610	2,08,013	2,58,832	3,03,301	2,27,552	2,76,587
Kurram Valley . . .	2,88,779	3,28,177	2,25,749	15,54,316	15,71,049	14,59,266
Ladakh . . .	8,57,527	12,29,315	8,76,710	2,56,199	17,86,104	14,75,123
Tibet . . .	24,92,731	33,23,313	35,10,417	13,05,614	19,62,352	17,81,631
Nepal . . .	4,53,55,512	4,32,75,326	3,84,82,198	2,16,57,939	2,04,80,286	1,91,40,579
Karenni . . .	25,68,895	34,53,041	23,05,861	4,70,088	5,53,530	3,49,724
Shan States . . .	1,90,76,211	2,01,66,457	1,92,88,172	2,03,05,415	1,82,69,666	2,18,40,607
Siam . . .	34,97,219	43,92,302	43,42,948	19,54,673	16,57,757	17,45,741
W. China . . .	22,35,609	28,91,588	19,35,317	63,23,252	56,15,401	53,06,795

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, Rs. 104,24,82,839; in 1912-13, Rs. 114,71,68,355; in 1913-14, Rs. 120,47,40,116; in 1914-15, Rs. 111,49,28,681. The total quantity of the inland (rail and river-borne) import and export trade of India each amounted to 33,751,000 tons, valued at Rs. 4,47,03,00,000, in 1913-14, and was estimated at 31,434,000 tons, valued at Rs. 4,14,93,00,000 in 1914-15.

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	1910-11		1911-12		1912-13		1913-14		1914-15	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Entered:										
British . . .	2,417	5,916,437	2,582	6,370,217	2,554	6,521,527	2,444	6,198,848	2,368	4,902,067
British Indian . . .	312	182,695	325	204,512	313	188,977	243	152,678	315	149,323
Foreign . . .	542	1,446,029	628	1,707,537	718	1,952,047	754	2,209,491	462	1,204,945
Native . . .	1,049	70,564	946	72,591	823	65,076	853	63,062	792	56,210
Total . . .	4,320	7,595,725	4,481	8,354,877	4,408	8,727,627	4,294	8,624,079	3,937	6,312,545
Cleared:										
British . . .	2,334	5,799,263	2,535	6,347,338	2,577	6,613,992	2,507	6,486,282	2,459	5,176,751
British Indian . . .	325	187,788	322	208,836	296	174,286	260	145,216	285	117,058
Foreign . . .	507	1,342,563	608	1,633,933	703	1,905,664	712	2,066,960	460	1,191,331
Native . . .	1,015	68,362	922	71,451	765	62,822	844	63,871	819	60,200
Total . . .	4,241	7,397,976	4,387	8,261,558	4,341	8,756,764	4,323	8,762,329	4,023	6,545,340
Total entered and cleared . . .	8,561	14,993,701	8,868	16,616,435	8,749	17,484,391	8,617	17,386,408	7,960	12,857,885

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The number of vessels which entered with cargoes in the interportal trade was in 1910-11, 101,074 of 15,924,234 tons; in 1911-12, 100,483 of 15,438,427 tons; in 1912-13, 92,909 of 16,065,628 tons; in 1913-14, 97,384 of 15,683,116 tons; in 1914-15, 89,644 of 11,953,025 tons; and cleared in 1910-11, 84,172 of 16,161,168 tons; in 1911-12, 88,335 of 15,741,328 tons; in 1912-13, 80,948 of 16,065,324 tons; in 1913-14, 80,818 of 15,816,318 tons; in 1914-15, 73,720 of 11,869,407 tons.

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

	1910-11		1911-12		1912-13		1913-14		1914-15	
	No.	Ton- nage	No.	Ton- nage	No.	Ton- nage	No.	Ton- nage	No.	Ton- nage
Built	98	4,691	112	4,482	136	5,082	141	5,311	107	4,285
Registered	124	10,393	161	21,259	177	8,348	212	22,263	191	19,304

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	Mettled Miles	Unmettled Miles	Total Miles
Bengal. . . (1913-1914)	2,593.70	28,667.27	31,260.97
Assam . . . (1912-1913)	434.83	5,393.09	5,827.92 1
Bihar and Orissa . . (1913-1914)	2,599.50	23,644.50	26,244.00
United Provs. . . (1913-1914)	6,953.41	25,101.53	32,054.94
Punjab . . . (1913-1914)	2,644.55	20,934.26	23,578.81
Burma. . . (1913-1914)	1,976.36	11,162.76	13,139.12
Central Provs. and Berar . . (1913-1914)	3,402.00	4,715.00	8,117.00
Madras . . . (1913-1914)	22,544.00	4,044.12	26,588.12
Bombay . . . (1913-1914)	6,627.64	19,868.04	26,495.68
N.W.F. Prov. . . (1913-1914)	867.64	3,111.79 2	3,979.43 3
Coorg . . . (1912-1913)	199.00	205.00	404.00
Rajputana . . . (1913-1914)	305.00	375.00	680.00
Central India . . . (1909-1901)	1,994.00	468.25	2,462.25
Baluchistan . . . (1913-1914)	831.82	426.55	1,258.37 4
Military works . . . (1913-1914)	1,401.76	968.83	2,370.59

1 Exclusive of 2,772.86 miles of bridle roads, of which 2,155.11 miles were maintained by the Public Works Department, and 617.75 miles were maintained by local authorities.

2 Includes 2,285.60 miles of roads maintained by local authorities, but it is not known whether they are metalled or unmetalled.

3 Exclusive of 130.45 miles of serviceable fair-weather roads, and 1,049.03 miles of bridle paths.

4 Exclusive of 172.50 miles of serviceable fair-weather and temporary roads, and 1,322.50 miles of bridle paths.

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
1903 . 26,956	1906 . 29,097	1909 . 31,490	1912 . 33,484
1904 . 27,565	1907 . 30,010	1910 . 32,099	1913-14 34,656
1905 . 28,295	1908 . 30,576	1911 . 32,839	1914-15 35,285

The railways open on March 31, 1915, were as follows:—

	Miles.
State lines worked by the State	7,364
State lines worked by companies	18,810
Branch line Companies' railways under Guarantee terms:—	
(a) Worked by the Branch Line Company	...
(b) Worked by the Main Line	32
Branch line Companies' railways under Rebate terms:—	
(a) Worked by the Branch Line Company	107
(b) Worked by the Main Line	1,522
Companies' lines subsidised by the Government of India	2,214
Companies' lines subsidised by Local Governments	137
Unassisted Companies' lines	50
District Board lines	164
Companies' lines subsidised by District Boards	307
Native State lines worked by Native States	2,240
Native State lines worked by the Main Line	1,528
Companies' lines guaranteed by Native States	736
Lines in Foreign territory worked by British Indian Railway Companies	74
Total	35,285

The gauges of the Indian railways are: (1) The Standard, or 5ft. 6in. (17,827 miles in 1914-15); (2) The Metre, or 3ft. 3½in. (14,552 miles); and (3) The Special gauges of 2ft. 6in. and 2ft. (2,906 miles).

The total capital expenditure on Railways to the end of 1914-15, including lines under construction and survey, &c., was as follows:—

	Rs
State lines worked by the State	1,43,15,67,000
State lines worked by companies	3,21,82,31,000
Branch line Companies' railways under Guarantee terms:—	
(a) Worked by the Branch Line Company	17,87,000
(b) Worked by the Main Line	30,27,000
Branch line Companies' railways under Rebate terms:—	
(a) Worked by the Branch Line Company	66,33,000
(b) Worked by the Main Line	10,92,01,000
Companies' lines subsidised by the Government of India	16,31,96,000
Companies' lines subsidised by Local Governments	1,68,99,000
Unassisted Companies' lines	37,02,000
District Board Lines	92,98,000
Companies' lines subsidised by District Boards	1,33,57,000
Native State lines worked by Native States	8,47,01,000
Native State lines worked by the Main Line	9,01,38,000
Companies' lines guaranteed by Native States	8,44,25,000
Lines in Foreign territory worked by British Indian Railway Companies	2,03,79,000
Unclassified expenditure, including collieries, &c.	91,37,000
Total	5,26,56,78,000 (351,045,000.)

Passengers carried in 1914-15, 451,085,900; 1913-14, 457,717,900. Aggregate tonnage of goods and live stock in 1914-15, 80,972,000 tons; in 1913-14, 82,613,000 tons. Gross earnings on railways during 1914-15, 40,280,100l., against 42,390,400l. during 1913-14. Working expenses in

1914-15, 21,827,000*l.*, or 54.19 per cent. of the gross earnings; as compared with 21,953,000*l.*, or 51.79 per cent. in 1913-14. Net earnings 18,453,000*l.* in 1914-15, against 20,437,000*l.* in 1913-14; average return on the capital expenditure 5.33 per cent., against 6.19 per cent. in 1913-14. The net profit to the State, after meeting all charges for interest, &c., was 3,217,029*l.* in 1914-15. The railway staff in 1914-15 numbered 7,640 Europeans, 10,845 Anglo-Indians, and 582,131 Indians: total, 600,116.

India and Ceylon are being connected by railway, laid on a solid embankment or causeway raised on the sandbank known as 'Adam's Bridge.' Only 20 miles separated the termini of the South Indian Railway and the Ceylon State Railway at this 'Bridge.' The total cost of construction is estimated at 740,000*l.*

III. POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

In 1915 there were 68,448 post-offices and letter-boxes, against 753 in 1856.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915, the number of letters, post-cards, and money-orders passing through the post-offices was 940,696,322; of newspapers 63,920,001; of parcels 8,488,952; and of packets 60,229,357; being a total of 1,073,334,632. 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
				£	£
1911	945,147,612	18,813	46,884	1,996,922	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
1914	1,080,908,353	18,946	49,131	2,400,035	2,091,603
1915	1,073,334,632	19,158	49,200	2,347,664	2,126,706

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
			£	£	
1911	287,940	74,413	840,517	791,833	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
1914	321,801	81,593	1,036,935	910,414	16,596,697
1915	330,033	84,124	1,137,297	923,333	16,190,366

There were 10,661 telegraph offices in India on March 31, 1915.

There are several wireless telegraphy installations under the Government of India.

Telephone exchanges have been established in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Rangoon, and Moulinein, 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 1914 there were 11 telephone exchanges, with 9,710 connections, established by companies, and 175 exchanges, with 5,766 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 1914-15 inclusive was Rs. 5,98,54,77,426, including Rs. 50,14,78,068, the value of 221,003,960 British dollars; Rs. 8,02,68,091,

the value of 35,374,555 Straits dollars; Rs. 44,37,196 and Rs. 7,00,000, the value of subsidiary silver coinage for the Straits Settlements and Ceylon respectively; Rs. 69,25,635, representing the value of cents and fractions thereof. The heaviest coinage in any one year was Rs. 26,37,52,443 in 1906-07. The value of money coined at the Calcutta and Bombay Mints in the last five years was as follows :—

Year ended March 31	Silver	Nickel	Copper	Bronze	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1911	3,63,68,739 ¹	25,12,500	50,000	9,45,124	3,98,76,363
1912	11,31,56,039 ²	26,10,000	41,891	9,25,625	11,67,33,555
1913	20,82,74,275 ³	24,86,000	82,778	19,18,461	21,27,61,514
1914	13,55,81,966 ⁴	28,95,000	30,000	20,85,439	14,05,92,405
1915	2,20,95,336 ⁵	26,47,000	43,125	4,60,700	2,52,46,161

¹ 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.

² 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 five cents.

³ Includes Rs. 1,28,70,459 on account of the manufacture of British dollars, and Rs. 33,872 on account of the manufacture of five cents.

⁴ Includes Rs. 35,54,975 for the manufacture of British dollars, Rs. 58,454 on account of Straits twenty cents, Rs. 1,00,000, Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 2,00,000 on account of Ceylon fifty cents, twenty-five cents, and ten cents respectively.

⁵ Includes Rs. 1,00,000, Rs. 1,00,000, Rs. 1,00,000 for the manufacture of Ceylon fifty cents, twenty-five cents, and ten cents respectively.

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. No gold is at present coined in India, but the question of such coinage has been raised from time to time, and was examined by a Royal Commission appointed in 1912 to consider certain aspects of the financial and currency arrangements of the Government of India. The recommendations made by the Royal Commission on this and the other points dealt with by them are under the consideration of the Government of India.

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 is at present credited entire to the Gold Standard Reserve. On January 31, 1916, the Reserve amounted to about 25,900,000*l*.

On July 16, 1861, an Act was passed by the Government of India providing for the issue of a paper currency through a Government department of Public Issue, by means of promissory notes. Circles of issue were established from time to time, as found necessary, and the notes were made legal tender within the circle for which they were issued, and rendered payable at the place of issue, and also at the capital city of the Presidency. Subsequent legislation has relaxed the rigidity of the circle system. Notes of the values of five, ten, fifty, and a hundred rupees are now legal tender throughout British India, and the limitation of currency to the circle of issue is confined to notes of higher denominations.

There are now seven circles of issue with their headquarters at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Lahore, and Karachi.

Total values of notes in circulation on March 31 in six years, including the notes held in government treasuries and the Presidency banks:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1909-10 . . .	54,40,84,250	1912-13 . . .	68,97,78,240
1910-11 . . .	54,99,05,815	1913-14 . . .	66,11,75,935
1911-12 . . .	61,36,25,095	1914-15 . . .	61,62,99,615

Nearly two-thirds of the total note circulation is in the currency circles of Calcutta and Bombay.

Banks.—The three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, constituted under the Presidency Banks Act of 1876, act as bankers for the Indian Government. The following statistics relate to December 31, 1914:—

	Bank of Bengal	Bank of Madras	Bank of Bombay
	£	£	£
Paid-up Capital . . .	1,333,000	500,000	667,000
Reserve	1,333,000	507,000	733,000
Public Deposits . . .	1,601,000	607,000	1,248,000
Other Deposits . . .	14,114,000	5,080,000	7,276,000

The number of Joint Stock Companies registered as engaged in banking or loan operations in India on March 31, 1913, was 513. Most of these companies consist of societies with a relatively small capital.

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

	Banks	Depositors	Balance at end of Year
			Rs
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
1912-13 . . .	9,460	1,586,860	20,61,14,502
1913-14 . . .	9,824	1,638,725	23,16,75,467

Currency, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of India, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

The Pie	= 1 <i>Pice</i>	= 1/4 Farthing.
3 "	= 1 <i>Pice</i>	= 1 Farthing.
4 <i>Pice</i> , or 12 Pie	= 1 <i>Anna</i>	= 1 Penny.
16 <i>Annas</i>	= 1 <i>Rupee</i>	= 1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
15 <i>Rupees</i>		= 1 <i>l.</i>

The rupee weighs one tola (a tola=180 grains), '916 fine.

The sum of 1,00,000 rupees is called a 'lakh,' and of 1,00,00,000 a 'crore' of rupees. A 'lakh' of rupees is equivalent to 6,66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

The Maund of Bengal of 40 <i>seers</i>	= 82½ lbs. avoirdupois.
" " Bombay	= 28 lbs. nearly.
" " Madras	= 25 lbs. nearly.
" Tola	= 180 gr.
" Guz of Bengal	= 36 inches.

An Act to provide for the ultimate adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures of capacity throughout British India was passed by the Governor-General of India in Council in 1871. The Act orders: Art 2. 'The primary standard of weight shall be called a *ser*, and shall be a weight of metal in the possession of the Government of India, equal, when weighed in a vacuum, to the weight known in France as the kilogramme, = 2·205 lbs. avoirdupois.' Art. 3. 'The units of weight and measures of capacity shall be, for weights, the said *ser*; for measures of capacity, a measure containing one such *ser* of water at its maximum density, weighed in a vacuum.' 'Unless it be otherwise ordered, the subdivisions of all such weights and measures of capacity shall be expressed in decimal parts.' This Act, however, has never been brought into operation. The matter has been again considered by a Weights and Measures Committee, appointed in 1913, and the evidence is generally in favour of a uniform system, provided there is not a too radical change from the existing practice.

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BALUCHISTÁN.

Government, &c.—A country occupying the extreme western corner of the Indian Empire, approximately between lat. $24^{\circ} 54'$ and $32^{\circ} 4' N.$, and between long. $60^{\circ} 56'$ and $70^{\circ} 15' E.$; extreme length from E. to W. about 550 miles; breadth about 450; area, 134,638 square miles; population (1911 census), 834,703. Bounded on the N. by Afghanistan and the North-West Frontier Province, on the E. by Sindh, the Panjáb, and a part of the Frontier Province, on the S. by the Arabian Sea, on the W. by Persia, the boundary disputes with which were settled in 1905. The main divisions constituting an area of 134,638 square miles are: (1) British Baluchistan proper, with an area of about 9,096 square miles, consisting of tracts assigned to the British Government by treaty in 1879; (2) Agency Territories, with an area of about 45,132 square miles, composed of tracts which have from time to time been acquired by lease, or otherwise brought under control, and placed directly under British officers; and (3) the native States of Kalát and Las Bela, with an area of about 80,410 square miles, the former consisting of a confederation of tribes under the Khán of Kalát, and stretching westwards to Persia, while the latter occupies the alluvial valley between the Pab and Halá ranges from the sea to Bela.

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 Kandahar and Afghanistan, but up to 1876 the country was considered independent. In 1875 Sir Robert Sandeman, the founder of the Baluchistan Province, first entered the country; in 1877 the cantonment of Quetta, which is now the headquarters of the Administration, was occupied by British troops, and in 1879 the administration of the district was taken over on behalf of the Khán of Kalát. After the Afghan war, 1878–81, the districts of Pishin, Shorárd, Duki, Sibi, and Shahrig were assigned to the British and in November, 1887, were formally constituted as British Baluchistan. 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 Khetran country, now known as the Birkhán tahsil, was brought under British control; in 1889 British authority was established in the Zhob valley and Kákar Khurasán; in 1896 Chagai and Western Sinjrání were included in administered territory; in 1899, the Nuskhí Niabar 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-Pishin, Sibi, Zhob, Loralai, Bolán Pass, Chagai. The Political Agent in charge of the Bolán Pass is also Political Agent for Kalát and Las Bela. The revenue and judicial administration of the Province is entrusted to an officer who is styled the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, and his court is the highest Court of Appeal.

In the directly administered territory the chief items of revenue are: Land revenue, excise, court fees and stamps, and judicial fines. In some places the land revenue is levied in money in accordance with a fixed assessment, but generally it is levied in kind. This is usually one-sixth of the crop; but in the Sibi tahsil it is two-ninths, and on the lands of the

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 an Indian official known as a Tahsildar, who has a Naib-Tahsildar, Kanungos and Patwaris subordinate to him. The revenue from all sources averages approximately Rupees 15,28,000.

Regular troops are cantoned at Quetta, Chaman, Fort Sandeman, and Loralai, and detachments are stationed at different places, principally in the Zhob and Loralai Districts, for the preservation of law and order. There is also a police force, supplemented by levies and the Zhob militia, Makrán and Chagai Levy Corps. The latter are recruited from the local tribes, and have their own leading men as officers.

The medical work of the Province is under the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, and there are Civil Surgeons at Quetta, Sibi, Loralai, Fort Sandemana and Chaman, and Civil Assistant-Surgeons at Quetta, Sibi, Kalat and Pangur, and Railway Assistant-Surgeons at Shahrig and Mach.

The Native States of Kalát and Las Bela.—The leading chief of Kalát is His Highness Sir Mir Máhmúd Khán, G.C.I.E., *Beqar Pigi* Khán or Wali of Kalát, who succeeded on the abdication of his father, the late Mir Khudádád Khán, in November, 1893.

KHÁNS OF KALÁT.

Mir Ahmad I.	1667	Mir Máhmúd Khán I.	1794
Mir Mehráb I.	1696	Mir Mehráb Khán II.	1817
Mir Samandar	1698	Mir Sháh Nawáz Khán	1839
Mir Ahmad II.	1714	Mir Nasir Khán II.	1840
Mir Abdullá	1716	Mir Khudádád Khán	1857
Mir Muhabat	1731	Sir Mir Máhmúd Khán	1893
Mir Muhammad Nasir Khán I.	1751		

From March, 1863, to May, 1864, the Másnad (Throne) was usurped by Khudádád Khán's cousin, Sherdil Khán.

The power of the Kháns of Kalát was founded by the Mirwáris about the fifteenth century. Authentic history begins with Mir 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 Mir Nasir 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 Durrání King of Afghanistan. Nasir Khán's grandson, Mehráb Khán, was killed in the storming of Kalát by a British force in 1839. His son, Nasir Khán II., was acknowledged by the British Government in 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 Nasir Khán was succeeded by his brother, Khudádád Khán, with whom a fresh treaty was concluded in December, 1876, by which the subsidy was raised to 100,000 rupees a year. 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. Mir 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 about 12,00,000 rupees annually. The Khán has an irregular force of 370 cavalry and artillery. The chief towns in the State are Kalát, Mastung, Bhág, Gandáwá, Dádhar, Turbat, and Panjgur.

The ruling chief of Las Bela has the title of Jám. Jám Mir Khán, the grandfather of the present chief, succeeded in 1840; Jám Ali Khán, his father, succeeded in 1889; and Jám Mir Kamál Khán, C.I.E., the present chief, succeeded in 1896. The area of the State is 7,132 square miles; population, 61,205 (1911 census); revenue varies from 2 to 3 lakhs; military force, 116 infantry, 10 cavalry, and 3 guns; military police force, 58 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 Sanjrání, 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 Nasirabad tahsil, the Dombki, Umrání, and Kahéri country, and Makrán. The Lásis (27,800), are almost wholly confined to Las Bela, the term Lási being of modern invention. The other inhabitants are either scattered, as the Chuttás and Saíads, or are subject races and occupational groups such as the Jat cultivators of the Kachhi plain, the Dehwar 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. At the close of 1914-15 there were 73 Government and aided and unaided schools in the province; 9 of these were for girls and 2 for Europeans. Of the 3,263 pupils 605 were girls. Nearly half the pupils were Hindus, children of men from Sind and the Panjab in trade or in Government service. Besides these there were 70 private schools with 865 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. Panjgur 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 Chágai. 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, manufacturing patent coal-fuel, and ice. A museum at Quetta was opened in 1906. The Indian Staff College was opened at Quetta in 1907. The College is at present (end of 1915) closed, but the building is being utilised as a Cadet College for the training of about 100 cadets.

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 Panjab. The value of the trans-frontier imports (exclusive of treasure) from Kalát and Las Bela into India in 1914-15 was Rs. 13,48,061, and of the exports from India to Kalát and Las Bela, Rs. 3,84,689. The chief exports from the Province are fruit, drugs, fish, mats, and wool; imports consist of piece-goods, chiefly of Indian manufacture, metal ware, tea, sugar and canned goods.

Over-sea trade is carried on through ports on the 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 1,030 miles of metalled and partly metalled roads and 2,141 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. The construction of this line has been sanctioned and it is hoped that the work will shortly be taken in hand.

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 via 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 Kundi.

Agent to Governor-General in Baluchistan.—The Hon. Lieut.-Col. Sir John Ramsay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

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SIKKIM.

An Indian State in the Himalayas, bounded on the N. by Tibet, on the E. by the Tibetan district of Chumbi, and by Bhutan, on the S. by the British district of Darjiling, and on the W. by Nepal. Extreme length from N. to S. 70 miles; extreme breadth, 50 miles; 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. The Maharaja, 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 Maharaja is H. H. TASHI NAMGYAL, who succeeded on December 5, 1914. His Highness and 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 inhabitants are Bhutias, Lepchas, and Nepalese, the last-named being now the most numerous. Principal towns are Gangtok, the capital, Rhenok, Pakyong, Rangpo, Lachen, and Lachung. The religion is Lamaism.

The gross revenue averages 14,500*l.* per year. The landlords exercise a limited jurisdiction within their districts; important cases being referred to the Council.

Sikkim produces rice, Indian corn, and other millets, cardamoms, oranges, apples, and woollen cloth. Fruit gardens are maintained by the State. There are extensive forests in the State and wide tracts of unoccupied waste. 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:—

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Imports	£ 72,906	£ 80,064	£ 87,000	£ 107,000	£ 197,591
Exports	55,300	73,894	100,000	207,000	107,106

The chief imports into Sikkim are cotton piece goods, oils, provisions,

salt, manufactured silk, sugar, tea, tobacco, and rice; the chief exports from Sikkim food grains and vegetables, hides and skins, raw wool, and timber.

Political Officer.—C. A. Bell, C.M.G.

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ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

The Andaman Islands lie in the Bay of Bengal, 590 miles from the mouth of the Hughli, 120 miles from Cape Negrais in Burma, the nearest point on the mainland. Five large islands closely grouped together are called the Great Andaman, and to the south is the island of Little Andaman. There are some 200 islets, the two principal groups being the Andaman Archipelago and the Labyrinth Islands. The total area is 2,260 square miles. The Great Andaman group is about 219 miles long and, at the widest, 32 miles broad. The group, densely wooded, contains many valuable trees, the best known of which is the *padak* 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 1915 was 25,732 (19,580 males and 6,152 females). The climate is tropical, the rainfall irregular and often excessive. In 1914 the forest sales, the result of convict labour, amounted to 4,45,811 rupees. Tea, the coconut, Manila hemp (*Musa textilis*), and Bahamas aloe (*Agave sisalana*) are successfully cultivated. In 1914 there were 12,233 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 1915, 12,252 convicts (including 570 women) in the place, of whom some 1,730 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 1915 was 16,914.

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 coconut trade for at least 1,500 years. English and Hindustani are understood in most villages. The coconut production is estimated at 15 million nuts per annum, of which some 5 million are sold by barter and exported in small native craft and Chinese junks in the form of copra. The climate is tropical and, except, perhaps, at Car, unhealthy for Europeans. The Government is represented by a permanent agent (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 Kanara, the remainder to the administrative district of Malabar. Population 10,600, nearly all Muhammadans. The language is either Malayalam or Mahl. The staple product is the fibre known as coir.

Keeling Islands. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Kuria Muria Island. See ADEN.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Constitution and Government.

THE Straits Settlements, a Crown colony, which comprises Singapore, Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), and Malacca, were transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 1, 1867. The Cocos Islands were placed under the Straits Settlements in 1886, and Christmas Island in 1889. Christmas Island was annexed to the Settlement of Singapore in 1900, and the Cocos Islands in 1903.

By a proclamation dated October 30, 1906, the boundaries of the Colony were extended so as to include the Colony of Labuan, with effect from January 1, 1907.

The administration of the colony is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the General Officer commanding the troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Resident Councillor of Penang, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, and the Colonial Engineer. There is a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, of ten official and eight unofficial members, nominated by the Crown.

Governor.—Sir Arthur Henderson Young, K.C.M.G.

The governor is also *High Commissioner* for the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, 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 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 1914 and 1915, inclusive of the military, is as follows:—

	Singapore ¹		Penang ²		Malacca		Totals	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Europeans and Americans	4,530	1,781	819	468	239	88	5,588	2,357
Eurasians	2,473	2,653	855	981	800	917	4,128	4,551
Asiatics	233,269	94,655	176,057	108,735	79,966	52,215	489,292	235,605
Totals (1914) Estimated	240,272	99,089	177,731	110,204	81,005	53,220	499,008	262,513
	339,361		287,035		134,225		761,521	
Totals (1915) Estimated	349,007		291,365		137,788		778,160	
	247,101	101,906	179,848	111,517	83,155	54,633	510,104	268,056

¹ Inclusive of Christmas, Cocos-Keeling, and Labuan Islands.

² Inclusive of Province Wellesley and Dindings.

In 1913 there were in the Settlements: 248,304 Malays, 385,822 Chinese, and 85,640 natives of India. In 1914, about 250,525 Malays; 397,508 Chinese, and 87,268 natives of India.

The births and deaths in 1914 were as follows:—

	Singapore	Penang	Dindings	Province Wellesley	Malacca	Labuan	Total
Births	8,780	3,731	272	4,371	4,741	185	22,080
Deaths	11,256	5,244	340	3,745	5,176	145	25,906

In 1914 there were 147,150 Chinese immigrants, 240,979 in 1913; Indian immigrants, 118,583 in 1913, and 106,928 in 1912. The number returned to India in 1913 was about 70,090.

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 1914 was 795. (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, 1914, the resident population numbered about 1,671, 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. Imports, 1914, 15,282*l*. (1913, 20,128*l*.), chiefly machinery, tools, railway material, locomotives, and lorries. 93,789 tons of phosphate of lime were exported in 1914 (150,003 tons in 1913). Tonnage entered and cleared, 1914, 96,110 tons (1913, 150,016 tons). There is a railway in the island.

The island of Labuan lies about 6 miles from the north-west coast of Borneo, and since January 1, 1907, it has been incorporated with Singapore. Area 28½ sq. miles; the estimated population in 1914 was 6,746, 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 Schools. In 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 1914 :—

	Schools	Enrolment	Attendance
Government English schools	8	3,048	2,909
Grant-in-aid English schools	30	11,959	11,120
Government vernacular boys' and girls' schools	187	12,880	11,085
Grant-in-aid vernacular boys' schools	4	193	155
Total	229	28,060	25,269

The expenditure on the above schools was 49,000*l*.

There is a training college for Malay teachers in Malacca.

Justice and Crime.

The law in force is contained in local ordinances and in such English and Indian Acts and Orders in Council as are applicable to the colony. The Indian Penal Code, with slight alterations, has been adopted, and there is a Civil Procedure Code based on the English Judicature Acts. There is a Supreme Court which holds assizes at Singapore and Penang every two months, and quarterly at Malacca, civil sittings monthly at Singapore and Penang, and once a quarter at Malacca.

There are, besides, district courts, police courts and marine magistrates' courts. Convictions before the Superior Courts in 1913 were 519; before the other courts, 47,902. Police force, 2,661 in 1914, of whom 89 were Europeans. Criminal prisoners admitted to the gaols in 1914, 5,172.

Finance.

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

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1909	1,026,083	995,652	1912	1,506,467	1,084,428
1910	1,089,238	875,762	1913	1,441,403	1,221,338
1911	1,331,076	1,059,961	1914	1,635,202	1,187,688

The estimated revenue for 1915 was 1,376,844*l*. The leading items of revenue for 1914 were—licences, excise, and internal revenue not otherwise classified, 1,319,762*l*.; posts and telegraphs, 81,441*l*.; fees of court or office, payments for specific services, and reimbursements in aid, 73,846*l*.; rents of Government property, 75,402*l*.; and of expenditure—salaries and other charges, 563,989*l*.; military expenditure, 270,721*l*.; public works, extraordinary, 108,042*l*.; pensions, 56,978*l*.

The total assets of the colony, January 1, 1915, amounted to 2,293,981*l*. and liabilities 351,896*l*. The debt amounts to 6,913,352*l*. borrowed for public works.

Commerce.

The Straits ports are free from duties, and their trade, centred at Singapore, is a transit trade. Excise duties are levied on wines and petroleum. The chief exports comprise tin, sugar, pepper, nutmegs, mace, sago, tapioca, rice, buffalo hides and horns, rattans, gutta-percha, rubber, gambier, gum, copra, coffee, dyestuffs, tobacco, &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
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1910	4,568,615	22,008,041	15,941,920	42,521,576	10,190,123	10,681,821	16,950,197	37,822,141
1911	4,759,064	24,802,434	16,875,851	46,437,349	10,022,758	11,875,095	17,909,293	39,807,146
1912	5,452,740	27,038,941	20,612,870	53,504,551	9,964,291	14,009,038	19,791,687	43,765,020
1913	6,175,526	27,445,392	22,863,554	56,484,472	10,745,269	14,117,253	20,512,610	45,375,132
1914	4,888,499	21,162,611	19,609,085	45,660,195	9,975,582	11,334,985	17,670,802	38,981,369

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 inter-colonial trade and treasure):—

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1913	1914	1913	1914
	£	£	£	£
Singapore	40,794,482	33,799,927	31,774,701	27,591,480
Penang	17,556,291	13,421,505	14,648,519	12,069,406
Malacca	1,183,786	1,192,556	1,574,725	1,937,732
Labuan	147,513	124,350	136,188	98,700
Christmas Island	44,668	34,251	402,794	252,550
Findings	37,901	33,933	33,460	43,048

The most important imports and exports in 1914, exclusive of inter-settlement trade, were :—

Principal Imports	1914	Principal Exports	1914
	£		£
Tin Ore	8,666,644	Tin	9,983,605
Rice and other grains	7,681,303	Gums, including rubbers	4,990,589
Cotton Piece Goods, Yarns, &c.	2,652,747	Copra	2,362,810
Provisions of all kinds	1,764,784	Spices, including Pepper	1,817,545
Fish, dried and salted	1,378,130	Rattans	380,668
Tobacco, Cigars, & Cigarettes	1,350,060	Ilides	589,658
Coal	1,216,179	Gambier	349,160
Sugar	967,315	Tapioca	325,551
Vegetables and Fruits	442,554	Sago	222,114
Hardware & Ironware, including cooking utensils	445,828	Pineapples	305,731
Live Animals	435,622	Phosphates of Lime	252,233
Bullion and Specie	1,804,314	Bullion and Specie	949,332

There may be said to be three classes of trade—*passing, transit, actual*; passing trade being goods in vessels merely passing through Singapore for China, &c.; transit trade, goods changing bottom at Singapore, or landed and stored awaiting re-shipment. These two classes of trade are *not* included in the import and export statistics. Actual trade may be defined as goods brought for sale into Singapore and purchased there, either for consumption or for sale to other places whither they are said to be exported. The trade is a transit trade in the sense only that what is imported is exported without undergoing any process of manufacture. Exchange fluctuations affect the value of past statistical results, in times of low exchange the dollar value of goods having their origin in gold countries being enhanced; the same probably holding good, to a less extent, in the case of produce exported, but the dollar value having been fixed early in 1906 at 2s. 4d., and is the rate adopted since.

The following figures are taken from the British Board of Trade Returns, the imports including produce from Borneo, Sarawak, and other eastern places, transhipped at Singapore, which is thus entered as the place of export :—

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915 ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (consignments) into U.K. from the Straits	12,903,048	14,972,300	15,799,502	13,821,381	16,586,982
Exports of British produce to the Straits	4,398,055	5,038,746	5,886,346	4,520,568	3,675,714
Exports of foreign and Colonial produce to the Straits	105,658	116,973	169,301	106,452	146,917

¹ Provisional figures.

The principal imports into the United Kingdom in 1914 were tin, 5,840,806*l.* (in 1900, 3,364,718*l.*); rubber, 5,248,734*l.*; sago and sago meal and flour, 183,757*l.*; Cassava powder and tapioca, 144,626*l.*; fruit, preserved in syrup, 266,760*l.*; copra, 482,338*l.*; gutta percha, 171,903*l.*; pepper, 370,796*l.*; motor spirit, 288,580*l.* The principal exports from the United Kingdom were :—cottons and cotton yarn, 1,458,136*l.*; iron and iron and steel manufactures, 731,098*l.*; machinery, 364,517*l.*; tobacco, 375,104*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The total number of merchant vessels entered at the ports of the Colony during 1914, exclusive of native craft, was 9,778, with a tonnage of 12,445,437 tons. The number of native craft was 22,451, with a tonnage of 952,584 tons. The number of merchant vessels cleared at the ports of

the colony and dependencies was 9,758, with a tonnage of 12,414,480 tons, and the total number of native craft was 23,288, with a tonnage of 998,460 tons; over half the tonnage is British.

Communications.

There is a railway from Singapore to Woodlands on the Johore Straits, communication between Woodlands and Johore being maintained by steam ferries. The Federated Malay States Railway extends from Parit Buntar in Krian to Kuala Prai in Province Wellesley, whence are steam ferries to Penang. There is a railway from Malacca to Tampin in the Negri Sembilan. All the railways have a gauge of one metre, and connect with the Federated Malay States Railway system, a continuation of which through Johore was opened in 1909. 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 1914, 8,916,270 letters and other articles of correspondence were posted, and 6,953,133 delivered. In addition, 1,034,152 letters were sent to China in clubbed packets. The parcels posted numbered 88,383, those delivered 50,238.

In Labuan there is a railway 14 miles long, used chiefly for the transport of coal from the mines to Victoria Harbour. The mines are, however, now closed, and the line is closed to passenger traffic. From Labuan there are telegraph lines connecting with Hong Kong, Singapore, Sandakan, and the Continent.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

There are nine banks with establishments in the Colony. The amount of deposits in the Government Savings Bank on December 31, 1914, was 769,115 dollars, equivalent to 89,730*l.*

The dollar, value 2s. 4d., 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, 1914, Government currency notes to the value of 5,656,892*l.* (\$48,487,648) 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	= 1½ lb. avoirdupois.
1 Pikul	= 100 Kati	= 133½ lbs. "
1 Koyan	= 40 Pikul	= 5,333½ " "

The kati of 1½ lbs. is known as the Chinese kati. Another weight, known as the Malay kati, and still in partial use in Penang, is equal to the weight of 24 Spanish dollars, or 9,984 grains. This gives 142,628 lbs. as the weight of the pikul, and 5,705,143 lbs. as the weight of the koyan. The measures of capacity throughout the Colony are the gantang or gallon, and chupak or quart.

THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The Federated Malay States of Perak, Sélángor, 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.

The following are the Rulers and Residents of the four States:—

Ruler of Perak.—H. H. Sultan Abdul Jalil Nasruddin Makhtaram Shah;

Resident.—R. G. Watson, C.M.G.

Ruler of Sélángor.—H. H. Sultan Ala-udin Suleimanshah, K.C.M.G.;

Resident.—E. G. Broadrick.

Ruler of Negri Sembilan.—H. H. Tunku Muhammad, C.M.G.;

Resident.—A. H. Lemon.

Ruler of Pahang.—H. H. Sultan Mahmud, C.M.G.; *Resident.*—E. J. Brewster.

In Perak, Sélángor, 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 Sungei Ujong since 1888) and Negri Sembilan were placed under one Resident; and in July, 1895, a treaty was signed by which the administrations were amalgamated. The new federation, which retains the ancient name of Negri Sembilan, comprises the States of Sungei Ujong, Sri Menanti, Johol, Jelebu, Rembau and Tampin. In 1887, by agreement with the Raja of Pahang, the control of his foreign relations, &c., was surrendered to the British Government. This was followed by a further agreement in 1888 with the Raja (now styled Sultan), under which Pahang was taken under British protection, on the same terms as the Protected Native States on the west coast of the peninsula. Pahang is situated on the east coast, within 200 miles by sea from Singapore. In July, 1896, the treaty between the four Protected Native States, Perak, Sélángor, 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; Sélángor, 8,156 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); Sélángor, 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 Lumpur (in Sélángor) with about 47,000 inhabitants.

The military force of the States consists of an infantry battalion of Sikhs and Pathans known as the Malay States Guides, to which is attached a mountain battery with mules. The rank and file of the police force consists of an Indian and a Malay contingent. The Indian contingent numbers 227 non-commissioned officers and 1,407 police constables. The Malay contingent numbers 264 non-commissioned officers and 1,124 police constables. There is also a detective branch consisting of Chinese, Tamils, Malays, &c., in the charge of Europeans.

In Perak, Sélángor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, in 1914, there were 32 English schools maintained or assisted by Government, and 359 Malay Vernacular schools, with an average enrolment of 19,612 scholars. The total number of schools (1914) was 407, with 26,823 enrolled pupils and an average attendance of 22,432.

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, Sélángor, 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 1911, was 893, with 250 discoveries; in 1912, 1,122, with 318 discoveries; in 1913, reported, 908, discovered, 305; in 1914, 1,104, discovered, 330. The number of prisoners in gaol on December 31, 1914, was 2,119.

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 1913 and 1914:

	Revenue 1913	Expenditure 1913	Revenue 1914	Expenditure 1914
	£	£	£	£
Perak . . .	2,796,507	3,010,471	2,356,143	3,308,891
Sélángor . . .	1,815,496	1,951,839	1,613,953	2,356,386
Negri Sembilan . . .	357,376	512,845	301,072	443,520
Pahang . . .	201,770	242,219	181,058	309,041
Total . . .	5,172,149	5,516,884	4,352,226	6,417,738

Leading items of revenue in 1914 were—licenses, 1,145,501*l.*; customs, 1,144,030*l.*; railways, 1,065,623*l.*; land revenue, 268,819*l.*; fees of court or office, 128,147*l.*; interest, 224,688*l.*; municipal, 189,527*l.*; and of expenditure—railways, 2,493,772*l.*; public works, 1,145,779*l.*; miscellaneous services, 1,142,690*l.*; personal emoluments, 859,554*l.*; other charges, 701,684*l.* Public debt *nil.* Estimated revenue in 1915 was 4,093,054*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 chief industrial enterprises are the cultivation of rubber, and the mining of tin. The Krian irrigation works in Perak irrigate 70,000 acres of rice (padi) land and supply drinking water to the district. The canal is 21 miles long with 16½ miles of branches and 188½ miles of distributory channels. The total area planted with rubber (in estates of over 100 acres) at the end of 1914 was 470,338 acres (30,697 tons were exported in 1914 and 44,524 tons in 1915), and with coco-nuts, 57,900 acres (the total acreage under coconuts was 182,000 acres). The forests produce excellent timber, besides gutta-percha, oils, resins, and canes. In 1914 the total quantity of timber and firewood taken from the forests, on which royalty was paid, was 629,087 tons; of firewood, free of royalty, for use of mining, 122,124 tons. The gross revenue of the Forest Department for 1914 amounted to 74,698*l.* The duty on the export of tin forms the largest item of the revenue of the States on the West Coast. In 1914 the tin export amounted to 49,042 tons, and in 1915 to 46,767 tons. Duty paid in 1914, 824,059*l.* In 1914, 14,272 ounces of gold were produced in the Federated Malay States. Besides gold and tin, 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 1914:—

	Perak	Selangor	Negri Sembilan	Pahang	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	3,370,428	4,078,914	707,983	445,238	8,607,863
Exports	6,883,844	5,420,044	1,380,755	702,519	14,401,662

Chief items of import, 1914:—rice, 1,947,140*l.*; opium, 206,481*l.*; live animals, 273,515*l.*; tobacco and cigars, 424,952*l.*; cotton piece goods, 213,789*l.*; sugar, 161,078*l.*; spirits, 154,369*l.*; petroleum, 304,244*l.*; iron-ware, 383,197*l.*; cycles, motor cars, &c., 129,816*l.*; machinery, 349,627*l.* Chief exports, 1914: cultivated rubber (30,697 tons), 6,426,232*l.*; copra, 288,749*l.*; rice, 93,294*l.*; tapioca, 24,028*l.*; and tin and tin ore, 7,087,448*l.* Bullion and specie imported, 191,529*l.*; exported, 55,987*l.* Imports (including bullion and specie), 1914, from U.K., 1,892,915*l.*; other British possessions, 6,080,180*l.*; foreign countries, 634,767*l.* Exports to U.K., 2,651,791*l.*; other British possessions, 1,640,755*l.*; foreign countries, 264,581*l.*

Shipping, 1914 (excluding native craft): entered, 4,444 vessels, 2,014,750 tons; cleared, 4,443 vessels, 2,014,604 tons. Native craft, entered and cleared, 15,145 vessels, 325,328 tons.

There were in the 4 States in 1914, 2,251 miles of metalled cart roads and 1,923 miles of bridle roads and paths. The Government has made, purchased, leased, or is making, the railway systems of the whole peninsula south of the Siamese boundary, including the railway on Singapore Island. When the system is complete, there will be a main trunk line extending throughout the peninsula, diverging at Gemas in Johore into West Coast and East Coast lines, and linking up with the

Southern Siamese railway system on the Perlis-Siam and Kelantan-Siam boundaries respectively. The two Siamese lines converge at Ootapao, in Singora, and thence a single line continues north to Bangkok. On the West Coast, the line is now open for traffic from Singapore as far as Alor Star (in Kedah), a distance of 540 miles, and on the East Coast it is open from Singapore as far as Jerantut (in Pahang). A section of railway in Kelantan from Tumpat to Tanah Merah (32 miles) is also open for traffic. The section in Johore, extending from Johore Bahru to Gemas (120 miles), is leased from the Johore Government. The line is a metre gauge. The mail trains have sleeping saloons and restaurant cars. The total mileage open for traffic, including leased lines, was 822 miles in 1915.

There are 88 post offices and 38 other places for postal business. In 1914, 16,285,329 postal packets (registered letters, 537,070, and parcels, 122,626) were received and delivered. In 1914 there were 2,076 miles of telegraph and telephone line (8,571 miles of wire) under the Post Office department. The post and telegraph receipts (including stamp sales, excepting sales for fiscal purposes) amounted to 79,317*l.*, and expenditure to 143,803*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.

THE MALAY STATES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FEDERATION.

The Malay States not included in the Federation are five in number, namely, Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu.

The relations of Johore with Great Britain are defined by a treaty dated December 11, 1885; and, by an amendment to this treaty made on May 12, 1914, the Sultan agreed to accept, and to act upon the advice of, a British officer called the General Adviser. The Sultan is assisted in the administration of the State by a State Council, on which there are two European unofficial members.

The rights of suzerainty, protection, administration and control of the other four States were transferred from Siam to Great Britain by the Anglo-Siamese treaty of March 10, 1909. In all four States the Rulers are assisted in the administration by State Councils. In Kedah, Perlis, and Kelantan the Ruler has the assistance of a British Adviser appointed by the British Government. In Trengganu there is a British Agent, also appointed by the British Government.

In all five States the currency, weights and measures are the same as in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. Their trade is almost entirely carried on with the Straits Settlements.

The religion of the Malays is Muhammadanism.

Johore (area 9,000 square miles, population in 1911, 180,417, of whom 109,152 were Malays, 63,325 Chinese and 5,392 Indians) lies at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Revenue (1914), 4,352,890 dollars; expenditure, 3,896,698 dollars. Public debt, 7,852,432 dollars. Imports (1914), 8,692,734 dollars (foodstuffs, drinks, and narcotics, 7,393,150 dollars; raw materials, 543,997 dollars; manufactured articles, 939,314 dollars; coin and bullion, 174,955 dollars). Exports (1914), 16,555,450 dollars (rubber, 8,250,000 dollars; gambier and pepper, 1,899,000 dollars; copra, 2,150,000 dollars; arecanuts, 2,810,000 dollars; tin, 720,000 dollars). The military force of the State consists of 400 Malay infantry and 100 Pathan artillery. In addition there are two Volunteer Units, one of Europeans and one of Malays. The Police force, which is armed, consists of 600 men. Up to the present only 190 miles of road have been

constructed, but extensions aggregating 350 miles have been planned and are now in process of execution. An efficient medical service, and five public hospitals, are maintained by the Government.

Ruler.—His Highness Sultan Ibrahim, K.C.M.G.

General Adviser.—D. G. Campbell, C.M.G.

Kedah. on the west coast of the Peninsula, and north of Province Wellesley and Perak, has an area of 3,800 square miles. The population (census 1911) is 245,986, of whom 195,411 were Malays, 33,746 Chinese, 8,135 Siamese, and 6,074 Indians. The estimated population in 1914 was 250,000. The capital is Alor Star on the Kedah River, about sixty miles from Penang by sea. Owing to the Sultan's ill-health, the head of the Government is the Regent. There are 38 Europeans in the Government service, principally in the Public Works, Survey and Police Departments. The police force, distributed in 45 stations, had a strength (December, 1914) of 557 men (principally Malays). There were at the end of 1914, 39 Government schools (about 3,160 pupils), 7 telegraph offices, and 12 post offices. An excellent telephone system extends throughout the State. A metalled road (39 miles) connects Alor Star with Perlis, a road (29½ miles), of which 24 are metalled, connects it with Singora frontier (Siam), and a metalled road (48 miles) is being made to connect it with Province Wellesley, 10 and 19 miles respectively having been metalled at the northern and southern ends. Another metalled road (45 miles) is being made connecting Baling with Upper Perak in one direction and with Province Wellesley in the opposite direction. The revenue of the State for the year 1914 was 2,513,789 dollars (2,407,195 dollars in 1913), and the expenditure, 2,989,518 dollars (2,341,239 dollars in 1913). 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.

Ruler.—H.H. Sultan Sir Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K.C.M.G. (succeeded in 1881).

Regent.—H.H. Tunku Ibrahim.

British Adviser.—L. E. P. Wolfertan (Acting).

Perlis. on the west coast 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, 86 n.c.o.'s and men. The principal agricultural produce is rice. There are valuable tin (output of tin-ore in 1914, 186 tons) and guano deposits. There are 12½ miles of metalled, 21 miles of gravelled road and 14 miles of earth road in the State. The revenue for 1914 was 172,970 dollars (154,985 dollars in 1913); and the expenditure, 185,552 dollars (153,312 dollars in 1913). Public debt, 1914, 536,638 dollars.

Ruler.—H.H. Syed Alwi.

British Adviser.—H. C. Eckhardt (Acting).

Kelantan. on the east coast of the Peninsula, has an area estimated at 5,870 square miles and a population of 286,751, including 5,355 Siamese and 9,844 Chinese. Kota Bharu, the capital, has a population of about 12,000. There are 8 Government elementary schools in the State. The High Court, the central Court, and the small Court, are at Kota Bharu, and there are two district Courts at Kuala Krai and Pasir Puteh respectively. There is a police force of 285 men (1914). The revenue of the State in 1914 amounted to 762,772 dollars (676,920 dollars in 1913), and the expenditure to 805,965 dollars (672,187 dollars in 1913). Public debt (1914), 3,309,226 dollars.

The chief industry is agriculture. About 166,249 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 1914, total exports, 1,891,162 dollars; total imports, 2,721,898 dollars (1913, 2,022,307 and 3,948,325 dollars respectively). Chief exports, 1914: Cattle, sheep, and goats, 126,889 dollars; betel-nuts, 267,996 dollars; fish, 106,468 dollars; copra, 518,608 dollars; Para rubber, 551,865 dollars; specie, 155,000 dollars. Chief imports, 1914: Opium, 44,679 dollars; cattle, 86,975 dollars; fish, 64,682 dollars; rice, 145,933 dollars; sugar, 58,511 dollars; tobacco, 119,563 dollars; salt, 15,449 dollars; gambier, 25,412 dollars; petroleum, 84,729 dollars; cotton goods, 163,671 dollars; silk goods, 34,604 dollars; timber, 106,013 dollars; cement, 58,315 dollars; silver specie, 707,060 dollars; machinery and metal goods, 331,163 dollars.

Tonnage of steamships inwards and outwards, 1914, 106,286 tons (123,784 tons in 1913). 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. There is now bi-weekly connection by rail and steamer between

Tumpat and Kuala Lebri 60 miles up river. Kota Bharu is in direct telegraphic communication with Bangkok and Penang and possesses a telephone service. There are (1914) 4 post offices in the State.

Ruler.—H.H. Sultan Muhammad, K.C.M.G.

British Adviser.—W. Langham-Carter. (On leave.)

Trengganu. with an area of about 6,000 square miles and a population, at the census, 1911, of 154,937, lies on the east coast between Penang and Kelantan. The capital is Kuala Trengganu, with a population of 14,000. There are about 11 miles of metalled cart road at the capital and a telephone exchange, but no trunk roads, railways, or telegraphs. Communication with the interior is by rivers, and good native paths. Steamers connect regularly with Singapore and Bangkok, and locally-built motor-boats maintain passenger services along the Trengganu coast. The industries are similar to those of Kelantan, and the country is of the same general character. Revenue, 1913, 182,011 dollars; 1914, 166,880 dollars, chiefly from "farms" (114,282 dollars in 1914). Expenditure, 1913, 196,717 dollars; 1914, 178,424 dollars. Debt, 93,126 dollars, and other liabilities of 190,000 dollars. The total imports were about 1,300,000 dollars in 1914, and total exports about 2,120,000 dollars. Chief exports, 1914: dried fish, 781,725 dollars; tin ore, 341,718 dollars; padi, 198,024 dollars; copra, 229,774 dollars; black pepper, 157,926 dollars; wolfram ore, 109,389 dollars. Chief imports: rice, 361,939 dollars; cotton piece goods, 239,026 dollars; raw silk, 56,250 dollars; tobacco, 80,340 dollars.

Ruler.—H.H. Sultan Zainal-Abidin, K.C.M.G.

British Agent.—C. N. Maxwell.

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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 3 European inspectors of police, one on the Island of Liu Kung and two on the mainland. There are 7 Chinese sergeants, 3 corporals and 85 constables (1914). In the numerous villages the headmen system is maintained. At the Government Free School there were in 1914 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 1914-15 the actual revenue was 109,687 dollars (10,968*l.*),¹ and the actual expenditure was 148,185 dollars (14,818*l.*). For 1913-14 the amounts were 9,378*l.* and 16,696*l.* respectively. The grant in aid for 1913-14 amounted to 8,300*l.*; for 1914-15 to 5,600*l.*; for 1915-16 to 3,500*l.*

The station has not been fortified, but is used as a flying naval base and as a dépôt, 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 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 1914, 672

¹ One dollar = 2*s.*

steamers of 631,578 tons entered the port, exclusive of Admiralty colliers and government transports: 422 were British, and 238 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 1914, 240,000 cwts. were 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.

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AFRICA.

ASCENSION ISLAND.

ASCENSION is a small island of volcanic origin, of 34 square miles, in the South Atlantic, 790 miles N.W. of St. Helena. It is entirely under the control and jurisdiction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and is fortified. There is an excellent sanatorium up Green Mountain (2,820 ft.) for crews of ships visiting the island, whose health is impaired from service on the coast. There are 10 acres under cultivation, producing vegetables and fruit for the garrison. The population was estimated (August 1, 1914) at about 196, consisting of officers, their wives and families, seamen and marines, kroomen, members of the staff of the Eastern Telegraph Co., and servants. Garrison station, Georgetown, on north-west coast.

The island is the resort of the sea turtle, which come in thousands to lay their eggs in the sand annually between January and May. In 1914, 113 were taken from 500 to 800 lbs. in weight; they are stored in ponds, and eventually killed and distributed among the people, a few being sent to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Rabbits, wild goats, and partridges are more or less numerous on the island, which is, besides, the breeding ground of the sooty tern or "wideawake," these birds coming in vast numbers to lay their eggs about every eighth month. The island is included in the Postal Union, and is connected by the Eastern Telegraph Company with St. Helena, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, and Buenos Aires; with England and with the Cape of Good Hope by telegraph.

Commandant.—Captain H. C. Bennett, R.M.I.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 AFRICAN 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 Kisumu. 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 Crown, 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 Voi, 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 Kisumu), consisting of the districts of Kisumu 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, Turkhana, Uasin Gishu, and Southern Masai Reserve; the Nyanza Province (capital Kisumu), including the districts of Kisumu, Lumwa, Nandi, and North and South Kavirondo, and the Northern Frontier District with headquarters at Moyale and posts at Kulal, Uaso Nyiro, 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.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for 4 years:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1911-12	729,078	772,354	1913-14	1,123,798	1,115,899
1912-13	952,525	961,178	1914-15	984,756	1,151,730

In 1914-15 the expenditure included 1,942*l.* for Special Expenditure for Magadi (71,264*l.* in 1912-13, and 43,259*l.* in 1913-14); grant-in-aid, nil. Of the revenue for 1914-15, customs inland accounted for 85,545*l.*; licences and internal revenue, 223,639*l.*; Government railways, 522,895*l.*; rents, 25,704*l.*; posts and telegraphs, 38,010*l.*; fees of court and other fees, 33,088*l.* Public debt, 569,840*l.*

Agriculture and Mining.—The agricultural products of the lowlands are essentially tropical, and include rice, maize, various native grains, casava, coconuts, 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 Kenya forests of about 625 square miles contain cedar, yellow woods, camphor, jarrah, cork, iron-wood, pillar-wood, olive, and many other useful species. The Aberdare forests (about 750 square miles) contain abundance of similar trees. The Mau forest (about 1,200 square miles) is incompletely surveyed, but is known to contain many excellent timber trees. The forest on Mount Elgon (about 50 square miles) is little known.

The mineral resources are not yet fully explored, but do not appear to be very extensive. There are large deposits of natron in the Rift Valley, particularly at Lake Magadi, 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
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	323,189	333,033	27,888	310,145	—	—	—
1913	13,256	558,903	572,159	14,052	494,276	63,831	—	—
1914	11,250	623,300	639,640	9,635	630,005	—	—	—

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
	£	£	£	
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
1913-14	2,147,937	1,482,876	196,197	3,565,795
1914-15	1,469,210	1,004,796	145,545	2,362,317

In 1914-15 the chief imports were: cotton piece goods, 269,244*l.*; grain and flour, 147,452*l.*; provisions, 140,430*l.*; sugar, 69,309*l.*; building materials, 65,996*l.*; vehicles and parts thereof, 58,537*l.*; machinery and parts thereof, 56,694*l.*; tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, 46,589*l.*; spirits, wines, ale and beer, 64,988*l.*; oil, petroleum, 26,976*l.*; haberdashery and wearing apparel, 26,004*l.*; soap, 23,023*l.*; bags and sacks, 26,012*l.*; coal, 21,450*l.*; hardware and cutlery, 21,416*l.*; implements, agricultural, 21,132*l.*; iron and steel manufactures, 19,453*l.*; cotton manufactures, unenumerated,

17,764*l.*; brass and copper manufactures, 14,597*l.*; leather and leather manufactures, 14,560*l.*; arms and ammunition, 11,902*l.*; matches, 8,054*l.*; salt, 3,915*l.*

Of imports, 1914-15, 636,857*l.* came from the United Kingdom; 386,383*l.* from British Possessions; 84,410*l.* from the United States; 68,930*l.* from Germany; 56,375*l.* from Austria-Hungary; and 54,981*l.* from Holland.

Chief exports, 1914-15 (including those also from Uganda, German East Africa, and the Congo): cotton, 369*l.* (mostly from Uganda); hides and skins, 273,478*l.*; grain and oilseeds, 53,232*l.*; fibres, 40,714*l.*; ivory, 21,732*l.*; cotton seeds, 30,613*l.*; coffee, 63,396*l.*; copra, 24,371*l.*

Of exports in 1914-15, 601,317*l.* went to the United Kingdom; 80,845*l.* to British Possessions; 101,665*l.* to Germany; 78,441*l.* to France; 35,395*l.* to Italy; and 50,033*l.* to the United States.

Arrivals and sailings during the year 1914-15 have been irregular, the Union Castle Line steamers having reduced their service to a minimum. The German Line, of course, ceased running. During the year a new line of steamers 'The Scandinavian East Africa Line' commenced trading with the East Africa Protectorate, bringing cargo from Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish ports. The British India line of steamers increased their service between Bombay, Mombasa, and East Africa and have now secured the whole of the carrying trade from Bombay, a large portion of which was formerly carried in German bottoms. The Clan, Ellerman, Hall and Harrison lines continue to run a joint service of cargo steamers between Liverpool and Mombasa. A fairly regular passenger service between Europe and the East coast of Africa is being kept by steamers of the Messageries Maritimes, and at more irregular dates by steamers of the British India, Union Castle, and Marittima Italiana Lines. The boats recently put on by some of the lines are of necessity of an inferior class to those to which the travelling public on this coast have been accustomed. Communication between the ports of the Protectorate is kept up by small steamers owned by Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw Brothers at Aden.

The Mombasa-Victoria (Uganda) railway is a State railway or the Protectorate; length 618 miles, gauge 39'33 inches. The construction cost to March 31, 1915, was 6,409,481*l.* There is a telegraph along the line, and five steamers on the Lake in connection with the railway. In 1914-15, 184,505 tons of goods, exclusive of railway material, and 561,468 passengers were carried; revenue, 515,925*l.*; expenditure, 335,325*l.*

The Post Office of the Protectorate (exclusive of the Uganda Post Office, which is worked by the Protectorate Post Office) received and despatched 4,314,747 letters, packets, &c., and 245,681 telegrams during the year 1914-15. The telegraph system has 2,321 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 Nyeri and West Kenia (99); Kibigori with Nandi, Eldoret and Sergoit (64); Moberas and Rabai (2); Magadi Junction with Machakos (16½); Kisumu, Gzwen, and Yonta (17½). 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.

THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

The territories now comprised within this Protectorate came under British influence in 1890, and a portion of them was for a time administered by the Imperial British East African Company. In 1894 a British Protectorate was declared over the kingdom of Uganda and some of the adjoining territories. The present limits are approximately as follows:—On the north, the Uganda-Sudan boundary; on the east, a line drawn down the middle of Lake Rudolf, and along the west boundary of the East Africa Protectorate and the eastern 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, the whole of Lake George, half of Lake Albert, the whole of Lake Kioga, the whole of Lake Salisbury, part of Lake Rudolf, and the course of the Nile from its exit from Lake Victoria to Nimule, where the Egyptian Sudan commences. Total area 108,119 square miles, including 16,377 square miles of water. For administrative purposes it is divided into 5 provinces: (1) the Eastern Province, comprising the districts of Busoga, Bukedi, Teso, Lango, Karamoja, and Lohor; (2) the Rudolf Province, comprising the districts of Turkwel, Turkana, and Dabossa (this province is at present only partially administered); (3) the Northern Province, comprising the districts of Bunyoro, Gulu, Chua, and West Nile; (4) the Western Province, comprising the districts of Toro, Ankole, and Kigezi; and (5) Buganda Province, with islands in Lake Victoria, comprising the districts of Mengo, Masaka, Mubendi, and Entebbe. Owing to sleeping sickness the islands of Lake Victoria have been entirely depopulated, and the inhabitants, numbering about 20,000, settled on the mainland in fly-free districts.

With the exception of the Rudolf Province and the districts of Karamoja and Lohor, 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, attained his majority on August 8, 1914. He is assisted in the government by three native ministers and 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 High Courts of the East Africa Protectorate, Uganda, Nyasaland, and Zanzibar. In 1914, there were 1,212 criminal cases tried; 125 of which were cases of serious crime. There is a battalion of the King's African Rifles, under a British commandant, and an armed constabulary force, under a British Commissioner of Police and British officers. There is also a volunteer reserve of Europeans.

The total population of Uganda (year ending March 31, 1915) is given as 2,927,494, composed as follows: Natives, 2,923,031; Asiatics, 3,560; Europeans, 903 (including 269 females). Of the Europeans, the majority

¹ Nyanza = Luganda equivalent for lake.

are British; the French come second in order. Of the white population 277 are Government servants. Among the natives approximately 600,000 belong to the intelligent, civilised Baganda, a race converted to Christianity by British and French missionaries, the Church Missionary Society having 1,428 church buildings, with an average attendance of 106,500 baptized Christians and numerous adherents. Two Catholic missionary societies have 40 churches, about 135,800 baptized Christians and 99,000 catechumens; besides a large number of places of worship under native teachers. There are Protestant schools with about 56,000 children, and Catholic with about 39,000 (1914-15). 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 1914-15, 100,000 acres, three quarters of which area is in the Eastern Province), chillies, ghee, ground nuts, coffee, ivory, hides and skins, and rubber, while arrowroot, cocoa, tea, tobacco and wheat are being experimentally cultivated. Iron is found abundantly in Bunyoro and Buganda, gold in unworkable quantities in a few places. Alum, graphite, coalshale, mica are found.

In 1914-15, imports, 548,138*l.*, inclusive of specie, 1,767*l.*, and exclusive of goods in transit, 40,820*l.* (inclusive of specie and bullion, 6,860*l.*) Total domestic exports (exclusive of specie), 523,173*l.* Total re-exported merchandise, 48,150*l.* (exclusive of specie and bullion, 86,023*l.*). The imports are chiefly provisions, including wines, spirits and tobacco (52,048*l.* in 1914-1915), yarns and textiles (144,429*l.*), agricultural implements and machinery (36,224*l.*), hardware (57,049*l.*), and vehicles, motors and bicycles (34,673*l.*). The exports are chiefly goat skins (19,091*l.* in 1914-15), hides (54,917*l.*), coffee (41,005*l.*), ghee (12,264*l.*), cotton ginned (320,486*l.*), cotton unginned (30,660*l.*), and cotton seed (18,172*l.*). The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, Belgian Congo, and India.

The revenue and expenditure for 4 years (ending March 31) were:—

Year	Revenue	Grant-in-aid	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Grant-in-aid	Expenditure
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1911-12	203,492	65,000	281,689	1913-14	256,559	35,000	290,180
1912-13	238,655	45,000	292,147	1914-15	282,831	10,000	289,213

In 1914-15 the poll-tax amounted to 165,145*l.*, and customs to 69,807*l.* Debt, 296,700*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 Rejaf, which is about eight days march from Nimule, 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; the service to German East African ports at the south of the Lake has been discontinued since the outbreak of war. 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. An additional steamer and

subsidiary craft ply on Lake Albert and the Nile between Butiaba 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. The railway from Port Bell to Kampala, 8 miles in length, was practically completed by March 31, 1915, and was declared open for traffic on June 1, 1915.

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 the railway Kampala-Port Bell, 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 most districts. The Sudan-Egyptian telegraph and telephone system is established to Rejaf. The Uganda telegraph line is extended to Wadelai and to Nimule, 89 miles from Rejaf. The length of telegraph line in the Protectorate is 1,277 miles, with 22 telegraph offices and 14 telephone stations (1915).

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 6,332*l.* deposits and 408 depositors on March 31, 1915. 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.

Situation and Area.—The Island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° S. latitude, and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is the largest coralline island on the African coast, being 48 miles long by 15 broad, and having an area of 640 square miles. To the north-east, at a distance of some 30 miles, lies the Island of Pemba in 5° S. latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 40 miles long by 10 broad, and having an area of 380 square miles.

Constitution and Government.—The Sultan, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G. (Hon.) (born 1879), succeeded on the abdication of his brother-in-law, Ali bin Hamoud bin Mahomed, December 9, 1911. The Government is administered by a High Commissioner and a British Resident who are appointed by commissions under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet, and exercise their functions under the Zanzibar Order-in-Council, 1914.

Legislation consists of certain British and Indian Statutes and also of Decrees of His Highness the Sultan, which latter are binding on all persons when countersigned by the British Resident under the Order-in-Council.

There is a Council for the Protectorate, which exercises functions of an advisory and consultative nature, and consists of his Highness the Sultan as

President, the British Resident as Vice-President, and three official and three unofficial members.

It was during the sixteenth century that the Arabs of the East Coast sought the assistance of the Imams of Muscat to drive out the Portuguese. On the ruins of the Portuguese power arose that of the Imams of Muscat. The allegiance to Muscat, however, was of a more or less nominal character until Seyyid Said, after having subdued his enemies on the mainland, transferred his capital to Zanzibar in 1832. On his death in 1856 the African possessions were, under an arbitration by Lord Canning (then Governor-General of India), declared independent of the parent state. In 1890 the supremacy of the British interests in the Island was recognised by France and Germany, and it was declared a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany. In the same year the mainland possessions which extended over the coast of East Africa, Warsheikh in 3° N. latitude to Tunghi Bay 10° 42' S. latitude, were ceded to Italy, Great Britain, and Germany, respectively, Great Britain and Italy paying rent for the territories under their protection, while Germany acquired the Sultan's rights by the payment of a sum of 200,000*l.* At a later date Italy also acquired these rights by payment of a sum of 144,000*l.* In 1891, a regular Government was formed for Zanzibar with a British representative as first minister. In 1906 the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and re-organised the Government. In 1913 it was decided to transfer the control of the Protectorate from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, the transfer formally taking place on April 20, 1914.

Population, Religion, &c.—The population of Zanzibar and Pemba, according to the Census of 1910, was 197,199. Zanzibar, 114,069; Pemba, 83,130. The birth rate in 1914 was 11·3 per 1,000 as compared with 15·1 in 1913; the death rate, 20·5 per 1,000 against 21·5 in 1913. The Arabs, about 10,000, are the principal landlords and employers of labour. The black population is mostly Swahili, but there are representatives of nearly every African tribe. There are 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 35,262.

Most of the natives are Mohammedans (Sunnis of the Shafi school), the Sultan and relatives are of the Ibadhi sect. There are 3 Christian Missions: The Universities Mission to Central Africa (Church of England), the Catholic Mission (Roman Catholic), and the Friends' Industrial Mission.

There are Government schools mainly for Moslems, with a course of instruction extending over seven years. Education is voluntary and free. There are a number of mission high schools.

There are two Government hospitals, one for Europeans and one for natives, in Zanzibar, and one in Pemba. There is also a hospital at the Universities Mission.

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. Police force 611 in 1914. The total number of convictions in 1914 was 3,564 (3,459 in 1913).

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, 1911.

The Sultan's Courts, under the general superintendence of H.M. Judge, administer justice in the town of Zanzibar by two European Magistrates assisted by Arab Kathis. In Pemba, and the country districts, criminal or civil cases are tried by a Magistrate or a District Commissioner, or Assistant District Commissioner. The final appeal, in all cases, lies to the British Judge sitting as Sultan's Judge.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure for 6 years were as follows:—

Year	Revenue from Customs	Total Revenue (excluding loans)	Expenditure	Year	Revenue from Customs	Total Revenue (excluding loans)	Expenditure
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1909	127,950	204,863	189,014	1912	140,814	242,483	334,579
1910	107,077	181,705	192,925	1913	167,363	275,126	248,356
1911	109,667	237,422	207,951	1914	132,448	234,701	218,091

Besides Customs, the chief sources of revenue in 1914 were: interest on investments, 14,374*l.*; railway and electricity department, 13,256*l.*; agricultural department, 11,704*l.*; court f.es. fines, etc., 11,197*l.*; rent, British East Africa, 11,000*l.* The chief heads of expenditure in 1914 were: public works department, 30,927*l.*; civil list, 16,505*l.*; police and Zanzibar armed constabulary, 14,993*l.*; railway and electricity department, 12,559*l.*; judicial department, 11,854*l.*; agricultural department, 11,735*l.*

Public debt at end of 1914, 100,000*l.*; sinking fund, 38,286*l.*

Production and Industry.—The clove industry is by far the most important in the Protectorate, the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba yielding the bulk of the world's supply. It is estimated that there are in both islands about 60,000 acres under cloves and about 5½ million trees in bearing. The large plantations are chiefly owned by Arabs, but many natives possess small holdings. The coconut industry ranks next in importance after cloves, the conditions in both islands being favourable to the growth of the tree and its nut-bearing properties. It is estimated that there are about 45,000 acres under cultivation and 2½ million trees in both islands. The export of copra, which is steadily increasing, amounted in 1914 to 8,475 tons. Much is produced by the small grower or trader, neither of whom possesses proper drying facilities, with a result that the quality of the product compares unfavourably with that of Cochin and Ceylon.

Commerce.—The total imports, exports, and shipping, for 5 years, were:—

Years	Imports (Including bullion and specie)	Exports (Including bullion and specie)	Shipping entered (gross tonnage)	
			British	Total
	£	£	Tons	Tons
1910	993,031	1,033,467	228,676	1,087,004
1911	1,179,699	1,193,139	498,182	1,288,012
1912	1,030,396	1,036,127	507,520	1,335,856
1913	1,103,348	1,048,866	585,531	1,502,920
1914	763,405	814,952	578,388	1,121,905

Chief articles of import and export:—

	Imports (1913)	Imports (1914)	Exports (1913)	Exports (1914)
	£	£	£	£
Bags and Kandas	16,068	11,557	—	—
Coal	29,156	25,424	—	—
Dried Fish	12,742	13,180	—	—
Flour	19,268	17,608	—	—
Groceries and Provisions	38,656	34,162	23,820	13,325
Ghee	31,515	26,363	—	—
Hardware	28,308	20,448	—	—
Live Stock	17,004	14,120	—	—
Sugar	31,143	31,070	—	—
Tobacco	19,666	13,665	—	—
Cloves	—	—	412,547	346,037
Copra	46,240	31,282	216,841	193,574
Grain	37,007	37,647	5,082	—
Ivory	34,273	9,610	29,856	12,156
Petroleum	16,455	28,292	20,379	15,222
Piece goods	191,023	134,361	65,119	53,393
Rice	177,076	147,326	24,346	10,498
Specie	161,012	15,942	58,698	62,755

The distribution of trade was as follows:—

	Imports (1913)	Imports (1914)	Exports (1913)	Exports (1914)
	£	£	£	£
From or to—				
United Kingdom	157,119	126,732	108,910	78,474
British India	449,552	274,940	173,379	173,571
British East Africa	101,454	43,407	117,937	88,616
Germany	36,809	21,706	142,479	55,949
German East Africa	96,055	57,416	128,847	68,391
Netherlands	58,802	37,082	2,995	429
France	7,015	4,688	224,941	200,435
U.S. America	28,796	31,342	48,317	76,316

Imports into the United Kingdom from Zanzibar (British Board of Trade Returns) 1914, 97,978*l.*, including 7,896*l.* ivory; 68,314*l.* spices; 2,057*l.* rubber; and 2,893*l.* gum. Exports of British domestic products to Zanzibar, 97,604*l.*, including 32,295*l.* cottons, and 12,978*l.* iron and iron and steel manufactures.

Shipping and Communications, &c.—The port of Zanzibar is one of the finest in Africa and was for long a main centre of commerce between India, Arabia, and the mainland. Of late years, however, the importance of Zanzibar as a port of transshipment and distributing centre has largely decreased owing to the development of the mainland, to the opening up of the coast ports to direct steamship service with Europe, and to the transfer to Aden of the seat of trade with the Benadir Coast. Recent figures, nevertheless, tend to indicate that the Island will continue by reason of its geographical position to retain control of the local traffic.

The British India Steam Navigation Company and the Union Castle

Steamship Company maintain monthly services between London-Zanzibar-Durban and Southampton-Zanzibar-Durban respectively, the Clan-Elleman-Harrison Line between Glasgow-Liverpool-Zanzibar-Beira (cargo only) and the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes between Marseilles-Zanzibar-Madagascar. The British India Steam Navigation Company also maintain a service twice a month between Bombay-Zanzibar-Durban, and there are local services between Zanzibar-Mombasa-Aden and the Benadir Coast. The Government possesses two steamers which maintain regular weekly connection with Pemba.

There is cable communication with Europe either via Aden or via Durban.

There are 75 miles of roads throughout the Island of Zanzibar suitable for motor traffic. A light railway runs north from the Town to Bububu seven miles distant.

The Government maintains wireless stations in Zanzibar and Pemba and a telephone system in the town of Zanzibar, which is connected with the District and Agricultural stations in the country. There are seven-post offices in the two islands. Total number of articles dealt with at the post office in 1914 was 449,243 (250,000 letters); in 1913, 704,622 (383,357 letters). The Post Office Savings Bank was started in 1907. At the end of 1914 there were 1,087 depositors, with 6,1307. on deposit.

The British Indian rupee is universally current; currency notes of 5 to 500 rupees are in circulation. Gold coins from the British Mint or any branch are legal tender at the rate of 15 rupees to 17. A *frasla* (or *frasila*) of cloves is equivalent to 35lbs. av.

High Commissioner.—H.E. Sir H. C. Belfield, K.C.M.G.

British Resident.—Major F. B. Pearce, C.M.G.

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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.—Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G.; salary, Rs. 50,000 (one Rupee = 1s. 4d.).

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, 1914) 383,257 (inclusive of military). Birth-rate (exclusive of Indians) in 1914, 38, Indian birth-rate, 42 per thousand; death-rate (exclusive of Indians) in 1914, 30.4, Indian death-rate, 33.4 per thousand. Immigrants in 1914, (Indian) nil; emigrants, 381. 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 1913-14 to Rs. 152,636 (10,176*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 1914 land to the value of Rs. 359,239 (23,949*l.*) was purchased by Indians.

Primary education is gratuitous but not compulsory. At the end of 1914, there were 60 Government and 91 aided schools. Average attendance at Government schools, 1914, 6,435 (9,906 on roll); at State-aided schools, 8,684 (12,762 on roll, of whom more than three-fourths in Roman Catholic schools). For secondary education there is a Royal College (with many scholarships and exhibitions) with (1914) 252 pupils, and 14 associated schools. There are 10 girls' schools affiliated to the Royal College in connection with the higher education of girls. The total Government expenditure in 1913-14 on education was Rs. 607,383 (40,492*l.*).

The total number of convictions at the inferior courts in 1914 was 16,047, and at the Supreme Court 13.

Finance.

—	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Revenue	£ 719,982	£ 742,000	£ 695,710	£ 735,709	£ 742,840
Expenditure	629,950	638,550	656,265	682,374	681,098

Principal sources of revenue 1913-14:—customs, 280,165*l.*; railways, 179,428*l.*; licences, excise, &c., 185,962*l.*

The debt of the Colony on June 30, 1914, was:—Government Debt, 1,279,990*l.*, mainly for public works. Municipal debt of Port Louis 118,650*l.* and 38,645 rupees.

Defence.

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 1,169 (31st Dec., 1914) all ranks. The Colonial contribution to the military expenditure is estimated at 31,730*l.* (1915-16).

Commerce.

Year	Total Imports ¹	Total Exports ¹
	£	£
1910	2,504,449	2,478,946
1911	2,543,274	2,747,975
1912	2,175,082	2,507,330
1913	2,466,880	2,241,084
1914	2,530,662	3,997,719

¹ Including bullion and specie, of which the imports in 1914 were 152,338*l.*, and the exports 29,426*l.*

The value of imports is given as they lie in the port of entry (C.I.F.), including freight and exchange. The value of exports for the principal local produce (about 90 per cent. of the total export trade) includes the shipping charges. For the other exports the market value only is given.

Staple exports, unrefined sugar, 3,858,294*l.* in 1914; aloe fibre, 38,948*l.*; cocoanut oil, 2,128*l.*; molasses, 7,511*l.*; copra, 9,426*l.* The trade is largely with the United Kingdom, South Africa, Australia, India, France, and Madagascar.

Imports in 1914 from United Kingdom, 795,870*l.*; exports to United Kingdom, 2,141,099*l.*

Chief imports into the United Kingdom from Mauritius (Board of Trade Returns) 1914: unrefined sugar, 733,015*l.*; refined sugar, 442,434*l.*; hemp, dressed or undressed, 41,672*l.* British exports to Mauritius: cotton goods, 74,706*l.*; coal, 35,300*l.*; machinery, 45,540*l.*; iron and steel, and manufactures, 38,121*l.*; manures, 88,378*l.*; carriages and parts, 11,048*l.*; soap, 33,096*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

The registered shipping January 1, 1915, consisted of 28 sailing vessels of 4,640 tons, and 3 steamers of 1,080 tons; total, 31 vessels of 5,720 tons. Vessels entered in 1914, 207 of 438,029 tons (157 British of 322,249 tons), and cleared 203 of 436,940 tons (153 British of 321,520 tons).

There are railway lines of 129½ miles, 10 miles narrow gauge. Railway receipts in 1914, 211,330*l.*, including work done for Government Departments valued at 18,736*l.*; expenditure, not including charge on debt, 126,588*l.*

Of telegraphs and telephones there were (1914) 405 and 109 miles of line respectively; there is cable communication with Zanzibar, Australia, Reunion, and Madagascar. In 1914 the Post Office dealt with 1,868,900 letters, 340,672 postcards, 1,541,352 newspapers, 11,187 parcels, and 415,423 telegrams.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

On June 30, 1914, the Government Savings Bank held deposits amounting to Rs. 3,237,874 (215,858*l.*) belonging to 29,409 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 (1914), about 1,500*l.* and expenditure, 3,000*l.*; imports (1914), 12,062*l.*; exports, 17,266*l.* Two Government schools had (1914) 200 pupils in average attendance. Savings Bank (June 30, 1914), 70 depositors and Rs. 25,775 (1,718*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, 6½ miles wide, with 517 inhabitants (census 1911), a large proportion negro labourers from Mauritius. 192,000 gallons of cocoa-nut oil were exported in 1914 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 fifteen districts, each administered by a Resident and his assistants. Population, 1915, 831 Europeans (mostly in the Shire Highlands), 410 Asiatics, and about 1,038,000 natives. The chief settlement is Blantyre, in the Shire Highlands;

others are Zomba (the seat of Government), Chiromo, Port Herald, Mlanje, Limbe, Liwonde; on Lake Nyasa are Fort Johnston, Kota-Kota, Bandawe, Chintechi, Nkata, Likoma, and Karonga. Good roads are being made in all directions, and life and property are safe. There are no Government schools, native education being undertaken by various missionary societies. Eleven Christian missions are at work; in 1914-15 there were 2,093 schools, with 130 European teachers, 132,888 pupils and 84,467 in average attendance. Ten of the missions divide 1,000*l.* Government aid for their schools. In 1914-15, 3,740 offences were reported, 30 being cases of serious crime.

Within the Shire province coffee is cultivated; in 1911-12, 186,304 lbs.; in 1912-13, 194,704 lbs.; 1913-14, 192,075 lbs.; and in 1914-15, 99,477 lbs. were exported. Tobacco exported, after local demands were supplied, in 1911-12, 2,146,615 lbs.; in 1912-13, 2,262,545 lbs.; 1913-14, 3,763,014 lbs.; and in 1914-15, 3,308,948 lbs. The area under tobacco in 1914 was 9,534 acres. Cotton cultivation is very promising. Crop in 1911-12, 1,356,904 lbs.; in 1912-13, 3,345,283 lbs.; in 1913-14, 2,401,142 lbs.; and in 1914-15, 2,648,508 lbs. Tea-growing is tried on estates aggregating about 3,338 acres; in 1911-12, 43,876 lbs.; in 1912-13, 67,726 lbs.; in 1913-14, 116,074 lbs.; and in 1914-15, 166,248 lbs. were exported. Cattle (1915), 14,985; sheep, 1,393; goats, 1,164; pigs, 447; horses, mules, and asses, 281, mostly belonging to the natives.

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

—1	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Imports 2 3	£ 280,800	£ 291,473	£ 322,392	£ 208,711	£ 292,798
Exports 2 3	189,329	231,642	248,514	268,089	235,679
Revenue 4	94,980	97,356	128,273 5	124,849	118,523
Expenditure	112,369	118,070	116,361 5	133,106	143,161

1 For years ending March 31, of those stated.

2 Inclusive of goods in transit.

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 361,000 acres, the total cost being 180,800*l.*

Direct imports from Great Britain, 1911-12, 194,783*l.*; 1912-13, 200,517*l.*; 1913-14, 134,403*l.*; 1914-15, 156,333*l.*: direct exports thereto, 179,011*l.* in 1911-12; 163,749*l.* in 1912-13; 183,425*l.* in 1913-14; 162,308*l.* in 1914-15. Prior to the year 1914-15 the figures are exclusive of transit trade.

The imports consist chiefly of textiles (95,801*l.* in 1914-15), hardware (7,269*l.* in 1914-15), and provisions (17,618*l.* in 1914-15); the principal exports are coffee (2,487*l.* in 1914-15), cotton (78,308*l.*), tobacco (84,549*l.*), bees' wax (5,722*l.*), rubber (3,608*l.*), ground nuts (3,772*l.*).

Annual grant in aid for 1911-12, 31,500*l.*; for 1912-13, 5,000*l.*; and for 1913-14 and 1914-15, nil. Local revenue is derived from Customs (22,756*l.* in 1914-15), licences (5,232*l.* in 1914-15), land tax (7,975*l.* in 1914-15), &c., and from a hut-tax of 3*s.* (in some cases 6*s.*) on each hut, yielding in 1911-12, 50,984*l.*; in 1912-13 (hut-tax raised to 4*s.* and 8*s.*) 65,684*l.*; in 1913-14, 69,810*l.*; in 1914-15, 71,754*l.*

There are military, volunteer reserve, and civil police forces. There is a Marine Transport Department on the Upper Shire 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 1914-15, 1,778,448 postal packets passed. A postal savings bank was opened on July 1, 1911. Depositors at end of 1914, 268; deposits, 7,205*l*. A railway, of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, from the Portuguese boundary on the western bank of the Shire to Blantyre has been constructed (129 miles) and an extension made to the Zambezi 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.—Sir George Smith, K.C.M.G.

Chief Secretary.—Hon. H. L. Duff, 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, 1914, 3,553. Births, 1914, 100; deaths, 54; marriages, 22. Emigrants, (1914), 70; immigrants, 64. Four Episcopal, 3 Baptist, 1 Roman Catholic chapels. Education, 9 schools, with 678 pupils in 1914. Police force, 5; cases dealt with by police magistrate, 64 in 1914. A detachment of the Royal Marine Artillery is stationed on the island. The port of the island is called Jamestown.

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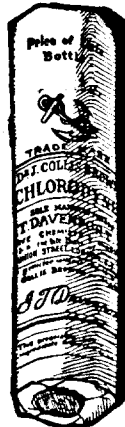
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The following tables give statistics for St. Helena:—

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Revenue ¹	£ 9,306	£ 11,122	£ 10,042	£ 11,411	£ 16,360
Expenditure	9,596	9,129	9,449	10,632	15,384
Exports ²	9,234	9,959	6,150	7,568	9,701
Imports ³	37,570	42,412	41,749	43,394	40,467

¹ Including Imperial grants (£8,300. in 1914).

² Including specie, 5,300. in 1910; 7,800. in 1911; 1,550. in 1912; 720. in 1913; 1,188. in 1914.

³ Including specie, 3,655. in 1910; 5,310. in 1911; nil in 1912; 500. in 1913; but excluding government stores.

The revenue from customs in 1914 was 4,273.1., and from the post office, 1,232.1.

Public debt nil.

The principal export in 1914 was fibre and tow, 7,439.1.

Savings-bank deposits on December 31, 1914, 9,032.1. belonging to 133 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. The total and British tonnage entered (the same tonnage also cleared):—

Tonnage (gross)	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Total	172,358	187,441 ¹	188,336	210,609	396,956
British	171,213	184,735	185,930	199,004	—

¹ The total tonnage cleared was 181,697, due to destruction at port of British S.S. *Papanui* by fire.

The Post Office traffic from St. Helena in 1913, 48,630 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 Administrator was created, an Executive Council of 2 *ex-officio* members and 1 nominated member was appointed and a Legislative Council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members, the Administrator being president of both Councils and having an original and casting vote in the Legislative Council. In 1897 the Administrator was given full powers as Governor, and in November, 1903, he was raised to the rank of Governor.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Lt.-Col. C. R. M. O'Brien, C. M. G.

The population at December 31, 1914, was estimated to be 24,141 (12,257 males and 11,884 females); census of April 2, 1911, 26,000 (13,146 males and 12,854 females). The death-rate for 1914 was 15·36 per 1,000; the birth-rate 29·66; marriages, 107. Number of births, 345 males and 364 females; total 709. Number of deaths, 175 males and 197 females; total 372. The capital is Victoria, which has a good harbour and a coaling station. There were in 1914 17 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 1914 was 2,654; average attendance, 1,926. Total expenditure on education in 1914, 2,862*l.* In 1914, 155 persons were convicted in the Supreme Court. The police force numbers 86 of all ranks (1914).

Revenue, expenditure and debt for 3 years:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1912	31,687	38,707	13,875
1913	37,144	37,245	13,289
1914	34,864	35,592	12,645

The surplus funds invested on December 31, 1914, amounted to £19,200.

Chief items of revenue, 1914: Customs, 16,885*l.*; Crown lands, 4,420*l.*; licences, excise, and internal revenue, 3,985*l.*; taxes, 3,440*l.*

Chief products, coconuts (over 12,000 acres under cultivation: 31 million coconuts produced in 1914), and vanilla (10 tons exported in 1914); about 164,000 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. Whale fishery is being established on a large scale.

Imports, 1914, excluding specie, 91,018*l.*; specie, 5,360*l.*; 1913, 83,330*l.* and 2,000*l.* respectively. Exports, 1914, 141,060*l.*; specie, nil.; 1913, 165,614*l.* and nil. respectively. Principal imports, 1914: Rice and other foodstuffs, 39,000*l.*; cotton goods, 11,500*l.*; haberdashery, 3,000*l.*; spirits, beer, and wine, 5,800*l.* The chief exports are copra, vanilla, coconut oil, soap, guano, cinnamon bark, tortoise-shell, calipee, and essential oils. Guano exported, 1914, 37,200*l.*; coprah, 79,055*l.*; vanilla, 8,900*l.* Total imports from United Kingdom, 1914, 31,544*l.*; India, 36,289*l.*; exports to United Kingdom, 32,340*l.*

Shipping entered and cleared (1914), 248,702 tons, of which 92,376 tons were British, and the remainder foreign. The Messageries Maritimes Steamers between Marseilles and Mauritius call monthly; subsidy 3,033*l.* a year, paid by the Colony. The British India steamers call once a month from Bombay on their way to Mombassa. There is fairly regular communication between the islands.

There is a good road system in Mahé, and further road-making is in progress in Mahé and in Praslin and La Digue. In 1914 the post office despatched and received 195,000 letters and postcards, 101,900 newspapers, &c., and 2,432 parcels. There is telegraphic communication with Mauritius and Europe, but no internal telegraph service.

On December 31, 1914, the Savings Bank deposits amounted to 3,810*l.* to the credit of 395 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 300,000 Moham-medan, 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, 1914-15, 186. Police, 197 officers and men on March 31, 1915. Convictions in 1914-15, 541. The revenue in 1914-15 was 23,831*l.* (29,368*l.* in 1913-14), mainly from customs duties (19,108*l.* in 1914-15); the expenditure, 113,283*l.* (68,646*l.* in 1913-14), the deficiency being met by unexpended balance of previous years. The grant in aid for 1914-15, 87,000*l.* (44,435*l.* in 1913-14). Imports (1914-15), Zeyla, Berbera, Búlhar Karam, and Heis, 202,883*l.* (238,220*l.* in 1913-14); exports (1914-15), 176,226*l.* (216,596*l.* in 1913-14). Bullion and specie are excluded. The imports are chiefly rice (47,910*l.* in 1914-15), textiles (66,984*l.*), dates (18,206*l.*), sugar (10,572*l.*), specie (13,368*l.*); the exports, skins and hides (113,082*l.*), gum and resins (2,523*l.*), ghee (15,336*l.*), cattle and sheep (32,674*l.*), specie (12,025*l.*). Tonnage entered and cleared in 1914-15, 176,439 tons, of which 160,534 tons were British (in 1913-14, 131,784 tons and 121,009 tons respectively). 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 maintained only 40 miles length of telegraph line from Berbera to Búlhar. In 1914-15 a telegraph line from Berbera to Sheikh was constructed, a distance of 45 miles. There are in addition wireless telegraph stations at Berbera and Búlhar and a wireless station in Aden is also maintained from Protectorate funds.

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 a policy of strict coastal concentration was then adopted. This policy having disappointed expectations, a Camel Constabulary 150 strong was raised at the end of 1912 to check intertribal fighting. It was later decided to increase the forces of the Protectorate in order to preserve the necessary grazing grounds of the friendly natives from dervish attack and to maintain peace among the tribes living in the west. The strength of the Indian contingent has accordingly been raised to 400 rank and file, and the Camel Constabulary re-constructed with an establishment of 9 officers and 500 men.

Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief.—G. F. Archer, C.M.G. Appointed May, 1914.

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SOUTH AFRICA.

BASUTOLAND.

Basutoland, an elevated but rugged plateau, forms an irregular parallelogram on the north-east of the Cape of Good Hope Province. The provinces of the Orange Free State, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope form its boundaries. Area, 11,716 square miles. The territory, which is well watered and has a fine climate, is stated to be the best grain-producing country in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basutos to rear large herds of cattle.

Basutoland has been directly under the authority of the Crown since 1884. The Paramount Chief is Griffith, brother of Letsie, the late chief. Griffith was installed on April 11, 1913. The territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority, which is exercised by proclamation. The country is divided into seven districts, namely: Maseru, Leribe, Mohale's Hoek, Berea, Mafeteng, Quthing, and Qacha's Nek. Each of the districts is subdivided into wards, mostly presided over by hereditary chiefs allied to the Moshesh family.

In 1891 the population consisted of 578 Europeans and 218,324 natives. The census of 1911 gave a total of 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 286 elementary schools with 22,515 pupils at the end of December, 1914; the average attendance in all schools and institutions in 1914 was 17,643; expenditure in connection with education amounted during the year ended March 31, 1915, to 18,544*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 (1915) 13 white officers and 9 European constables, 3 native officers, and 237 men (natives), also 214 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 (5,409*l.* in 1914-15), native tax (97,438*l.* in 1914-15), licences (3,821*l.* in 1914-15), and customs rebate from neighbouring territories (34,898*l.* in 1914-15). 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.*

—	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12 ¹	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	119,974	145,500	138,865	161,512	161,417	151,611
Expenditure . .	127,437	134,888	111,968	171,765	203,461	170,084

¹ For nine months ended March 31, 1912.

Chief items of expenditure, 1914-15: public works, 28,089*l.*; police, 22,923*l.*; establishments, 15,886*l.*; education, 18,544*l.*; hospitals, 13,516*l.*

There is no public debt. Excess of assets over liabilities at March 31, 1915, 92,277*l.*

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, Peka and Ficksburg, over the Hlotse 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 Tsoang 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.—R. T. Coryndon, C.M.G.

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BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate comprises the territory lying between the Molopo River on the south and the Zambezi on the north, and extending from the Transvaal Province and Matabeleland on the east to South-West Africa. Area is about 275,000 square miles; population, according to the census taken on the 7th May, 1911, 125,350, of whom 1,692 were Europeans. The most important tribes are the Bamangwato (35,000), under the chief Khama, whose capital is Serowe (population 17,000) 40 miles west of the railway line at Palapye Road; the Bakhatla (11,000) under Lenchwe;

the Bakwena (13,000) under Sechele; the Bangwaketse (18,000) under Gaseitsiwe; the Batawana under Mathibi; and the Bamaliti (4,500) under Baitlote, who is acting during the minority of Seboko, a boy about eighteen years of age, the eldest son of the late chief Mokosi. 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 1914-15 over 16,000 head of cattle were exported for slaughter, the majority going to the Johannesburg market. The police force consists of 70 Europeans and 63 Basutos, and 100 local natives as messengers. Education is provided (there were 7 European and 37 native schools, 1914-15), with Government assistance (1,145*l.* being granted in 1914-15), in the London Missionary Society and the Dutch Reformed Church schools. There are schools for Europeans subsidised by the Government at Francistown, Serowe and Magalapye, and at Lobatsi, Hildarale and Pitsani. Total Government expenditure on education, 1914-15, 1,383*l.*

Revenue and expenditure for five years:—

Year ended March 31	Revenue ¹	Expenditure
	£	£
1910-11	52,067	64,790
1911-12	59,805	65,935
1912-13	62,114	62,393
1913-14	65,139	66,749
1914-15	56,414	71,234

¹ Excluding Imperial grants-in-aid.

Chief items of revenue, 1914-15: hut-tax, 31,844*l.*; customs, 11,299*l.*; posts, 6,952*l.*; and licences, 3,776*l.* Chief items of expenditure, 1914-15: Police, 36,571*l.*; Resident Commissioner, 4,205*l.*; district administration, 5,387*l.*; posts, 2,790*l.* There was no Imperial grant-in-aid in 1914-15.

There is no public debt. Excess of assets over liabilities on April 1, 1915, 10,244*l.*

The Protectorate was within the South African Customs Union, and when the Union of South Africa was completed, an agreement was made with the Union Government under which duty on all dutiable articles imported into the Protectorate is collected by the Union Customs Department and

paid into the Union Treasury, a lump sum representing a certain portion of the Annual Customs Revenue of the Union being paid over to the Protectorate. Under this arrangement figures relating to imports and exports are not available.

The telegraph from the Cape of Good Hope to Rhodesia passes through the Protectorate and is owned by the British South Africa Company. Similarly the railway extending northwards from the Cape of Good Hope traverses the Protectorate. It is the property of the Rhodesia Railways, Limited. In the Protectorate are 16 post offices; receipts, in 1914-15, 6,952*l.*; expenditure, 2,790*l.*

The currency is British money. There is no bank in the Protectorate.

Resident Commissioner.—

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, 1911, and 1915. 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 Superintendents of Divisions, Native Commissioners and Assistant Native Commissioners, and, except with respect to arms, ammunition, and liquor, natives and Europeans are under the same conditions. Land has been set apart for tribal settlements, the mineral rights being reserved 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, but at the end of 1914 it was estimated to be well over 30,000. The native population of Southern Rhodesia is estimated at about 750,000. 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.

The chief towns are Salisbury (the capital of Southern Rhodesia), Bulawayo, Victoria, Umtali, Gwelo, Enkeldoorn, Meisetter, 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 1913 was 488; in 1914, 496. The total output of gold from 1890 to December 31, 1914, was 7,257,895 ounces, valued at 28,862,174*l.* The output of minerals in 1914 was: gold, value, 3,580,209*l.* (1915, 3,823,166*l.*); silver, 150,793 ounces; copper, 1,011 tons; chrome ore, 48,207 tons; lead, 150 tons; coal, 349,459 tons; asbestos, 487 tons. Small amounts of wolframite, scheelite, antimony, and arsenic, together with 10,562 carats of diamonds, were also produced.

The total value of imports into Southern Rhodesia in 1915 was 2,145,373*l.*, the chief being: living animals, 93,633*l.*; food and drink, 421,648*l.*; apparel and boots, 136,879*l.*; cotton manufactures, 209,517*l.*; machinery, 145,811*l.*; railway material, 65,680*l.*; specie, 80,810*l.* The value of the exports of South African produce was 827,283*l.*, the chief being: maize, 123,180*l.*; chrome ore, 143,510*l.*; copper, 324,224*l.*; tobacco, 41,396*l.* Imports of merchandise from United Kingdom, 1915, 1,042,787*l.*

The Rhodesian Railway system begins at Vryburg in the Cape Colony, and extends northwards to the Congo State border, a through communication from Cape Town to the Congo border (2,149 miles). Salisbury is connected by rail with Bulawayo (*via* Hartley and Gwelo), a distance of 301 miles. A line runs from Salisbury *via* Umtali to Beira, a distance of 374 miles. There is a railway from Salisbury to the Ayrshire Mine, a

distance of 83 miles, and a branch, 15 miles long, from the 67th mile-post on this line to Sinoia *via* the Eldorado mine. Other branch lines are: Bulawayo to West Nicholson, 120 miles; Gwelo to Fort Victoria (*via* Umvuma), 126 miles; Salisbury to Shamva, 86 miles; Gwelo to Selukwe, 23 miles. The total mileage of the Rhodesian Railway Systems (including the Beira Railway) at the end of 1915, was 2,484 miles.

On December 31, 1914, there were in Southern Rhodesia 101 post offices, 43 of which are money order offices. During the year ended December 31, 1914, 6,148,111 letters and post-cards were despatched. The total number of newspapers, books, and parcels despatched was 2,369,822, and registered articles 106,080. The postal revenue for the same year was 48,990*l.*, and the expenditure, 41,839*l.* Telegraphic revenue, 48,825*l.*, expenditure, 46,765*l.*

On January 1, 1905, a Post Office Savings Bank was established, and on December 31, 1914, the deposits amounted to 136,975*l.* to the credit of 5,637 depositors.

On December 31, 1914, the mileage of the Rhodesia telegraph system was 8,946 miles. There were 108 telegraph offices open. In Southern Rhodesia during the year 1914, 372,558 telegrams were received and 308,776 were despatched. There is, besides, an extensive telephone system in operation.

Administrative revenue of Southern Rhodesia, 1913-14, 777,008*l.* (mainly from customs, 254,204*l.*; native tax, 218,745*l.*; stamps and licences, 114,814*l.*; postal revenue, 51,450*l.*; telegraph revenues, 49,711*l.*); administrative expenditure, 836,475*l.* Estimates for 1914-15, revenue, 825,500*l.*; expenditure, 895,634*l.* (mainly defence, 189,796*l.*; posts and telegraphs, 89,194*l.*; public works, 83,547*l.*; native department, 84,007*l.*; education, 60,138*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. The permanent European population is estimated at 2,250, of which number over 500 are children. The native population is estimated at about 870,000. 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 police force, called the Northern Rhodesia Police, is composed of natives with European officers and non-commissioned officers.

Maize, 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 Zambesi, 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 African Transcontinental telegraph system extends to Abercorn, Fife, and Fort Jameson.

The Northern Rhodesia Order in Council (May 4, 1911), provides for the appointment of an Imperial officer, styled the Resident Commissioner, who may be the officer holding the same position in Southern Rhodesia, and of an Administrator appointed by the British South Africa Company with the approval of the Secretary of State.

Revenue, 1913-14, 133,039*l.*; expenditure, 208,403*l.* Imports, 1915, 180,136*l.*; exports, 156,446*l.*, including living animals, 38,754*l.*, copper ore, etc., 30,295*l.*, corn, grain, and flour, 20,435*l.*, specie, 35,381*l.*

The capital of the Company was originally 1,000,000*l.*; in 1908 it amounted, by successive additions, to 9,000,000*l.*; amount issued and paid up at March 31, 1914, 8,937,533*l.*; debentures (5 per cent.), 1,250,000*l.*

Administrator of Southern Rhodesia.—F. Drummond Chaplin.

Administrator of Northern Rhodesia.—L. A. Wallace, C.M.G.

Resident Commissioner.—Herbert Stanley.

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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 seventeen 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 (1914-15), 25 Europeans and 155 natives. During the year ended March 31st, 1915, there were 1,761 summary convictions, and 24 convictions in the Superior Courts.

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 4,000 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. Estimated population March 31st, 1914, 48,177 males, 58,940 females: Total, 107,117. 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, 1914-15, 124; at Zombode, 47. The Government also subsidises other native schools to the extent of 500*l.* per annum. Total expenditure on education, 1914-15, 2,578*l.*

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Revenue	£ 58,723	£ 57,307	£ 58,437	£ 64,248	£ 59,199
Expenditure	62,258	62,191	58,542	63,967	62,170

Chief items of revenue, 1914-15: Native tax, 25,252*l.*; import dues, 5,981*l.*; sales and leases of Crown lands, &c., 7,411*l.*; concession rents, 2,702*l.*; licences, 2,768*l.*; dog tax, 2,954*l.* Chief items of expenditure, 1914-15: Police, 13,229*l.*; and establishments, 11,399*l.*

Since 1904 176,406*l.* has been spent on the expropriation of monopolies and in connection with the Swaziland Concessions Commission and the Partitions of Concessions. The public debt of Swaziland amounts (1915) to 92,500*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 numbers approximately (1915): horses, 500; cattle, 90,000; native sheep and goats, 200,000; pigs, 9,000. Approximately 200,000 sheep are brought into Swaziland from the Transvaal each year for winter grazing. The territory is reported to be rich in minerals, but it has not yet been systematically prospected. Alluvial tin is being mined and shipped. In 1914-15 the output of tin was 496 tons, valued at 43,256*l.* Several gold mines are worked on a small scale, and during the year 1914-15 the output was 9,311 ozs. of fine gold, valued at 39,552*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 1914-15 Swaziland's share of the Union Customs dues amounted to 5,981*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, 2,131*l.* on March 31, 1915, belonging to 166 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, 1915, amounted to 23,472*l.*

Resident Commissioner. (Vacant.)

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 were united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, these Colonies becoming original provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State respectively. Under the Act constituting the Union, the Sovereign appoints a Governor-General, who, with an Executive Council (of which the members are chosen and summoned by him), administers the executive government of the Union as the Governor-General in Council. Departments of State have been established, the Governor-General appointing not more than ten officers to administer them. Such officers are King's Ministers of State for the Union and members of the executive Council.

Legislative power is vested in a Parliament consisting of the King, a Senate, and a House of Assembly. The Governor-General has power to summon, prorogue, and dissolve Parliament, either both Houses simultaneously or the House of Assembly alone; but the Senate may not be dissolved within 10 years of the establishment of the Union. There must be a session of Parliament every year.

The Senate consists of forty members. For ten years after the establishment of Union eight (four being selected mainly for their acquaintance with the reasonable wants and wishes of the coloured races) are nominated by the Governor-General in Council and thirty-two are elected, eight for each Province. The first election was made prior to the establishment of the Union by the two Houses of each of the Colonial Legislatures sitting as one body, and a vacancy is filled by the choice of the Provincial Council in respect of whose Province a vacancy occurs. The Constitution of the Senate after ten years may be provided for by Parliament, but if no such provision is made the arrangements made in the South Africa Act are to hold good. Each senator must be a British subject of European descent, at least 30 years of age, qualified as a voter in one of the provinces, and resident for five years within the Union; an elected senator must be a registered owner of property of the value of 500*l.* over any mortgage.

The House of Assembly consists of 130 members chosen in Electoral Divisions in numbers as follows:—The Cape of Good Hope, 51; Natal, 17; Transvaal, 45; Orange Free State, 17. Parliamentary voters must have the qualifications as existing in the several colonies at the time of the Union. Each electoral district in each province returns one member, who must be a British subject of European descent, qualified as a registered voter, and resident five years within the Union. A House of Assembly is to continue five years from the date of its first meeting unless sooner dissolved.

Each member of each House must make Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance. A member of one House cannot be elected to the other, but a Minister of State may sit and speak, but not vote in the House of which he is not a member. To hold an office of profit under the Crown (with certain exceptions) is a disqualification for membership of either House, as are also insolvency, crime, and insanity.

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 recom-

mended 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 (after the general election of October, 1915) was:—South African Party, 54; Unionist Party, 40; Nationalists, 27; Labour Party, 4; Independents, 5.

Pretoria is the seat of government of the Union, and Cape Town is the seat of Legislature.

Governor-General.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Viscount Buxton of Newtimber, P.C., G.C.M.G. (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, P.C. (3,500*l.*).

Minister of the Interior, and of Public Works.—The Honourable Sir Thos. Watt, K.C.M.G. (2,500*l.*).

Minister of Defence.—General The Honourable J. C. Smuts, K.C. (2,500*l.*).

Minister of Mines and Industries, and of Education.—The Honourable F. S. Malan (2,500*l.*).

Minister of Railways and Harbours, and of Finance.—The Honourable Henry Burton, K.C. (2,500*l.*).

Minister of Justice.—The Honourable N. J. de Wet, K.C. (2,500*l.*).

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—Senator The Honourable Sir Meiring Beck, K.C.M.G. (2,500*l.*).

Minister of Agriculture.—The Honourable H. C. van Heerden (2,500*l.*).

Minister of Lands.—Colonel The Honourable H. Mentz (2,500*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.

A Harbour and Railway Board of not more than three commissioners appointed for five years, with a Minister of State as chairman, have the management of the railways, ports, and harbours. There is a Railway and Harbour Fund for the Union and into it are paid revenues from the administration of railways, ports, and harbours, and such Fund is appropriated by Parliament. Into a Consolidated Revenue Fund is paid all other money received for the purposes of the Union. On this fund the interest on debts of the colonies forms a first charge. To the Union has been transferred the public property, real and personal, of the colonies.

The English and Dutch languages are both official. The administration of native affairs and affairs specially or differentially affecting Asiatics vests in the Governor-General-in-Council. It is provided that the British South Africa Co.'s territories may be received into the Union, and the government of native territories may be transferred to the Union Government.

High Commissioner in London.—The Hon. William Philip Schreiner, K.C., C.M.G. (appointed November 12, 1914), 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		
		Euro- peans	Native or Coloured	Total	Euro- peans	Native or Coloured	Total
Cape . . .	276,995	579,741	1,830,063	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	972,374	1,269,951	420,562	1,265,650	1,686,212
Orange Free State	50,389	142,679	244,686	387,315	175,169	352,985	528,174
Total . . .	473,100	1,116,806	4,069,018	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), 4,019,066 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 . . .	9,123	15,579
Durban . . .	31,302	31,733	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	13,132
Woodstock . . .	21,530	17,957	East London . . .	14,686	12,279

Occupations.—The census returns for 1911 showed the occupations of the people to be as follows:—Professional, 59,721; domestic, 290,560; commercial, 81,627; agricultural, 192,424; industrial, 143,255; indefinite, 10,745; dependants, 492,959; unspecified, 4,951. There were 26,258 white persons, of whom 294 were females, who were engaged in the general or local government or the defence of the Union of South Africa. There were some 342,000 persons of all races employed in the mining industry of the Union; of these 47,000 were Europeans.

Religion and Instruction.

Religions.—The results of the 1911 census as regards religions are as follows:—Europeans: Dutch Churches, 693,898; Anglicans, 255,640; Presbyterians, 58,633; Congregationalists, 13,355; Wesleyans, 80,402; Lutherans, 22,958; Roman Catholics, 53,793; Baptists, 15,088; Jews, 46,919; others and unspecified, 35,576; total, 1,276,242. Non-Europeans: Dutch Churches, 204,702; Anglican, 276,849; Presbyterians, 72,114; Independents (Congregationalists), 173,982; Wesleyans, 456,017; African Methodist Episcopal, 59,103; Lutherans, 195,308; Roman Catholics, 37,242; Hindus, 115,701; Buddhists and Confucians, 1,783; Mahomedans, 45,842; no religion, 3,012,648; others and unspecified, 45,861; total, 4,697,152.

Education.—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 the following institutions (statistics for 1914–15):—

Institution	Town	Incorporated	Teaching Staff	Students
University of the Cape of Good Hope ¹	Capetown . . .	1873	—	—
South African College . . .	Capetown . . .	1829	44	364
Victoria College . . .	Stellenbosch . . .	1881	32	278
Rhodes University College . . .	Grahamstown . . .	1904	21	118
Huguenot College . . .	Wellington . . .	1907	10	66
Grey University College . . .	Bloemfontein . . .	1910	14	88
Transvaal University College . . .	Pretoria . . .	1910	14	94
South African School of Mines and Technology . . .	Johannesburg . . .	1910	17	98
Natal University College . . .	Pietermaritzburg . . .	1909	10	81

¹ Is empowered to grant degrees but has no attached teaching institutions.

In the course of 1916 Bills will be introduced—(1) incorporating the South African College into the University at Groote Schuur in accordance with the scheme approved by the Government, the South African College Council, and the trustees of the Beit Wernher bequests; (2) granting the Victoria College at Stellenbosch a separate charter; and (3) reconstituting the University of the Cape of Good Hope.

The total State expenditure on Higher Education during 1914-15 was 112,330*l*.

Justice.

The Common Law of the Union is the Roman-Dutch Law, that is, the uncodified law of Holland as it was at the date of the cession of the Cape in 1806. The sources of the law are the Dutch Commentaries and text-books of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and early nineteenth centuries. The Law of England as such is not recognised as authoritative, though by Statute the principles of English Law relating to mercantile matters—*e.g.*, companies, patents, trademarks, insolvency and the like, have been introduced. In shipping, insurance, and other modern business developments English Law is followed, and it has also largely influenced civil and criminal procedure. In all other matters, family relations, property, succession, contract, &c., Roman-Dutch Law rules, English decisions being valued only so far as they agree therewith. The prerogatives of the Crown are, generally speaking, the same as in England.

The Supreme Court consists of an Appellate Division with a Chief Justice and two ordinary and two additional Judges of Appeal. In each Province of the Union there is a Provincial Division of the Supreme Court, while in the Cape there are two, and the Transvaal one, Local Divisions, exercising the same jurisdiction within limited areas as the Provincial Divisions. The Judges hold office during good behaviour. The Circuit System is fully developed.

Chief-Justice of South Africa.—Sir James Rose-Innes, K.C.M.G. (Appointed 19 October, 1914).

Finance.

Years ended March 31	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15 ¹
	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	17,369,030	17,444,643	17,268,178	14,221,049
Expenditure . . .	16,547,980	17,164,886	17,662,014	16,430,493

¹ Provisional figures.

Expenditure out of Loan Funds for war services in 1914-15 was 8,750,000*l*.

The gross Public Debt of the Union at 31st March, 1915, was 138,210,777*l*, composed as follows:—

Permanent Debt.—54,105,113*l*. at 3 per cent.; 26,650,761*l*. at 3½ per cent.; 3,000,000*l*. at 3¾ per cent.; 37,010,659*l*. at 4 per cent.; 1,133,665*l*. at 4½ per cent.; 419,506*l*. at 5 per cent. Total 122,319,704*l*.

Floating Debt.—11,678,947*l*. at 3½ per cent. from Imperial Government, 4,212,126*l*. Treasury Bills at varying rates. Total, 15,891,073*l*.

Defence.

The Defence Forces comprise the following:—I. The Permanent Force; II. The Coast Garrison Force; III. The Citizen Force; IV. The Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve; and V. Special Reserves.

The Permanent Force—South African Mounted Riflemen—was established on April 1, 1913, and consists of 5 Regiments. The training of the personnel for the Permanent Batteries has been undertaken and the training carried out.

The Union has been divided into 15 Military Districts, to each of which

has been allotted various Units of different Arms, to which the citizens entered for Peace Training are posted.

A District Staff-officer, assisted by a Staff Adjutant, is appointed to each Military District. The Head Quarters of the 15 Military Districts are:—Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Pietermaritzburg, Durban, Standerton, Potchefstroom, Johannesburg, Pretoria, Kroonstad, Bloemfontein, Calvinia, Kimberley, Worcester, and Graaff Reinet.

A cadet organization and rifle associations are also in existence.

A force, approximately 50,000 Troops of all arms, was raised for the German South-West African Campaign, which was brought to a successful conclusion in July, 1915.

An Imperial Service Contingent is furnished for service Overseas.

A Contingent is also furnished for service in Nyasaland.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—The progress of agriculture, though naturally slow, has shown signs of steady improvement. Maize is being brought up to a very high standard, and a large export trade seems to be assured. The dairying industry is being steadily developed, and although still in the inception stage is being greatly assisted by the carriage, free of freight, of pedigree stock by the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company. The weight of butter produced during the year 1913 was 10,741,745 lbs., and of cheese, 520,849 lbs.

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.

The production of wool is also on the increase, but ostrich feathers show a very substantial decrease, owing to a slump in the ostrich feather trade.

Cotton growing is now being undertaken by many farmers, the plant being found a better drought resistant than either tobacco or maize. The prices realised on the English market have ruled ½*d.* to 1*d.* more for the South African product than for the same variety grown in America.

The production of sugar has made rapid progress.

Wattle bark should have a better future when the present endeavour to produce and export extract is realised. Efforts are being made to establish a market for the bark in America.

The net yield of tea, according to the latest figures, was 5,010,091 lbs. There were 4,766 acres under cultivation.

Viticulture is more or less a stationary industry. At the last Census-taking (1911) the production of wine was 7,501,013 gallons, and of brandy, 621,543 gallons.

The production of mohair is about 19,000,000 lbs per annum.

The yield of tobacco has somewhat declined. In 1911 the production was 14,961,199 lbs.

The growing of wheat and oats is being extended.

The European war is seriously affecting the export of Maize and Wattle Bark.

Manufactures.—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. The output of the Cape lobster-canning industry, the products of which find a ready market in France and other continental countries, has increased rapidly.

Amongst other commodities which the Union is manufacturing may be mentioned: cement, boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, leather, wines and spirits, aerated waters, matches, dynamite, starch, arrowroot, sugar, tea, rope (from local fibres), woollen cloth, salt.

Mining.—Gold and diamond mining still continues the chief source of the country's wealth, the former in 1913 being responsible for upwards of 56 per cent. of the total exports of the Union, and the latter over 17 per cent.; while the total export of all minerals accounted for over 75 per cent.

The total value of the mineral output of the Union in 1914 was 45,366,224*l.*, the principal items being as follows:—gold, 35,664,230*l.*; diamonds, 5,487,194*l.*; coal, 2,258,896*l.*; copper, 692,355*l.*; tin, 311,391*l.*; lime, 109,041*l.*; silver, 102,471*l.*; salt, 67,648*l.*; asbestos, 20,087*l.*

Details of the mineral production for the Union of South Africa for two years are as follows:—

	Gold				Diamonds			
	1913		1914		1914		1915	
	fine ozs.	£	fine ozs.	£	carats	£	carats	£
Transvaal	8,798,336	87,372,949	8,394,322	35,666,814	1,142,683	1,162,031	35,674	128,067
Cape	30	131	40	167	1,350,586	3,544,072	66,471	266,198
Natal	847	1,473	1,706	7,249	—	—	—	—
Orange Free State	—	—	—	—	307,798	781,091	1,241	5,545
Totals	8,798,713	87,374,553	8,396,068	35,664,230	2,801,017	5,487,194	108,386	399,810

The production of gold in 1915 was 9,096,398 oz., value 38,639,043*l.*

The value of the total production of diamonds in South Africa up to the end of 1914, compiled from existing records, is 169,342,668*l.*

The labour employed in gold mining in December, 1914, was:—21,975 whites and 178,367 coloured, as against 22,966 whites and 163,217 coloured in December, 1913. Of the former, 21,966 whites and 178,229 coloured were working in the Transvaal in December, 1914. The output of gold in 1915 was valued at 38,627,461*l.*

The labour employed in diamond mining, including individual diamond diggers, was in December, 1914:—Transvaal, 367 whites, 222 coloured; Cape, 1,552 whites, 3,839 coloured; Orange Free State, 147 whites, 53 coloured; totals, 2,066 whites, 4,114 coloured; compared with a total of 8,692 whites and 53,809 coloured for December, 1913.

Coal Resources.—The extent of the coal resources of South Africa are roughly estimated as follows:—

	Area of Coal Resources			Estimated quantities of Coal contained Min. Tons
	Square Miles	average 6 ft. thick		
Transvaal	5,000	"	.	86,000
Natal	1,000	" 7 "	.	9,400
Zululand	1,250	" 4 "	.	6,000
Orange Free State	Probably not less than 1,000, average 4 ft. thick		.	4,800
Cape Province			.	
Basutoiland			.	
Swaziland			.	

Total 56,200

Production in 1913 and 1914 is given in the following table:—

	Coal (Tons of 2,000 lbs.)				Salt (Tons of 2,000 lbs.)			
	1913		1914		1913		1914	
	tons	£	tons	£	tons	£	tons	£
Transvaal	5,225,036	1,142,598	5,157,268	1,150,746	974	1,489	2,047	2,895
Cape	67,481	38,752	53,621	31,167	25,835	41,055	21,164	34,803
Orange Free State	609,973	167,409	699,217	191,604	21,163	34,598	17,079	28,950
Natal	2,898,726	891,699	2,367,817	885,919	—	—	—	—
Totals	8,801,216	2,240,458	8,477,923	2,258,896	47,992	77,142	40,290	67,648

The production of coal in 1915 was 8,281,311 tons, value 2,121,884*l.*

The labour employed in coal mining in December, 1914, was:—Transvaal, 566 whites, 10,332 coloured; Cape, 61 whites, 798 coloured; Orange Free State, 122 whites, 2,081 coloured; Natal, 480 whites, 10,687 coloured; totals, 1,229 whites, 23,898 coloured; compared with a total of 1,403 whites and 24,545 coloured for December, 1913.

Silver.—There are no silver mines in the Union. The output in 1915 of 966,168 fine ozs., value 106,244*l.*, represents silver contained in gold bullion and base metal ores.

Copper.—14,957 tons (of 2,000 lbs.) of concentrates valued at 320,327*l.* were shipped from the Transvaal in 1914, and 14,369 tons of matte and ore valued at 372,028*l.* from the Cape.

Tin.—3,429 tons (of 2,000 lbs.) of tin ores valued at 311,391*l.*, including 43 tons, 4,109*l.*, for the Cape Province, were shipped in 1914.

Other Base Minerals and Miscellaneous Products.—The value of the Union's production for 1914 of other base minerals such as asbestos, lime, graphite, magnesite, lead, flint, &c., was 149,521*l.*, and of miscellaneous products such as bricks, cement, coke, tar, &c., 639,288*l.*

Commerce.

The total value of the Imports and Exports of the Union of South Africa, exclusive of Specie, was as follows:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1910	36,727,367	53,609,340	1913	41,828,841	66,569,364
1911	36,925,334	57,924,000	1914	35,254,971	39,033,612
1912	35,838,960	62,974,219	1915	31,810,717	16,664,991

¹ About 15,000,000*l.* of gold, which in normal times would have been exported, was retained in the country on behalf of the Bank of England. No information is available for 1915.

The principal articles of import and export for 1914 and 1915 were:—

Imports.	1914		Exports.	1914	
	£	£		£	£
Apparel	2,253,813	1,938,727	Angora Hair	834,202	687,635
Arms and Ammunition	213,930	171,390	Bark	286,399	195,244
Bags	504,026	642,547	Blasting Compounds	23,448	160,767
Cotton Manufactures	2,861,378	3,278,719	Coal	1,247,915	1,139,645
Drugs and Chemicals	886,119	1,072,957	Copper	700,067	702,058
Electrical Wire and Fittings	426,239	293,981	Diamonds	5,512,919	1,676,138
Food and Drink	5,975,958	6,113,337	Feathers, Ostrich	1,342,717	743,772
Furniture	487,615	357,782	Fish	112,310	132,252
Glycerine	431,712	363,138	Fodder	47,744	58,361
Haberashery	1,078,821	932,881	Fruit	98,214	84,505
Hardware & Cutlery	1,382,484	1,004,082	Gold, raw	20,543,966	—
Hats and Caps	204,806	209,667	Hides and Skins	1,572,317	1,678,467
Implements: Agricultural	364,522	259,924	Maize	438,489	631,646
India Rubber Manufactures	—	325,348	Meats	41,697	152,941
Iron and steel	1,047,143	898,501	Oil: Whale	103,763	82,203
Leather Manufactures: Including Boots and Shoes	1,406,828	1,272,981	Tin	457,925	385,901
Machinery (including locomotives)	2,524,043	1,897,089	Tobacco	32,795	81,157
Oils	804,881	826,522	Wines	14,411	29,744
Stationery & Books	660,349	578,163	Wool	4,238,205	5,380,281
Tobacco	166,286	109,026			
Vehicles	1,166,003	707,606 ¹			
Wax (Paraffin and Stearine)	159,125	198,483			
Wood and Timber	893,284	636,615			
Woollen Manufactures	679,300	717,472			

Imports of Specie amounted to 1,036,890*l.* in 1914 and 2,022,825*l.* in 1915; and exports to 289,671*l.* in 1914 and 194,382*l.* in 1915.

The following table gives the total values and percentages of general merchandise imported into *British South Africa*, according to countries, for two years:—

Country of Origin.	1914		1915	
	Value	Per cent. of Total	Value	Per cent. of Total
United Kingdom	£ 18,623,263	56·9	£ 17,686,780	58·3
Australia	1,573,910	4·8	458,939	1·5
India	1,052,162	3·2	1,301,038	4·3
Canada	803,587	2·4	1,005,160	3·3
Other British Possessions	527,219	1·7	384,322	1·3
Total British Possessions	8,956,878	12·1	3,149,459	10·4
Total—British Empire	22,580,141	69·0	20,836,239	68·7

¹ Excluding tyres imported separately (included under rubber manufactures in 1915).

Country of Origin.	1914.		1915	
	Value	Per cent. of Total	Value	Per cent. of Total
Foreign Countries.				
	£		£	
Germany	2,289,862	6·9	119,829	0·4
United States	3,108,246	9·5	4,532,053	14·9
Belgian Congo	192,402	0·6	359,560	1·2
Sweden	544,430	1·7	486,874	1·5
Holland	570,512	1·8	521,391	1·7
Brazil	485,346	1·5	492,291	1·6
France	498,799	1·5	494,153	1·6
Other Foreign Countries	2,216,382	6·7	2,506,260	8·4
Total—Foreign Countries	10,161,050	31·0	9,491,411	31·3
Total—General Merchandise	32,741,191	100	30,327,650	100

63·2 per cent. (10,555,979*l.*) of the exports were shipped to the United Kingdom in 1915, and 87·5 per cent. (36,524,990*l.*) in 1914.

Shipping and Communications.

Oversea shipping 1915: entered, 1,100 vessels of 3,323,215 tons net; cleared, 1,121 of 3,357,932 tons. Coastwise: entered, 2,222 vessels of 4,614,086 tons net; cleared 2,211 of 4,610,639 tons.

Prior to Union, which took effect in May, 1910, the state railways of the several colonies now comprising the Union were operated by the separate Governments. In May, 1910, the Government lines were merged into one system, the South African Railways, under the control of the Union Government. The total open mileage of this system at the end of 1914 was 8,486 miles (comprising Cape 3,705 miles, Orange Free State 1,180 miles, Transvaal 2,436 miles, and Natal, 1,164 miles), of which 7,978 miles are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, and 508 miles 2 ft. 0 in. gauge. The capital expenditure on Government Railways up to December, 31, 1914, amounted to 69,804,581*l.* plus 14,973,184*l.* in respect of rolling stock; total 84,777,765*l.* (This does not include 1,420,585*l.* spent during the year on the construction of new lines.) The gross earnings for 1914 were 11,573,204*l.*, and the net loss after payment of interest, 191,024*l.* Working expenditure (including renewals) amounted to 8,840,208*l.*, or 76·4 per cent. of the gross revenue, as compared with 8,964,690*l.* or 72·4 per cent. of the gross revenue in 1913. On December 31, 1914, 950½ miles of new railway were in course of construction.

At the end of 1914 there were in the Union 2,451 post offices. Telegrams dealt with numbered 5,998,515. The number of money orders issued during the year was 436,541, and the value 2,634,608*l.*, while 366,709 orders of the value of 2,125,878*l.* were paid. 3,458,662 postal orders amounting to 2,156,313*l.* were issued, and 2,795,233, valued at 1,669,566*l.* paid.

The revenue of the Post-office in 1914 was 1,015,836*l.*, and the expenditure 1,060,231*l.* The revenue of the telegraph and telephone services (excluded from the previous figures) was 635,469*l.*, and the expenditure, 622,676*l.*

15,021 miles of telegraph line, carrying 50,352 miles of wire, and 4,269 miles of telephone line carrying 97,948 miles of wire, were open. 6,396 wireless messages were dealt with during the year.

The number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank in the Union at the end of 1914 was 242,739, and the amount standing to their credit was 6,287,108*l.*

Banks.

The statistics of the 5 banks in the Union are as follows:—

	Year ending December 31	
	1913	1914
Subscribed capital	£ 11,342,080	£ 10,407,860
Paid-up capital	5,046,925	5,153,885
Reserve fund	3,064,000	2,951,900
Notes in circulation	2,308,754	2,403,965
Deposit and current accounts	44,175,057	45,396,974
Coin and bullion	8,149,852	8,372,025
Government securities	5,073,345	4,629,632

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PROVINCE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Constitution and Government.—The Colony of the Cape of Good Hope was originally founded by the Dutch in the year 1652. Britain took possession of it in 1795 but evacuated it in 1803. A British force again took possession in 1806 and the Colony has remained a British Possession since that date. It was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Convention of London, August 13, 1814. The original Colony has been extended from time to time. East and West Pondoland were annexed in 1894 and Bechuanaland in 1895. For many years the form of government in the Colony depended on the terms of the Royal Letters Patent and Instructions to governors. Letters Patent issued in 1850 to Governor Sir Henry Smith declared that in the Colony there should be a Parliament which should consist of the Governor, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly.

A Constitution Ordinance was enacted by Order in Council of March 11, 1853, and took effect on May 1 ensuing. This Order in Council provided that nothing it contained should prevent the Parliament of the Colony from making Acts (subject to the power of Her Majesty in Council either to disallow or assent to such Acts) in amendment of the said Ordinance. This power of amending the Constitution was exercised from time to time as the bounds of the Colony were extended. In 1872 an Act was passed at the Cape and assented to by Order in Council, providing for the system of executive administration known as Responsible Government. The Constitution formed under these various Acts vested the executive in the Governor and an Executive Council, composed of certain office holders appointed by the Crown. On the 31st May, 1910, the Colony was merged in the Union of South Africa, thereafter forming an original province of the Union.

Cape Town is the seat of the Provincial Administration.

Administrator.—The Hon. Sir Frederic de Waal, K.C.M.G. (Salary 2,500*l.*)

The Province is divided into 119 magisterial districts, and the Colony proper, including Bechuanaland, but exclusive of the Transkeian territories, into 86 fiscal divisions. In each division there is a Civil Commissioner, who is, in all cases where the fiscal and magisterial areas coincide, also the Resident Magistrate. Each division has a Council of at least 6 members (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.

Pr. There are 123 Municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are also 79 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	4,129	8,138	227,948	236,086	127,211
Transkei	2,552	2,189	186,706	188,895	105,255
Walvis Bay, &c.	430	1,638	1,438	3,076	877
Pondoland	3,906	1,383	233,254	234,637	123,571
Bechuanaaland	51,524	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 Hottentots, Fingoes, 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 employment.

Marriages, births and deaths in five years, so far as registered:—

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths
1910	10,476	55,836	34,963
1911	11,396	57,379	33,480
1912	12,392	60,838	35,656
1913	12,133	56,629	39,532
1914	11,618	—	35,688

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 Province is divided into 120 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 4 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, 1915, 4,593, enrolment 259,013, attendance 207,501. There are 103,909 European pupils and 135,104 non-European. Total number of teachers, 9,293.

Provincial expenditure on education (excluding Higher Education, which is under control of the Central Government), 1911–12, 635,423*l.*; 1912–13, 785,051*l.*; 1913–14, 853,448*l.*; 1914–15, 920,000*l.* (approx.).

Charitable Institutions, Hospitals, Pauperism.—In the hospitals and kindred charitable institutions 15,000 patients were treated in the year 1914. There is no system of poor law relief but 1,073 persons received indoor relief during the year.

Finance.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there is only one financial statement for the four provinces together. Particulars are given above under the Union. Since the passing of the Financial Relations Act, 1913, the Provincial revenue consists of certain revenues assigned to the Province and an amount voted by Parliament by way of subsidy. The following figures show the estimates of expenditure to be defrayed by the Cape Province during the year ending March 31, 1916, in comparison with the approximate expenditure in the preceding year:—

Title	Estimates 1914-15	Estimates 1915-16
General Administration	£ 134,103	£ 112,581
Education	1,002,819	950,076
Hospitals and Charitable Institutions	126,542	129,350
Roads, Bridges, and Local Works	162,913	76,442
Total	1,426,377	1,269,049
Capital Expenditure	413,900	217,000
Grand Total	1,839,377	1,486,049
Estimate of Provincial Revenue	1914-15	1915-16
Revenues transferred or assigned	£ 346,000	£ 225,000
Revenues raised by the Province	35,000	32,000
Union Subsidy	955,831	859,025
Miscellaneous	4,000	3,000
Surplus 1913-14	88,000	150,025
Total	1,426,831	1,269,050

Production and Industry.—In 1914, 919,420 acres of Crown lands were alienated, the amount realised being 52,265*l.* Up to December 31, 1914, the total area disposed of was about 141,039,952 acres, the quantity undisposed of being 36,836,708 acres.

Areas under principal crops, and yield in 1911 :—

	Acres	Cwts.		Acres	Cwts.
Wheat	484,923	2,330,367	Potatoes	20,529	555,267
Oats	500,037	1,645,884	Pumpkins	14,968	7,082,292 ¹
Barley	90,304	533,584	Mangel and beet	2,314	896,540
Maize	242,327	3,085,471	Tobacco	4,376	33,635
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. At December 31, 1913, there were 18,594,746 sheep and 7,732,912 goats. 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 British Board of Trade statistics, however, continue to give details of trade between the United Kingdom and each Province separately. The following figures show the value of the trade between the Cape of Good Hope Province and the United Kingdom for five years :—

—	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915 ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Cape	7,814,230	8,660,232	9,380,716	7,547,731	7,190,199
Exports from U.K. to Cape—					
British produce and manufactures	8,462,866	9,883,606	10,812,259	9,215,507	8,048,899
Foreign and Colonial merchandise	871,908	955,447	953,371	817,956	852,102

¹ Provisional figures.

The more important imports and exports in 1914 were:—Imports into United Kingdom: feathers, 1,232,161*l*; sheep's wool (81,870,525 lbs.), 8,148,782*l*; mohair, 826,657*l*; raw hides, 336,931*l*; skins and furs, 940,459*l*; copper, regulus and precipitate, 363,479*l*; maize, 135,749*l*. The exports of diamonds to the United Kingdom in 1914, as given in the Cape returns, were 2,867,388 carats, value 5,470,899*l*. (these figures are not included in the table above). Exports from United Kingdom (British produce): cotton goods, 871,128*l*; woollens, 394,452*l*; apparel, 1,349,749*l*; machinery, 638,374*l*; iron and steel goods, 1,142,307*l*; leather boots and shoes, 512,055*l*; carriages, all sorts, and parts, 713,595*l*.

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 standardisation 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 40 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 ²
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 dependants, in 1904.

³ Including 9,002 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 564,648, and of females, 629,395.

Population of the borough of Durban according to the census of May 7, 1911, 69,187, consisting of Europeans, 31,783, natives (including half-castes) 17,784, Indians and Asiatics, 19,620; and of Pietermaritzburg, 30,555, consisting of 14,737 Europeans, 7,789 Indians and Asiatics, 8,029 natives, including half-castes.

So far as registered, the births in 1914 numbered 21,104 (2,771 European, 11,431 native, 5,692 Indian and other Asiatic, and 1,160 Mixed and other Coloured); deaths, 9,834 (1,043 European, 6,177 native, 2,029 Indian and other Asiatic, and 585 Mixed and other Coloured); and marriages, 3,197 (895 European, including half caste, 608 native, 1,694 Indian and other Asiatic). 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 3 Government high schools, 2 preparatory schools, 68 Government primary schools, 2 Government art schools, 1 Agricultural and Trades school, 5 Government Indian schools, 2 Government schools for coloured children, besides 111 Government-aided schools, and 154 Government-aided farmhouse schools for European children. Also there are 2 Technical Institutes, 34 Indian schools, 296 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 18,526 for 1914; the average daily attendance 85 per cent. of the number on the registers. At the Government high and preparatory schools there is an average daily attendance of 1,208 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 1914 was 3,196. The direct Government expenditure on Government schools for 1914 was 118,952*l.* (excluding expenditure for furniture, buildings, but including maintenance). Fees paid by pupils in Government schools for 1914, 21,872*l.*

The 296 Government-aided schools for natives had a total enrolment of 21,595, and received in 1914 grants in aid to the amount of 21,890*l.*; and the 34 Government-aided schools for the children of Indians had a total enrolment of 4,217 in 1914, for which a grant of 5,271*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, 1916, and a comparison with the approximate expenditure in the preceding year:—

Title	Estimates 1915-16	Estimates 1914-15
General Administration	£	£
Education	31,120	30,079
Hospitals and Charitable Institutions	221,289	216,182
Roads and Local Works	38,754	37,810
	163,297	223,558
Total	454,460	507,629
Capital Expenditure	92,005	181,651
Grand Total	546,465	689,280

Production and Industry.—Up to the end of 1914, 8,758,465 acres of land had been alienated, 2,044,049 acres conditionally alienated, and 6,780,327 acres remained unalienated. These figures exclude 4,568,357 acres granted, leased, &c., up to the end of 1914 in Zululand and the Northern Territories. On the Coast and in Zululand there are vast plantations of sugar and tea, while cereals of all kinds (especially maize), fruits, vegetables, the *Acacia molissima*, the bark of which is so much used for tanning purposes, and other crops grow prolifically. The production of maize in 1911 was 3,224,544 cwt.; 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. A large part of the Durban district is well adapted for dairy farming.

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. In 1913, sheep numbered 2,031,146, and goats 1,067,192.

The Province is rich in mineral wealth (for statistics, see pp. 220-1). 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 'basket' 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 six companies. In 1914 the number of whales killed and landed was 1,061. The output for 1914 of the Natal companies was 6,186 tons of oil, 1,709 tons of fertilisers, and 27 tons of 'finners' (the whale-bone of the 'humpback' whale), valued at 117,000*l.*

Commerce.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no special records made for each of the Provinces; the British Board of Trade statistics, however, continue to give details of trade between the United Kingdom and each Province separately. The following figures show the value of the trade between Natal Province and the United Kingdom for five years:—

	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914	1915 1
Imports from Natal	£ 2,002,887	£ 2,477,511	£ 2,724,265	£ 2,937,944	£ 3,513,505
Exports of U.K. produce and manufac. to Natal	4,540,343	4,878,994	5,053,173	4,560,822	4,762,391
Exports of foreign and colonial merchandise	358,094	388,652	389,302	311,894	348,993

¹ Provisional figures.

The more important imports and exports in 1914 were:—Imports into United Kingdom: maize, 296,606*l.*; raw hides, 258,021*l.*; sheep's wool (39,792,436 lbs.), 1,566,408*l.*; sheep skins, woolled, 204,633*l.*; dye and tanning stuffs, &c., 281,633*l.* Exports from United Kingdom (British produce): cotton manufactures, 351,962*l.*; machinery, 568,187*l.*; iron and steel goods, 895,596*l.*; apparel, 426,956*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.*)

Area and Population.—The area of the Province is 110,426 square miles, divided into 24 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.

Vital Statistics are shown as follows:—

	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of births over deaths.
1912	19,481	15,743	6,843	3,738
1913	19,790	14,790	6,704	5,000
1911	18,992	12,094	6,117	6,898

Religion, Instruction, etc.—Statistics (1911) for the Transvaal:—

Churches, &c.	Whites	Others	Churches, &c.	Whites	Others
Dutch Churches	204,068	24,634	Other Christian	13,891	24,253
Anglican	89,805	51,355	Jews	25,592	—
Presbyterian	24,739	6,679	Hindus and other non-Christians	89	13,672
Methodist	27,938	92,949	Indefinite and 'No Religion'	2,460	943,616
Roman Catholic	22,312	6,439			
Lutheran	6,618	161,271			

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-eight 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, 1914:—

	Schools	Final Enrolment	Average Enrolment	Average Attendance
High Schools	9	1,723	1,664	1,565
Secondary Departments of Primary Schools	—	927	1,000	1,011
Town and Village Schools	148	39,162	39,141	35,527
Country Schools and Farm Aided Schools	537	21,451	22,641	20,693
Total	744	63,263	64,336	58,796
Coloured Schools (special native and Indian Schools)	15	2,379	2,117	1,863
Total	759	65,662	66,653	60,599

The 3 Normal Colleges had 148 enrolled students. The 2 Trades Schools had 143 enrolled students. There were 260 native schools, which had 15,459 pupils. The number of pupils in secondary schools on December 31, 1913, was 2,400.

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 1915-16 are given as follows:—

Estimated revenue for year ending March 31, 1916.		Estimated expenditure for year ending March 31, 1916	
	£		£
Transfer Duty	65,000	General Administration	51,678
Liquor Licences	70,000	Education	789,448
Licences—Trades & Vocations	20,000	Hospitals and Charitable Institutions	164,303
Other Licences—Dog, Fish, Game, &c.	15,000	Roads and Local Works	246,186
Native Pass Fees	360,000	Total Revenue Expenditure	1,251,615
Totalisation Tax	24,000	Capital Expenditure	151,561
Miscellaneous	6,700		
Subsidy from Union Government	577,000		
	1,137,700	Total Expenditure	1,403,176

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	17,687
Tobacco	11,405	68,766	Oats	102,192	207,679
Potatoes	18,855	550,647			

The live stock numbered, in 1913, 5,024,893 sheep, 2,104,527 goats.

For mineral production, see above, pp. 220-1. The Transvaal Province has iron and brass foundries and engineering works, grain-mills, breweries, brick, tile, and pottery works, tobacco, soap, and candle factories, coach and wagon works, &c.

Commerce.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no special records of trade for each of the Provinces. The British Board of Trade statistics, however, continue to give details of trade between the United Kingdom and each Province. The following figures show the value of the

trade between the Transvaal Province and the United Kingdom for five years:—

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915 ¹
Imports from Transvaal	£ 302,535	£ 136,738	£ 196,448	£ 314,443	£ 315,562
Exports of U.K. produce and manufactures to Transvaal	6,631,868	6,078,119	5,751,926	4,630,483	5,157,946
Exports of foreign and Colonial merchandise	498,479	481,918	482,686	383,810	354,788

¹ Provisional figures.

The more important imports and exports in 1914 were:—Imports into United Kingdom: Tin ore, 40,227*l.*; gold ore, 9,788*l.*; copper ore, 253,120*l.* Exports from United Kingdom (British produce): Cottons, 401,442*l.*; apparel, 816,272*l.*; machinery, 374,399*l.*; iron and steel and manufactures, 412,036*l.*; leather boots and shoes, 332,653*l.*; carriages and parts, 242,634*l.*; chemicals and preparations, 255,939*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. These were at length conquered. The British Government then stepped in and arranged matters much to the dissatisfaction of the conquering party. By the treaty of Aliwal North, only a part of the territory of the Basutos was incorporated in the Orange Free State. 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. C. H. Wessels (salary, 2,000*l.*)

There are municipalities at Bloemfontein and other centres, 50 in all; local authorities have, as 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.

Vital statistics are shown as follows:—

—	Births ¹	Deaths ¹	Marriages		Surplus of births over deaths
			European	Coloured	
1912	5,128	1,470	—	—	3,658
1913	5,386	1,511	1,476	1,148	3,875
1914	4,571	1,321	1,232	1,051	3,250

¹ European.

Religion.—The principal body, according to the census of 1911, is the Dutch Reformed Church with 175,311 adherents; of Wesleyans there were 88,857; Anglican Communion, 42,401; Presbyterians, 7,549; Congregationalists, 8,368; Lutherans, 8,727; Roman Catholics, 5,696; Jews, 2,808; no religion (so stated), 173,336, of whom 173,192 were natives and other coloured persons.

Instruction.—Higher education is under the control of the Minister 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 660 public and 150 aided private schools in the Province, with a total enrolment of over 29,500 pupils. 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, and five mixed Primary Schools with a total enrolment of over 1,300, all Government institutions. There are also the Convent School, St. Michael's Home, and the 'Oranje' Meisjes School, all Boarding Schools for Girls, the last two receiving grants from Government.

The Normal College trains from 50 to 60 teachers annually. Since January, 1910, there has also been 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. Workshops have recently been established at this institution and many of the boys are trained in these for various trades, whilst others 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 1914-15 was approximately 354,000*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.

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, 1916, and a comparison with the estimated expenditure in the preceding year.

Title	Estimates, 1914-15	Estimates, 1913-14
General Administration	£ 23,244	£ 25,499
Education	363,400	355,383
Hospitals and Charitable Institutions	19,775	19,500
Roads and Local Works	79,840	122,623
Totals	485,859	522,996
Capital Expenditure	89,907	168,646 ¹
Grand Totals	575,766	691,642

¹ Of this amount a sum of 38,646*l*. is provided from Unexpended Balances of previous Grants.

Estimate of provincial revenue:—

	1915-16	1914-15
Revenues transferred or Assigned	£ 137,650	£ 163,000
Union Subsidy	326,000	360,000
Total	463,650	523,000

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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 1911 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 1912 was as follows:—Sheep, 10,443,922; goats, 804,254. In 1913, sheep, 10,060,053; goats, 616,113.

For Mining Statistics see pp. 220–1.

Commerce.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no special records of trade for each of the Provinces. The British Board of Trade statistics, however, continue to give details of trade between the United Kingdom and each Province separately. The following figures show the value of the trade between the Orange Free State Province and the United Kingdom:—

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915 ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports consigned from Orange Free State	875	1,150	—	—	—
Exports to Orange Free State:—					
United Kingdom produce . . .	545,246	580,193	567,871	421,986	292,194
Foreign and Colonial produce . .	33,557	33,140	35,644	23,917	10,575

¹ Provisional figures.

The more important exports (British produce) from the United Kingdom in 1914 were:—Cottons, 56,295*l*.; iron and steel and manufactures, 13,584*l*.; machinery, 14,024*l*.; woollens, 51,502*l*.; apparel 97,597*l*.; leather boots and shoes, 60 191*l*.

The money, weights and measures are English. The land measure, the Morgen, is equal to about 2½ acres.

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WEST AFRICA.

These Possessions are the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria; the Gambia Colony and Protectorate; the Gold Coast Colony with Ashanti and Northern Territories; and the Sierra Leone Colony and Protectorate.

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, a formed part of the latter until January, 1886, when a separate "Colony

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. Lagos is at present the seat of the Central Government.

The Colony of Nigeria had its boundaries defined afresh, and the Protectorate is divided into two groups of provinces, the 'Northern Provinces' and the 'Southern Provinces,' each under a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the King, and subject to the control and authority of the Governor-General.

The Executive Council of the Colony has been made, from January 1, 1914, the Executive Council of the Protectorate also. There is an advisory and deliberative body known as the Nigerian Council, consisting of the Governor, the members of the Executive Council, and other official members; a member, resident in Nigeria, of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Calabar Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Chamber of Mines, nominated by those bodies; 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.

Governor-General of Nigeria.—Sir Frederick J. D. Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

Secretary to Central Government.—D. C. Cameron.

Lieutenant-Governors in the Protectorate.—A. G. Boyle, C.M.G. (Southern Provinces), and C. L. Temple, C.M.G. (Northern Provinces).

Area and Population.—Area approximately 336,000 square miles; population, Census 1911, about 17,000,000. 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 1913, 7,326, and in 1914, 9,577 slaves 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. 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 the Northern Provinces in 1914 was 2,190. 1,891 persons were convicted. In the Southern Provinces 15,944 persons were apprehended in 1914, 12,938 were summarily convicted, and 378 committed for trial; in the superior courts there were 239 convictions.

Religion and Education.—*Northern Provinces.*—Mohammedanism is widely diffused, the Fulani and Hausas and other ruling tribes being of that religion, but in some parts of the territory paganism is predominant. Protestant and Catholic missions are at work, and have industrial and other schools at several stations. The principles governing the education of natives in the Egyptian Sudan are being closely followed. Secular subjects only are compulsory; the acceptance of religious teaching is optional. At present the principal schools are situated at Kano, a great Mohammedan centre. In 1914 there were 8 Government schools, and 45 unassisted private schools, the total average attendance being 485, and 1,079 respectively. It is estimated that there are also over 24,000 Mohammedan schools, with more than 200,000 pupils.

Southern Provinces.—There is a system of primary and secondary schools, with a staff (1914) of 647 teachers, including pupil teachers. There are also a residential school at Bonny, supported by Government grants, and by Chiefs' subscriptions, and a Government secondary school and mission grammar school at Lagos, and a high school at Calabar. In 1914 there were 54 Government schools with 5,757 scholars on the roll, and an average attendance of 4,175; 85 assisted schools, 15,200 on the roll, and 11,800 in average attendance; and some 700 private schools with 43,800 on the roll, and 33,000 in average attendance. Total expenditure from public funds, 48,000*l.*

Four British Protestant Societies and two French Roman Catholic Societies are established, each with several stations, and altogether there are approximately 1,000 places of worship with an average attendance of about 131,000.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure:—

	Northern Nigeria		Southern Nigeria ³	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£	£	£
1910-11 . . .	619,989	565,760	1,933,235	1,592,282
1911-12 ¹ . . .	962,292	827,939	1,956,176	1,717,239
1912 ²	623,908	710,531	2,235,412	2,110,498
1913	794,309	820,490	2,668,198	2,696,311

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 1909-1913.

In 1914 the revenue of Nigeria was 3,048,380*l.*, and the expenditure 3,596,764*l.* The expenditure includes 628,925*l.* expended on construction of Eastern Railway from Port Harcourt.

The main items of revenue in 1914 were:—Customs, 1,505,712*l.*; railway, 695,502*l.*; general tax, 299,000*l.*; fees of court, &c., 109,237*l.*; interest, 72,200*l.*; Imperial grant-in-aid, 100,000*l.* The chief items of expenditure were:—Political, 227,103*l.*; West African Frontier Force, 222,925*l.*; Posts and Telegraphs, 87,376*l.*; Medical, 123,304*l.*; Police, 85,059*l.*; Public Debt, 343,632*l.*; Railway, 709,935*l.*; Marine, 216,870*l.*; Public Works Extraordinary, 147,514*l.*; Public Works and Railways Extraordinary, 153,835*l.*; Eastern Railway, 628,925*l.*

The total debt of Nigeria at the end of 1914 was 8,267,569*l.*

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 (exports 1915, 72,907 tons) and kernels (exports 1915, 153,900 tons); rubber, ground-nuts, shea-butter, ivory, hides, live stock, ostrich feathers, capscums, cotton, cocoa, coffee, kola-nuts and various drugs. Tobacco is also grown. There are nurseries for rubber seedlings in the Southern Provinces, and botanical stations at Calabar, Onitsha, Oloke-Meji, and Agege, and at Maiganna, Bida, Zaria, and Ilorin in the Northern Provinces. Mahogany is exported 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 Kabbia 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. The tin-bearing area so far as it is now known extends over 9,000 square miles of territory in the Northern Provinces, the output of tin in 1914 being 6,143 tons. There are also deposits of tin in the Southern Provinces. A colliery is being opened by Government at Udi in the Southern Provinces, which is being connected by rail with Port Harcourt on the Bonny River. The coal is of good quality.

There are rich reefs of galena carrying a considerable silver return. Pockets of native silver have from time to time been discovered in the vicinity of Orufe 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, Port Harcourt, Bonny, Opobo, and Calabar. Numerous rivers and creeks form the chief routes for transport, and there are many well-made roads driven through the country. There is now a metalled road between Kano and Katsena, a distance of 96 miles, and it is probable that an attempt will be made in 1916 to establish motor transport between these two centres. At Lagos, Calabar, and Forcados, there are engineering and repairing workshops and slipways 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 the Northern Provinces, and several new trading stations have been recently opened. There is, besides, a large trade by caravans which, coming from Salaga in the west, the Sahara in the north, and Lake Chad and Wadai in the east, make use of Kano as an emporium.

The trade of the Protectorate is shown as follows (bullion and specie are included):—

Year	Northern Nigeria ¹		Southern Nigeria	
	Imports ²	Exports ²	Imports	Exports
	£	£	£	£
1910	1,374,433	352,981	5,857,335	5,304,156
1911	886,463	836,268	5,680,980	5,391,467
1912	799,275 ³	974,241 ³	6,430,601	6,089,706
1913 ⁴	—	—	7,201,819	7,352,377
1914	—	—	6,901,072	6,610,046

¹ Reliable statements regarding the volume and value of imports and exports are not available, 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.

⁴ The Customs Departments of Northern and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated on January 1, 1913, and the figures from that date relate to Nigeria.

The chief imports (1914) were: cotton, 1,584,118*l.*; spirits, 347,796*l.*; iron and steel, 601,211*l.*; specie, 632,281*l.* Chief exports (1914): palm kernels, 2,541,150*l.*; palm oil, 1,571,691*l.*; raw cotton, 163,709*l.*; tin ore, 706,988*l.*

The shipping entered and cleared in foreign trade is given as follows:—total tonnage, 1910, 1,601,045; 1911, 1,610,668; 1912, 1,656,913; 1913, 1,738,459; British tonnage, 1909, 938,654; 1910, 917,443; 1911, 915,838; 1912, 925,611; 1913, 1,044,074; 1914, 1,423,641.

There are (1914) 975 open miles of railways, the Nigeria Railway, and the Bauchi Light Section. A weekly boat-train with sleeping accommodation and a restaurant car runs between Lagos and Zaria. 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 Benue River and along the edge of the Bauchi plateau, joining the existing system at the Kaduna. Construction beyond the coalfields has been postponed owing to the war.

There are several thousand miles of telegraph wires, and the system is connected with the French Dahomey system. There are also several hundred miles of telephone wires. A wireless station was opened for traffic at Lagos at the end of 1913.

In 1914 there were 101 Post Offices in Nigeria. The savings bank on December 31, 1914, had 6,015 depositors, with 48,214*l.* to their credit.

A special silver coinage for West Africa was introduced in 1913, the denominations being 2*s.*, 1*s.*, 6*d.*, and 3*d.*, of the same size, weight, and fineness as corresponding coins of the United Kingdom. The new currency, with adequate reserves in London, based on gold and securities, is under the control of the West African Currency Board. A nickel coinage (penny and tenth of a penny) is also in use.

The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., has branches at Lagos, Calabar, Warri, Burutu, Onitsha, Lokoja, Jebba, Zungeru, Kano, and Zaria.

There is a weekly mail service between Liverpool, Forcados, and Calabar via 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 138,401 (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 were in 1914 7 elementary Government-aided schools, with 1,512 pupils enrolled; and an average attendance of about 392 standard pupils; Government grant, proportionate to results (1914), 630*l*. Of the elementary schools two are Roman Catholic, three Wesleyan, one Anglican, and one Mohammedan. The Wesleyans have also a secondary school with 25 boys, and a technical school with 16 pupils, which receives a grant of 300*l*. Total Government expenditure on education (1914), 1,863*l*. There is a company of the West African Frontier Force of 137 men. The armed police has a strength of 92 men. In 1914 27 cases were tried in the supreme court; 459 cases were disposed of in the police court; 267 cases were reported from the Protectorate.

Finance and Trade.

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	82,800	86,454	96,221	124,990	84,071
Expenditure . . .	63,301	71,390	81,340	95,210	120,921
Imports ¹ . . .	578,983	807,118	756,853	1,091,129	688,007
Exports ¹ . . .	535,447	682,086	735,172	867,187	926,127

¹ Including bullion and specie.

There is no public debt. On December 31, 1914, the assets exceeded the liabilities by 102,734*l*.

Principal items of revenue in 1914: Customs, 60,525*l*; Port Dues, 1,817*l*; Fees of Courts or Offices, &c., 2,924*l*; Rents, Government Property, 451*l*; Interest, 4,521*l*; Protectorate, 411,150*l*; Miscellaneous, 975*l*; Land Sales, 650*l*.

Chief imports, 1914: bullion and specie, 299,668*l*; cotton goods, 72,416*l*; hardware, 30,686*l*; kola nuts, 74,176*l*; rice, 78,536*l*; spirits, 4,994*l*; sugar, 8,729; soap, 5,280*l*; tobacco, 4,504*l*; wine, 2,311*l*. Chief exports: bullion and specie, 232,469*l*; calabashes (empty), 1,064*l*; ground nuts, 650,461*l*; hides, 22,188*l*; palm kernels, 7,815*l*; rubber, 102*l*; wax, 473*l*.

Imports from United Kingdom in 1914, 254,358*l*; exports to United Kingdom, 88,432*l*. The export trade is mainly with France.

The tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade is given as follows:

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Total . . .	506,914	480,911	583,458	625,182	571,940
British only . . .	323,880	287,680	361,883	371,419	366,396

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 1914, 129,951. 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 622 depositors in 1914, and deposits amounting to 5,598*l*. A special West African silver currency was introduced in 1918

(see under Nigeria, p. 244). The Bank of British West Africa is the only bank in the colony.

Governor.—Edward John Cameron, C.M.G., appointed February, 1914 (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, Winnebah, Axim, and Akuse. There were in 1914 12 Government schools, and 148 inspected 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, 15,152 (1914); enrolled 20,246; Government expenditure on education in 1914, 25,240*l*. There are also 252 unassisted primary schools supported by the various religious bodies. The strength of the police (1914), 17 European officers and 1,026 of other ranks. This includes 1 European officer and 127 other ranks in Ashanti. The constabulary (Northern Territories) consists of 2 officers and about 320 of other ranks. Summary convictions in 1914, 8,685; convictions in Supreme Courts, 148. Staple products and exports, palm oil, kola nuts, palm kernels, cocoa, and indiarubber; the export of valuable native woods is increasing. The botanical station at Aburi aids in the plantation of coconut trees, rubber, cocoa, coffee, cotton, pepper, nutmeg, pimento, and croton. Gold is found in quartz, in banket, and in alluvium. The output of gold in recent years was: 1910, 204,617 oz. (790,282*l*.); 1911, 253,976 oz. (1,079,024*l*.); 1912, 352,957 oz. (1,499,469*l*.); 1913, 388,126 oz. (1,648,770*l*.); 1914, 419,510 oz. (1,744,498*l*.); 1915, 1,706,473*l*. Many of the coast inhabitants are fishermen, and there is considerable traffic in dried fish by rail into the interior.

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	1,066,633	1,111,632	1,230,850	1,201,566	1,331,713
Expenditure . . .	924,862	914,500	1,157,091	1,358,291	1,755,850
Imports ¹ . . .	3,439,831	3,784,290	4,023,322	4,952,494	4,456,968
Exports ¹ . . .	2,697,706	3,792,454	4,307,802	5,427,106	4,942,656

¹ Including bullion and specie.

Estimated revenue: 1915, 1,177,940*l*; estimated expenditure, 1,608,603*l*.

Chief items of revenue, 1914: customs, 768,829*l*; railways, 380,716*l*; Ashanti (mining royalties, etc.), 50,095*l*; court fees, etc., 53,561*l*; licences, etc., 48,062*l*. Chief items of expenditure: public works, 388,489*l*; railways, 307,061*l*; debt charges, 111,593*l*; Gold Coast Regiment, 65,204*l*; medical, 56,482*l*; loan works, 163,517*l*; sanitation, 47,834*l*; police, 48,586*l*; expedition to Togoland, 43,756*l*.

Public debt, December 31, 1914, 3,464,118*l*.

Chief imports, 1914: specie, 873,210*l*; cotton goods, 618,283*l*;

machinery, 195,911*l.*; provisions, 248,787*l.*; coal, 139,228*l.*; apparel, 107,014*l.*; spirits, 215,617*l.*; hardware, 120,985*l.*; rice, 96,578*l.*; building materials, 104,921*l.* Chief exports: cocoa, 2,193,749*l.*; gold and gold dust, 1,659,435*l.*; specie, 472,877*l.*; lumber, 240,878*l.*; palm kernels, 88,671*l.*; rubber, 21,631*l.*; kola nuts, 142,190*l.*; palm oil, 37,646*l.* Cocoa exports in 1915 were 77,278 tons, value 3,651,341*l.*

The imports from the United Kingdom in 1914 amounted to 3,105,732*l.*, and the exports thereto, 3,305,894*l.*

The shipping entered and cleared in the foreign trade is given as follows:—

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Total	2,599,388	2,676,440	2,849,248	2,986,553	2,812,776
British only	1,583,862	1,557,686	1,625,804	1,782,545	1,863,297

There is a Government railway, from Secondee on the coast to Coomassie, a total length of 168 miles; capital expenditure to end of 1914, 2,850,713*l.* A line between Accra and Mangoase (40 miles) has been constructed. Road construction is proceeding rapidly; there are over 320 miles of main roads and 2,100 miles of secondary roads. There are in the Colony 1,613 miles of telegraph line and 50 offices, and telephone exchanges at Accra, Secondee, Tarquah and Dodowa; telegrams in 1914, 293,937. There is a wireless telegraph station at Accra. The number of letters, packets, &c., handled in the postal service in 1914 was 6,337,235. In 1914 the savings bank had 5,593 depositors with 51,898*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 4 religious missions are at work, with a total (1914) of 4 Government and 8 assisted schools. Police force (1914), 127; convictions (1914), 2,800, but there is little serious crime. Revenue (1914), 50,095*l.* (from post office, liquor licences, rents, fees, &c.). Expenditure, 188,123*l.* Agriculture is extending, cocoa and rubber plantations are being formed. Gold output (1914), 113,286 oz. (481,270*l.*). In the western parts of the Gold Coast Colony and especially of Ashanti are rich forests with excellent timber trees (mahogany, cedar, &c.), trees yielding fruits, rich in oil, rubber-bearing plants, and species yielding gum copal. The country is well watered, and with proper restraints on wasteful native farming and on over-exploitation, would contain inexhaustible supplies of valuable forest products. On the eastern side the forests are sparser, though timber and oil trees are common and game plentiful; the products there are chiefly maize, koko, yams, bananas, ground-nuts, and cocoa, the plantations of which are rapidly extending. Imports into Ashanti, 1914, 885,529*l.*; exports, 1,170,270*l.* (mainly gold, 481,270*l.*; cocoa, 350,000*l.*; kola, 180,000*l.*; rubber, 20,000*l.*).

In 1901 the Northern Territories lying to the north of the parallel of 8° N. lat., bounded on the west and north by the French possessions and on the east by 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-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 Roman Catholic and other missions, and a Government school at Tamale (average attendance of 91 in 1914), and one at Gambaga (average attendance, 18 in 1914). The revenue (1913) amounted to 3,709*l.*; expenditure, 82,419*l.* Good permanent roads are being made. The Northern Territories are capable of producing various agricultural crops (cereals, indigo, tobacco), and are said to contain wide auriferous areas.

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 silver currency has been introduced with good results, but for small purchases cowries are still used (*see* under Nigeria, p. 244). There is also a subsidiary nickel currency.

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. Sierra Leone proper consists of a peninsula about 26 miles long, and 12 miles broad, with an area of about 300 square miles, terminating in Cape Sierra Leone. The Colony of Sierra Leone extends from the Scarcies River on the north, to the border of Liberia on the south, 180 miles. It extends inland to a distance varying from 8 to 20 miles and includes the Yellaboi and other islands towards the north, as well as Sherbro and several smaller islands to the south, but the Isles de Los were ceded to France under the Convention of 1904. There are in the Colony Executive and Legislative Councils, nominated.

Area of the Colony 4,000 square miles approximately; population (census, 1911), 75,572, of whom 702 were whites. The birth-rate for Freetown (1914) was 19 per thousand, and the death-rate 29; infant mortality is very high. The assisted schools are all denominational, belonging to 8 missionary societies. In 1914 there were 107 elementary schools with 7,404 enrolled pupils and an average attendance of 4,867; grants-in-aid to the assisted schools, 102 in number, 3,026*l.* There were (1914) 13 secondary schools in the Colony, 8 of which are missionary institutions, while the remainder are owned privately. A technical school had (1914) 20 pupils. Fourah Bay College is affiliated to the University of Durham; at the close of 1914 it had 25 students. There are 5 Mohammedan schools, with an average attendance (1914) of 423, 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 1914 had an authorised strength of 285, including 3 European officers. There is a Supreme Court, and police and petty debt courts in each district; in 1914, 74 persons were convicted of indictable offences in the Supreme Court, and 2,248 summarily convicted in the police courts. There are many native skilled workers in gold and silver.

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	424,215	457,759	559,855	618,383	675,689
Expenditure . . .	361,222	432,448	524,417	622,430	680,146
Imports . . .	1,162,470	1,267,231	1,424,764	1,750,803	1,405,049
Exports . . .	1,248,367	1,300,238	1,540,754	1,731,252	1,250,478

Chief items of revenue, 1914: Customs, 199,456*l.*; railway, 150,058*l.*; licences, &c., 87,504*l.*; court fees, &c., 15,567*l.*; interest, 24,910*l.* Chief items of expenditure: Railway, 194,808*l.*; public works, 103,424*l.*; debt charge, 102,087*l.*

Public debt, December 31, 1914, 1,730,648*l.*

Principal imports, 1914: Cotton manufactures, 301,917*l.*; specie, 238,648*l.*; coal, 68,075*l.*; spirits, 45,872*l.*; tobacco, 62,568*l.* Principal exports: Palm kernels, 559,313*l.*; kola nuts, 279,199*l.*; specie, 208,571*l.*; palm oil, 38,537*l.*

Imports from United Kingdom in 1914, 979,796*l.*; exports thereto, 367,961*l.* Exports to Germany, 313,152*l.*

The tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade is given as follows:—

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Total tonnage . . .	1,994,290	2,493,439	2,676,471	2,931,085	2,730,118
British only . . .	1,543,924	1,709,000	1,872,980	2,051,810	2,158,520

A Government light railway, a single line of 2ft. 6in. gauge, is open from Freetown to Pendembu, near the Liberian frontier, a length of 227½ miles. From Boia Junction, 64½ miles from Freetown, a branch line runs to Makene, a distance of about 83 miles; and a further extension to Baga in the Koinadugu District is under construction. The receipts in 1914 amounted to 143,250*l.* and the expenditure to 100,154*l.* In 1914, 1,838,706 postal packets were dealt with in the Colony; money order transactions amounted to 131,807*l.* There are 468½ miles of combined telegraph and telephone service in operation. There are 53 post offices and postal agencies. At the end of 1914 there were 6,476 depositors in the savings bank with 112,019*l.* (inclusive of interest) to their credit. Currency consists of British, French, Belgian, Italian, and Swiss coins. The West African Silver Currency was introduced in 1913 (see under Nigeria, p. 244).

The Protectorate.—On March 7, 1913, an Order in Council was issued providing for the administration of the Protectorate of Sierra Leone. The Order applies to the territories, not being portions of the Colony of Sierra Leone, lying between the sixth and tenth degrees of north latitude and the tenth and fourteenth degrees of west longitude, and beginning at the

extreme southerly point of the Colony on the Anglo-Liberian boundary, as delimited under the provisions of the Anglo-Liberian Conventions, November 11, 1885, and January 21, 1911. The Protectorate extends inland about 180 miles.

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief for the time being of the Colony of Sierra Leone is also the Governor of the Protectorate. Authority is given to the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone, by ordinance, to exercise and provide for giving effect to the powers and jurisdiction acquired by the Crown.

The Protectorate has an area of 27,000 square miles, and a population according to the census of 1911 of 1,327,560. The Protectorate was proclaimed August 21, 1896, and the whole territory has been divided into 5 districts, each of which is placed under a European commissioner. Circuit courts are held at the chief centres of population; convictions in 1914, 60. There are also district commissioners' courts, chiefs' courts for purely native cases (not serious crime), and combined courts (a chief and a non-native) for small debts and trivial misdemeanours (assault, abusive language) arising between native and non-native. The chief articles of imports are cotton goods, spirits, and tobacco; the chief exports are palm kernels, kola nuts, and palm oil. There are several mission and Mohammedan schools. A Government school for the sons and nominees of native chiefs was established at Bo in the Railway district of the Protectorate on March 1, 1906. The school, which is under European supervision, opened with 18 pupils; at the end of 1914 there were 100 pupils.

Governor.—R. J. Wilkinson, C.M.G. (2,500*l.*).

Colonial Secretary.—A. O. Hollis, C.M.G.

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Zululand. See NATAL.

EGYPT.

(MISR.)

Sultan.

Hussein Kâmil Pasha, G.C.B., born in 1854, son of the Khedive Ismail Pasha; became Sultan on December 19, 1914; married the present Sultana (second marriage) on December 23, 1886. Offspring: (1) Prince Kamâl ed-Din, born in 1875, married in 1901 Princess Ni'mat Hânem, who was born in 1882, (2) Princess Kâzima Hânem, born in 1877, (3) Princess Qâdîa Hânem, born May 26, 1888, (4) Princess Samîha Hânem, born July 17, 1889, (5) Princess Badiha Hânem, born July 3, 1897, married September 6, 1913, and died on November 6, 1913.

He has three surviving brothers, Prince Ibrâhim Hilmi, born in 1860; Prince Mahmûd Hamdi, born in 1863; and Prince Ahmed Fûâd, born in 1868; and three sisters, Princess Fâtima, born in 1853; Princess Amîna, born in 1874; and Princess Ni'mat Alla, born in 1877.

The present sovereign of Egypt is the eighth ruler of the dynasty of Muhammad Ali, appointed Governor of Egypt in 1805, who made himself, in 1811, absolute master of the country by force of arms. The position of the Sultan's father, Ismail I.—forced to abdicate, under pressure of the British and French Governments, in 1879—was recognised by the Imperial Hattî-Shérif of February 13, 1841, issued under the guarantee of the five great European Powers, which established the hereditary succession to the throne of Egypt under the same rules and regulations as those to the throne of Turkey. The title given to Muhammad Ali and his immediate successors was the Turkish one of 'Vali,' or Viceroy; but this was changed by an Imperial firman of June 12, 1867 into the Persian-Arabic of 'Khîdêwi-Mîsr,' or, as more commonly called, Khedive. By a firman of June 12, 1866, the succession to the throne of Egypt was made direct from father to son, instead of descending after the Turkish law to the eldest heir; and in 1873 the tribute was fixed at £692,350 (sterling). By a firman issued June 8, 1873, the Sultan of Turkey granted to Ismail I. the rights hitherto withheld of concluding commercial treaties with foreign Powers, and of maintaining armies.

On December 18, 1914, a British Protectorate over Egypt was declared, and on the next day the following Proclamation was issued:—"His Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs gives notice that, in view of the action of His Highness Abbâs Hilmi Pasha, lately Khedive of Egypt, who has adhered to the King's enemies, His Majesty's Government have seen fit to depose him from the Khedivate, and that high dignity has been offered, with the title of Sultan of Egypt, to His Highness Prince Hussein Kâmil Pasha, eldest living Prince of the family of Muhammad Ali, and has been accepted by him." The British Protectorate has been recognised by France.

The new Egyptian flag consists of three white crescents with their backs to the staff, each with a five-pointed white star between the horns on a red field. This flag was the personal standard of the Khedive, and now takes the place of the former national flag, which was distinguished from the Turkish by having a star of five instead of six points.

The predecessors of the present ruler of Egypt were—

	Born	Died	Reigned
Muhammad Ali, founder of the dynasty	1769	1849	1811-48
Ibrahim, step-son of Muhammad	1789	1848	June--Nov. 1848
Abbas, grandson of Muhammad	1813	1854	1848-54
Said, son of Muhammad	1822	1863	1854-63
Ismail, son of Ibrahim	1830	1895	1863-79
Muhammad Taufiq, son of Ismail	1852	1892	1879-92
'Abbâs Hilmi, grandson of Ismail	1874	—	1892-1914

Government and Constitution.

The administration of Egypt is carried on by native Ministers, subject to the ruling of the Sultan. From 1879 to 1883 two Controllers-General, appointed by France and England, had considerable powers in the direction of the affairs of the country (Khedivial Decree, November 10, 1879). In the summer of 1882, in consequence of a military rebellion, England intervened, subdued the rising, and restored the authority of the Khedive. In this intervention England was not joined by France, and as a result, on January 18, 1883, the Khedive signed a decree abolishing the joint control of England and France. In the place of the Control, the Khedive, on the recommendation of England, appointed an English financial adviser, without whose concurrence no financial decision could be taken. The Khedivial Decree appended to and approved by the Anglo-French Convention of April 4, 1904, removed most of the restrictions which encumbered the management of Egyptian Finance. No modification may be introduced into the terms of the Decree without the assent of the signatory powers to the Convention of London of 1885.

The Egyptian Ministry, composed of seven members, first appointed on December 19, 1914, is constituted (January 19, 1916) as follows:—

Premier and Minister of the Interior.—Hussein *Rushdi* Pasha, G.C.M.G.
Minister of Public Works and of War.—Ismail *Sirri* Pasha, K.C.M.G.
Minister of Education.—Adli *Yeghen* Pasha.
Minister of Finance.—Yusuf *Wahba* Pasha.
Minister of Pious Foundations.—Ibrahim *Fathi* Pasha, K.C.M.G.
Minister of Justice.—Abd el Khâlek *Sarwat* Pasha.
Minister of Agriculture.—Ahmed *Hilmi* Pasha.

The Ministries of Pious Foundations and of Agriculture were instituted in 1913.

On May 1, 1883, an organic law was promulgated by the Khedive creating a number of representative institutions, including a Legislative Council, a General Assembly, and Provincial Councils. But these bodies were mainly consultative and the Khedive and his Ministers retained most of the legislative power. The above Law was replaced in July, 1913, by the present Organic and Electoral Laws, by which for the Legislative Council and General Assembly was substituted a new body called the Legislative Assembly. This consists of (i) the Ministers, (ii) 66 elected members, and (iii) 17 members nominated by the Government to represent certain minorities. The elections are indirect: every 50 electors choose an elector-delegate, and the electors-delegate elect the members of the Assembly, but are liable to be recalled before any fresh exercise of their functions. The members of this Assembly

sit for six years, their numbers being renewed one-third at a time every two years: they also receive payment. The Assembly can initiate legislation and must be consulted on all measures relating to loans, land-tax assessment, or modifications of the railway or irrigation systems. The Government, however, is not bound by the resolutions of the Assembly, and, in the event of a disagreement between the two about any proposed law, the Government can eventually enact the law in such form as it may think fit. The Assembly has the right of veto on new direct, personal or land taxes, which cannot be imposed without its sanction. The ordinary session of the Assembly is from November 1 to May 31.

The Provincial Councils have been reorganised, and in 1909 were endowed with the powers of applying bye-laws, authorising public-markets, fixing the number and pay of gharirs (village watchmen), authorising the creation of ezbas (hamlets), and they are created local authorities in connection with elementary vernacular education and trade schools. They consist of two elected representatives from each Markaz. The Mudir is the ex-officio President of the Council.

Egypt Proper is administratively divided into 5 governorships (muhāfzas) of principal towns, and 14 mudirias or provinces, subdivided into districts or Markazes. In 1890 the Powers consented to a decree constituting a Municipality in Alexandria, with power to impose local taxes.¹

In thirteen towns (Mansûra, Medinet el-Fayûm, Tanta, Zagazig, Damahûr, Beni-Suêf, Mahalla el-Kubra, Minya, Mit Ghamr, Zifta, Kafr el-Zayât, Helwân, and Port Said), Mixed Commissions have been formed with power to impose taxes on residents who have given an express consent to be taxed for municipal purposes.

In 37 other towns a third class of town council (Local Commissions) exists, but there is no power to impose local taxes, the revenue being derived from grants from the central Government and receipts from water supply, slaughter houses, &c.

Governorships.

1. Cairo.
2. Alexandria.
3. Suez Canal (Port Said.—Ismailia).
4. Suez.
5. Damietta.

Mudirias.

Lower Egypt:— Upper Egypt:—

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Qaliubia. | 1. Giza. |
| 2. Menufia. | 2. Minya. |
| 3. Gharbia. | 3. Beni-Suêf. |
| 4. Sharqia. | 4. Fayûm. |
| 5. Daqahlia. | 5. Asyût. |
| 6. Beheira. | 6. Girga. |
| | 7. Qena. |
| | 8. Aswân. |

Sinai and El-Arish (administered by the War Office).

A new district of Beheira Province has been established at Marsa Matrûh on the coast, near the Tripoli frontier, where increased port-accommodation has been provided.

Area and Population.

The total area of Egypt proper, including the Libyan Desert, the region between the Nile and the Red Sea, and the Sinai Peninsula, but excluding the Sudan, is about 350,000 square miles; but the cultivated and settled area, that is, the Nile Valley and Delta, covers only 12,226 square miles. Canals, roads, date plantations, &c., cover 1,900 square miles; 2,850 square miles are comprised in the surface of the Nile, marshes, and

¹ In Egypt no foreigner may be taxed without the consent of his Government.

lakes. Egypt is divided into two great districts—'Masr-el-Bahri,' or Lower Egypt, and 'El-Said,' or Upper Egypt.

The following table gives the area of the settled land surface, and the results of the census of 1907:—

Administrative Division	Area in sq. miles	Egyptians		Foreigners	Total	Population per sq. mile
		Sedentary	Nomad			
Governorates						
Cairo	81	546,328	4,548	103,600	654,476	21,112
Alexandria	39	245,136	714	86,396	332,246	8,519
Canal / Port Said	8	36,364	71	13,449	49,884	6,236
Ismailia	1½	8,296	307	2,849	11,448	7,632
Suez	3	14,152	488	3,707	18,347	6,116
Sinai	—	667	414	429	1,510	—
El-Arish	—	5,747	—	190	5,897	—
Provinces:						
Beheira	1,672	665,198	119,404	13,871	798,473	478
Sharqia	1,477	781,233	89,026	9,387	879,646	595
Daqahlia	1,048	892,912	12,847	6,669	912,428	871
Gharbia	2,502	1,441,462	30,689	12,663	1,484,814	573
Qaliubia	3-8	399,926	32,491	2,198	434,575	1,120
Menufia	605	951,243	15,283	4,099	970,581	1,604
Provinces:						
Beni-Suêf	407	338,714	31,338	2,360	372,412	915
Fayûm	670	378,770	60,753	2,060	441,583	650
Giza	384	425,406	31,977	2,697	460,080	1,198
Minya	748	624,100	32,950	2,917	659,967	882
Asyût	767	877,128	23,630	2,977	903,335	1,178
Girga	575	783,992	7,575	1,404	792,971	1,379
Qena	650	750,346	16,168	9,978	772,492	1,188
Aswân	161	198,925	26,958	6,930	232,813	1,446
Total²	12,226	10,316,045	537,631	286,302	11,189,978	915
Estimated Bedawi population³	—	—	—	—	97,381	—

¹ Including Damietta.

² Excluding Sinai and El-Arish.

³ The Nomads scattered over desert areas were estimated only and not directly enumerated.

Of the total population, 5,667,074 were males and 5,620,285 females. A population consisting of 3,884 persons was enumerated in the Oasis of Siwa.

The foreign population, 286,302 in all, comprised 62,973 Greeks, 34,926 Italians, 20,653 British, 14,591 French, 7,704 Austro-Hungarians, 2,410 Russians, 1,847 Germans, 1,385 Persians, and 139,813 of other nationalities, including Sudanese and non-Egyptian Ottomans.

The growth of the general population of the country is exhibited by the following figures:—

1800 (French estimate)	2,460,200	1882 (Census)	6,831,131
1821 (Muhammad Ali)	2,536,400	1897 (Census)	9,734,405
1846 (Census)	4,476,440	1907 (Census)	11,287,359

The average annual increase from 1846 to 1882 was 1.25 per cent.; from 1882 to 1897, 2.76 per cent.; 1897-1907, 1.5 per cent.; from 1846-1907, 1.53 per cent.

For the distribution of the population, according to occupation in 1907, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1915, p. 251.

The principal towns, with their estimated populations in July, 1914, are:—Cairo, 726,075; Alexandria, 413,611; Port Said, 58,804; Tanta, 57,623; Damahour, 44,841; Mansourah, 44,273; Assiout, 42,751; Fayoum,

40,499; Zagazig, 38,152; and Damietta, 35,407. Other towns, with population in 1907, are Mehalla el-Kubra, 47,955; Minya, 27,221; Sherbin, 25,473; Akhmim, 28,795; Beni-Suef, 23,357; Menuf, 22,316; Shebin el-Köm, 21,576; Mellawi, 20,249; Qena, 20,069.

Religion and Instruction.

In 1907 the population consisted of 10,366,826 Moslems; 706,322 Copts; 38,635 Jews. Christians: 12,736 Protestants; 57,744 Roman Catholics; 76,953 Greek Orthodox; 27,937 Eastern Christians; 206 others. Thus Moslems formed 91·84 per cent. of the population; Christians, 7·81 per cent.; Jews, 0·34 per cent.; others, 0·01 per cent. The principal seat of Koranic learning is the Mosque and University of El-Azhar at Cairo, founded year 361 of the Hegira, 972 of the Christian era. In 1914 it had 405 professors and 9,749 students of Islam and subjects connected therewith. The Mosque of El-Ahmadi at Tanta had 113 professors and 2,860 students at the end of 1914. The Mosque of Damietta had in the same year 16 professors and 411 students, that of Dessiqli (Tanta), 16 professors and 280 students, and the Meshiakhat Olama of Alexandria 75 professors and 1,854 students. All these institutions are under the supervision of the Council of the University of El-Azhar.

There are in Egypt large numbers of native Christians connected with the various Oriental churches; of these, the largest and most influential are the Copts, the descendants of the ancient Egyptians; their creed is Orthodox (Jacobite), and was adopted in the first century of the Christian era. Its head is the Patriarch of Alexandria as the successor of St. Mark. There are three metropolitans and twelve bishops in Egypt, one metropolitan and two bishops in Abyssinia, and one bishop for Khartum; there are also arch-priests, priests, deacons, and monks. Priests must be married before ordination, but celibacy is imposed on monks and high dignitaries. The Copts use the Diocletian (or Martyrs') calendar, which differs by 284 years from the Gregorian calendar.

The following table shows the proportion of illiterates in the various religious communities (1907 census):—

Religion	Population	Number illiterate per 1000		
		Males	Females	Total
Moslems	10,269,445	922	998	960
Copts	706,322	812	984	897
Jews	38,635	441	6·7	562
Others	175,576	281	523	392
Total	11,189,978	902	989	946

Subject to certain adjustments for purposes of comparison, it appears that the proportion of the native Egyptian population able to read and write in 1907, as compared with the returns of the previous census in 1897, is as follows:—

1907		1897	
Males	Females	Males	Females
85 per 1000	3 per 1000	80 per 1000	2 per 1000

Until 1897, Government initiative in the matter of education was limited to supplying a Europeanised course of education designed to fit Egyptians for various branches of the public service and for professional careers. This

system of schools, which owes its origin to the Europeanising zeal of Muhammad Ali Pasha, the first viceroy, consists of Primary Schools, Secondary Schools, and Professional Colleges (Law, Medicine, Engineering, Veterinary, Military, Teaching, Accountancy and Commerce, and Agriculture), in addition to a number of special schools.

Scattered throughout the country there have existed from time immemorial a number of indigenous schools called 'Maktabs.' In 1897, the Ministry of Education endeavoured to bring these independent 'Maktabs' voluntarily under Departmental supervision by means of a system of inspection and reward. Government aid was made dependent upon daily instruction being given in reading, writing, and arithmetic, apart from any religious teaching, and upon the school reaching a satisfactory level of efficiency. The extent to which the scheme had developed is shown in the following table:

Year	Maktabs awarded grants-in-aid and under inspection					
	Number of Maktabs	Teachers	Attendance			Grant-in-aid £E
			Boys	Girls	Total	
1911-12	3,275	6,678	174,209	17,223	191,432	22,932
1912-13	3,220	6,553	169,139	17,831	186,970	23,014
1913-14	3,744	7,906	211,270	23,465	234,735	19,427
1914-15	3,799	8,325	228,553	29,034	257,587	22,610

Since 1913 the grants-in-aid to maktabs situated within the areas governed by Provincial Councils have been paid from the funds of the Councils.

The following table gives statistics (corrected to December 31st, 1915), concerning the schools under the immediate direction of the Egyptian Government in 1897 and 1915 respectively. The schools marked with an asterisk are under Departments other than the Ministry of Education.

	1897			1915		
	Schools	Pupils		Schools	Pupils	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
Higher Colleges:—						
Medicine	1	40	11	1	298	—
*Law	1	75	—	1	239	—
Engineering	1	29	—	1	192	—
*Military	1	204	—	1	76	—
*Veterinary	—	—	—	1	46	—
Teaching	3	72	—	3	551	54
*School for Qadis	—	—	—	1	423	—
Agriculture	—	—	—	1	121	—
Accountancy and Commerce	—	—	—	1	81	—
Special and Technical Schools:—						
Agriculture (Intermediate)	1	59	—	1	100	—
Accountancy & Commerce (Intermediate)	—	—	—	1	318	—
Technical (Intermediate)	2	356	—	1	268	—
Trades (Elementary)	—	—	—	3	683	—
Teaching (Elementary)	—	—	—	2	94	214
Domestic Economy	—	—	—	1	—	52
Nurses and midwives	—	—	—	1	—	33
*Police	—	—	—	1	57	—
*Reformatory Schools	—	—	—	2	611	88
Secondary Schools	3	612	—	6	2,529	—
Higher Primary Schools	38	6,830	270	32	6,197	410
Maktabs (Elementary Vernacular Schools)	55	2,547	377	191	9,050	6,597

The number of schools under the control of the Provincial Councils on December 31st, 1915, either through direct management or through grants-in-aid, was as follows :—

	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Maktabs (Elementary Vernacular Schools)	3,545	214,454	23,887	238,341
Higher Elementary Schools	14	1,196	—	1,196
Elementary Training Colleges for Teachers	16	903	110	1,013
Industrial, Agricultural and Commercial Schools	21	1,958	—	1,958
Higher Primary Schools	65	6,248	1,505	7,753
Secondary Schools	5	314	—	314
Total	3,666	225,073	25,502	250,575

By agreement with the Provincial Councils it was decided in 1912 that the Ministry of Education should hand over to the Councils the duty of making provision for Elementary Schools in their areas, including the giving of grants-in-aid to the private Maktabs. Tentative steps towards the devolution of Primary Education have also been taken by the transfer of two Primary Schools.

The Ministry of Education has under its direct management (December, 1914) :—

	Attendance		
	Boys	Girls	Total
142 Wafk Maktabs	8,615	5,401	14,016
2 Training Colleges for Elementary Teachers	105	211	316
1 Domestic School	—	54	54
3 Trades Schools	678	—	678
32 Higher Primary Schools	6,407	433	6,845
6 Secondary Schools	2,637	—	2,637
3 Technical and Commercial Schools (and night classes)	951	—	951
1 School of Medicine (and Pharmacy)	263	—	263
1 School of Engineering	183	—	183
3 Higher Training Colleges	563	48	611
1 Higher School of Commerce and Accountancy	82	—	82
Egyptian Educational Mission in Europe	23	3	26
	20,507	6,155	26,662

Under other Government Departments are the School of Law (267 students), the Military School (79 cadets), the Veterinary School (55 students), the Higher School of Agriculture (155 students), and Intermediate School of Agriculture (130 students), the School for Cadis (429 students), the Police School (61 cadets, 300 constables), and the 2 reformatories (879 boys, 58 girls).

Justice.

The indigenous tribunals of the country are the *Mekhemas*, presided over by the *Qadis*. At the present time, they retain jurisdiction in matters of personal law (marriage, succession, &c.) only, together with certain functions connected with the *wakfs*, or religious endowments—which are, in most

cases, private settlements with an ultimate remainder in favour of a religious foundation—and also in certain non-religious cases (e.g. succession) between non-Moslem natives. In matters of personal law non-Mussulmans are, however, in general subject to their own Patriarchate, or other religious or communal authority. In other matters, natives are justiciable before the so-called Native Tribunals established in 1883. These now consist of 90 Summary Tribunals, each presided over by a single judge with (generally speaking) civil jurisdiction in matters up to £E150 in value, and criminal jurisdiction in offences punishable by fine or by imprisonment up to three years, that is, police offences and misdemeanours; eight Central Tribunals each of the Chambers of which consists of three judges; and a Court of Appeal at Cairo, about half of its members being European. Under a law of 1904, there are also weekly sittings in the Governorate Qisims (to the number of 28) for the disposal of petty offences, the judge having powers up to three months' imprisonment or fine of £E10, and the prosecution being conducted by the police.

Civil cases not within the competence of the Summary Tribunals are heard in first instance by the Central Tribunals, with an appeal to the Court of Appeal. The Central Tribunals also hear civil and criminal appeals from the Summary Tribunals. Since 1905 serious crimes (and, under a law of 1910, all press offences) are tried at the Central Tribunals by three judges of the Court of Appeal sitting as an Assize Court, assizes being held monthly. There is a recourse on points of law, in criminal matters, to five judges of the Court of Appeal sitting in Cairo as a Court of Cassation. The prosecution before Summary Tribunals and Assize Courts is entrusted to the *Parquet*, which is directed by a *Procureur Général*; the investigation of crime is ordinarily conducted by the *Parquet*, or by the police under the direction of the *Parquet*: cases going before an Assize Court are further submitted to a special committing judge. Offences against irrigation laws, &c., are tried by special administrative tribunals.

By a law of July, 1912, a system of popular justice, administered by village courts called "Cantonal Courts" (there being two cantons at least to each *Markaz*), was introduced, modelled on the old village courts, called *Meglis Daarwi*, which existed prior to 1883. These courts present a certain similarity with the English Justices of the Peace, being composed of unpaid local notabilities, whose duty it is to administer a cheap and speedy form of justice, based mainly on local usage, in petty matters arising in the district. There are now 236 of these courts in the country, each composed of three notables and occasionally presided over by the Summary Judge. They have civil jurisdiction, without appeal, in claims relating to movables not exceeding 5*l*. in value (in certain specified cases the value may be higher) and up to any value in all cases presented voluntarily by the parties, with an appeal to the Summary Court; in real property claims up to 10*l*., and up to a higher value in certain specified cases. In penal cases, the Cantonal Courts try, without appeal, minor contraventions punishable by a fine of 25*l*., with appeal, where a sentence of imprisonment (for twenty-four hours) is pronounced. Further, all civil and commercial cases falling within the jurisdiction of the Summary Courts are first submitted to the Cantonal Courts in order that they may, if possible, arrange a settlement.

There are, besides, special tribunals in the Oases, at El Qoseir, and in Sinai and Siwa.

Owing to the Capitulations, which still apply to Egypt, foreigners are exempted from the jurisdiction of the local tribunals. Mixed tribunals

were instituted in 1876, consisting partly of native and partly of foreign judges, with jurisdiction, in civil matters, between natives and foreigners and between foreigners of different nationalities, or even between foreigners of the same nationality if the dispute relates to land in Egypt. These Tribunals have, also, a limited penal jurisdiction, notably in cases of police offences, offences against the bankruptcy laws, and misappropriation of property seized by order of the tribunal. There are three Mixed Tribunals of First Instance, with a Court of Appeal sitting at Alexandria.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for six years:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£E	£E		£E	£E
1911	16,792,750	14,872,055	1914-15	15,390,818 ¹	16,857,783 ²
1912	17,519,743	15,470,584	1915-16 ³	14,756,000	15,900,000
1913	17,368,616	15,728,785	1916-17 ³	16,530,000	16,630,000

¹ Including special revenue which was omitted in previous years.

² " extraordinary expenditure " " "

³ Estimates.

The final accounts for the year 1914-15 (April 1 to March 31), and the budget estimates for the year 1915-16, are as follows:—

	1914-15	1915-16 Estimates	Expenditure	1914-15	1915-16 Estimates
Direct taxes:	£E	£E		£E	£E
Land tax, &c.	5,254,096	5,379,000	Civil List	285,611	316,432
Indirect taxes:			Expenses of Administration	5,750,893	6,418,701
Customs	1,362,181	1,250,000	Expenses of Revenue Earn- ing Administrations:		
Tobacco	1,742,995	1,700,000	Railways	2,114,317	2,306,518
Miscellaneous taxes	238,550	124,000	Telegraphs	118,255	123,863
Receipts from Revenue earn- ing Adminis- trations:			Post Office	316,065	239,719
Railways	3,176,220	2,900,000	Army:		
Telegraphs	123,071	128,000	Egyptian Army	955,241	943,877
Post Office	237,686	240,000	Army of Occupation	146,250	146,250
Receipts from Administrative Services:			Pensions	653,043	679,500
Ports and Lighthouses	324,707	200,000	Tribute and Debt:		
Ministry of Justice	1,195,103	1,107,000	Tribute	664,826	664,826
Miscellaneous Revenue	1,684,515	1,684,000	Expenses of Caisse de la Dette	34,366	35,000
Total ordinary revenue	15,389,124	14,712,000	Consolidated Debt	3,552,266	3,552,266
Extraordinary revenue	1,694	44,000	Non-Consolidated Debt	226,044	346,849
Appropriation from the re- serve	1,466,965	1,144,000	Sundries	56,164	66,199
Total	16,857,783	15,900,000	Total Ordinary Expen- diture	14,875,341	15,900,000
			Expenditure for new works	1,984,442	—
			Total	16,857,783	15,900,000

The foreign debt of Egypt began in 1862, when loans amounting to 3,292,800*l.* were issued for the purpose of extinguishing the floating debt. Other issues followed in rapid succession. The dual control by England and France began in 1879. In January, 1880, the two Controllers-General reported that Egypt could not possibly meet her engagements in full, and in July the Liquidation Law, in accordance with the recommendation of an International Commission of the Great Powers, was promulgated. By this law the Unified debt was reduced to 4 per cent. interest; further conversions were made, and the Unified debt thus increased to 60,958,240*l.*; certain unconsolidated liabilities were added to the Preference debt, which thus rose to 22,743,800*l.*; and the Daira Sania debt was increased to 9,512,900*l.*, the interest being reduced to 4 per cent. In 1885 and subsequent years further loans and conversions were entered into.

The Daira Sania and the Domains loans were paid off on October 15, 1905, and June 1, 1913, respectively. The condition and the charge of the various debts in January, 1915, was as follows:—

	Debt	Charge
	£E	£E
Guaranteed Loan, 3 per cent.	6,929,100	307,125
Privileged Debt, 3½ per cent.	31,127,750	1,062,235
Unified Debt, 4 per cent.	55,971,960	2,182,906
Total	94,028,840	3,551,266

On January 1, 1915, the debt stood at £E94,028,840, inclusive of the amount of £stg.5,569,820 held by the Government and the Caisse de la Dette Publique.

In 1914 the debt was reduced by £173,700.

The charges on account of debts of all kinds (including tribute), as shown in the estimates for 1914-15, amount to £E4,598,941.

In 1888 and 1890, reserve funds were established, the balances of which, in virtue of the Anglo-French Convention of April 4, 1904, were placed at the disposal of the Egyptian Government in 1905, less certain sums remaining in the hands of the Caisse de la Dette Publique for the service of the debt. The amount received by the Egyptian Government was carried to a General Reserve Fund.

In the General Reserve Fund on April 1, 1914, there was a balance of £E5,103,549 from which a sum of £E1,468,659 was appropriated in 1914, in order to cover the deficit, thus leaving a balance at the end of March, 1915, of £E3,634,890.

Defence.

EGYPTIAN ARMY.

On September 19, 1882, the existing Egyptian army was disbanded. The organisation of a new army was entrusted to a British general officer, who was given the title of Sirdar. Service is compulsory, but owing to the small contingent required only a fraction (4 per cent.) of the men who are liable actually serve. Service is for three years. In the Sudanese battalions service is voluntary and extended. The army consists of 5 squadrons of cavalry, a camel corps, 5 batteries, 18 battalions of infantry (of which 6 are Sudanese and 1 is a special "Equatorial" battalion), a railway battalion, and various departments. Most of the higher posts are held by British officers. The strength of the army is about 17,000.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Before the outbreak of war in August, 1914, the British garrison, or army of occupation, consisted of a cavalry regiment, a horse artillery battery, a mountain battery, a company of engineers, and 4 battalions (one company in Cyprus) stationed in the Nile Delta, and of a battalion of infantry and detachment of garrison artillery stationed in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The establishment, including departmental services, was 6,067 of all ranks. The Egyptian Government contributed 150,000*l.* towards the cost of these troops. No definite information can be given about the troops in Egypt during the war, but it is known that the forces in Egypt from Great Britain, India and the Dominions have been very largely increased.

Production and Industry.

The cultivable area of Egypt proper was reckoned in 1914-15 at 7,979,648 feddāns (1 feddān = 1·038 acre), and of this 2,670,758 were uncultivated for want of reclamation. The readjustment of the land-tax is now complete, the old distinction between Kharāgi and Ushuri tax has disappeared, and the taxes on land range from 2 piastres (1 piastre = 2*d.*) to 164 piastres per feddān according to the rental value. The *corvée*, or forced labour, has been abolished, but the inhabitants are still called out to guard or repair the Nile banks in flood time, and are also liable in any sudden emergency; in 1908, 27,900 men were called out; in 1913, none. The agricultural population (Fellahin) forms about 62 per cent. of the whole. A large proportion of them are small land-holders with under 51 feddāns, while others, almost or altogether landless, are labourers, the relation between the employers and the employed being mostly hereditary. The following table shows, for 1914, the number of landholders and the distribution of the land between foreigners and natives:—

Extent of holding in feddāns	Foreigners		Natives		Total of area		Total of Landowners	
	Area in feddāns	Land-owners	Area in feddāns	Land-owners	Feddāns	Per-centage	Land-owners	Per-centage
Up to 1	1,177	2,138	411,805	948,005	412,982	7·5	950,143	60·8
From 1-5	5,981	2,191	1,008,694	465,984	1,014,675	18·6	468,175	30·0
„ 5-10	6,478	868	524,268	75,857	530,746	9·7	76,725	4·9
„ 10-20	10,267	706	496,985	35,953	507,252	9·3	36,659	2·3
„ 20-30	8,739	350	261,251	10,758	269,990	5·0	11,108	0·7
„ 30-50	16,113	405	814,412	8,135	380,525	6·1	8,560	0·5
Over 50	646,141	1,562	1,745,673	10,791	2,391,814	43·8	12,363	0·8
Total	694,896	8,220	4,763,688	1,555,503	5,457,984	100·0	1,563,723	100·0

The Egyptian agricultural year includes three seasons or crops. The leading winter crops, sown in November and harvested in May and June, are cereal produce of all kinds; the principal summer crops, sown in March and harvested in October and November, are cotton, sugar, and rice; the autumn crops, sown in July and gathered in September and October, are rice, maize, millet, and vegetables generally. In Fayūm and Lower Egypt, where perennial irrigation is effected by means of a network of canals tapping the Nile and traversing the Delta in every direction, the chief crops are cotton, rice, Indian corn, wheat, barley, clover, cucumber; in Upper Egypt, south of Deirūt, where the basin system of irrigation, *i.e.* submersion at high Nile, is generally adhered to, cereals and vegetables are produced; north of Deirūt the same conditions prevail as in Lower Egypt, except that no rice is grown. Where there is perennial irrigation, two or three crops are secured annually.

Extensive reservoir works, consisting of a dam at Aswān, a barrage at Esna, a barrage and lock at Asyūt, and a barrage at Zifta have been completed. The original storage capacity of the reservoir was 1,065,000,000 cubic metres. The level of the dam has been raised by 6 metres and the capacity of the reservoir increased to 2,423,000,000 cubic metres. The barrage at Esna ensures adequate irrigation to a large area of basin land even in a year of low Nile. North of Deirūt an area of approximately half a million acres has been converted from basin to perennial irrigation in the last ten years. The production of cotton in six years was:—

Year	Qantārs	Year	Qantārs
1909-10	5,001,000	1912-13	7,499,000
1910-11	7,505,000	1913-14	7,664,000
1911-12	7,386,000	1914-15	6,878,000

In 1915 the area and yield of wheat were 1,592,085 acres and 1,060,000 tons; barley, 462,577 acres and 300,000 tons; maize and millet, 2,194,031 acres; and rice, 330,923 acres.

In 1915 the sugar exported amounted to 26,257 tons, valued at £E573,615, and the cotton exported amounted to 6,899,122 qantārs, valued at £E19,145,644 (1 qantār = 99·05 lbs).

Commerce.

Imports and exports for five years:—

Year	Merchandise		Specie	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£E	£E	£E	£E
1911	27,227,118	28,508,991	7,242,496	7,132,050
1912	25,907,759	34,574,321	11,546,439	7,479,282
1913	27,865,195	31,662,065	9,791,188	11,137,932
1914	21,724,606	24,091,796	1,789,214	6,368,497
1915	19,328,993	27,046,872	721,705	432,659

Commerce by principal countries:—

	Imports from		Exports to	
	1914	1915	1914	1915
	£E	£E	£E	£E
Great Britain	7,061,405	8,738,598	10,450,171	13,335,625
British Colonies in the Mediterranean	191,986	270,356	66,024	232,258
British Colonies in the Extreme East	1,276,628	1,904,974	167,583	294,497
Germany	1,374,623	28,893	2,298,932	—
United States	485,272	1,248,859	2,917,415	4,961,531
Austria-Hungary	1,127,212	7,686	969,158	—
Belgium	842,839	24,986	61,609	117
China & Extreme East	352,372	647,095	435,121	568,129
France	1,639,615	983,500	1,571,073	1,506,055
Greece	694,765	1,114,046	130,694	237,343
Italy	1,450,429	1,614,210	962,101	1,788,013
Morocco	15,813	10,125	64,952	209,679
Persia	39,655	27,858	1,315	20,071
Russia	488,530	41,368	1,602,404	1,078,356
Turkey	1,910,784	171,631	431,130	50,413

Value of the leading exports and imports during three years :—

Merchandise	Imports			Exports		
	1913	1914	1915	1913	1914	1915
Animals & animal food products . .	£E 1,051,116	£E 810,590	£E 1,157,020	£E 297,670	£E 258,232	£E 587,322
Skins and leather goods	385,198	344,895	199,321	237,122	266,068	303,848
Other animal products	70,413	49,948	63,832	52,551	37,620	41,673
Cereals, vegetables	4,241,978	2,994,737	1,583,189	4,297,520	3,220,040	4,619,952
Provisions & drugs	1,066,023	700,906	1,382,170	112,369	247,963	599,138
Spirits, oils, &c.	1,411,462	1,243,232	1,620,716	50,890	194,457	232,676
Rags, paper, books	437,333	349,443	366,547	27,166	23,871	20,608
Wood & coal, cane work, &c.	8,838,799	2,838,958	2,561,070	21,448	18,614	15,723
Stone, lime, glass	582,890	433,307	247,575	2,723	1,277	640
Colouring materials	252,353	208,034	206,180	34,888	26,374	23,165
Chemical products	1,342,974	1,241,260	1,290,784	128,089	142,387	96,547
Textiles, &c.	6,968,984	5,476,932	5,684,784	25,705,937	18,678,854	19,414,107
Metals and manuf.	3,145,379	2,603,742	969,169	190,745	371,753	762,972
Sundries	1,987,898	1,511,795	1,141,741	107,969	107,655	79,560
Tobacco ²	1,082,386	916,827	864,895	394,978	296,631	248,941
Total	27,865,195	21,724,606	19,328,993	31,662,065	24,091,796	27,046,872

¹ The cotton tissues imported amounted, in 1913, to £E3,656,700; in 1914, to £E3,027,693; in 1915, to £E3,491,757. The quantity of raw cotton exported was, in 1913, 6,972,086 cantars, valued at £E25,513,109; in 1914, 5,909,788 cantars, valued at £E18,669,861; in 1915, 6,899,122 cantars, valued at £E19,145,644.

Of the total imports in 1913 the value of £E23,759,358, and of the exports the value of £E30,894,797 passed through the port of Alexandria; in 1914, of the imports, £E18,434,361; of the exports, £E23,117,486; in 1915, of the imports, £E15,037,435; of the exports, £E25,621,994.

Goods imported into Egypt are examined by experts, who determine their value according to the market price in their original country, plus the cost of transport, freight, insurance, &c. In order, however, to facilitate customs operations, the administration, in communication with the merchants interested, establishes, on the same basis as above, periodical tariffs for common articles of importation. In the statistics of the Custom House, the values are estimated according to the estimated price which served as the basis for the payment of duty now fixed at 8 per cent. *ad valorem* (except coal, liquid fuel, charcoal, firewood, timber for building purposes, petroleum; oxen, cows, sheep and goats, whether alive or cold stored, the duty on which was reduced to 4 per cent. *ad valorem* from November 25, 1905) without taking into account the amount of that duty. As regards exports, there are tariffs for nearly all of them, estimated in the same manner as the tariffs of imports. The quantities recorded in statistics are those declared by the merchants and controlled by the Customs.

The origin of imports and destination of exports are declared by importers and exporters, and controlled, as much as possible, by the searchers and appraisers of the Custom House.

Principal imports into the United Kingdom from Egypt, and the principal exports from the United Kingdom to Egypt according to British Board of Trade returns :—

Year	British Imports from Egypt				Exports of British Produce to Egypt			
	Raw Cotton	Cotton Seed	Eggs	Oil Seed Cake	Cotton Goods	Coal, &c.	Iron & Steel and Manufactures	Machinery
1910	£ 17,737,239	£ 1,662,485	£ 186,628	£ 328,934	£ 3,656,414	£ 1,743,488	£ 681,325	£ 344,800
1911	17,305,225	2,499,807	222,853	379,523	4,409,081	2,008,082	676,779	465,664
1912	20,760,949	2,706,852	353,857	427,156	3,530,744	2,051,294	544,673	511,056
1913	17,042,358	2,065,471	356,027	317,003	3,533,605	2,454,337	718,549	564,392
1914	13,682,095	1,735,778	387,776	374,542	2,793,920	1,988,447	461,326	547,144

Total trade between Egypt and U. K. (in thousands of pounds sterling) for 5 years (Board of Trade returns) :—

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915 ¹
Imports from Egypt into U. K.	21,483	25,790	21,395	17,096	21,786
Exports to Egypt from U. K.	10,300	9,448	9,805	7,759	8,074
British produce	147	149	158	175	306
Foreign and Colonial produce					

¹ Provisional figures.

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1914, 7,166 steamers of a net registered tonnage of 19,084,222 tons entered, and 7,169 steamers of a net registered tonnage of 19,087,419 tons cleared all the Egyptian ports (Alexandria, Port Said, Suez Basin, Suez Road, Tor and El Kosseir). In 1915, excluding warships, supplies, and military transports, the arrivals were 4,590 steamers of 12,241,342 net tons, and the departures 4,622 steamers of 12,353,573 net tons. The total number of sailing vessels (both foreign and coasting trade) that entered the ports was 2,878 of 223,961 tons, and of those that cleared, 2,885 of 223,549 tons.

Arrivals and clearances of commercial steamers at Alexandria in five years :—

Year	Arrivals		Clearances	
	Steamers	Net registered tonnage	Steamers	Net registered tonnage
1911	2,014	3,443,705	1,992	3,414,969
1912	1,927	3,479,146	1,933	3,492,081
1913	1,932	3,718,660	1,927	3,698,396
1914	1,687	3,299,000	1,699	3,332,000
1915 ¹	958	1,576,756	980	1,682,809

¹ Excluding supplies and military transports.

The steamers visiting the port in 1914 comprised :—

Nationality	Arrivals		Departures	
	Steamers	Net registered tonnage	Steamers	Net registered tonnage
British	604	1,250,997	619	1,288,467
Austro-Hungarian	126	277,786	129	285,339
French	88	278,394	88	280,580
German	114	284,783	112	280,450
Greek	224	211,510	221	205,352
Italian	251	592,914	252	592,271
Russian	91	234,802	87	225,020
Belgian	67	68,608	63	69,218
Rumanian	41	48,400	41	49,068
Other Nationalities	81	140,905	82	145,943
Total (All Shipping)	1,687	3,299,099	1,699	3,331,708

Suez Canal.

The following table shows the number and net tonnage of commercial vessels of all nationalities that passed through the canal in 1914 :—

Nationality	No.	Suez Canal net tonnage	Nationality	No.	Suez Canal net tonnage
British	2,597	10,783,301	Ottoman	—	—
German	472	2,068,908	Danish	42	163,830
French	224	786,722	Japanese	64	334,303
Dutch	344	1,387,291	Spanish	26	71,561
Austro-Hungarian	176	631,728	Swedish	35	132,037
Russian	69	196,581	Other nationalities	6	8,768
Italian	100	283,118			
Norwegian	42	96,656			
Greek	49	138,042	Total	4,246	17,168,08

The number and net tonnage of vessels that have passed through the Suez Canal (including warships), and the gross receipts of the company, have been as follows in eight years :—

Year	No. of Vessels	Net Tonnage	Receipts	Year	No. of Vessels	Net Tonnage	Receipts
			£				£
1907	4,267	14,728,434	4,752,381	1911	4,969	18,324,794	5,461,358
1908	3,795	13,633,283	4,411,039	1912	5,373	20,275,120	5,535,914
1909	4,239	15,407,527	4,782,724	1913	5,085	20,033,884	5,140,403
1910	4,533	16,581,898	5,289,887	1914	4,802	19,410,000	4,950,419

The number of passengers (civil and military) who went through the canal was, in 1908, 218,967; in 1909, 213,122; in 1910, 234,320; in 1911, 275,259; in 1912, 266,403; in 1913, 282,235; in 1914, 391,772.

The Suez Canal is 103 miles long, including 4 miles of approach channels for the harbours, connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, opened for navigation November 17, 1869. The concession to the Suez Canal Company expires on November 17, 1968.

The Suez Canal receipts in 1915 amounted to 29.61 million francs as against 125,121,237 francs in 1914, and 120,316,526 francs in 1913.

Internal Communications.

On January 1, 1915, there were (exclusive of sidings) 2,065 miles of rails (double and single) belonging to and worked by the State, and 816 miles of rails of agricultural light railways owned by private companies: 867 miles of State and 712 miles of companies' rails are in the Delta, and 1,198 miles of State and 104 miles of light railways are in Upper Egypt. This is exclusive of the Sudan military railway to Khartoum, 375 miles long, of gauge 4 ft. 8½ in. The railways have a gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in. inside rails, except the line from Luxor to Aswan, which is 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, and that to the Western Oases, which is 2 ft. 5½ in.

The following table shows for the last five years the length of line of the

State Railways, the number of passengers and weight of goods carried, and the net receipts :—

Year	Line	Number of Passengers	Goods carried	Net receipts
	Miles		Tons	£E
1910	1,455	26,393,000	3,862,891	1,427,518
1911	1,481	28,695,000	4,318,582	1,534,130
1912	1,487	29,632,000	4,768,150	1,622,031
1913	1,486	29,446,050	4,496,351	1,628,845
1914	2,065	24,215,000	3,594,049	1,061,912

The working expenses, £E2,114,317 in 1914, represent an average of 66.57 per cent. of the gross receipts, which were £E3,176,219.

The telegraphs and telephones belonging to the Egyptian Government were, at the end of 1914, of a total length of 9,253 kilom., the length of the wire being 21,882 kilom. The Eastern Telegraph Company, by concessions, have telegraph lines across Egypt from Alexandria *via* Cairo to Suez, and from Port Said to Suez, connecting their cables to England and India. Number of telegrams in 1914 was 1,738,162, as against 2,775,882 in 1913, not including service telegrams and those sent by the Eastern Telegraph.

There were in 1914, 1,937 post offices and stations. In the internal service (1914) there passed through the post-office 27,747,000 letters and post-cards, and 16,760,000 newspapers, &c., and samples; in the external service, 19,597,000 letters and post-cards, and 13,089,000 newspapers, &c., and samples. Official correspondence, not here included, amounted in 1914 to 4,342,000 articles. Receipts £E287,686; expenses £E316,165.

Banks and Credit.

The National Bank has a capital of 3,000,000L with reserve funds amounting to 1,301,000L. The Agricultural Bank has a capital of 3,740,000L. It has Government guarantee of interest at 3 per cent., and it lends money to the Fellahin at 8 per cent. interest.

There are in addition ten mortgage banks and five ordinary banks working chiefly in Egypt with a total paid up capital of £E47,513,530, *i.e.*, £E45,855,407 for the former and £E1,658,123 for the latter. The reserve funds of these two groups of banks and of the National and the Agricultural Banks of Egypt amount to £E4,339,914 and £E2,386,346 respectively.

In 1901, a Post-Office Savings Bank was opened, and on December 31 of that year, it had 6,740 depositors with balances amounting to £E47,492. On December 31, 1914, the depositors numbered 233,744, and their balances amounted to £E455,554. Of the depositors in 1914, 206,922 were natives, and 26,822 were Europeans.

In April, 1912, a rural savings bank service was inaugurated. At the end of that year the balance of deposits in the new branch amounted to £E25,413, and the number of accounts to 127,927. On December 31, 1914, the balance amounted to £E10,220, and the number of accounts to 129,886.

The balance of deposits, in the savings banks of the foreign banks on the same date amounted to £E265,931 and the number of depositors to 5,902.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

By decree of November 14, 1885 (7 Safar 1303), the monetary unit of Egypt is the gold Egyptian pound of 100 piastres. It weighs 8·5 grammes ·875 fine, and therefore contains 7·4375 grammes of fine gold. Its value in sterling is £1 0s. 6½d.

The 10-piastre silver piece weighs 14 grammes ·833 fine, and therefore contains 11·67 grammes of fine silver. The piastre is worth 2·46d. in English money. It is subdivided into tenths (*ushr el girsh* or milliemmes).

Coins in circulation are the Egyptian pound (100 piastres) in gold; 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 piastre pieces in silver; 1, ½, ¼, ⅓ piastre pieces in nickel, and ⅓, ⅔ and 1 piastre pieces in bronze. Silver coin is legal tender only up to £E2. For some years gold coins have not been issued, and the gold circulating in Egypt and the Sudan is almost exclusively English sovereigns, which are legal tender at the rate of 97½ piastres.

Bank notes are issued by the National Bank in various denominations from £E0·5 to £E100. They are in principle not legal tender, but since the war they have been made legal tender and inconvertible. Their circulation has received an extraordinary impetus since the withdrawal of gold from circulation. The amount issued at the end of 1914 was about £E8,000,000, whereas it had never previously surpassed £E3,000,000.

Egyptian money is now minted at the Birmingham and other foreign Mints. The nominal value of the coinage (including recoinage) from 1887 to 1915 was:—

Years	Gold	Silver	Nickel	Bronze	Total
	£E.	£E.	£E.	£E.	£E.
1887-1911	52,024	3,927,933	448,019	19,224	4,447,200
1912	—	168,911	21,700	500	191,111
1913	—	17,546	4,937	1,000	23,483
1914	—	—	5,000	1,000	6,000
1915	—	695,400	20,000	—	715,400
1887-1915	52,024	4,809,790	499,656	21,724	5,383,194

The principal units of Egyptian weights and measures are defined in terms of the metre of the "Commission Internationale du metre" by the Law No. 10 of September 26, 1914. The equivalents remain the same as were defined by the Decree of April 28, 1891.

Measures of length: *Diran baladi* = 0 metre 58 centimetres.
 „ weight: *Dirhem* = 3 grams 12 centigrams.
 „ capacity: *Ardeb* = 198 litres.

MEASURE OF CAPACITY.

The *Ardeb* is equal to 43·555 gallons, or 5·44436 bushels.

The approximate weight of the *ardeb* is as follows:—Wheat, 334 rotls; beans, 345 rotls; barley, 267 rotls; maize, 312 rotls; cotton seed, 270.

WEIGHTS.

Okiah . . . = 1·3207 ounces.
Rotl . . . = 99·049 lb.
Oke . . . = 2·7513 lbs.
Qanidar { or 100 Rotls or } = 99·0493 lbs.
 36 Okes

LENGTH MEASURES.

<i>Diraa Baladi</i> (town)	Inches
<i>Diraa Mimari</i> for building, &c	= 22·8347
<i>Qassabah</i> = 3·8823 yards	= 29·5276
	= 139·7639

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Feddan, the unit of measure for land, = 7,463·148 sq. pica = 1 03808 acres
 1 sq. pic = 6·06 sq. ft. = 0·5628 sq. metre.

His Majesty's High Commissioner for Egypt.—Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur Henry McMahon, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I. Appointed December 18, 1914.
Counsellor.—Sir Milne Cheetham, K.C.M.G.
Secretaries.—Hon. Mervyn Herbert, H. Lloyd Thomas, and Hon. John Cecil.

Hon. Attaché.—John Gordon.

Oriental Secretary.—Ronald Storrs.

Consul at Cairo.—A. D. Alban.

Consul-General at Alexandria.—D. A. Cameron, C.M.G.

There are also Consular representatives at Mansura, Tanta, Zagazig, Birket-es-Sab, and Port Said.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN.

Government.

The rule of Egypt in the Sudan, after having gradually extended during the course of 60 years, was interrupted in 1882 by the revolt of the Mahdi, who, with his successor, the Khalifa, held the country for about sixteen years under a desolating tyranny. In 1896 the Anglo-Egyptian army commenced operations for the recovery of the lost provinces, and on September 2, 1898, the overthrow of the Khalifa was completed. In November, 1899, he was overtaken by the Egyptian forces near Gedid, where he was slain in battle, and his remaining followers taken prisoners.

A convention between the British and Egyptian Governments, signed at Cairo, January 19, 1899, provides for the administration of the territory south of the 22nd parallel of latitude by a Governor-General, appointed by Egypt with the assent of Great Britain, and declares the general principles in accordance with which the administration shall be carried on. The British and Egyptian flags shall be used together; laws shall be made by proclamation; no duties shall be levied on imports from Egypt, and duties on imports from other countries, via the Red Sea, shall not exceed those levied in Egypt; the import and export of slaves is prohibited, and special attention shall be paid to the Brussels Act of 1890 respecting the import and export of arms, ammunition, and spirits.

The Sudan has been divided into fourteen Provinces. The Governors of provinces are British Officers of the Egyptian Army employed under the Sudan Government or British civil officials of the Government. Administration is carried out through British Inspectors in charge of one or more districts into which the provinces are subdivided, these units being supervised by District officials who are in most cases Egyptian officers lent from the Egyptian Army.

In 1910 a Governor-General's Council was created to assist the Governor-General in the discharge of his executive and legislative powers. All ordinances, laws and regulations are now made by the Governor-General in Council.

Darfur, to the west of Kordofan, is within the limits of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and pays tribute, but the management of its internal affairs is left almost entirely to its hereditary Sultan.

The Enclave of Lado, which was continued in the occupation of H. M. King Leopold II, King of the Belgians, during his reign, by the Agreement signed at Brussels on May 12, 1906, reverted to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan on his death, and has been included in the Mongalla province.

Area and Population.

Extending southwards from the frontier of Egypt to Uganda and the Belgian Congo (approximately N. lat. 5°), a distance of about 1,650 miles, and stretching from the Red Sea to the confines of Wadai in Central Africa, the subject territory has an area of about 984,520 square miles. The population in 1914 was estimated at 3,380,531. The Gambela Enclave which is situated within the boundaries of Abyssinia, is leased by the Sudan Government from the Abyssinian Government as a Trading Post. The Eritrea-Sudan frontier has been completely delimited and demarcated, as also has the greater part of the frontier with Abyssinia (see under *Abyssinia*). The chief towns are: Khartum, population (1916) 23,083, the capital; Omdurman (the old Dervish capital), population (1915) 59,429; Khartum North, population (1915) 15,973; Halfa, Merowé, El Damer, Atbara, Port Sudan, Suakin, Kassala, El Dueim, Kosti, El Obeid, Nahud, Wad Medani, and Singa.

Instruction.

The schools under the Central Authority are classified as follows:—There are first the elementary vernacular schools (Kuttab), 56 in number (January, 1916), situated in all parts of the country, and with a total number of about 4,375 pupils. In these schools instruction is given to boys from 7 to 10 years of age in reading, writing, arithmetic and religion. Next there are the primary schools, of which there are now eight—at Khartum, Omdurman, Berber, Wad Medani, Halfa, Atbara, El Obeid, and Suakin. The subjects taught in schools of this class include English, Arabic, Mathematics, and the total number of boys in attendance is 1,003. After completing their primary course, boys can proceed to the upper school at the Gordon College, or they may be employed as clerks or translators in Government Offices. The upper school at Gordon College numbers 68 pupils, some of whom take a course in engineering and surveying, while the rest are trained to be teachers in primary schools or translators. There is also in the Gordon College buildings a training college attended by 33 students, who undergo a five years' course of training, after which they are drafted out as teachers in vernacular or primary schools or as Kadis in district courts. The industrial workshops, of which there are at present three, at Khartum, Kassala, and Omdurman, total 248 boy apprentices. At Khartum and Kassala, smith work, carpentry, fitting, &c., is taught, and at Omdurman stone-cutting, pottery, and brick-work. A primary school has been constructed adjacent to the Gordon College, and some of the boys board in the Gordon College. A start has been made in the education of girls by the opening of a Girls' school at Rufaa—which is at present attended by 64 girls, and there are also girls' schools at Don-

gola, Merowe and Kamlin numbering 35, 20 and 44 girls respectively. Affiliated to the Gordon College are the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, where investigations are carried on in connection with diseases and with the economic products of the country.

A Central Research Farm has been organised at Khartum North, under the auspices of the Education Department, for the furtherance of agricultural research and education. Laboratories have been built and equipped for the study of agricultural botany, physiology and bacteriology. Comparative field experiments with such staple crops as cotton, wheat and lubia are supplemented by sections devoted to plant introduction, seed selection, horticulture, experimental forestry and market gardening.

Justice.

The High Court of Justice for the trial of civil suits comprises the Court of Appeal and Courts of original jurisdiction. Judges of the High Court sitting singly have general original jurisdiction. The Court of Appeal is constituted by three or more Judges of the High Court sitting together, all Judges of the High Court being members of the Court of Appeal.

The general superintendence of the High Court is vested in the Chief Justice. In addition to the Chief Justice there are four Judges of the High Court all of whom are British Barristers. The High Court sits at Khartum, but judges from time to time go on circuit. Subordinate to the High Court of Justice in every province is the Province Court.

The Mohammedan Law Courts administer the Moslem religious law in cases between Mohammedans relating to succession on death, marriage, divorce, and family relations generally, and also Mohammedan charitable endowments.

Criminal justice is administered either by single magistrates, or courts of three magistrates. Governors and inspectors of provinces and the district officials above-mentioned are the magistrates. Decisions of courts require confirmation either by the Governor of the province or by the Governor-General, both of whom have extensive powers of revision.

The Sudan penal code is an adaptation of the Indian penal code.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of the Sudan for six years are stated as follows (£l = £1 0s. 6d.):—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£E	£E		£E	£E
1910 . . .	1,171,007	1,214,676	1913 . . .	1,654,149	1,614,007
1911 . . .	1,311,218	1,350,854	1914 . . .	1,543,549	1,531,346
1912 . . .	1,428,605	1,490,603	1915 . . .	1,490,000	1,470,000

(1) Estimated.

In 1913, owing to the increased prosperity of the country, the Egyptian Government decided to discontinue the annual contribution which it previously made to enable the Sudan to balance its Budget. But the Egyptian Government pays to the Sudan the customs duties collected in Egypt on goods going to or coming from the Sudan.

The revenue is derived mainly from Land Tax, Animal Tax, Royalties on Gum and Ivory, and Customs, and from the receipts of the Railway, Post, Telegraph, and Nile Steamer Services.

For the first time in 1914, the figures do not include the revenue and expenditure of Local Provincial Services, which amounted in 1915 to 98,000L, and 87,000L respectively. There was a slight set-back in revenue due in the first place to reduced returns from taxes on land and crops resulting from the exceptionally low Nile flood in 1914 and scanty rains of 1913, and secondly to the effects of the war.

Production and Commerce.

The Sudan is the chief source of the world's supply of gum arabic and ivory. Other products include cotton, ostrich feathers, dom palm nuts (which produce a kind of vegetable ivory used extensively in the manufacture of buttons), dates, sesame, senna leaves and pods, groundnuts, hides, skins, and gold. Rubber is also obtained from the southern districts. The principal grain crop is durra, a kind of millet used for making bread.

About one-fourth of the area is said to be susceptible of cultivation. The following table shows the areas of land cultivated in 1914 and the two previous years :—

	1912	1913	1914
Irrigated by artificial means—	Feddans	Feddans	Feddans
(a.) From the river	106,157	106,679	104,281
(b.) From wells or storage tanks	10,562	11,262	11,729
Irrigated by natural agency—			
(a.) By flood or rise of river	132,313	85,675	54,198
(b.) By rain	1,582,740	2,025,710	1,926,627
Total	1,831,772	2,229,326	2,096,835

Egyptian cotton has been successfully established on the Nile, as well as in the Tokar district of the Red Sea Province, and increasing quantities of cotton, which compare favourably with corresponding varieties grown in Egypt, are being produced annually. Experimental cotton growing is also being conducted in the Gezira, the fertile tract of country between the Blue and White Niles, where with a proper system of irrigation, an extensive area can be put under cultivation.

The cattle trade in the Sudan also shows remarkable growth in recent years, and this will probably be continued, not only because it is easy for the natives to raise cattle but because the Government through an efficient and well organised veterinary department is endeavouring to foster the trade, to eliminate cattle diseases, and to improve the quality of live stock.

The forests which line the river banks, rich in fibres and tanning material, extend to the frontiers of Abyssinia. On the White Nile the forests contain valuable trees—the ebony tree, the gum acacia, the bamboo, and the rubber creeper. The finest gum forests are in Kordofan, and the best rubber in the Bahr el Ghazal.

Gold is the only mineral at present being successfully exploited in the Sudan and mines are being worked at Um Nabardi and Gabait.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	££	££		££	££
1910	1,931,426	977,621	1913	2,109,775	1,185,186
1911	2,273,949	1,376,953	1914	1,870,532	1,020,260
1912	1,967,429	1,373,119	1915	1,679,805	1,577,991

Trade by principal countries for two years :—

Country.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1914	1915	1914	1915
	££	££	££	££
Egypt	810,752	910,197	404,709	653,106
United Kingdom	450,945	355,895	269,543	387,422
Italy	60,873	48,072	14,322	41,325
India and Aden	333,058	217,868	12,820	6,268
France	10,844	3,809	94,904	89,936
Germany	23,855	126	60,227	
United States	7,104	15,150	84,795	83,381

The following table shows the value of the principal imports and exports for 2 years :—

	Imports		Exports	
	1914	1915	1914	1915
	££	££	££	££
Cotton fabrics	343,222	461,773	Gum	314,919
Sugar, refined	239,076	226,256	Ivory	84,605
Wheat flour	102,352	74,716	Sesame	52,899
Coffee	57,319	79,201	Cotton, ginned	98,555
Tea	36,502	34,573	seeds	12,509
Machinery	47,325	21,120	Dates	29,372
			Dura (Millet)	4,437

Internal Communications.

The railway from Wadi Halfa to Khartum, which was constructed for military purposes during the re-conquest, was declared open for general traffic on December 12, 1899. A connection with the Red Sea at Port Sudan was opened in October, 1905, and an extension of the line to Sennar and El Obeid was opened for traffic in February, 1912. The total length of line is, approximately, 1,500 miles.

All navigable arms of the Nile and its tributaries between Assuan (Egypt) and Rejaf are served by a fleet of Government passenger and cargo steamers which maintain a regular scheduled service over more than 2,500 miles of water.

There is communication by Telegraph with Cairo and Rejaf and also with Adis Ababa (Abyssinia) via Asmara (Erithrea). There is a wireless station—Telefunken—with a range of 250 miles at Port-Sudan. At the end of

1915 there were 4,687 miles of telegraph line open, and 6,836 miles of wire. There were 92 Post and Telegraph Offices.

Governor-General.—General Sir Reginald Wingate, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A., Sirdar of the Egyptian Army.

Legal Secretary.—E. Bonham Carter, C.M.G.

Financial Secretary.—Col. E. E. Bernard, C.M.G.

Civil Secretary.—Lt.-Col. L. O. F. Stack, C.M.G.

Director of Intelligence and Sudan Agent at Cairo.—Lt.-Col. G. F. Clayton, C.M.G., R.A.

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AMERICA.

Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados. See WEST INDIES.

BERMUDAS.

Governor.—Lieut.-General Sir G. M. *Bullock*, K.C.B. (3,000*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; 1,303 electors.

A Colony, with representative government, consisting of a group of 360 small islands (about 20 inhabited), 580 miles east of North Carolina, and 677 miles from New York, noted for their climate and scenery; favourite winter resort for Americans, who number some 22,000 annually.

Area, 19.3 square miles (12,000 acres, 4,000 under cultivation). Civil population on December 31, 1914, 20,443 (including 7,137 whites); 12,750 belong to Church of England (census 1911). In 1914 the birth-rate was 30.37 and the death-rate was 15.60 per 1000; illegitimate births formed 17.5 per cent. of the total births; there were 154 marriages. In 1914 the excess of immigration over emigration was 206. Education: 29 aided schools, with 2,494 pupils, receive Government grants, 2,382*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. Bermuda is an important naval base on the North America and West India Station, with dockyard, victualling establishment, &c.

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Revenue	78,593	79,248	83,629	80,576	80,504
Expenditure	68,393	90,100	78,210	87,779	89,575

Chief source of revenue: customs, 59,464*l.* in 1914. Chief items of expenditure: salaries, public works, education. Public debt (1914), 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.

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Imports ¹	517,074	545,540	637,178	570,575	565,611
Exports ¹	106,508	134,033	116,586	104,647	106,661

¹ Including bullion and specie, but excluding Government stores from imports.

Imports from United Kingdom in 1914, 133,174*l.*; United States, 349,284*l.*; Canada, 75,354; and exports to United Kingdom, 5,213*l.*; United States, 85,063*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 1914 were: provisions, 37,949*l.*; flour and meal, 25,127*l.*; cotton goods, 27,943*l.*; butter, 19,297*l.*; ale and beer, 12,390*l.*; hardware and cutlery, 16,377*l.*; groceries, 11,414*l.*; oats, 15,918*l.*; coal, 9,737*l.*; sugar, 12,572*l.*; apparel, 23,053*l.*; leather wares, 14,745*l.*; oxen and cows, 25,866*l.* The principal exports in 1914 were: onions, 25,877*l.*; potatoes, 35,623*l.*; other vegetables, 22,907*l.*; specie, 12,313*l.*

The registered shipping consisted (1914) of 5 steam vessels of 251 tons net, and 23 sailing vessels of 6,157 tons net; total net tonnage, 6,408.

In 1914 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared was 1,211,002 tons, of which 1,064,461 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 1,560 miles of wire. A telegraph cable connects the islands with Halifax, Nova Scotia, and another connects with Turks Island and Jamaica. There are (1914) 19 post offices in the colony; the number of letters and post cards dealt with in the year 1914 was 2,151,598; newspapers, book packets and circulars, 478,298; parcels, 21,768. The post office revenue was 9,036*l.*, and expenditure, 6,902*l.* Savings bank deposits on December 31, 1914, were 41,826*l.* to the credit of 3,132 depositors.

There are two banks in the Island, the Bank of Bermuda, Ltd., and the Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son, Ltd., both local. The Colonial Government deals with both. Bills of exchange issued by the Treasury Chest Office in the Colony form the basis of exchange with the outside world.

The currency, weights, and measures are British, but silver coin is legal tender to any amount. The British 1*l.* and 10*s.* notes are legal tender until 1917, under an Act passed in 1915, which also authorised the Bermuda Government to issue 1*l.* notes up to an amount not exceeding 30,000*l.*

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CANADA.

(DOMINION OF CANADA.)

Constitution and Government.

The territories which now constitute the Dominion of Canada came under British power at various times, some by settlement and others by conquest or session. Nova Scotia was occupied in 1627; the Hudson's Bay Company's Charter, conferring rights over the territories to the east and west of the Bay, was granted in 1670; Canada was conquered in 1759 and, along with New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, was formally ceded to Great Britain by France in 1763; Vancouver Island was acknowledged to be British by the Oregon Boundary Treaty of 1846, and British Columbia was occupied in 1858. As originally constituted the Dominion was composed of the provinces of Canada—Upper and Lower—Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. They were united under the provisions of an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in March, 1867, known as 'The British North America Act, 1867,' which came into operation on July 1, 1867, by royal proclamation. The Act provides that the Constitution of the Dominion shall be 'similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom'; that the executive authority shall be vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and carried on in his name by a Governor-General and Privy Council; and that the legislative power shall be exercised by a Parliament of two Houses, called the 'Senate' and the 'House of Commons.' The powers of the Federal Parliament include all subjects not assigned exclusively to the provincial legislatures. Provision was made in the Act for the admission of British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, the North-West Territories, and Newfoundland into the Dominion; Newfoundland alone has not availed itself of such provision. In 1869, the extensive region known as the North-West Territories was added to the Dominion by purchase from the Hudson's Bay Company; the province of Manitoba was set apart out of a portion of it, and admitted into the confederation on July 15, 1870. On July 20, 1871, the provinces of British Columbia, and by an Imperial Order in Council of May 16, in the same year, Prince Edward Island, were admitted into the confederation. The provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were formed from the provisional districts of Alberta, Athabaska, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan, and were admitted to the Union as provinces on September 1, 1905.

The members of the Senate are nominated for life, by summons of the Governor-General under the Great Seal of Canada. There are now, by the Amendment of the British North America Act, 1867 (April, 1915), 96 senators—namely, 24 from the province of Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 10 from Nova Scotia, 10 from New Brunswick, 4 from Prince Edward Island, 6 from Manitoba, 6 from British Columbia, 6 from Alberta, and 6 from Saskatchewan. The number of Senators may not exceed 104. Each senator must be 30 years of age, a born or naturalised subject, and must reside in, and be possessed of property, real or personal, of the value of 4,000 dollars, within the province for which he is appointed. The House of Commons is elected by the people, for five years, unless sooner dissolved, at the rate at present of one representative for every 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, 30,819, and the number of members will be: of Quebec 82; Quebec, 65; Nova Scotia, 16; New Brunswick, 11; Manitoba, 15; British Columbia, 13; Prince Edward Island, 3; Alberta, 12; Saskatchewan, 16; Yukon, 1.

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, 50,000 dollars 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. Sir Robert L. Borden, G.C.M.G., 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. Pierre Blondin.

3. *Minister of Trade and Commerce.*—Hon. Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G.

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.*—Major-General the Hon. Sir Sam Hughes.

8. *Minister of Finance.*—Hon. Sir T. White.

9. *Postmaster-General.*—Hon. Thomas Chase Casgrain, K.C.

10. *Minister of Agriculture.*—Hon. Martin Burrell.

11. *Minister of Public Works.*—Hon. Robert Rogers.

12. *Minister of Interior.*—Hon. William J. Roche, M.D.

13. *Minister of Customs.*—Hon. John D. Reid, M.D.

14. *Minister of Inland Revenue.*—Hon. E. L. Patenaude.

15. *Minister of Labour.*—Hon. T. W. Crothers, K.C.

Ministers without Portfolios with seats in the Cabinet.—Hon. A. E. Kemp; Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G.; Hon. J. A. Loughheed, K.C.

Solicitor-General.—Hon. Arthur Meighen.

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.—

Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G. (acting). } 17, Victoria Street,
Permanent Secretary.—W. L. Griffith. } 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. Among the subjects assigned exclusively to the provincial legislatures are: the amendment of the provincial constitution, except as regards the office of the Lieutenant-Governor; direct taxation for revenue purposes; borrowing; management and sale of public lands; provincial hospitals, reformatories, &c.; shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer, and other licences for local or provincial purposes; local works and undertakings, except lines of ships, railways, canals, telegraphs, &c., extending beyond the province or connecting with other provinces, and also except such works as the Federal Parliament declare are for the general good; marriages; administration of justice within the province; education. Quebec and Nova Scotia have each two Chambers (a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly) and a responsible Ministry. In New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Alberta and Saskatchewan there is only one Chamber (the Legislative Assembly) and a responsible Ministry. The members of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia number 18, and Quebec 24. The membership of the Legislative Assemblies is—Prince Edward Island 30, Nova Scotia 38, New Brunswick 48, Quebec 81, Ontario 111, Manitoba 49, British Columbia 42, Alberta 56, and Saskatchewan 54. 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.	Popula- tion, 1901	Popula- tion, 1911.	Pop. per sq. mile (Land Area) 1911
Prince Edward Island ¹	2,184	—	2,184	108,259	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	12.41
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	252,935	2,360	255,295	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 351,780, and Manitoba by 178,100.

In 1911 there were 3,821,995 males and 3,384,648 females. Estimated population, March 31, 1914, 8,075,000.

	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 1915, there were about 104,000 Indians and 3,450 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

The total 'urban' population of Canada in 1911 is given as 3,280,964,

against 2,021,799 in 1901. Of the number in 1911, 270,000 were in 'cities and towns' of under 1,000 inhabitants.

There are no complete vital statistics collected for the Dominion, the registration of births, deaths and marriages being under provincial control. But not all the provinces collect these statistics (New Brunswick has no returns), nor is there a uniform system in the method of collection. The following table shows the returns so far as they are available for 1913 and 1912. New Brunswick is not included, Prince Edward Island published no statistics for 1913, and Yukon none for 1913.

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 . . . 1912	10,284	23.00	4,429	10.16	4,232	9.71	6,052
. . . 1913	11,871	24.34	5,053	10.36	4,432	9.09	7,439
B. Columbia ¹ . . . 1912	8,008	18.85	5,235	12.33	4,913	10.15	3,095
. . . 1913	9,199	18.58	5,012	10.12	4,619	9.33	4,580
Manitoba ¹ . . . 1912	14,666	30.32	6,095	12.60	6,084	12.58	8,582
. . . 1913	16,424	36.34	5,985	13.24	5,919	13.10	10,505
Nova Scotia . . . 1912	12,681	25.52	2,937	5.91	7,126	14.34	5,555
. . . 1913	12,553	25.22	3,250	6.55	7,225	14.52	5,328
Ontario . . . 1912	58,870	23.00	28,845	11.27	32,150	12.56	26,720
. . . 1913	64,516	24.00	26,998	10.00	34,317	12.70	30,199
Pr. Edward Is ¹ . . . 1911	1,497	15.97	470	5.01	1,114	11.89	383
. . . 1913	1,628	17.37	478	5.10	983	10.49	645
Quebec . . . 1912	76,647	37.53	16,055	7.86	32,080	16.15	43,667
. . . 1913	79,089	37.70	17,253	8.13	36,200	17.33	42,889
Saskatchewan ¹ . . . 1912	11,479	20.24	4,651	8.20	3,567	6.29	7,912
. . . 1913	13,200	20.94	4,990	7.92	4,150	6.58	9,050
Yukon . . . 1911	48	5.64	41	4.82	87	10.22	-39
. . . 1912	612	7.74	48	6.09	85	7.36	3

¹ Including still-births.

² Incomplete.

Declared settlers arrived in Canada during 4 years:—

	Number of Immigrants arrived in the Years ended March 31			
	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
From the United States	133,710	139,009	107,530	59,779
English and Welsh	96,806	110,101	109,909	31,405
Irish	8,327	9,706	9,585	3,525
Scotch	32,988	30,735	30,128	8,346
Austro-Hungarian	21,651	21,875	28,323	7,150
German	4,664	4,958	5,337	2,472
Scandinavian	4,086	4,309	4,082	1,704
French and Belgians	3,695	4,581	5,334	2,355
Italians	7,590	16,601	24,722	6,228
Jews	5,322	7,387	11,252	3,107
Russians and Finlanders	11,451	21,014	27,668	5,660
Other Nationalities	28,947	32,176	27,808	13,058
Total	854,237	402,432	384,878	144,789

In 1911 the new settlers obtained 7,116,640 acres of free land; in 1912 6,264,150 acres; in 1913, 5,391,840 acres; and in 1914, 5,092,640 acres.

Under an Act passed in 1903, a tax of 500 dollars a head is levied on Chinamen landing in Canada. In the year 1913-14, 5,274 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 . . .	1,070,892	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 schools:—

Provinces	Year Ended	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Expenditure
					Dollars
Ontario . . .	Dec., 1914	6,548	11,546	493,838	12,325,907
Quebec . . .	June, 1913	5,827	7,395	234,260	4,188,225
Nova Scotia . . .	July, 1914	2,724	2,892	106,351	1,510,079
New Brunswick . . .	June, 1914	1,222	2,032	64,310	986,683
Manitoba . . .	June, 1914	2,688	2,864	93,954	6,079,720
British Columbia . . .	June, 1914	682	1,733	58,950	4,634,877
P. E. Island . . .	June, 1914	474	588	18,069	217,993
Alberta . . .	Dec., 1914	2,027	3,978	89,910	8,684,186
Saskatchewan . . .	Dec., 1913	2,747	4,250	99,109	8,827,178

¹ Figures for 1913.

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 unsectarian.

In 1915 there were in Canada 1,538 periodical publications, classified as follows: Dailies, 150; triweeklies, 7; weeklies, 1,065; semiweeklies, 45; monthlies, 250; bimonthlies, 3; and quarterlies, 18.

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 1913, 24,078 persons were charged with indictable offences; of these 18,320 were convicted. 154,818 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:—

Years ended March 31	Net revenue	Expenditure
	\$	\$
1909-10	20,885,537	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
1913-14	33,541,408	26,184,670
1914-15	27,353,993	27,857,548

The following relates to the financial year ended March 31, 1915:—

RECEIPTS	Dollars	EXPENDITURE	Dollars
Consolidated Fund	133,073,482	Consolidated Fund	135,523,206
Loans, Savings Banks &		Redemption, Savings Banks	
Dominion Notes	186,100,088	& Dominion Notes	40,105,098
Open Accounts	595,684,186	Open Accounts	739,229,402
Total	914,857,706	Total	914,857,706
	(188,054,084L.)		(188,054,084L.)

Consolidated Fund revenue, 1914-15:—

1914-15	Dollars	1914-15	Dollars
Customs	75,941,220	Chinese Revenue	294,490
Excise	21,479,731	Investments (Interest on)	2,980,247
Lands (Dominion & Ordinance)	2,864,124	Various	3,513,518
Public works	12,453,487	Total	133,073,482
Post office	13,046,665		(27,353,993L.)

Detailed estimates of the expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1916:—

Services	Dollars	Services	Dollars
Public Debt, including Sinking Funds	23,648,506	Dominion Lands—chargeable to Income	3,475,079
Charges of Management	508,950	Miscellaneous	1,029,850
Civil Government	7,024,253	Customs	4,215,000
Administration of Justice	1,407,383	Excise	985,425
Police, Dominion	128,765	Weights and Measures, Gas and Electric Light Inspection	355,950
Penitentiaries	979,700	Adulteration of Food, &c.	53,000
Legislation	1,804,799	Railways and Canals—chargeable to Collection of Revenue	15,515,500
Arts, Agriculture, and Statistics	4,208,000	Public Works—chargeable to Collection of Revenue	919,000
Quarantine	248,000	Public Works—chargeable to Income	22,351,830
Immigration	1,875,000	Post Office	16,677,335
Pensions	449,000	Trade and Commerce	3,918,995
Superannuation	400,000	Naval Service	2,355,400
Militia—Chargeable to Income	5,780,100	Labour	73,900
Railways and Canals—chargeable to Income	904,897	Total Consolidated Fund	146,237,277
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions	2,962,900		(30,059,884L.)
Ocean and River Service	1,256,900	Railways and Canals—Capital	32,174,875
Lighthouse and Coast Service	2,429,540	Public Works—Capital	11,917,200
Scientific Institutions	483,873	Total Capital	44,092,075
Marine Hospitals	78,000		(9,063,871L.)
Steamboat Inspection	83,265	Grand Total	190,329,352
Fisheries	1,561,400		(39,123,355L.)
Subsidies to Provinces	11,451,673		
Department of Mines	547,275		
Indians	2,244,928		
Mounted Police	1,403,691		
Government of the Northwest Territories	8,000		
Government of the Yukon Territory	353,000		

The ordinary expenditure for 1916-17 is estimated at 135,000,000 dollars, and the capital expenditure at 30,000,000 dollars.

The total war expenditure from the outbreak of war to the end of January, 1916, is estimated at 158,000,000 dollars, and at least 250,000,000 dollars for the financial year 1916-17.

The gross debt March 31, 1915, amounted to 700,475,017 dollars (143,986,531L.), and the net debt to 449,376,083 dollars (92,166,194L.). The net debt at March 31, 1916, is estimated at about 580,000,000 dollars (£119,000,000).

The total Government expenditure on railways in Canada up to 1914 was 605,327,895 dollars, and on canals 142,891,638 dollars.

PROVINCIAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

Provinces		Revenue	Expenditure
		Dollars	Dollars
Ontario	Oct. 31, 1914	11,121,382	11,819,311
Quebec	June 30, 1914	9,090,377	8,624,368
Nova Scotia	Sept. 30, 1914	1,885,458	2,098,893
New Brunswick	Oct. 31, 1914	1,505,229	1,493,774
Manitoba	Nov. 30, 1914	5,512,168	5,638,658
British Columbia	Mar. 31, 1914	10,479,259	15,766,912
Prince Edward Island	Dec. 31, 1914	525,555	445,396
Alberta	Dec. 31, 1913	4,522,513	4,409,795
Saskatchewan	Feby. 28, 1914	5,866,220	5,396,380

Defence.

Under the Militia Act of 1904, the command in chief of the militia is vested in the King, by whom, or by the Governor-General as his representative, it is exercised and administered. The Act further provides for the appointment of a Minister of Militia and Defence, charged with the administration of militia affairs, and of a Deputy Minister; also for the appointment of a Militia Council which includes, besides the Minister and Deputy Minister, four military members and a finance member. There are also two Inspectors-General (one for the West and one for Eastern Canada) who report to the Minister of Militia and Defence in Council upon the training and efficiency of the troops.

The land forces consist of the active militia and the reserve militia; and, for purposes of command and administration, the country is divided into six divisional areas and three military districts.

The active militia is raised and maintained by voluntary three-year enlistments; or, in case of need, by compulsory enrolment, by ballot. With the exception of a small force permanently embodied, it consists of troops administered and trained on a strictly militia basis.

The organisation of the reserve militia was not authorised until 1915; and it has not yet had time to develop.

The duties of the militia are to support the civil power and to defend the country from aggression; while to the permanent force and permanent staff there fall the additional duties of providing instruction for the rest of the militia, of maintaining the standard of military knowledge, and of furnishing that permanent element in the garrisons of defended ports which is necessary for their protection against sudden attack as well as for the preservation of valuable armaments and works.

Owing to the war, the training of the militia was suspended for 1915-16; and training establishments have not been authorised. But the Militia List shows the composition of the active militia to be as follows:—

Permanent Force.—Two regiments of cavalry; a brigade of horse artillery; five companies of garrison artillery; one field company and two fortress companies of engineers; a battalion of infantry; army service corps; army medical corps; army veterinary corps; ordnance corps; army pay corps; corps of military staff clerks; school of musketry corps.

Non-permanent units.—Thirty-five regiments and an independent squadron of cavalry; thirty-nine batteries of field artillery; five batteries of heavy artillery; thirteen companies of garrison artillery; two siege companies; fourteen troops and companies of engineers; corps of guides; one hundred and eleven battalions and two independent companies of infantry;

signal corps; army service corps; army medical services; army dental corps; army veterinary corps; ordnance corps; postal corps.

In addition there are fifteen contingents of the officers' training corps and a corps of school cadet instructors; also numerous cadet corps and rifle associations, military and civil.

Male inhabitants who are British subjects, between eighteen and sixty years of age, and not exempt or disqualified by law, are liable to service in the militia; and in the case of a *levée en masse* all male inhabitants, capable of bearing arms, are liable without exception.

It is provided by law that the male population shall be divided into four classes which (except in the case of a *levée en masse*) shall be called out for service in succession; first, unmarried men and widowers (without children) between eighteen and thirty years of age; secondly, unmarried men and widowers (without children) between thirty and forty-five; thirdly, married men and widowers (with children) between eighteen and forty-five; fourthly, all men between forty-five and sixty.

From the outbreak of war up to October 10, 1915, Canada sent overseas forces exceeding 87,000 men; and reinforcements amounting to close on 58,000 more men were then in training in Canada, where there are also under arms 2,500 men of the permanent force and nearly 13,000 militiamen who have been called out on active service for guard and garrison duties.

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 gun-vessels and icebreakers, some of which are on the Great Lakes.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—In 1911, there were 48,375,000 acres of improved land out of 109,777,085 acres of occupied land. The following table, compiled from data collected at the Dominion censuses of 1901 and 1911, shows the distribution of farm holdings according to size in the whole of Canada and in the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan for the two years named:—

Size of Holdings	All Canada		Manitoba		Saskatchewan	
	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Under 1 acre	33,615	29,967	243	1,280	167	317
1 to under 5 acres	39,240	43,710	440	1,773	61	246
5 to 10 acres	18,331	24,347	257	791	54	214
11 to 50 acres	81,243	88,364	703	1,575	33	739
51 to 100 acres	156,778	162,537	1,254	2,163	72	941
101 to 200 acres	150,826	228,236	14,394	18,327	8,041	48,396
201 acres and over	64,655	132,920	15,204	20,498	5,184	45,568
Total	544,688	710,681	32,495	46,347	13,612	96,871

In 1915, 37,063,455 acres were under field crops, those most widely cultivated being wheat, oats, barley and flax. The total value of all field

crops, including roots and fodder, in 1915 was estimated at 797,669,500 dollars. The following are the estimates for 1915:—

1915	Wheat		Barley		Oats	
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels
Ontario	1,093,000	30,252,000	449,000	15,369,000	3,095,000	122,810,000
Quebec	71,000	1,411,000	85,000	2,255,000	1,400,000	42,182,000
Nova Scotia	13,300	247,000	4,900	128,400	112,000	3,487,700
New Brunswick	14,000	267,000	2,100	48,000	201,000	5,559,000
Manitoba	3,342,000	96,425,000	490,000	17,763,000	1,441,000	60,471,000
P. E. Island	34,000	653,600	3,700	106,800	196,000	6,832,500
British Columbia	16,000	525,000	2,650	106,900	71,000	4,390,600
Alberta	1,563,700	51,355,000	185,000	6,984,000	1,912,000	107,741,000
Saskatchewan	6,835,100	195,168,000	287,000	10,579,200	2,937,000	157,628,600
Total Canada	12,986,400	376,303,600	1,509,350	53,331,300	11,365,000	520,103,000

1915	Potatoes		Flax		Hay and Clover	
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Tons
Ontario	155,000	14,362,000	5,000	62,000	3,082,000	4,968,000
Quebec	117,000	17,510,000	800	7,000	2,922,000	3,682,000
Nova Scotia	33,700	4,759,000	—	—	538,000	938,000
New Brunswick	49,000	5,772,000	—	—	569,000	791,000
Manitoba	28,300	3,104,000	34,000	374,000	150,000	307,000
P. E. Island	31,000	3,558,000	—	—	198,000	351,000
British Columbia	16,000	3,956,000	—	—	167,000	301,000
Alberta	27,300	5,155,000	70,000	1,124,000	173,000	311,000
Saskatchewan	30,300	4,428,000	697,000	9,061,000	67,000	94,000
Total Canada	476,000	62,604,000	806,800	10,628,000	7,875,000	10,953,000

Other products (1915) were rye, 112,300 acres, 2,394,100 bushels; peas, 196,210 acres, 3,478,850 bushels; mixed grain, 466,800 acres, 17,523,100 bushels; buckwheat, 343,800 acres, 7,865,900 bushels; beans, 43,310 acres, 723,400 bushels; sugar beets, 18,000 acres, 141,000 tons; turnips and other roots, 172,700 acres, 64,281,000 bushels; corn for husking, 253,300 acres, 14,368,000 bushels; fodder corn, 343,400 acres, 3,429,870 tons; alfalfa, 92,658 acres, 261,955 tons. In Ontario, apples, the vine, and tobacco are grown. The live stock in Canada in 1915 comprised 2,996,099 horses, 2,666,846 milk cows, 3,399,155 other cattle, 2,038,662 sheep, and 3,111,900 swine. In 1914, there were divided among ranches in Manitoba, 24,843 acres, British Columbia, 392,380 acres, Alberta, 2,330,110 acres, and Saskatchewan, 2,106,222 acres: total, 4,853,555 acres (2,568 ranches). In year ended March 31, 1915, 68,800 tons of cheese, and 1,362 tons of butter were exported from Canada.

Forestry.—The total area of land covered by timber is officially estimated at between 500 and 600 million acres. Of this 200 to 300 million acres are covered with commercial timber. This is distributed by provinces as follows:—

Acres	Acres
British Columbia	30,000,000
Manitoba, Saskatchewan,	100,000,000
Alberta	9,000,000
Ontario	11,000,000
	5,000,000

The forest products exported to the United Kingdom in 1915 amounted in value to 9,914,546 dollars, out of a total of 42,650,683 dollars. The esti-

mated value of the total forest products for the calendar year 1915 was 175,000,000 dollars. The exportable surplus of the wood pulp industry was 9,266,161 dollars in 1915, 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 1914-15 was 31,057,550 dollars, and in 1913-14, 33,207,748 dollars. The number of men employed in 1913-14 was 71,776. There were 1,992 vessels used and 37,686 boats. Shore work and canneries employed 26,893 persons. In 1913-14, according to provinces, the values were: Nova Scotia, 8,297,626 dollars; British Columbia, 13,891,398; New Brunswick, 4,308,707 dollars; Quebec, 1,850,427 dollars; Ontario, 2,674,685 dollars; Prince Edward Island, 1,280,447 dollars; Manitoba, 606,272 dollars; Saskatchewan, 148,602 dollars; Alberta, 81,319; and Yukon, 68,265 dollars.

Mining.—Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Quebec, N. and W. Ontario, Alberta, and Yukon Territory are the chief mining districts. The total value of the mineral produce was in 1913, 145,634,812 dollars; in 1914, 128,475,499 dollars; in 1915, 138,513,750 dollars. The principal metals and minerals produced in 1913 and 1914 were as follows:

Product	1913.		1914.	
	Quantity.	Value. ¹	Quantity.	Value. ¹
Metallic—		Dols.		Dols.
Copper lbs.	76,976,925	11,738,606	75,738,386	10,301,935
Gold ozs.	862,973	16,598,923	770,374	15,925,044
Pig iron tons of 2,000 lbs.	1,128,967	16,540,012	783,161	10,002,856
Lead lbs.	37,662,703	1,754,705	36,337,765	1,627,568
Nickel "	49,676,772	14,903,632	45,517,937	13,653,381
Silver ozs.	31,845,803	19,040,924	27,544,231	15,097,269
Other metallic products	—	1,313,732	—	1,123,919
Total	—	81,914,934	—	67,733,972
Less pig iron from imported ore tons of 2,000 lbs.	1,655,459	15,543,583	687,420	8,863,944
Total metallic . . . value	—	66,361,351	—	58,870,028
Non-Metallic—				
Asbestos and asbestic tons of 2,000 lbs.	161,086	3,849,925	117,573	2,909,506
Coal "	15,012,178	37,334,940	13,594,984	33,433,108
Gypsum "	636,370	1,447,739	510,963	1,137,157
Natural gas mln. ft.	20,477,838	3,309,381	21,047,028	3,511,302
Petroleum brls.	228,080	406,439	214,805	343,124
Pyrites tons of 2,000 lbs.	158,566	521,181	224,958	735,514
Salt tons of 2,000 lbs.	100,791	491,280	107,638	493,645
Cement brls.	8,658,895	11,019,418	7,172,430	9,187,624
Clay products	—	9,504,314	—	7,090,898
Lime bush.	7,558,484	1,600,398	6,245,189	1,247,517
Stone	—	5,564,639	—	5,593,485
Miscellaneous non-metallic	—	4,274,897	—	3,921,988
Total non-metallic	—	79,273,461	—	69,605,471
Grand Total	—	145,634,812	—	128,475,499

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	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Value of products
	No.	Dollars	No.	Dollars	Dollars
Canada	19,218	1,247,583,609	515,203	241,008,416	1,165,975,639
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	36,125,012	24,755	8,314,212	35,422,302
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	1,956,284	6,332,132

In 1910 there were 3,625 butter and cheese factories, and 11 factories for condensed milk and cream. Value of land, buildings and plant, 9,677,207 dollars; persons employed, 6,503; amount paid for wages, 1,372,131 dollars; the quantity of butter made, 64,489,398 lbs., value 15,597,807 dollars; cheese, 199,904,205 lbs., value 21,587,124 dollars; condensed milk, cream, &c., 27,831,596 lbs., value 1,813,971 dollars; value of all dairy products, 38,999,802 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 whence imports are received is the country of purchase or whence shipment was made to Canada; the country of destination is that to which shipment is made. Thus, Canadian wheat, purchased by New York dealers shipped to and entered in bond at New York, and thence exported to Great Britain, would appear only as exported from Canada to the United States. The only Canadian port where transit trade is recorded is Montreal, such trade comprising chiefly goods received from the United States and transhipped to other countries by the St. Lawrence route. Transit trade is not included in the general trade, which comprises all other imports into and exports from Canada. The term "special trade," in Canada, is applied to imports from Newfoundland which are exempt from duties leviable on similar goods from other countries.

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 (4'86½ dollars = £1):—

Year ended March 31	Total Exports	Total Imports	Imports for Home Consumption
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1910-11	297,196,365	472,247,540	461,951,318
1911-12	315,317,250	559,220,936	547,382,582
1912-13	303,232,057	692,032,392	675,517,045
1913-14	478,997,928	650,746,797	633,692,449
1914-15	490,808,577	625,444,894	587,364,263

Commerce by countries:—

Exports, ¹ Domestic and Foreign, to	1913-14	1914-15	Imports ² entered for Consumption.	1913-14	1914-15
	1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.		1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.
Great Britain	222,322	211,758	United States	410,786	296,633
United States	176,948	186,343	Great Britain	132,071	90,158
Holland	5,509	5,255	Germany	14,586	5,087
W. Indies and Bernuda	4,895	4,735	France	14,277	8,449
Belgium	4,820	3,259	British East Indies	7,282	6,548
Newfoundland	4,741	4,192	West Indies ²	4,607	6,278
Australia & Tasmania	4,706	5,553	Belgium	4,490	1,876
Germany	4,434	2,162	Switzerland	4,315	3,979
South America	3,960	2,114	British Guiana	3,179	2,994
British Africa	3,930	4,746	Holland	3,015	1,769
France	3,811	14,500	Japan	2,604	2,783
New Zealand	1,936	2,624	China	913	1,042

¹ Exclusive of coin and bullion.

² Comprises British, Danish, and Dutch West Indies.

Leading imports into Canada in 1914-15:—

Article	Imports for Home Consumption under				Total
	General Tariff	Preferential Tariff	Treaty Rates	Free	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Wool, raw	—	—	—	3,717,039	3,717,039
Wool, manufactures of	4,347,658	13,371,885	3,619	8,593	19,731,665
Cotton manuf.	7,517,082	11,067,593	98,774	941,286	20,514,735
Cotton wool or raw cotton not dyed	—	—	—	6,538,631	6,538,631
Silk, and manuf.	1,958,817	1,604,727	4,720,636	—	7,684,180
Iron, Steel, and manuf.	47,320,076	4,109,298	23,669	10,558,877	62,321,920
Coal and Coke	16,095,051	37,869	—	22,387,795	38,523,715
Breadstuffs	4,427,786	568,049	217,117	6,734,199	11,948,151
Tea	89,571	—	—	7,274,679	8,364,250
Sugar, Molasses, &c.	7,795,847	9,166,678	—	1,284,286	18,186,811
Provisions.	3,324,161	1,421,943	183,414	—	4,929,518
Fruits and nuts	7,470,141	97,794	612,923	6,564,564	15,045,422
Timber, &c.	—	—	—	9,246,158	9,246,158
Animals, living	724,732	2,559	—	497,475	1,224,896
Flax, hemp, jute and manuf.	873,531	3,475,684	16,508	1,626,162	5,981,285
Spirits and wines.	4,858,300	—	709,990	—	5,559,290
Coin and bullion	—	—	—	131,992,992	131,992,992
Glass, and manuf.	2,690,268	713,039	94,566	26,479	3,524,352
Paper	4,494,708	1,183,635	—	112,006	5,790,349
Oils, all kinds	2,910,091	194,973	92,169	10,051,548	13,248,776
Leather, and manuf.	5,892,572	1,164,016	2,324	—	7,058,912
Furs, and manuf.	542,960	234,604	—	1,328,864	2,106,428
Drugs and chemicals	3,321,231	1,193,083	121,104	4,487,358	14,122,776
Indian corn for distillation.	690,355	—	—	—	690,355
Tobacco and manufacture of	1,082,890	—	—	4,713,488	5,801,378
Books	2,967,168	918,269	65,123	1,180,009	5,130,569

Principal exports for year ended March 31, 1915:—

Articles	Value	Articles	Value
	Dollars		Dollars
Cheese	19,213,301	Codfish, tongues & sounds	4,661,038
Cattle	9,267,534	Salmon	5,773,631
Sheep	236,612	Lobsters	3,863,150
Eggs	963,640	Coal	4,466,258
Bacon	11,811,825	Gold-bearing quartz	15,406,510
Butter	659,625	Copper in ore, &c. . .	7,543,246
Wood pulp	9,266,161	Silver	13,516,390
Wood, mfs. of	43,360,474	Leather, mfs. of . . .	10,807,289
Wheat	74,293,548	Furs	2,786,631
Wheat flour	24,610,946	Hides and skins . . .	7,434,210
Pease	649,848	Iron and mfs. of . . .	10,162,426
Fruits	3,597,021	Agricultural Implements.	3,669,089
Oats	8,061,126	Foreign produce . . .	81,389,374
Hay	2,232,558		

In 1914-15 fifty-seven per cent. of the revenue of Canada was derived from Customs duties.

Progress of the leading classes of exports, in thousands of dollars:—

—	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Produce of the Mines .	40,083	42,734	41,319	57,432	59,033	51,736
„ „ Fisheries	15,663	15,676	16,705	16,337	20,624	19,687
„ „ Forest	8,937	9,208	8,451	9,760	9,470	9,376
Animals & their produce	53,927	52,244	48,211	44,785	53,349	74,391
Agricultural produce .	90,434	82,601	107,143	150,146	198,220	134,746
Manufactures	70,079	71,518	68,283	77,198	90,771	118,814
Miscellaneous	125	236	112	97	121	664

The share of the leading ports in the trade (imports and exports) for year ended March 31, 1915 (provisional), in dollars:—

—	Montreal	Toronto	Halifax	Quebec	St. John, N.B.	Ottawa	Vancouver
Imports	141,189,498	96,129,026	10,712,585	11,782,355	9,112,916	130,473,783	25,705,360
Exports	119,349,025	100,230,177	17,347,719	7,310,185	43,872,982	71,988,15	17,223,233

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.	Exports.	Imports.
	£	£	£	£
1909-10	30,758,122	19,599,783	1912-13	36,585,189
1910-11	28,153,940	22,598,051	1913-14	45,699,680
1911-12	31,214,318	24,030,888	1914-15	43,528,211
				23,166,311

Chief exports of domestic produce from Canada to Great Britain:—

Articles	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
	£	£	£	£
Wheat	12,061,416	15,427,604	21,923,669	13,641,292
Wheat Flour	2,000,612	2,560,181	2,381,329	3,268,580
Wood, forest products .	2,230,977	2,078,905	2,188,576	2,037,991
Cheese	4,261,796	4,217,529	3,899,742	3,892,545
Cattle	687,301	188,056	143,715	—
Fish and fish products .	1,054,920	812,631	1,440,716	1,120,054
Apples, green or ripe . .	961,639	782,915	812,712	360,096
Bacon and Ham	1,607,696	1,158,886	629,114	2,560,518
Furs, dressed and undressed.	355,999	541,360	359,053	268,645
Leather, &c.	354,985	236,876	6,567	95,879
Butter	863,733	35	—	30,959

The following figures are from the British Board of Trade Returns:—

—	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915 ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (consignments) into U.K. from Canada	24,593,945	26,880,830	30,488,374	31,484,638	41,000,988
Exports to Canada:					
British produce	19,715,058	23,531,311	23,794,926	17,380,071	13,302,594
Foreign and Colonial produce .	3,010,523	3,788,689	3,512,267	3,118,936	2,742,334

¹ Provisional figures.

The chief imports (consignments) into Great Britain from Canada in five years were:—

Articles	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat	7,059,659	5,840,325	8,844,953	8,803,949	13,717,995
Wheatmeal and flour . .	1,565,236	1,769,881	2,216,077	2,261,783	1,789,383
Barley	72,869	12,833	174,122	832,841	596,650
Oats	277,948	541,541	703,982	750,693	634,728
Cheese	4,424,806	4,590,515	4,347,832	4,036,627	4,025,950
Cattle	1,442,781	781,436	142,568	36,212	—
Apples, raw	651,291	804,561	847,583	730,036	606,904
Bacon	1,449,637	1,793,946	1,175,527	863,139	1,224,462
Fish of all kinds	1,118,614	948,791	1,603,144	1,257,835	1,500,864
Flax or linseed	20,214	—	24,437	2,792,955	252,164
Wood and timber	3,565,559	3,086,619	3,463,007	3,789,477	3,230,162

The chief exports of British produce and manufactures to Canada were:—

Articles	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits	453,187	589,399	727,596	730,142	615,970
Iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	2,493,717	2,165,831	2,065,482	2,205,369	1,133,347
Woolens	3,940,703	3,744,244	4,263,768	3,986,564	2,887,449
Cotton yarn and manufactures	2,734,128	2,411,320	2,908,994	3,233,511	2,454,900
Linen manufactures . . .	606,555	605,330	753,597	690,420	554,908
Jute yarn and manufactures	287,543	322,310	386,261	460,881	315,482
Apparel	568,940	579,800	844,096	961,750	665,498
China ware and earthenware	360,041	395,124	467,518	493,674	322,246
Hats	395,661	350,030	468,820	459,381	292,592
Machinery	534,723	698,077	911,796	886,941	635,669
Glass manufactures . . .	284,299	287,708	369,786	355,114	223,060
Leather and manufactures	377,153	334,982	529,170	541,413	386,447

Shipping and Navigation.

The registered shipping on December 31, 1914, including vessels for inland navigation, consisted of 4,718 sailing vessels and 4,054 steamers; total net tonnage, 932,421 tons. The sea-going and coasting vessels that entered and cleared during the year 1914 were as follows:—

Vessels.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Sea-going:				
Canadian	5,892	1,934,724	6,011	2,070,287
British	3,526	7,464,766	3,423	6,466,325
Foreign	7,764	3,733,454	7,296	3,733,030
Total	17,182	13,132,944	16,730	12,269,642
Coasting:				
British and Canadian	88,419	36,366,340	83,233	33,291,363
Foreign	1,235	1,684,212	1,362	1,758,067
Total	89,654	38,050,552	84,595	35,049,430

In 1914 the vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports on inland waters between Canada and the United States were: Canadian, 17,456 of 13,499,740 tons; United States, 33,575 of 14,701,827 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 1914 106,946,814 dollars had been spent on canals for construction and enlargement alone. In 1914 33,867 vessels, of 27,687,270 tons, passed through the Canadian canals, carrying 287,326 passengers and 37,023,237 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 1914, 30,795 miles, an increase of 1,491 miles over 1913, all of the 4 ft. 8½ inch gauge. The railway mileage was distributed as follows:—Ontario, 9,255 miles; Quebec, 4,043 miles; Manitoba, 4,076 miles; Saskatchewan, 5,689 miles; Alberta, 2,545 miles; British Columbia, 1,978 miles; New Brunswick, 1,839 miles; Nova Scotia, 1,365 miles; Prince Edward Island, 279 miles; Yukon, 102 miles; and in the United States, 224 miles. 22,891 miles of steam railway were under construction at June 30, 1914. The Canadian Pacific Railway main line from Montreal to Vancouver is 2,903 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. In

April, 1914, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway was completed. It has a main line length of about 3,600 miles, and starts at Moncton, New Brunswick, and runs *via* Quebec, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, and Edmonton, to the Pacific Coast at Prince Rupert, British Columbia. The line runs throughout in British territory, and is a link in the shortest route between Europe and Asia. There is a monthly steam service between Australia and British Columbia, for which the Dominion Government gives 37,091½ annually.

The traffic on Canadian steam railways in three years was:—

Yrs. ended June 30.	Miles	Passengers No.	Freight Tons of 2000 lbs.	Receipts	Working Expenses	Net profits	Capital liability.
				£	£	£	£
1912 26,727		41,124,181	89,444,331	45,144,805	31,013,691	14,131,113	326,614,936
1913 29,364		46,230,765	106,992,710	52,766,667	37,413,514	15,353,153	314,876,308
1914 30,795		46,702,280	101,393,989	49,967,173	36,789,359	13,177,814	371,863,156

In 1914, of the capital, 178,834,529 dollars represented Federal Government aid (exclusive of the cost of Government Railways, 111,956,203 dollars) and 54,938,111 dollars from Provincial Governments and Municipalities. The latter amount does not include cost of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway (19,813,245 dollars). The expenditure by Dominion Government on National Transcontinental Railway up to March 31, 1914, was 142,970,793 dollars.

Electric railways in 1914, 59, mileage 1,561; passengers during the year, 614,709,819; tons of freight carried, 1,345,423. The gross earnings in 1914 reached an aggregate of 29,691,007 dollars as compared with 28,216,111 dollars in 1913. Operating expenses amounted to 19,107,818 dollars, an increase of 1,342,445 dollars over the preceding year. Paid up capital, 147,595,342 dollars.

On March 31, 1914, there were 13,811 post offices. Letters sent during the year, 673,145,000; postcards, 64,493,000; registered letters, 15,500,000. Gross revenue, 16,865,451 dollars; net revenue, 12,956,217 dollars; expenditure, 12,822,058 dollars. At the end of the calendar year, 1914, there were 2,737 rural mail delivery routes, on which were erected 116,683 boxes; the corresponding figures for 1913, were 2,016 routes and 74,359 boxes. The rates of postage are as follows:—To Canada, United Kingdom, and all other parts of the British Empire, United States, and Mexico, 2 cents per oz., to all other countries, 5 cents for first oz. and 3 cents for each subsequent oz., or fraction thereof. Beginning on April 15, 1915, a war tax of 1 cent has been imposed on each letter and postcard mailed in Canada, on which the postage rates are less than 5 cents for the first oz. on letters, and 2 cents each on post-cards.

Money order offices on March 31, 1914, 4,274; orders issued (1913-14), 7,228,369, value 109,500,670 dollars. The Ocean Mail subsidies paid by the Government amounted to 2,383,687 dollars in 1914.

There were 46,333 miles (10,356 being Government) of telegraph lines in Canada in 1914 and 184,602 miles of wire (exclusive of Government lines), with 4,113 offices. There were in 1914 1,343,090 miles of telephone wire, of which 962,947 miles were urban and 380,143 rural, and 521,144 telephones. The earnings of telephone companies in Canada in 1914 amounted to 17,297,269 dollars, and the operating expenses to 12,882,402 dollars. The capital liability amounted to 70,291,884 dollars in 1914.

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 fifty 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 (Dominion Notes Act, 1914). To secure the issue of notes in excess of fifty millions it must hold a dollar in gold for each dollar in notes. War measure.—Under the provisions of the Finance Act, 1914, the Minister of Finance is empowered to issue Dominion notes to banks upon the deposit of approved securities with the Minister. On January 1, 1915, there were 22 incorporated banks making returns to the Government, with about 3,159 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	
1910	98,787,929	82,120,308	909,964,889	1,019,177,901	1,211,452,351	84.13
1911	103,004,256	88,982,223	980,433,788	1,097,661,393	1,303,311,200	84.28
1912	112,730,943	100,146,541	1,102,910,388	1,240,124,354	1,470,065,478	84.36
1913	116,297,729	103,265,336	1,126,471,523	1,287,372,534	1,530,093,471	84.10
1914	114,759,807	104,603,185	1,144,210,363	1,309,944,006	1,555,676,305	84.20

¹ Excluding capital and rest or reserve fund.

In August, 1915, the deposits aggregated 1,154,712,796 dollars, and the circulation 99,610,962 dollars.

In addition to the capital there was in 1914 the sum of 113,130,626 dollars of rest or reserve funds belonging to the banks.

The clearing house transactions for 1914 amounted to 7,909,212,098 dollars, against 9,059,487,402 dollars in 1913. Of the transactions of 1914, Montreal had 33.27 per cent., Toronto 25.45 per cent., Winnipeg, 17.33 per cent., and Vancouver 5.32 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 1915 the post-office savings-banks had 135,477 depositors and 39,995,406 dollars on deposit. The Government savings banks had 32,410 depositors and 14,006,164 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
1911-12	58,094,331	15,352,162	15,450,986	58,219,338
1912-13	58,219,328	15,538,372	16,617,216	57,140,484
1913-14	57,140,484	13,710,101	17,050,597	55,567,602
1914-15	55,567,602	14,011,256	15,577,288	54,001,570

The deposits in special savings-banks amounted in 1913 to 40,133,551 dollars, in 1914 to 39,110,439 dollars, and in 1915 to 37,817,474 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, 4.868 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 during the calendar years 1913 and 1914:—

	1913		1914	
	Struck	Issued	Struck	Issued
Gold (sovereigns)	3,715 or \$18,079.67	3,742 or \$18,211.08	89	2,077 or \$44,174.72
Gold—Canadian \$5's	471,700.00	471,720.00	145,545.00	145,505.00
" " \$10's	1,418,920.00	1,418,970.00	1,354,030.00	1,334,110.00
Silver	1,316,541.35	1,175,000.00	843,244.05	734,002.00
Bronze	57,333.72	55,000.00	34,039.37	35,100.00

The legal weights and measures are the Imperial yard, pound avoirdupois, gallon, and bushel; but the hundredweight is declared to be 100 pounds and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, as in the United States.

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CANADIAN PROVINCES.

ALBERTA.

Constitution and Government.—The Constitution of Alberta is contained in the British North America Act of 1867, and its several amending Acts; also in the Alberta Act of 1905, passed by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, creating the province. In the British North America Act, provision was made for the admission of the new provinces from time to time, including the then North-West Territories, of which the present province of Alberta formed a large portion. Upon the granting of autonomy to the North-West Territories, Alberta and Saskatchewan were erected into provinces, and all the provisions of the British North America Act, except those with respect to schools, lands, and the public domain, were made to apply to Alberta as they apply to the older provinces of Canada.

The executive is vested nominally in the Lieutenant-Governor, who is appointed by the federal government, but actually in the Executive Council, or the Cabinet of the Legislature. Legislative power is vested in the Assembly in the name of the king. All bills passed by the Legislative Assembly are annually transmitted to Ottawa to receive the approval of the federal government.

Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected by the direct vote of the people. Woman suffrage has been established in the province.

There are 56 members in the Legislature, elected in 1913—37 Liberals, and 19 Conservatives.

Lieutenant-Governor.—His Honour R. G. Brett, B.A., M.D., LL.D.

The members of the Ministry are as follows:—

Premier, President of the Council, and Minister of Railways and Telephones.—Hon. 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 six 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 males or females of the full age of 21 years who are assessed for 50 dollars 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). Estimated population in 1915, 539,000. Population of the principal cities, (1915):—Calgary, 75,000; Edmonton, 55,339; Lethbridge, 9,587; Medicine Hat, 8,918; Wetaskiwin, 4,500.

The vital statistics for 4 years are given as follows:—

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of births
1911 . . .	8,313	3,630	3,618	4,695
1912 . . .	10,284	4,410	5,515	4,769
1913 . . .	11,871	5,053	4,432	7,439
1914 . . .	14,202	4,680	4,245	9,957

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 attendance during 1914 was 398. The University of Alberta, organised in 1907, has (1915) 440 students. In 1914 there were 2,027 schools, with 89,910 pupils. Total expenditure on education in 1914, 7,834,891 dollars.

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 District

and Police Magistrate's Courts. 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) School lands; and (3) Provincial sources. With one or two exceptions, all the taxes except those on actual land values have been abolished throughout Alberta. This is said to be the nearest approach to a genuine single tax of any province or state in America.

—	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue . . .	3,309,156	4,109,114	5,389,904	5,127,970	5,628,763
Expenditure . . .	3,487,088	3,956,563	5,225,584	5,274,290	5,402,195

The public debt of the province (1913) amounted to 22,733,533 dollars (4,546,700l.).

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 field crops, 1915, 3,966,930 acres; total value of crops, 79,409,200 dollars.

The acreage and yield of leading grains in Alberta for 1915 were as follows:—Spring wheat, 1,348,000 acres and 44,039,000 bushels; Fall wheat, 215,700 acres and 7,316,000 bushels; oats, 1,912,000 acres and 107,741,000 bushels; barley, 185,000 acres and 6,984,000 bushels; flax, 70,000 acres and 1,124,000 bushels; rye, 16,800 acres and 463,000 bushels; potatoes, 27,300 acres, 5,155,000 bushels; turnips, mangolds, &c., 4,900 acres, 1,356,000 bushels; hay and clover, 173,000 acres, 311,000 tons.

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 at from 100 to 225 dollars. In 1914 there were in Alberta 609,125 horses, 357,938 milk cows, 723,943 other horned cattle, 750,789 pigs and 501,188 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 has increased considerably. The butter output in 1914 was about 11,000,000 lbs. from creameries and farm dairies. The output of cheese is about 70,580 lbs. 12508

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 1914 was 3,667,816 tons, of which lignite coal was 1,697,401 tons; bituminous coal, 1,953,367 tons; anthracite coal, 170,971 tons; and the coke produced, 29,058 tons; briquettes, 119,082 tons. Natural gas is found at

Medicine Hat and Bow Island in inexhaustible quantities, and a considerable quantity at Tofoeld and Vegreville. Total value of minerals (1914), 12,773,669 dollars.

Alberta has 11,881,000 acres of forest reserves. The northern portion of the province contains belts of forests along the rivers and lakes, consisting of spruce, pine, cottonwood, and poplar serviceable for merchantable timber.

The lakes of the province abound in several species of fish, but the industry is not developed to any great extent. The number of men engaged in 1913-14 was 4,130; the number of boats 208; catch of fish was 21,324 cwts.; value, 81,319 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, hogs, hams and bacon, fish, butter, and coal. Total value of exports (1913-14), 283,359 dollars; of imports, 18,307,834 dollars; of duty collected, 4,328,404 dollars.

Length of railway lines 4,097 miles at end of 1914; 3,411 miles are under government guarantee of interest on bonds. New lines to the length of 1,800 miles are being constructed. In 1914 there were 112,344 miles of telephone wire.

Books of Reference.

Reports of the following Departments from 1906 to 1912:—Agriculture, Education, Provincial Secretary, Public Works.

Bulletin, Fifth Census of Canada (Agriculture of Alberta).

The New North-West (Department of Interior), Ottawa.

Bickersteth (J. B.), The Land of Open Doors: Experience of Pioneer Work in North-West Canada. London, 1914.

Boam (H. J.) and Brown (A. G.), The Prairie Provinces of Canada. London, 1914.

Thicaite (L.), Alberta. London, 1912.

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 Frank S. Barnard.

The members of the Ministry are as follows:—

Premier and Attorney-General.—Hon. W. J. Bowser, K.C.

Minister of Finance and Agriculture.—Hon. A. C. Flumerfelt.

Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education.—Hon. Thomas Taylor.

Minister of Mines.—Hon. Lorne Campbell.

Minister of Lands.—Hon. W. R. Ross, K.C.

Minister of Public Works.—Vacant.

President of the Council.—Hon. Wm. Manson.

Agent-General in London.—Sir R. McBride, K.C.M.G., British Columbia House, 1/3, Regent Street, S.W.

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 subdivisions of the Province, with the number of square miles in each, are as follows: Kootenays, east and west, 23,500 square miles; Yale, 24,300; Lillooet, 16,100; Vancouver and Westminster, 7,600; Cariboo, 300,500; Comox (mainland), 7,100; and Vancouver Island, 16,400.

The last census (1911) places the population at 392,480; in 1901 the population was 178,657. In 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
1911	5,841	4,509	3,660	2,181
1912	8,008	5,235	4,213	3,795
1913	11,088	5,012	4,619	6,469
1914	10,418	4,296	3,974	6,444

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 34 high schools in the Province. The number of schools in 1914-15 was 719, under 1,859 teachers, with an enrolment of 62,263 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; (1913-14), 4,634,877 dollars.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for six years were as follows:—

	Revenue Dollars	Expenditure Dollars		Revenue Dollars	Expenditure Dollars
1910	8,874,741	6,649,994	1913	12,510,215	15,626,805
1911	10,492,892	8,414,825	1914	10,479,259	15,970,877
1912	10,745,708	11,368,767	1915 ¹	7,035,000	11,163,000

¹ Estimates.

The balance sheet of the Province showed that on March 31, 1914, the liabilities totalled 25,845,029 dollars, and the assets 18,617,846 dollars, a balance of liabilities over assets of 7,227,183 dollars.

Production and Industry.—British Columbia produced in 1914 minerals to the value of 26,388,825 dollars; lumber to the value of 30,000,000 dollars; fish to the value of 13,891,398 dollars; agricultural produce valued at 29,815,274 dollars; and manufactures of the value of 65,000,000 dollars; making a total of 165,095,497 dollars. The acreage and production of certain crops in 1915 were: wheat, 16,000 acres, 525,000 bushels; oats, 71,000 acres, 4,390,600 bushels; barley, 2,650 acres, 106,900 bushels; potatoes, 16,000 acres, 3,956,000 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. The mineral output in 1913 and 1914 was as follows:—

Minerals	1913		1914	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Dollars		Dollars
Gold, placer	—	510,000	—	565,000
Gold, lode	—	5,627,490	—	5,169,004
Silver	272,254 ounces	1,965,606	247,170	1,876,736
Lead	—	2,175,832	50,625,048	1,771,877
Copper	55,364,677 pounds	7,094,489	45,009,199	6,121,319
Zinc	46,460,307 do.	324,421	7,866,467	346,125
Coal	6,758,768 do.	7,481,190	1,810,967	6,334,385
Coke	2,137,483 do.	1,716,270	234,577	1,407,462
Miscellaneous products	286,045 do.	3,398,100	—	2,552,917
Total	—	30,296,398	—	26,388,825

Estimated mineral production in 1915: 29,871,640 dollars, including copper, 3,937,225 dollars, and lode gold, 5,854,900 dollars.

Recent investigators place the area of British Columbia's timber land at approximately 120,000,000 acres, containing, roughly, 400,000 million feet of timber, 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 1913-14 imports amounted to 57,922,431 dollars, and the exports to 33,918,259 dollars. Exports consist of minerals (chiefly gold, silver, copper and coal), sea products (chiefly salmon, halibut, herrings, whale products and oil), lumber, furs, skins, etc. A large inter-provincial trade is rapidly developing, the fruit grown in British Columbia being largely shipped to the Prairie Provinces, where it finds a good market.

Communications and Shipping.—The Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Pacific are at present the principal railways in the Province. The C.P.R. has 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 a large fleet of ocean-going and coasting steamers. The railway mileage of the Province is (1914) 2,532 miles, with an additional 2,397 miles in course of construction. Telephone mileage, 127,221 miles.

The Canadian Northern Pacific Railway is building six hundred miles of railway from Tête Jaune Cache to Barkley Sound on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

The number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at British Columbia ports in 1914 was as follows:—Entered, 27,565 vessels, of 12,413,814 tons, and cleared 27,836 vessels, of 12,047,442 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.
Fairford (F.), British Columbia. London, 1914.
Gosnell (B. 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 49 members elected for five years. Women have been enfranchised, and may be members of Parliament.

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. T. C. Norris.

Provincial Secretary.—Hon. J. W. Armstrong, M.D.

Minister of Education.—Hon. R. S. Thornton, M.D.

Minister of Public Works.—Hon. Thomas H. Johnson.

Attorney-General.—Hon. A. B. Hudson.

Provincial Treasurer.—Hon. Edward Brown.

Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. Valentine Winkler.

State of parties in Legislative Assembly (elected Aug., 1915): Conservatives, 5; Liberals, 42; Independents, 2.

Area and Population.—The area of the Province is 251,832 square miles, of which 231,926 sq. miles are land area and 19,906 sq. miles water. In 1912 its boundaries were extended to the shores of Hudson's Bay. (See map STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1912.) The population in 1911 was 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 (184,788 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 368 full course students in 1914. The University of Manitoba, founded in 1877 in Winnipeg, has 500 students. There are (1914) 2,864 teachers and 93,954 pupils in the 2,688 public schools. Total expenditure on education in 1914, 6,079,720 dollars.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for four years:—

	Revenue Dollars	Expenditure Dollars	Surplus Dollars
1911	4,454,190	4,002,826	451,364
1912	7,046,675 ¹	4,339,540	412,916
1913	5,788,070	5,314,849	473,221
1914	5,612,163	5,493,387 ²	18,776

¹ For 1912 the revenue included the Dominion Government settlement of 2,294,210 dollars on a net revenue of 4,752,456 dollars.

² Excluding 145,272 dollars exported as a gift of flour to the United Kingdom.

Production and Industry.—Manitoba is essentially fitted for agriculture, more particularly for grain production. The total area under field crops in 1915 was 5,592,550 acres. In 1915, 3,842,900 acres produced 96,425,000 bushels of wheat; 1,441,000 acres produced 69,471,000 bushels of oats; 490,000 acres produced 17,763,000 bushels of barley; flax, 374,000 bushels from 34,000 acres; rye, 155,000 bushels from 5,800 acres; potatoes, 3,104,000 bushels from 28,300 acres. There were 329,994 horses in the Province in 1915, 76,577 sheep, 286,433 pigs, and 631,005 cattle.

Total value of minerals, 1914, 2,428,902 dollars; of fisheries (1914), 606,272 dollars.

Total value of dairy produce, 3,417,382 dollars (butter, 2,136,784 dollars; cheese, 65,990; milk, 978,500; sweet cream, 236,108).

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 1913-14, 9,067,009 dollars; imports, 46,453,394 dollars; imports entered for consumption, 45,739,751 dollars; duties collected, 9,746,765 dollars. In the year ending 30th June, 1914, the Province had 4,076 miles of railway as compared with 3,074 miles in 1907. In 1914 there were 166,004 miles of telephone wire.

Books of Reference.

Reports of the various Government Departments.
Bulletin VIII., Fifth Census of Canada (Agriculture of Manitoba).
Boam (H. J.), and Brown (A. G.), The Prairie Provinces of Canada. London, 1914.
Bryce (G.), Manitoba: Its Infancy, Growth, and Present Position. London, 1882.
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 five years. Last election June 1912:—Conservatives 46, Liberals 2.

Lieutenant-Governor.—His Honour Josiah Wood, D.C.L., LL.D.

The members of the Ministry are as follows:—

Premier and Surveyor-General.—Hon. George J. Clarke.

Minister of Public Works.—Hon. John Morisset.

Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. James A. Murray.

Provincial Secretary and Treasurer.—Hon. David V. Landry.

Without Portfolio.—Hon. John E. Wilson.

Attorney-General.—Hon. John B. M. Barter.

Agent-General in London.—F. W. Sumner.

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 undenominational. The University of New Brunswick, at Fredericton, founded in 1800, has 200 students. There are (1914) 64,310 pupils and 2,032 teachers in the 1,922 public schools (grammar and normal schools excluded). Total expenditure on education in 1914, 986,683 dollars.

Finance.—The finance for two years is shown as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1913	1,459,122	1,446,963	12,159
1914	1,505,229	1,493,774	11,455

Production and Industry.—New Brunswick is productive in mining, agriculture and manufacture alike. The total area under field crops in 1915 was 893,940 acres, and the value produced, 20,096,400 dollars. In 1915 the acreage of wheat was 14,000 and the yield 267,000 bushels; oats, 201,000 acres, 5,559,600 bushels; barley, 2,100 acres, 48,000 bushels; buckwheat, 58,000 acres, 1,315,000 bushels; potatoes, 40,000 acres, 5,772,000 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 in 1913-14 was 4,308,707 dollars.

The Government owns over 10,000 square miles of forests. Spruce is the principal wood, and in the year 1913-14 27,993,577 feet were exported.

The Province is particularly rich in minerals. Iron, gypsum, coal, building stone, copper, manganese, all abound. Total value of minerals (1914), 1,034,706 dollars.

In 1911 there were 1,158 industrial establishments, with a capital of 36,125,012 dollars, employing 24,765 wage-earners and producing commodities to the value of 35,422,302 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—The exports of the Province in 1913-14 amounted to 31,451,805 dollars; the imports to 14,384,559 dollars; the imports entered for consumption, 14,344,805 dollars; and the duty collected, 2,210,144 dollars.

The Province had 1,839 miles of railway in 1914, as compared with 1,503 miles in 1907. In 1914 there were 25,843 miles of telephone wire.

Books of Reference.

Reports of various Government Departments.
Bulletin V. Fifth Census of Canada (Agriculture).
See also under Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Constitution and Government.—The first settlement was made by the French at the end of the sixteenth century, and the province was called Acadia until finally ceded to the British by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The Constitution of the Dominion of Canada and of each separate Province thereof is contained in the "British North America Act," commonly called the "Act of Confederation." This Act passed the Imperial Parliament in 1867 and came into force on July 1st of that year. Under this Act the Legislature of Nova Scotia, along with that of each of the other Provinces, may exclusively make laws in relation to local matters; and more especially in regard to direct taxation within the Province in order to raise a revenue for provincial purposes, and the administration of justice in the Province, including the constitution, maintenance and organisation of provincial courts both of civil and of criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure of civil matters in those courts.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia consists of a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed and paid by the Federal Government and holding office for five years; a Legislative Council appointed by the Crown, and holding office for life; and a House of Assembly, chosen by popular vote every five years. The Legislative Council consists of 21 members; the House of Assembly of 38. The members of both Houses receive a sessional indemnity of 700 dollars.

The franchise is granted to persons assessed on real property valued at 150 dollars or on personal or personal and real property together valued at 300 dollars; 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 dollars.

House of Assembly (1914), state of parties:—Liberals, 25; Conservatives, 13. The Liberal party has held office continuously for 33 years.

Lieutenant-Governor—His Honour David MacKuen.

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 21,423 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; Amherst, 8,973; Yarmouth, 6,600; New Glasgow, 6,383; Truro, 6,107.

The vital statistics for five years are as follows:—

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of births
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
1912-13	12,553	3,259	7,225	5,328
1913-14	12,771	3,643	7,527	5,244

Of the births in 1913-14, 343 were illegitimate, as compared with 353 in 1912-13.

The immigration into Nova Scotia during 1913 totalled 5,106 persons.

Religion.—The denominations according to the Census of 1911 were:—Roman Catholics, 144,991; Presbyterians, 109,560; Baptists, 83,854; Anglicans, 75,313; Methodists, 57,606; and Congregationalists, 2,690.

There are also various other sects with small numbers of adherents.

Instruction.—Education in Nova Scotia is free, compulsory, and undenominational. Besides the elementary schools, high schools and academies there are in Halifax a Maritime Provinces school for the blind and one for the deaf. A large Provincial Agricultural College is established at Truro; also a Normal School for the training of teachers. The Provincial Technical College grants degrees in civil, mining, chemical and electrical engineering. Besides this central institution there are working under it coal mining schools near all the collieries, and engineering and technical schools of various kinds in the industrial centres.

The total expenditure on education in 1914 was 1,510,079 dollars. The Province has (1914) 4 universities; 2,724 schools, with 2,892 teachers and 106,351 pupils; there are 3,285 pupils in the technical schools.

Pensions, &c.—A pension scheme is in operation whereby teachers under certain conditions receive an annuity. Miners receive pay in case of accident in pursuit of their calling, and in the event of death a grant is made to the widow and children. A fund is provided to meet the demands, the Government and the employers paying each half as much as the men.

Justice and Crime.—Justice in Nova Scotia is administered by the following courts: Courts for the collection of small debts; county courts; inferior courts in criminal cases; courts of superior jurisdiction; divorce court, probate courts. The supreme court of appeal is composed of a chief justice and six judges. There are also Courts for the revision of assessment rolls and voters lists, and a Court for juvenile delinquents.

In 1913, 1,752 persons were arrested for various crimes and misdemeanours. Of these 63 were sent to the penitentiary. The rest served a term in jail or were fined. In 1912, 164 children were brought before the court for juvenile

delinquents; 136 were convicted. Of these 48 were sent to institutions; 88 were paroled.

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.

Revenue and expenditure for 3 years :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1912	1,870,655	1,832,075	10,894,652
1913	1,920,565	1,949,783	12,006,938
1914	1,855,457	2,008,893	12,615,686

To counterbalance the public debt the Province had (1913) realisable assets to the value of 12,736,612 dollars.

Production and Industry.—Nova Scotia is largely an agricultural Province. Fruit-growing is specially profitable, and apples are the most important fruit grown; an average of 1,000,000 barrels is raised yearly. The potatoes produced are higher in quality than any others raised in Canada. Nova Scotia is admirably adapted for dairying. The value of the livestock products in 1914 was more than 7,500,000 dollars. There are (1914) 138,534 dairy cows in the Province. Owing to the cool, moist climate fodder may be raised easily, and the pastures are excellent. There are 217,698 sheep. The annual clip is 1,000,000 lbs. Pigs numbered 57,817 and horses 67,688 in 1914.

The total area under field crops in 1915 was 727,260 acres, and the value produced, 19,556,700 dollars. The principal crops are hay, with an acreage (1915) of 538,000 acres, and a yield of 358,000 tons; oats, 112,000 acres, producing 3,487,700 bushels; wheat, 13,300 acres, producing 247,000 bushels; barley, 4,900 acres, 128,400 bushels; potatoes, 33,700 acres, 4,759,000 bushels.

The principal minerals found in Nova Scotia are coal, iron, gold, copper, gypsum, silica, fire 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 dollars an ounce.

The value of the principal mineral productions in 1914 was :—Coal, 21,015,000 dollars; steel, iron and steel products, 19,998,500 dollars. The total value of all the manufactured products was 51,719,000 dollars.

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 1914 reached the sum of 5,000,000 dollars.

The fisheries of the Province are the most extensive in Canada. Nearly 6,000,000 dollars are invested in this industry, 28,879 persons were employed in 1914, and the number of vessels engaged was 13,589. Cod, lobsters, mackerel, herring and haddock are the principal fish. Total market value of fish caught in 1913-14 was 8,297,626 dollars.

The total number of industrial establishments was in 1910, 1,480, with a capital of 79,596,341 dollars, employing 28,795 wage-earners, and producing commodities to the value of 52,706,184 dollars.

The annual wealth of the Province in 1915 is estimated at nearly 25,000,000.

Commerce and Communications.—The imports for 1914-15 were 16,327,786 dollars; the exports, 29,712,618 dollars. The imports entered for consumption, 16,257,305 dollars; the duty collected, 2,930,005 dollars.

Transportation facilities in Nova Scotia are excellent. The country is covered with a network of railways 1,400 miles in extent. There are 18,000 miles of highways. 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 1915 there were 1,426 miles of steam railway, and 41,999 miles of telephone wire, 25,190 urban and 16,809 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.

Brochures 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 Pelerinage au Pays d'Évangéline*.
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Saunders (E. M.), *Three Premiers of Nova Scotia* (Johnson, Howe, Tupper).
Silver (A. P.), *The Call of Nova Scotia to the Emigrant and Sportsman*.
Smith (P. H.), *Acadia*.
Swan (H. K.), *Nature in Acadia*.
Willson (Beckles), *Nova Scotia, The Province that has been passed by*. London, 1912.

ONTARIO.

Constitution and Government.—From 1791 to 1867 Ontario was called Upper Canada. The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, a cabinet, and one chamber with 111 members. The latter are elected for four years by a manhood franchise.

Lieutenant-Governor.—His Honour Col. Sir J. S. Hendrie, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.

The members of the Ministry are as follows :—

Premier and President of Council.—Hon. W. H. Hearst.

Attorney-General.—Hon. I. B. Lucas.

Provincial Treasurer.—Hon. T. W. McGarry.

Secretary and Registrar.—Hon. W. J. Hanna.

Minister of Education.—Hon. R. A. Pyne.

Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. James S. Duff.

Minister of Public Works.—Hon. Findlay MacDiarmid.

Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.—Hon. G. H. Ferguson.

Ministers without Portfolio.—Hon. J. J. Foy, and Hon. Dr. R. F. Preston.

Agent-General in London.—Hon. R. Reid, 163, Strand, W.C.

The state of the parties (elected June, 1914) in the Provincial House of Representatives:—Conservatives, 84; Liberals, 25; Labour, 1; Independent, 1.

Area and Population.—The greatest extent of the Province from east to west is 1,000 miles and from north to south 1,075 miles. The area of the Province is 407,262 square miles, of which 365,880 sq. miles are land area and 41,382 water area. The Province is more than three times the area of the United Kingdom and nearly double the size of France or Germany. It is roughly divided into two sections by a line running westwardly from Mattawa on the Ottawa River to Georgian Bay—southern (or old) Ontario, the older settled portion, with an area of about 77,000 square miles, and northern (or new) Ontario, with an area of about 330,000 square miles, of which 146,400 square miles, the district of Patricia, was added in 1912. The population in 1911 was 2,523,274 (1,299,200 males and 1,223,984 females), which is 9·67 to the square mile. In 1901 it was 2,182,947, making an increase by 1911 of 15·59 per cent. The rural population in 1911 was 1,194,785 (1,246,969 in 1901); the number of houses in 1911 was 528,303 (445,310 in 1901); the number of families 544,301 (455,261 in 1901). The Indian population of the Province in 1911 was 23,044. Population of the principal cities (1914):—Toronto (capital), 500,000; Ottawa, 125,000; Hamilton, 90,000; London, 53,000.

Education.—There is a complete State system of elementary and secondary schools, which is supported generously by State grants, and also by local taxation. There is one State University—the University of Toronto founded in 1827. The other Universities are Queen's at Kingston, Western at London, and Ottawa in Ottawa, and are private foundations. There were in 1914 6,548 elementary schools and 292 secondary schools, attended by 536,373 pupils. There are 13,202 certificated teachers in the Province. The total expenditure on elementary schools in 1913 was 12,325,907 dollars.

Finance.—The revenues of the Province are derived from the sale of Crown lands, from timber, mining and liquor licences, succession duties and other fees, supplemented by a subsidy from the Dominion. The revenue and expenditure for 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	11,121,382	11,819,311

Production and Industry.—The Province is rich in agricultural and mineral resources; it abounds in lakes and rivers, in extensive forests, great water powers, and valuable fisheries. The land under cultivation is about 13,500,000 acres, more than 500,000 additional acres are cleared, and 24,800,000 acres are assessed. Of the total land surface of the Province, which is 234,000,000 acres, the amount of arable land is much larger than the portion now under cultivation. Beyond the cultivated portion it is estimated that northern Ontario alone contains some 20,000,000 acres of alluvial soil, not including the vast stretches of agricultural land south and west of James Bay. There are also vast tracts of land that are unfit for cultivation or even for pasturage. The chief industry is agriculture. The area under

field crops in 1915 was 9,391,500 acres, and value produced, 207,043,500 dollars. The crops and acreage of the agricultural produce of the Province in 1915 were as follows:—wheat, 1,093,000 acres, 30,252,000 bushels; barley, 449,000 acres, 15,369,000 bushels; oats, 3,095,000 acres, 122,810,000 bushels; rye, 78,000 acres, 1,551,000 bushels; peas, 169,000 acres, 3,007,000 bushels; beans, 37,500 acres, 600,000 bushels; buckwheat, 169,000 acres, 3,686,000 bushels; mixed grains, 345,000 acres, 13,769,000 bushels; flax, 5,000 acres; 62,000 bushels; potatoes, 155,000 acres, 14,362,000 bushels; turnips, &c., 112,000 acres, 44,175,000 bushels; hay and clover, 3,082,000 acres, 4,068,000 tons. The returns for 1915 give 2,674,746 cows, 908,059 sheep, 1,769,295 pigs, and 779,131 horses. The farm values for 1914 were:—Land, 790,538,708 dollars; buildings, 347,348,643 dollars; implements, 91,703,876 dollars; and live stock, 250,870,078 dollars.

During the fiscal year 1912-13, 202,088 acres of land were sold for agricultural purposes and town sites, the amount realised being 151,840 dollars; and for mining 34,375 acres for 89,161 dollars. For mining purposes 9,313 acres were leased for 9,313 dollars. Nearly 1,700 free grant locations were taken up by intending settlers, who purchased in addition about 262,000 acres of land. The total area of Crown lands disposed of by sale and lease during the year was 260,873 acres, valued at 259,956 dollars, a decrease of 84,363 dollars as compared with the year 1911-12.

There were in 1911 14,744 acres under tobacco; 11,586 acres under vines; and 328,548 acres of orchards and small fruits.

The mineral production in 1915 included gold (411,588 ozs., valued at 8,501,391 dollars), silver (23,730,839 ozs., 11,742,463 dollars), nickel in matte (34,039 short tons, 17,019,500 dollars), copper in matte (19,608 short tons, 3,921,600 dollars), iron ore (394,054 short tons, 764,515 dollars), pig iron (493,401 short tons, 5,910,625 dollars), Portland cement (2,302,242 barrels, 2,534,537 dollars), petroleum (7,505,478 imperial gallons, 300,219 dollars), natural gas (12,273 million cub. ft., 2,299,307 dollars), salt (116,648 short tons, 585,022 dollars).

Value of fisheries (1913-14) 2,674,685 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 1913-14 the exports amounted to 186,410,843 dollars and the imports to 290,647,435 dollars. In 1914 there were 9,255 miles of railway in Ontario, as compared with 7,368 in 1907. The construction is contemplated, beginning in 1916, at an estimated cost of 600,000 dollars, of a modern stone highway from Ottawa south 60 miles to the international St. Lawrence River boundary. There were (1914) 527,967 miles of telephone wires.

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. Present state of Parties (elected September, 1915):—Conservatives, 17; Liberals, 13.

Lieutenant-Governor.—His Honour Augustine C. Macdonald.

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. Arsenault; Hon. S. R. Jenkins; Hon. M. Kennedy; 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 (1914) 474 schools, about 18,100 pupils and about 590 teachers in the Province. There are two colleges, Prince of Wales College, head of the Provincial school system, and St. Dunstan's, a Roman Catholic institution, both in Charlottetown. Total expenditure on public education in 1914, 217,993 dollars.

Finance.—The revenue for 1914 was 525,555 dollars, and the expenditure 445,396 dollars. The total cash assets of the Province amount (1914) to 893,389 dollars and the total liabilities to 514,982 dollars.

Production and Industry.—The farm land occupied is 1,202,347 acres. Field crops in 1915 covered 481,985 acres, and value produced was 10,932,700 dollars. The land in natural forest covers 316,000 acres, and in pasture 285,000. The acreage and production of certain crops in 1915 were: wheat, 34,400 acres, 653,600 bushels; barley, 3,700 acres, 106,800 bushels; oats, 196,000 acres, 6,832,500 bushels; potatoes, 31,000 acres, 3,558,000 bushels; hay and clover, 198,000 acres, 351,000 tons. 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 1915 there were between 4,000 and 5,000 foxes in captivity in the Province, and over 300 ranches. The value of foxes and ranches has been reduced by the war, and the closure of the fur markets. A revival of prices is expected on the restoration of peace. A present estimate of the value of foxes and ranches is 12,500,000 dollars.

The total value of the fisheries in 1914 was 1,280,447 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 1913-14 the exports amounted to 573,628 dollars; the imports to 1,014,270 dollars; the imports entered for consumption to 1,006,567 dollars, and the duty collected to 169,190 dollars. In 1914 the province had 279 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 1916 the gauge of the Prince Edward Island Railway, which is now 3 ft. 6 in., will be widened to that of the Intercolonial, which is 4 ft. 8 in. In 1915 there were 3,764 miles of telephone wires, 2,564 urban and 1,200 rural.

Books of Reference.

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Crosskill (W. H.). Handbook of Prince Edward Island.
Pollard (J. B.). Historical Sketch of Prince Edward Island.
Sutherland (G.). Geography, Natural and Civil History of Prince Edward Island.
See also under Canada.

QUEBEC.

Constitution and Government.—Quebec was formerly known as New France or Canada from 1608 to 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 P. E. Leblanc (appointed February 9, 1915).

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. Walter G. Mitchell.

Provincial Secretary.—Hon. Jérémie L. Decarie.

Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. J. E. Caron.

Minister of Colonisation, Mines and Fisheries.—Hon. Honoré Mercier.

Minister of Public Works and Labour.—Hon. Louis Alex. Taschereau.

Minister without Portfolio.—Hon. N. Perroteau.

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 (covering the area of Quebec prior to 1912, namely, 351,873 square miles, Ungava having been annexed in 1912), numbered 2,003,232 (1,011,502 males and 991,730 females), being 5·69 to the sq. mile. Of this population 316,103 were of British and 1,605,339 of French origin. In 1901 the population was 1,648,898, showing an increase by 1911 of 21·45 per cent. The rural population in 1911 was 1,032,618 (992,667 in 1901); the number of houses, 339,579 (291,427 in 1901); the number of families, 370,938 (307,304 in 1901). Population of the principal cities (1911):—Montreal, 470,480; Quebec (capital) 78,190; Hull, 18,122; Sherbrooke, 18,405; Westmount, 14,579.

Instruction.—The province has three Universities, McGill (Montreal, Protestant) founded in 1841, with 1,500 students in 1912-13; Lenoxxville, also Protestant, founded in 1845, with 60 students in 1912-13; and Laval (Quebec and Montreal), founded in 1852, the centre of higher education for the Catholic population of the province, with 460 students in Quebec in 1912-13, and 1,600 in Montreal. Quebec had, 1913, 6,843 elementary, normal and model schools and colleges, with 422,479 pupils and 14,476 teachers. All the schools are sectarian, i.e., are either Catholic or Protestant. The total expenditure on education was 7,623,856 dollars in 1912-13.

Finance.—The ordinary revenue and expenditure for 5 years:—

Years ended June 30	Revenue Dollars	Expenditure Dollars
1912 . . .	8,070,109	8,310,123
1913 . . .	8,382,737	7,612,161
1914 . . .	9,000,376	8,624,368
1915 (estimates)	7,777,956	7,439,534
1916 (")	8,445,033	8,304,957

¹ Including extraordinary expenditure.

The total public debt at June 31, 1914, was 29,817,287 dollars.

Production and Industry.—The area under field crops in 1915 was 4,901,760 acres, and the value produced 104,683,000 dollars. In 1915 the following were the principal crops of the province:—wheat, 71,000 acres, 1,411,000 bushels; barley, 85,000 acres, 2,255,000 bushels; oats, 1,400,000 acres, 42,182,000 bushels; maize (for husking), 16,300 acres, 508,000 bushels; buckwheat, 104,000 acres, 2,568,000 bushels; mixed grains, 101,000 acres, 2,997,000 bushels; potatoes 117,000 acres, 17,510,000 bushels; hay and clover, 2,922,000 acres, 3,682,000 tons. Live stock, 1914:—Milch cows, 733,476; other cattle, 625,958; sheep, 571,287; pigs, 634,569; horses on farms, 372,009. 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 1913-14 was 1,850,427 dollars; principal fish: cod, mackerel, lobsters, salmon, herring.

The value of the mineral production of the province for two years was as follows:—1914, 12,259,637 dollars; 1913, 13,475,534 dollars. The mineral produce in 1914 included: asbestos (107,401 tons, 2,895,935 dollars); copper and sulphur ore (117,778 tons, 801,129 dollars); brick (1,094,531 dollars); cement (2,840,436 barrels, 3,325,055 dollars); granite (582,235 dollars); lime (1,680,977 tons, 391,622 dollars); limestone and marble (1,745,855 dollars); sand (446,532 dollars); mica (491,374 lb., 67,278 dollars).

In 1910 there were 6,584 industrial establishments in the province, with a capital of 326,946,925 dollars, employing 153,207 wage-earners, and producing commodities to the value of 350,901,656 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—Total imports in 1914 amounted to 135,328,276 dollars; total exports to 177,556,784 dollars; imports entered for consumption to 174,389,348 dollars.

Quebec had 4,334 miles of railway (including 230 miles of electric railways) in 1913, as compared with 3,576 in 1907; 25,242 miles of telegraph wire; and 207,349 miles of telephone wire, 155,519 miles being urban and 51,830 miles rural.

It is estimated that there are 45,000 miles of road in the Province.

Books of Reference.

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Bulletin VI, Fifth Census of Canada (Agriculture of Quebec).
Statistical Year Book. Annual. Quebec. First year, 1914.
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. It is under contemplation (January, 1916) to introduce Woman Suffrage. State of parties (1914):—Liberals, 47; Conservatives, 7.

Lieutenant-Governor.—His Honour George William Brown.

The members of the Ministry are as follows:—

Premier and Minister of Education.—Hon. Walter Scott (appointed September 5, 1905).

Attorney General and Provincial Secretary.—Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon (appointed September 24, 1907).

Minister of Railways.—Hon. J. A. Calder (appointed September 5, 1905).

Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. W. R. Motherwell (appointed September 5, 1905).

Minister of Public Works.—Hon. A. P. McNab (appointed Dec. 10, 1908).

Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Telephones.—Hon. George A. Bell (appointed August 19, 1912).

Minister of Municipal Affairs.—Hon. George Langley (appointed August 19, 1912).

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 estimated population in 1914 was 691,000. 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). Estimated rural population for 1915 is 485,892.

Population of principal cities (1915): Regina (capital), 50,000; Moosejaw, 24,000; Saskatoon, 25,000; Prince Albert, 10,000; North Battleford, 5,000; Swift Current, 5,000; Weyburn, 5,000.

Instruction.—The province has one University, the University of Saskatchewan, established April 3, 1907. The right to legislate on matters relating to education is left to the province, which had (1914) 118,930 pupils in the 2,966 elementary, and 2,887 in the high schools, with 5,140 teachers in the former. Expenditure on education in 1913 8,327,178 dollars.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for 4 years:—

	Revenue Dollars	Expenditure Dollars		Revenue Dollars	Expenditure Dollars
1911	2,698,189	2,549,241	1913	4,668,753	4,656,800
1912	4,504,783	4,492,700	1914	5,866,220	5,396,380

The capital expenditure on public works and the buildings of the University of Saskatchewan amounted to the end of 1914-15 to 8,375,320 dollars.

Production and Industry.—Total area under field crops in 1915 was 10,877,650 acres, and value produced, 224,875,300 dollars. The yield and acreage of the principal crops were as follows:—Wheat, 6,838,100 acres, 195,168,000 bushels; oats, 2,937,000 acres, 157,628,600 bushels; barley, 287,000 acres, 10,570,200 bushels; flax, 697,000 acres, 9,061,000 bushels; potatoes, 30,300 acres, 4,428,000 bushels; hay and clover, 67,000 acres, 94,000 tons. There were (1914) 609,521 horses in the province, 204,624 milch cows, 474,436 other cattle, 126,027 sheep, 454,703 pigs, and 5,000,000 poultry.

Total value of minerals, 1914, 710,840 dollars; 1913, 881,142 dollars.

The total value of the fisheries in 1913-14 was 148,602 dollars.

In 1913 Saskatchewan had 240 industrial establishments, with a capital of 17,306,320 dollars, employing 4,528 men, and producing commodities to the value of 16,760,779 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—Total exports in 1913-14 amounted to 8,111,337 dollars; total imports to 14,268,017 dollars; imports entered for consumption to 14,176,797 dollars, and duty collected to 2,543,307 dollars. There were (1914) 5,500 miles of railway in operation in the province, compared with 2,025 in 1907; and 85,769 miles of telephone wire.

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Reports of various Government Departments.

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Bulletin IX, Fifth Census of Canada. (Agriculture of Saskatchewan.)

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Black (Dr.), History of Saskatchewan. Regina, 1913.

Boam (H. J.), and Brown (A. G.), The Prairie Provinces of Canada. London, 1914.

Gilbert (Louis), La Saskatchewan. Paris, 1914.

Short, Adam and Doughty, Canada and its Provinces. 22 vols. Toronto, 1913.

See also under Canada.

YUKON.

Constitution and Government.—The Yukon Territory was constituted a separate political unit in 1898. It is governed by a Commissioner and a Legislative Council of 10 elected members, who hold office for 3 years. Legislative Council (March, 1915):—Conservatives, 6; Liberals, 4.

Commissioner.—Hon. George Black.

Territorial Secretary.—A. F. Engelhardt.

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 (1915) 5 public schools, and 1 Roman Catholic school; 14 teachers and about 350 pupils.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure for 4 years:—

	Revenue Dollars	Expenditure Dollars		Revenue Dollars	Expenditure Dollars
1912	337,885	308,314	1914	373,626	372,119
1913	353,954	348,628	1915	319,867	319,236

In 1913-14 it cost the Dominion Government 347,917 dollars to administer the Territory, and from 1898 to 1913 nearly 7,000,000 dollars have been spent by the Dominion Government there.

Production and Industry.—Mining is the principal occupation of the people. Coal, copper, silver, gold are the chief minerals. The total value of gold mined from 1885 to 1915 is 184,856,908 dollars. Total mineral production, 1914, 5,402,062 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 (1913-14) 68,265 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—Total exports in 1913-14 amounted to 3,643,535 dollars; total imports to 1,034,042 dollars; imports entered for consumption to 1,020,122 dollars, and duty collected to 196,003 dollars. There were 102 miles of railway in 1914, as compared with 91 miles in 1907.

Books of Reference.

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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).

Books of Reference.

McInnes (W.) and Wilson (A. W. G.), Report on a part of the N.W. Territories of Canada. Ottawa, 1910.—Report on the Southern part of the N.W. Territories. Ottawa, 1909.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Governor.—W. Douglas Young, C.M.G. Salary 1,500*l.* per annum and fees. *Colonial Secretary.*—C. F. Condell. 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, 1914, 3,223 (2,328 males and 895 females). Birth-rate (1914) 16·63, death-rate 9·69 per 1,000. Chief town, Stanley, 950 inhabitants (estimated).

Education is compulsory: 1 Government school, with 156 on the roll, in 1913; 1 Roman Catholic school, with 105 on the roll; one school at Darwin 10 pupils, Government Camp schools 139 pupils. Total number of children educated in 1913, 431. The Camp schools are taught by 3 travelling schoolmasters in the West Falklands, and 2 in the East Falklands, where there are also 2 teachers in the service of the Falkland Islands Company.

Summary convictions in 1913, 33.

There is a volunteer corps.

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
	£	£	£	£	£
Total revenue . . .	26,580	36,146	34,037	42,929	42,032
Total expenditure . . .	18,200	23,407	33,508	25,238	36,046
Imports	94,294	93,913	93,264	239,222	233,379
Exports	308,930	471,156	623,875	1,460,219	1,505,464

Chief sources of revenue (1914): Customs, 11,960*l.*; rents of crown lands, 2,952*l.*; interest, 6,836*l.*; Post Office, 3,498*l.*; licences, &c., 5,311*l.*; land sales, 8,365*l.* Chief branches of expenditure: Post Office, 3,762*l.*; public works, 1,262*l.* and 3,956*l.* extraordinary; Colonial Engineer, 2,330*l.*; Savings Bank, 1,821*l.* On December 31, 1914, the assets exceeded the liabilities by 114,083*l.*

Leading exports, 1914: Wool, 153,812*l.*; whale produce, 1,300,978*l.* (including 489,727*l.* from South Georgia); tallow, 6,208*l.*; skins and hides, 8,412*l.*; sealskins, 26*l.*; live sheep, 17,887*l.* Chief imports, 1914: Groceries, &c., 38,321*l.*; timber, 31,935*l.*; coal, 82,341*l.*; wearing apparel, &c., 12,084*l.*; haberdashery, 10,739*l.*; hardware, &c., 17,468*l.* Imports from United Kingdom (1914), 163,443*l.*; exports to United Kingdom, 571,110*l.*; Norway, 439,043*l.*

Chief industry, sheep-farming; about 2,325,000 acres pasturage. Horses 2,930, cattle 7,828, sheep 701,263 in 1914. The whaling industry is carried on successfully, the total value of the products of the industry in 1913-14 being 1,301,548*l.* In 1914 131 vessels of 254,179 tons entered (67 of 190,802 tons, British), and 139 of 263,965 tons cleared (63 of 182,353 tons, British). September 30, 1914, the Savings Bank held a balance of 79,434*l.* belonging to 541 depositors. The number of letters and other postal packages handled by the Post Office during 1914 is estimated at 161,556.

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. Cable laid August 29, 1915. Communication via Monte Video.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—Same as in Great Britain. Also 6,457*l.* worth of currency notes of 5*l.*, 1*l.*, and 5*s.* (1914).

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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, 89,460 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, 1914, 309,938 (males, 161,417; females, 148,521). Births (1914) 10,662 (34·4 per 1,000); deaths, 7,586 (24·5 per 1,000). Capital, Georgetown, 53,955. Living on sugar estates (census 1911), 70,922; Immigration Department estimate East Indians, 65,716; in villages and settlements, 125,800, East Indians, 68,268. Of the total, 105,400 were agricultural labourers. Immigrants from India (1914-15), 819; return emigrants, 735. 228 schools received Government grant (31,871*l.* in 1914-15); 36,660 pupils, average daily attendance, 21,093. Secondary education is provided for both boys and girls.

Paupers (1914-15) receiving out-door relief, 1,863.

Revenue and expenditure for 5 years:—

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	563,101	593,499	580,446	608,633	586,598
Expenditure	542,758	575,639 ¹	575,858 ¹	592,532 ¹	622,025 ¹

¹ Excluding 12,987*l.* in 1911-12, 14,886*l.* in 1912-13, 48,812*l.* in 1913-14, 72,032*l.* in 1914-15. Extraordinary Expenditure on 'Loan Works,' temporarily charged against Revenue, pending the raising of an authorised loan.

Chief items of revenue (1914-15): customs, 333,474*l.*; Excise and licences, 119,876*l.* Expenditure on general administration, 72,525*l.*; law and justice, 94,804*l.*; grace and charity, 100,591*l.*; education, 44,044*l.*; public works, 71,496*l.*; Post Office, 23,929*l.*; Science and Agriculture, 10,819*l.* Public debt, March 31, 1915, 882,115*l.* Post-office savings bank, 30,216 depositors (December 31, 1914), credited with 227,409*l.*

Under cultivation, about 169,520 acres, including (1914-15) 73,100 acres in sugar canes (39 sugar factories) and 47,050 acres under rice. Live stock (1914-15) estimated at: cattle, 89,500; horses, 1,000; sheep, 19,700; goats, 14,800; swine, 11,000; donkeys, 6,000. British Guiana is rich in gold. Mining commenced in 1886, and from 1886 to 1913-14 the output is valued at 8,679,616*l.*; in 1914-15, 64,982 oz. valued at 237,727*l.* In the 13 years 1901-2 to 1913-14 the diamonds won amounted to 91,615 carats, valued at 159,536*l.*; in 1914-15, 13,716 carats valued at 28,576*l.*

	1910-11	1911	1912	1913	1914
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports ¹	1,749,766	1,811,180	1,703,356	1,694,155	1,766,094
Exports ¹	1,726,103	2,051,978	1,798,597	2,193,120	2,623,064

¹ Including bullion and specie; and transit trade, amounting to 89,259*l.* in 1912, 82,725*l.* in 1913, and 169,109*l.* in 1914.

Value of imports subject to duty (1914), 1,279,999*l.*; duty free 316,986*l.*; and goods transhipped, 169,109*l.*

Chief imports (1914): Flour (179,577 barrels), 169,447*l.*; textiles manufactured, 220,529*l.*; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, 32,182*l.*; machinery, 47,739*l.*; manures, 123,000*l.*; fish (smoked or dried), 53,519*l.*; coal, 46,822*l.*; hardware, cutlery, implements, and tools, 28,262*l.*; oils, 64,538*l.*; beef and pork (pickled or salted), 60,334*l.*; lumber, 25,940*l.*; beer and malt,

31,541*l.*; brandy and whisky, 10,914*l.*; boots and shoes, 22,908*l.*; butter, 24,206*l.*; vegetables, fresh, 33,255*l.*; specie, 28,754*l.* Chief domestic exports (1914): Sugar, 1,574,828*l.*; molasses, 4,286*l.*; molascuit, 10,246*l.*; rum, 231,839*l.*; balata, 112,728*l.*; charcoal, 7,978*l.*; timber, 16,954*l.*; rice, 102,696*l.*; raw gold, 256,156*l.*; diamonds (rough), 18,166*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 destination are those disclosed by declarations or shipping documents, and may not be the countries of origin of imports or ultimate destination of exports.

Imports (exclusive of transshipments) from Great Britain (1914), 831,955*l.*; from British possessions, 277,978*l.*; from United States, 378,658*l.* Exports (exclusive of transshipments), to Great Britain, 1,523,723*l.*; to British possessions, (Canada, 668,690*l.*), 798,673*l.*; United States, 63,723*l.*

In 1914 the total tonnage entered and cleared was 1,039,582, mainly British and Dutch. The registered vessels in 1914 were 18 steamers of 1,585 tons, and 41 sailing vessels of 1,852 tons; total 59 vessels of 3,437 tons.

Railways, 97½ miles of various gauges: 4ft. 8½in., 3ft. 6in., and 3ft. 3½in.; 450 miles river navigation; 39 miles of canals; 315½ miles of good roads. There are 72 post-offices, of which 44 are telegraph offices, 49 money order offices, 49 savings banks, and 7 travelling post offices. There are about 558 miles of post-office telegraphs and cables, and a telephone exchange in Georgetown and New Amsterdam having (1914-15) 1,760 miles of aerial wire, and 5½ miles of cables, with 730 subscribers; 100 miles of land line are also maintained for railway, telephones, and signals.

Accounts are kept in dollars and cents, the dollar being equal to 4*s.* 2*d.* In circulation are British gold, silver and bronze coin, with some silver 'bits,'—fourpenny pieces—local coins. Notes are issued by the Royal Bank of Canada and Colonial Bank in denominations of 5, 20, and 100 dollars.

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See also under Venezuela

HONDURAS, BRITISH.

Governor and Commander in Chief.—Sir Wilfred Collet, K.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, 1914, 41,543.

The birth-rate per 1,000 (1914) was 42, and the death-rate 28. Illegitimate births, 38 per cent. of births. In 1914 there were 370 marriages. Primary schools (1914), 54; children enrolled, 5,295; average attendance, 3,823; there are also 4 primary schools (132 in average attendance, 1914) receiving no grant; Government grant (expended), 4,166*l.* There are 5 schools with secondary departments with altogether about 373 pupils. Five are under denominational management and none receive aid from Government. The town of Belize is a Centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations. In 1914, 1,148 persons were convicted in police courts, and 50 in the Supreme Court. The police force contains (January 1, 1915) 105 men; the volunteer force 410 men of all ranks. Chief town, Belize; population, census of 1911, 10,478 (4,601 males, and 5,877 females).

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Revenue	£ 94,411	£ 102,431	£ 111,143	£ 121,480	£ 105,580
Expenditure ¹	111,689	109,490	132,488	125,274	122,835
Imports ²	579,506	593,372	718,809	654,769	613,252
Exports ²	481,900	552,091	587,096	642,613	600,570

¹ Including expenditure from loans.

² Calendar years 1910-1912, and including bullion and specie.

Chief sources of revenue: Customs duties (58,290*l.* in 1914-15); excise licences, land-tax, &c.; also sale and letting of Crown lands. Expenditure mainly administrative and the various services. Debt 194,541*l.* in 1914.

Value of imports subject to duty (1914), 328,924*l.*; duty free, 284,328*l.* Chief imports, 1914: gum, 93,385*l.*; cotton goods, 34,920*l.*; flour, 22,188*l.*; boots and shoes, 22,541*l.*; hardware and cutlery, 14,206*l.*; provisions, 30,015*l.*; machinery, 12,532*l.*; mineral oils, 12,137*l.*; rice, 9,580*l.*; clothing, 14,283*l.* Chief exports, 1914: mahogany (13,858,327 superficial feet 193,587*l.*), logwood (1,750 tons, 6,835*l.*), bananas (673,443 bunches, 34,773*l.*), cedar (921,386 feet, 12,491*l.*), coconuts (9,315,040, 33,568*l.*), chicle (gum) (3,461,809 lbs., 281,357*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 1914, 63,119*l.*; United States, 485,309*l.*; imports from the United Kingdom, 103,355*l.*; United States, 309,035*l.*; Mexico, 122,931*l.*

Tonnage entered and cleared 1914, 923,979 tons, of which 545,254 was British. Registered shipping 1914, 298 sailing vessels of 4,531 tons and 53 steamers of 1,981 tons; total net tonnage, 6,512 tons. In 1914, 351,197

letters and post-cards, and 190,633 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 1914, 11,558 local and foreign telegrams were sent, and 6,728 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, 939; deposits, 114,265·73 dollars on December 31, 1914. 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 (1914) a paper currency of 197,825 dollars in Government notes and a subsidiary silver coinage of 158,917 dollars in circulation. There is also a bronze cent. piece and a nickel-bronze five-cent piece, whose issues amount to 5,750 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 water-courses good land is generally found, and in some cases, as about the Exploits, the Gander and the Humber, it is heavily timbered. Area, 42,734 square miles. Population, December 31, 1914, 247,710 (126,239 males and 121,471 females). Dependent on Newfoundland is Labrador, the most easterly part of the American continent, with an area of 120,000 square miles, and population (1914) of 4,016. Of the total Newfoundland population in 1911, 67,040 were engaged in the fisheries, 2,915 were farmers, 5,376 mechanics, 2,260 miners. Capital, St. John's, 32,292 inhabitants (1911); other towns being Harbour Grace, 4,279; Carbonear, 3,540; Twillingate, 3,348; Bonavista, 3,911. The birth rate in 1914 was 30·42, and the death rate 15·66 per 1,000. Immigrants (1914), 11,260; emigrants, 10,825.

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 Fishermen'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.—Sir Walter Edward Davidson, K.C.M.G., appointed December, 1912; salary 10,000 dollars.

The Ministry at October 1, 1915, 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, K.C.

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, K.C., 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, 68,042 Methodists, 1,876 Presbyterians, 10,141 Salvation Army, 2,767 other denominations. At the colleges of the Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Methodist bodies, in 1914 there were 375, 492 and 475 students respectively. The number of schools of all kinds (1914) was: Church of England, 395; Roman Catholic, 368; Methodist, 364, and other denominations, 52. The attendance at Board schools (1914) was: Church of England, 16,362; Roman Catholic, 17,560; Methodist, 15,488, and others 2,072; total, 51,482: total expenditure, including Government grants, fees, &c., 400,358 dollars.

Revenue and expenditure in five years ended June 30 (1 dollar = 4s. 1½d.):—

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	708,753	725,020	768,049	805,580	743,768
Expenditure . . .	644,987	689,587	725,512	781,843	806,814

Of the Revenue for 1909-10, 563,914L., for 1910-11, 595,826L., for 1911-12, 645,956L., for 1912-13, 674,901L., and for 1913-14, 633,793L., were from Customs. Public debt, (1914) 6,259,324L.

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 13,288 horses, 40,427 cattle, 100,447 sheep, and 27,575 swine. Some fine pine forests exist to the north, and large saw mills have been established. The mineral resources of Newfoundland are considerable. Large beds of iron ore have been found on Bell Island in Conception Bay, on the east coast, and other rich deposits have been discovered on the west coast. Out-put 1914, 656,000 tons. Copper ore and pyrites are worked successfully. In 1914, about 16,000 tons of ore were mined, valued at 64,000 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:—

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	2,751,137	3,028,551	3,291,430	3,038,745	3,121,998
Exports . . .	2,461,681	2,852,044	3,016,094	3,026,909	3,109,837

The chief imports and exports in 1913-14 were:—

Imports (1913-14)	Dollars	Exports (1913-14)	Dollars
Textiles . . .	1,852,968	Dried cod . . .	8,071,899
Flour . . .	1,823,551	Pulp and paper . . .	2,168,164
Coal . . .	1,066,762	Iron ore, &c. . .	1,370,375
Hardware . . .	901,756	Herring . . .	469,546
Salt pork . . .	753,309	Seal oil . . .	409,060
Machinery . . .	729,225	Cod oil . . .	386,825
Tea . . .	224,382	Seal skins . . .	350,794
Molasses . . .	208,949	Lobsters (tinned) . . .	347,941

Of the imports (1913-14) the value of 3,826,529 dollars came from the United Kingdom; 5,192,462 dollars from British Possessions (mainly Canada); 5,796,906 dollars from the United States. Of the exports the value of 3,256,446 dollars went to the United Kingdom; 2,522,159 dollars to British Possessions (mainly Canada); 1,679,362 dollars to United States; and 7,676,606 to other countries.

Shipping.—Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1913-14, 2,731,278 tons, of which 1,730,840 tons were British. Vessels registered December 31, 1914, 3,310 sailing vessels of 130,060 tons, and 92 steam vessels of 20,895 tons; total, 3,402 vessels of 150,955 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 1914, 1,892 men, and 105 Newfoundland sailing vessels, aggregating 7,790 net tons, an increase on 1913 of 62 men and 1 vessel of 239 tons. The catch in 1914 totalled 124,067 quintals of dry fish, valued at 775,418 dollars, as compared with 152,374 quintals, valued at 914,244 dollars, for the previous year. The output of the shore cod fishery is estimated at 1,032,198 quintals of dry fish, valued at 6,193,188 dollars, as against 1,144,392 quintals, valued at 6,438,362 dollars for 1913. There were 15,823 small sailing vessels, boats (including motor boats), &c., utilised, and 48,221 men employed in this fishery. In 1914, the exports of codfish, including the Labrador fishery, amounted to 1,247,314 quintals. The catch of lobsters was 11,017 cases in 1914, and 6,022 cases in 1915.

The 8 vessels engaged in the whaling trade during 1914 caught 142 fin-back whales, 13 humpbacks, 1 sperm, and 5 sulphur bottoms, being 161 in all, the estimated value of which was 85,008 dollars. The whale factories turned out (in 1914) 150,146 gallons of oil, 256 tons of guano, and 80½ tons of bone. During 1914, 233,719 seals were caught; 20 steam vessels and 3,959 men were engaged in the seal fishery. In 1915 the catch was only 47,004 seals.

Communications &c.—Railways open 1914: 828 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, Trepassy, 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, the line to Trepassy in 1912, and the lines to Heart's Content and Grate's Cove in 1914. These lines open up various fertile sections of the island. Communication between various points on the coast and between the island and the continent is maintained by a fleet of 13 first-class steamers, each of which connects with some central point on the railway. There are (1914) 736 post offices. Letters and cards sent in 1914, 3,740,000; newspapers, books, &c., 3,420,000; parcels, 162,230. Post office revenue, 24,725£; expenditure, 104,200£. Telegraph line open (1914), 4,524 miles; 926 miles of telephone wire.

In December, 1914, the Newfoundland Savings Banks held 2,483,732 dollars standing to the credit of 6,563 depositors; this is in addition to the amounts held by the Savings Departments of the four banks doing business in St. John's.

The legal coin of the colony is the gold dollar, equivalent to 4s. 1½d. of British money.

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St. Christopher, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sombrero, Tobago, Trinidad, Virgin Islands. See WEST INDIES.

WEST INDIES.

The British West Indian possessions fall into six groups, which are noticed separately. The groups are—(1) Bahamas, (2) Barbados, (3) Jamaica with Turks Islands, (4) Leeward Islands, (5) Trinidad with Tobago, (6) Windward Islands.

Currency, weights and measures throughout the islands are those of Great Britain, though in several of them various American coins are current.

BAHAMAS.

Governor.—Sir William Lamond Allardyce, K.C.M.G. (2,000*l.*), assisted by an Executive Council of 9, a Legislative Council of 9, and a representative Assembly of 29 members, electors requiring to have a small property qualification.

A group of twenty inhabited and many uninhabited islands and rocks off the S.E. coast of Florida.

Area, 4,404 square miles. Principal islands—New Providence, (pop., census 1911, 13,554, containing capital Nassau), Abaco (4,463), Harbour Island (1,031), Grand Bahama (1,824), St. Salvador (5,072), Long Island (4,150), Mayaguana (358), Eleuthera (6,533), Exuma (3,465), Watling's Island (617), Acklin's Island (1,733), Crooked Island (1,541), Great Inagua (1,343), Andros Island (7,545). Total population in 1911 (census), 55,944 (24,975 males, 30,969 females). Estimated population, January 1, 1915, 55,639. Births in 1914, 1,939 (34·8 per 1,000); deaths, 1,367 (24·5 per 1,000). There were in 1914 51 Government schools with 7,904 pupils, average attendance, 6,670; and 12 aided schools with 981 enrolled pupils and average attendance of 941 pupils; Government grant, 6,000*l.*; 33 Church of England schools with 1,480 enrolled pupils; 12 private schools with 210 enrolled pupils; 5 Roman Catholic, with 505 enrolled pupils. There are 6 private secondary schools connected with religious bodies, 224 pupils. In 1914, 1,760 persons were convicted summarily, and 18 in superior courts. Police force, January, 1915, was 86. Sponge and turtle fisheries are carried on; and shells, pearls, and ambergris are also obtained.

Revenue, 1914–15, 76,911*l.*; 1913–14, 100,753*l.*; 1912–13, 97,574*l.* Expenditure, 1914–15, 102,203*l.*; 1913–14, 96,496*l.*; 1912–13, 88,077*l.* In 1914–15 the customs revenue was 61,597*l.* (83,928*l.* in 1913–14). Public Debt in 1914–15, 38,246*l.* (42,829*l.* in 1913–14).

Fruit culture is on the increase, pineapples, oranges, and tomatoes being exported. The total land granted in the colony amounts (1914) to 365,499 acres, leaving 2,434,661 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.

Imports and exports (including specie) for 4 years:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1911	311,095	209,251	1913	403,529	268,954
1912	351,751	270,115	1914	367,524	223,491

Principal imports (1914) were: Cotton, linen, and silk goods, 65,640*l.*; flour, 45,142*l.*; earthenware, 28,726*l.*; hardware, 27,513*l.*; canned goods, 27,385*l.*; corn meal, 18,723*l.*; rice, 10,010*l.*; sugar, 12,151*l.*; salted meats, 13,079*l.*; lard, butter, and oils, 20,698*l.*; spirits, wines, and malt, 11,747*l.*; cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco, 6,819*l.* Imports from United Kingdom valued at 77,133*l.*; from United States, 266,963*l.*; from Canada, 5,842*l.*; from British West Indies, 7,574*l.*; all other countries, 10,010*l.* Principal exports were: Sponge, 125,044*l.*; hemp, 46,685*l.*; lumber, 23,109*l.*; pineapples, 7,525*l.* Exports to United Kingdom, valued at 35,822*l.*; to United States, 111,124*l.*; all other countries, 74,520*l.* The total shipping entered and cleared in 1914 was 1,250,762 tons, of which 141,037 were British, 508,264 American, and 544,701 German.

In 1914–15 the total number of postal packets, exclusive of parcels, received and dispatched, was 1,029,177. In 1913–14, 4,648 telegraph messages passed over the cable. There are 320 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, 1914, had 2,455 depositors with 26,630*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 1913, there were 2,004 registered electors.

Area, 166 square miles; population (census of 1911), 171,982. Estimated population, December 31, 1914, 176,397. Capital, Bridgetown; population, 16,648; Speightstown, 1,500. Births (1914), 6,549; deaths, 6,380. Government grants to the Church of England, 9,702*l.*; Wesleyan, 700*l.*; Moravians, 400*l.*; Roman Catholic, 50*l.*—per annum, 10,852*l.* Education is under the care of the Government. In 1914 there were 153 primary schools, 25,162 pupils on rolls, and 14,409 in average attendance; 6 second-grade schools (1 for girls), 313 pupils; 2 first-grade schools for boys, with an attendance of 151 and 71 respectively, and 1 first-grade school for girls with 93 pupils; Codrington College, affiliated to Durham University, 24 students. Government expenditure on education in 1914–15, 22,009*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 1914–15, 10,351 summary convictions, 75 in superior courts; 256 (daily average) prisoners in gaol. In 1914, 22,303*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; exported in 1913, 9,939 tons of sugar and 82,600 puncheons of molasses; and in 1914, 29,404 tons of sugar and 101,985 puncheons of molasses. There are 320 sugar works and 4 rum distilleries. Rum produced in 1914, 235,049 gallons. The cotton crop for 1914 was 220,981 lbs., valued at 13,473*l.* Of “man-jak” or “glance pitch,” a bituminous petroleum for fuel, 70½ tons (1,128*l.*) were exported in 1914. In the fishing industry, about 250 boats are employed, and about 1,000 persons. Value of fish caught annually, about 17,000*l.*

—	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15
	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	221,906	234,126	214,865	223,091
Customs . . .	131,683	128,553	125,477	111,237
Expenditure . .	215,697	230,340	222,177	236,796
Public debt . .	422,900	436,900	436,900	447,900
Imports ¹ . . .	1,539,710	1,465,431	1,353,059	1,300,073
Exports ¹ . . .	931,457	995,554	856,018	845,847

¹ Including bullion and specie, but the exports exclude bunker coal (69,252*l.* in 1914–15).

The principal imports (1914) were: Coal, 61,446*l.*; cotton manufactures, 119,100*l.*; manures, 111,502*l.*; rice, 79,286*l.*; flour, 84,215*l.* The principal exports were: Sugar, 253,060*l.*; molasses, 862,566*l.*; cotton, 13,473*l.* The imports from United Kingdom totalled 495,096*l.*; from Canada, 174,785*l.*, and from United States, 346,185*l.*; and exports to United Kingdom, 42,256*l.*; to Canada, 467,038*l.*; to United States, 74,480*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, 1915, had 20,393 depositors, with 416,441*l.* to their credit. English gold, silver, and bronze coin are in circulation, and 5-dollar notes of the Colonial Bank. Post office, 1914: letters, &c., and parcels inwards, 1,068,936; outwards, 877,358. Internal letters and parcels, 973,621.

Registered shipping 1914, 76 vessels of 20,809 tons net. The total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared at the Port of Bridgetown during the year 1914 was 3,528,140 tons, of which 2,730,619 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 Feb. 11, 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, 4,207 square miles; Turks and Caicos Islands, &c., 224 square miles. Total, 4,431 square miles. Population (census, 1911): Jamaica, 831,383 (males, 397,439; females, 433,944); white, 15,605; coloured, 163,201; black, 630,181; East Indian, 17,380; Chinese, 2,111; not stated, 2,905. Estimated population, March 31, 1915, 883,376. Capital, Kingston 57,379 (census, 1911). Other towns (census, 1911)—Spanish Town, 7,119; Port Antonio, 7,074; Montego Bay, 6,616; Savanna-la-Mar, 3,400; Port Maria, 2,833; St. Ann's Bay, 2,592; Falmouth, 2,288. Births (1914-15), 34,208 (38·9 per 1,000); deaths, 18,802 (21·4 per 1,000); marriages, 2,721 (3·0 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, 234; Presbyterian, 87; Roman Catholic, 69; Wesleyan Methodist, 138; Baptist, 214; Moravian, 29; Christian Church, 24; Congregational, 30; United Methodist Free Church, 44; Church of Scotland, 12; Salvation Army, 20; Seventh Day Adventists, 45; Jewish, 3; no accurate statistics of members.

In 1914-15 there were 696 public elementary schools, 94,955 children enrolled, average attendance 56,333. Government grants, 67,440*l.* Three raining colleges for women, 76 students; one for men, 71 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 (1914-15), 15,973; before superior courts, 8,333. Prisoners in gaol, March 31, 1915, 1,564. In 1914-15 there were 965 police officers and 950 district constables, actual strength.

General revenue, 1914-15, 980,174*l.*, the main heads being: customs, 396,044*l.*; railways, 179,381*l.*; post-office and telegraphs, 49,744*l.*; licenses, Excise, &c., 201,832*l.*; general expenditure, 1,054,969*l.*, the main heads being: debt charges, 190,540*l.*; railways, 113,519*l.*; postal and telegraph service, 49,612*l.*; medical, 77,912*l.*; constabulary and prisons, 99,702*l.*; education, 85,120*l.*; public works and buildings, 121,502*l.*

Financial and commercial statistics for 4 years:—

—	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	1,161,014	1,206,161	1,048,639	980,174
Customs . . .	494,261	440,434	426,687	396,044
Expenditure . . .	1,153,208	1,304,930	1,065,435	1,054,969
Public Debt . . .	3,871,305	3,843,974	3,810,447	3,854,305
Imports . . .	2,865,553	3,050,478	2,837,446	2,565,820
Exports . . .	2,948,067	2,709,283	2,430,207	2,904,533

Principal imports in 1914-15:—Flour, 267,667*l.*; cotton goods, 332,257*l.*; fish, 204,302*l.* Principal exports:—Fresh fruit, 1,524,341*l.*; coconuts, 123,049*l.*; logwood, 116,034*l.*; logwood extract, 172,582*l.*; coffee, 166,140*l.*; rum, 102,063*l.*; cocoa, 153,033*l.*

In 1914-15 the imports from the United Kingdom were valued at 986,218*l.*; and from United States, 1,221,151*l.*; and the exports to the United Kingdom, 529,803*l.*; and to the United States, 1,769,464*l.*

Acres under cultivation and care in 1914-15, 1,012,128, of which 273,111 were under tillage, and 739,017 under pasture. Under sugar-cane, 31,727 acres; coffee, 18,175; bananas, 85,854; tobacco, 881; tea, 100; coconuts, 29,731; corn, 231; oranges, 1,126; cocoa, 11,088; ground provisions and mixed cultivation, 92,243; Guinea grass, 172,864; common pasture, 497,821; common pasture and pimento, 68,332.

On March 31, 1915, there were 38,595 depositors in the Government Savings Bank, the balance at credit amounting to 285,938*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 1913-14 was 35,863*l.*, 100,290*l.*, and 9,421*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 1914-15, 35 sailing vessels of 1,705 tons, and steam 2, of 5,087 tons; Montego Bay, 45 sailing vessels of 2,049 tons; St. Ann's Bay, 2 sailing vessels 41 tons; Falmouth, 3 sailing vessels of 86 tons; total, 87 vessels of 8,968 tons. Total tonnage of shipping, entered and cleared, 4,306,848, of which 2,240,429 were British.

Jamaica has 197½ miles of railway open of 4ft. 8½in. gauge (receipts, in year ended March 31, 1915, 179,381*l.*; expenses, 107,465*l.*); passengers carried, 550,211. 2,213 miles of main roads; 1,135½ miles of telegraph, including railway telegraph lines; 865½ miles of telephone line; 18½ miles of electric and 8½ of steam tramways; telegraph messages (1914-15), 228,172; receipts, 8,255*l.* Letters and post-cards in 1914-15, at

general post office, 9,267,445; at district offices, 2,007,910. Total receipts, 49,742*l.*; expenditure, 52,651*l.*, including telegraph 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 five members, all of whom are appointed by the Crown. The Governor of Jamaica has a supervising power over the local government. There are upwards of thirty small cays; area 165½ miles. Only eight inhabited; the largest, Grand Caicos, 20 miles long by 6 broad. Seat of government at Grand Turk, 7 miles long by 2 broad; about 1,700 inhabitants. Population (1911 census), 5,615 (males, 2,505; females, 3,110), of whom 286 were white. Births (1914), 192; deaths, 112.

Education free in the Government schools; Government grant, 600*l.*; 8 government elementary schools; average number on rolls (including private schools), in 1914, 1,000; and average attendance, 788. Public library and reading-room at Grand Turk; a weekly official 'Gazette' containing news telegrams as given by the Cable Company.

Revenue in 1914-15, 9,051*l.*, of which 3,997*l.* was from customs, and 2,581*l.* from royalty on salt; expenditure, 9,391*l.*¹ There is no public debt.

Total imports (1914-15), 28,191*l.*; total exports, 28,347*l.* Principal imports: Flour, 2,412*l.*; meats, 1,644*l.*; rice, 1,000*l.* Principal exports: Salt, 21,850*l.*; sponges, 2,140*l.*; sisal, 2,212*l.*

The total shipping entered and cleared amounted to 385,601 tons, of which 34,034 tons were British.

The most important industry is salt raking. About 1,683,000 bushels were raked in 1914 and exported to the United States, Canada, and West Indian Islands. Value exported 1914, 21,850*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 7,782*l.* Savings bank deposits (1914), 3,981*l.*, depositors, 446.

Commissioner and Judge.—G. Whitfield Smith; 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, 9 miles long, 1½ miles broad; principal industry cocoanut planting. Population (1911), 138. Cayman Brac, 10 miles long and 1½ miles wide; principal industry, cocoanut planting and turtle fishing; population (1911), 1,300. Revenue, 1913-14, 5,044*l.* (Customs, 1,700*l.*, Post Office, 2,750*l.*); expenditure, 2,836*l.* Exports—Grand Cayman: Green turtle, hatch rope, hides, turtle shell, cattle and ponies; Little Cayman and Cayman Brac: Coconuts, about 2,000,000 per annum, and turtle shell. Total value of imports (1913-14) about 33,000*l.*; exports about 8,000*l.* The Government is administered by a Commissioner; Justices of the Peace (14) are appointed by the Governor of Jamaica.

Commissioner: A. C. Robinson (salary, 300*l.* and residence).

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 E. M. Merewether, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (2,600*l.*, and 200*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 Sombbrero). There is one Federal Executive Council

¹ Includes 1,000*l.* contributed to War Fund.

nominated by the Crown, and one Federal Legislative Council, 8 nominated and 8 elected members. Of the latter, 3 are chosen by the unofficial members of the Local Legislative Council of Antigua, 2 by those of Dominica, and 3 by the non-official members of the Local Legislative Council of St. Kitts-Nevis. In Antigua and Dominica the representative element in the Legislature was suppressed in 1898. The Federal Legislative Council meets, as a rule, once a year. The duration of the Council is three years.

The following table shows the area and population of the Leeward Islands:—

• —	Area: Square miles	Population 1901	Population according to Census taken on 2nd April, 1911		
			Males	Females	Total
Antigua	108 }	35,073	13,989	18,280	32,269
Barbuda and Redonda	62 }				
Virgin Islands	58	4,908	2,613	2,949	5,562
Dominica	305	28,894	15,231	18,632	33,863
St. Kitts	65	29,782	10,969	15,314	26,283
Nevis	50	12,774	5,521	7,424	12,945
Anguilla	35	3,890	1,562	2,513	4,075
Montserrat	32	12,215	5,245	6,951	12,196
Total	715	127,536	55,130	72,068	127,193

The principal religious bodies are Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Moravian. Education is denominational, except in Dominica, where, with four exceptions, the schools are under Government control, and in Antigua, where the schools were placed entirely under Government control in April 1914, and were reduced to 17 in number. In 1914, 110 schools, with average attendance of 11,500 in round numbers; Government grant, 8,322*l.*; 8 secondary schools, average attendance slightly over 300; Government grant, 1,735*l.*; an agricultural school, and an industrial school. In 1914 there were 6,338 summary convictions, and 58 convictions at the Circuit Court. Sugar and molasses are the staple products in most of the islands. The production of lime-juice and the manufacture of citrate of lime is carried on in Dominica and Montserrat. The cultivation of cocoa and of onions is successful, and tobacco and cotton, except in Dominica, are being successfully grown.

Financial and commercial statistics for four years:—

—	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
	£	£	£	£
Revenue	174,818	172,480	174,331	169,327
Customs	102,247	102,017	99,425	96,150
Expenditure	158,925	162,266	171,128	189,370
Public debt	267,060	266,580	244,689	261,450
Imports	713,414	640,727	588,362	623,312
Exports	566,754	563,342	563,963	621,404

Value of imports from United Kingdom (1914), 232,582*l.*; United States, 174,787*l.*; of exports to United Kingdom, 245,531*l.*; United States, 125,518*l.*

Total shipping (1914), 2,603,266 tons, of which 2,422,449 tons were British.

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 1914 the birth-rate per 1,000 was 40·21; the death-rate, 24·68; of the births 74·39 per cent. were illegitimate; there were 181 marriages. Revenue (1914-15), 53,517*l.*; expenditure (1914-15), 54,849*l.* Imports, 169,278*l.*; exports, 166,222*l.* Chief products sugar, cotton and pine apples. In Government savings banks 1,978 depositors, on March 31, 1915, 47,553*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 (1911). Revenue (1914-15), 11,674*l.*; expenditure, 13,403*l.* Imports, 37,903*l.*; exports, 37,336*l.* Chief products cotton, sugar, lime-juice, cotton seed, cattle and papain; 1,000 acres under lime trees. Savings bank (1914) 278 depositors, 5,800*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 (1914-15), 50,337*l.*; expenditure, 62,109*l.* Imports, 201,277*l.*; exports, 173,754*l.* Chief produce: sugar, cotton, and rum. Anguilla produces cotton and salt. Savings Bank (1914) 890 depositors, 31,394*l.* deposits. *Administrator*.—Major J. A. Burdon, C.M.G.

THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS consist of all the group not occupied by Denmark except Crab Island, which belongs to U.S. America. There is a Nominated Executive Council. The chief islands of the group are Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anagada and Jest-Van-Dykes. Road Town, the port of entry, is situated in Tortola, and at the census of 1911 had a population of 410. Cotton is the chief industry, while limes, sugar, coconuts and provision crops are also grown. Revenue (1914-15), 4,903*l.*; expenditure 5,554*l.*; imports (1914), 9,081*l.*; exports, 6,905*l.* Savings bank (1914-15) 102 depositors: deposits 874*l.* *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; population of island 1914, 36,645. Revenue (1914-15), 48,886*l.*; expenditure, 53,486*l.* Imports, 183,004*l.*; exports, 214,417*l.* Chief products, coffee, fruit, cocoa and limes; export of coconuts 1913-14, 448,747; 1914-15, 554,549. Savings bank (1914-15), 972 depositors, with 19,900*l.* deposits. Telephone line, 432 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*.—A. W. Mahaffy.

TRINIDAD

Immediately north of the mouth of the Orinoco, includes Tobago administratively.

Governor.—Major Sir J. R. Chancellor, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.; R.E. (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 Dec. 31, 1914, 357,553. Capital, Trinidad, Port of Spain, 60,000. About one-third of the population is composed of East Indians and their descendants, the remaining two-thirds are 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 (1914-15), 11,855; deaths, 8,227; marriages, 1,281. Education, 1914-15: 277 elementary (54 government) schools, 51,497 pupils, average daily attendance, 35,662; total expenditure, public funds and private contributions, on elementary education, 58,653*l.* Secondary education is provided for boys by the Queen's Royal College (179 students in 1914-15); St. Mary's College (281 students); Naparima College (73 scholars); and for girls by St. Joseph Convent School (253 students). Police force, 698 all ranks (March 31, 1915.) In 1914-15 the number of summary convictions was 17,497.

Financial and commercial statistics for 5 years:—

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	948,383	950,744	932,513	970,789	934,524
Customs . . .	441,065	464,425	444,706	433,276	432,825
Expenditure . . .	927,034	959,351	947,221	951,082	990,716
Public debt . . .	1,051,093	1,047,793	1,045,093	1,476,615	1,589,593
Imports ¹ . . .	3,343,011	5,018,848	4,682,325	4,968,360	4,183,297
Exports ¹ . . .	3,467,588	4,769,486	4,472,577	5,205,673	4,201,841

¹ Calendar years 1910, 1911, &c.; including bullion, specie, and goods transhipped (transit goods, 1914, 1,294,765*l.*).

Besides Customs, the principal items of revenue in 1914-15 were licences, excise, &c., 263,626*l.*; Government railway, 132,668*l.*; Court and office fees, 86,146*l.*; and land sales, royalties, &c., 33,212*l.*

Principal imports (1914): foodstuffs, 1,093,614*l.*; manufactured articles, 1,168,616*l.*; raw materials, 285,874*l.* Principal exports of local produce: cocoa, 1,469,893*l.*; sugar, 591,193*l.*; asphalt, 103,576*l.*; coconuts, 66,132*l.*; petroleum, 64,735*l.*

Value of imports from United Kingdom (1914), 998,837*l.*; United States, 852,988*l.*; Canada, 325,374*l.*; Venezuela, 290,401*l.* Exports to United Kingdom, 572,271*l.*; United States, 1,104,480*l.*; France, 464,160*l.*; Canada, 346,496*l.*

Total shipping, entered and cleared (1914), 3,778,346 tons, of which 2,711,604 were British.

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; about 470,000 acres are under cultivation (1914). Under sugar-cane (1914), 50,700 acres; cocoa, 336,150 (output, 63,447,876 lb.); coffee, 4,120; ground provisions, 23,530; coconuts, 27,540; rice, 13,370; rubber, 2,700. 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. Output of oil 1914, 36,753,931 gallons. Railway 108 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in gauge; 167 miles of telegraph and 3,500 miles (wire) telephone (1914-15). Number of post offices, 98; of telegraph offices, 33. In 1914, 363,396 letters and postcards were received from the United Kingdom, and 356,362 were sent there; and 676,710 were received from, and 639,250 were sent to other

places. There are two branches of the Colonial Bank with note circulation of about 200,000*l.*, and also two branches of the Royal Bank of Canada. Government savings-bank, depositors (1914), 26,803; deposits (Dec. 31), 419,766*l.*

In TOBAGO the culture of rubber, cotton and tobacco has been introduced. The cacao industry is receiving increasing attention, and very considerable areas are being planted in coconuts. The island is much frequented by visitors from England and the United States.

Virgin Islands. See LEEWARD ISLANDS.

WINDWARD ISLANDS

Consist of Grenada St. Vincent, the Grenadines (half under St. Vincent, half under Grenada), and St. Lucia, and form the eastern barrier to the Caribbean Sea between Martinique and Trinidad.

Governor & Commander-in-Chief.—Sir G. B. Haddon-Smith, K.C.M.G., (2,500*l.*—resident at St. George's, Grenada). Each island has its own institutions; there is no common legislature, laws, revenue, or tariff; but there is a Common Court of Appeal, and the colonies unite for certain other common purposes. Legal currency, British sterling, and United States gold coins. The Colonial Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada issue 5-dollar notes.

GRENADE. 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, December 31, 1914, 71,082. There were (1914) 57 Government and Government-aided elementary schools, with 11,475 pupils and average attendance, 6,075; Government grant (1914-15) 6,122*l.*; and 2 secondary schools for boys and girls with 77 and 23 pupils respectively; Government grant (1914-15), 1,166*l.* In 1914 there were 1,762 summary convictions, and 26 in superior courts.

In 1914-15 the revenue was 93,799*l.*, of which 45,061*l.* was from customs; the expenditure, 95,661*l.* Public debt, 123,670*l.* Total value of imports, 272,126*l.*; of exports, 333,374*l.* Value of imports from United Kingdom, 109,162*l.*; of exports to United Kingdom, 223,454*l.* Total shipping, 867,798 tons, of which 860,178 tons were British.

There were (1914) about 30,200 acres under cultivation. Sugar manufacture is decreasing; rum is produced locally, 50,700 gallons in 1914. Important products exported are cocoa, 102,690 cwts. in 1914; nutmegs, 12,656 cwt.; other spices, 2,411 cwt.; raw cotton, 3,197 cwt.; cotton seed, 9,148 cwt. In 1914, 1,714 depositors in savings banks; balance (Dec. 31) 23,333*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, 1914, comprised the purchase of estates costing (directly and indirectly) 9,704*l.*, and the disposal of allotments for which 9,137*l.* had been received.

ST. VINCENT. *Administrator and Colonial Secretary.*—R. Popham Lobb, C.M.G. The Legislative Council consists of the Administrator, 3 official and 4 nominated unofficial members. Area, 150·3 square miles; population, census 1911, 41,877; estimated on March 31, 1915, 48,979. Capital, Kingstown, population, 4,300 (1911 census). Births (1914-15), 1,793; deaths, 966; marriages, 105. Education (1914-15): 26 primary schools; 4,200 pupils on rolls; 2,189 average attendance; Government grant, 1,629*l.*

There is also a secondary school for boys (45 pupils), and one for girls (22 pupils). Eight convictions in the Supreme Court, and 1,269 in the Inferior Court, in 1914-15.

Revenue in 1914-15, 32,468*l.*, of which 16,893*l.* was from customs; expenditure, 38,045*l.* Public debt, 4,700*l.* Imports, 109,319*l.*; exports, 109,795*l.* Value of imports from United Kingdom, 41,132*l.*; of exports to United Kingdom, 87,580*l.* Total shipping, 352,564 tons, of which 341,123 tons were British.

Arrowroot, cotton, sugar, rum, cocoa, and spices are produced. The Sea Island cotton grown is the best in the British Empire, if not the world. St. Vincent in addition is famed for the excellence of its arrowroot. 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,* Hon. Gideon Murray, 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, 1914, 51,407 (23,685 males and 27,722 females). Chief town, Castries. Births (1914), 1,804; deaths, 1,055; marriages, 237. Education (1913): 52 schools (7 Protestant, 45 Roman Catholic), with 7,434 pupils on roll; Government grant, 3,979*l.* Education is also carried on in 2 other schools which are in receipt of a Government Grant of, together, 550*l.* In 1914-15 there were 1,640 summary convictions, and 9 convictions in superior courts.

Revenue in 1914-15, 57,795*l.*, of which 28,111*l.* was from customs; expenditure, 69,080*l.* Public debt, 138,030*l.* Value of imports, 306,152*l.*; of exports, 241,422*l.* Value of imports from United Kingdom, 95,884*l.*; of exports to United Kingdom, 75,990*l.* Total shipping, 3,192,431 tons, of which 2,790,285 tons were British.

Sugar, cocoa, limes, and rum are the chief products. Savings banks (end of 1914), 1,683 depositors, 22,461*l.* deposits. Letters and post-cards despatched (1913-14), 109,986; books and papers, 9,227; parcels, 609. There are 88 miles of trunk telephone line.

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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. As a result of the Census enumeration of 1911, New South Wales has 27 members, Victoria 21, Queensland 10, South Australia 7, Western Australia 5, and Tasmania 5. Every House of Representatives continues for three years from the date of its first meeting, unless sooner dissolved. Electoral qualifications for both Chambers of the first Federal Parliament were those for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State in which the elector was competent to vote. Every Senator or Member of the House of

Representatives must be a natural-born subject of the King, or have been for five years a naturalised subject under a law of the United Kingdom or of a State of the Commonwealth. He must be of full age, and must possess electoral qualification. Since the first Parliament of the Commonwealth was instituted, an Electoral Act has unified the franchise for both Chambers, on the basis of universal adult (male and female) suffrage.

Last election September, 1914: Labour Party, 42; Liberal Party, 32; Independent, 1.

The legislative powers of the Federal Parliament are extensive, embracing commerce, shipping, &c.; finance; defence; postal, telegraph, and like services; census and statistics; conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State. Authority is given for the Commonwealth to assume jurisdiction in regard to railways, light-houses, &c.; marriage and divorce; emigration and immigration; currency and banking; weights and measures. The several State Parliaments retain legislative authority in all matters which are not transferred to the Federal Parliament, which is thus a government of limited and enumerated powers, the several State Parliaments retaining the residuary power of government over their respective territories. With respect to money bills, the House of Representatives has special powers, and provision is made for cases of disagreement between the two Houses.

The Executive power, vested in the King, is exercised by the Governor-General, who is assisted by an Executive Council of responsible Ministers of State. These Ministers are, or must become within three months, members of the Federal Parliament; they are paid salaries not exceeding, in all, 12,000*l.* a year. The Executive Government of the Commonwealth is constituted as follows:—

Governor-General.—Right Hon. Sir R. C. Munro-Ferguson, P.C., G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia and its Dependencies (salary, £10,000).

The Ministry, which was formed on October 27, 1915, is as follows:—

Prime Minister and Attorney-General.—Right Hon. W. M. Hughes.

External Affairs.—Hon. Hugh Mahon.

Home Affairs.—Hon. King O'Malley.

Postmaster-General.—Hon. W. Webster.

Minister of Defence.—Senator the Hon. G. F. Pearce.

Minister of Trade and Customs.—Hon. F. G. Tudor.

Minister for the Navy.—Hon. J. A. Jensen.

Treasurer.—Hon. W. G. Higgs.

Vice-President of the Executive Council.—Senator the Hon. A. Gardiner.

Assistant Minister.—Senator the Hon. E. J. Russell.

High Commissioner for Australia in London.—The Right Hon. Andrew Fisher, P.C. (appointed October 26, 1915), 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.				Estimated June 30, 1915.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Per 100 sq. miles.	
	Sq. Miles.					
New South Wales . . .	309,460	857,698	789,086	1,646,784	532	1,868,656
Victoria	87,84	655,501	659,960	1,315,551	1,497	1,426,415
Queensland	670,500	329,506	276,307	605,813	90	689,678
South Australia . . .	280,070	207,358	201,200	408,558	108	438,195
West Australia	975,920	161,565	126,549	288,114	29	322,526
Tasmania	26,215	97,591	93,620	191,211	729	198,417
Northern Territory . .	523,620	2,734	576	3,310	0.6	4,448
Federal Territory . . .	912	992	722	1,714	190	2,738
Commonwealth	2,974,581	2,213,035	2,141,970	4,355,005	150	4,951,073

¹ Excluding Aborigines.

The number of occupied dwellings in the Commonwealth in 1911, according to a return issued by the Commonwealth statistician, was 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 were built of wood, 235,460 of brick, 75,565 of stone, and 38,797 of iron. No less than 49,375 buildings are described as being built of hessian or canvas, and 3,372 were of bark.

The Northern Territory, with an area of 523,620 square miles, was under the jurisdiction of South Australia from 1863 to 1910. On the 1st January, 1911, it was transferred to the Commonwealth (see Northern Territory).

In 1905 the administration of Papua was transferred to the Commonwealth (see Papua).

Marriages, births, and deaths in 1914:—

States and Territories	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus of Births
States—				
New South Wales	17,357	53,641	18,720	34,921
Victoria	11,829	36,222	16,503	19,719
Queensland	5,894	19,882	6,731	13,151
South Australia	4,010	12,904	4,713	8,191
Western Australia	2,660	9,204	3,043	6,161
Tasmania	1,543	6,017	1,918	4,099
Territories—				
Northern Territory	17	58	51	—23 ¹
Federal Capital Territory . .	1	55	11	44
Total	43,311	137,983	51,720	86,263

¹ Excess of deaths.

Migration in 1914: Arrivals, 111,086; departures, 128,456; excess departures, 17,370.

Finance.

Actual revenue and expenditure for 1911-12 to 1914-15 are given in the following table. The payments to States represent the balances of revenue collected in the several States after the necessary expenditure on Commonwealth services. Under the "Surplus Revenue Act, 1910," the amount payable by the Commonwealth to each State from July 1, 1910, is a sum equivalent to 25 shillings per head of the population as estimated by the Commonwealth Statistician at 31st December in each year. (In 1910-11 this amount was subject to certain deductions.) 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. Tasmania is also receiving the total sum of 900,000*l.* in ten annual instalments starting from 1912-13.

	1911-12 Actual	1912-13 Actual	1913-14 Actual	1914-15 Actual
Revenue:	£	£	£	£
Customs	12,071,434	13,055,926	12,652,736	12,102,691
Excise	2,638,702	2,497,109	2,325,333	2,771,556
Post, Telegraph, and Telephone	3,916,254	4,226,313	4,510,917	4,592,143
Land Tax	1,366,457	1,564,794	1,609,945	1,953,778
Miscellaneous	555,673	556,872	641,492	991,543
Total	20,548,520	21,907,084	21,740,423	22,411,711
Expenditure (ordinary):				
Old Age Pensions	2,143,212	2,288,388	2,579,265	2,704,817
Defence and Fleet	3,236,820	3,198,029	3,704,845	18,481,949
Post Office Department . .	4,330,896	4,781,715	5,153,267	5,224,942
Miscellaneous	5,013,169	5,519,022	4,014,047	5,272,980
Total administrative . . .	14,724,097	15,787,154	15,457,424	31,684,148
Payments to States	5,824,423	6,119,930	6,282,999	6,363,775
Total expenditure	20,548,520	21,907,084	21,740,423	38,047,963

Estimates for 1915-16: Revenue, 23,540,000*l.*, including 6,290,000*l.* customs and excise revenue allocated to the separate States. Expenditure, 74,108,964*l.*, including 6,290,000*l.* allocated to the States, and 45,749,450*l.* for estimated direct cost of military and naval operations.

The total public debt of the Australian States on 30th June, 1914, was about 302,894,000*l.* (excluding temporary Treasury bills, &c.). The sinking funds amounted to 7,785,000*l.*, giving a net debt of about 295,109,000*l.*

The following summarises the position in respect to *gross* indebtedness of the several States:—

	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
1914	4,872,952	224,100,000	93,500,000	317,600,000

The Commonwealth public debt on June 30th, 1915, was 37,394,148*l.*, including 14,842,105*l.* war loan from the British Government; 3,359,891*l.* on account of Northern Territory, and 1,920,439*l.* on account of Port Augusta-Oodnadatta Railway.

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 2,579,000*l.* in 1913-14. The maternity allowance for 1912-13 was 412,780*l.*, and for 1913-14 it was 674,990*l.* The numbers of pensioners in the Commonwealth on December 31, 1915, were:—Old age, 91,904; invalid, 21,757; total, 113,661.

Defence.

ARMY.

The principal ports of the States are protected by fortifications. 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, 1915 were:—

District	Perma- nent	Officer Area	Citizen soldiers	Volun- teers	Rifle clubs	Senior Cadets	Reserve of Officers and unattached list.	Total
Central Administration	410	—	—	6	—	—	—	416
Queensland	401	29	7,257	47	14,822	11,865	245	84,666
New South Wales	941	72	20,604	44	30,460	32,729	854	85,204
Victoria	839	64	17,902	18	20,497	27,671	260	67,251
South Australia	205	28	6,278	21	7,184	8,816	131	22,602
Western Australia	234	14	2,732	24	6,757	4,811	65	14,637
Tasmania	146	11	2,610	40	4,892	8,069	62	10,830
Total	3,176	213	57,383	200	84,562	88,955	1,117	235,606

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, 1912, and 1913, 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 92 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. Before the war in 1914 the Militia consisted of about 50,000 of all ranks, and there were about 90,000 undergoing compulsory training as Senior Cadets. About 50,000 were 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 7 or 8 years, will exceed 3,000,000*l.*

Australia, up to March 31, 1916, has sent more than 169,066 men to the European war, and has further troops, numbering 64,633, in training. A total of 300,000 is aimed at.

The expenditure on Defence for 1914-15 was 19,432,149*l.*

NAVY.

Sydney is a first-class naval station, and the headquarters of the British fleet in Australasia. The Naval Agreement Act of 1903 (for 10 years) provided that the Naval Force on the Australian Station should consist of not less than one armoured cruiser, first-class, two second-class cruisers, four third-class cruisers, four sloops, and of a Royal Naval Reserve of 25 officers and 700 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 April 30, 1915, the naval forces of the Commonwealth were as follows:—Permanent naval forces (sea-going), 3,730; administrative and instructional staff, 148; reserves—adults, 2,038; reserves—senior cadets, 3,332; R.N. Reserve (sea-going), 175; Total, 9,423.

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 were 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 depot ships. This fleet to 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 to be subject to the King's regulations, and under naval discipline. The vessels to be manned as far as possible by Australians, supplemented by Imperial officers and men. The old British light cruisers *Encounter* and *Pioneer* were handed over for training purposes.

During the war the Australian squadron has been actively employed, the battle cruiser *Australia* in operations against German bases, the light cruiser *Sydney* of the *Bristol* type against German commerce raiders, in which capacity she sank the *Emden*. The two submarines have been lost: one by accident, the other in action.

Production.

Up to the year 1913, 889,390,996 acres, representing 46·72 per cent. of the total area of the Australian Commonwealth, were either unoccupied or occupied by the Crown; only 5·44 per cent. had been actually alienated (103,474,882 acres); 2·76 per cent. (52,717,936 acres) was in course of alienation; and 45·08 per cent. (858,148,026 acres) was held under the various forms of leases and licenses.

The area under crops (distinguishing the principal crops) in the Commonwealth, and the yield in 1913-14 or 1914-15, were as follows:

Crops	Total acreage	Total yield	Yield per acre
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	10,322,000	24,846,000	2·41
Oats ¹	859,000	15,232,000	17·73
Barley ¹	223,000	3,920,000	17·58
Maize ¹	332,000	9,173,000	27·56
		Tons	Tons
Hay	2,571,000	1,303,000	0·51
Potatoes ¹	170,000	420,000	2·47
Sugar-cane	175,000	2,104,000	—
Vineyards	61,000	—	—
Wine	—	Gallons	—
		4,710,000	—

¹ Year 1913-14.

The total area under all crops in 1913-14 was 14,683,000 acres. The total value of agricultural production in the same year was 46,260,000*l.* Of Australia's total forest area of 102,000,000 acres, 28,665,973 acres have been specially reserved for timber.

At the end of 1914 there were in the Commonwealth 2,500,000 horses, 11,131,000 cattle, 82,000,000 sheep, and 800,000 pigs.

Details as to the sheep numbers for each State of the Commonwealth as at December 31, 1914, compared with those returned at the end of the two previous years, are as follows:—

States	1914	1913	1912
New South Wales	36,287,000	39,701,348	38,855,861
Victoria	12,051,685	12,113,682	11,892,224
Queensland	23,129,919	21,786,600	20,310,036
South Australia	4,208,461	5,073,057	5,481,489
West Australia	4,474,613	4,421,375	4,596,958
Tasmania	1,674,845	1,745,358	1,862,660
Northern Territory	60,200	67,109	75,808
Federal Territory	186,000	148,875	188,641
Commonwealth	82,032,728	85,057,402	83,263,656

The production of wool in 1914 amounted to 711,000,000 lbs. and the exports to 443,925,000 lbs. greasy, valued at 17,454,000*l.*, and 64,972,000 lbs. scoured, valued at 4,628,000*l.* The exports of tallow amounted in value to 1,571,000*l.*; of sheepskins to 1,764,000*l.*; and of frozen meat to

9,131,000*l.* The butter produced in 1913 amounted to 198,758,000 lbs., of which 75,802,000 lbs., valued at 3,565,000*l.*, were exported.¹

The mineral products were valued at 25,808,000*l.* in 1913, including: gold, 9,377,000*l.*; silver and lead, 4,716,000*l.*; copper, 3,269,000*l.*; tin, 1,402,000*l.*; coal, 4,628,000*l.* Gold output, 1914, 8,729,947*l.* Total gold production up to end of 1914, 564,183,000*l.*

Statistics of the manufacturing industries in the Commonwealth in 1913 are given as follows:—number of establishments, 15,536; hands employed, 337,101; salaries and wages paid, 33,606,000*l.*; value of plant and machinery, land and buildings, 74,130,000*l.*; value of materials used, 96,407,000*l.*; value added by manufacture, 65,153,000*l.*; value of output, 161,561,000*l.*

The estimated value of the products of the Commonwealth in 1911, 1912, and 1913, were:—

—	1911	1912	1913
	£	£	£
Agriculture	38,774,000	45,754,000	46,260,000
Pastoral	50,735,000	51,615,000	57,806,000
Dairying, &c.	19,107,000	20,280,000	20,341,000
Forests and Fisheries	5,728,000	6,432,000	8,338,000
Mining	28,480,000	25,629,000	25,808,000
Manufacturing	50,767,000	57,022,000	61,586,000
Total	188,581,000	206,732,000	218,199,000

The total wealth of Australia is estimated at close on 1,000,000,000*l.*

Commerce.

Throughout the Commonwealth there are uniform customs duties, and trade between the States is free. For 1914-15² the net revenue collected from customs duties amounted to 12,070,401*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
	£	£	£	£
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	79,749,653	75,138,147	3,433,622	78,571,769
1914 ¹	39,777,497	36,265,764	1,664,323	37,930,087
1914-15	64,380,747	58,273,110	2,327,192	60,600,302

¹ First six months only.

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.

¹ The exports are for the year ended June 30 following, except in the case of butter.

² In 1914 the trade year was changed from the calendar to the financial year ending June 30.

The Customs Tariff Act of 1914 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 acceptance of the term.

More important imports and exports in 1914-15:—

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	£		£
Cane sugar	181,020	Flour	509,389
Tea	1,529,932	Butter	2,686,530
Spirits	1,290,630	Beef	4,990,054
Boots and shoes	624,365	Mutton and Lamb	3,413,848
Hats and caps	411,506	Rabbits and hares	531,920
Apparel, other	3,578,337	Tinned meat	1,853,796
Cotton and linen piece goods	4,267,611	Tallow	1,571,488
Woolens	1,849,644	Leather	1,182,618
Silk piece goods	2,082,410	Wool	22,088,309
Machines and machinery	3,500,592	Coal	720,632
Agricultural implements	513,326	Copper matte, ingots, ore and bar	2,303,396
Metal manufactures	9,432,770	Gold bullion	479,797
Timber	2,149,798	Gold in matte	203,606
Arms and explosives	744,337	Gold specie	1,941,447
Paper	1,739,311	Silver bullion	433,469
Books	608,404	Silver in matte	247,012
Bags and sacks	1,551,843	Silver ore	74,668
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilisers	2,425,734	Lead—pig and in matte	2,609,433
Gold bullion	431,380	Tin ingots	226,130
Jewellery	431,307	Tin ore	187,388
Oils (in bulk)	1,392,639	Timber	794,913
Tobacco	902,471	Pearl shell	179,430
		Animals (living)	541,300
		Skins and hides	3,522,463
		Zinc concentrates	618,219
		Wheat	859,037

In 1914-15 the total imports and exports of specie were:—

	Imports	Exports
	£	£
Gold	4,747	1,941,447
Silver	423,836	53,238
Bronze	6,018	715
Total	434,601	1,994,400

Distribution of external trade 1914-15:—

From or to	Imports	Exports	
		Australian	Total
	£	£	£
United Kingdom	37,904,626	28,082,586	38,547,917
British Possessions	9,381,096	7,792,987	9,259,801
Total British	47,285,721	45,875,573	47,807,718
Foreign countries	17,095,926	12,397,537	12,792,584
Total	64,380,747	58,273,110	60,600,302

Trade with the more important countries, 1913 and 1914-15:—

From or to	Imports (1913)	Imports (1914-15)	Exports (1913)	Exports (1914-15)
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	47,615,561	37,904,626	34,804,548	38,547,917
New Zealand	2,513,934	2,095,473	2,356,990	2,808,552
India	2,964,246	2,646,163	1,355,383	1,425,327
Ceylon	968,500	977,368	1,123,890	435,440
South African Union	127,263	118,311	1,941,164	2,022,723
Java	713,861	787,300	686,976	384,105
Belgium	2,258,839	524,138	7,465,742	796,414
France	625,307	240,722	9,684,362	1,279,513
Germany	4,956,834	1,296,907	6,873,441	473,328
U.S. America	9,522,704	9,551,814	2,631,058	4,947,442
Japan	918,681	1,392,647	1,429,310	1,966,944

Share of the States in Foreign Commerce, 1914-15:—

	Imports	Exports ¹
	£	£
N.S. Wales	27,323,243	28,107,025
Victoria	20,997,294	12,357,334
Queensland	6,428,688	13,015,484
S. Australia	4,750,361	3,566,335
W. Australia	3,986,198	3,120,798
Tasmania	811,255	420,007
Northern Territory	83,708	13,319
Total	64,380,747	60,600,302

¹ In this table the value of goods sent from one State of the Commonwealth to another State thereof for transshipment abroad has been referred to the State from which the goods were finally despatched.

The following tables show the principal imports (consignments) into the United Kingdom from, and exports from the United Kingdom to, the Commonwealth in four years, according to the British Board of Trade Returns:—

	1911	1912	1913	1914
	£	£	£	£
Imports from Commonwealth—				
Wool	14,510,826	12,589,003	12,301,380	11,177,492
Meat	4,497,501	4,326,332	7,087,169	8,054,079
Butter	4,604,284	3,225,886	3,210,733	2,474,044
Wheat	5,658,459	5,334,878	4,426,629	5,159,137
Skins and Furs	1,467,251	1,630,462	1,826,898	1,074,200
Copper and ore	1,384,773	1,660,641	1,811,118	1,232,464
Tallow, unrefined, and stearine	1,667,681	1,379,248	1,560,571	1,412,167
Lead, pig and sheet	779,104	1,063,970	1,308,185	1,276,791
Total, including articles not specified	39,006,097	36,111,737	38,065,250	36,852,879

	1911	1912	1913	1914
Exports (British produce) to Commonwealth—	£	£	£	£
Apparel and haberdashery	1,053,672	1,200,062	1,242,749	1,232,772
Cotton, yarns and manufactures	4,557,752	4,733,870	4,481,517	4,668,365
Woolen and worsted yarns and manufactures	2,876,808	2,916,348	2,921,022	2,885,719
Machinery	2,110,557	2,486,554	2,467,197	2,725,955
Iron, and iron and steel manufactures	5,421,570	6,081,862	6,437,940	6,098,075
Arms, ammunition, &c.	741,656	903,281	1,061,168	786,989
Total, including articles not specified	30,881,094	34,840,701	34,470,452	33,641,929
Total of foreign and colonial produce	3,659,182	3,439,761	3,359,030	3,446,791

The quantities of wheat, wool, and meat imported from Australia into the United Kingdom in five years were:—

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Wheat . . . cwt.	13,910,720	11,908,505	10,126,658	12,113,400	184,400
Wool (sheep's or lamb's) . . . lbs.	323,990,858	285,061,874	265,078,450	239,233,145	426,163,648
Beef, frozen . . . cwt.	710,628	892,334	1,347,464	1,551,001	1,245,762
Mutton, frozen . . . cwt.	1,291,696	977,668	1,065,859	1,326,055	1,277,339

Shipping and Navigation.

Number and net tonnage of the registered vessels:—

Years	Sailing		Steam		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
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
1913	1,599	116,258	1,172	319,878	2,771	436,136
1914	1,632	120,532	1,165	329,105	2,797	449,637

Of barges, hulks, dredges, etc., not self-propelled, there were in 1914, 286 with a tonnage of 66,223.

Vessels engaged in oversea trade, entered and cleared:—

Years	Entered		Cleared		Total	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
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
1913	2,014	5,371,531	1,971	5,230,417	3,985	10,601,948
1914-15	1,568	4,174,955	1,643	4,424,303	3,211	8,599,258

Nationality of vessels entered and cleared, 1914-15:—

	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
Australian	358	516,841	331	590,561
British	624	2,406,551	659	2,554,941
New Zealand	238	506,725	242	510,996
German	27	84,832	28	87,847
French	55	95,766	57	103,863
United States	55	93,910	51	84,710
Norwegian	85	136,219	97	164,548

Tonnage of vessels entered at the principal ports in 1914-15:—

Ports	From overseas countries		Interstate	Local ¹	Total
	Direct	Via other Commonwealth ports			
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Sydney	1,046,281	1,568,714	2,784,841	2,764,497	8,164,333
Melbourne	654,914	1,383,057	3,168,159	452,800	5,658,930
Brisbane	94,030	732,136	1,109,212	760,539	2,686,917
Adelaide	457,768	570,579	1,574,811	— (2)	2,603,156
Albany	257,430	96,788	768,708	362,924	1,485,850
Fremantle	569,506	60,025	970,311	69,837	1,659,679
Hobart	320,283	35,164	825,578	28,082	709,107

¹ From other ports in the same State.

² No record.

Communications.

Government Railways for the year ending June 30, 1915:—

State	Miles Open	Cost of Construction & equipment ¹	Passengers Carried	Goods and Live Stock carried	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses
		£	Number	Tons	£	£
N.S. Wales	4,134	53,514,903	88,774,451	11,920,881	7,616,511	5,311,162
Victoria	3,848	45,836,573	117,259,926	5,409,645	5,161,073	4,238,411
Queensland	4,839	27,751,227	24,257,552	4,970,873	3,842,003	2,401,679
S. Australia	2,168 ²	14,927,649	— 3	— 3	1,736,000	1,448,300
N. Territory	145 ³	1,040,702	—	—	15,933 ²	16,666 ²
Western Australia	8,332	13,233,093	18,635,327	2,904,152	2,068,244	1,497,826
Tasmania	533	4,253,013	1,750,905	408,068	323,265	225,995
Total	18,999	160,557,160	—	—	20,743,029	15,140,239

¹ To June 30, 1912.

² To June 30, 1913.

³ Not available.

In 1912 the building of the trans-Australian railway from Port Augusta in South Australia to Kalgoorlie in Western Australia, which is to have a length of 1,063 miles, was commenced. Construction is proceeding at both ends, and by December 1, 1915, 742 miles had been laid. A trans-continental railway from north to south, also over 1,000 miles in length, is likewise under construction.

In Victoria a scheme for the electrification of the railways is being experimentally carried out. Electric railways are also to be constructed in Sydney.

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, 1914, 1,103 miles; not open for general traffic, 952 miles.

Postal and telegraph business, 1914: number of Post and Receiving Offices, 8,409: letters and cards received and despatched, 520,518,000; newspapers, books and circulars, 136,200,000; parcels, 4,286,000: telegrams and cablegrams, 17,000,000. Receipts, 1914: Post Office, 2,691,812.; telegraphs and telephones, 1,831,556. Expenses: Post Office, telegraphs and telephones, 6,056,545.

Wireless telegraphy stations are in operation in all the state capitals, and in certain other places.

Money and Credit.

On January 20, 1913, the Commonwealth Bank was opened at Sydney. Branches have been opened at the other State capitals, also at Townsville, Canberra, London, and several country centres.

There are, besides, 23 private banks trading in the Commonwealth. Their paid-up capital on June 30, 1915, was 30,915,491., and the amount of reserved profits, 17,248,170.

The following table shows the total deposits in Commonwealth Banks, in the quarter ended June 30, for 8 years:—

Year	N.S.W.	Victoria	Queensl'd.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania	N. Ter.	C'wealth.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913	57,282,179	47,680,126	21,504,588	11,714,785	6,330,055	5,188,274	97,559	149,827,568
1914	62,348,411	50,980,386	24,165,644	11,952,956	6,845,268	5,415,462	132,321	161,840,448
1915	69,921,696	55,256,246	28,311,424	12,298,176	7,929,824	5,848,496	177,301	179,743,163

¹ Total liabilities. The deposits were 174,979,336.

The total number of depositors in the Savings Banks in the Commonwealth on June 30, 1915, was 2,272,113, and the amount on deposit, 91,211,592.

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 1913 are shown in the following table:—

Mint	Coin			Bullion	Total
	Sovereigns	Half-Sovereigns	Total		
	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney . . .	2,249,000	—	2,249,000	25,740	2,274,740
Melbourne . . .	2,323,180	—	2,323,180	37,085	2,360,265
Perth . . .	4,635,287	—	4,635,287	571,379	5,206,666
Total . . .	9,207,467	—	9,207,467	634,204	9,841,671

Australian notes, authorised by the Australian Notes Act, began to appear in circulation in December of 1910, and for the first half of the year 1911 were circulated side by side with ordinary bank notes. By the end of 1911 the bank notes were withdrawn. On June 30, 1914, notes issued by the Commonwealth and unredeemed amounted to 9,595,557., and on March 31, 1915, they amounted to 26,666,259. Of this total 1,900. notes accounted for 9,479,000.; 1. notes, 7,056,173.; and 5. notes, 4,382,795. The amount of gold held in reserve on that date was 10,111,101., representing 37.91 per cent. of the liability.

In April, 1915, gold in the Treasury on the Commonwealth Notes account amounted to 10,109,165.; current account in the bank, 19,523.; investments, 11,016,759.; loans to the States, 6,450,000. (instalment of total loan of 18,000,000.). The notes in circulation amounted to 26,664,323., and the net interest to 801,460.

On October 21, 1915, by an Order in Council, the Commonwealth Treasurer was authorised to increase the Commonwealth note issue up to the value of 43,000,000.

NORFOLK ISLAND, 29° S. latitude, 168° E. longitude, area 10 square miles, population (1911) 985 (568 males and 417 females). The island was formerly part of the Colony of New South Wales and then of Van Diemen's Land. It has been a distinct settlement since 1856, and under an Order-in-Council of 1900 was governed by the Governor of New South Wales; but from July 1, 1914, the affairs of the island have been administered by the Commonwealth Government. In 1914 the imports (from the Commonwealth and New Zealand) were valued at 11,450., and the exports thereto 1,599.

Books of Reference concerning the Commonwealth of Australia.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Each of the States publishes an Annual Blue Book and Statistical Register, as well as Annual Reports of the various administrative, industrial, educational, and other departments.

The following official publications dealing with the Commonwealth have been prepared by Mr. G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G., F.R.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.

Monthly Summary of Australian Statistics.

Summary of Australian Financial Statistics. Annual.

Summary of Commonwealth Production Statistics. Annual.

Social Statistics. Annual.

Official Bulletin of Vital Statistics of the Commonwealth. Published quarterly to June, 1911.

Population and Vital Statistics of the Commonwealth and Commonwealth Demography. Annual.

Determination of Population of Australia, 1900-06.

Summary of Commonwealth Demography. Annual to 1910.

Bertillon Classification of Causes of Death. First translation issued in 1907; revised edition issued in 1911. To be issued decennially.

Labour Bulletin. Quarterly.

Prices, Price Indexes, and Cost of Living in Australia. Annual.

- Trade Unionism, Unemployment, Wages, Prices, and Cost of Living in Australia. Annual.
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 Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia. Annual.
 The Commonwealth of Australia. Federal Handbook of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1914.
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 Colonial Office List. Published annually. London.
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2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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NEW SOUTH WALES. Constitution and Government.

New South Wales became a British Possession in 1788; in 1843 a partially elective Legislative Council was established, and in 1855 responsible government was granted. The constitution is embodied in the consolidating Act No. 32, 1902. The legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two Houses, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council consists of not less than twenty-one members (56 in October, 1914), 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 State general election of 1913, 688,227 electors out of 1,002,816 enrolled in contested districts, or 68·63 per cent. of the electors on the roll, voted. Included in the foregoing figures are 302,389 female electors who voted out of 468,437 enrolled in contested districts. At the Senate election of 1914, 407,464 males (or 70·7 per cent.) out of 576,309 enrolled, and 294,939 females (or 58·2 per cent.) out of 506,820 enrolled, voted. The executive is in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Imperial Government.

State of Parties (October, 1915):—Labour, 49; Liberal, 38; Independent, 3.

Governor.—Sir Gerald Strickland, Count della Catena, G.C.M.G., November, 1912. (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 Colonial Treasurer.—Hon. William Arthur Holman.

Minister of Public Works.—Hon. John Henry Cann.

Attorney-General and Minister of Justice.—Hon. David Robert Hall.

Minister of Education with charge of Local Government.—Hon. Arthur Hill Griffith.

Secretary for Lands.—Hon. William George Ashford.

Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.—Hon. John Daniel Fitzgerald.

Minister for Agriculture.—Hon. William Calman Grahame.

Secretary for Mines and Minister for Labour and Industry.—Hon. John Estell.

Member of the Executive Council (without portfolio).—Hon. Henry Clement Hoyle.

Colonial Secretary and Minister of Public Health.—Hon. George Black.

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.—Hon. Bernhard Ringrose Wise, K.C.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Under the Local Government Act of 1906, the system of Local Government was extended to the whole of the State, with the exception of the Western Land Division. Of the 190 boroughs and municipal districts which existed under the Act of 1867, 185 still remain under the title of municipalities, and in addition thereto, 135 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 March 31, 1915, was 1,867,233.

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, &c., 39,574)	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 1914, 752,500. At the end of 1914 the chief towns, with their populations, were as follow:—Newcastle and suburbs, 58,650; Broken Hill, 30,500; Parramatta, 12,600; Maitland, 11,850; Goulburn, 10,100; Granville, 10,500; Lithgow, 8,900; Bathurst, 8,650; Auburn, 10,100; Lismore, 8,250; Tamworth, 7,600; Orange, 7,200; Grafton, 6,950; Wagga Wagga, 7,000; Albury, 6,750; Katoomba, 6,100.

The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for five years :

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Excess of Births
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
1913	16,311	52,134	2,802	19,732	32,402
1914	17,353	53,615	2,778	18,777	34,838

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 departures which were unrecorded :—

—	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Immigrants by sea . . .	111,525	141,667	163,788	146,749	143,143
Emigrants „ . . .	96,514	111,295	125,010	125,184	145,937
Excess of immigrants by sea	15,011	30,372	38,778	21,565	2,794 ¹

¹ Excess of Emigrants.

In December, 1905, New South Wales revived the policy of assisted immigration, and assisted passages are now granted enabling female domestic servants, agriculturists, 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, 3,048 in 1908, 4,308 in 1909, 5,058 in 1910, 2,922 in 1911, 14,956 in 1912, 9,863 in 1913, and 5624 in 1914.

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 under the guidance of a Metropolitan who is Archbishop of Sydney, Metropolitan of New South Wales, and Primate of Australia and Tasmania. He is nominated by the Bishops in Australia and consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury. There were in 1914 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 1911	Adherents Census 1911	Denomination	Clergy 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	7,087	Total . . .	1,341	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 1914, 3,537 Government schools, divided into 3,761 departments, and classified as follows :—High schools 16 ; public primary schools 2,003 ; half-time schools 272 ; provisional schools 520 ; house-to-house schools 7 ; evening continuation schools 51 ; subsidised schools 664 ; industrial and reformatory schools 2 ; total 3,537 schools. During 1914 there were 258,562 children enrolled, and an average attendance of 190,194, with 7,404 teachers. In 1914 the expenditure on Public Instruction was 1,721,441*l.*

Of private schools at the end of 1914 there were 717, with 79,647 pupils and 3,674 teachers, of which 406 were Roman Catholic Denominational Schools having 2,159 teachers and 61,374 pupils.

The University of Sydney, founded in 1850, receives from Government a yearly subsidy, amounting, with special aid, to 41,533*l.* in 1914. The total revenue for 1914 was 90,683*l.* There were 1,674 students with 23 professors, 9 assistant professors, 103 lecturers and demonstrators, and 14 honorary lecturers. There are 3 denominational colleges, Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian, and a college for women (unsectarian), affiliated to the University. The Technical College, with branch schools, comprising trade classes and classes in agriculture, physics, applied mechanics, &c., had a total enrolment of 13,687 in 1914.

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 December 31, 1915, 33,171 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 8,402 persons were in receipt of the benefits on December 31, 1915.

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 1913 there were 79,079 convictions before magistrates; and 772 distinct persons were convicted at Quarter Sessions and at Central Criminal and Circuit Courts. There are in all 29 gaols. On December 31, 1913, there were 1,456 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
	£	£	£	£	£
1910-11	1,027,519	1,886,396	8,378,448	2,596,776	13,889,139
1911-12	1,885,653	1,609,248	9,123,449	3,098,466	15,776,816
1912-13	1,405,360	1,835,948	9,696,864	3,119,626	16,057,298
1913-14	2,330,005	1,826,928	10,949,651	3,192,041	18,298,625
1914-15	2,955,670	1,698,081	11,007,664	3,267,049	18,928,464

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 and probate duties, land tax, income tax, motor vehicle tax, and licences. A payment of 25s. per head per annum is made to the State by the Commonwealth Government, the bulk of whose revenue comes from customs and excise duties.

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
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1910-11	4,314,990	3,227,316	409,349	1,119,237	4,286,046	13,807,538
1911-12	5,428,086	3,430,096	436,921	1,284,960	4,096,938	15,277,001
1912-13	6,390,420	3,516,233	450,692	1,392,830	5,048,415	16,798,590
1913-14	7,123,569	3,831,011	5,632	1,493,906	5,197,733	17,701,851
1914-15	6,928,379	4,125,600	5,688	1,527,796	5,340,730	17,928,193

¹ The expenditure shown 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, 1910-11, 636,153*l.*; 1911-12, 638,729*l.*; 1912-13, 559,098*l.*; 1913-14, 336,541*l.*; 1914-15, 499,408*l.*; to Closer Settlement Fund, nil in all years.

The estimated revenue in 1915-16 is 19,18,000*l.*, and expenditure 19,013,839*l.*

The amount of the Public Debt on June 30, 1915, was 127,735,405*l.*, with mean rate of interest 3·60 per cent. Of this amount about 80 per cent. has been spent on the construction of railways, tramways, water supply, sewerage and Harbour Trust, controlled by Boards. The net return from these services for the year 1914-15 was equal to 3·69 per cent. of the cost of construction; or 2·85 per cent. of the existing Public Debt.

The expenditure from loans, exclusive of redemptions, up to June 30, 1915, has been: Railways and tramways, 77,044,240*l.*; telegraphs and telephones, including offices, 1,761,845*l.*; water supply and sewerage, 20,804,474*l.*, other works and services, 24,728,800*l.*; total, 124,339,359*l.*

The financial statistics of the incorporated boroughs and municipal districts are as follows for the municipal year 1913:—

	Assessed Annual Value	Estimated Capital Value of all Property in Municipalities	Revenue	Expenditure	Loans Outstanding
	£	£	£	£	£
City of Sydney	2,753,408	64,080,440	917,149	865,842	5,627,300
Suburbs	5,186,640	73,714,823	693,328	680,084	828,962
Metropolitan Country	7,940,048	137,795,263	1,615,477	1,545,926	6,456,262
	3,536,346	50,451,471	894,128	794,632	669,283
Total	11,476,394	188,246,784	3,509,605	2,340,538	7,125,545

The financial statistics of the 135 shires (area, 180,655 square miles) during 1913, were as follows:—

Unimproved Capital Value, 99,452,191*l.*; Revenue, 836,511*l.*; Expenditure, 886,090*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 4,568,841 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 2s. 6d. per square mile; maximum 7d. per sheep on the carrying capacity of the land.

The total land alienated or in process of alienation on June 30, 1914, was 58,011,213 acres. The total land occupied under leases of various kinds was 121,837,047 acres. The following table gives the statistics of holdings of 1 acre and upwards for years ended March 31:—

Acres	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
1 to 15 acres . .	20,584	21,270	22,004	23,591	24,133	25,012	26,021	27,071	27,543	28,147
15 to 200 . . .	30,261	30,402	30,744	30,908	31,014	31,296	31,406	31,342	31,258	31,218
201 to 400 . . .	9,582	9,790	10,070	10,451	10,632	10,884	11,273	11,680	11,779	11,893
401 to 1,000 . .	9,011	9,171	9,481	9,874	10,061	10,573	10,959	11,029	12,071	12,450
1,001 to 2,000 .	3,161	3,363	3,519	3,587	3,732	3,869	4,142	4,484	4,720	4,860
2,001 to 10,000 .	2,351	2,420	2,479	2,593	2,705	2,831	2,991	3,319	3,465	3,599
10,001 and upwards	722	720	729	728	718	710	706	708	716	714
Total	75,672	77,136	79,026	81,732	83,045	85,175	87,503	90,233	91,552	92,881

The area under cultivation in New South Wales during four years and the crops produced were as follow:—

Year ended 31 March	1911		1912		1913		1914	
Area under Cultivation	Acres 3,381,921		Acres 3,629,170		Acres 3,737,269		Acres 4,568,818	
Principal Crops	Area	Produce	Area	Produce	Area	Produce	Area	Produce
	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.
Wheat { Grain . . .	2,128,826	27,913,547	2,380,710	25,038,102	2,231,514	32,487,336	3,205,397	38,020,381
Hay	422,973	467,669	440,243	423,262	704,221	779,500	534,226	558,127
Maize { Grain . . .	213,217	7,594,130	167,781	4,507,342	176,471	5,111,990	156,820	4,453,909
Barley { Grain . . .	7,052	82,005	10,803	129,008	16,916	289,682	20,610	303,447
Hay	1,014	1,128	1,246	1,267	1,704	2,108	1,395	1,552
Oats { Grain . . .	77,991	1,702,708	71,110	1,155,164	85,175	1,674,075	103,416	1,835,406
Hay	142,805	193,064	147,617	155,646	182,955	212,266	211,606	256,814
Potatoes	44,452	121,033	43,148	75,166	34,124	91,642	38,725	106,849
Lucerne (Hay) .	70,559	179,860	63,824	147,423	56,420	112,761		
Tobacco	1,096	8,513	1,501	15,045	1,914	13,863	1,992	18,117

The area sown for Wheat during the season 1914–15 was 3,428,891 acres, of which 2,352,127 acres were harvested, 710,050 acres fed off, while 366,714 acres failed. The total yield was 12,784,500 bushels. The acreage in 1915–16 is 4,262,500 acres.

Year ended 31 March	Cane-sugar		Grapes			
	Total Area	Tons	Total Area	Wines	Brandy	Table Fruit
	Acres		Acres	Gallons	Gallons	Tons
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
1914	13,232	185,970	8,153	561,100	17,050	3,883

The principal fruit-culture of the State is that of the orange. There were in March, 1914, 20,443 acres under citrus fruit, with an estimated production of 661,217 bushels of oranges, 180,597 bushels of lemons, 310,318 bushels of mandarins, and 1,848 bushels of other citrus fruit.

In 1914 the State had (estimated) 36,423,000 sheep, 2,597,000 cattle, 711,700 horses, and in 1913, 288,090 pigs. The production of wool as in the grease in 1909, 370,803,000 lbs., in 1910, 415,338,000 lbs., in 1911, 371,546,000 lbs., in 1912, 326,804,000 lbs., and in 1913, 357,985,000 lbs.

There were 153,457 persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits during the year 1913.

There is a Forest Conservation Department. The timber reserves, in which

State forests are included, cover an area of about 7,608,000 acres. The revenue from royalties, licences, &c., amounted in 1910 to 81,887*l.*; in 1911 to 90,318*l.*; in 1912 to 96,965*l.*; in 1913 to 97,613*l.*; and in 1914 to 94,996*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	1,358,526	4,813,285
1906-1910	1,316,144	4,756,207
1911	215,274	769,353
1912	200,243	702,129
1913	183,773	655,703
1914	148,084	528,873
1915	162,000	563,900
Total	16,698,250	61,190,551

Most of the gold won in the State is received at the Mint for coinage. The value of silver and silver-lead ore obtained to the end of 1914 was 65,270,377*l.* In 1914, 2,871,559 ounces of silver were raised, valued at 307,198*l.*, and 337,019 tons of silver-lead ore and metal, altogether valued at 2,934,065*l.* 6,607 tons of copper were produced in 1914, valued at 274,671*l.* The estimated value of copper raised from its discovery in 1858 until the end of 1914 is 12,657,506*l.* The total value of the output of tin since the mines were opened in 1872 has been 10,016,031*l.*, the value in 1914 being 267,130*l.* for 2,317 tons. In 1914 there were 111 coal mines, employing 19,977 men; the quantity of coal raised in 1914 was 10,390,622 tons, valued at 3,737,761*l.* The estimated value of coal raised to the close of 1914 amounted to 76,595,324*l.* In 1914, 304,809 tons of coke were produced, valued at 213,069*l.* In 1913 there were 35 smelting furnaces and ore-dressing establishments giving employment to 3,797 hands, principally for the smelting of silver, tin, and copper ores. The output of zinc (spelter and concentrates) in 1914 was 359,310 tons, valued at 1,020,711*l.*; and of lead, 25,989 tons, valued at 370,106*l.* Other minerals, &c., produced in 1914 were: iron, 75,150 tons, valued at 254,257*l.*; lime, 36,207 tons, 46,700*l.*; oil shale, 50,049 tons, 27,372*l.*; wolfram, 139 tons, 14,438*l.*; Portland cement, 415,000*l.* Between 1901 and 1914 the value of the minerals produced in N.S.W. increased from 5,820,737*l.* to 10,499,720*l.* The aggregate value of the mineral products of N.S.W. to the end of 1914 is 252,113,773*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 1913.

Classification	No. of Works ¹	Hands	Value of Investments (Lands, Buildings, Machinery, Plant, &c.) £
Treating raw pastoral products	297	3,992	670,223
Oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c.	41	923	446,072
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c.	313	6,564	1,825,844
Working in wood	712	9,293	1,394,806
Metal works, machinery, &c.	553	27,619	5,513,264
Connected with food and drink, &c.	770	15,197	5,271,141
Clothing and textile fabrics and materials	1,003	26,565	1,079,079
Books, paper, printing and engraving	447	10,099	1,663,220
Musical and scientific instruments	26	503	46,995
Vehicles and fittings, saddlery, harness, &c.	434	4,550	381,552
Ship and boat-building	49	3,358	1,399,274
Furniture, bedding and upholstery	246	4,035	171,337
Drugs, chemicals and by-products	87	1,365	346,725
Heat, light and power	216	3,577	3,847,291
Other works	155	2,851	403,786
Total	5,345	120,400	24,460,389

¹ Exclusive of small establishments employing less than 4 hands. Milliners, dress-makers 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 for 5 years is given in the following table:—

Year. ¹	Total Imports	Home Produce Exported	Other Produce Exported	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1911	27,342,452	27,491,326	4,670,075	32,161,401
1912	32,303,630	30,661,028 ²	2,297,501	32,958,529
1913	32,350,663	31,135,160 ²	1,704,620	32,839,789
1914 (Jan. to June)	16,677,336	14,518,309 ²	1,220,604	15,738,913
1914-1915	27,323,243	26,176,233 ²	1,930,792	28,107,025

¹ 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.

² 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, 1915, 219 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles open for traffic, the capital cost being 7,970,293*l.* The gross earnings for 1914-15 were 1,986,060*l.*; the working expenses, 1,611,286*l.*; and the percentage of working expenses to revenue 81.13. There were, besides, 4 miles of privately-owned tramways. On June 30, 1915, 4,134 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles of railway were open; the revenue for 1914-15 was 7,616,511*l.*; the expenditure, 5,311,162*l.*; the number of passengers carried, 88,774,451.

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
	£	£	£	£
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
1913	2,274,740	—	—	2,274,740
1914	1,967,806	—	—	1,967,806

In addition to the above, Australian silver coin to the value of 587,250*l.*, and Bronze coin valued at 33,150*l.* were issued to December 31, 1914.

The average assets of the banks (18 in 1915) trading in New South Wales, according to returns relating to operations within the State for the last quarter of recent years, were :—

Year	Coin	Bullion	Landed Property	Notes and Bills dis- counted, &c.	Notes and Bills of other Banks	Balances due from other Banks	Total Assets ¹
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1911	12,841,780	184,947	1,887,261	46,916,008	292,854	590,269	64,881,499
1912	10,436,216	173,449	1,955,994	47,741,319	321,422	479,451	63,006,510
1913	13,492,571	122,971	1,949,098	46,856,166	468,088	1,265,918	66,046,728
1914 ²	15,864,463	120,338	1,953,111	47,765,984	498,760	1,571,433	69,118,378
1915 ²	14,711,181	117,900	2,108,633	51,379,741	484,435	1,322,677	77,397,887

¹ Including, respectively, 2,168,380*l.*; 1,898,659*l.*; 1,891,618*l.*; 1,845,189*l.*; and 7,273,320*l.* Australian notes.

² June 30.

The liabilities of the banks (exclusive of those to shareholders) were :—

Year	Notes in Circulation	Bills in Circulation	Deposits not bearing Interest	Deposits bearing In- terest	Total Deposits	Balances due to other Banks	Total Liabilities
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1911	400,784	411,792	27,050,686	30,089,470	57,140,156	396,822	58,349,554
1912	171,199	413,411	26,893,689	30,291,713	57,155,402	248,956	57,988,968
1913	123,468	452,964	27,221,654	31,646,555	58,868,209	789,040	60,233,681
1914	111,939	510,811	29,944,023	32,983,409	62,927,437	1,177,365	64,727,552
1915 ¹	95,505	419,227	33,186,317	35,031,367	68,217,684	1,236,574	69,968,990

¹ June 30.

The Savings Bank of New South Wales was established in 1832, the Governor being president, and the management vested in trustees. The bank was amalgamated with the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales in May, 1914.

The Government Savings Bank, established in 1871, was reorganised by

an Act passed in 1906, by which it was placed under three commissioners. Its business is carried on in two separate departments—the Savings Bank Department and the Advance Department, the former of which receives and invests deposits, and pays interest on amounts not exceeding 500*l.*, while to the latter has been handed over the administration of the State system of loans to agriculturists, formerly vested in an Advance to Settlers Board.

Statistics are given below; the figures for 1913 and later include the returns of the Savings Department of the Commonwealth Bank :—

Year	Number of Depositors	Amount on Dec. 31	Average per Depositor
		£	£ s. d.
1911	544,023	25,361,538	46 12 4
1912	603,570	28,371,091	47 0 2
1913	683,253	32,008,729	46 16 11
1914 ¹	717,737	33,167,523	46 4 2
1915 ¹	755,535	35,562,049	47 1 0

¹ June 30.

There are also banks in connection with Limited Liability Companies. The amount of deposits in these institutions in December, 1914, was 245,821*l.* (exclusive of deposits in Benefit, Building, and Investment Societies).

LORD HOWE ISLAND, 31° 30' S., 159° E., area, 3,220 acres; population (1911), 105 (56 males and 49 females) is administered by the Government of New South Wales.

Books of Reference.

The Official Year-Book of New South Wales. Published annually by Government Statistician. Sydney.

New South Wales Statistical Register. Published annually by Government Statistician. Sydney.

Statistical Bulletin of New South Wales. Published monthly. Government Statistician. Sydney.

Handbook for New South Wales, prepared in connection with the British Association Meeting. Sydney, 1914.

Agricultural and Live Stock Statistics.—Preliminary Tables and Reports, 1913.—Published by Government Statistician. Sydney.

A Guide for Immigrants and Settlers. Issued by Intelligence Department, Sydney. Ill. 1906.

Australian Historical Society Journal. Quarterly. Sydney.

Official Reports of Railway Commissioners; Mines Department; Department of Lands; Department of Agriculture; Public Works; Public Instruction; Board of Water Supply and Sewerage; Sydney Harbour Trust Commissioners. Published annually. Sydney.

David (T. W. Edgeworth), New South Wales, Historical, Physiological and Economic. Melbourne and London, 1912.

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 male and (since 1908) female suffrage, and no person may vote in more than one district, nor twice in the same district. Clergymen of any religious denomination are not allowed to hold seats in either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly.

Members of the Legislative Assembly are entitled to reimbursement for expenses at the rate of 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 January, 1914.

Lieutenant Governor.—Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D.

In the exercise of the executive the Governor is assisted by a Cabinet of responsible ministers.

The Ministry, formed June 18, 1914, is as follows:—

Premier and Treasurer.—Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.

Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour.—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.—Hon. T. Livingstone, M.L.A.

Attorney-General and Minister of Railways.—Hon. D. Mackinnon, M.L.C.

Minister of Mines, Forests and Public Health.—Hon. J. D. Brown, M.L.C.

Commissioner of Public Works.—Hon. F. W. Hagelthorn, M.L.C.

Ministers without Office.—Hons. J. G. Membrey, 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 (Oct. 1915): Ministerialists, 43; Labour Opposition, 22.

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 1914 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the whole area of Australia. The State is divided into 37 counties, varying in area from 920 to 5,983 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 . . .	593,414	541,991	1,140,405	2·83
March 31, 1901 . . .	603,883	597,458	1,201,341	0·48
April 2, 1911 . . .	655,591	659,960	1,315,551	0·91

The average density of the population is 15 persons to the square mile, or one person to every 43 acres.

The population in 1891 included 9,377 Chinese and 565 aborigines; in 1901, 7,349 Chinese and 652 aborigines; and in 1911, 5,601 Chinese and 643 aborigines.

At the date of the census of 1911, 98 per cent. of the population were British subjects by birth; native Victorians numbered 1,010,219, or 77 per cent. of the population; natives of the other Australian States, 98,726; of New Zealand, 10,087; of England and Wales, 89,382; of Ireland, 41,477; of Scotland, 26,577; of Germany, 6,142; of Austria 355; of other countries, 20,285; 1,308 were born at sea and the birthplaces of 11,018 were unspecified.

Of the total population in 1911, there were 577,053 bread-winners and 721,137 dependants, while 17,361 were not accounted for. Of the bread-winners there were—professional, 43,819; domestic, 62,175; commercial, 91,611; industrial, 187,773; engaged in transport, 39,238; primary producers, 144,384 (including agricultural, 86,152; pastoral, 29,340; fisheries, 878; mining, 20,239; forestry, 5,151; water conservation, 1,627; capture of wild animals and their produce, 1,002); indefinite, 8,053.

Over three-fifths of the total population of Victoria live in towns. At the end of 1914 it was estimated that the town population numbered 893,700, out of a total population of 1,430,667.

Inclusive of the suburbs the estimated population on December 31, 1914, of Melbourne was 674,000, or nearly half of that of the State; Ballarat, 42,478; Bendigo, 39,056; Geelong, 35,444; Warrnambool, 7,400; Castlemaine, 7,362; Maryborough, 5,300; Hamilton, 5,000; Mildura, 4,875; and Stawell, 4,550.

The following are the births, deaths, and marriages in the State for five years :—

Year	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births
1910	81,437	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
1913	35,970	2,171	15,474	11,324	20,496
1914	36,224	2,016	16,503	11,830	19,721

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)
1910	82,594	77,951
1911	106,349	93,246
1912	124,527	99,933
1913	114,586	101,718
1914	109,149	99,043 ¹

¹ Exclusive of 15,355 of the Australian Expeditionary Force and 46 Nurses who left Victoria for the seat of war during the December quarter.

Of the immigrants in 1914, 43,400 were females, and of the emigrants 40,116 were females.

Religion.

There is no State Church in Victoria, and no State assistance has been given to religion since 1875. At the date of the census of 1911 76½ per cent. of the population were Protestants, 22½ per cent. were Roman Catholics, and a half per cent. were Jews. The following were the enumerated numbers of each of the principal religions in 1911:—Episcopalians 475,203 (including 'Protestant,' so stated, 24,116); Presbyterians, 234,553; Methodists, 176,662; other Protestants, 93,729; Roman Catholics, 286,433; Jews, 6,270; Buddhists, Confucians, &c., 2,572; others (including unspecified), 40,129.

Instruction.

Educational establishments in Victoria are of four kinds, viz., the University, established under a special Act and opened in 1855, with its three affiliated colleges, State schools (primary), technical schools or colleges, and private schools. Out of the general revenue the University received in 1913-14, by way of endowment, 21,000*l.*, and for buildings, apparatus, &c., 9,413*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 1914, 7,613 students

matriculated, and 5,210 direct degrees were conferred. In 1914 the students who matriculated numbered 364, the direct graduates numbered 305, and there were 1,389 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 1914 there were 2,175 State schools with 5,710 teachers, a total enrolment of 246,447 scholars, and an average attendance of 158,213 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 1913-14 the total cost of public instruction, exclusive of expenditure on buildings, was 1,015,496*l.*—all paid by the State. Secondary education is for the most part under the control either of private persons or proprietary bodies, usually connected with some religious denomination. There were, in 1914, 512 registered schools in Victoria, with 1,844 teachers, and a net enrolment of 50,480 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 20 technical schools, a college of domestic economy, a working men's college, two agricultural colleges, and a horticultural college. In 1914 there were 280 teachers attached to the technical schools, irrespective of agricultural and horticultural colleges, the gross enrolment of pupils being 6,050.

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 December 31, 1915, was 28,597. Pensions are also granted to invalids, 6,529 being on the register on December 31, 1915.

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 July 3, 1915, the allowance was claimed by 95,439 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 :—

—	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Arrested	19,070	19,398	19,814	21,554	21,084
Summarily convicted . .	11,655	11,543	11,795	12,349	12,011
Committed for trial . .	503	522	518	568	518
Sentenced after commitment	354	334	352	352	342

The number of individuals arrested during 1914 was 15,039.

There are 8 gaols and 3 reformatory prisons in Victoria, besides 7 police gaols. At the end of 1914 there were confined in these prisons and police gaols 808 males and 90 females.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of the State in the years stated were :—

Year ended June 30—	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1912	10,181,840	10,171,386
1913	10,508,945	10,479,741
1914	10,958,037	10,944,718
1915	10,248,761	11,444,231
1916 ¹	11,244,382	11,477,602

¹ Estimates.

The following table shows the actual amounts of State revenue and expenditure under the principal heads during 1913-14 :—

Heads of Revenue	Amount	Heads of Expenditure	Amount
Taxation :—	£		£
Land tax	302,224	Governor	10,755
Duties on estates of deceased persons	457,042	Parliament & Ministry	74,354
Duty on bank notes	2,401	Civil establishments	327,632
Stamp duty	275,839	Pensions and gratuities	340,863
Income Tax	527,705	Interest and expenses of Public Debt	2,298,005
Race Clubs' percentage	11,447	Railways	3,781,671
Licences	116,678	Other public works	724,141
		Crown lands	176,917
Total State taxation	1,693,336	Education, &c.	1,158,730
		Charitable institutions, &c.	497,642
Railways	5,568,039	Judicial and legal	197,099
Crown lands	309,012	Police and gaols	420,247
Commonwealth balances received	1,733,280	Mining, agriculture, and stock	506,458
Other sources	1,654,370	Other expenditure	430,204
Total	10,958,037	Total	10,944,718

The amount raised by taxation (exclusive of taxes collected by Commonwealth) as shown in the above table, viz. 1,693,336 $\frac{1}{2}$., was equivalent to a proportion of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. per head of population.

Victoria has a debt, incurred in the construction of public works, which amounted, on June 30, 1914, to 66,130,726 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. (inclusive of temporary treasury bills). Of this debt 48,149,293 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. was borrowed for the construction of railways, 9,371,283 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. for waterworks, 1,219,903 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. for State school buildings, &c., and 7,390,247 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 3·56 per cent.

The net local ordinary revenue and expenditure (Municipalities, Harbour Trusts, Metropolitan Board of Works, and Fire Brigade Boards) for 1914 were

respectively 3,034,764 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. and 3,175,230 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. The net local debt (exclusive of amounts borrowed first by Government) amounted to about 18,342,928 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. on June 30, 1914.

The estimated total value of the rateable property of the State in 1914 amounted to about 314,610,747 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., and the annual value was 16,735,978 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

Of the total area of Victoria about 31,447,326 acres are (1915) either alienated or in process of alienation. Of the remainder about 5,748,146 acres are at present suitable for agriculture; 8,084,604 acres for pastoral purposes; 302,060 acres are held under perpetual lease; State forests, timber, water, and other reserves, 4,920,962 acres; auriferous land, 716,820 acres; roads, 1,726,094 acres; unsold land in towns, &c., 2,731,698 acres; and unclassified land, 538,050 acres.

The total number of holdings in 1914-15 was 71,828.

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
1911	5,336	2,398	34,813	393	9,699	53	1,340	63	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	8,924	72	1,745	48	191	1,204	1,573
1914	6,130	2,566	32,936	442	8,800	83	1,813	75	177	978	1,350
1915	5,969	2,364	3,941	435	1,608	62	601	65	189	896	569

The produce per acre of the principal crops was :—

Year ended March 31	Wheat	Oats	Barley		Potatoes	Hay
	Bushels	Bushels	Malting	Other	Tons	Tons
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
1914	12·84	20·11	21·79	21·71	2·37	1·38
1915	1·38	3·70	11·79	7·43	2·89	0·64

In two years the area and yield of vines and of tobacco were :—

	1913-14		1914-15	
	Acres	Yield	Acres	Yield
Vines	22,435	1,121,491 gall.	21,801	665,636 gall.
Tobacco	284	2,037 cwt.	196	Not available.

In addition to these, green forage covered 139,654 acres, and gardens (both market and private) and orchards occupied an extent of 87,237 acres in 1914-15.

At the end of March, 1915, there were in the State 552,053 horses, 1,362,542 head of cattle, 12,051,685 sheep, and 243,196 pigs. The wool produced in the season 1911-12 amounted to 110,463,041 lbs., valued at 4,142,747*l.*; in 1912-13 to 88,762,612 lbs., valued at 3,751,083*l.*; in 1913-14 to 106,833,690 lbs., valued at 4,032,954*l.*; and in 1914-15 to 95,406,867 lbs., valued at 3,410,913*l.* The quantity of butter produced in 1914 was 62,421,288 lbs.

At the end of 1914 the area of State Forests in Victoria was 4,160,342 acres. The amount of timber sawn in 1914 in Victoria Saw Mills from Victorian logs was 84,374,300 super feet valued at the mill at 316,400*l.*

The estimated value of Victorian production in 1914 was as follows:—

	£		£
Agricultural Production	9,184,630	Miscellaneous	2,033,675
Pastoral and Dairying	11,984,739		
Mining	2,279,009	Total Primary Products	26,395,003
Forest	912,950	Manufacturing—value	
		added during process	19,633,098
		Total	46,028,101

II. MINING.

The subjoined statement gives, from official returns, the quantities and values of minerals raised in Victoria in 1913 and 1914:—

	Quantity		Value	
	1913	1914	1913	1914
			£	£
Gold oz. fine	434,932	413,218	1,847,475	1,755,326
Silver ¹ "	16,152	13,460	2,010	1,540
Platinum "	127	—	682	—
Coal tons	593,912	617,536	274,371	288,535
Brown coal "	2,984	2,715	560	564
Copper and copper ore "	36	—	2,829	—
Tin ore "	57	53	6,959	4,955
Antimony ore "	6,151	7,603	31,424	29,385
Gypsum "	1,676	1,077	2,363	924
Magnesite "	104	23	366	69
Kaolin "	1,518	808	1,730	875
Diatomaceous earth "	159	1,000	575	4,000

¹ Extracted from gold at Melbourne Mint.

The total quantity of gold raised from 1851 to 1914 is estimated at 78,958,615 oz., of an aggregate value of 295,306,164*l.* The estimated number of miners at work on the gold-fields in 1914 was 10,398. About 1,405 persons were employed in coal mining. Total mineral production, 1914, 2,279,009*l.*, compared with 2,171,477*l.* in 1913.

III. MANUFACTURES.

The total number of manufactories, works, &c., in 1914, was 5,650, of which 1,898 used steam or gas engines; the aggregate horse-power used was 110,055; the number of hands employed was 118,399; and the lands, buildings, machinery, and plant were valued at 21,975,646*l.* The value of materials used was 28,986,694*l.*, and of articles produced or work done, 49,439,985*l.* The wages paid (excluding working proprietors) amounted to 11,099,940*l.* The manufactures are almost entirely for home consumption.

Commerce and Communications.

The commerce of Victoria, exclusive of inter-State trade, is included in the statement of the commerce of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The total value of the imports and exports of Victoria, excluding inter-State trade, in six years, was:—

Years	Total Imports (Oversea)	Total Exports (Oversea)	Years	Total Imports (Oversea)	Total Exports (Oversea)
	£	£		£	£
1909	16,531,981	17,842,876	1912	25,081,074	19,113,121
1910	20,002,606	18,188,236	1913	24,387,073	17,835,395
1911	21,850,963	18,915,716	1914	23,109,678	14,791,121

The customs duties collected in 1914-15 amounted to 3,529,552*l.*, equal to 17 per cent. of the total value of oversea imports.

The chief exports are gold, wool, live-stock, cereals, butter, hides and skins, tallow, and meat frozen or preserved.

All the railways are the property of the State and are under the management of three commissioners appointed by the Government. The following are some railway statistics (for the years ending June 30):—

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Length of double lines (miles)	307	307	321	321	325
single " "	3,155	3,236	3,255	3,354	3,374
Total length of lines "	3,462	3,543	3,576	3,675	3,799
Cost of construction (1,000 <i>l.</i>)	32,887	33,332	33,784	34,258	34,732
Passengers carried (1,000)	82,286	86,042	95,206	105,909	113,430
Goods carried (1,000 tons)	4,166	4,468	4,967	5,297	5,150

On June 30th, 1915, the total mileage of railways open for traffic was 3,875 miles. There were at that date 304½ miles of new lines under construction.

Credit.

A branch of the Royal Mint was opened at Melbourne on June 12, 1872. Up to Dec. 31, 1914, 36,151,030 oz. of gold, valued at 142,274,863*l.*, was received at the mint, and gold coin and bullion issued of the value of 142,279,202*l.* No silver or bronze coin is struck at the Melbourne Mint.

On June 30, 1915, the Savings Bank of Victoria (with which have been amalgamated the Post Office Savings Banks) had 123 banks and branches with 322 agencies at post offices in the State. There were (including the Common-

wealth Savings Bank) 781,490 depositors, with a total balance of 26,996,025*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 1913-14 was 803,055*l*.; and the total balance of loans at June 30, 1914, was 3,254,400*l*.

During the December quarter of 1914 there were in Victoria 16 banks, possessing 691 branches and agencies, with notes in circulation, 109,476*l*.; deposits 50,896,536*l*.; the total liabilities being 51,819,656*l*.; gold and silver, coined and in bars, and Australian notes, 10,883,517*l*.; landed property, 1,537,072*l*.; advances, &c., 39,575,478*l*.; total assets, 51,996,067*l*. Total paid-up capital, 25,074,076*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 39 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 May, 1915, there were 184,627 males and 150,568 females registered as qualified to vote under the "Electors Act Amendment Act of 1914." This provides for male and female adult franchise, a twelve months' continuous

residence in the State being the only proviso. 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 (May, 1915), Labour, 46; Liberal Opposition, 26.

Governor of Queensland.—Major Sir Hamilton John *Goold-Adams*, G.C.M.G., C.B. (1914). (Salary, 3,000*l*.)

Lieutenant-Governor.—Hon. Sir Arthur *Morgan*.

The Executive Council of ministers appointed June, 1915, consists of the following members:—

Premier and Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, and Vice-President of the Executive Council.—Hon. T. J. *Ryan*.

Treasurer and Secretary for Public Works.—Hon. E. G. *Theodore*.

Secretary for Public Lands.—Hon. J. McE. *Hunter*.

Secretary for Mines.—Hon. W. *Hamilton*, M.L.C.

Secretary for Railways.—Hon. J. *Adamson*.

Secretary for Public Instruction.—Hon. H. F. *Hardacre*.

Secretary for Agriculture and Stock.—Hon. W. *Lennon*.

Assistant Ministers.—Hons. J. *Huxham* and J. A. *Fihelly*.

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*, K.C.M.G. *Office.*—409, Strand.

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 1914, were:—

	No.	Area in square miles	Receipts	Expenditure
Cities	10	81	£ 363,453	£ 464,974
Towns	27	337	181,803	179,776
Shires	140	669,476	500,546	518,163
Totals	177	669,894	1,045,802	1,162,933

Area and Population.

Queensland comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent, including the adjacent islands in the Pacific Ocean and in the Gulf of Carpentaria. Estimated area 670,500 English square miles, with a seaboard of 2,250 miles. In 1825 a branch penal settlement was made at Moreton Bay; in 1842 free settlers were admitted to the country, and during the next twenty years great progress was apparent.

The increase in the population at different periods since 1846 has been as follows:—

Years	Population	Equivalent increase per cent. per annum	Years	Population	Equivalent increase per cent. per annum	Years	Population	Equivalent increase per cent. per annum
1846	2,257	—	1868	99,901	15·68	1886	322,853	10·24
1856	18,544	72·16	1871	120,104	6·74	1891	393,718	4·39
1861	30,059	17·06	1876	173,283	8·85	1901	498,129	2·78
1864	61,467	34·88	1881	213,525	4·64	1911	605,813	2·16

Estimated population, exclusive of aborigines, June 30, 1915, 689,678.

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; 20,530 in Scotland; 2,620 in Wales; 38,921 in N. S. Wales; 15,943 in Victoria; 3,348 in S. Australia; 482 in W. Australia; 1,798 in Tasmania; 3,987 other Australians, including 'Australia' undefined; 2,576 in New Zealand; 11,979 in Germany; 2,641 in Denmark; 1,054 in Sweden; 685 in Norway.

The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for five years:—

Years	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births
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
1913	19,747	1,215	6,783	5,662	12,964
1914	19,883	—	6,731	5,895	13,152

The immigration and emigration, including arrivals and departures by sea and by rail across the border, have been as follows:—Immigration, 1910, 86,264; 1911, 109,720; 1912, 102,436; 1913, 109,310; 1914, 120,544. Emigration, 1910, 76,058; 1911, 97,560; 1912, 100,594; 1913, 99,063; and 1914, 117,555.

Brisbane, the capital, had in 1914 an estimated population within a ten-mile radius of 154,011. 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, 99·04 per cent. of persons married during 1914 were able to read and write. The Public Expenditure on account of education for the year 1914 was 744,819*l*. At the end of 1914 there were 1,392 public elementary schools in operation, with 3,405 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 82,735 pupils. Secondary education is provided for by 10 grammar schools, 6 for boys and 4 for girls, with, in 1914, 98 teachers and an average attendance of 1,285 pupils. There are also 6 "High Schools" with 38 teachers and an average daily attendance of 579 scholars. There were besides 153 private schools, with 735 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 14,711 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 1914 with 7,820 distinct students. The receipts amounted to 37,852*l*., and the expenditure to 36,373*l*. The Queensland University (established in 1911) in Brisbane had at the end of 1914, 4 professors and 31 lecturers, &c., with 231 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 1914 was 367, and the summary convictions at petty sessions numbered 21,535 (excluding 5,709 cases of bail estreated). Including penal establishments, there were, at the end of 1914, 12 prisons, with 486 male and 32 female prisoners. The total police force, including native troopers, averages about 1,217 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, refugees and homes helped. Persons suffering from want were relieved at an expenditure of 4,398*l*. in 1914, at the cost of the State. 5,066 orphans and other homeless and unprotected children were provided for chiefly by the Government at a cost of 60,565*l*. Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are now payable by the Commonwealth. The number of Old Age Pensioners in the State at December 31, 1915, was 11,994, and of Invalid Pensioners, 2,730.

Finance.

The following table shows the net revenue and expenditure of Queensland during five years ending June 30 :—

—	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16 Estimated
Revenue .	£ 5,989,347	£ 6,378,213	£ 6,973,259	£ 7,202,658	£ 7,312,755
Expenditure .	5,965,692	6,372,097	6,962,516	7,199,399	7,683,319

The gross income from or expenditure on account of Departments under the control of the Commonwealth is not included.

The following were the chief sources from which revenue was received during 1914-15:—Net amount from Commonwealth, 827,841*l.*; stamp duty, 321,404*l.*; income tax, 517,273*l.*; licences, 88,359*l.*; from land—rent, pastoral occupations, 352,279*l.*; other rents and sale of land, 634,481*l.*; from railways, 3,792,070*l.*

The chief items of expenditure during 1914-15 were as under:—Interest on public debt, 1,975,581*l.*; public instruction, 565,133*l.*; treasurer's department, 381,993*l.*; public lands department, 183,966*l.*; department of agriculture, 105,246*l.*; cost of working railways, 2,410,465*l.* The total expenditure from loans, mostly on public works, was 2,638,268*l.*, of which the principal item was railways, 1,739,156*l.*

The estimated value of landed property in 1914 for assessment for Local Government purposes was 60,671,922*l.* This includes lands leased from the Crown for pastoral purposes, the lessees' interest in which has been capitalised for assessment purposes at 7,420,440*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, 1915, to the sum of 56,869,046*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, both of which have been appropriated by the Commonwealth Authorities and stationed away from Queensland; the *Otter* and *Stingaree*, 290 and 450 tons, are twin screw tenders.

Production and Industry.

Of the total area of the State, 16,244,541 acres have been alienated: in process of alienation, under deferred payment system, are 10,586,914, leaving 402,288,545 acres still the property of the Crown, or about 93·75 per cent. of the total area. The receipts from the sale of land up to the end of 1914 amounted to 9,509,208*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 $\frac{1}{4}$ *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 226,119,640 acres in 1914, besides 57,869,972 acres in grazing farms and homesteads, and 46,814,960 acres under occupation licence. The livestock in 1914 numbered 743,059 horses, 5,455,943 cattle, 23,129,919 sheep, and 166,638 pigs. The total area under cultivation in 1914 was 981,218 acres, and of this 792,568 acres were under crop, besides which 290,147 acres are laid down with permanent artificial pasture. The wool production expressed as greasy, in 1910, 139,250,802 lbs.; in 1911, 142,382,269 lbs.; in 1912, 136,878,270 lbs.; in 1913, 154,183,114 lbs.; and in 1914, 155,478,740 lbs.

A considerable area consists of natural forest, eucalypti, pine and cedar being the timbers mostly in demand, although a considerable quantity of more ornamental woods are utilised by cabinet makers. The amount of wood cut in the various saw mills is shown in the following table (in superficial feet):—

—	1912	1913	1914
Soft woods . . .	107,780,777	98,620,299	101,112,427
Cedar . . .	885,791	882,092	668,997
Hardwood . . .	55,160,910	57,131,224	66,674,215
Railway sleepers . . .	20,646,200	27,581,800	18,476,700

The quantity actually cut for all purposes is nearly double these quantities. The crops, &c., in two years were as follows:—

	Acres		Yield	
	1913	1914	1913	1914
Maize	156,775	176,372	3,915,376	4,260,673 bushels
Wheat	132,655	127,015	1,769,432	1,585,987 "
Barley	8,826	7,166	115,975	105,613 "
Oats	4,093	—	56,236	— "
Potatoes	10,085	8,385	16,548	16,014 tons
Sweet Potatoes	3,224	2,978	14,425	13,181 "
Hay	76,469	79,327	103,935	102,193 "
Sugar cane crushed	102,803	108,103	2,085,588	1,922,633 tons of canes
Wine	—	—	58,897	51,164 gallons
Bananas	7,400	7,796	1,037,936	1,058,750 bunches
Pineapples	3,014	3,423	744,906	819,949 dozens
Oranges	3,500	2,417	375,544	335,453 bushels
Tobacco	731	614	629,900 lbs.	629,900 lbs. cured leaf
Coffee	165	149	182,223	78,893 lbs.
Arrowroot	374	315	4,829	3,230 tons of tubers
Pumpkins and melons	6,556	9,823	20,208	36,200 tons
Cotton	214	134	35,230	20,336 lbs., unginned
Sugar, made	—	—	242,837	225,847 tons
Spirits distilled from molasses (Potable)	—	—	371,290	— gallons
(Meth.)	—	—	502,448	— "
Green Fodder	171,290	184,239	—	921,195 "

There are several coal mines in the State, the produce of which amounted to 1,053,990 tons in 1914, valued at 416,292*l*. Gold-fields were discovered in 1858; and from the commencement of gold mining to the end of 1914 the production amounted to 18,686,625 fine ounces, of the value of 79,375,687*l*. The quantity and value of the minerals raised in the years 1913 and 1914 were:—

—	1913.		1914.	
	Ozs.	£	Ozs.	£
Gold (fine)	265,735	1,128,768	249,468	1,059,874
Silver	604,979	68,438	253,964	26,506
	Tons.		Tons.	
Copper	23,655	1,660,178	18,486	1,118,648
Coal	1,037,944	403,767	1,053,990	416,292
Tin	3,197	343,669	2,085	176,197
Wolfram	359	85,359	241	21,764
Lead	3,603	65,683	724	12,134
Molybdenite	66	19,001	78	38,190
Limestone (flux)	161,165	38,202	119,805	32,581
Ironstone (..)	40,838	27,562	48,090	39,459
Opals and gems		46,292		15,800
Other minerals	8,598	20,962	5,517	19,035
Total value	—	3,857,881	—	2,976,280

In the western portion of the State water is comparatively easily found by sinking artesian bores. Up to June 30, 1914, 2,259 bores were recorded as having been sunk. Total depth bored, 445·21 miles. The continuous yield of water is estimated at 506,502,500 gallons per diem; 985 bores are flowing and from 541 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 recent years is given in the following table:—

Years	Imports	Exports ¹	Years	Imports	Exports ¹
	£	£		£	£
1910	5,427,855	8,188,096	1913	6,714,942	12,352,748
1911	6,212,240	8,389,284	1914 ²	3,885,786	4,895,122
1912	7,456,917	9,209,454	1914-15	6,428,688	13,015,484

¹ Excluding live stock, borderwise, 1,007,727*l*. in 1910; 1,145,267*l*. in 1911; 1,818,899*l*. in 1912; 1,443,264*l*. in 1913; and 1,576,538*l*. in 1914 (12 months).
Six months.

Trade with other Australian States has ceased to be recorded by the Commonwealth Authorities.

In 1914 the net customs revenue for the first 6 months amounted to 696,609*l*. and excise 68,445*l*., or about 21 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 1914 consisted of 170 sailing vessels of 6,550 net tons, and (including river steamers) 121 steamers of 14,771 net tons; total, 291 vessels of 21,321 net tons.

For Shipping, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs see under *Commonwealth of Australia*.

Banks.

There are twelve banks established in Queensland (including the Commonwealth Bank), of which the following are the statistics for the end of 1914:—due to the Treasury on account of notes issued by the Government through the banks, nil; deposits, 25,486,321*l*.; total liabilities, 26,217,851*l*.; coin and bullion, 3,592,223*l*.; advances, 17,699,995*l*.; landed property, 718,137*l*.; total assets, 24,684,087*l*. There is a State Government savings bank with 482 branches; at June 30th, 1915, there were 192,402 depositors, with 10,663,856*l*. to their credit. Average value of each account, 55*l*. 8*s*. 6*d*. The Commonwealth Savings Bank had in Queensland at the same date 36,621 depositors, and 1,309,109*l*. in deposits.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

South Australia was formed into a British Province by Letters Patent of February, 1836, and a partially elective Legislative Council was established in 1851. The present Constitution bears date October 24, 1856. It vests the legislative power in a Parliament elected by the people. The Parliament consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The former is composed of twenty members. Every three years nine members retire, and their places are supplied by new members elected from each of the five districts into which the State is divided for this purpose. The executive has no power to dissolve this body. The qualifications of an elector to the Legislative Council are, to be twenty-one years of age, a natural born or naturalised subject of His Majesty, and have been on the electoral roll six months, besides having a freehold of 50*l.* value, or a leasehold of 20*l.* annual value, or occupying a dwelling-house the rent of which is not less than 17*l.* per annum, or a registered proprietor of a Crown lease with improvements to the value of at least 50*l.*, the property of the elector; head teacher of a college or school residing on premises; postmaster or postmistress residing in the building; railway stationmaster resident in premises; member of police force in charge of a station; officiating minister of religion. By the Constitution Amendment Act, 1899, the franchise was extended to women. There were 88,249 registered electors in 1914. The qualification for a member of Council is merely that he be thirty years of age, a natural born or naturalised subject, and a resident in the State for three years. Each member of the Council and also of the House of Assembly, receives 200*l.* per annum and a free pass over Government railways.

The House of Assembly consists of 46 members elected for 3 years, representing 19 electoral districts. The qualifications for an elector are that of having been on the electoral roll for 6 months, and of having arrived at 21 years of age; and the qualifications for a member are the same. There were 237,845 registered electors in 1914. 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 (September, 1915):—Labour, 27; Liberals, 19.

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 Galloway, K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (February, 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. Crawford Vaughan M.P.

Chief Secretary.—Hon. A. W. Styles, M.L.C.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration and Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. Clarence Goode, M.P.

Attorney-General.—Hon. J. H. Vaughan, M.L.C.

Commissioner of Public Works.—Hon. Harry Jackson, M.P.

Minister of Industry, Mines, and Marine.—Hon. R. P. Blundell, 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.—F. W. Young, LL.B.

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 48 counties, blocks of country thrown open for agricultural purposes. There are 3 extensive pastoral districts—the western, northern, and north-eastern. There are 33 municipalities and 149 district councils.

Area and Population.

The original boundaries of the State, according to the statute of 4 & 5 Will IV. cap. 95, were fixed between 132° and 141° E. long. for the eastern and western boundaries, the 26° of S. lat. for the northern limit, and for the South the Southern Ocean. The boundaries were subsequently extended, under the statute of 24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 44. By Royal Letters Patent, dated July 6, 1863, all the territory lying northward of 26° S. latitude and between the 129th and 138th degrees of East longitude, and now known as the Northern Territory (see below), was added. On January 1, 1911, this Territory was transferred to the Commonwealth. Total area of South Australia proper is 380,070 square miles, *i.e.*, excluding the Northern Territory (523,620 square miles).

Population (exclusive of Aborigines):—

Date of Enumeration	Population			On previous Census	
	Males	Females	Total	Numerical Increase	Increase per cent.
1846 . . .	12,670	9,720	22,390	5,024	28.9
1855 . . .	43,720	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	153,630	320,431	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, March 31, 1915, was estimated at 441,663.

Population of the city of Adelaide and suburbs, 1914, 205,448.

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
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
1913	12,627	4,094	4,693	7,934
1914	12,905	4,009	4,713	8,192

Of the total number of births, 454 were illegitimate in 1910; 464 in 1911; 569 in 1912; 527 in 1913; and 501 in 1914.

The following are statistics of immigrants and emigrants by sea :—

—	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Immigrants .	22,735	27,923	31,113	28,506	23,309
Emigrants .	20,011	22,102	22,524	23,776	25,304

Religion and Instruction.

The aggregate number of churches and chapels in the State in 1913 was 1,656. 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 1914 there were 839 schools, 27 being high schools; the number of children under instruction during 1914 was 60,729. 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 290,666*l*. There are several denominational secondary schools. There were 168 private schools, with 11,012 pupils, in 1913.

Justice, Crime, Old Age Pensions.

There is one supreme court, a court of vice-admiralty, 5 courts of insolvency, 104 local courts and police magistrates' courts. There are circuit courts held at several places. There were 94 convictions for felonies and misdemeanours in the Higher Courts and 9,280 in the Magistrates' Courts in 1914. The total number of persons in gaols at the end of 1914 was 341.

Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are now paid by the Commonwealth Government. The number of pensioners in South Australia at December 31, 1915 was: Old Age, 9,261; Invalid, 1,607.

For Defence, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for six years :—

Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure	Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1911 . .	4,181,472	3,964,411	1914 . .	4,822,766	4,604,129
1912 . .	4,450,739	4,175,589	1915 . .	3,973,310	4,662,421
1913 . .	4,506,698	4,330,282	1916 ¹ . .	4,760,830	4,751,902

¹ Estimates.

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, 3,359,391*l*, dating from 1852, amounted, on June 30, 1915, to 35,108,123*l*. Over half of the public debt has been spent on railways, water-works, and telegraphs.

Production and Industry.

Of the total area of South Australia proper (243,244,800 acres), 13,126,633 acres were alienated and in process of alienation under systems of deferred payments at the end of 1914. The freehold and leasehold land in South Australia proper amounts to 130,000,000 acres, of which 4,612,274 acres were under cultivation in 1914–15.

The chief crops in two years were :—

—	Acres (1913)	Acres (1914)	Quantities (1913)	Quantities (1914)
Wheat . .	2,267,851	2,502,630	16,936,988 bushels	3,527,428 bushels
Barley . .	90,552	66,315	1,332,714 "	447,310 "
Oats . .	116,932	140,567	1,200,740 "	368,425 "
Hay . .	568,550	445,832	571,616 tons	210,437 tons
Potatoes .	10,809	7,639	32,950 "	18,035 "
Vines . .	26,208	26,864	2,759,665 gallons ¹	1,507,196 gallons ¹

¹ Of Wine.

The value of all crops grown in 1914 was estimated at 4,000,000*l*.

Bread-stuffs exported 1914 beyond the Commonwealth, 245,658*l*.

The grain crop estimate for 1915–16 is given as follows :—Wheat, 3,192,381 acres; barley, 87,686 acres; and oats, 313,990 acres.

Fruit culture is extensively carried on, both fresh and dried fruit being exported. The chief fruit crops, besides grapes, are currants, apples, apricots, peaches, almonds, oranges, lemons, olives, cherries, pears, plums. The live stock in December, 1914, consisted of 267,877 horses, 300,579 cattle, 4,208,461 sheep, and 69,893 pigs. In 1914, the area of over 150,000 square miles was held under pastoral leases.

The mineral wealth as yet discovered consists chiefly of copper, silver and gold. The value of copper produced in 1914 was 417,487*l*.; the output of gold in 1914 amounted to 6,258 ounces, value 26,581*l*.; ironstone flux, 37,137*l*.; limestone flux, 16,892*l*.; phosphate rock, 6,691*l*.; crude salt, 48,750*l*.; kaolin, 16,382*l*.; radium and radio-active material, 5,215*l*. Value of total mineral production in 1914, 600,355*l*.

In 1914 there were 1,323 factories in the State, employing 26,874 hands. Wages and salaries amounted to 2,946,296*l*. Gross value of output, 3,215,970*l*.; machinery, land and buildings, &c., valued at 6,323,3700*l*.

Commerce and Shipping.

The Commerce of South Australia, exclusive of inter-State trade, is comprised in the statement of the Commerce of Australia given under the heading of the Commonwealth.

Oversea imports and exports:—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1910	5,976,169	10,243,197	1913	7,348,340	9,809,763
1911	6,245,880	10,174,966	1914 ¹	3,303,821	4,804,430
1912	6,972,765	9,615,279	1915 ²	4,756,011	3,553,585

¹ Six months only ended June 30, 1914.² Year ended June 30, 1915.

The chief exports of the State are wool, wheat, wheat-flour, and copper. The registered shipping in 1914 consisted of 169 sailing vessels of 18,446 tons, and 121 steamers of 55,421 tons; total, 290 vessels of 73,867 tons.

In 1913, 1,304 vessels of 4,067,175 tons entered, and 1,303 vessels of 4,061,458 tons cleared the ports of the State.

The State possesses about 34,000 miles of made roads. There are 2,635 miles of railway in the State, and 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. On June 30, 1915, 178 miles of State lines were under construction.

Banks.

There are 8 banking associations in addition to the Commonwealth Government Bank. In 1914 their total liabilities were 12,033,623*l.* (including 297,432*l.* Perpetual Inscribed Stock), and assets 13,377,596*l.*

The Savings Bank is managed by a board of trustees appointed by the Government, and has 29 branches and 268 agencies. On June 30, 1915, there were 269,936 depositors, with a total balance of 9,017,061*l.* bearing interest and 19,084*l.* not bearing interest; 3½ per cent. interest on deposits was paid for 1915. The penny bank department in 1915 had 452 agencies at schools, with 19,365 depositors, and deposits amounting to 14,668*l.* The Commonwealth Savings Bank had 12,773 depositors and 544,342*l.* deposits at the same date.

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA.**Constitution and Government.**

In 1791 Vancouver, in the *Discovery*, took formal possession of the country about King George Sound. In 1826 the Government of New South Wales sent 20 convicts and a detachment of soldiers to King George Sound and formed a settlement then called Fredericks Town. In 1827 Captain James (afterwards Sir James) Stirling surveyed the coast from King George Sound to the Swan River, and in May, 1829, Captain Fremantle (afterwards Sir Charles Fremantle, G.C.B.) took possession of the territory. In June, 1829, Captain Stirling founded the Swan River Settlement, now the Commonwealth State of Western Australia, and the towns of Perth and Fremantle, and was appointed Lieutenant-Governor. Western Australia thus became a British settlement in 1829.

Large grants of land were made to the early settlers, and agricultural and pastoral occupations were pursued by a small population with varying success, until, in 1850, the State was in a languishing condition, and the inhabitants' petition that it might be made a penal settlement was acceded to. Between 1850 and 1868, when transportation ceased, 9,718 convicts were sent out. The Imperial convict establishment was transferred to the Colonial Government on March 31, 1886.

In 1870 partially representative government was instituted, and in 1890 the administration was vested in the Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council was, in the first instance, nominated by the Governor, but it was provided that in the event of the population of the Colony reaching 60,000, it should be elective. In 1893 this limit of population being reached, as set forth in a proclamation dated July 18, of that year, the Colonial Parliament passed an Act (57 Vict. No. 14) amending the constitution.

By the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1899, further amended by the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1911, it is provided that the Legislative Council shall consist of 30 members representing 10 electoral provinces and holding their seats for six years. Members must be 30 years of age, resident in the State for two years, and either be natural-born British subjects or naturalized for 5 years and resident in the State for 5 years. Every elector must have resided in the State for 6 months, and must possess within the province freehold estate of the clear value of £50, or be a householder occupying a dwelling-house of the clear annual value of £17, or holder of a lease of the value of £17 per annum, or the holder of a lease or 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 (1915):—Legislative Council, Labour, 4, Liberal, 23, Country, 2, Independent, 1; Legislative Assembly, Labour, 25, Liberal, 16, Country, 8, and 1 seat vacant.
Governor.—Major-General Sir H. Barron, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (December, 1912).

Lieutenant-Governor.—Sir E. A. Stone, K.C.M.G.
 The salary provided for the Governor is 4,000*l.* per annum. He is assisted in his functions by a cabinet of responsible ministers, as follows:—
Premier, Colonial Treasurer, and Minister for Railways.—Hon. John Scaddan, M.L.A.

Minister for Mines and Water Supply.—Hon. Philip Collier, M.L.A.
Minister for Lands and Agriculture.—Hon. William Dartnell Johnson, M.L.A.

Attorney General and Minister for Education.—Hon. Thomas Walker, M.L.A.

Colonial Secretary.—Hon. John Michael Drew, M.L.C.
Minister for Works and Industries.—Hon. William Charles Angwin, M.L.A.

Ministers without Portfolio.—Hon. Jabez Edward Dodd, M.L.C., and Hon. Rufus Henry Underwood, M.L.A.

Agent-General in London.—Lieut.-Col. Sir Newton J. Moore, K.C.M.G. Offices.—Savoy House, Strand.

Area and Population.

As defined by Royal Commission, Western Australia includes all that portion of the continent situated to the westward of 129° E. longitude, together with the adjacent islands. The greatest length of this territory from Cape Londonderry in the north to Peak Head (south of King George Sound) in the south is 1,480 miles, and its breadth from Steep Point near Dirk Hartogs Island, on the west to the 129th meridian, on the east, about 1,000 miles. According to the latest computations, the total estimated area of the State is 975,920 English square miles, or, 624,588,800 acres. It is divided into 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
1848	2,818	1,804	4,622
1854	7,779	3,964	11,743
1859	9,522	5,315	14,837
1870	15,375	9,410	24,785
1881	17,062	12,646	29,708
1891	29,807	19,975	49,782
1901	112,875	71,249	184,124
1911	161,565	120,549	282,114

There were enumerated in 1911, 6,369 pure and 1,475 half-caste aborigines (the former not included in the table) in the settled districts and virtually in the employment of the settlers. The number of wild natives is not known, and no accurate estimate can be given. Of the total population in 1911, 194,208 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 108 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 December 31, 1915 (excluding full-blooded aborigines) was: males, 173,309; females, 146,550; Total, 319,859.

Perth, the capital, at the time of the 1911 census, had a population, within the 10-mile radius area of the Metropolitan district, of 106,792. This, however, as in the Eastern States, includes the chief port of the State, Fremantle, with its suburbs, the population of which was 20,847. The other principal municipalities, with census population of 1911, are:—

Towns	1911	Towns	1911
Kalgoorlie . . .	8,781	Bunbury . . .	3,763
Boulder . . .	10,824	Geraldton . .	3,478
Albany . . .	3,586	Northam . . .	3,361

The movement of population in 5 years is given as follows:—

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Immigrants	Emigrants
1911	2,421	8,095	2,924	41,200	28,735
1912	2,523	8,698	3,337	38,450	32,161
1913	2,572	9,233	2,936	37,525	28,948
1914	2,659	9,206	3,044	27,665	30,513
1915 ¹	2,595	9,124	3,000	21,223	31,459

¹ Provisional figures.

In 1910 there were 313, in 1911, 363, in 1912, 382, in 1913, 412, and in 1914, 387 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
<i>Government Schools</i>				£ s. d.
1912	549	38,667	32,959	5 15 9
1913	533	42,081	36,254	6 0 6
1914	602	44,467	38,513	6 3 7
<i>Private Schools</i>				—
1912	118	9,756	8,506	—
1913	119	10,335	9,101	—
1914	123	10,709	9,454	—

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, 1915, was 326,799*l.*

Justice and Crime.

The following table gives the number of offences, apprehensions, and convictions for four years:—

	1911	1912	1913	1914
Apprehended or summoned . .	13,862	15,092	16,442	17,879
Summary convictions	11,936	13,251	14,590	15,849
Convictions in superior courts . .	98	92	92	84

On December 31, 1914, there were no prisoners undergoing penal servitude in the State. The total number of distinct persons committed to prison in 1914 was 1,706; the number of commitments totalled 3,115—viz.: male adults, 2,522, adult females, 587, juveniles, 6 (males).

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 734 inmates on December 31, 1914. Twenty-one Government hospitals, also a Government sanatorium for consumptive patients, at Wooroloo, two hospitals for the insane, and one Inebriate Home at Whitby Falls, are wholly supported by public funds, as are also two aboriginal lock hospitals, on Dorre and Bernier Islands, off Carnarvon, whilst three public and twenty-eight other assisted hospitals exist, partly supported by private subscriptions and partly out of public funds, in addition to the numerous private hospitals situated in Perth and suburbs as well as the principal goldfield towns; 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 State children who are afterwards sent to the various Institutions. On June 30, 1915, a total of 2,371 persons in the State received outdoor relief, whilst the number of tickets issued for meals during the preceding year was 155,720.

Old Age and Invalidity Pensions of 10*s.* per week are now paid by the Commonwealth Government. The number of pensioners in Western Australia at December 31, 1915, was:—old age, 4,247; invalid, 1,007.

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
	£	£		£	£
1911 . .	3,850,440	3,734,448	1914 . .	5,205,343	5,340,754
1912 . .	3,966,073	4,101,082	1915 . .	5,140,725	5,706,542
1913 . .	4,596,659	4,787,063	1916 ¹ . .	5,504,259	5,746,146

¹ Estimates.

Nearly two-fifths of the public income is derived from railways (2,163,790*l.* for the year ended June 30, 1915), and the rest mainly from various forms of taxation (371,961*l.* in 1914-15). Crown lands (372,875*l.*), water supply (404,501*l.*), harbour dues (131,234*l.*), other works and services (715,586*l.*), and mining receipts (23,669*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 (631,287*l.* for 1914-15). Western Australia had a public debt of 37,022,622*l.* on June 30, 1915, the annual charge for which was 1,546,652*l.* The amount of accrued sinking fund on March 31, 1915, was 4,088,888*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, 1915, of the entire acreage of the State, 8,007,937 acres had been alienated; on that date 14,079,386 acres were in process of alienation; the area alienated and in process of alienation thus amounting to 22,087,323 acres. At the same date there were in force leases comprising an area of 189,742,400 acres, of which 186,418,417 acres were pastoral, and 1,068,606 acres were timber, while 49,112 acres were under mining leases, and 40,932 acres were Miners' Homestead leases. The area under crop in 1911 was 855,024 acres, in 1912, 1,072,653 acres, in 1913, 1,199,991 acres, in 1914, 1,537,923 acres, and in 1915, 1,867,565 acres. The chief crops for two recent years were as follows:—

Crops	1914-15	1915-16 ²	1914-15	1915-16 ²
	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	1,376,012	1,724,000	2,624,190	23,140,600
Oats	96,085	103,000	464,943	1,786,000
Barley	6,986	11,100	24,000	217,000
			Tons	Tons
Hay	332,037	302,000 ²	156,932	392,000 ²
Potatoes	4,778	—	14,724	—
Orchards	21,306	—	—	—
			Gallons Wine	—
Vines	2,920 ¹	—	160,192	—

¹ Of this acreage, only 1,097 acres were productive for wine making.

² Provisional figures. The hay figures are incomplete.

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.	1913 Super ft. cut.	1914 Super ft. cut.
Jarrah (with blackbutt and red gum)	8,000,000	211,486,646 ¹	205,149,643 ¹
Karri	1,200,000	6,630,558	21,188,438
Thart	206,000	383,384	256,269
Wandoo	7,000,000	365,687	139,510
York Gum, yate, Morrell, sandal-wood, jam, etc.	4,000,000	36,167 ²	61,133 ²
Total	20,400,000	218,908,460	226,794,993

¹ Jarrah only.

² Not including sandalwood to the value of 47,589*l.* exported during 1913, and 65,919*l.* during 1914.

The live stock, in 1914, consisted of 161,625 horses; 863,835 cattle; 4,456,186 sheep; 59,816 pigs; 25,718 goats; 4,793 camels; and 4,109 mules and donkeys. The wool export, which may be taken to be identical with the wool clip, was, during 1910, valued at 966,870*l.*, during 1911, at 925,450*l.*, during 1912, at 1,035,666*l.*, during 1913, at 976,818*l.*, and during 1914, at 614,894*l.*, these values representing respectively 26,197,209 lbs., 25,157,193 lbs., 28,127,100 lbs., 25,732,349 lbs., and 17,314,273 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 1915, was as follows:—

Years	Fine oz.	Value	Years	Fine oz.	Value
		£			£
1886-1890	42,016	178,474	1910	1,470,632	6,246,848
1891-1895	571,999	2,429,697	1911	1,370,868	5,823,075
1896-1900	4,679,871	19,878,826	1912	1,282,658	5,448,385
1901-1906	11,372,348	48,306,662	1913	1,314,043	5,581,701
1907	1,697,554	7,210,749	1914	1,232,977	5,237,353
1908	1,647,911	6,999,882	1915	1,210,111	5,140,227
1909	1,595,269	6,776,274			
			Total	29,488,256	125,258,153

There were in the State, in 1914, 1,282 leases of gold mines; men employed in the mines, 11,722, viz., 5,134 above and 6,588 underground; output of gold, 1,232,977 fine oz., value 5,237,353*l.*

The total mineral wealth of the State for two years is shown in the following table:—

	1913		1914	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		£		£
Coal ¹ . . . tons	313,818	153,614	319,210	148,684
Copper ore ² . . . "	4,339	136,472	5,913	33,654
Copper, ingot, matte, &c. ² . . . "	82	5,891	183	4,520
Gold ³ . . . fine ozs.	1,314,043	5,581,701	1,232,977	5,237,353
Silver ² . . . "	188,020	23,420	189,837	23,227
Lead ore ² . . . tons	3,109	59,002	3,554	46,285
Pyritic ore ¹ . . . "	10,216	3,658	9,759	3,485
Tin ore and ingot ² . . . "	484	72,142	363	35,649
Wolfram ² . . . "	1	86	1	40
Zinc, spelter, &c. ² . . . "	—	—	22	379
Godolinite ⁴ . . . "	1	112	—	—
Bismuth ² . . . "	—	—	9	635
Mica ² . . . "	—	—	4	323
Unenumerated ² . . . "	—	17	7	40
Total values . . .	—	6,036,115	—	5,584,274

¹ Raised. ² Exported. ³ Exported and minted locally. ⁴ Reported.

Commerce and Communications.

The external commerce of Western Australia, exclusive of inter-State trade, is comprised in the statement of the commerce of Australia, given under the heading of the Commonwealth.

The total value of the imports and exports, including inter-State trade, in six years is shown in the subjoined statement:—

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports.	6,406,960	7,908,386	8,645,938	9,550,457	9,892,705	8,944,554
Exports.	8,860,494	8,299,781	10,606,863	8,941,008	9,128,607	8,406,182

By far the most important of the exports are gold and gold specie (3,825,714*l.* in 1914), others being timber (1,022,622*l.* in 1914), wool (614,894*l.*), pearls and shell (263,386*l.*), hides and skins (173,363*l.*), copper (38,174*l.*), tin (35,649*l.*), silver (23,227*l.*), sandalwood (65,919*l.*), mallet bark for tanning (22,823*l.*), wheat (1,343,856*l.*), flour (184,593*l.*), and fruit (70,846*l.*).

There were on the West Australian register on December 31, 1914, 54 steamers of 20,501 tons, and 330 sailing vessels of 12,567 tons; total, 384 vessels of 33,068 tons.

For the year ending June 30, 1915, the state had 3,666 miles of railway.

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, 1915:—

Banks	Capital paid up	Notes in Circulation	Deposits	Total Average Liabilities	Total Average Assets	Reserved Profits
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Western Australian Bank	250,000	12,189	2,485,125	2,640,386	3,963,182	701,878
National Bank of Australasia, Ltd.	1,498,220	4,386	775,728	820,635	2,104,546	27,895
Union Bank of Australia, Ltd.	2,000,000	5,633	927,084	940,508	2,915,118	2,031,460
Bank of New South Wales	3,500,000	1,260	812,359	970,816	2,250,361	2,550,000
Commercial Bank of Australia, Ltd.	2,213,009	1,101	884,497	396,506	482,432	7,650
Bank of Australasia	2,000,000	3,724	619,948	625,872	1,871,119	2,824,500
Commonwealth Bank of Australia ²	—	—	622,207	632,672	871,344	—
Total	11,461,229	28,293	6,626,948	7,017,396	14,458,102	8,143,383

¹ Including Savings Bank Deposits.

² Figures for this Bank are for Calendar year 1914.

Government Savings Bank.—The amount due to depositors on June 30, 1915, inclusive of interest, was 4,618,402*l.*, whilst in addition an amount of 26,175*l.* was due under the head 'Schools Savings Bank.'

Branches of the Commonwealth Savings Bank were opened in this State at the beginning of 1913. On June 30, 1915, 497,714*l.* stood to the credit of 16,889 depositors.

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TASMANIA.

Constitution and Government.

Abel Jones Tasman discovered Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) on November 24, 1642. The island became a British settlement in 1803 as a dependency of New South Wales; in 1825 its connection with New South Wales was terminated; in 1851 a partially elective Legislative Council was established and in 1856 responsible government came into operation. 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.

State of parties, April, 1916: Liberals, 15; Labour 14; Independent, 1.

Governor.—Rt. Hon. Sir W. Ellison-Macartney, K.C.M.G. (December, 1912). (Salary, 2,750*l.*)

Chief Justice.—Hon. H. Nicholls.

The Governor is aided in the exercise of the executive by a cabinet of responsible ministers, as follows (came into office in April, 1916):—

Premier and Chief Secretary.—Hon. W. H. Lee, M.H.A.

Attorney General.—Hon. W. B. Propsting, M.L.C.

Minister for Lands, Works and Agriculture.—Hon. L. B. Hayes, M.H.A.

Treasurer.—Hon. Sir Neil E. Lewis, K.C.M.G., M.H.A.

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. Sir John McCull, M.D., LL.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, March 31, 1915, 200,293. The highest population is in December of each year, and the finances are computed on the basis of population at that date. The population on December 31, 1914, was 201,416.

Of the population in 1911, 4,859 were returned as professional; 7,633 domestic; 8,115 commercial; transport and communication, 4,646; 16,840 industrial; 30,755 primary producers (20,013 agricultural, 2,608 pastoral, 5,541 mineral, 2,533 others); 2,610 unspecified; 115,753 dependants.

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

—	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of Births.
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
1913	5,886	1,620	2,131	3,755
1914	6,017	1,543	1,918	4,099

Of the total births in 1914, 346, or 5·75 per cent., were illegitimate.

Immigrants and emigrants:—

—	1909 ¹	1910 ¹	1911	1912	1913	1914
Immigrants .	33,297	35,377	41,503	46,669	45,883	42,847
Emigrants .	35,919	38,508	45,664	46,740	45,502	47,327

¹ It is estimated that the departures were 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, 1914, estimated population respectively was 39,914 and 24,678.

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 1914, 16 superior schools or colleges in the State, with an average attendance of about 1,533; 71 other than State schools with 4,379 children on rolls; 457 public elementary schools with 34,902 scholars on roll. Education is compulsory. There are two technical schools, exclusive of three Schools of Mines (214 scholars), with about 600 pupils, at Hobart and Launceston. The higher education is under a university which holds examinations and grants degrees; in 1914 it had 167 students (102 matriculated and 10 non-matriculated); 55 attending Extension Lectures. 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 1914 was 121,031*l.*, distributed as follows: State schools, 111,241*l.*; technical schools, 3,493*l.*; the university, 6,297*l.* There was also an expenditure of 2,350*l.* on libraries and museums.

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 1914-15, 5,451 male and 401 females were summarily convicted, and 61 males and 6 females were committed for trial. Before the Supreme Courts and sessions courts 41 persons were convicted in 1914. The total police force on June 30, 1914, was 235. There were 2 gaols, with 68 male and 2 female inmates, at the end of June, 1915, and in training school 30 inmates.

Pauperism, Old Age Pensions.

Besides hospitals and benevolent institutions, there are two establishments for paupers, with 98 male and 91 female inmates on June 30, 1915, the daily average number of persons maintained during the year being 99 males and 91 females. The total net expenditure during the year 1914-15 was 6,930*l.*

Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are paid by the Commonwealth

Government. The number of pensioners in Tasmania at December 31, 1915, was: Old age, 4,634; Invalid, 1,482.

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.

—	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	970,092	1,084,663	1,206,292	1,238,085	1,244,095
Expenditure .	1,016,963	1,064,703	1,095,883	1,235,514	1,384,149

The public debt of Tasmania amounted June 30, 1915, to 13,133,046*l.*; the debt consists principally of 3½ and 4 per cent. debentures, redeemable from 1920 to 1952, and the whole was raised for the construction of public works.

The total Local Government revenue for 1914-15 was 425,593*l.* (municipalities, 370,195*l.*, marine boards, 55,398*l.*, including to municipalities, 14,416*l.* from Government), and the expenditure, 379,323*l.* (municipal, 349,186*l.*, marine boards, 30,137*l.*). Local debt, 1914, about 1,577,345*l.* (municipal, 1,272,584*l.*, marine boards, 304,761*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, 8,699,053 acres. The quantity of timber cut in saw mills 1914 was about 52,182,313 feet, value 314,338*l.*, including value of box timber. In 1914 9,832 (exclusive of 3,468 dairy) persons were directly engaged in agriculture, 2,878 in pastoral pursuits, and 2,661 in fruit growing principally. In 1914 there were 274,474 acres under crop, and 647,602 acres under permanent artificially sown grasses. Of the total area, 6,334,712 acres were sold or granted to settlers by the Crown up to the end of 1914; while 1,535,300 acres were leased as grazing runs, and 52,376 acres for mining purposes. In 1914-15 the total area under fallow was 40,537 acres; 37,838 acres were devoted to horticulture. Acreage and produce of the chief crops:—

—	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914-15
Wheat, acres . .	52,242	37,208	25,226	18,432	23,865
„ bushels . .	1,120,744	659,615	630,315	349,736	384,220
„ bushels per acre	21·45	17·73	24·98	18·97	16·10
Oats, acres . .	63,887	57,583	62,445	58,886	57,063
„ bushels . .	2,063,303	1,504,633	2,257,253	1,593,664	1,341,800
„ bushels per acre	32·29	26·13	36·14	27·06	23·51
Potatoes, acres . .	26,230	21,818	24,612	30,811	31,613
„ tons . .	70,090	62,164	72,565	80,389	78,907
„ tons per acre	2·67	2·85	2·95	2·60	2·49
Hay, acres . .	72,992	77,466	99,839	84,138	89,598
„ tons . .	115,190	107,684	183,709	112,958	81,971
„ tons per acre	1·58	1·39	1·83	1·34	0·91

Estimated production in 1915-6: wheat, 1,019,640 bushels; oats, 2,338,054 bushels; potatoes, 68,043 tons; hay, 201,903 tons; barley, 100,658 bushels; peas, 241,916 bushels.

Fruit culture is of great importance ; fruit to the value of about 432,421*l.* was produced, and jam pulp and canned fruit valued at 325,011*l.* were manufactured in 1914.

There were in the State 42,232 horses, 176,524 head of cattle, 1,674,845 sheep and lambs, and 34,960 pigs, on March 1, 1915. The wool produced in 1914 was estimated at 8,154,824 lbs., and 8,871,669 lbs. in 1913.

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, 26,243 ozs., to the value of 111,475*l.*, was produced in 1914, silver-lead ore, to the value of 96,225*l.*, and copper ore, &c., 496,041*l.* The total output of gold from the beginning of gold-mining to the end of 1914 was 1,778,303 fine ounces ; value 7,167,483*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 402 in 1914. The total number of men employed in silver and copper mining in 1914 was about 2,590, output (11,565 tons silver and 10,797 tons copper) 22,362 tons, valued at 592,266*l.* Tin production in 1914 : 2,572 tons ; value, 259,300*l.* ; men employed, about 1,523. The total value of tin produced up to the end of 1914 was 11,676,205*l.* The total number of men employed in coal-mining in 1914 was 152, output 60,794 tons, valued at 27,853*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 :—

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914-15
	£	£	£	£	£
Total imports	831,137	816,806	1,009,196	1,025,081	811,255
Total exports	613,410	625,031	507,414	522,865	420,007

The Commonwealth alone collects statistics relating to imports and exports, which are restricted to trade external to Australia. No information is available as to inter-State or to indirect foreign trade.

The exports are chiefly wool, gold, silver, tin, timber, fruit and jam, hops, grain, hides and skins, bark.

The registered shipping in 1914-15 consisted of 116 sailing vessels of 4,477 tons, and 101 steamers of 7,067 tons ; total, 217 vessels of 11,544 tons. For shipping, railways, posts and telegraphs, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*.

Savings Banks.

The number of depositors in the Commonwealth Savings Bank at the end of June, 1915, was : 35,959, and the amount on deposit 990,720*l.* In Joint Stock Companies' Savings Banks in February, 1915, there were 44,487 depositors, and the amount on deposit 1,310,616*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, 1914, the public debt was 3,359,890*l.*

The South Australian laws remain in force until the Federal Government decrees otherwise by Ordinance. Several Ordinances were passed in 1911 and subsequent years.

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 1914 amounted to 474,377 acres absolutely ; 104,530,545 acres were held under leases and licences ; and the remainder, 230,586,255 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
1914 (31st Dec.)	2,452	1,268	3,720

Of the 1911 Census total 576 were females. Of the total at the end of 1914, 1,033 were Chinese, 77 Japanese, 86 Malays and Filipinos, and 72 of other races, including half castes.

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 4 years were as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£		£	£
1910-11	25,578	66,680	* 1912-13	80,773	246,307
1911-12	46,682	126,294	* 1913-14	73,657	532,535

* Includes Commonwealth expenditure in connection with Port Augusta Railway.

The chief sources of revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1914, were the Customs and Excise, 12,628*l.*; Railways, 18,034*l.*; and Postal revenue, 5,291*l.* The chief items of expenditure were as follows:—Postal Department, 17,304*l.*; goldfields and mining, 23,267*l.*; railways, 22,991*l.*; and police, 10,613*l.* The Commonwealth is also liable for interest on loans and redemption, in respect of Northern Territory and the Port Augusta Railway, which for 1913-14 totalled 257,394*l.* The deficiency for the year was 458,878*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 1914 were:—cattle, 414,000; horses, 22,000; sheep, 70,000; pigs, 1,200.

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, 1913, and in 1914, is given as follows:—

—	Total to 1913	1914	—	Total to 1913	1914
	£	£		£	£
Gold	2,167,920	10,757	Silver	72,048	545
Copper	154,482	4,860	Other Metals	133,470	4,445
Tin	379,526	15,200	Total	2,907,446	35,807

Commerce.

The imports and exports are given as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£		£	£
1909	57,994	278,555	1912 1	18,130	59,106
1910	52,398	269,063	1913 1	20,977	67,911
1911 1	14,284	44,662	1914-15 1	83,708 2	13,319

1 Trade overseas only. The trade with the States of the Commonwealth is not now tabulated.

2 Including railway material, 55,391*l.*

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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, 1914, the population was as follows:—European, 1,186; coloured, (other than Papuan), 393; Papuans (estimated), 250,000.

The government of British New Guinea is founded on the British New Guinea Act of November, 1887, and on Letters Patent issued June 8, 1888. The cost of the administration to the extent of 15,000*l.* a year was formerly contributed in equal proportions by New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland. The Federal Government took over the control in 1901; the political transfer was completed by the *Papua Act* of the Federal Parliament in November, 1905, and on September 1, 1906, a proclamation was issued by the Governor-General of Australia declaring that British New Guinea was to be known henceforth as the Territory of Papua. There is an executive council composed of 6 official members, and a legislative council composed of the executive councillors and three non-official members nominated by the Governor-General of Australia.

Lieut.-Governor and Chief Judicial Officer—J. H. P. Murray, C.M.G.
Government Secretary.—Herbert William Champion.

Tribes have in large areas settled down to peaceful habits. Four missionary bodies are at work; many 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 (29,030 acres at March 31, 1914), rubber (6,606 acres), sisal hemp (3,110 acres), coffee and Murva fibre. Cotton, vanilla, kapoc, cocoa, tapioca, cinnamon, tea and tobacco are also being cultivated. On March 31, 1914, there were 42,291 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 coconut 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 12 assistant resident magistrates, and 17 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 (1915) 691 village policemen; armed constabulary, 316 (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
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
1914	54,703	81,095	212,134	123,140	358,506
1915	51,961	82,535	202,055	84,714	328,007

Revenue is mainly from customs duties. An annual subsidy is given by the Australian Government (30,000*l.* in 1914–15). In addition in 1914–15 there was 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, 1914, the Government plantations covered 1,515 acres. Commonwealth grants are also made for various purposes. It is hoped that Papua will soon be self-supporting.

There are 8 proclaimed mineral fields in the Territory, seven of which are gold fields, and 1 copper. Gold mining is one of the most important industries, and claims the attention of about 140 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 1910–11, 1,439*l.*; 1911–12,

12,386*l.*; 1912–13, 18,997*l.*; 1913–14, 19,733*l.*; 1914–15, 5,606*l.* In 1910 the gold output was valued at 59,247*l.*; 1911, 62,112*l.*; 1912, 64,115*l.*; 1913–14, 41,422*l.*; 1914–15, 50,839*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 (1914), 423; cattle, 1,523; mules, 118.

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 1914–15, 328,007 tons, of which 228,273 tons were British, and 99,729 foreign. 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 ten, but later reduced to nine. By a subsequent Act of the Colonial Legislature, 39 Vict., No. xxi.,

passed in 1875, the provincial system of government was abolished, and the powers previously exercised by superintendents and provincial 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 (August, 1915) of thirty-seven 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. Provision has been made (1915) for an elective Legislative Council, the first election to be held simultaneously with the next general election of members of the House of Representatives (after the end of 1915). Twenty-four members are to be elected at the first election and 40 at subsequent elections. Three Maori members may be appointed by the Governor. Present sitting members hold office till the end of the term of their appointment.

The House of Representatives consists of eighty members, including four Maoris, elected by the people for three years. They are paid at the rate of 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 one month in an electoral district, can be registered an elector for such Electoral District. No person may be registered on more than one electoral roll. Every adult Maori resident in any of the four Maori electoral districts can vote, provided he (or she) be not registered on any European roll. Registration is not required in Native districts.

At the general election in 1914 there were 616,043 (335,697 men and 280,346 women) electors on the rolls, who returned 76 European members to the House of Representatives; for the four Maori members 18,621 votes of Natives were recorded. In 1914 there was one European member in the House of Representatives to every 14,421 persons, and one Maori member to about 12,461 Natives. The proportion of European electors to population in the year 1914 was one to every 1·8 persons.

Parliamentary Parties (June, 1915):—Government, 41; Opposition, 38.

Governor.—His Excellency Rt. Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, G.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.

The Cabinet, appointed August 7, 1915, is composed as follows:—

Prime Minister, Minister of Lands, Minister of Labour, Minister of Industries and Commerce, Commissioner of State Forests, and Minister in Charge of Lands for Settlements, Valuation, and Scenery Preservation Departments.—Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, P.C.

Minister of Finance, Postmaster-General and Minister of Telegraphs, Minister in Charge of Land and Income Tax, State Advances, Public Trust, and Government Life Insurance Departments.—Rt. Hon. Sir J. G. Ward, Bart., P.C., K.C.M.G.

Minister of Defence.—Hon. J. Allen.

Minister of Railways and Native Minister.—Hon. W. H. Herries.

Attorney-General, Minister in Charge of Police and Crown Law Departments, and the new Department to be created dealing with the welfare of returned soldiers.—Hon. A. L. Herdman.

Minister of Justice, Minister of Marine, Minister of Stamps, and Minister in Charge of Tourist and Health Resorts Departments.—Hon. Dr. R. McNab.

Minister of Public Works and Minister in Charge of Roads Department.—Hon. W. Fraser.

Minister of Internal Affairs, Minister of Public Health, Minister in Charge of Printing and Stationery, High Commissioner's, Audit, Museum, Registrar-General's, and Laboratory Departments.—Hon. G. W. Russell.

Minister of Immigration and Leader of the Legislative Council.—Hon. Sir F. H. D. Bell, K.C.M.G., K.C.

Minister of Customs, Minister in Charge of Munitions and Supplies, Pensions, Advertising, and National Provident Fund Departments.—Hon. A. M. Myers.

Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Mines, Minister in Charge of Legislative, Public Buildings, Inspection of Machinery, State Fire and Accident Insurance Departments.—Hon. W. D. S. MacDonald.

Minister of Education, and Minister in Charge of Friendly Societies.—Hon. J. A. Hanan.

Member of the Executive Council representing the Native Race, and in Charge of Maori Councils, Cook and other Islands Administration.—Hon. Dr. M. 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 8,000 miles. New Zealand is about 1,200 miles east of Australia. Area, excluding islands annexed in 1901, 103,581 square miles. North Island, 44,130 square miles, South Island 58,120, Stewart Island 662 square miles. Acreage 66,292,232 acres, exclusive of the Cook and other islands (179,200 acres),

and up to March, 1915, 29,333,306 acres had been alienated, including lands reserved and set apart by the State for special purposes (12,040,311 acres). Estimated population (June 30, 1915), Europeans, 1,099,692; Maoris, 49,844; Cook Islanders, 12,598; total, 1,162,134. Census population, exclusive of aborigines:—

Years	Males	Females	Total	Increase per cent. per annum
1881	269,605	220,328	489,933	6.1
1886	312,221	266,261	578,482	8.6
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 estimated population of each provincial district in 1913 and 1914:—

Provincial District	Square Miles	Estimated Population on Dec. 31, 1913.	Estimated Population on December 31, 1914.		
			Males.	Females.	Totals.
Auckland	25,746	287,789	152,844	138,075	290,419
Taranaki	3,308	56,500	29,970	26,877	56,847
Hawke's Bay	4,410	52,756	27,584	25,408	52,992
Wellington	11,003	214,193	110,638	103,644	214,282
Marlborough	4,753	17,235	9,405	8,115	17,520
Nelson	10,269	51,529	26,678	23,690	52,368
Westland	4,641	16,754	9,219	7,810	17,029
Canterbury	14,040	184,472	94,725	92,913	187,638
Otago:—					
Otago Portion	{ 25,487 }	139,887	71,060	70,942	142,002
Southland Portion		63,276	34,365	30,261	64,626
Chatham Islands	875	267	171	96	267
Kermadec Islands	15	4	2	2	4
Totals		1,084,662	568,161	527,833	1,095,994

Population of the North Island, 1911, 563,729; South Island, 444,152; Stewart Island, 325; Chatham Islands 258; Kermadec Islands 4. Total population, 1911, 1,058,812, 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, 80,193; Dunedin, 41,529, with suburbs, 64,237; Invercargill, 12,782, with suburbs,

15,858; Wanganui, 10,929, with suburbs, 14,702; Napier, 10,537, with suburbs, 11,736; Timaru, 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
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
1913	27,935	1,181	10,119	8,813	17,816
1914	28,338	1,302	10,148	9,280	18,190

Birth-rate, 1914, 25.99 per 1,000 persons living; death-rate 9.31 per 1,000; marriage-rate, 8.51.

Immigration and Emigration.

Years	Immigrants	Emigrants	Excess of Immigration over Emigration
1911	41,389	37,189	4,200
1912	44,660	35,733	8,927
1913	44,588	30,369	14,219
1914 ¹	37,646	32,506	5,140
1915 ¹	25,551	22,921	2,630

¹ Not including Expeditionary Forces.

Religion.

No State aid is given to any form of religion. For the Church of England the Dominion is divided into six dioceses. The Roman Catholic

Church is under an Archbishop residing at Wellington, assisted by a coadjutor Archbishop and three bishops.

Denomination	Number of clergy July, 1915	Number of churches and chapels, &c. Census 1911	Denomination	Number of clergy July, 1915	Number of churches and chapels, &c. Census 1911
Church of England	461	796	Baptist . .	53	55
Presbyterian .	343	709	Jews . . .	7	5
Roman Catholic .	237	358	Other bodies .	125	321
Methodist bodies .	267	583			
Congregational .	35	32	Total .	1,528	2,859

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 in 1914 was 1,884. There are four affiliated colleges—the Otago University at Dunedin, with 49 professors and lecturers; the Canterbury College at Christchurch, with 23 professors and lecturers; the Auckland University College, with 24 professors and lecturers; and the Victoria University College at Wellington with 23 professors and lecturers. They are all endowed with lands. The Canterbury Agricultural College is a recognised school of agriculture.

At the end of 1914 there were 33 incorporated or endowed secondary schools, with 288 teachers and 6,056 pupils (excluding 362 in lower departments). Of the total income more than half is from endowments and Government payments. There are also 60 District High Schools with 88 teachers and 1,896 scholars. Children receiving secondary instruction at Technical Day Schools numbered 1,839 at the end of 1914.

For primary schools there is an Education Department. There were (1914) 13 Education Local Boards, with about 1,300 School Committees. At the end of 1914, there were 2,301 public primary schools, 5,380 teachers (including 823 probationers), 178,509 scholars on the rolls; average attendance (1914), 158,134. Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14. The instruction given at the public schools is secular only, and for the ordinary standard course entirely free. Where there are no schools, classes may be formed in the public school for extra subjects, for which secondary special subsidies are given.

There were also 321 private schools, with 1,105 teachers and 22,260 pupils; 7 schools of mines; 4 normal schools; 5 central schools of art; 12 industrial

schools, with 3,018 children or young persons; a school for the deaf, with 101 pupils; an institute for the blind (at Auckland); and a special school for mentally backward boys in Otago.

There were 115 Native village schools, with 243 teachers and 5,072 scholars; and 10 boarding schools providing secondary education for native children, at which 112 Government scholars are under instruction; and 3 mission schools. The total scholars attending these 13 schools at the end of 1914 numbered 440. Total net expenditure by the State on Native schools in 1914-15 was 37,133*l*. Total expenditure in 1914-15 upon education of all kinds 1,511,383*l*.

Justice and Crime.

There are eight supreme court judges, and thirty-one stipendiary magistrates. There are numerous Magistrates' courts and justices of the peace.

—	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Europeans summarily convicted .	30,697	31,980	32,039	34,996	38,748	40,410
Europeans convicted before supreme courts .	514 ¹	478 ¹	403 ¹	395 ¹	382 ¹	452 ¹

¹ Including convicts sent from Magistrates' courts for sentence, 256 in 1909, 243 in 1910, 185 in 1911, 185 in 1912, 171 in 1913, 192 in 1914.

At the end of 1914 the gaols contained 1,045 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, 1915, was 111,494*l*. During 1914 the benevolent asylums accommodated 3,691 inmates. 3,018 children (1,821 boys and 1,197 girls) were wholly or partly maintained by the State in industrial schools and other institutions.

Old Age and Widows' Pensions.

In 1898 an Act, amended in 1905 and consolidated and amended in 1913, provided for old-age pensions. Every person, not an alien or an Asiatic, who fulfils certain conditions, is entitled to a pension of 26*l*. a year. The joint annual income of a married couple in receipt of pensions must not exceed 100*l*. (including pensions). Total pensions on December 31, 1915, 19,870, representing a yearly payment of 486,800*l*., the average pension being 24*l*. 10*s*. 0*d*.

A system of widows' pensions is also in force. At December 31, 1915, the number of widows' pensions was 1,952, representing an annual liability of 38,000*l*.

Finance.

The following table of revenue is exclusive of sales and rents of land :—

Year ended March 31	Customs	Stamps, in- cluding Post and Teleg.	Railways	Land Tax	Income Tax	Total (including others)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1911	3,027,829	1,847,405	3,483,755	628,723	407,235	9,986,129
1912	3,279,012	2,032,996	3,665,613	647,015	448,035	10,721,367
1913	3,407,538	2,220,324	3,968,350	723,636	462,994	11,420,099
1914	3,426,744	2,479,508	4,028,739	767,451	554,271	11,061,493
1915	3,167,283	2,770,650	4,106,675	799,641	540,318	12,125,132

The number of income tax payers in 1915 was 13,967, of whom 10,101 paid on incomes under 700*l*.

Receipts, 1914-15, from rents of pastoral runs, &c., 318,393*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)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1911	2,458,452	2,270,814	984,854	911,529	489,805	9,343,106
1912	2,656,344	2,467,718	1,072,992	986,527	693,070	10,340,368
1913	2,717,013	2,817,141	1,148,897	1,066,922	807,499	11,082,038
1914	2,887,980	3,004,181	1,206,678	1,170,863	753,471	11,825,864
1915	3,071,443	2,881,087	1,288,795	1,244,569	804,007	12,379,893

Budget estimates, 1915-1916: Revenue, 11,676,254*l*.; expenditure, 12,653,242*l*.

The total expenditure out of the Public Works Fund from 1870 to March 31, 1915, was 63,361,914*l*., including charges and expenses for raising loans.

The average taxation per head of the population, excluding Maoris, in 1914-15, was 5*l*. 10*s*.

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	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1911	81,078,122	3,389,726	77,688,396	2,881,000	54,104	2,435,104	23,948
1912	84,353,913	2,160,603	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
1914	99,730,427 ¹	3,063,992	91,689,535	2,649,786	221,726	2,871,522	16,468
1915	100,059,910 ²	3,178,055	96,644,455	2,788,513	247,570	3,036,083	35,365

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, 347,100*l*. on March 31, 1912. For the year 1910-11, the first two items were the same, and the last item amounted to 335,240*l*.

² Including the sum of 4,976,600*l*. raised at the end of the year to meet redemptions falling due early in 1914-15. The net debt does not include this amount.

³ Including 237,400*l*. raised in 1914-15 for redemption on April 1, 1915.

The net debt per head of population on March 31, 1915, amounted to 87*l*. 16*s*. 3*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		
	£	£	£	£
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
1913	1,799,299	4,914,809	6,537,769	17,483,332
1914	2,005,738	5,180,587	6,796,314	18,923,482

The following figures for 1904 and 1914 deal with the land :—

	1904	1914	Increase, 1904 to 1914.	
	£	£	Amount	Rate per cent.
Unimproved value	112,629,412	228,493,376	115,863,964	102·87
Value of improvements	70,186,829	136,848,861	66,682,032	95·03
Total	182,796,241	365,342,237	182,545,996	99·86

Defence.

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. New Zealand and Australia together have contributed some 200,000 men to the British forces during the war.

The Naval Defence Act, 1913, provides for the establishment of a New Zealand Naval Force, to be raised and maintained by voluntary enlistment

only, enlistment being for a prescribed period not less than two years. In time of war the Naval Force (including vessels acquired for defence purposes) is at the disposal of the British Government. The establishment of a New Zealand Royal Naval Reserve is also provided for under the Act. The third-class cruiser *Philomet* has been lent by the British Admiralty to the New Zealand Government to serve as a training-ship for the forming of a nucleus of the Naval Force.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

Two-thirds of the surface of New Zealand are suitable for agriculture and grazing. About 17,000,000 acres are still under forest. The total area under crop (including 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, 1915, was 435,666 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	3,751,846
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 "	7,983	1,618,087			
321 " 640 "	8,466	3,872,869			
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:

Crop Years	Wheat			Oats			Barley		
	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre
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
1913	189,869	5,180	27.28	386,786	13,584	35.12	37,486	1,378	36.75
1914	166,774	5,232	31.37	361,741	14,741	40.75	32,022	1,206	37.65
1915	229,600	6,644	28.94	287,561	11,436	39.77	18,347	597	32.53
1916	333,233	—	—	379,869	—	—	29,803	—	—

Live stock in 1911, 404,284 horses, 2,020,171 cattle, 24,270,000 sheep, and 348,754 pigs. Sheep in April, 1915, 24,901,421. Wool clip in 1914 (September year), 186,000,000 lbs. (in the grease). Exports for December year, 220,472,898 lbs.

II. MANUFACTURES.

Statistics of the leading manufactories (excluding mines and quarries):—

Years	Number of manufactories and works	Hands employed	Estimated Capital	Estimated Produce
1890	2,254	25,633	£ 5,261,826	£ 8,773,837
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
<i>Principal Industries.</i>		Engineering	751,485
Meat freezing and preserving	7,904,676	Electrical engineering	69,673
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	1,248,061	Agricultural implements	222,040
Biscuit factories	168,122	Coach building and painting	396,012
Fruit preserving & jam making	135,566	Cycle works	92,141
Sugar boiling & confectionery	239,498	Saddlery and harness	220,364
Breweries	634,759	Tanning, felmongering and wool-scouring	2,036,770
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	623,209	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	160,564	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 (89,298*l.*).

III. MINES AND MINERALS.

Mineral produce for years ended December 31 :—

Year	Silver		Anti-mony Ore		Manganese Ore		Coal		Kauri Gum		Gold	
	Oz.	£	T.	£	T.	£	Tons	£	T.	£	Oz.	£
1909	1,813,830	180,872	2	60	6	29	1,911,347	1,038,742	8,250	552,608	506,371	2,006,900
1910	1,711,235	171,562	—	—	5	15	2,107,362	1,219,737	8,693	465,044	478,268	1,896,328
1911	1,311,048	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	1,150,472	7,908	401,305	343,163	1,345,131
1913	975,616	103,806	—	—	—	—	1,888,005	1,043,188	8,780	549,106	376,161	1,459,499
1914	599,162	62,085	—	—	—	—	2,275,593	1,268,505	8,473	497,444	227,954	895,367

¹ Except in the case of coal, figures refer to exports. The export of gold and silver was prohibited during the latter part of 1914, and production for that year would be considerably in excess of the totals shown.

Commerce.

In 1913 the imports duty-free (including 634,670*l.* specie) amounted to 11,909,172*l.*; subject to duty, 10,379,130*l.*; total 22,288,302*l.*

Years	Total Imports	Exports of Domestic Produce	Exports of other Produce	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
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	22,288,302	22,577,890	408,832	22,986,722
1914	21,856,096	25,964,717	276,730	26,261,447
1915	21,728,834	31,038,132	710,780	31,748,912

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. Beginning with 1914 the country of origin of imports is obtained, as well as country of shipment. The country of shipment is obtained in cases of exports, but this may or may not be the country of ultimate destination. Very little cargo *in transitu* passes through New Zealand.

The principal imports and exports in 1915 are given as follows :—

Articles of Import 1915	Value	Articles of Export 1915	Value
	£		£
Clothing, and materials for.	3,672,424	Colonial produce:	
Iron and steel goods, machinery, &c.	3,127,515	Wool	10,387,875
Sugar	1,069,096	Gold	1,694,553
Tea	455,240	Agricultural produce	216,859
Spirits, wines, and beer	512,413	Frozen meat	7,794,395
Tobacco and cigars	533,948	Kauri gum	279,133
Coal	344,495	Tallow	780,828
Bags and sacks	274,971	Hides, skins, and Pelts	1,448,887
Fruit	363,944	Butter and cheese	5,430,836
Oils	753,089	Preserved meats	229,666
Paper, printed books, and stationery	701,186	Phormium (fibre)	571,621
Manures	476,584	Coal	329,731
Specie	1,070,114	Timber	383,456
		British and foreign produce	392,090
		Specie	318,090
Total, including items not specified	21,728,834	Total, including articles not specified	31,748,912

Exports of certain trade products :—

Years	Wool	Frozen Meat	Kauri Gum	Butter	Cheese
	Lbs.	Cwts.	Tons	Cwts.	Cwts.
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
1913	186,533,036	2,578,693	8,780	372,258	611,663
1914	220,472,898	3,229,973	8,473	434,067	863,776

The total value of gold exported to December 31, 1914, was 82,953,910*l.* The gold exports in four years were as follows :—

Years	Quantity	Value	Years	Quantity	Value
	Oz.	£		Oz.	£
1911	455,226	1,816,782	1913	376,161	1,459,499
1912	343,163	1,345,131	1914	227,954	895,367

The following table shows the trade with different countries :—

Countries	Imports from				Exports to			
	1911	1912	1913	1914	1911	1912	1913	1914
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United King.	11,787,300	12,499,787	13,312,193	11,985,946	15,134,743	16,861,256	18,130,160	21,383,891
Australia . .	2,944,991	2,583,887	2,914,848	3,376,371	2,515,168	2,848,664	2,315,747	1,928,410
Fiji	728,806	764,790	846,493	738,751	93,226	95,134	88,789	67,557
India & Ceylon	623,647	696,098	714,128	910,448	100,116	43,406	44,365	48,400
Canada . . .	283,410	394,249	452,519	479,140	199,587	543,371	606,662	595,611
United States	1,682,129	2,049,618	2,107,990	2,282,966	434,586	620,988	912,051	1,028,054
Germany . .	480,617	653,230	687,935	620,406	170,498	254,703	337,448	456,163
France . . .	187,157	150,024	150,777	147,877	40,204	94,382	178,336	227,027
Belgium . .	129,320	153,766	203,526	110,391	30,876	24,218	18,322	33,484
Japan . . .	123,243	154,587	151,106	187,501	377	1,460	2,901	59,508
Others . . .	625,254	876,538	746,787	1,016,805	809,114	384,099	851,741	438,342
Totals . . .	19,545,879	20,976,574	22,288,302	21,856,096	19,028,490	21,770,581	22,986,722	26,261,447

Trade (imports and exports) of the principal ports :—

Years	Auckland	Wellington	Lyttelton	Dunedin
	£	£	£	£
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
1913	10,635,485	11,677,554	6,239,341	4,399,264
1914	10,611,410	14,177,312	6,586,309	4,175,061

According to the British Board of Trade returns, the principal imports into and exports from the United Kingdom, from and to New Zealand, in recent years were as follows:—

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Imports into U.K.:—	£	£	£	£	£
Wool	8,526,757	7,476,011	7,701,364	8,165,408	8,628,368
Mutton	4,238,173	3,926,751	4,555,786	4,965,310	5,435,128
Tallow and stearine .	815,932	680,588	724,303	717,264	774,124
Sheep skins	622,939	599,247	677,734	641,853	657,800
Beef	797,535	372,424	429,624	393,429	944,459
Butter	2,001,393	1,495,242	2,148,192	1,351,285	2,100,958
Cheese	1,310,550	1,209,549	1,882,540	1,085,472	2,432,117
Kauri Gum	628,778	537,412	558,828	593,729	474,624
Hemp and Tow	455,916	337,984	395,222	718,959	437,807
Totals for all Imports .	20,943,142	17,850,063	20,302,062	20,338,057	22,994,819
Exports (British produce) from U.K.:—					
Spirits	250,924	240,626	317,726	285,375	302,681
Tobacco	123,800	157,961	186,913	202,006	257,768
Carriages	376,033	472,647	549,953	586,889	569,386
Boots and shoes (leather)	193,711	226,944	257,615	305,399	297,359
Cottons	1,198,621	1,040,179	1,023,236	1,084,442	969,584
Woolens	629,912	739,805	690,301	708,303	584,962
Apparel	537,787	588,003	655,457	766,624	694,214
Iron, and iron and steel manufactures	1,366,469	1,570,453	1,638,564	1,693,639	1,315,446
Machinery	422,003	521,181	614,336	595,993	474,001
Totals for all Exports of British produce .	8,652,716	9,809,497	10,390,334	10,837,647	9,416,924
Exports of foreign and colonial produce .	749,836	790,203	796,218	952,216	1,002,317

Shipping and Communications.

In 1914 the registered vessels were 197 sailing vessels of 20,984 tons (net), and 334 steamers of 77,901 tons; total 531 vessels of 98,885 tons (net).

Many of the principal vessels on the New Zealand Register were transferred to the London Register after the outbreak of war, to take advantage of the Imperial War Insurance rates. Shipping inwards and outwards for 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
1910	538	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
1913	590	1,592,153	645	1,738,985	467	1,287,837	635	1,699,807
1914	583	1,529,767	646	1,724,849	513	1,434,094	657	1,781,981

Of vessels inwards in 1914, 191 of 791,529 tons were British; 898 of 847,910 tons colonial; 57 of 85,410 tons foreign. Vessels outwards, 194 of 826,358 tons British; 407 of 867,184 tons colonial; 56 of 88,439 tons foreign.

For the year 1914, the shipping at five principal ports was as under:—

Port	Vessels Inwards		Vessels Outwards	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Auckland	289	821,236	217	533,618
Wellington	155	515,628	222	821,425
Lyttelton	36	68,487	24	73,586
Dunedin	28	73,377	35	92,279
Bluff	55	146,461	46	135,130

RAILWAYS.

On March 31, 1915, there were 1,239 miles of Government railways in the North Island, and 1,706 in the South Island, besides 29 miles of private lines—2,974 miles in all. Revenue from Government railways 4,105,457*l.*, expenditure 2,920,455*l.*, net revenue 1,185,002*l.* Total expenditure on construction of all Government lines, open and unopen, to March 31, 1915, 36,133,155*l.* In 1914-15 the tonnage of goods carried was 6,453,472, and the passengers numbered 13,565,772.

All the chief towns are provided with tramway systems.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Postal statistics—Articles posted and delivered:—

Years	Letters and Letter-cards	Post Cards	Books, &c.	News-papers	Parcels	Money Orders Nos.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Issued	Paid
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	61,361,917	43,400,016	3,359,397	696,425	533,808
1913	223,951,200	10,462,894	56,127,684	43,572,759	4,275,834	690,475	560,946
1914	233,901,220	10,585,042	65,709,903	43,779,983	3,055,447	691,518	579,087

Receipts of Post and Telegraph Department for year ended March 31, 1915, 1,359,059*l.*, working expenses, 1,246,850*l.* The officials numbered 8,584 on March 31, 1915.

The telegraph system is Governmental. On March 31, 1915, there were 13,434 miles of line and 46,778 of wire. Number of telegrams despatched during the year, 10,827,968, 10,716,613 being private and Press. The telephone (Governmental) is very generally used. The telegraph and telephone revenue for the year 1914-15 was 660,162*l.*

Money and Credit.

There were, in December, 1914, six banks of issue doing business. Two of these were wholly New Zealand institutions, having a paid-up capital of 2,460,222*l.*, besides which the Bank of New Zealand has 526,405*l.* of 4 per cent. guaranteed stock. The total average liabilities for 1914, in respect of New Zealand transactions, were 29,808,349*l.*, and the average assets 32,502,312*l.* The average amount on deposit was 27,640,507*l.* The value of the notes in circulation was 1,998,386*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
			£	£	£
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
1913	752	532,714	12,765,011	12,502,964	18,923,521
1914	771	559,203	13,263,199	11,943,778	20,924,754

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 dépôt 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 1914 was:—Imports 102,232*l.*, including 73,219*l.* from New Zealand; Exports 87,015*l.*, including 70,076*l.* to New Zealand.

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 5 miles in circuit.

Small uninhabited islands are: The Campbell Islands, the three King's Islands, the Antipodes Islands, and the Bounty Islands.

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FIJI.

Constitution and Government.

FIJI was ceded by the chiefs and people of Fiji on October 10, 1874. The government is administered by a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, other official members appointed by the Governor, and two nominated members selected by the Governor from the elected members of the Legislative Council. Laws are passed by the Legislative Council, of which the Governor is president. It comprises eleven official members, seven 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 2,760*l.* (and 1,240*l.* allowances.)

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 Fijians and Indians, and a 'Rifle Association' and Cadet Corps under the supervision of Government.

For the purposes of native government the colony is divided into 17 provinces, in 7 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 192 native chiefs of inferior degree are employed in subordinate administrative capacities. There are also 80 native stipendiary magistrates associated with 17 District Commissioners 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, 1914, the estimated population was 155,167.

Among Europeans in 1914 the births were 96 and deaths 40; among Fijians, births 3,188, deaths 2,793; among Indians, births 2,104, deaths 714.

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 1914, 84,185; Roman Catholic Mission, 10,830. The Wesleyan Mission comprises 18 European missionaries, 16 European mission sisters, 105 native ministers, 152 catechists, 830 teachers, and 3,680 local preachers, 5,163 class leaders, with 719 churches, and 338 other preaching places. The Roman Catholic Mission has 34 European ministers and 222 native teachers, 51 European sisters, 70 churches and chapels, 3 native training institutions.

Two public schools, in Suva and Levuka, receive 1,186*l.* a year State aid; 293 scholars in 1914. Another State-supported school is solely for natives; 72 scholars in 1914. During 1914 the Wesleyan Mission had 970 schools with 16,428 scholars; the Roman Catholic had 130 schools with 2,256 scholars. The Roman Catholic Mission maintain 3 schools for Europeans, with 185 children in 1914.

Finance.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1909	177,910	187,685	1912	283,947	251,745 ¹
1910	211,952	236,661	1913	266,031	258,792 ¹
1911	240,395	265,347	1914	279,845	301,351 ¹

¹ Exclusive of expenditure on loan account.

The principal sources of revenue in 1914 were:—Customs, 155,665*l.*, wharf and shipping dues, 14,403*l.*; native taxes, 16,205*l.*; licences, excise, &c., 36,592*l.*; fees of court, &c., 26,988*l.*; post office, 12,088*l.* The expenditure on personal emoluments was 110,454*l.*; on other charges, 89,395*l.*; on public works, 65,284*l.*; against loan account for harbour works 49,873*l.* The public debt on Dec. 31, 1914, stood at 60,715*l.*, including Imperial advances to the amount of 20,815*l.*

Production, Industry and Commerce.

There are 6 sugar mills, aggregate daily output 667 tons of dried sugar; 1 tea factory, daily output 400 pounds of dried tea; 22 boat-building yards, 2 soap works, 4 saw mills, 3 fibre mills, and 2 rice mills. In 1914 there were under cultivation by European and Indian settlers:—Bananas, 6,667 acres; coconuts, 42,492 acres; maize, 3,199 acres; sugar-cane, 62,851 acres; yams, 275 acres; tobacco, 102 acres; peanuts, 61 acres; tea, 200 acres; rice, 12,243 acres; rubber, 1,846 acres. In 1914 there were approximately 7,032 horses and mules; 52,585 cattle; 2,662 sheep; and 15,659 goats.

Year	Imports ¹	Exports ¹	Year	Imports ¹	Exports ¹
	£	£		£	£
1911	854,193	1,275,235	1913	903,968	1,425,940
1912	940,044	1,058,960	1914	911,274 ²	1,389,865

¹ Including bullion and specie.

² Excluding 15,964*l.* imported through parcel post.

Imports subject to duty, 1914, 745,912*l.*, duty-free 165,362*l.*

Year	Imports			Exports		
	From British Possessions	From other Countries	Total	To British Possessions	To other Countries	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1912	848,359	91,685	940,044	1,056,625	2,335	1,058,960
1913	824,772	79,196	903,968	1,416,419	9,521	1,425,940
1914	818,982	92,292	911,274	1,333,357	56,508	1,389,865

Quantities and values of imports are ascertained by invoice and declaration, or by examination by Customs officers. The countries recorded are the countries of consignment, as disclosed by the shipping documents. In the case of exports, the values are declared by the exporter as the true values of the goods as they lie in the port of shipment, including cost of packages.

The principal imports during 1914 were: Drapery, 138,726*l.*; biscuits, flour, sharps, and pollard, 59,973*l.*; hardware, 59,924*l.*; machinery, 54,249*l.*; timber, 50,681*l.*; bags and sacks, 49,527*l.*; oils, 28,821*l.*; coal, 27,359*l.*; manure, 22,209*l.*; butter and ghee, 19,501*l.*; rails, etc., 18,420*l.*; meats, 18,160*l.*; galvanised iron, 15,737*l.*; tobacco, 14,508*l.*; live stock, 14,390*l.*; rice, 14,134*l.*; vegetables and fruit, 13,344*l.*; spirits, 12,701*l.*; fish, 10,716*l.* Principal exports: sugar, 1,005,643*l.*; green fruit, 201,938*l.*; copra, 148,372*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

Fiji is in regular steam communication with New Zealand, Australia, Tonga and Samoa, Honolulu and Canada. During 1914 the number of merchant vessels entered at the ports of entry was 135 steamers of 325,171 tons, and 8 sailing vessels of 5,175 tons. Total tonnage entered and cleared in 1914, 664,250 tons (British, 620,913). Registered shipping, 1914, 13 vessels of 1,437 tons; registered vessels holding coasting licences (1914), 297 of 4,561 tons. 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 353,000*l.*, is under consideration.

Local correspondence, 1914, 914,730 letters and postcards, 74,482 book-packets, 324,272 newspapers, 9,345 parcels; foreign correspondence, 549,564 letters, 385,783 newspapers, 89,563 book-packets, and 14,749 parcels. There is a Money Order system with the United Kingdom, Canada, the Australian States, New Zealand, Tonga, and India. 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 1914: 833 depositors and 15,631*l.* deposits.

Money, weights, and measures are the same as in the United Kingdom.

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PACIFIC ISLANDS.

TONGA.

(FRIENDLY ISLANDS.)

The Tonga or Friendly Islands continued up to 1899 to be a neutral region in accordance with the Declaration of Berlin, April 6, 1886. By the Anglo-German Agreement of November 14, 1899, subsequently accepted by the United States, the Tonga Islands were left practically under the Protectorate of Great Britain. A Protectorate was proclaimed over Tonga on May 19, 1900. In December, 1900, the British High Commissioner, with the assent of the King and native chiefs, assumed the exercise of civil and criminal jurisdiction over all subjects of Foreign Powers in Tonga, and the supervision of the financial administration.

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 annually, composed of seven nobles elected by their peers, seven elected representatives of the people, and the Ministers of the Crown, numbering seven, or twenty-one members in all. The elections are held triennially.

The kingdom consists of 3 groups of islands, called respectively Tongatabu, Haabai, and Vavau, together with the outlying islands of Niuaotubatabu, Tafahi, and Niuafoou, and lies between 15° and 23° 30' south, and 173° and 177° west, its western boundary being the eastern boundary of Fiji. The main group was discovered by Tasman in 1643. Area, 390 square miles; population, census, April, 1911, 23,011 Tongans; 346 Pacific islanders, and 380 Europeans. Capital, Nukualofa. Estimated population 1914, 23,121 Tongans, and 835 other persons. In 1914, the police courts dealt with 14,200 criminal cases (including petty offences, and breaches of the sanitary and taxation laws) and the Supreme Court with 14. The natives are Christian, mostly Wesleyan Methodists. At the end of 1914, there were 57 public primary schools (against 55 in 1913), with 2,780 pupils on the roll. At Tonga College there were 8 teachers and 128 students on December 31, 1914. There are now no State-aided schools in the kingdom. The revenue, chiefly from customs (11,989*l.* in 1914–15), a poll tax, licences, and leases (no land being sold), amounted in 1914–15 to 36,114*l.*, and the expenditure to 36,414*l.* Native produce consists mostly of copra, green fruit, mats, tapa (a textile from bark), and fungus. Imports, 1914, 87,702*l.*; exports, 73,036*l.* The imports exclude specie (nil in 1914), but include drapery (23,401*l.*), flour (3,222*l.*), biscuits (2,918*l.*), fish (1,962*l.*), hardware (3,388*l.*), timber (4,113*l.*), sugar (2,392*l.*), meats (11,522*l.*); and the exports, copra, 67,304*l.*; fungus, 956*l.*; live stock, 700*l.* The imports are chiefly from New Zealand (38,329*l.* in 1914) and Australia (29,906*l.*); the exports chiefly to Australia, and New Zealand. In 1914, 33 vessels of 57,474 aggregate tonnage entered (32 British, 56,779 tons), and 30 of 54,099 tons cleared (29 British, 53,404 tons). Two boats of the New Zealand Union Steamship Company visit, when engaged in the regular service, each of the 3 Tongan groups every two weeks, one running from Auckland to Tonga, *via* Fiji, and the other from Sydney *via* Fiji and Samoa.

Since May 1, 1905, British coin is the only legal tender. The weights and measures are the same as in Great Britain. Accounts are kept in pounds, shillings, and pence.

High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific.—Sir E. Bickham 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 1914, 140 (35 adult males, 39 adult females, 66 children). 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, beans, sugar cane, yams, taro, melons, pumpkins, oranges, bananas, pineapples, and arrowroot, which is prepared in limited quantities with antiquated appliances. Excellent coffee also grows, and its cultivation will probably extend. On the Island there are about 200 wild goats and a small stock of chickens. Pigs formerly common are now extinct. **Dudzoa Island**, 7° 40' S. lat., 161° W. long.; area 2 sq. m. **Victoria Island**, area 2 sq. m., uninhabited. **Phoenix Group** between 2° 30' and 4° 30' S. lat., and 171° and 174° 30' W. long. Eight islands: Mary, Enderbury, Phoenix, Birney, Gardner, McKean, Hull, Sydney; area of group, 16 sq. m., pop. 59.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony. The islands in this group were proclaimed as Protectorates in 1892 and annexed (at the request of the native governments) as Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, on November 10, 1915. Included are (1) the Union, or Tokelau Group, between 8° 30' and 11° S. lat., and 171° and 172° W. long. Five clusters of islets, the principal of which are Fakaofu 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). (2) The Ellice Islands between 5° 30' and 11° 20' S. lat., and 176° and 180° E. long. The principal islands are Funafuti, Nukufetau, Vaitupu, Nui (or Netherland), Niutao (or Lynx or Speiden), Nanumaga (or Hudson), Nanomea (or St. Augustine), Nukulaelae (or Mitchell), Nurukita (or Sophia); area of group, 14 sq. m., pop. (1911), 3,084 natives, 6 Europeans, and 1 Asiatic. (3) The Gilbert Islands on the equator. The principal islands are Butaritari, Makin, Tarawa, Abaia, Marakei, Maiana, Abemama, Kuria, Ananuka, Nonouti, Tapiteua, Beru, Nikunau, Onotoa, Tamana, Arorae, and Ocean Islands. Area 166 sq. m., estimated pop. (1911), 26,417 natives and 446 foreigners. Education is in the hands of various missions. Revenue of the Colony, including the Gilbert, Ellice, and Union groups, was for the year ended June 30, 1914, 42,791*l.* (chief items: Customs, 3,229*l.*; native taxes, 9,856*l.*; licences, &c., 4,481*l.*; royalty on phosphate, 5,504*l.*; reserve funds transferred to Revenue, 17,164*l.*), and expenditure, 21,615*l.* The trade in 1914 amounted to 144,479*l.* for imports, and 350,000*l.* for exports (phosphates, 305,000*l.*, and copra, 45,000*l.*).

British Solomon Islands, about 8° S. and 160° W., are Guadalcanar, Malaita, Isabel, San Cristoval, New Georgia, Choiseul, Shortland, Mono (or Treasury), Vella Lavella, Ronongo, Gizo, Rendova, Russell, Florida, Rennell, and numerous small islands (the Lord Howe Group or Ontong Java, the Santa Cruz Islands, Tecopia and Mitre Islands are also included in the Solomon Islands Protectorate). Area 14,800 sq. m.; European population (1916), over 600; native population, about 150,000. They are under British Protection. Revenue (1914-15), 22,646*l.* (Customs, 15,618*l.*); expenditure, 23,146*l.* About 80,000 acres planted by white planters were under coco-nuts in March, 1914, and about 300 acres under rubber; sweet potatoes, pineapples, bananas are grown. The value of imports in 1914-15 was 133,062*l.* (chief items:

biscuits, 5,084*l.*; boats and small vessels, 3,514*l.*; drapery, 13,381*l.*; hardware, 10,680*l.*; meats (tinned), 10,219*l.*; rice, 11,025*l.*; timber, 4,386*l.*; tobacco, 8,713*l.*); and of exports, 87,539*l.* (chief items: copra, 75,398*l.*; green snail and trochus shells, 3,602*l.*; mother of pearl shell and pearl shell black, 3,983*l.*). Foreign-going vessels entered, 1914-15, 39 of 30,494 net tons (30,407 tons British); cleared, 37 of 27,342 net tons (27,232 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 (included in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate). **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, 158° 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. **Palmira**, 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 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 Aneityum. Area, 5,100 square miles; population about 70,000. At the end of 1905 there were within the group 225 British and 417 French subjects. There are 3 French Catholic mission schools, and many Presbyterian. Settlers have acquired large areas within the islands; and though there are many disputes as to rightful possession, and much of the land is still uncleared, cocoanuts (for copra), maize, millet, coffee, and bananas are grown, and a timber factory on Aneityum prepares Kauri wood for export. The distillation and importation of spirits are prohibited. The expenditure for 1914-15 was estimated at 21,218*l.*, and the revenue at 10,400*l.*, any deficit being met by the British and French jointly. An expenditure of 8,156*l.* on purely British purposes was 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. Miramende.

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PART THE SECOND

THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES.

(UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Declaration of Independence of the thirteen States of which the American Union then consisted was adopted by Congress July 4, 1776. On November 30, 1782, Great Britain acknowledged 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 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-Apr. 1841	1773	1841
John Tyler	Virginia	1841-1845	1790	1862
James K. Polk	Tennessee	1845-1849	1795	1849
Zachary Taylor	Louisiana	1849-1850	1784	1850
Millard Fillmore	New York	1850-1853	1800	1874
Franklin Pierce	New Hampshire	1853-1857	1804	1869
James Buchanan	Pennsylvania	1857-1861	1791	1868
Abraham Lincoln	Illinois	1861-1865	1809	1865
Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	1865-1869	1808	1875
Ulysses S. Grant	Illinois	1869-1877	1822	1885
Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio	1877-1881	1822	1893
James A. Garfield	Ohio	March-Sept. 1881	1831	1881
Chester A. Arthur	New York	1881-1885	1830	1886
Grover Cleveland	New York	1885-1889	1837	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-Apr. 1841	1790	1862
George M. Dallas	Pennsylvania	1845-1849	1792	1864
Millard Fillmore	New York	1849-1850	1800	1874
William R. King	Alabama	1853	1786	1853
John C. Breckinridge	Kentucky	1857-1861	1821	1875
Hannibal Hamlin	Maine	1861-1865	1809	1891
Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	March-Apr. 1865	1808	1875
Schuyler Colfax	Indiana	1869-1873	1823	1885
Henry Wilson	Massachusetts	1873-1875	1812	1875
William A. Wheeler	New York	1877-1881	1819	1887
Chester A. Arthur	New York	March-Sept. 1881	1830	1886
Thomas A. Hendricks	Indiana	Mar.-Nov. 25, 1885	1819	1885
Levi P. Morton	New York	1889-1893	1824	—
Adlai E. Stevenson	Illinois	1893-1897	1835	1914
Garret A. 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. They are, in the order prescribed by law for their succession to the presidency, in case both the President and the Vice-President die or become unable to take office:—

1. *Secretary of State.*—Robert Lansing, of New York, born in New York 1864; counsel under the Department of State in the Bering Sea controversy, 1892-93; Alaska Boundary dispute, 1903; North Atlantic Coast Fisheries 1908; at the Hague Arbitration, 1909-10; and in the Fur Seal Conference, 1911; Counsel at various times for the Chinese and Mexican embassies; Counsellor of the Department of State, 1913. Present appointment, June 24, 1915.

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*.—Newton D. *Baker*, of Ohio, born in West Virginia, 1871; City Solicitor of Cleveland, Ohio, 1902-12; Mayor of Cleveland, 1914-16. Present appointment, March 7, 1916.

4. *Attorney-General*.—Thomas Watt *Gregory*, of Texas, born in Mississippi, 1861; admitted to the bar in Texas, 1885; Assistant Attorney General of the United States, 1913-14. Present appointment, September 4, 1914.

5. *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.

6. *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.

7. *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.

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 Bauck *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 unaturalised 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 and Idaho (1896), Washington (1910), California (1911), Arizona, Kansas and Oregon (1912), Nevada and Montana (1914), 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	. . . 8
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		
Maine	. . . 4	Oklahoma	. . . 8	Total	. . . 435

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, 1915, until noon, March 4, 1917, at which latter time the term of the representatives to the 64th Congress will expire, and the term of the new House of Representatives will begin.

The 64th Congress is constituted as follows: Senate, 56 Democrats, 40 Republicans. House of Representatives, 232 Democrats, 199 Republicans, 7 Progressives, 1 Socialist, 1 Independent.

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	17,069,458	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, 71,531 Chinese, 72,157 Japanese, and 3,175 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 organization of Territories:—

Geographic Divisions and States	Land Area : English sq. miles, 1910	Population in 1910	Population in 1900	Pop. per sq. mile, 1910
<i>Continental United States</i>	2,973,890	91,972,266	75,994,575	30.9
<i>New England</i>	61,976	6,552,681	5,592,017	105.7
Maine (1820)	29,395	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	3,395,416	2,805,346	418.8
Rhode Island (1790)	1,067	542,610	428,556	508.5
Connecticut (1788)	4,820	1,114,756	908,429	231.3
<i>Middle Atlantic</i>	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	2,587,167	1,883,669	387.7
Pennsylvania (1787)	44,832	7,665,111	6,302,115	171.0
<i>East North Central</i>	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	5,038,591	4,821,550	100.6
Michigan (1837)	57,480	2,810,173	2,426,982	48.9
Wisconsin (1848)	55,256	2,333,860	2,069,042	42.2
<i>West North Central</i>	510,894	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	3,106,065	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	1,090,949	1,470,495	20.7
<i>South Atlantic</i>	269,071	12,194,895	10,443,480	45.2
Delaware (1787)	1,965	202,322	184,735	103.0
Maryland (1788)	9,941	1,295,346	1,188,044	130.3
District of Columbia (1791)	60	331,069	278,718	5517.8
Virginia (1788)	40,262	2,061,612	1,834,184	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
<i>East South Central</i>	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	2,030,616	52.4
Alabama (1819)	51,279	2,138,093	1,828,607	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	6,532,290	20.4
Arkansas (1886)	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	3,890,542	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)	108,658	799,024	539,700	7.7
New Mexico (1911)	122,508	327,301	195,310	2.7
Arizona (1912)	113,510	204,354	122,931	1.8
Utah (1896)	82,184	373,351	276,749	4.5
Nevada (1864)	109,821	81,375	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	—
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	8,574,658 ⁵	93,402,151	76,803,387 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 Excluding 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 estimated population on July 1 of the following years was:—(1916) 102,017,312; (1915) 100,399,318; (1914) 109,002,298; (1913) 107,298,650; (1912) 105,505,928.

The total population in 1910 comprised 47,332,277 males, and 44,639,989 females. Of the total, 42,623,383, or 46.3 per cent., were urban, and 49,348,883 or 53.7 per cent. were rural.

Occupations of persons 10 years of age and over in United States proper, not including Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico: 1910.

Class of occupations	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry	10,851,702	1,807,501	12,659,203
Extraction of minerals	963,730	1,094	964,824
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	8,837,901	1,820,980	10,658,881
Transportation	2,531,075	106,596	2,637,671
Trade	3,146,582	468,088	3,614,670
Public service not elsewhere classified	445,733	13,558	459,291
Professional service	929,684	733,885	1,663,569
Domestic and personal service	1,241,328	2,539,846	3,772,174
Clerical occupations	1,143,829	593,224	1,737,053
Total employed	30,091,564	8,075,772	38,167,336

The total area of Indian reservations in the United States, exclusive of

Alaska, was in June, 1914, 55,979 square miles (in 1900, 121,665 square miles), with an Indian population of 323,124 (in 1900, 270,544).

In 1914 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 85.3 per cent. were natives and 13,515,886, or 14.7 per cent., foreign-born.

Origin of the foreign-born white population, 1910 census:—

England	876,455	Switzerland	124,834
Wales	82,479	Holland	120,053
Scotland	261,034	Mexico	219,802
Ireland	1,352,155	Cuba and West Indies ¹	23,169
		Hungary	495,600
Total United Kingdom	2,572,123	Belgium	49,397
Germany	2,501,181	Portugal	57,623
Canada	1,196,070	Spain	21,977
Sweden	665,133	China	333
Norway	403,858	Japan	198
Russia and Finland	1,732,421	Greece	101,284
Italy	1,343,070	Turkey	91,923
Denmark	181,621	Other foreign countries	151,685
Austria	1,174,924		
France	117,236		
		Total	13,345,545

¹ Except Porto Rico.

II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

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, Kansas, 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, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, the District of Columbia, and 32 cities in nonregistration states. The estimated population for the registration area in 1914 was 65,989,295, or 66.8 per cent. of the total estimated population of Continental United States; and the number of deaths returned for that year was 898,059, or 13.6 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.

The total number of immigrants from 1820 to 1914 (June 30) was

32,027,424. 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
1910	98,796	31,283	48,267	258,737	215,537	186,792	7,363	1,041,570
1911	102,496	32,061	42,285	159,057	182,882	158,721	8,022	873,587
1912	83,027	27,788	27,554	178,882	157,134	162,395	8,628	838,172
1913	88,204	34,820	32,267	254,825	266,542	291,040	9,675	1,197,892
1914	73,417	35,734	29,301	278,152	283,738	255,660	9,296	1,219,480

For the year ending June 30, 1915, the total number of immigrants was 326,700.

Of the total number in 1914, 798,747 were males, and 419,733 were females.

The total number of immigrants from China between 1820 and 1914 was 342,258. In the year 1914 there were 2,502 Chinese immigrants. In 1912 there were 6,172 Japanese immigrants; in 1913, 8,281; and in 1914, 8,929.

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	22,225,784	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	36,843,221	8,747,626	31.1	6,559,679	1,065,967	19.4
1890	45,979,391	9,136,100	24.3	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	13,845,545	3,181,728	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	17,426,647	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	4,064,264	2,800,627 ¹
25,000 or more	229 ¹	160 ¹	28,585,317 ¹	19,718,312 ¹

¹ Exclusive of Honolulu, Hawaii.

The estimated population of large cities was on July 1, 1915, as follows:—

Cities	Land Area (Acres) 1915	Estimated Population, 1915	Cities	Land Area (Acres) 1915	Estimated Population, 1915
New York	183,555.0	5,468,190	Reading, Pa.	5,209.7	107,584
Borough			Albany, N.Y.	9,774.4	103,580
Manhattan		2,585,470	Camden, N.J.	4,474.5	104,349
Brooklyn		1,881,068	Springfield, Mass.	19,980.0	103,216
Bronx		552,537	Lynn, Mass.	6,943.0	100,316
Queens		353,136	Des Moines, Iowa	34,423.2	99,144
Richmond		95,962	Lawrence, Mass.	4,185.0	98,197
Chicago, Ill.	121,502.6	2,447,875	Fort Worth, Texas	10,553.4	99,528
Philadelphia, Pa.	83,340.0	1,682,664	Kansas City, Kans.	9,943.8	96,854
St. Louis, Mo.	39,109.0	745,988	Yonkers, N.Y.	11,440.0	96,610
Boston, Mass.	27,612.0	745,139	Youngstown, Ohio	15,760.0	104,489
Cleveland, Ohio	33,547.5	657,311	Houston, Texas	20,020.0	108,172
Baltimore, Md.	19,290.2	584,605	Wilmington, Del.	4,026.0	98,161
Pittsburgh, Pa.	25,383.3	571,984	Schenectady, N.Y.	5,141.0	95,265
Detroit, Mich.	26,726.4	554,717	Duluth, Minn.	37,715.2	91,913
Buffalo, N.Y.	24,394.0	461,335	Norfolk, Va.	4,773.8	88,076
San Francisco, Cal.	26,632.0	456,009	Somerville, Mass.	2,600.0	85,460
Los Angeles, Cal.	183,464.0	475,367	Oklahoma City, Okla.	10,948.0	86,298
Milwaukee, Wis.	16,215.8	428,082	St. Joseph, Mo.	8,480.0	83,974
Cincinnati, Ohio	45,358.9	406,706	Waterbury, Conn.	17,981.0	84,745
Newark, N.J.	14,858.0	399,000	Elizabeth, N.J.	6,191.0	84,560
New Orleans, La.	125,440.0	366,484	Utica, N.Y.	8,029.0	83,876
Washington, D.C.	38,408.4	358,679	Akron, Ohio	7,254.2	82,958
Minneapolis, Minn.	32,069.0	333,460	Troy, N.Y.	5,817.6	77,738
Seattle, Wash.	37,481.0	330,834	Manchester, N.H.	20,119.5	76,959
Jersey City, N.J.	8,320.0	300,133	Hoboken, N.J.	630.0	76,104
Kansas City, Mo.	37,555.8	289,879	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	3,263.5	75,218
Portland, Oregon	32,748.8	272,833	Erie, Pa.	4,739.6	73,798
Indianapolis, Ind.	22,165.1	265,578	Fort Wayne, Ind.	7,112.0	74,352
Denver, Colo.	37,028.0	253,161	Evansville, Ind.	5,400.0	72,125
Providence, R.I.	11,353.0	250,025	Jacksonville, Fla.	6,060.0	73,137
Rochester, N.Y.	14,876.3	250,747	Peoria, Ill.	6,020.0	70,732
St. Paul, Minn.	33,388.8	241,999	East St. Louis, Ill.	7,828.0	72,105
Louisville, Ky.	15,368.4	237,012	Harrisburg, Pa.	3,448.5	70,754
Columbus, Ohio	14,149.6	209,722	Savannah, Ga.	4,473.7	68,351
Toledo, Ohio	16,025.6	187,840	Passaic, N.J.	1,998.7	69,010
Oakland, Cal.	31,591.0	190,803	Bayonne, N.J.	2,650.0	67,582
Atlanta, Ga.	16,815.7	184,573	South Bend, Ind.	9,117.8	67,030
Birmingham, Ala.	32,020.4	174,108	Wichita, Kans.	12,592.5	67,847
Worcester, Mass.	23,731.0	160,523	Johnstown, Pa.	2,097.3	66,585
Syracuse, N.Y.	11,160.6	152,534	Brockton, Mass.	13,708.4	65,746
New Haven, Conn.	11,460.0	147,095	Terre Haute, Ind.	5,068.0	64,806
Memphis, Tenn.	12,352.0	146,113	Holyoke, Mass.	13,423.0	64,069
Scranton, Pa.	12,361.7	144,011	Sacramento, Cal.	8,900.0	64,806
Spokane, Wash.	24,819.0	142,990	Portland, Me.	13,790.7	63,104
Richmond, Va.	14,582.6	151,674	Allentown, Pa.	3,705.0	61,901
Paterson, N.J.	5,157.0	136,374	Charleston, S.C.	2,873.6	60,427
Omaha, Nebr.	19,840.0	163,200	Springfield, Ill.	5,329.0	59,618
Fall River, Mass.	21,723.0	126,904	Canton, Ohio	5,929.0	59,139
Dayton, Ohio	10,061.0	125,509	Chattanooga, Tenn.	4,196.8	58,576
Grand Rapids, Mich.	10,880.0	125,759	Pawtucket, R.I.	5,498.0	58,156
Bridgeport, Conn.	9,336.0	118,434	Altoona, Pa.	2,194.0	57,606
San Antonio, Texas	22,860.5	119,447	Covington, Ky.	3,190.0	56,520
Nashville, Tenn.	11,574.0	115,978	Mobile, Ala.	8,640.0	56,536
Dallas, Texas	10,846.6	118,432	Sioux City, Iowa	28,020.0	55,588
New Bedford, Mass.	12,206.0	114,694	Saginaw, Mich.	8,759.0	54,815
Lowell, Mass.	8,308.0	112,124	Atlantic City, N.J.	2,805.0	55,806
Cambridge, Mass.	4,014.3	111,669	Little Rock, Ark.	10,180.0	55,158
Salt Lake City, Utah	31,137.5	113,567	Rockford, Ill.	5,967.0	53,761
Hartford, Conn.	10,160.9	108,969	Binghamton, N.Y.	5,913.6	53,082
Trenton, N.J.	4,490.0	109,212	Berkeley, Cal.	5,280.0	54,879
Tacoma, Wash.	25,168.0	109,094			

Religion.

Denominations	Organiza- tions re- porting. Number	Members or Communi- cants. Number	
		1915	1910
Protestant bodies:			
Adventist bodies	2,579	91,951	98,927
Baptist bodies	57,537	5,510,590	6,179,622
Christian (Christian Connection)	1,360	85,717	113,887
Church of Christ Scientists	1,336	85,096	85,096
Congregationalists	6,093	732,500	763,182
Disciples or Christians	17,236	1,430,015	1,519,369
Evangelical bodies	2,598	180,315	194,535
Friends	1,042	119,601	122,004
German Evangelical Synod of North America.	1,365	249,137	290,803
Independent Churches	879	48,673	48,673
Lutheran bodies	16,220	2,173,047	2,444,970
Mennonite bodies	736	55,107	57,337
Methodist bodies	62,418	6,477,224	7,328,829
Presbyterian bodies	16,834	1,848,046	2,053,617
Protestant Episcopal Church	8,002	921,713	1,026,048
Reformed bodies	2,770	445,569	478,951
Unitarians	475	70,542	70,542
United Brethren bodies	4,088	304,656	343,016
Universalists	717	54,836	52,000
Roman Catholic Church	15,002	12,217,373	13,881,413
Jewish Congregations	1,769	143,000	143,000
Latter-day Saints	1,625	400,650	375,000
Eastern Orthodox Churches	401	335,000	462,500
Total of all denominations ¹	225,486	34,517,377	38,805,559

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 1914 the amount expended on public schools of elementary and secondary grades was 555,077,146 dollars. In 1914 the 567 universities and colleges, including the 330 co-educational colleges, the 145 colleges for men only, and the 92 colleges for women only, had an income of 102,156,401 dollars from productive funds, from fees, and from United States Government, State, and Municipal appropriations.

The following table is for 1914. School statistics for States will be found under the several States:—

STATES	STATE COMMON SCHOOLS				UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES		
	ELEMENTARY (First eight grades)		HIGH OF SECONDARY		Number of Institutions	Collegiate and graduate Students	Professors and Teachers
	Pupils enrolled	Teachers	Students enrolled	Teachers			
UNITED STATES	17,984,982	522,149	1,218,804	57,909	567	216,493	20,763
North Atlantic Div.	4,201,847	126,894	376,279	16,103	115	68,799	7,102
North Central Div.	5,647,175	195,717	492,045	24,358	214	85,050	7,408
South Atlantic Div.	2,749,633	65,295	85,724	4,281	103	20,929	2,228
South Central Div.	4,014,796	90,500	128,053	6,187	87	18,791	1,734
Western Division	1,321,531	43,743	136,703	6,980	48	22,924	2,291

Summary of Statistics for 1914—Schools, Teachers, and Pupils:—

	Number	Teachers			Pupils and Students		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
State common schools	276,460	114,662	465,396	580,058	9,601,806	9,551,980	19,153,786
Public high schools (included above)	11,515	25,047	32,862	57,909	541,486	677,318	1,218,804
Private high schools and academies	2,199	5,820	8,070	13,890	72,871	81,986	154,857
Public normal schools	235	1,636	2,904	4,540	17,509	72,028	89,537
Private normal schools	46	136	223	359	1,738	4,011	5,749
Universities & colleges	567	16,963	3,800	20,763	169,373	77,120	215,493
Preparatory depart- ments of universities and colleges	567	2,484	1,493	3,977	33,837	18,027	51,864
Secondary students in other institutions	—	—	—	—	16,442	17,432	33,874
Schools of theology	178	1,516	—	1,516	10,695	583	11,278
Schools of law	122	1,471	—	1,471	20,418	521	20,939
Schools of medicine	100	6,355	—	6,355	16,335	832	17,167
Schools of dentistry	50	1,532	—	1,532	9,130	185	9,315
Schools of pharmacy	72	744	—	744	5,608	278	5,886
Schools of veterinary medicine	22	364	—	364	2,481	—	2,481
Business schools	704	2,019	1,731	3,750	85,432	82,631	168,063
Reform schools	112	492	560	1,052	43,333	11,465	54,798
Schools for the deaf	151	397	1,292	1,689	7,468	6,391	13,859
Schools for the blind	62	202	463	665	2,601	2,370	4,971
Schools for the feeble- minded	63	84	413	497	8,091	7,859	15,940

The professional and allied schools, not included in the colleges given above were as follows in 1914 :—

General summary of statistics of professional schools for the year 1913-14.

Class	Schools	Instructors	Students	Increase (+) or decrease (-)	Graduated in 1914	Students having college degrees
Theology	176	1,516	11,278	+ 313	1,886	4,173
Law	122	1,471	20,939	+ 61	4,496	4,215
Medicine	100	6,955	17,167	— 51	4,048	2,468
Dentistry	50	1,532	9,315	+1,300	2,270	199
Pharmacy	72	744	5,866	— 279	2,290	91
Veterinary medicine	22	364	2,481	+ 157	686	27
Total	542	12,582	67,066	—	15,686	11,173

Class	Value of grounds and buildings ¹	Endowment funds ¹	Benefactions ¹	Total Income ²	Volumes in library ¹
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
Theology	25,462,737	40,693,181	1,558,281	4,240,501	2,719,075
Law	5,293,563	2,276,913	203,067	1,831,163	1,059,124
Medicine	28,176,575	21,050,255	37,113,920	11,450,393	741,771
Dentistry	3,335,967	461,915	31,000	1,114,634	62,742
Pharmacy	2,414,102	295,000	2,527	568,130	90,455
Veterinary medicine	1,557,163	—	27,564	397,940	20,172
Total	66,240,107	64,686,364	8,936,359	19,608,761	4,693,339

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.

³ Includes 4,350,000 dollars to Cornell University Medical School and 750,000 dollars to medical department of Washington University of St. Louis.

School and college enrolment in 1914:—

Grades	Number of pupils		
	Public	Private	Total
Elementary (kindergarten, primary, and grammar)	17,984,982	1,628,310	19,561,292
Secondary (high schools and academies)	1,218,804	154,837	1,373,661
Secondary (preparatory departments of higher institutions)	22,414	63,324	85,738
Universities and colleges	87,820	128,673	216,493
Professional schools	12,249	54,777	67,066
Normal schools	89,537	5,749	95,286
Total for the above	19,365,846	2,053,690	21,399,536
City evening schools	610,966	—	610,966
Business schools	—	168,063	168,063
Reform schools	54,798	—	54,798
Schools for the deaf	13,370	489	13,859
Schools for the blind	4,971	—	4,971
Schools for the feeble-minded	15,253	687	15,940
Government Indian schools	32,718	—	32,718
Schools in Alaska supported by the Government	3,666	—	3,666
Other public schools in Alaska	3,100	—	3,100

Grades	Number of pupils		
	Public	Private	Total
Orphan asylums and other benevolent institutions (estimated)	—	20,000	20,000
Private kindergartens (individually reported)	—	74,725	74,725
Miscellaneous (art, music, &c.) (estimated)	—	60,000	60,000
Total for special schools	738,842	323,964	1,062,806
Total for all schools in the United States	20,104,688	2,357,654	22,462,342

In 1916 there were in the United States 2,494 daily newspapers, 16,091 weeklies, 605 semi-weeklies, 3,064 monthlies, 283 semi-monthlies, and 487 other periodicals. The total number of periodicals was then 23,024; in 1870 the total number was 5,871; in 1900, 20,806; and in 1911, 22,806.

Justice and Crime.

The judicial system, like the executive and legislative systems, is dual. The 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 and divorce. The District Courts have original jurisdiction of bankruptcy.

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.

The following table shows the number of paupers enumerated in almshouses in 1903 and 1910.

	Dec. 31, 1903		Jan. 1, 1910 ¹					
	Number	Number per 100,000 of population	Number	Number per 100,000 of population	Native white	Foreign-born white	White, nativity unknown	Coloured
Total for U.S.	81,764	101.4	84,198	91.5	44,254	33,125	355	6,464
Geographic divisions ² —								
New England . . .	11,495	194.5	11,886	181.4	5,959	5,706	38	183
Middle Atlantic . . .	21,783	132.5	23,772	123.1	11,324	11,712	46	691
East North Central . . .	21,127	125.3	21,358	117.0	12,125	8,388	113	752
West North Central . . .	6,618	61.0	6,366	54.7	3,603	2,371	41	351
South Atlantic . . .	8,298	75.4	7,706	63.2	4,423	664	35	2,584
East South Central . . .	4,768	60.0	4,266	50.7	2,634	232	42	1,358
West South Central . . .	1,689	20.7	1,630	18.6	968	268	15	379
Mountain . . .	1,283	69.7	1,652	62.7	813	791	16	32
Pacific . . .	4,703	180.5	5,562	132.7	2,405	2,993	10	154

¹ Figures based on estimated population, Dec. 31, 1903.

² For States included in each division, see p. 434.

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	1913	724,111,229	682,770,705
1910	675,511,715	659,705,391	1914	734,673,166	700,254,489
1912	691,778,465	654,553,963	1915	697,910,827	731,399,759

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, 1915, and estimates for 1916 and 1917:—

Revenue	1915	Expenditure	1915
	Dollars		Dollars
Customs . . .	209,786,672	Civil Establishment:	
Internal revenue . . .	415,669,644	Legislative . . .	13,577,399
Sales of public lands . . .	2,167,136	Executive, salaries, &c. . .	3,065,880
Chinese indemnity . . .	535,260	Dept. of State . . .	4,908,606
Profits on coinage, bullion deposits, &c. . .	4,427,902	Treasury Dept. . .	71,107,291
Payment of interest by Pacific railways . . .	9,247	War Dept., Salaries, &c. . .	2,215,535
Tax on circulation of national banks . . .	3,908,606	Navy . . .	885,870
		Interior Dept., various . . .	29,069,642
		Post Office Department . . .	8,531,466
		Agricultural Dept. . .	29,121,112
		Dept. of Commerce . . .	11,499,098

Revenue	1915	Expenditure	1915
	Dollars		Dollars
Interest on public deposits . . .	1,297,069	Labour Dept. . . .	3,783,611
Night services, customs service . . .	186,123	Justice and Judicial . . .	10,434,871
Customs fees, fines, penalties, &c. . .	793,876	Independent bureaus & offices ¹ . . .	5,738,773
Navy hospital and clothing funds, fines and forfeitures, &c. . .	915,308	District of Columbia . . .	13,220,662
Sales of ordnance material, &c. . .	124,253	Total Civil . . .	207,169,524
Land fees . . .	1,614,116		(41,435,965.)
Fees on letters patent . . .	2,265,485	Military Establishment:	
Forest reserve fund . . .	2,534,958	Pay Dept. . . .	48,057,877
Immigrant fund . . .	1,325,778	Quartermaster's Dept. . . .	34,760,995
Naturalisation fees . . .	452,778	Ordnance . . .	7,116,190
Proceeds of sealskins . . .	108	Improving rivers and harbours . . .	46,833,914
Alaska Fund . . .	227,081	Total Military (including various items) . . .	172,973,091
Judicial fees, fines, penalties, &c. . .	555,221	Naval Establishment:	
Sales of Government property . . .	1,225,325	Increase of the Navy . . .	30,363,324
District of Columbia, general receipts . . .	8,748,527	Pay of the Navy . . .	42,542,600
Panama Canal, rentals, work done, &c. . .	308,153	Total Naval (including various items) . . .	141,835,653
Trust Funds:		Indian service . . .	22,130,350
Department of State . . .	110,025	Pensions . . .	164,387,941
War Department . . .	2,341,843	Interest on debt . . .	22,902,897
Navy Department . . .	385,660		
Interior Department . . .	6,347,108		
District of Columbia . . .	787,190		
Total (with miscellaneous revenues) . . .	696,855,728		
Deduct moneys covered by warrant in year subsequent to the deposit thereof . . .	637,462		
Add moneys received in fiscal year but not covered by warrant . . .	1,692,561		
Ordinary receipts . . .	697,910,827	Ordinary disbursements ² . . .	731,399,759
	(139,582,165.)		(146,279,952.)
Postal savings bonds . . .	933,540	Panama Canal disbursements . . .	20,187,042
National-bank note fund . . .	21,553,415	Public debt . . .	17,253,491
Public debt receipts . . .	22,486,955		
Total receipts, exclusive of postal . . .	720,397,782	Total, exclusive of postal . . .	777,840,292
	(144,079,556.)		(135,568,058.)
Postal revenues . . .	287,248,165	Postal service, paid from postal revenues ³ . . .	287,248,165
Total receipts, including postal . . .	1,007,645,947	Total disbursements, including postal . . .	1,065,088,457
	(201,529,180.)		(218,017,691.)

¹ Included are Interstate Commerce Commission, Smithsonian Institute, and National Museum.

² Exclusive of Panama Canal, public debt, and postal service disbursements.

³ Exclusive of grants from the Treasury for deficiencies in postal revenues included in expenses of civil establishment.

Estimates for the year ending 30 June 1916 and 1917:—

Revenue.	1916.	1917.	Expenditure.	1916.	1917.
	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
From Customs	195,000,000	165,000,000	Legislative	13,922,574	13,810,101
From Internal Revenue:			Executive	574,150	668,350
Ordinary	272,000,000	265,000,000	Dept. of State	4,547,946	6,122,298
Emergency (Act, Oct. 22, 1914)	40,000,000	—	Treasury Dept.: Treasury Dept., exclusive of public bldgs.	52,701,944	55,744,628
Income Tax from corporations	42,500,000	45,000,000	Public buildings	14,198,730	12,040,914
Income Tax from individuals	42,500,000	45,000,000	New revenue cutters	310,000	—
From sales of public land	2,260,000	2,200,000	War Dept.: War Dept., exclusive of rivers and harbors	96,519,195	144,081,483
From miscellaneous sources	58,000,000	58,000,000	Rivers and harbors	37,864,411	49,719,058
			Navy Dept.: Navy Dept., exclusive of building program	105,255,826	134,178,164
			Navy building program, new	22,047,998	57,003,000
			Navy building program, prior years	23,806,808	28,369,127
			Dept. of the Interior: Dept. of the Interior, exclusive of pensions and Indians	30,086,663	38,994,835
			Pensions	164,100,000	160,565,000
			Indians	16,527,018	17,375,036
			Post Office Dept., exclusive of postal service	1,811,597	1,770,460
			Dept. of Agriculture	28,049,978	29,763,089
			Dept. of Commerce	11,006,928	15,426,238
			Dept. of Labour	3,461,660	4,098,370
			Dept. of Justice	10,610,341	11,029,546
			Interstate Commerce Commission	4,765,000	5,090,600
			District of Columbia	12,731,824	16,356,576
			Interest on the public debt	22,970,000	23,300,000
			Ordinary	721,350,968	881,230,460
Total ordinary receipts based on existing laws	652,200,000 (130,440,000)	580,200,000 (116,040,000)	Panama Canal	19,583,559	27,535,469
			Total	740,934,527 (148,186,505)	908,765,929 (181,733,186)

On June 30, 1915, the cash balance in the Treasury, exclusive of reserve and trust funds, amounted to 82,025,716 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	1912	2,868,373,874
1900	2,136,961,092	1913	2,916,204,914
1909	2,639,546,241	1914	2,912,499,269
1910	2,652,665,838	1915	3,057,836,873

The net debt—that is, what remains after deducting the cash in the Treasury—was 1,089,848,006 dollars on June 30, 1915. Nearly 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, and in 1912 at 187,739,071,090 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 2s. 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 2s. 6d. 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, the ordinary peace strength of a troop is 3 officers, 70 men; the cavalry are practically mounted rifles. Two infantry regiments and 2 of cavalry are composed of negroes, with white officers. Ten special infantry regiments and three special cavalry regiments have moreover been organised for permanent service in the Philippines, Hawaii and Panama. 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 12 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 or 3 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, 5 heavy artillery, 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 110 men; total 5,915. 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	80,125
Staff and Departments	20,734
Native Colonial troops	5,915
Total, all ranks	106,774 ¹

¹ Includes 3,993 enlisted men of Hospital Corps and 4,792 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 30,179 of all ranks, viz.:—14,315 in the Philippines, 9,521 in Hawaii and 6,343 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 within the borders of the United States. The total strength of the National Guard on July 30, 1915, was 8,705 officers and 120,693 men, and it is estimated that about three-fourths of the whole could actually be put into the field. It is organised in 124 regiments, 20 separate battalions and 27 separate companies of infantry; 3 regiments, 10 separate squadrons and 21 separate troops of cavalry; 3 regiments, 11 separate battalions and 21 separate batteries of field artillery; 3 battalions and 7 separate companies of engineers; 2 battalions and 16 separate companies, signal corps; 18 ambulance companies and 28 field hospitals, sanitary troops; and 126 companies of coast artillery.

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 17 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 U.S. rifle, model 1903 (Springfield), 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 is entrusted with the general supervision of the army.

The army budget in 1915-16 amounted to 107,194,199 dollars (21,438,829£.). 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.

According to the new scheme recommended by the General Staff for the War Departments military policy, the total of the officers and enlisted men of the regular army at home and abroad will be:—

Officers	7,086
Veterinarians	50
Enlisted men	134,707

To obtain this result, the plan calls for the following new organisations: 10 regiments of Infantry, 4 regiments of Field Artillery, 52 companies of Coast Artillery, 15 companies of engineers, 4 Aero squadrons.

When the system is in complete operation, without considering reserves of

the different organisations, the result as to numbers and cost would be as follows:—

	Officers and enlisted men	Total cost Dollars
Regular Army	141,843	127,234,559
National Guard	129,000	10,000,000
Citizen Army	400,000	45,000,000
	670,843	182,234,559

II. NAVY.

The navy estimates (financial years ending June 30), were as follows:—

Years.	£	Years.	£
1915-16	29,877,082	1911-12	25,960,785
1914-15	28,973,343	1910-11	25,929,712
1913-14	28,932,630	1909-10	28,153,331
1912-13	25,929,712	1908-09	24,958,958

The control of naval affairs is vested in the Secretary of the Navy, a Cabinet officer, appointed by the President, with the approval of the Senate. The Assistant-Secretary, a civilian, also appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate, the Chief of Naval Operations, the chiefs of seven administrative bureaux, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and the Judge-Advocate-General, are directly responsible to the Secretary. The administrative bureaux are: yards and docks, navigation, ordnance, construction and repair, steam engineering, supplies and accounts, and medicine and surgery.

The Government Naval Stations and constructive and repairing establishments are at Portsmouth, N.H.; Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn, N.Y.; League Island, Pa.; Washington, D.C.; Norfolk, Va.; Pensacola, Fla.; Mare Island, Cal.; and Puget Sound, Washington; and 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; Guam; Hawaii; Tutuila, Samoa; Cavite, P.I.; Olongapo, P.I.

On July 1, 1915, there were in the navy—1 admiral of the navy, 25 rear-admirals, 212 captains and commanders, 1,996 other line officers, 876 midshipmen (at Naval Academy), 578 medical officers, 221 paymasters, 27 chaplains, 77 naval constructors, 40 civil engineers, 17 professors of mathematics, 1,110 warrant officers, and 51,500 enlisted men. In the Marine Corps there were 334 officers and 9,965 men.

All warships, under the requirements of law, are built within the country and of home material. The following is a classified statement of the strength of the United States Navy on July 1, 1915. Vessels unserviceable for war purposes, gunboats, yachts, tugs, training ships, &c., not included:—

	Effective at end of			Building under Programme for		
	1915	1916	1917	1912	1913	1914
Dreadnoughts	8	11	12	2	1	1
Pre-Dreadnoughts	22	—	—	—	—	—
Old Battleships	3	—	—	—	—	—
Armoured cruisers	10	—	—	—	—	—
Cruisers, 1st class	5	—	—	—	—	—
„ 2nd „	4	—	—	—	—	—
„ 3rd „	15	—	—	—	—	—
Monitors	4	—	—	—	—	—
Destroyers	53	62	68	—	3	6
Torpedo boats	13	—	—	—	—	—
Submarines	36	47	54	—	8	4

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		Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Designed horse-power	Designed Speed
			Belt	Big guns				
		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	16½
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 6in.; 12 7in.	4	16,500	18
1904	Kansas { Kansas Vermont . . . Minnesota . . New Hampshire	16,000	9	2	4 12in.; 8 8in.; 12 7in.	4	16,500	18

Dreadnoughts.

1906	S. Carolina . .	16,000	11	12	8 12in.	2	16,500	18½
1907	Michigan . . .	20,000	11	12	10 12in.; 14 5in.	2	25,000	21
1909	N. Dakota . .	21,825	11	12	10 12in.; 16 5in.	2	28,000	20-75
1910	Utah	26,000	11	11	12 12in.; 21 5in.	2	28,000	20½
1911	Wyoming . . .	27,000	11	12	10 14in.; 21 5in.	2	35,000	21
1912	Arkansas . . .	27,500	13½	18	10 14in.; 21 5in.	4	35,000	20½
1913	Texas	31,400	14	18	12 14in.; 22 5in.	4	32,000	21
1914	New York . . .	32,000	14	18	12 14in.; 22 5in.	4	32,000	20½

(Turbines introduced with the *N. Dakota* but abandoned for *Oklahoma*, *Texas* and *New York*.
(Two battleships authorised in 1914 not yet laid down).

Coast Defence Ships.

Laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Designed horse-power	Designed Speed
			Belt	Big guns				
		Tons	ins.	ins.				kn'ts
1889	Monterey . .	4,084	13	8	2 12in.; 2 10 in.	—	5,400	13½
1899	{ Ozark Cheyenne . . Tonopah . . . Tallahassee . .	3,235	11	11	2 12in.; 4 4in.	—	2,400	12

Armoured Cruisers.

1899	Saratoga * . .	3,200	4	7	4 8in.; 10 5 in.	—	16,500	21
1899	Brooklyn . . .	9,215	3	8	8 8in.; 12 5in.	—	18,000	21
'01-'02	{ San Diego 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
1906	{ Montana N. Carolina † St. Louis . . . Milwaukee . . . Charleston . .	9,700	4	4	14 6in.	—	21,000	22

Protected Cruisers.

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 Des Moines . . . Galveston . . . Tacoma	3,200	2	„	10 5in.	—	4,500	16½

Scouts.

1905	{ Chester Birmingham . . Salem	3,750	2 belt 1½ deck	2 5in.	2	16,000	2
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* Reconstructed 1907-'08, formerly *New York*.

† To be re-named.

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; Tallahassee 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, 1914, 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	39,325,195	72,838,400	72,931,840
Arkansas	467,489	33,616,000	34,134,400
California	20,853,627	99,617,200	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	36,263,600
Indiana	—	23,068,800	23,266,560
Iowa	—	35,575,040	35,934,080
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	5,390,240
Michigan	89,037	36,787,200	37,107,200
Minnesota	1,286,394	51,749,120	54,196,480
Mississippi	41,660	29,671,680	29,993,600
Missouri	713	49,985,280	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	5,973,240
New Jersey	—	4,808,960	5,263,360
New Mexico	31,298,621	78,401,920	78,489,760
New York	—	33,571,483	31,490,560
North Carolina	—	31,193,600	33,552,640
North Dakota	1,156,120	44,917,120	45,335,680
Ohio	—	26,073,600	26,265,000
Oklahoma	41,686	44,424,960	44,836,480
Oregon	10,545,522	61,188,480	61,887,360
Pennsylvania	—	28,692,480	28,880,640
Rhode Island	—	682,880	798,720
South Carolina	—	19,516,800	19,832,960
South Dakota	3,805,432	49,195,520	49,673,600
Tennessee	—	26,679,680	26,894,080
Texas	—	167,984,720	170,173,440
Utah	33,837,596	52,597,760	54,393,600
Vermont	—	5,839,360	6,120,960
Virginia	—	25,767,680	27,281,280
Washington	1,750,208	42,775,040	44,241,280
West Virginia	—	15,374,080	15,468,800
Wisconsin	9,880	35,363,840	35,882,240
Wyoming	32,255,679	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 taken up under the Homestead Act, and in all 12,678,076 acres were disposed of to individuals, States, and railroad and wagon-road companies. It is provided by law that two sections, of 640 acres of land, in each 'township,' are reserved for common schools, so that the spread of education may go together with colonisation.

The power of Congress over the public territory is exclusive and universal, except so far as restrained by stipulations in the original cessions.

According to census returns the total acreage of farms and the improved acreage have been:—

Years	Farm area. Acres	Improved area. Acres	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	406,641	317,010
10 " 20	265,550	1,257,496	504,123
20 " 50	902,777	1,366,038	1,438,069
50 " 100	1,121,485	2,290,282	2,494,461
100 " 500	2,008,694	102,526	125,295
500 " 1,000	84,395	47,160	50,135
1,000 and over	31,546	—	—
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.

Crops	1913			1914			1915		
	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 . . .	105,820	2,446,988	23.1	108,435	2,672,804	25.8	108,321	3,054,535	28.2
Wheat . . .	50,184	763,370	15.2	53,541	891,017	16.6	59,898	1,011,505	16.9
Oats . . .	88,399	1,121,768	29.2	38,442	1,141,060	29.7	40,780	1,540,862	37.8
Total . . .	194,403	4,332,136	—	195,418	4,704,881	—	208,999	5,606,402	—

The chief wheat-growing States (1915) are (yield in thousands of bushels): North Dakota, yielding 151,970; Kansas, 106,538; Minnesota, 73,420; Nebraska, 72,154; South Dakota, 63,762; Illinois, 53,200; Washington, 50,394; Indiana, 47,300; Ohio, 40,124; Oklahoma, 36,540; Missouri, 34,108; Montana, 33,825; Pennsylvania, 24,605; Texas, 22,862; Michigan, 20,448; Oregon, 20,025.

Other crops in 1914 and 1915 were:—

Crops	1914			1915		
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels per Acre	Acres	Bushels	Bushels per Acre
Rye . . .	2,541,000	42,779,000	16.8	2,856,000	49,190,000	17.2
Barley . . .	7,565,000	194,953,000	25.8	7,395,000	237,009,000	32.0
Buckwheat . . .	792,000	16,841,000	21.3	866,000	15,769,000	19.6
Flaxseed . . .	1,645,000	13,749,000	8.4	1,367,000	13,845,000	10.1
Rice (rough) . . .	694,000	23,649,000	34.1	803,000	28,917,000	36.1
Potatoes . . .	3,711,000	409,921,000	110.5	3,761,000	359,103,000	95.5

The area on which hay was grown in 1915 was 50,872,000 acres; the crop weighed 85,225,000 tons, and was valued at 912,320,000 dollars.

In 1915 the United States rice (rough) crop was as follows:—

States	Area	Yield	States	Area	Yield
	Acres	Bushels		Acres	Bushels
North Carolina . . .	200	4,000	Mississippi . . .	1,800	45,000
South Carolina . . .	3,700	90,000	Louisiana . . .	401,000	13,714,000
Georgia . . .	900	26,000	Texas . . .	260,000	7,930,000
Florida . . .	500	12,000	Arkansas . . .	100,000	4,840,000
Missouri . . .	200	10,000	California . . .	34,000	2,268,000
Alabama . . .	300	8,000	Total . . .	802,600	28,947,000

The output of cane sugar in 1914-15 amounted to 493,240,000 pounds. The beet sugar production in 1914-15 amounted to 722,054 short tons.

The estimated cotton production in 1915, amounted to 11,161,000 bales excluding linters (equivalent 500 pounds), grown in the following States: Texas, 3,175,000 bales; Georgia, 1,900,000; S. Carolina, 1,160,000; Alabama, 1,050,000; Mississippi, 940,000; Arkansas, 785,000; N. Carolina, 708,000; Oklahoma, 630,000; Louisiana, 360,000; Tennessee, 295,000; Missouri, 52,000; Florida, 50,000; California, 34,000; Virginia, 16,000; all other, 6,000.

In 1915 there were under tobacco 1,368,000 acres, which yielded 1,060,587,000 lbs. of tobacco. The chief tobacco-growing States were Kentucky, 440,000 acres, yielding 356,400,000 lbs.; North Carolina, 320,000

acres, yielding 198,400,000 lbs.; Virginia, 192,500 acres, yielding 144,375,000 lbs.; Ohio, 93,700 acres, yielding 84,330,000 lbs.; Tennessee, 92,900 acres, yielding 69,675,000 lbs.; Pennsylvania, 31,400 acres, yielding 42,390,000 lbs.; South Carolina, 65,000 acres, yielding 37,700,000 lbs.; Wisconsin, 41,000 acres, yielding 36,900,000 lbs.; Connecticut, 22,200 acres, yielding 29,970,000 lbs.; Maryland, 22,000 acres, yielding 16,280,000 lbs.; Indiana, 13,500 acres, yielding 11,340,000 lbs.; West Virginia, 11,300 acres, yielding 9,831,000 lbs.

The following table exhibits the number of farm animals in 1900 (June 1), 1910 (April 15), 1915, and 1916 (January 1):—

Live Stock	1900 (Census)	1910 (Census)	1915 (Estimate)	1916 (Estimate)
Horses . . .	18,267,020	19,833,113	21,195,000	21,166,000
Mules . . .	3,264,615	4,209,769	4,479,000	4,565,000
Cattle of all kinds	67,219,410	61,803,866	58,329,000	51,441,000
Sheep . . .	61,503,713	52,447,861	49,956,000	49,162,000
Swine . . .	62,868,041	58,185,676	64,618,000	68,047,000

The value of farm animals in the United States on January 1, 1916, was:—cattle other than milch cows, 1,321,135,000 dollars; milch cows, 1,185,119,000 dollars; total value of all farm animals, 6,002,784,000 dollars.

In 1909 the factories used 9,888,727,303 pounds of milk, made 624,764,653 lbs. of butter, 311,126,317 lbs. of cheese, and 494,796,544 lbs. of condensed milk. The total value of the products manufactured was 274,557,718 dollars. In addition, butter and condensed milk to the value of 719,382 dollars were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of other products. The total production of butter in the United States, including the output of farms as well as factories, in 1909 was 1,621,796,475 lbs.; the total production of cheese was 320,581,594 lbs. New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Iowa have the largest dairy industries.

In 1901 the estimated wool clip was 302,502,328 pounds; in 1912, 304,043,400; in 1913, 296,175,300 pounds; and in 1914, 290,192,000 pounds.

The census reports for 1909 show that the value of canned vegetables (tomatoes, corn, peas, &c.) for the preceding year was 51,568,914 dollars; of canned fruits, 12,938,474 dollars, and of dried fruits, 19,840,395 dollars. In addition, canned vegetables, valued at 1,714,909 dollars; canned fruits, valued at 76,964 dollars; and dried fruits, valued at 53,159 dollars, were reported by establishments engaged primarily in other industries. This industry is most extensive in California, but in other States, notably New York and Maryland, it flourishes.

II. FORESTS AND FORESTRY.

The United States forests cover 550,000,000 acres, or about one-fourth of the whole country. Forests publicly owned contain one-fifth of all timber standing. Forests privately owned contain at least four-fifths of the standing timber. The original forests of the United States covered 850,000,000 acres, with a stand of not less than 5,200 billion feet of merchantable timber. There were five great forest regions—the northern, the southern, the central, the Rocky Mountain, and the Pacific. The present rate of cutting is three times the annual growth of the forests of the United States. The great pineries of the Lake States are nearing exhaustion and heavy inroads have been made upon the supplies of valuable timber throughout all parts of the country.

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, Oregon, and Texas. Among the soft-woods, in 1913 the production of yellow pine lumber amounted to about fifteen billion feet; the Douglas fir of the north-west held second place, with more than five and one-half billion feet; while white pine with two and one-half billion feet ranked third, though the production of this was less than for the previous year. Of the hardwoods, oak came first, with three and one-fifth billion feet, followed in the order named by maple, red gum, yellow poplar, chestnut, birch and beech.

The annual consumption including waste in logging and in manufacture, is more than 22,000,000,000 cubic feet of wood, valued at about 1,375,000,000 dollars. It includes 90,000,000 cords of firewood, nearly 40,000,000,000 board feet of lumber, 440,000,000 board feet for veneer, 135,000,000 ties, nearly 1,700,000,000 staves, over 130,000,000 sets of heading, over 350,000,000 barrel hoops, over 3,300,000 cords of native pulpwood, 165,000,000 cubic feet of round mine timber, nearly 1,500,000 cords of wood for distillation, over 140,000 cords for excelsior and nearly 3,500,000 telegraph and telephone poles. The demand for wood pulp is making a severe drain on the spruce forests, but a larger drain upon the forest resources is made by the demand for railroad ties.

The national forests were set aside as follows: By President Harrison, 13,416,710 acres; by President Cleveland, 25,686,320 acres; by President McKinley, 7,050,089 acres; by President Roosevelt, 148,346,924 acres. Since early in 1909 a careful readjustment of the boundaries has been going on. In consequence President Taft added to the national forests 4,333,847 acres and eliminated from them 11,680,578 acres, while to June 30 (inclusive), 1915, President Wilson has added 445,363 acres and eliminated 3,081,063 acres. Acts of Congress prohibit any additions by the President to the national forest area in Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado.

The present net area of the national forests, including Alaska and Porto Rico, is 162,672,802 acres, with an additional 348,276 acres acquired by purchase in the White Mountains and Southern Appalachian regions for national forest purposes.

The expenditures upon the National Forests for protection, administration, and improvement at present exceed the revenue from the forests by about 3,000,000 dollars a year, depending partly on the severity of the fire season and partly on the activity of the general lumber market. The normal gross cost of administration and protection is approximately 4,750,000 dollars, while from 300,000 dollars to 600,000 dollars yearly are invested in the construction of roads, trails, buildings, and other permanent improvements. The cost of administration includes the cost of handling much free-use business, while the cost of protection is chiefly the cost of protecting water-supplies and future timber supplies.

Comparison of receipts from the several sources for the fiscal years 1915 and 1914:—

Fiscal Year	Timber	Grazing	Special Uses, &c.	All sources
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1915	1,175,133	1,130,495	175,840	2,481,469
1914	1,304,053	1,002,347	181,309	2,487,710

Under the law 25 per cent. of the receipts is paid to the States in which the national forests are located, to be expended for roads and schools. The amount to be paid to the States in this way from the receipts in 1915 is 610,797 dollars. Besides this 10 per cent. of the receipts is set aside to be used under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture for road and trail building in national forests in co-operation with State authorities or otherwise. The amount thus appropriated on account of fiscal year 1915 receipts is 244,319 dollars. This, added to the amount carried over from the 1913 receipts fund, 155,939 dollars, and the amount appropriated for improvements, in the regular agricultural bill, 400,000 dollars, makes the total available for the construction of roads, trails, cabins, bridges, telephone lines, &c., on the national forests for the fiscal year 1916, 800,258 dollars.

The grazing receipts for 1915 were paid by the holders of 25,641 permits to graze 1,727,046 cattle, horses, and swine, and of 4,969 permits to graze 7,283,685 sheep and goats. The receipts from timber sales were paid by approximately 11,000 purchasers, to cut the equivalent of 565,754,000 board feet of timber.

Figures for free use of timber are as follows:—

Fiscal Year	Number of Permittees	Cut Board Feet	Value
			Dollars
1915	40,015	123,168,000	206,464
1914	39,427	120,575,000	182,774

The following table shows the local cut of timber from the national forests in the fiscal year 1915:—

State	Cut under Sale	Cut under Free Use	Total
	Board Feet	Board Feet	Board Feet
Idaho	100,793,000	24,848,000	125,641,000
Montana	101,384,000	18,378,000	119,762,000
Oregon	49,414,000	12,122,000	61,536,000
Colorado	42,609,000	10,587,000	53,196,000
Washington	42,378,000	2,462,000	44,840,000
Arizona	40,076,000	4,255,000	44,331,000
California	37,115,000	6,778,000	43,893,000
Wyoming	34,114,000	9,337,000	43,451,000
Utah	24,394,000	13,969,000	38,363,000
Alaska	37,160,000	—	37,160,000
New Mexico	17,819,000	13,131,000	30,950,000
South Dakota	19,959,000	4,356,000	24,309,000
Arkansas	11,764,000	275,000	12,039,000
Nevada	2,803,000	1,959,000	4,762,000
Minnesota	1,545,000	286,000	1,831,000
Virginia	1,383,000	91,000	1,474,000
North Carolina	828,000	2,000	830,000
Michigan	83,000	109,000	192,000
Oklahoma	—	175,000	175,000
Florida	99,000	33,000	132,000
North Dakota	—	98,000	98,000
Tennessee	34,000	9,000	43,000
Nebraska	—	5,000	5,000
Total	565,754,000 ¹	123,259,000	689,013,000

¹ Includes 10,246,000 board feet cut under sales at cost.

III. MINING.

The following are the statistics of the metallic products of the United States in 1914 and 1913 (long tons, 2,240 lbs.; short tons, 2,000 lbs.) The values are: for iron, at point of production; for nickel, the value at New York City; for copper and lead, the values at New York; for zinc, the value at St. Louis (Missouri); for quicksilver, the value at San Francisco; for platinum, the value at New York City:—

Metallic Products	Quantity (1913)	Value (1913)		Quantity (1914)	Value (1914)	
		Dollars			Dollars	
Pig iron long tons	30,368,935	458,342,345		22,268,263	298,777,429	
Silver (commercial value) troy oz.	66,801,500	40,348,100		72,455,100	40,067,700	
Gold (value) "	4,299,784	88,884,400		4,572,976	94,531,800	
Copper pounds	1,224,484,008	189,795,035		1,150,137,192	152,968,246	
Lead sh. tons	411,878	86,245,264		512,794	39,997,932	
Zinc "	837,252	87,772,224		843,418	35,028,636	
Quicksilver flasks ¹	20,213	813,171		16,548	811,680	
Aluminium ² pounds	72,379,000	13,845,000		79,129,000	14,522,700	
Tin pounds	—	46,699		208,000	66,560	
Platinum troy oz.	1,034	46,530		6,324	280,885	
Antimonial lead sh. tons	16,665	1,501,854		16,667	1,572,187	
Nickel pounds	481,565	79,393		645,334	813,000	
Total value	—	883,222,012		—	691,000,343	

¹ Of 75 avoirdupois pounds net.² Consumption.

In 1915 the value of the gold produced was 98,891,100 dollars; and the quantity of silver produced was 67,485,600 fine ozs., valued at 34,417,656 dols.

The following are statistics of the principal non-metallic minerals for two years:—

Non-Metallic Products	Quantity (1913)	Value (1913)		Quantity (1914)	Value (1914)	
		Dollars			Dollars	
Bituminous coal sh. tons	478,435,297	565,234,952		422,703,970	493,309,244	
Pennsylvania anthracite . . . l. tons	81,718,680	195,181,127		81,090,631	188,181,399	
Stone "	—	83,732,995		—	77,412,292	
Petroleum barrels ¹	248,446,230	237,121,388		265,762,535	214,125,215	
Natural Gas "	—	87,846,677		—	94,115,594	
Cement barrels ²	89,541,348	89,550,527		87,257,552	80,533,208	
Salt barrels ³	34,399,298	10,123,139		34,804,683	10,271,858	
Phosphate rock long tons	8,111,221	11,796,231		2,734,043	9,608,041	
Coke sh. tons	46,299,530	128,922,273		34,555,914	18,324,217	
Mineral waters gal. sold	57,867,399	5,631,891		54,358,466	4,892,328	
Borax, crude sh. tons	58,051	1,491,530		62,400	1,464,400	
Arsenious oxide pounds	2,513	159,236		4,670	813,147	
Total minerals (including all others)	—	2,439,159,728		—	2,114,946,024	

¹ Of 42 gal.² Of 380 lbs. net.³ Of 280 lbs. net.

The total value of the mineral products in 1911 was 1,926,284,008 dollars; for 1912, 2,244,033,833 dollars.

The output of pig-iron, of copper, and of lead has been to the following quantity and value, 1910-12:—

Years	Pig-iron		Copper		Lead	
	Long tons	Spot value	Pounds	Value at New York	Short tons	Value at New York
		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars
1910	26,674,123	412,162,436	1,080,159,509	137,180,257	375,402	33,035,376
1911	28,267,298	327,334,624	1,097,232,749	137,154,092	391,995	35,279,550
1912	30,180,969	420,563,388	1,243,268,720	205,139,338	392,517	35,326,530

The production and spot values of bituminous coal, Pennsylvania anthracite, and petroleum 1910-12 have been:—

Years	Bituminous coal		Anthracite		Petroleum	
	Short tons	Dollars	Long tons	Dollars	Barrels of 42 galls.	Dollars
1910	417,111,142	469,281,719	75,433,216	160,275,302	209,557,248	127,899,688
1911	405,907,059	451,375,819	80,771,488	175,189,392	220,449,391	134,044,752
1912	450,104,982	517,983,445	75,322,855	177,622,626	222,935,044	164,213,247

The total production of coal from 1807, the date of the earliest record, to the close of 1914 was 10,357,685,414 short tons.

The total production of gold and silver in the country was as follows in the years mentioned:—

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Fine ounces	Value	Fine ounces	Value
		Dollars		Dollars
1909	4,821,701	99,673,400	54,721,500	28,455,200
1910	4,657,018	96,269,100	57,137,900	30,834,500
1911	4,687,053	96,890,000	60,399,400	32,615,700
1912	4,520,717	93,451,500	63,766,800	39,197,500

The report on gold and silver is the result of a conference between the U.S. Geological Survey and the Director of the Mint.

The precious metals are raised mainly in California, Colorado, Alaska, and Nevada for gold, and Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Colorado for silver. The production of gold and silver in the United States from 1792 to 1914 was as follows:—

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Dollars		Dollars
1792-1847	1,187,170	24,537,600	309,500	404,500
1848-1872	58,279,778	1,204,750,000	118,568,200	157,749,900
1873-1914	116,392,479	2,406,044,200	2,039,543,500	1,591,430,900
Total	175,859,427	3,635,331,200	2,158,421,200	1,749,585,500

Precious stones are found in considerable varieties in the United States; the total production was valued in 1911 at 343,692 dollars, in 1912 at 319,722 dollars, in 1913 at 319,454 dollars, and in 1914 at 124,651 dollars. The stones found are sapphires (in Iowa and Montana), turquoise, tourmaline, garnets, beryl, agates, amethyst, ruby, topaz, &c.

IV. MANUFACTURES.

The following table shows the condition of manufacturing industries in the United States as reported at each census from 1880 to 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	353,415	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	12,656,265,000	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.

⁴ Includes salaried officials, clerks, &c., and wage earners; does not include proprietors and firm members.

The censuses of 1890, 1900, and 1905 cover Alaska; the census of 1910 covers Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico.

The census of 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
			Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
United States	1909	268,491	18,428,269,706	6,615,046	12,142,790,878	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	1,169,872,985	354,046	2,306,120,760	2,845,555,772
2. Textiles	1909	21,695	2,483,932,835	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	300,766	669,874,518	992,713,322
	1904	5,318	491,796,131	264,459	480,220,706	724,301,050
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	6,370	659,538,570	68,338	139,849,038	501,253,865

Group	Census	Number of establishments	Capital	Wage-earners. Average number	Cost of materials	Value of products
			Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
8. Chemicals and allied products	1909	11,745	2,015,103,561	237,988	867,019,526	1,430,901,954
	1904	9,548	1,497,614,615	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	1,238,251,401
	1904	5,843	570,573,139	197,692	632,895,257	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	126,085,698	331,111,181
12. Vehicles for land transportation	1909	6,562	521,456,520	202,719	306,536,675	561,763,289
	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	277,216,183	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	455,866,881	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	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	2,156,840	1,752,806	33,866,479
1904	23,672,064	1,394,020	2,456,389	1,190,269	28,721,742
1899	19,463,984	1,213,493	2,229,181	994,899	23,901,557

The number of power-loom 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	59,776	38,104	28,123	696,785
1899	9,841	455,752	44,257	36,734	26,030	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, 16,623,825 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	5,803,502	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	29,602,834
Fertilisers	103,960,213	56,541,253
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	86,037,691	3,206,708,226	2,249,814,577
1913	7,306,827,027	121,852,016	4,562,295,675	2,865,512,223
1914	7,654,661,450	123,346,899	4,760,940,538	3,015,069,580
1915	7,814,933,689	185,204,379	4,403,578,499	3,582,989,407

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, 53,743,977 dollars in 1913, 51,467,233 dollars in 1914, and 71,973,497 dollars in 1915.

The development of the iron and steel industries since 1875 is shown by the following figures, supplied by the American Iron and Steel Institute:—

Years	Furnaces in blast at close of year	Pig iron produced	Pig iron ¹ consumed	Rails produced		Steel ingots and castings
				Iron	Steel	
1875	293	2,023,733	2,000,000	Gross tons 447,901	Gross tons 250,699	Gross tons 389,799
1895	242	9,446,308	9,828,572	5,810	1,300,325	6,114,884
1905	313	22,992,380	16,561,277	318	3,375,611	20,023,947
1910	206	27,298,545	25,952,667	230	3,635,801	26,094,919
1912	313	29,727,137	28,574,020	—	3,327,915	31,251,303
1913	205	30,966,301	29,596,050	—	3,502,780	31,800,174
1914	164	23,332,244	30,900,203	—	1,945,095	23,513,030

¹ Figures compiled by Department of Commerce, as Iron and Steel Institute does not deal with figures for pig iron.

The production of metal of various descriptions for 4 years was as follows:—

	1911	1912	1913	1914
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Foundry and forge	5,256,830	6,076,287	6,265,355	5,352,488
Bessemer	9,409,303	11,664,015	11,593,385	7,839,127
Basic	8,520,020	11,417,886	12,587,746	9,670,687
Charcoal iron	278,676	347,025	339,981	263,924
Spiegeleisen & ferro-manganese	184,718	221,724	229,834	186,018
Total	23,649,547	29,726,937	30,966,301	23,332,244

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 1912, 962,971 tons; in 1913, 823,719 tons, and in 1914, 931,241 tons.

The total production of rolled iron and steel in 5 years is given (in gross tons) in the following table (official figures of the American Iron and Steel Institute, Philadelphia):—

Years	Iron and steel rails	Bars, hoops, skelp, and shapes	Wire rods	Plates and sheets, except nail plate	Nail plate Gross tons	Total Gross tons.
1910	3,630,031	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	3,327,915	12,754,962	2,653,553	5,875,080	45,331	24,656,841
1913	3,502,780	13,085,116	2,464,807	5,751,037	37,503	24,791,243
1914	1,941,895	9,235,508	2,431,714	4,719,246	35,573	18,370,196

The quantities of distilled spirits and of fermented liquors produced during the fiscal year 1913-14 and 1914-15 were:—

	1913-14	1914-15		1913-14	1914-15
	Tax gallons.	Tax gallons.		Tax gallons.	Tax gallons.
Whisky	68,698,797.3	44,552,490	Neutral & cologne spirits	47,132,535.5	42,742,161
Rum	3,026,085.1	2,844,313			
Gin	4,012,542.7	3,636,285			
High wines	26,484.5	33,854	Brandy	7,307,897.0	8,521,951
Alcohol	31,715,199.9	38,825,049	Total production	181,919,542	140,656,103

Fermented liquors 66,189,473 barrels in 1913-14, and 59,808,210 barrels in 1914-15.

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 in the United States (including Alaska) there were in 1909, according to the census reports, 374 establishments, with an aggregate capital of 30,618,010 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
	£	£		£	£
1910	311,889,486	342,016,790	1913	362,601,647	485,701,271
1911	305,447,221	402,709,805	1914	378,785,131	465,936,805
1912	330,652,987	434,063,965	1915	334,833,948	553,717,868

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
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	71,514,311	149,276,933
1914	66,538,659	30,326,604	96,865,263	112,038,529	54,965,023	167,003,552
1915	171,568,755	29,110,323	200,679,078	146,224,148	50,942,187	197,166,335

The general imports and the domestic exports of United States produce are classified as follows for 2 years (January to December):—

Merchandise	Imports		Exports	
	1914	1915	1914	1915
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	234,725,244	242,994,777	275,275,909	404,863,180
Foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared	256,483,300	273,245,831	308,852,852	607,692,522
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	597,920,626	695,888,756	490,496,949	566,807,953
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	275,585,099	260,978,876	344,983,510	468,659,082
Manufactures ready for consumption	407,047,570	292,017,691	628,909,678	1,315,142,894
Miscellaneous	17,514,162	13,560,754	22,539,346	122,850,357
Total	1,789,276,001	1,778,596,695	2,071,057,744	3,486,015,988
	(337,855,200)	(355,719,339)	(414,211,543)	

Chief exports of domestic merchandise for the year ending June 30, 1915 :—

1914-15	Dollars	1914-15	Dollars
Breadstuffs	573,823,676	Seeds	3,861,064
Cotton, unmanufactured	376,217,972	Instruments for scientific purposes	2,431,404
Meat and dairy products	220,051,847	Carriages, cars, other vehicles and parts of	65,108,341
Iron and steel, and manufactures of, not including iron ore	225,861,387	Paper, and manufactures of	19,848,358
Mineral oils	133,693,275	Fish	12,870,790
Copper, and manufactures of	99,778,177	Furs and fur skins	3,794,459
Wood, and manufactures of	49,943,537	Fibres, vegetable, and textile	12,268,556
Animals	77,953,686	Grasses, manufactures of	27,413,735
Tobacco, and manufactures of	50,962,517	India-rubber, manufactures of	14,767,513
Leather, and manufactures of	120,727,156	Grease, grease scrap, &c.	6,650,492
Cotton, manufactures of	71,973,497	Paints, &c.	7,415,723
Coal	55,906,140	Wool, manufactures of	27,327,451
Oil cake and oil-cake meal	28,879,051	Household and personal effects	4,292,504
Vegetable oils	25,831,745	Coffee, green	6,841,575
Agricultural implements	10,304,978	Explosives	41,476,188
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines	46,380,986	Brass, and manufactures of	20,544,559
Naval stores	11,127,239	Soap	4,858,299
Fruits, including nuts	34,933,117	Musical instruments, and parts of	2,048,715
Paraffin and paraffin wax	10,589,843	Hops	3,948,020
Fertilizers	3,870,887		

The leading imports into the United States were :—

1914-15	Dollars	1914-15	Dollars
Sugar	173,992,603	Toys	8,085,363
Hides and Skins	104,177,106	Fibres, vegetable, and textile	40,420,017
Chemicals, drugs and dyes	83,818,357	Grasses, unmanufactured	60,734,755
Coffee	166,765,644	Wood, and manufactures of	22,712,660
Silk, unmanufactured	83,130,557	Iron and steel, manufactures of	29,791,356
Cotton, manufactures of	46,205,123	Wool, hair of the camel, goat, &c., unmanufactured	68,242,568
India-rubber, guttapercha, and substitutes, crude	86,397,765	Fruits, including nuts	43,901,195
Fibres, vegetable, and textile	61,567,669	Tin, in bars, blocks, or pigs	30,777,617
Grasses, manufactures of	26,042,670	Wool, hair of the camel, goat, &c., manufactures of	31,658,236
Diamonds and other precious stones, and imitations of	15,134,496	Tobacco, and manufactures of	22,893,241
Leather, and manufactures of	20,171,196	Cocoa, or cacao, crude	4,592,359
Spirits, malt liquors, and wines	13,404,903	Glass and glassware	4,156,785
Copper, manufactures of	20,432,681	Coal, bituminous	25,818,920
Furs, and manufactures of	10,526,488	Paper, and manufactures of	43,046,850
Tea	17,512,619	Meat and dairy products	9,329,732
Earthen, stone and china ware	8,681,472	Vegetables	20,256,791
Cotton, unmanufactured	28,208,060	Breadstuffs	8,948,401
Fish	18,393,249	Copper ore	8,965,471
Oils	35,723,051	Metal, and manufactures of (N.E.S.)	23,054,820
		Seeds	10,348,006
		Fertilizers	

The customs duties collected on merchandise imported for consumption amounted in 1913-14 to 283,719,081 dollars, and in 1914-15 to 205,800,00 dollars.

Imports and exports by countries :—

Countries	Imports of Merchandise from		Domestic and foreign Exports to	
	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
United Kingdom	293,661,394	256,351,675	594,271,863	911,794,954
Germany	189,919,136	91,372,710	344,794,276	28,863,354
France	141,446,252	77,158,740	159,818,924	369,397,170
Belgium	41,035,532	10,222,860	61,219,894	20,662,315
Netherlands	36,294,010	82,518,890	112,215,673	143,267,019
Italy	56,407,671	54,973,726	74,235,012	184,819,688
Spain	24,658,867	18,027,492	30,587,569	38,112,969
Switzerland	25,329,699	19,235,483	1,019,602	2,735,788
Sweden	11,590,107	11,661,337	14,644,226	78,273,818
Norway	9,197,265	10,668,864	9,966,610	39,074,701
Austria-Hungary	20,110,834	9,794,418	22,718,258	1,235,669
Russia	20,831,184	2,512,381	30,088,643	37,474,306
Portugal	6,165,065	5,121,939	5,223,048	5,080,037
Turkey	8,296,525	5,673,373	2,166,289	640,201
Greece	3,866,594	4,226,068	1,123,511	23,499,646
Total Europe ¹	895,602,868	614,354,645	1,486,498,729	1,971,434,667

Countries	Imports		Domestic and Foreign Exports	
	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Canada and Newfoundland and Labrador	162,001,988	160,963,880	350,432,007	306,039,440
Mexico	92,690,566	77,612,691	38,748,793	34,164,447
Total N. America ¹	427,399,354	473,079,796	528,644,962	477,075,727
Brazil	101,329,073	99,178,728	29,963,914	25,629,555
Venezuela	9,763,069	10,227,238	5,401,366	5,764,442
Argentina	45,123,988	73,776,258	45,179,089	32,549,606
Colombia	16,051,120	18,953,023	6,786,153	6,675,564
Chile	25,732,128	27,689,780	17,332,342	11,377,181
Peru	12,175,723	12,596,648	7,141,252	5,373,474
Total S. America ¹	222,677,075	261,489,563	124,539,909	90,323,957
British East Indies	111,903,527	87,177,237	15,625,195	15,989,734
Japan	107,355,897	98,882,638	31,266,520	41,517,780
China	39,382,978	40,156,139	24,698,734	16,402,475
Dutch East Indies	5,334,361	9,245,784	3,676,895	2,771,779
Hongkong	3,085,849	2,644,589	10,696,214	8,185,315
Turkey in Asia	12,546,532	6,555,334	1,168,230	353,919
Total Asia ¹	286,952,456	247,770,103	113,425,616	114,470,493
British Oceania	22,418,262	27,508,023	54,986,635	52,211,842
Philippine Islands	18,162,812	24,920,163	27,304,587	24,756,320
Total Oceania ¹	42,144,396	52,522,552	83,568,417	77,764,725

¹ These totals include all countries.

Countries	Imports		Domestic and Foreign Exports	
	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
British Africa	3,956,581	6,090,857	18,960,770	18,271,085
Egypt	13,311,233	17,371,992	1,930,016	2,879,241
French Africa	844,808	652,253	2,754,228	2,490,204
Total Africa	19,149,476	24,953,081	27,901,515	28,519,751
Total	1,893,925,657	1,674,169,740	2,364,579,148	2,768,589,340

The total trade of the United States (imports and exports of merchandise) is divided as follows in 1914-15 among the various coasts and frontiers in the States in percentage of the total:—Atlantic Coast, 66·44; Gulf Coast, 13·75; Mexican Border Ports, 1·80; Pacific Coast, 7·49; North Boundary, 11·18; Interior Ports, ·34.

The percentage of the leading ports was as follows:—New York, 47·82; Massachusetts, 5·86; Philadelphia, 3·68; Maryland, 6·41; Galveston, 5·41; New Orleans, 6·51; San Francisco, 3·55.

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.	£
1910	10,948,900	4,757,179	5,123,780	2,885,602	5,197,500	1,552,219
1911	12,939,229	5,249,076	5,116,411	2,697,066	10,437,200	2,712,896
1912	19,973,994	8,327,344	4,212,604	2,234,166	4,368,000	1,483,706
1913	34,067,944	13,953,072	6,157,644	3,247,423	6,879,300	1,922,772
1914	34,220,166	14,376,510	5,557,908	3,146,789	232,925	73,482

Imports of raw cotton into Great Britain and Ireland:—

—	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Quantity, cwts.	13,126,150	16,823,878 ¹	21,648,722 ¹	15,847,695 ¹	12,844,347 ¹
Value . . £.	48,793,678	48,847,303	55,232,346	47,307,766	31,958,341

¹ Centals 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:—

—	1913	1914	—	1913	1914
	£	£		£	£
Eggs	2,894	290,254	Machinery	3,677,579	3,973,037
Bacon	6,122,320	5,357,458	Copper	4,061,861	6,200,575
Hams	2,716,004	2,827,350	Paraffin wax	709,433	545,750
Fresh beef	3,119	246,909	Petroleum	5,867,106	8,047,416
Lard	5,184,713	4,507,336	Tobacco	5,657,546	5,484,336
Leather	3,693,012	5,443,672	Fish	761,559	1,468,141

Leading articles exported from the United Kingdom to the United States:—

Year	Iron	Cotton Goods	Linen Goods	Woollen Goods
	£	£	£	£
1910	3,177,708	3,587,623	4,330,786	1,776,049
1911	1,787,069	3,790,707	3,862,808	1,235,892
1912	1,727,489	4,021,169	4,264,395	1,133,507
1913	2,355,066	3,872,773	4,044,900	1,196,263
1914	1,781,928	4,641,023	4,474,359	3,903,312

The total trade between the United States and the United Kingdom for 5 years in thousands of pounds sterling, was as follows:—

—	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from U. S. to U. K.	122,694	134,579	141,652	138,575	238,006
Exports to U. S. from U. K.	27,519	30,065	29,294	34,035	26,170

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 1915:—Sailing vessels (exclusive of canal boats and barges), 5,866 of 1,384,474 tons; steam vessels, 15,948 of 5,943,810 tons; total (including canal boats and barges), 26,701 vessels of 8,389,429 tons.

Of vessels registered as engaged in the foreign trade and the whale fisheries, the aggregate was in 1915, 1,871,543 tons, showing an increase of 795,391 tons on 1914; while of vessels engaged in the coasting trade and the cod and mackerel fisheries the total in 1915 was 6,517,886 tons, or 334,650 tons less than in the preceding year.

The shipping was distributed thus (June 30, 1915):—

Grand Divisions	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Canal Boats		Barges		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Atlantic & Gulf Coasts	5,117	931,588	8,665	2,573,896	352	39,250	2,457	751,151	16,591	4,295,885
Porto Rico	80	8,338	20	5,573	—	—	—	—	100	14,111
Pacific Coast	443	251,845	3,214	734,357	—	—	1,315	123,057	4,972	1,109,259
Hawaii	4	1,503	40	11,858	—	—	—	—	44	13,361
Northern Lakes	220	190,925	2,348	2,487,945	208	22,729	385	116,407	3,161	2,818,009
Western Rivers	2	1,661	72	130,181	—	—	170	8,551	1,833	138,804
Total, 1915	5,866	1,384,474	15,948	5,943,810	560	61,979	4,327	999,166	26,701	8,389,429

¹ Includes 8,996 gas vessels of 162,394 gross tons.

During the year ended June 30, 1915, there were built and documented:—Sailing vessels, 51 of 8,021 gross tons; steam vessels, 140 of 141,864 gross tons; gas vessels, 611 of 13,126 gross tons; canal boats, 40 of 4,457 gross tons, and barges, 315 of 37,654 gross tons.

The total tonnage entered and cleared for three years ending June 30, was :—

	1913		1914		1915	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Entered :—						
American . . .	19,081	13,072,567	18,602	13,730,075	18,221	13,275,454
Foreign . . .	21,974	37,566,606	22,415	39,658,502	21,538	33,485,012
Total . . .	41,005	50,639,173	41,017	53,388,577	39,754	46,710,466
Cleared :—						
American . . .	20,511	13,945,801	17,694	13,740,628	17,817	13,418,252
Foreign . . .	22,544	37,206,158	21,956	39,442,781	21,922	33,466,806
Total . . .	43,055	51,151,959	39,650	53,183,409	39,139	46,885,058

The tonnage entered and cleared in the foreign trade at the principal ports of the United States in the year ending June 30, 1915, was as follows :—

Ports	Entered	Cleared	Ports	Entered	Cleared
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
Connecticut . . .	36,580	3,179	Mobile . . .	556,599	612,171
Georgia . . .	397,033	587,254	New Orleans . . .	3,064,101	3,093,050
Maine and New Hampshire . . .	668,532	736,439	Sabine . . .	841,057	1,092,125
Maryland . . .	2,043,259	2,162,597	Laredo . . .	70,740	70,570
Massachusetts . . .	2,463,651	1,659,802	Alaska . . .	186,061	171,154
New York . . .	12,579,317	12,162,374	Hawaii . . .	587,064	171,081
North Carolina . . .	76,959	67,588	Oregon . . .	230,576	345,175
Philadelphia . . .	1,938,510	1,786,441	San Francisco . . .	1,328,209	1,358,873
Porto Rico . . .	486,399	495,338	Southern California . . .	223,141	130,372
Rhode Island . . .	67,162	57,627	Washington . . .	2,920,822	3,046,123
South Carolina . . .	135,298	83,184	Northern Border and Lake Ports . . .	11,678,496	11,427,227
Virginia . . .	1,633,794	2,643,081			
Florida . . .	1,035,650	964,761			
Galveston . . .	1,561,656	1,967,602	Total . . .	46,710,466	46,885,058

The following table gives a summary by ports of the shipping entered and cleared in 1914 and 1915 :—

	Entered		Cleared	
	Tonnage 1914	Tonnage 1915	Tonnage 1914	Tonnage 1915
Atlantic ports . . .	26,401,314	22,526,494	25,491,826	22,444,804
Gulf ports . . .	7,489,868	7,059,063	8,342,716	7,719,709
Mexican Border ports . . .	118,760	70,740	110,422	70,570
Pacific ports . . .	6,042,847	5,375,673	5,798,258	5,222,778
Northern Lake ports . . .	13,336,288	11,678,496	13,440,197	11,427,227
Total . . .	53,388,377	46,710,466	53,183,409	46,885,058

According to nationality the vessels entered and cleared at United States ports in year ended June 30, 1915, were as follows :—

Flag	Entered	Cleared	Flag	Entered	Cleared
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
American . . .	13,275,454	13,418,282	Norwegian . . .	3,368,735	3,349,803
Austrian . . .	54,732	23,117	Portuguese . . .	11,927	9,644
Belgian . . .	185,524	177,832	Russian . . .	178,903	154,868
British . . .	22,141,793	22,441,035	Spanish . . .	534,550	519,862
Cuban . . .	148,975	143,776	Swedish . . .	337,530	337,828
Danish . . .	764,069	751,200	Other Foreign . . .	700,323	743,685
Dutch . . .	1,473,521	1,483,321	Total Foreign . . .	33,435,012	33,466,806
French . . .	957,049	961,735	American and Foreign . . .	46,710,466	46,885,058
German . . .	659,999	475,777			
Italian . . .	1,316,561	1,365,754			
Japanese . . .	601,791	527,599			

Internal Communications.

According to Poor's Railway Manual, the extent of railways in operation in 1830 was 23 miles; it rose to 52,922 miles in 1870; to 167,191 miles in 1890; in 1900, 198,964; in 1910, 249,992; in 1911, 254,732; in 1912, 258,033; in 1913, 261,036; in 1914, 263,547 miles. The ordinary gauge is 4 ft. 8½ in.

The following table, based on the figures of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, shows some railway statistics for 4 years :—

Year	Mileage	Miles of line		Number of passengers	Weight of freights in tons
		per 100 square miles of territory	per 10,000 of the population		
1911	244,179	8·21	26·10	997,409,882	1,781,638,043
1912	246,816	8·30	25·93	1,004,081,346	1,844,977,673
1913	249,802	8·40	25·81	1,033,679,680	2,058,035,487
1914	252,231	8·48	25·64	1,053,138,718	1,976,138,155

The total capital invested in railways (stock, funded and unfunded debt) in 1914 was 20,247,301,257 dollars, and the total amount paid in dividends and interest was 891,533,240 dollars. The number of locomotives was 64,760.

The telegraphs of the United States are largely in the hands of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which had (December 31, 1914), 240,231 miles of line, 1,609,346 miles of wire, and 25,784 offices; the number of messages sent in 1914 was estimated at 90,000,000, not including messages sent over leased wires or under railroad contracts; the receipts, 47,287,388 dollars; expenses, 40,578,751 dollars; and profits, 6,708,637 dollars.

The following table relates to the business of another important company; the figures of the table do not represent the operations of one company, but the aggregation of the figures of many companies which go to make up the

telephone system which is generally known as the American Telephone and Telegraph Company ('Bell Telephone System') :—

	1912	1913	1914	1915
Operating Companies				
Exchanges	5,182	5,245	5,289	5,300
Total miles of exchange service wire	12,721,650	13,777,470	15,037,897	16,052,062
Total circuits	2,576,789	2,812,944	2,952,901	3,174,271
Total employees	140,789	156,928	142,527	156,294
Total subscribers	4,953,447	5,415,209	5,763,008	6,155,900
Length of wire operated, miles	14,610,813	16,111,011	17,475,594	18,505,545
Instruments in hands of licensees under rental at beginning of year	10,880,321	11,778,895	—	—
Capital of Companies, dollars	334,805,700	344,616,300	393,731,750	440,711,200
Gross earnings	42,717,993	45,909,992	225,952,123	239,909,649
Net earnings ¹	32,062,945	32,920,090	40,306,635	48,086,114

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
1913	12,653,856,360	69,867,945	6,061,844	12,729,786,149
1914	13,407,594,861	66,303,526	5,203,219	13,479,101,606
1915	13,856,084,320	57,148,648	4,345,435	13,918,278,403

Money orders issued (1914-1915):—

	Dollars
Domestic	105,073,320 ¹ amounting to 654,139,134 ⁸⁶
International	3,054,548 ² „ 60,772,073 ⁶⁰
Total	108,127,868 „ 714,911,208 ⁴⁶

There are (1915) 56,380 offices. The total expenditure of the department during the year 1914-1915 was 298,546,026 dollars; total receipts, 287,248,165 dollars; postal funds lost by burglary, fire, bad debts, &c., 35,447⁸² dollars; excess of expenditure, 11,297,861 dollars, to which was added postal funds, lost by burglary, fire, &c.

¹ This number includes 654,712 orders, amounting to 9,109,952⁸⁵ 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 and Credit.

The monetary system is monometallic, and has been so since 1873, gold being the standard.

The Act of February 28, 1878, commonly known as the Bland-Allison Act, required the purchase by the Secretary of the Treasury of silver bullion

at the market price of silver of not less than 2,000,000 dollars or more than 4,000,000 dollars worth per month, the same to be coined as fast as so purchased into silver dollars. 378,166,793 silver dollars were coined under the Bland-Allison Act. The Act of July 14, 1890, known as the Sherman Act, required the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of fine silver monthly, which was paid for in Treasury notes issued as the silver was purchased. The total amount of silver purchased under this Act from August 13, 1890, to November 1, 1893, date of repeal of the purchasing clause, was 168,674,682 five ounces, costing 155,931,002 dollars, the coinage value of which was 218,084,438 in silver dollars. From the bullion purchased under the Act of July 14, 1890, there were coined to December 31, 1901, 149,710,163 silver dollars. Under the Act of March 3, 1891, for re-coinage of trade dollars, 5,078,472 silver dollars were coined, making a total of 532,955,428 standard silver dollars coined from March 1, 1878, to December 31, 1901.

The following metallic and paper money was in the United States on December 1, 1915 :—

Description of money	In the United States	In Treasury	In Circulation
Gold coin (including bullion in Treasury).	Dollars	Dollar	Dollars
Gold certificates ¹ (law of March 3, 1863)	2,260,687,547	221,663,793	603,342,562
Standard silver dollars	568,271,655	10,823,763	1,258,660,599
Silver certificates (Bland Act, February 28, 1878)	—	—	66,170,811
Subsidiary silver.	—	—	489,093,555
Treasury notes (Sherman Act of July 14, 1890)	188,695,357	20,752,006	167,943,351
U.S. notes ("Greenbacks" of 1862 and 1863)	—	—	2,188,521
Federal reserve notes	346,681,016	5,876,890	340,804,126
National bank notes ²	188,605,000	11,127,580	177,477,420
	776,365,653	22,980,617	753,385,036
Total.	4,329,306,228	293,224,654	3,859,060,981

¹ For redemption of outstanding certificates an exact equivalent in amount of the appropriate kinds of money is held in the Treasury, and is not included in the account of money held as assets of the Government.

² Includes additional circulating notes issued under authority of Act of May 30, 1908 as amended by Acts of December 23, 1913, and August 4, 1914.

The coinage of the United States mints in six calendar years was as follows, in dollars :—

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Gold	104,723,735	56,176,822	17,498,522	25,433,378	53,457,817	23,967,375
Silver	3,740,465	6,457,301	7,340,995	3,184,228	6,083,823	4,114,065
Minor	3,036,929	3,156,726	2,577,386	4,667,335	2,208,071	2,082,840
Total	111,501,132	65,790,849	27,416,903	33,284,941	61,749,711	30,144,280

The note issue of each of the national banks is by law more than covered by United States interest-bearing bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States. The amount of the bonds thus deposited was, on October 1, 1915, 722,978,831 dollars. The aggregate resources and liabilities of the national banks, 7,605 in number, June 23, 1915, were :—

Resources	Dollars	Liabilities	Dollars
Loans and discounts . .	6,659,971,463	Capital stock	1,068,519,105
U. S. bonds	783,453,730	Surplus fund, &c. . .	1,036,844,532
Total bonds, Securities, &c.	1,191,127,717	National Bank Notes out-	
Due from banks, &c. . .	1,588,978,355	standing	722,703,857
Exchanges for clearing		Due to banks, National and	
house	213,005,966	State, and reserve agents .	2,201,716,624
Specie, legal tender notes .	789,731,218	Demand deposits . . .	5,325,853,422
Banking house furniture		Time deposits	1,285,428,400
and fixtures	277,804,754	Various	134,619,817
Other resources	291,561,954		
Total	11,795,685,157	Total	11,795,585,157

Resources and Liabilities of State, Savings, Private Banks, and Loan and Trust Companies in the United States, including the Island Possessions, as shown by reports obtained by the Comptroller of the Currency for 1915:—

Resources	14,598 State Banks	2,159 Savings Banks	1,086 Private Banks	1,915 Loan & Trust Companies	Total Banks
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Loans on real estate					
Loans on other col-					
lateral security . .	2,888,098,000	3,010,339,000	113,752,000	3,045,279,000	9,052,468,000
Other loans and dis-					
counts	24,926,000	1,519,000	1,225,000	3,389,000	31,059,000
Overdrafts					
United States bonds					
State, county, and					
municipal bonds . .					
Railroad bonds and					
stock	420,475,000	2,028,161,000	15,313,000	1,349,614,000	3,813,563,000
Bonds of other public					
service corporat'ns					
Other stocks, bonds,					
&c.					
Due from other banks					
and bankers	557,620,000	308,246,000	24,935,000	754,163,000	1,644,964,000
Real estate, furni-					
ture, &c.	168,885,000	102,142,000	13,818,000	166,783,000	471,628,000
Cheques and other					
cash items	74,137,000	4,215,000	594,000	47,643,000	126,589,000
Cash on hand	242,754,000	62,781,000	6,452,000	287,958,000	599,945,000
Other resources . . .	27,707,000	40,653,000	1,577,000	198,291,000	268,228,000
Total	4,399,602,000	5,558,056,000	177,666,000	5,873,120,000	16,008,444,000
Liabilities.					
Capital stock	503,985,000	92,983,000	20,548,000	476,806,000	1,094,322,000
Surplus fund	221,081,000	330,630,000	8,441,000	450,675,000	1,010,827,000
Other undivided					
profits	97,220,000	97,046,000	4,088,000	126,718,000	325,022,000
Dividends unpaid . .	694,000	73,000	41,000	1,480,000	2,288,000
Individual deposits .	3,277,772,000	4,997,706,000	134,410,000	4,204,596,000	12,614,484,000
Due to other banks					
and bankers	176,961,000	10,596,000	1,232,000	386,519,000	575,308,000
Other liabilities . . .	121,889,000	29,022,000	8,956,000	226,326,000	386,193,000
Total	4,399,602,000	5,558,056,000	177,666,000	5,873,120,000	16,008,444,000

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The dollar of 100 cents is of the par value of 49·32d., or 4·8665 dollars to the pound sterling.

The monetary unit, in accordance with the monetary law of March 14, 1900, is the gold dollar of 25·8 grains (or 1·6718 gramme) ·900 fine. The Government undertakes to maintain parity between gold and silver coin, and a fund of 150,000,000 dollars in gold has been established for the repayment of United States notes and Treasury notes in gold at sight.

Gold coins in common use are 20, 10 and 5-dollar pieces called *double eagles*, and *half-eagles*. The eagle weighs 258 grains or 16·71818 grammes ·900 fine, and therefore contains 232·2 grains or 15·0464 grammes of fine gold.

The silver dollar weighs 412·5 grains or 26·730 grammes ·900 fine, and therefore contains 371·25 grains or 24·057 grammes of fine silver. Subsidiary silver coins contain 347·22 grains of fine silver per dollar.

British weights and measures are usually employed, but the old Winchester gallon and bushel are used instead of the new or imperial standards. They are:—

Wine Gallon = 0·83333 gallon.

Ale Gallon = 1·01695 „

Bushel = 0·9692 imperial bushel.

Instead of the British cwt. a *Cental*, of 100 pounds, 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 (May 13, 1913).

Councillor of Embassy.—Irwin B. Laughlin.

Second Secretaries.—Edward Bell, J. H. Stabler, F. M. Gunther,

R. E. Pennoyer, and Elbridge Gerry Greene.

Third Secretary.—E. C. Shoecraft.

Naval Attaché.—Com. Powers Symington, U.S.N.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. George O. Squier, U.S.A.

Commercial Attaché.—A. H. Baldwin.

Consul-General (London).—Robert P. Skinner.

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.—The Rt. Hon. Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. Appointed November 14, 1912.

Counsellor.—Colville de R. Barclay, M.V.O.

Secretaries.—Arnold Robertson, C.M.G., Hon. T. A. Spring-Rice, F. D'A. G. Osborne, Robert S. Hudson, Nigel W. Law, and Horace Seymour.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. Guy Gaunt.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. Hon. M. O. O'Brien, M.V.O., D.S.O.

Attachés.—Viscount Campden (Honorary), and Ronald J. Campbell.

Consul-General at New York.—Charles Clive Bayley.

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.), Douglas (V.C.), El Paso (V.C.).

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning the United States.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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UNITED STATES. STATES AND TERRITORIES.

For information as to State and Local Government, see under United States, p. 436.

See also under Instruction, Justice and Crime, Pauperism, Defence, Production and Industry.

ALABAMA.

Constitution and Government.—The State of Alabama was admitted into the Union on December 14, 1819. The legislature consists of a Senate of 35 members and a House of Representatives of 106 members; all the legislators being elected for four years.

Governor.—Charles Henderson, 1915-19 (7,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—John Purifoy.

The State is divided into 67 counties. The State Capital is Montgomery.

Area and Population.—Area 51,993 square miles, of which 719 square miles is water. Estimated population July 1, 1916, 2,332,608.

Years.	Population.			
	White.	Coloured.	Total.	Per Sq Mile.
1860	526,431	437,770	964,201	18.8
1890	834,802	678,489	1,513,401	29.5
1900	1,001,390	827,307	1,828,697	35.7
1910	1,228,832	908,282	2,138,093	41.7

By sex and race the population in 1910 was thus distributed:—

	White.	Negro.	Asiatic.	Indian.	Total.
Male	625,891	447,194	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 (estimated population in 1915), Birmingham 174,108.; Mobile, 56,536.; Montgomery (capital), 42,531. Of the total population in 1910, 17.3 per cent. was urban.

Religion, Instruction and Charity.—Protestant churches are in the ascendancy in the State. The order of strength of different religious bodies is: Baptist, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Disciples or Christians.

The 6,753 public elementary schools in 1915 had 2,979 male and 7,324 female teachers, and 456,561 enrolled pupils. The 54 County high schools had 201 teachers and 5,297 pupils in 1915. The nine public normal schools in 1915 had 355 teachers and 3,906 pupils. The nine agricultural schools in 1915 had 44 teachers and 1340 enrolled pupils. Total expenditure on education (1915), 7,204,996 dollars (excluding private and denominational schools). For superior and professional education there are various institutions, the more important (1915) being (for men and both sexes):—

Founded	Institutions	Instructors	Students
1831	University of Alabama (State)	91	1,378
1830	Spring Hill College (R.C.)	26	211
1841	Howard College, Birmingham (Bapt.)	29	206
1859	Southern University, Greensboro' (M.E.So.)	8	79
1892	St. Bernard College (R.C.)	28	206
1872	Alabama Polytechnic Institute	54	820
1909	Woman's College of Alabama	18	185
1880	Tuskegee Normal & Industrial Inst. (Coloured)	192	1,762

Within the State are 48 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.

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 board of equalisation 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, 1915, were:—

Balance October 1, 1914	Dollars
Receipts, 1914-15	180,196
	6,694,538
Total	6,874,734
Disbursements, 1914-15	7,830,045
Deficit, September 30, 1915	955,311

The bonded debt of the State in 1915 amounted to 9,057,000 dollars. The assessed value of real property in 1915 was 389,741,082 dollars; of

personal property, 236,417,740 dollars; total assessed value, 626,158,822 dollars.

According to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, Alabama has a defaulted debt estimated at 30,000,000 dollars, but the State denies any liability for such estimated indebtedness, having legally adjudicated all claims. The amount so claimed is made up of unauthorised charges, for which no lawful warrant ever existed.

The militia (or State Troops) consists of artillery and infantry; total strength (June 30, 1915) 180 officers and 2,838 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 were improved land; the value of all farm property was 370,138,429 dollars. The chief crops are maize, 55,488,000 bushels in 1914; wheat, 403,000 bushels; oats 8,580,000 bushels; potatoes, 1,422,000 bushels. Other crops are hay and vegetables. Tobacco, 140,000 pounds. Sugar is largely grown and manufactured. In 1916 the live-stock comprised 150,000 horses, 281,000 mules, 396,000 milk cows, 534,000 other cattle, 119,000 sheep, and 1,715,000 swine. In 1914 the area under cotton was 3,875,000 acres; the yield was 1,690,000 bales of cotton, valued at 41,512,000 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 1914 the output of coal was 15,593,422 short tons, valued at 20,849,919 dollars, and of coke 3,084,149 short tons, valued at 8,408,443 dollars. Of sandstone, marble, and limestone the output in 1914 was valued at 1,319,753 dollars; clay products of the State were valued at 1,574,023 dollars. Alabama yielded in 1914 pig iron to the amount of 1,661,420 long tons valued at 17,481,828 dollars. The total value in 1914 of the mineral output of the State (excluding pig iron) was 30,879,288 dollars; in 1913, 34,660,545 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 1914 the railways within the State had a length of 5,406 miles, exclusive of 302 miles of electric railway.

At Mobile in 1915 there were 5 banks, whose deposits amounted to 11,724,786 dollars; at Birmingham, 7 banks, deposits 24,147,379 dollars; at Montgomery, 7 banks, deposits, 6,031,383 dollars; at Selma, 5 banks, deposits, 3,763,169 dollars.

British Vice-Consul at Mobile.—Thomas John McSweeney.

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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, 1914–16 (4,000 dollars).

Secretary.—Sidney Osborn.

The State capital is Phoenix (estimated population in 1915, 17,798). Tucson had an estimated population of 16,177 in 1915. 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 27,431 square miles in 1914. Estimated population, July 1, 1916, 255,544.

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	88,243	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		18,574
Female	70,597	955	14,228		85,780
Total	171,468	2,009	1,676	29,201	204,354

In 1910, 48,765 were foreign born, of whom 3,500 were English, 29,987 Mexicans, 2,666 Canadians, and 1,846 Germans. Of the total population in 1910, 31.0 per cent. was urban.

The order of strength of religious bodies is: Roman Catholic, Latter-day Saints, Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregationalists.

School attendance is compulsory for 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 1915 in the elementary schools numbered 43,316, and there were 1,219 teachers. The number of high schools in 1915 was 22, with 156 teachers and 2,435 pupils. Two public normal schools at Tempe and Flagstaff had 45 teachers and 670 students in 1915. Total expenditure for elementary and high schools (1915) 2,574,483 dollars. The State University of Arizona, at Tucson, founded in 1891, had 36 professors and 254 students in 1913 (170 men and 84 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.

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, 1915, were:—

	Dollars
Balance in hand 1 July, 1914	753,298
Receipts, 1914-15	2,525,792
Total	3,279,090
Disbursements, 1914-15	2,702,041
Balance, June 30, 1915	577,049

The bonded debt, June 30, 1915, amounted to 910,972 dollars. The assessed value of taxable real and personal property amounted to 375,862,414 dollars for 1914.

The militia, or national guard, with headquarters at Phoenix, consists of cavalry and infantry; total strength (June 30, 1915), 53 officers and 742 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, 1916, there were 124,000 horses, 7,000 mules, 53,000 milk cows, and 838,000 other cattle, 1,849,000 sheep, and 40,000 swine. The wool clip in 1914 amounted to 5,521,000 pounds of wool. The national forests in the State have an area (1914) of 13,318,690 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 1914 was 393,017,400 pounds; lead, 7,502 short tons of merchant lead; gold, 202,167 fine ounces; silver, 4,377,994 fine ounces. The quarries in 1914 yielded granite, sandstone and limestone to the total value of 50,251 dollars. Tungsten, asbestos, quicksilver, zinc are (less or more) worked in the Territory. Total value of mineral output in 1913, 71,429,705 dollars; in 1914, 60,391,272 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 1914 there were 2,273 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 1914, there were 3 savings banks in the State with 3,589 depositors, who had to their credit 1,814,225 dollars, making an average of 505.50 dollars to each depositor.

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ARKANSAS.

Government.—The State was admitted into the Union on June 15, 1836. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 35 members, elected for four years, partially renewed every two years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members elected for two years. The Sessions are biennial and limited to 60 days unless extended by a two-thirds vote of each House. Senators and Representatives must be citizens, the former 25 years of age and the latter 21, 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 (1915–17). (4,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Earle 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). Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 1,739,723.

Years	Population			
	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1860	324,191	111,259	435,450	8.3
1890	819,094	309,117	1,128,211	21.5
1900	944,708	366,856	1,311,564	25.0
1910	1,131,858	442,891	1,574,449	30.0

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1910 the population by birth and sex was:—

	White		Negro	Asiatic	Indian
	Native.	Foreign.			
Male	575,813	10,807	223,323	68	215
Female	538,304	6,802	219,583	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 estimated at 55,158 in 1915; Fort Smith, 27,887; Pine Bluff, 17,060; Hot Springs, 16,786. Of the total population in 1910, 12.9 per cent. was urban.

The most numerous religious bodies in the State are Baptist, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Disciples of Christ, and Presbyterian, in the order named.

The State has a full public school system under which separate schools are provided for white and black children. No child under 14 can be employed in a manufacturing establishment unless he attends school 12 weeks each year and can read and write English.

In 1914 the public schools had 10,361 teachers and 635,462 enrolled pupils; 2 public normal schools had 19 teachers and 173 students. Total expenditure on education (1914), 5,333,009 dollars. The University of

Arkansas, founded in 1872 at Fayetteville, had, in 1913, 142 professors and 842 students. There are a large Baptist college (Onachita College at Arkadelphia, founded in 1886) with 31 professors and 358 students, a Presbyterian college (Arkansas College, founded in 1872 at Batesville) with 19 professors and 140 students, and a Methodist Episcopal college (Hendrix College, founded in 1884 at Conway) with 12 professors and 220 students. Philander Smith College, established in 1877, at Little Rock (for coloured students) had 14 professors and 108 men and 136 women students.

Charity.—Within the State are 27 benevolent institutions (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.

Finance, Defence.—The total receipts and expenditure for the two years ending September 30, 1914, were:—

	Dollars.
Cash Balance, Oct. 1, 1912	2,690,003
Receipts, 1912–1914	7,517,372
Total	10,207,375
Disbursements, 1912–1914	7,965,956
Balance, Sept. 30, 1914	2,242,019

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 449,113,260 dollars. According to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, the State has a defaulted debt estimated at from 9,000,000 to 12,000,000 dollars.

The militia, or State Guard, with headquarters at Little Rock, consists of artillery and infantry; total strength (June 30, 1915), 105 officers and 1,547 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 (42,000,000 bushels in 1914), wheat (1,625,000 bushels), oats, potatoes, hay and forage crops are grown; in the south, cotton and tobacco. For 1914 the cotton area was 2,525,000 acres, and the yield 1,040,000 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, 1916, comprised 270,000 horses, 240,000 mules, 402,000 milk cows, 523,000 other cattle, 124,000 sheep, and 1,589,000 swine. The wool clip in 1914 yielded 406,000 pounds of wool. The national forests in Arkansas in 1914 had an area of 2,210,800 acres.

The State has a large coal area, the output from which in 1914 was 1,336,540 short tons of coal, valued at 3,158,168 dollars. Manganese ores and lead are found. Arkansas produces whetstones (from nevalulite). It also produces bauxite (for aluminium); the phosphate rock deposits are little worked. The quarries yield limestone, sandstone, granite, and slate,

besides asphalt, mineral waters, and natural gas. Value of total mineral output in 1913, 6,780,760 dollars; in 1914, 5,785,199 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 . . .	42,346,000	33,952	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	538,000	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 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the exports to 34,163,274 $\frac{1}{2}$. In 1914 there were in the State 5,335 miles of railway and 57 miles of electric railway.

In 1913, there were 6 savings banks in the State, with 11,375 depositors who had to their credit 2,283,872 dollars, being 200 $\frac{7}{8}$ dollars to each depositor. The bank clearings in New Orleans for three years were as follows: 1912, 1,031,673,000 dollars; in 1913, 1,002,063,000 dollars; and in 1914 974,437,000 dollars.

Books of Reference.

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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. Women have voted and been eligible for election on the same terms as men since 1911.

California is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 11 Representatives.

AREA AND POPULATION—RELIGION AND INSTRUCTION 491

Governor.—Hiram W. Johnson, 1915–19 (10,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—F. C. Jordan.

California is divided into fifty-eight counties, one of which—San Francisco—has a combined county and city government. In each county government the legislative authority is vested in a board of five members elected from districts. The seat of the State Government is at Sacramento.

Area and Population.—Area 158,297 square miles (2,645 square miles being water). Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 2,938,654.

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was as follows:

Years.	White. ¹	Coloured.	Total.	Per Sq. Mile.
1870	555,975	4,272	560,247	3·6
1890	1,202,076	11,322	1,213,398	7·8
1900	1,474,008	11,045	1,485,053	9·5
1910	2,355,904	21,645	2,377,549	15·3

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1910 the population by sex and race was:—

	White.	Negro.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Indian.
Male	1,232,990	11,303	33,003	35,116	8,356
Female	1,026,682	10,342	3,245	6,240	8,015
Total	2,259,672	21,645	36,248	41,356	16,371

Of the total population in 1910, 1,322,978 were males, and 1,054,571 were females; and 61·8 per cent. was urban.

There are about 25 Indian reservations in the State, their total area (1914) being 672 square miles, with a population of 15,226.

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 1915 the estimated population of the larger cities was: San Francisco, 456,009; Los Angeles, 475,367; Oakland, 190,803; Sacramento, 64,806; Berkeley, 54,879; San Diego, 51,115. In 1913 the death-rate in cities was 15·2 and in rural districts 13·5 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 plebiscite 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 1913-14, 402,024 enrolled pupils (210,676 boys and 191,348 girls), with 12,266 teachers. In 1915 the 265 public high schools had 3,383 teachers and 76,429 pupils (36,218 males and 40,211 females); eight State normal schools had 229 teachers and 8,994 students in 1913-14. The State also maintains three polytechnic and other special schools. Total expenditure on education (1914), 29,559,225 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 1914 the University had at Berkeley 768 professors and teachers with 8,230 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 1915 it had 459 professors and 2,054 students. The University of Southern California at Los Angeles (Meth. Episcopal) had 237 instructors and 2,505 students (1913). There are several other prosperous colleges in the State.

California is the only State in the American Union having a comprehensive library system, at the head of which stands the State Library at Sacramento with about 275,000 volumes (including the Sutro Branch at San Francisco).

Charity.—In the State there are 153 benevolent institutions (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 misdemeanor 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.

Finance, Defence.—For two years ending June 30, 1914, 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:—

	1913-14 Dollars	1912-13 Dollars
Cash in hand, July 1 . . .	12,058,039	9,903,533
Total Receipts . . .	35,895,013	25,052,863
Total . . .	47,953,052	34,956,396
Total Disbursements . . .	28,655,022	22,898,357
Cash in hand, June 30. . .	19,298,030	12,058,039

The assessed value of taxable property in 1914 was 3,232,646,152 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, 1915, was 3,440 enlisted men and 249 officers, while the Naval Militia had 606 men and 58 officers.

The Mare Island Navy Yard, the most important of the Federal naval establishments on the Pacific coast, is situated in California about 25 miles north of San Francisco, and there are United States Army posts at San Francisco, Benicia, Monterey, and San Diego.

Agriculture and Forestry.—At the date of the last Federal census (1910) there were 88,197 farms, comprising 27,931,444 acres, of which 11,389,894 acres were improved. The value of farms was 1,614,694,584 dollars, and the value of the annual product 131,690,606 dollars. Total forest area (1914) is 26,484,835 acres. California is the only State in which the best European varieties of grapes are successfully cultivated, and this gives great importance to the wine product. 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 1914 were maize, 2,160,000 bushels; wheat, 6,800,000 bushels; oats, 7,700,000 bushels; barley, 42,060,000 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 1914 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, and dairy products are also increasing rapidly. On January 1, 1916, the farm animals were 493,000 horses, 70,000 mules, 568,000 milk cows, 1,554,000 other cattle, 2,450,000 sheep, and 947,000 swine. The wool clip (1914) produced 11,480,000 pounds of wool. Ostrich farming is carried on at South Pasadena.

Mining, Manufactures, etc.—Since the discovery of gold in 1848, California has produced 1,500,000,000 dollars' worth of gold, and the output, which had fallen off very greatly, shows a tendency again to increase. In 1914 the gold output was 999,113 fine ounces, valued at 20,653,496 dollars. In the same year the silver output amounted to 1,471,859 fine ounces, valued at 813,938 dollars. Other mining products were copper, 30,507,692 pounds (4,057,523 dollars), and 1,757 short tons of lead (154,631 dollars). The output of quicksilver in 1913 was 15,591 flasks (of 75 pounds net), valued at 627,228 dollars. The asphalt output of the State was 259,972 short tons, valued at 2,057,725 dollars. California produces more petroleum than any other State of the Union; in 1914 the output reached 99,775,327 barrels, valued at 48,066,096 dollars. Other mineral products were granite and stone, &c., valued at 4,610,781 dollars; Portland cement, 5,004,633 barrels, valued at 6,698,905 dollars; the clay

products of California (1914) were valued at 4,461,681 dollars. From California comes nearly all the borax produced in the United States. The output in 1914 was 62,400 short tons, valued at 1,464,400 dollars. Other mineral products are pyrite, 71,272 long tons (235,129 dollars); salt, 1,100,443 barrels (856,861 dollars); mineral waters sold, 2,282,569 gallons (497,923 dollars); magnesite, 11,293 short tons, value 124,223 dollars. Bismuth, asbestos, manganese, lithium, tungsten, chromium, infusorial earth, ochre, and a great variety of precious stones are found in the State. The value of all the minerals produced in 1913 was 100,791,369 dollars; in 1914, 101,087,140 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	1,938	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	13,831,000	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 1912-13 the imports amounted to the value of 13,052,147 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the exports to 14,574,761 $\frac{1}{2}$. Among the domestic exports are dairy products and eggs, hops, and lumber. In 1912-13 483 steam vessels of an aggregate tonnage amounting to 1,626,330 tons entered the port and 512 vessels of 1,676,138 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 8,368 miles (1914) for steam roads and about 2,250 miles for electric railways. San Francisco is now the terminus of four trans-continental railways.

In December 1914 there were 137 savings banks in the State, with

876,663 depositors who had to their credit 458,215,671 dollars, being 522.68 dollars to each depositor.

British Consul-General at San Francisco.—A. C. Ross, C.B.

British Consul.—Wellesley Moore.

There are British Vice-Consuls at San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego.

Books of Reference.

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COLORADO.

Government.—The State was admitted into the Union on March 3, 1875. 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.—George A. Carlson, 1915-17 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—John E. Ramer.

The State sends to the Federal Congress two Senators and 4 Representatives.

The State is divided into 62 counties. The State Capital is Denver. The Indian reservations had an area in 1914 of 756 square miles.

Area and Population.—Area 103,948 square miles, of which 290 square miles is water. Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 962,060.

Years.	White. ¹	Negro.	Total.	Per Sq. Mile.
1860	34,231	46	34,277	0.3
1880	191,892	2,435	194,327	1.9
1900	531,130	8,570	539,700	5.2
1910	787,571	11,453	799,024	7.7

¹ Including Asiatics and Indians. In 1910, 373 Chinese and 1,482 Indians.

In 1910 the population by sex and race was :—

	White.	Negro.	Asiatic.	Indian.	Total.
Male	421,471	5,867		3,359	430,697
Female	361,944	5,586		797	368,327
Total	783,415	11,453	2,674	1,482	799,024

In 1910 the foreign-born population numbered 126,851, of whom 12,926 were English, 4,269 Scottish, 8,710 Irish, 17,071 German, 12,445 Swedish, 9,533 Canadian. Denver, the capital, had an estimated population in 1915 of 253,161; Pueblo, 52,840; Colorado Springs, 32,344; Trinidad, 13,337; Boulder, 11,326. Of the total population in 1910, 50·7 per cent. was urban.

Religion and Instruction.—Roman Catholics outnumber other denominations, Methodists and Presbyterians ranking next, then Baptists and Congregationalists.

The public schools are under the general supervision of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. In 1912 the public elementary schools had 5,725 teachers with 177,428 enrolled pupils. The 120 public high schools had 793 teachers and 17,149 pupils in 1913. Public school teachers are trained at the State Teachers' College, which in 1913 had 21 teachers and 177 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, had 46 professors and 586 students in 1913; the University of Colorado, founded in 1877 at Boulder, has 118 professors and 1,211 students. The University of Denver, founded by Territorial Charter in 1864, has 114 professors and teachers and 954 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.

Finance, Defence.—The State Treasurer's biennial report for the two years 1912 to 1914 shows the following general results :—

	Dollars
On hand December 1, 1912	4,164,195
Receipts in 1912-14	8,253,073
Total Receipts	12,417,268
Disbursements in 1912-14	7,561,182
Balance Dec. 1, 1914	4,856,086

The State debt in 1914 was: Insurrection bonds, 1897, 1909 and 1914, 1,645,200 dollars; funding bonds, 1910, 1,997,400 dollars; net debt, 3,642,600 dollars. The assessment valuation for 1914 amounted to 422,439,525 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, 1915, 119 officers and 1,637 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 were improved land. The value of all farm property in 1910 was 491,471,806 dollars. By irrigation large portions of the State have been brought under cultivation. 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 (11,312,000 bushels in 1914), oats (13,000,000 bushels), maize (10,626,000 bushels), barley, potatoes, and great quantities of hay. Fruit and vegetables are widely cultivated. Within the State stock-raising is older than husbandry; on January 1, 1916, the number of farm animals was: 361,000 horses, 19,000 mules, 219,000 milk cows; 1,096,000 other cattle, 1,839,000 sheep, 320,000 swine. The wool clip in 1914 yielded 7,111,000 pounds of wool. The national forests in the State have an area (June, 1914) of 14,557,440 acres.

Colorado has great mining and smelting industries, coal and the ores of the precious metals being extensively worked. The output of gold in 1914 was 961,845 fine ounces, valued at 19,883,105 dollars, and of silver 8,796,065 fine ounces, valued at 4,864,224 dollars. The output of petroleum in 1914 amounted to 222,773 barrels (of 42 gallons), valued at 200,894 dollars. The output of copper was 6,639,173 pounds, valued at 883,010 dollars; the output of lead was 37,106 tons (2,894,264 dollars), and of zinc (spelter), 48,387 tons (4,935,523 dollars). The output of granite, sandstone, and limestone was valued at 1,322,609 dollars. Portland cement, mica, tungsten, bismuth, graphite, rose quartz, and fluor spar are produced. The output of coal in 1914 was 8,190,559 tons, valued at 13,601,718 dollars. The total value of the mineral products in 1913 was 54,294,281 dollars; in 1914, 52,161,660 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	4,833,000	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	8,293,000	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.

In 1914, there were in the State 5,739 miles of railway.

There is a British Vice-consul at Denver.

In 1914, there were 6 savings banks in the State, with 8,950 depositors who had to their credit 2,213,706 dollars, being 247.34 dollars to each depositor.

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. Connecticut was one of the thirteen original States of the Union.

The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. All male citizens (with necessary exceptions) 21 years of age, resident in the State for a year and in the town for six months preceding the election, have the right of suffrage provided that they can read the Constitution in English. The Senate at present consists of 35 members, the House of Representatives of 257 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.—Marcus H. Holcomb, 1915–17 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary.—Charles D. Burnes.

The State is represented in the Federal Congress by two Senators and five Representatives. For local administration the State is divided into eight counties, which are sub-divided into towns within which are cities and boroughs. The State Capital is Hartford.

Area, Population, and Instruction.—Area 5,004 square miles, of which 145 square miles is water area. Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 1,244,479.

Years.	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1840	301,856	8,122	309,978	64.3
1880	611,153	11,547	622,700	129.2
1900	893,194	15,226	908,420	188.5
1910	1,099,582	15,174	1,114,756	231.3

¹ Including Asiatics and Indians.

The population by sex and colour in 1910 was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	555,821	7,229	516	76	563,642
Female	543,076	7,945	17	76	551,114
Total	1,098,897	15,174	533	152	1,114,756

In 1910 the foreign-born population numbered 328,759 of whom 22,422 were English; 6,750 Scottish; 58,457 Irish; 31,126 German; 54,120 from Russia; 18,208 Swedish; 54,953 Italian. Of the total population in 1910, 89.7 per cent. was urban.

The chief towns are New Haven (with estimated population in 1915), 147,095; Hartford (capital), 108,969; Bridgeport, 118,434; Waterbury, 84,745; New Britain, 52,303; Meriden, 33,842; New London, 20,771; Norwich, 29,225; Norwalk, 26,466; Stamford, 34,107; Danbury, 25,627; Ansonia, 16,454; Manchester, 15,243; Nangatuck, 13,872; Torrington, 19,153.

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 1914 the 1,356 public elementary schools had 5,144 teachers with 193,301 enrolled pupils. There were also 73 public high schools with 723 teachers and 18,674 pupils. The four normal schools had 44 teachers as well as 123 in model schools and 452 enrolled pupils. Total expenditure on education (1914) 8,865,295 dollars. Instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts is provided at the Connecticut Agricultural College founded at Storrs in 1881; its work is supplemented by the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, and the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station located at New Haven. Yale University, New Haven, founded in 1701, had, in 1915, in all departments, 616 professors and teachers and 3,303 students. Wesleyan University, Middletown, founded in 1831, had, in 1915, 47 professors and teachers, and 500 students. Trinity College, Hartford, founded in 1824, had (1915) 31 professors and teachers, and 250 students.

Charity.—State institutions include the State Prison, State Reformatory for male offenders from 16 to 25 years of age, Connecticut Farm for Inebriates, 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, 1913, was 50,239 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, 1915, were :—

	Dollars
Cash balance, Oct. 1, 1914	102,828
Revenue receipts, 1914-15	6,972,099
Total	7,074,927
Bonds sold	2,000,000
Borrowed by temporary loans	640,000
Grand total	9,714,927
Disbursements, 1914-15	8,570,830
Balance, Oct. 1, 1915	1,144,097

The net debt of the State (1915) is 11,920,002 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 (Sept. 30, 1915), 197 officers and 3,080 enlisted men, The Naval Militia contains 19 officers and 321 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 property in 1910 was 159,399,771 dollars. In 1914, besides other agricultural products, tobacco was produced to the amount of 35,754,000 pounds, the area under the crop having been 20,200 acres. On January 1, 1916, the State had 45,000 horses, 18,000 sheep, 59,000 pigs, 119,000 milch cows, and 72,000 other cattle.

The State has some mineral resources. Iron ore is found. In 1914 granite, trap-rock and limestone were produced to the value of 1,063,184 dollars; mineral waters 134,478 dollars; clay products (bricks, tiles, pottery), 1,238,959 dollars; crystalline quartz and infusorial earth are also worked in the State. The whole mineral output for 1913 was valued at 3,795,297 dollars; for 1914, 3,023,192 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 1915 there were 993 miles of railroad track in Connecticut, besides 828 miles of electric street railway track.

The total amount of deposits in 83 Savings Banks in 1914, was 313,273,629 dollars, and the depositors numbered 622,852; which is 502·96 dollars to each depositor.

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DELAWARE.

Government.—Delaware is one of the thirteen original States of the Union. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 17 members elected for four years and a House of Representatives of 35 members elected for two years. Senators must be 27 years of age, and Representatives 24; both must be citizens who have resided three years in the State, and one year in the electoral district immediately preceding the election.

With necessary exceptions all citizens, registered as voters, who have resided in the State one year, in the county three months, and in the district 30 days next preceding the election have the right to vote. But no person 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. Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 213,380.

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1800	49,852	14,421	64,273	32·7
1880	120,166	26,442	146,608	74·6
1900	154,038	30,697	184,735	94·0
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 an estimated population of 93,161 in 1915. Other towns, Dover, 3,720; Milford, 2,603. Of the total population in 1910, 48.0 per cent. was urban.

The most numerous denominations of the State are, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Baptist.

The State has free public schools and compulsory school attendance, separate schools being provided for white and coloured children. In 1915, the 412 public schools had 722 teachers (124 male and 598 female), and 25,022 enrolled pupils (13,024 boys and 11,998 girls). Total expenditure on education (1915), 174,315 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 versa*. There is a penalty for bringing paupers into a county.

Finance, Defence.—For the year 1914 the aggregate receipts and disbursements of the State General Fund were :—

	1914 Dollars.
Balance in January, 1914	14,418
Receipts in 1914	810,318
Total	824,736
Disbursements in 1914	800,608
Balance January, 1915	24,128

On January 10, 1916, the outstanding debt amounted to 886,785 dollars.

On June 30, 1915, the militia or National Guard, with its headquarters at Wilmington, consisted of one regiment of infantry of 40 officers and 450 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, 1916, the State had 36,000 horses, 6,000 mules, 8,000 sheep, 61,000 pigs, 42,000 milch cows, and 21,000 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 1913 was valued at 541,542 dollars; in 1914, 228,516 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 1914 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 1914, there were 2 savings banks in the State, with 34,176 depositors who had to their credit 12,054,855 dollars, being 352.73 dollars to each depositor.

Books of Reference.

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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.

This government is a municipal corporation, and 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. 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, 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.—Daniel J. Donovan.

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 1914, 353,378, of whom 101,339 were of the negro race or of negro descent, generically denominated 'colored.' Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 363,980.

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 municipality 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 1915 had 1,199 white teachers and 39,655 white pupils, and 569 negro teachers and 17,878 negro or colored pupils. There were 7 public high schools with 291 teachers and 6,380 pupils; and 26 private schools with 2,206 pupils. For the instruction of teachers there were 2 public normal schools. Total expenditure on education (1915), 3,019,057 dollars.

Superior education is given in Georgetown University, an institution under

the management of the Jesuit Order, founded in 1795; it has 199 professors and 1,415 pupils: the George Washington University, non-sectarian, founded in 1821, has 229 professors and 1,790 students; the Howard University, principally engaged in the higher education of negroes, was founded in 1867, and has 117 professors and 1,452 pupils; the Catholic University, a post-graduate institution, was founded in 1884, and has 75 professors and 516 pupils.

On June 30, 1915, the almshouse of the District contained 293 pauper inmates.

The revenues of the District are derived from the general real property tax, taxes on corporations and companies, and licences for various businesses.

In 1915 the finance of the District of Columbia was as follows:—

	Dollars.
Balance, July 1, 1914 . . .	365,165·41
Receipts to July 1, 1915 . . .	15,684,913·70
Total . . .	16,050,079·11
Disbursements, 1915 . . .	14,845,469·45

Unexpended Balance, July 1, 1915. . . 1,204,609·66

The net debt at the end of the year amounted to 6,218,275·08 dollars.

In 1915 the assessed valuation of the real property within the municipality amounted to 390,309,278 dollars; and of personal property to 51,341,826 dollars; total 441,651,104 dollars.

The value of all property within the District in 1915 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 on June 30, 1915, of 94 officers and 1,875 enlisted men, and a naval force of 12 officers and 212 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 41,000,000 dollars; the salaried officials, superintendents, managers and clerks numbered 2,000; and the average number of wage earners employed during the year was 8,900; the raw material used cost 12,074,000 dollars, and the output was valued at 28,904,000 dollars.

On June 30, 1915, there were in the District 38 national banks, trust companies and savings banks. Their aggregate resources and liabilities balanced at 123,852,741 dollars. Their paid-in capital stock stood at 13,457,646 dollars; surplus funds at 10,035,270 dollars; individual deposits at 67,024,567 dollars; United States deposits at 5,723,063 dollars; national bank notes outstanding, 6,239,472 dollars; and loans and discounts at 58,850,602 dollars.

Within the District are 172 miles of electric street railway track.

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FLORIDA.

Government.—Florida was admitted into the Union in March 3, 1845. The present constitution dates from 1886. The State Legislature consists of a Senate of 32 members, and House of Representatives with 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 Trammel, 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. The Indian reservations had an area in 1914 of 36 square miles, and a population of 562.

Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 893,493.

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1860	77,747	62,677	140,424	2.6
1880	142,803	126,690	269,493	4.9
1900	297,812	230,730	528,542	9.6
1910	443,950	308,669	752,619	13.7

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 an estimated population of 73,137 in 1915; Tampa, 52,521; Pensacola, 25,741; Key West, 21,437. Of the total population in 1910, 29.1 per cent. was urban.

Of the church members of the State 41.6 per cent. are Baptist, and 37.2 per cent. Methodist. Others are chiefly Roman Catholics, Protestant Episcopalians, and Presbyterians.

Attendance at school is not compulsory. There are no provisions as to religious instruction in public schools. Separate schools are provided for white and coloured children.

In 1915 the 2,784 public elementary schools had 4,382 teachers (3,808 women) and 170,505 enrolled pupils. In 1911 public high schools there were 322 teachers (192 women) and 7,769 pupils in 1915. Total expenditure on education (1915), 2,769,325 dollars. The State provides higher education in a University of the State of Florida at Gainesville (founded 1884) with (1912-13) 31 professors and 314 students, and a State College for Women

(founded at Tallahassee in 1905), with 381 students; Rollins College at Winter Park (founded 1885) has 20 professors and 184 students. There is also the John B. Stetson (Baptist) University at De Land (founded in 1887), with 37 professors and 462 students.

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.

Finance, Defence.—For the year 1915 the receipts and disbursements amounted to the following sums :—

	Dollars
Balance Jan. 1, 1915	1,522,769
Receipts in 1915	3,382,806
Total	4,905,575
Disbursements in 1915	3,655,525
Balance Jan. 1, 1916	1,250,050

In 1915 the public debt of the State consisted of refunding bonds to the amount of 601,567 dollars at three per cent. interest, all of which were held by State educational funds. The assessed value of real property for 1915 is 201,874,538 dollars; for personal property, 47,022,648 dollars; for railroads, 43,666,068 dollars, making a total for 1915 of 292,563,254 dollars.

The militia, called the Florida State troops, with its headquarters at Tallahassee, consists of infantry and artillery, with a total strength (June 30, 1915) of 95 officers and 1,320 men. The Federal authorities have naval stations at Key West and Pensacola.

Production and Industry.—Florida is largely a peninsula stretching from north to south, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. The surface is generally level. No elevation exceeds 301 feet above the level of the sea. The climate is semi-tropical, but liable at times to severe frost which destroys the fruit crops. Agriculture is pursued generally in all parts of the State. In 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, 4,300,000 pounds in 1914; rice, 10,000 bushels in 1914; besides maize, oats, peas, and peanuts. In 1914 the cotton area was 195,000 acres, and the yield 75,000 bales. On January 1, 1916, the State had 59,000 horses, 29,000 mules, 119,000 sheep, 996,000 pigs, 136,000 milch cows, and 795,000 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 total forest area on June 30, 1914, was 674,970 acres.

The chief mineral product is phosphate rock, 2,138,891 long tons (9,354,744 dollars) in 1914. Fullers' earth, lime, and mineral waters are

also produced. The whole mineral output in 1913 was valued at 10,508,016 dollars; in 1914, 8,497,688 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 sterling annually, and also cotton (1,806,000), 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	11,184,000	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
Fertilisers	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 fertilisers, 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 1914 there were 5,119 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 1914 there were 5 savings banks in the State, with 9,506 depositors who had to their credit 1,580,615 dollars, being 166·27 dollars to each depositor.

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GEORGIA.

Government.—The colony of Georgia (so named from George II.) was founded in 1733. Georgia entered the Union as one of the thirteen original States.

The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 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.—Nat E. Harris, 1915-1917 (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. Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 2,856,065.

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	1,181,618	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 estimated population (1915) of 184,873; Savannah, 68,361; Augusta, 49,848; Macon, 45,415; and Columbus, 22,103. Of the total population in 1910, 20·6 per cent. was urban.

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 1914-15 the 7,000 public elementary schools had 615,044 enrolled pupils and 12,927 teachers, while the 141 public high schools had 29,165 pupils and 900 teachers. Three public normal schools had 100 teachers and 2,000 pupils in 1915. Total expenditure for education (1915), 7,665,040 dollars.

For higher education the more important institutions in the State are as follows:—

Begun	Institutions	Professors (1913)	Students (1913)
1801	University of Georgia, Athens (State)	68	608
1867	Morehouse College, Atlanta (Baptist)	15	325
1836	Emory Coll. Oxford (M. E. So.)	17	267
1870	Clark Univ. S. Atlanta (M. E. So.)	22	409
1888	Georgia School of Technology (State)	24	409
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.

Finance, Defence.—The amounts received and disbursed in the year 1914 are stated as follows:—

	1914 Dollars
Balance, January 1, 1914	739,625
Receipts in 1914	6,015,482
Total, 1914	6,755,107
Disbursements, 1914	5,967,652
Balances, January 1, 1915	787,455

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. According to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders the State has a defaulted debt estimated at 13,000,000 dollars. The assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1912 amounted to 842,358,342 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, 1915, of 229 officers and 2,714 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 1914 the cotton yield was 2,650,000 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 1914 was 56,000,000 bushels. Oats and wheat are also grown, while rice is an important product of coast counties (31,000 bushels in 1914). The growth of sugar cane is increasing. The tobacco crop in 1914 amounted to 1,000,000 pounds. Forests of pines

&c., cover 42,000 sq. miles. On January 1, 1916, the farm animals were 125,000 horses, 315,000 mules, 414,000 milk cows, 686,000 other cattle, 161,000 sheep, 2,348,000 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 1914 the output of gold (from quartz and placer workings) amounted to 787 fine oz. (16,270 dollars), and of silver to 76 oz. (37 dollars). In 1914 coal was extracted to the amount of 166,498 short tons (239,462 dollars); stone to the value of 2,238,789 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 1914 gave an output valued at 2,263,034 dollars. In 1914, 166,222 long tons of iron ore were extracted. The total mineral output in 1913, including iron ore but not pig iron, was valued at 6,525,792 dollars; in 1914, 5,695,084 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	24,032,093
Oil, cotton-seed, and cake	12,720,146	2,888	19,438,952	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	2,661,650	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 1913 the imports amounted to 1,056,707½ and the exports to 20,139,948½, chiefly cotton, cotton seed, and meal and cake of cotton seed, besides turpentine and lumber.

The railways in the State have a length (1914) of 7,432 miles, besides 410 miles of electric railway.

In 1914, Georgia had 30 savings banks with 54,748 depositors who had to their credit 12,491,635 dollars, being 228·17 dollars to each depositor.

British Consul at Savannah.—J. A. Donnelly.

There is a British Vice-Consul at Brunswick, Ga.

Books of Reference.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments.
Phillips (Ulrich B.), Georgia. In 'American Commonwealths' Series. Boston, Mass. 1907.
Wegelin (O.). Bibliography of Georgia, 1911.

IDAHO.

Government.—Idaho was admitted into the Union on July 3, 1890. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 33 members, and a House of Representatives of 61 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.—Moses Alexander, 1915–17 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—George R. Barker.

The State is divided into 31 counties. The capital is Boise (estimated population, 31,741 in 1915). Pocatello City had an estimated population of 11,780 in 1915.

Area, Population, Religion, Instruction.—Area 83,888 square miles, of which 534 square miles is water. Area of Indian reservations in 1914, 752 square miles. 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).

Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 428,586.

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was:—

	White.	Negro.	Asiatic.	Indian.	Total.
Male	181,237	398	2,144	1,767	185,546
Female	137,984	253	90	1,721	140,048
Total	319,221	651	2,234	3,488	325,594

Of the total population 40,427 were foreign-born, 4,983 being English, 5,049 German, 5,361 Canadian, 4,985 Swedish, 2,566 Norwegian, and 1,782 Irish. Of the total population in 1910, 21.5 per cent. was urban.

The population is partly Mormon, other religious denominations, in the order of their numbers, being Catholics, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Disciples or Christians.

For supervision of the public schools there is a State Board of Education. In 1914 the public elementary schools had 2,752 teachers, 80,757 enrolled pupils, while the 123 public high schools had 6,105 pupils and 392 teachers. The two public normal schools had 807 pupils in 1914. Total expenditure on education (1914) 4,851,365 dollars. Superior instruction is given in the college of Idaho at Caldwell and the State University of Idaho, founded at Moscow in 1892, which had 65 professors and 475 students in 1913. 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.

Finance, Defence.—For the 2 years ending September 30, 1914, the receipts and disbursements were as follows:—

	Dollars
Cash in hand, October 1, 1912	1,280,653
Receipts, 1912-1914	5,538,258
Total	6,818,911
Disbursements, 1912-14	5,572,556
Balance, September 30, 1914	1,246,355

On Sept. 30, 1914, the State bonded debt amounted to 2,390,250 dollars, sinking fund 400,000 dollars, and the assessed value of real and personal property for 1915 to 420,966,778 dollars.

The Militia or National Guard of Idaho consists of a regiment of infantry containing 58 officers and 946 men on June 30, 1915.

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 1914, 549,000 acres were devoted, the yield amounting to 14,362,000 bushels. Other crops in 1914 were oats, 14,608,000 bushels; barley, 7,030,000 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, 1916, being 241,000; mules, 4,000; sheep, 3,102,000; milch cows, 126,000; other cattle, 406,000. The wool clip (1914) was 14,792,000 pounds. The State contains (1914) 19,395,517 acres of national forest.

The State has rich deposits of gold, silver, and other metals. About 7,000 miners are employed. In 1914 the output of gold amounted to 55,743 fine ounces of the value of 1,152,315 dollars; of silver, to 12,749,516 fine ounces of the value of 6,901,172 dollars; copper, 6,445,187 pounds (857,210 dollars); lead, 174,263 short tons (13,592,517 dollars); zinc, 21,006 short tons (2,142,634 dollars). Coal is mined, but not to a great extent; in 1914 the output was only 2,267 short tons (5,731 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 1913, 24,565,826 dollars; in 1914, 24,913,223 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 has (1914) 2,748 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 1915 (May 5), the Celilo Canal, on the Oregon side of the Columbia River, was opened and Idaho now has a seaport, Lewiston. Vessels can pass from the Pacific to Lewiston, a distance of 480 miles.

In 1914, there was 1 savings bank in the State with 973 depositors who had to their credit 194,836 dollars, being 200.24 dollars to each depositor.

Books of Reference.

The Reports of the Secretary, Auditor, Treasurer, and other officers of the State.
U. S. Census Bulletin, No. 37. Census of Manufactures, 1905.
Census Reports on Wealth, Debt, and Taxation. Washington, 1907.
The State of Idaho [Institutions, Industries, Resources]. By the Commissioner of Immigration. Boise, 1905.

ILLINOIS.

Government.—Illinois was admitted into the Union on December 3, 1818. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 51 members elected for four years (about half of whom retire every two years), and a House of Representatives of 152 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.

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.—L. G. Stevenson.

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. Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 6,152,257

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, 39,875 from Hungary, 32,913 from Norway, 149,016 from Russia, 72,160 from Italy, 14,402 from Holland, 20,752 from Scotland.

The urban population is 61.7 per cent. of the whole. The largest city in the State, and after New York, the largest in the United States, is Chicago. In 1915 it had an estimated population of 2,447,845. Other cities of importance are Peoria (1915), 70,932; East St. Louis, 72,105; Springfield (State Capital), 59,618; Rockford, 52,761; Decatur, 38,526; Joliet, 37,472; Quincy, 36,764; Aurora, 33,613; Danville, 31,554; Evanston, 28,012; Elgin, 27,844; Bloomington, 27,054; Moline, 26,927; Galesburg, 23,923; Alton, 22,483; Belleville, 21,144; Freeport, 19,293; Waukegan, 19,471; Jackson-ville, 15,456; Cairo, 15,593; Streator, 14,295; Kankakee, 14,190; Cicero-town 19,104; Champaign, 14,171; Kewanee, 13,517; Mattoon, 12,400; LaSalle, 12,110; Lincoln, 11,685.

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 1915 the public elementary schools had 28,705 teachers, and 968,857 pupils; 671 high schools with 4,115 teachers and 88,090 pupils (1915). Five public normal schools had 193 teachers and 9,856 students in 1913, while six private normal schools had 65 teachers and 392 students. There are 218 parochial schools, with 102,700 pupils, in Chicago. Total expenditure on education (1915), 41,284,275 dollars. There are 29 colleges and universities in the State, the principal being mentioned below, with teachers and for 1913:—

Begun in	Colleges, &c.	Control	Professors, &c.	Students
1868	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana.	(State)	580	3,687
1892	Univ. of Chicago	(Non-sect.)	337	7,538
1855	North-Western Univ., Evanston	(M.E.)	534	4,878
1850	Ill. Wesleyan Univ., Bloomington	(M.E.)	39	678
1868	St. Viator's Coll., Bourbonnais	(R.C.)	46	400
1869	Loyola Univ., Chicago	(R.C.)	158	1,268
1903	James Millikin Univ., Decatur	(C. Presb.)	66	1,123
1837	Knox College, Galesburg	(Non-sect.)	31	584
1892	Greenville Coll.	(F.M.)	19	320
1858	Lake Forest Coll.	(Presb.)	48	468
1828	McKendree Coll., Lebanon	(M.E.)	16	339
1861	North-western Coll., Naperville	(Ev. Assn.)	23	356
1860	Augustana Coll., Rock Island	(Luth.)	20	315
1860	St. Francis Solanus Coll., Quincy	(R.C.)	19	194

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.

Finance, Defence.—For the year ending September 30, 1914, the receipts and disbursements were:—

	Dollars
Balance on hand, Oct. 1, 1913	5,115,583
Receipts, 1913-14	25,668,048
Total	30,783,631
Disbursements, 1913-14	18,528,499
Balance, Oct. 1, 1914	12,255,132

The State has no debt. Outstanding bonds which have ceased to draw interest amount to 17,500 dollars. For 1914 the assessed value of property was 2,422,361,952 dollars.

The State Militia, or National Guard, consisting of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, had a total strength of 522 officers and 5,550 enlisted men on June 30, 1915. 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, 300,034,000 bushels in 1914; wheat, 46,250,000 bushels; oats, 125,990,000 bushels; barley, rye, and buckwheat being also grown. The potato crop in 1914 amounted to 7,440,000 bushels; and hay to 1,912,000 tons. Tobacco, grown on 600 acres, yielded 468,000 pounds, valued at 56,000 dollars in 1914. The State has an active live-stock industry. On January 1, 1916, there were 1,452,000 horses (farm animals), 152,000 mules, 1,047,000 milk cows, 1,239,000 other cattle, 907,000 sheep, and 4,489,000 swine in the State. The wool clip in 1914 yielded 3,853,000 pounds of wool.

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	30,998,000	87,352,761
Foundry and machine shop	143,277,000	56,266	68,810,000	138,579,000
Clothing	44,330,000	42,303	54,442,000	106,108,000
Liquors	68,641,000	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 1914 the output was 57,589,197 short tons, valued at 64,693,529 dollars. There are petroleum wells, and in 1914 the yield was 21,919,749 barrels, valued at 25,426,179 dollars. The natural gas sold was of the value of 437,275 dollars. Zinc is worked, and in 1913 the output was 2,236 short tons (250,432 dollars). Fluor-spar to the amount of 73,811 short tons was produced, valued at 426,063 dollars. The output of sandstone and limestone was of the value of 2,934,078 dollars; of Portland cement 5,284,022 barrels (4,848,522 dollars); of clay products (bricks, tiles, pottery), 13,318,953 dollars. The total mineral output in 1913 was estimated at 131,825,221 dollars; in 1914, at 117,145,108 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 1914 the receipts by lake transport at Chicago included 586,134,000 lbs. of fresh beef, and the shipments 1,027,327,000 lbs. The receipts of living animals by all routes at Chicago in 1914 were: cattle, 2,231,600; calves, 361,700; pigs, 6,627,900; sheep, 5,367,900; horses and mules, 106,800, making a total of 14,695,900. Within the State there are (1914) 12,139 miles of railway, besides 3,264 miles of electric railway track.

British Consul-General at Chicago.—H. D. Nugent.

There is also a Vice-consul in Chicago.

Books of Reference.

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Finley (J. H.), Illinois. In "American Commonwealth" Series. Boston, Mass.
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Mather (J. F.), The Making of Illinois. Chicago, 1900.
Quaife (Milo M.), Chicago and the Old North-West, 1673-1835. Chicago and Cambridge, 1913.
Shaw, Local Government in Illinois.
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INDIANA.

Government.—Indiana was admitted into the Union on December 11, 1816. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 50 members elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members elected for two years. Sessions are held biennially. All citizens of the United States who have resided in the State two years and in their county or district one year next preceding the election are eligible to sit in either House; but Senators must be 25, and Representatives 21 years of age.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 13 Representatives.

Governor.—Samuel M. Ralston, 1913-17 (8,000 dollars.)

Secretary of State.—Homer L. Cook.

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. Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 2,816,817.

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1880	1,339,000	11,428	1,350,428	37.6
1900	2,458,957	57,505	2,516,462	70.1
1910	2,640,556	60,320	2,700,876	74.9

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics

The population by sex and birth in 1910 was:—

	White	Negro	Indians and Asiatic	Total
Male	1,351,792	31,044	459	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, 14,370 from Hungary, 11,266 from Ireland, and 9,780 from England. Urban population formed 42.4 per cent. of whole. The largest cities in the State are Indianapolis (capital), with an estimated population in 1915 of 265,578; Fort Wayne with 74,352; Evansville, 72,125; South Bend, 67,030; Terre Haute, 64,806; East Chicago, 27,200; Muncie, 25,195; Hammond, 25,326; Richmond, 24,314; Anderson, 23,762; Elkhart, 21,443; Lafayette, 21,091; Michigan City, 21,111; New Albany, 23,629; Logansport, 20,755; Kokomo, 20,312; Marion, 19,745; Vincennes, 17,202.

Religion, Education.—The religious denominations most numerous represented are, in order of rank, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Disciples or Christian, Baptist, Presbyterian, United Brethren, Lutheran, and Friends.

School attendance during the full term is compulsory from 7 to 14 years of age, and from 14 to 16 unless employed. In 1915 the public elementary schools had 15,524 teachers and 488,523 enrolled pupils. The public high schools numbered 493, and had 3,696 teachers with 64,404 pupils in 1915. Teachers are trained in a State normal school. The total expenditure for all public schools in 1915 was 22,846,991 dollars.

Indiana has many institutions for superior education, the more important in 1915 being:—

Begun	Institution	Control	Professors and Instructors	Students
1824	Indiana University, Bloomington	State	187	1,766
1837	De Pauw University, Greencastle	M.E.	49	791
1842	University of Notre Dame	R.C.	70	1,094
1847	Earlham College, Earlham	Friends	31	930
1832	Wabash College, Crawfordsville	Non-Sect.	22	330
1839	Concordia College, Fort Wayne	Luth.	12	254
1855	Butler College, Indianapolis	Christian	27	626
1827	Hanover College, Hanover	Presby.	23	305
1834	Franklin College	Baptist	16	245
1874	Purdue University, Lafayette	State	209	2,108

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 19 State charitable, penal, and correctional institutions; 34 orphanages receiving public wards and 16 receiving only private wards; 23 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 August 31, 1915, the almshouses contained 3,414 pauper inmates.

Finance, Defence.—In the year ending September 30, 1915, the net receipts and disbursements were as follows:—

	Dollars
On hand, October 1, 1914	649,964
Receipts, 1914-15	12,570,786
Total Receipts	13,220,750
Disbursements, 1914-15	11,669,332

Balance Sept. 30, 1915 1,551,418

On September 30, 1915, the State had no debt.

The assessed value of real property in 1915 was 1,226,071,375 dollars, and of the personal property 741,362,814 dollars.

The State Militia, called the Indiana National Guard, with its headquarters at Indianapolis, consists of infantry and artillery of a total strength on June 30, 1915, of 132 officers and 2,077 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 (163,317,000 bushels in 1914), wheat (43,239,000 bushels), oats, hay, and potatoes. The area under tobacco in 1914 was 13,500 acres, yielding 12,150,000 pounds. Large quantities of tomatoes are grown, besides other vegetables and fruits of all sorts. The stock on January 1, 1916, consisted of 854,000 horses, 672,000 milk cows, 1,058,600 sheep and 4,167,000 swine. In 1914 the wool clip yielded 4,961,000 pounds of wool.

The coal-fields of the State have an area of 6,500 square miles. In 1914 the output of coal was 16,641,132 short tons, valued at 18,290,928 dollars; the output of crude petroleum was 1,335,456 barrels, valued at 1,548,042 dollars, while the value of the natural gas sold was 755,407 dollars. The output of sandstone and limestone was valued at 4,136,132 dollars. The production of Portland cement (1914) was 9,617,827 barrels, valued at 8,371,089 dollars. The clay-working industries are important, yielding bricks, tiles, pipes, pottery, &c., to the value of 7,665,285 dollars in 1914. Mineral springs in the State yielded (1914) water to the value of 138,118 dollars. The total mineral output was valued at 42,864,267 dollars in 1914.

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	8,567	29,110,000	21,653,000
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	40,841,000
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	9,344	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 (1914) there are 7,774 miles of steam railway, besides 2,346 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 1915 there were 34 operating railroads.

In 1914, there were 5 savings banks in the State with 34,445 depositors who had to their credit, 13,249,197 dollars, being 384.05 dollars to each depositor.

Books of Reference.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.
Census of Manufactures, Indiana, 1909. U.S. Census Bulletin, Washington, 1909.
Dunn (J. P.), Indiana. [In American Commonwealth Series.] Boston, Mass.
Earey (Logan), History of Indiana. Indianapolis, 1915.
Hyman and Cottman, Centennial History and Handbook of Indiana. Indianapolis, 1915.
Levering (Mrs. J. H.), Historic Indiana. New York, 1909.

IOWA.

Government.—Iowa was admitted into the Union on March 3, 1845. 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, 1915–17 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—W. S. Allen.

Other elective State officials are a Lieut.-Governor, an Auditor, a Treasurer, and an Attorney-General, 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). Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 2,220,821.

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	29.2
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 estimated population in 1915, are Des Moines (capital), 99,144; Dubuque, 39,650; Sioux City, 55,588; Davenport, 48,005; Council Bluffs, 31,731; Cedar Rapids, 36,583; Burlington, 24,916; Clinton, 27,094; Ottumwa, 23,960; Keokuk, 14,008; Muscatine, 17,287; Fort Dodge, 20,257; Waterloo, 34,131; Marshalltown, 14,201; Mason City, 13,976. Of the total population in 1910, 30.6 per cent. was urban.

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, Latter Day Saints, Friends. Among the numerous bodies with smaller membership are the Salvation Army, Dunkards, Christian Science, Unitarians and Universalists.

School attendance is compulsory for 16 consecutive weeks annually during school age (7–16). In 1913 the public elementary schools had 522,423 pupils and 26,791 teachers. 805 public high schools had (1913) 2,945 teachers and 46,542 pupils. One public normal school had 125 teachers and 1,922 students in 1913. Total expenditure on education (1915)

20,578,939 dollars. In the State there are 25 universities and colleges, the more important (1914) being:—

Year of Opening	Institution	Control	Professors	Students
1855	The University of Iowa at Iowa City	State	197	2,669
1881	Drake University at Des Moines	Discip. of Christ	170	1,694
1860	Simpson College at Indianola	M. E.	39	535
1890	Morningside College at Sioux City	M. E.	37	585
1857	Upper Iowa University at Fayette	M. E.	25	310
1847	Grinnell College	Undenom.	52	650
1853	Cornell College at Mount Vernon	M. E.	48	550
1844	Wesleyan College at Mount Pleasant	M. E.	27	316
1873	Penn. College at Oskaloosa	Friends	33	448
1881	Coe College at Cedar Rapids	Fresh.	31	371
1869	State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Ames	State	195	2,007

Besides almshouses and hospitals for the insane, &c., Iowa has 41 hospitals (seven public, the rest private or ecclesiastical), 12 orphanages (one public), 24 homes (one public), two schools for the deaf and dumb (one public), besides two dispensaries and two day nurseries. 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-versa*. On June 30, 1914, the almshouses contained 1,283 pauper inmates.

Finance, Defence.—For the year ending January 1, 1916, the revenue and expenditure were:—

Balance, January 1, 1915	Dollars.
Revenue, 1915	796,736
	9,671,057
Total	10,467,793
Disbursements, 1915	9,685,129

Balance, January 1, 1916	782,664
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The State has no bonded debt.

The assessed value of real property in 1915 was 2,981,567,000 dollars and of personal property, 461,680,000 dollars.

The militia, called the National Guard, consists of four regiments of infantry and one battery of artillery of a total strength of 211 officers and 3,092 enlisted men on June 30, 1915.

Production and Industry.—Iowa is pre-eminently an agricultural State, nearly the whole area being arable and included in farms. In 1913 it had 194,598 farms with 31,658,759 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 1914 the crop of maize was put at 389,424,000 bushels; of wheat, at 15,066,000 bushels; oats, barley, rye, and buck-wheat being also grown. The crop of potatoes amounted to 12,642,000 bushels; of hay, to 4,071,000 tons; of flax-seed, to 190,000 bushels. The State has active live stock

industries. On January 1, 1916, it contained 1,584,000 horses, 1,391,000 dairy cows, 2,737,000 other cattle, 1,274,000 sheep, and 9,069,000 swine. The wool clip (1914) yielded 5,319,000 pounds of wool. Dairy farming and poultry-keeping are important.

The productive coal-fields of the State have an area of about 19,000 square miles and are worked by 16,215 miners. The coal output in 1913 amounted to 7,451,022 short tons, valued at 13,364,070 dollars. Gypsum to the value of 1,321,457 dollars in 1914, and ochre are worked, and mineral waters are sold. Sandstone and limestone were produced to the value of 550,868 dollars. The clay products for 1914 amounted to 6,401,745 dollars, and the cement output was 4,224,076 barrels, valued at 4,008,915 dollars. The mineral output in 1913 was of the value of 25,602,015 dollars; in 1914, 26,287,115 dollars.

The output of manufactured goods in Iowa increased in value from 160,572,313 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	547	10,934,000	12,871,000
Lumber and planing mill products	12,800,000	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 1914 there were 9,994 miles of railway, besides 426 miles of electric railway track. The rivers also provide facilities for transport.

On June 30, 1914, there were 791 savings banks in the State, with 607,878 depositors having to their credit 217,038,520 dollars, being 357.03 dollars to each depositor.

References.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of State.
The Iowa Official Register for the years 1913 and 1914, compiled under the supervision of Hon. W. S. Allen, Secretary of State. Des Moines, 1913.
Eihorek (J.), Die Deutschen von Iowa und deren Errungenschaften. Iowa, 1900.
Harsha (W. J.), The Story of Iowa. Omaha, 1890.
Shaw (A.), Iowa. In American Commonwealths Series. Boston, Mass.

KANSAS.

Government.—Kansas was admitted into the Union on January 29, 1861. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 40 members, elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 125 members, elected for two years. Sessions are biennial.

The right to vote is (with the usual exceptions) possessed by all citizens, 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.—Arthur Capper, 1915–17 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—J. T. Botkin.

The State is divided into 105 counties. The State Capital is Topeka.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area 82,158 square miles, 384 square miles being water. Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 1,829,546. 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	1,428,108	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 estimated population in 1915 are:—

—	Pop.	—	Pop.	—	Pop.
Kansas City . .	96,854	Leavenworth . .	19,363	Parsons . . .	14,984
Wichita . . .	67,847	Pittsburg . . .	17,320	Independence . .	13,901
Topeka(Capital) .	47,914	Coffeyville . . .	16,765	Lawrence . . .	13,171
Hutchinson . .	20,046	Atchison . . .	16,685	Chanute . . .	11,942

Of the total population in 1910, 29.2 per cent. was urban.

The most numerous religious bodies are Methodist, or various denominations, others (in order of rank) being Roman Catholic, Baptist, Disciples of Christ, Presbyterian, and Friends.

In 1914 the 8,715 public elementary schools had 12,705 teachers, 187,970 enrolled pupils; 674 public high schools had 2,139 teachers and 42,831 pupils. Teachers are trained in three public normal schools, which in 1914 had 135 teachers and 7,279 students.

For higher instruction are (1913):—

Founded	Institution	Control.	Professors	Students
1866	University of Kansas, Lawrence . . .	State . . .	179	2,262
1893	Agricultural College, Manhattan . . .	" . . .	212	2,171
1858	Baker University, Baldwin . . .	M. E. . .	35	616
1881	Bethany College, Lindsborg . . .	Luth. . .	43	893
1848	St. Mary's College . . .	R. C. . .	39	430
1865	Washburn College, Topeka . . .	Cong. . .	109	820
1896	Kansas City University . . .	M. Prot. . .	74	278
1865	Ottawa University . . .	Bapt. . .	21	344
1887	Cooper College, Sterling . . .	U. Preb. . .	21	207
1886	S. W. Kansas College, Winfield . . .	M. E. . .	25	460

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.

Finance, Defence.—For the year ending June 30, 1914, the total receipts and disbursements were:—

	Dollars
Cash Balance, July 1, 1913	1,735,277
Receipts, 1913-14	8,999,648
Total	10,734,925
Disbursements, 1913-14	9,283,607
Balance, July 1, 1914	1,451,318

The bonded debt of the State in 1914 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, 1,812 enlisted men and 123 officers on June 30, 1915.

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 (108,225,000 bushels in 1914), wheat (177,200,000 bushels), and hay, but oats, barley, rye, potatoes and flax are grown. The production of Kafir corn is mostly confined to this State. Various orchard fruits are cultivated. The State has an extensive live-stock industry comprising, on January 1, 1916, 1,109,000 horses, 245,000 mules, 762,000 milk cows, and 1,945,000 other cattle, 341,000 sheep, and 2,815,000 swine. The wool clip in 1914 yielded 1,403,000 pounds.

Kansas has coal-fields with an area of about 15,000 square miles, employing about 14,500 miners; the output in 1914 amounted to 6,860,988 short tons, valued at 11,238,253 dollars. In Kansas in 1914 the yield of the oil-fields amounted to 3,103,585 barrels, valued at 2,433,074 dollars. Natural gas produced in Kansas in 1914 was sold to the value of 3,340,025 dollars. The output of zinc amounted to 11,284 short tons (1,150,968 dollars). The quarries yield sandstone, limestone, gypsum, and there is a large output of Portland cement, amounting in 1914 to 3,237,906 barrels, valued at 2,643,415 dollars. In 1914 the State produced 1,419,578 barrels of salt, valued at 644,820 dollars; salt is important to the State both for live-stock and dead-meat

industries. The output of clay products in 1914 was valued at 1,905,961 dollars. The total mineral output of the State in 1913 was valued at 27,312,563 dollars; in 1914 at 25,866,351 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. . .	37,569,000	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 were 9,257 miles of railway line in 1914 and 258 miles of electric railway track within the State.

In 1914 there were 11 savings banks in the State, with 24,318 depositors who had to their credit 4,474,626 dollars, being 183·99 dollars to each depositor.

Books of Reference.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments.
 Kansas: A Cyclopaedia 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.—Kentucky was admitted into the Union on February 4, 1791. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 38 members elected for four years, one-half retiring every two years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members elected for two years. Sessions are biennial. All citizens who have resided in the State one year, and in the county six months, are (with necessary exceptions) qualified as electors.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 11 Representatives.

Governor.—A. O. Stanley, 1915–19 (6,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Barksdale Hamlett.

The State is divided into 119 counties. The State Capital is Frankfort (estimated pop. in 1915, 10,981).

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 40,598 square miles, of which

417 square miles are water. Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 2,379,639

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1860	1,155,684	28·8	1900	2,147,174	53·4
1880	1,648,690	41·0	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 estimated population of the principal cities was in 1915 as follows:—

Cities	Popula- tion	Cities	Popula- tion	Cities	Popula- tion
Louisville . . .	237,012	Newport . . .	31,722	Henderson . . .	12,072
Covington . . .	56,520	Paducah . . .	24,506	Frankfort . . .	10,981
Lexington . . .	39,703	Owensboro' . .	17,498	Bowling Green .	9,698

Of the total population in 1910, 24·3 per cent. was urban.

The predominant religious denominations of the State are Baptist, Roman Catholic, and Methodist, less numerous bodies being Disciples of Christ and Presbyterians.

Kentucky has a law for compulsory attendance at school between the ages of 7 and 14 years for eight consecutive weeks, but in the larger cities, for the full term. In 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 (1913) were as follows:—

Begun	Institutions	Staff	Students
1819	Central University of Kentucky, Danville (Presb.) . . .	16	150
1855	Berea College (non-Sect.) . . .	54	1,433
1865	Kentucky University (State), Lexington . . .	98	1,040
1887	University of Louisville . . .	111	540

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.

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, 1915 the State Militia, or the Kentucky National Guard, consisted of 3 regiments of infantry, and hospital corps; total strength, 168 officers and 2,329 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 1914 the maize crop amounted to 91,250,000 bushels; and the wheat crop to 12,540,000 bushels, other farm products being hay, potatoes, sweet potatoes, water-melons, and fruits of many sorts. Besides hemp is grown some cotton, and also sorghum. The chief crop, however, is tobacco, under which in 1914 were 400,000 acres, yielding 364,000,000 pounds, valued at 30,576,000 dollars.

Stock raising is important in Kentucky, which has long been famous for its horses. The live stock on January 1, 1916, consisted of 434,000 horses, 229,000 mules, 406,000 milk cows, 570,000 other cattle, 1,155,000 sheep, and 1,709,000 swine. In 1914 the wool clip yielded 3,643,000 pounds of wool.

The State has extensive forests of oak, maple, ash, beech, walnut, pine, &c., and its lumber industries are important.

The principal mineral product of Kentucky is coal. The output for the year 1914 was 20,382,763 short tons, valued at 20,852,463 dollars. There is also a considerable output of petroleum, the yield in 1914 amounting to 502,441 barrels, valued at 498,556 dollars. Fluorspar was obtained in 1914 to the amount of 19,077 short tons, valued at 128,986 dollars. The quarries also yielded sandstone and limestone, and the clay working establishments turned out bricks, tiles, pottery, &c., to the value of 2,376,406 dollars. Other mineral products are iron, lead, stone, value 1914, 1,257,722 dollars, barytes, lime, natural cement, asphalt, natural gas, and mineral waters. Of pig iron there was produced 57,687 long tons (value 706,120 dollars). The total value of the mineral output in 1913 was 26,845,579 dollars; in 1914, 26,668,474 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, 21,331,000 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 1914 the State had 3,780 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 1914, there were 17 savings banks in the State with 46,802 depositors having to their credit 7,361,257 dollars, being 157.29 dollars to each depositor.

Books of Reference.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State. *Shuler* (U.S.), Kentucky. In 'American Commonwealths' Series. Boston, Mass. *Speed* (T.), The Union Cause in Kentucky. New York and London, 1907.

LOUISIANA

Government.—Louisiana was admitted into the Union on April 8, 1812. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 41 members and a House of Representatives of 115 members, Senators and Representatives being chosen for four years. Sessions are biennial.

Qualified electors are (with the usual exceptions) all registered male citizens resident in the State for two years and in the parish one year next before the election. For registration, however, the citizen must show his ability to read and write, or must own property worth 300 dollars, or must prove that his father or grandfather was entitled to a vote on January 1, 1867, but in this case the applicant must have resided in the State for five years next before the election. The "father or grandfather" clause is intended to secure white supremacy.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and seven Representatives.

Governor.—Luther E. Hall, 1912-1916 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary.—William F. Millsaps.

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). Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 1,829,130.

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 . . .	460,826	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 an estimated population of 366,484 in 1915. Other cities are Shreveport, 34,086; Baton Rouge (Capital), 16,809. Of the total population in 1910, 30·0 per cent. was urban.

Most of the Southern States are strenuously Protestant, but over 61 per cent. of the population of Louisiana are Roman Catholic. Of Protestants in the State, Baptists and Methodists are the most numerous, then Protestant Episcopalians and Presbyterians.

According to the State constitution no funds raised for the support of the public schools of the State shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any private or sectarian school. City school systems are under separate organization. In 1914–15 the elementary public schools (2,281 for white children and 1,152 for coloured) had 5,981 white and 1,252 coloured teachers and 213,201 white and 91,272 coloured enrolled pupils; 114 public high schools had 457 teachers and 17,408 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 1914 it had 67 professors and 710 students. Tulane University (founded in 1834) in New Orleans had, in 1913, 279 professors and 995 students. This university has State support to the extent of the remission of certain taxes. The Roman Catholics have Jefferson College at Convent with 19 professors and 180 students, and a University (Loyola University, founded 1904) at New Orleans with 11 professors and 183 students. The New Orleans University (established 1874) is for coloured persons. It had 22 instructors and 557 enrolled students in 1913. 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), 26 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.

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, 1915, amounted to 10,991,500 dollars. According to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders the State has a defaulted debt estimated at 6 million dollars. The assessed valuation of property in 1915 amounted to 593,000,000 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 68 officers and 1,044 enlisted men on June 30, 1915. The naval militia has 52 officers and 585 enlisted men.

Production, Industry.—The surface of the State is chiefly a great plain sloping from north and north-east to the Mississippi delta. The State is divided into two parts, the uplands and the alluvial and swamp regions of the coast. A delta occupies about one-third of the total area. Louisiana surpasses the other States in extent of navigable waterways—3,782 miles. The Gulf coast line is 1,250 miles in length. The climate is semi-tropical, the summers being long and hot, the winters more severe than in corresponding latitudes. Agriculture is the leading industry.

In 1910 the State had 120,546 farms with an area of 10,439,481 acres, of which 5,276,016 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 301,220,988 dollars. The products and manufacture of Louisiana are very various. The chief crops in 1914 were corn, 2,000,000 acres, producing 38,600,000 bushels; rice grown on 336,500 acres, yielding 10,802,000 bushels; cane sugar, 503,525 acres, producing 656,913,708 lbs. For 1914 the cotton area was 1,360,000 acres, and the yield 460,000 bales. Oats, potatoes, sugar, rice, and tobacco are also grown, but not extensively. In 1914 there were 700 acres under tobacco, the yield being 280,000 pounds. On January 1, 1916, the State contained 193,000 horses, 185,869 sheep, 1,553,000 swine, and 271,000 milch cows.

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 1914 the petroleum output was 14,309,435 barrels (valued at 12,886,897 dollars). Another mineral worked is rock salt. Total mineral output in 1913, valued at 21,011,828 dollars; in 1914 at 21,896,025 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	63,775,200
Lumber and timber products	88,973,240	46,072	23,156,196	62,887,912
Oil, cotton-seed, and cake	7,163,820	894	11,567,701	13,084,586
Rice, cleaning and polishing	8,385,212	693	10,970,162	12,528,656
Liquors, distilled	1,176,858	77	863,354	8,654,317
Bags, other than paper	2,352,005	474	5,672,173	5,351,661
Bread and other bakery products	1,286,794	1,289	2,703,177	4,619,618
Printing and publishing	2,096,167	1,544	1,613,293	3,823,473
Liquors, malt	5,655,842	512	1,036,118	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 1913 the imports amounted to 16,619,611 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the exports to 35,615,714 $\frac{1}{2}$. 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 1914 the railways in the State had a length of 5,720 miles, 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 1914, there were 9 savings banks in the State with 63,165 depositors having to their credit 17,650,833 dollars, which is 279.44 dollars to each depositor. The bank clearings at New Orleans in 1914 amounted to 974,437,000 dollars.

British Consul at New Orleans.—H. T. Carew-Hunt.

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MAINE.

Government.—Maine was admitted into the Union on March 3, 1820. There is a Legislature of two Houses, the Senate, consisting of 31 members, and the House of Representatives with 151 members, both Houses being elected at the same time for two years. The suffrage is possessed by all registered male citizens of the United States, 21 years of age, who can read English and write his own name; but paupers and un-taxed Indians have no vote.

Governor.—Oakley C. Curtis, 1915–16 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—John E. Bunker.

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. Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 772,489.

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 an estimated population of 63,014 in 1915. Other cities and towns (with population in 1915) are: Lewiston, 27,557; Bangor, 26,360; Biddeford, 17,570; Auburn, 16,179; Augusta, 14,015; Bath, 9,396; Waterville, 12,501. Of the total population in 1910, 55.9 per cent. was urban.

The largest religious body is Roman Catholic; then come Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, and Protestant Episcopalians.

Education is free for pupils from 5 to 21 years of age, and compulsory from 5 to 14. Cities and towns have elective school attendance committees. In 1915 the 4,634 public elementary schools had 484 male and 5,876 female teachers and 130,916 enrolled pupils. The 189 public high schools had 259 male and 452 female teachers and 13,704 pupils. For the training of teachers in 1914 there were six public Normal Schools with 78 teachers and 756 students. The University of Maine, founded in 1868 at Orono, has 126 professors and teachers and 1,058 students. It is endowed by and receives large appropriations from the State. Bowdoin College, founded in 1794 at Brunswick, has 87 professors and 463 students. Bates College at Lewiston has 33 professors and 457 students, and Colby College at Waterville has 28 professors and 413 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 1914, 3,969,288 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.

Finance, Defence.—For 1914 (January 1, to December 31) the amount of revenue and expenditure was as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance from 1913	649,303
Receipts in 1914	6,353,367
Total	7,002,670
Payments, 1914	6,224,625
Balance, January 1, 1915	778,045

The bonded debt, in 1915, amounted to 569,000 dollars.

The total valuation of the cities, towns, and plantations for 1914, as certified by the municipal assessors, amounted to 439,529,158 dollars, an increase over the valuation of 1913 of 9,503,696 dollars. These figures do not include the valuation of the wild lands, as fixed by the Board of State Assessors, which is 47,334,568 dollars.

The National Guard of Maine contains 1,279 enlisted men (coast artillery corps and infantry) and 114 officers (June 30, 1915). The Naval Militia has 10 officers and 183 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 (1914), 5,781,000 bushels; maize, 736,000 bushels; buckwheat, potatoes and hay. On January 1, 1916, the farm animals comprised 112,000 horses, 159,000 milk cows, 104,000 other cattle, 162,000 sheep, and 102,000 swine. The wool clip in 1914 amounted to 906,000 pounds of wool.

The commercial mineral products of Maine are, considering the size and population of the State, few in number and of minor importance. Only in one mineral, feldspar, has Maine ranked first during the last 3 years. The output in 1914 was 30,063 short tons; in 1913, 35,248 short tons. In 1914 the quarries yielded granite to the value of 1,723,032 dollars; slate, 277,419 dollars. In the State there are mineral springs, which in 1913 yielded 1,082,631 gallons, valued at 333,234 dollars. The value of the total mineral output in 1914 was estimated at 3,975,890 dollars; in 1913 at 4,429,584 dollars.

In the State are large granite works, cotton mills, paper mills, manufac-

tures 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	14,034	11,300,000	21,932,000
Lumber and timber	26,530,000	15,086	10,930,000	26,125,000
Woolens	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	4,567,000
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 1914 there were 2,300 miles of railway and 494 miles of electric railway within the State. The railways are connected with the Canadian railway systems.

In December, 1914, there were 48 savings banks in the State, with 238,569 depositors, having to their credit 105,995,532 dollars, being 444.29 dollars to each depositor.

At Portland there is a British vice-consul.

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MARYLAND.

Government.—Maryland was one of the thirteen original States. The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Delegates. There are 27 senators and 102 Delegates. The Senators serve for four years, and the Senate is renewed to the extent of half every two years. Delegates are elected for two years.

There is 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.—Emerson C. Harrington, 1916–20 (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. Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 1,362,807.

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1820	407,350	41·3	1900	1,188,044	119·5
1860	687,049	69·1	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	538,567	117,501	53		651,121
Total	1,067,639	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. In 1913, 41,693 immigrants arrived at the Port of Baltimore, the largest number (24,965) coming from Russia.

The largest city in the State and also the chief manufacturing and commercial centre, is Baltimore, with an estimated population in 1915 of 584,605. Other cities, with estimated population in 1915, are Cumberland, 25,564; Hagerstown, 25,233; Frederick, 10,999; Annapolis (Capital), 8,751. Of the total population in 1910, 50·8 per cent. was urban. Over two-fifths of the population of the State live within the corporate limits of the City of Baltimore.

The prevailing forms of religion are Protestant, but Roman Catholics have 35·3 per cent. of the Church membership in the State.

Education compulsory for children 8 to 12 years of age in Baltimore City and Allegany County, and 12 to 16 years unless lawfully employed.

In 1913, there were in the public elementary and high schools of the State, 6,263 teachers, of whom 780 were coloured, and 238,699 enrolled pupils, of whom 42,802 were coloured. The State had 4 normal schools, with 43 teachers and 429 pupils in 1913.

The most important institution for higher education is Johns Hopkins University, organised in 1876. It is non-sectarian, and in 1913 had 225 instructors and 1,200 students. Its hospital with educational features is famous. Goucher College, formerly the Woman's College of Baltimore, founded in 1888, has 29 instructors and 385 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 (1913) are:—

Founded	Other Colleges and Institutions.	Control	Professors	Students
1723	Washington Coll., Chestertown . . .	Non-sect.	10	114
1789	St. John's Coll., Annapolis . . .	Non-sect.	14	161
1845	U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis . .	National	125	863
1852	Loyola Coll., Baltimore . . .	R.C.	23	305
1872	Morgan Coll., Baltimore (coloured) .	M.E.	26	326
1867	Western Maryland Coll., Westminster .	M.E.	24	244
1857	Rock Hill Coll., Ellicott City . . .	R.C.	18	160
1808	Mount St. Mary's Coll., Emmitsburg .	R.C.	35	396

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.

Finance, Defence.—For the year ending September 30, 1914, the total receipts and disbursements were as follows:—

	Dollars.
Balance, Sept. 30, 1914	1,076,962
Receipts, 1914–15	11,015,497
Total	12,092,459
Disbursements, 1914–15	11,263,751
Balance, Sept. 30, 1915	828,708

On September 30, 1915, the gross debt of the State amounted to 22,785,880 dollars, and the net debt to 15,075,296 dollars. In 1914 the assessed valuation of real and personal property amounted to 1,150,864,665 dollars.

The Militia or National Guard consists of infantry, cavalry, a signal corps, and a hospital corps; total, 156 officers and 1,917 enlisted men (on June 30, 1915). 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 (612,000 acres, producing 13,158,000 bushels in 1914), maize (24,531,000 bushels, valued at 16,681,000 dollars), hay, potatoes (44,000 acres, 3,432,000 bushels, valued at 2,059,000 dollars in 1914), vegetables and fruit. In 1914, the yield of tobacco was 17,600,000 pounds, valued at 1,408,000 dollars. Maryland canned nearly half of the tomatoes put up in the United States in 1914. 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, 1916, were: horses, 169,000; mules, 25,000; milk cows, 181,000; other cattle, 126,000; sheep, 223,000; swine, 359,000. The wool clip in 1914 yielded 755,000 pounds of wool.

Of mining industries in the State the most important is coal mining, which, in 1914, gave an output of 4,133,547 short tons, valued at 5,234,796 dollars. Second in importance is clay working, the output of which was valued at 1,846,500 dollars. Quarrying is also of importance, the value of the output of stone of various sorts amounting to 1,110,506 dollars in 1914. Other products were sand, talc, slate, lime, and natural rock cement. The total mineral output in 1914 was valued at 10,587,564 dollars; in 1913 at 1,292,723 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	5,530,000	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 (1914) 1,429 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 whole shipping of the port in 1913, which included 1,639 vessels with a total tonnage of 2,973,052 tons employed in the coast-wise trade, was 2,357 vessels of 4,621,016 tons. The value of the imports in 1913 was 35,533,514 dollars (7,315,517.), and of the

exports, 117,269,378 dollars (24,129,501.). In 1913, Baltimore occupied the second place in the United States as regards the exports of grain, and the first place in the coal export.

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.), 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.

In December, 1914, there were 52 savings banks in the State, with 289,585 depositors, who had to their credit 109,663,346 dollars, being 378.69 dollars to each contributor.

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.—Samuel W. McCall, 1916 (salary, 10,000 dollars).

Secretary of the Commonwealth.—Albert P. Langtry, 1916.

There are 14 counties in the State, varying largely in population, and there are 36 cities and 317 towns. The State Capital is Boston.

Area and Population.—Area 8,266 square miles (227 square miles being water.) The population as determined by the Decennial Census of Massachusetts on April 1, 1915, was 3,693,310, showing an increase of 9.7 per cent. since the Federal Census in 1910.

The population at the date of each of the Federal Censuses was as follows:—

Years.	White.	Coloured.	Total.	Per sq. mile.
1870	1,443,156	14,195	1,457,351	186.8
1890	2,215,373	23,574	2,238,947	278.5
1900	2,769,764	35,582	2,805,346	349.0
1910	3,324,926	41,490	3,366,416	418.8

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 in 1910, 92.8 per cent. was urban and 1,051,050 were foreign born (white), 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; 23,411, Scotch; 25,445, Portuguese.

According to the State Census of 1915, the population of each of the 36 cities of the State was as follows:—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Boston (capital) .	745,439	Haverhill . . .	49,450	Chicopee . . .	30,138
Worcester . . .	162,697	Malden . . .	48,907	Revere . . .	25,178
Fall River . . .	124,791	Chelsea . . .	43,426	Gloucester . .	24,478
New Bedford . .	103,568	Newton . . .	43,113	Beverly . . .	22,959
Cambridge . . .	108,822	Quincy . . .	40,674	North Adams .	22,335
Lowell . . .	107,978	Fitchburg . .	39,656	Northampton .	21,654
Springfield . .	102,971	Pittsfield . .	39,607	Attleboro . .	18,480
Lynn . . .	95,803	Everett . . .	37,718	Leominster ¹ . .	17,646
Lawrence . . .	90,259	Salem . . .	37,300	Melrose . . .	16,880
Somerville . . .	86,854	Taunton . . .	36,161	Woburn . . .	16,410
Brockton . . .	62,288	Medford . . .	30,509	Newburyport .	15,311
Holyoke . . .	60,816	Waltham . . .	39,154	Marlborough .	15,250

¹ Became a city January 1, 1916.

The Registrar's Report for 1914 showed: Births, 93,399 (males, 47,671; females, 45,725; unknown, 3); deaths, 52,978; divorces granted, 2,200. The number of marriages in 1914 was 32,588. 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 1914 (based on an estimated population of 736,462 on July 1, 1914) was 13.97 as compared with a corresponding "corrected death rate" in 1913 of 14.21.

The principal religious bodies are the Roman Catholics and Protestants. The leading Protestant bodies are Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodist-Episcopalian, Protestant-Episcopalian, Christian Scientists, Unitarians, and Universalists.

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, 1915, the total expenditure was 23,278,300 dollars, and the number of teachers required for the public common schools was 18,242, the total number of pupils enrolled was 591,582, and the average attendance was 506,910. The 257 public high schools had 3,227 teachers and 81,853 pupils. In 1913-14 there were 364 private schools and academies with 121,621 pupils, and there were 10 State normal schools with a total enrolment for the school year, 1914-15, of 2,655 pupils and 157 teachers.

State-aided vocational schools were inaugurated in Massachusetts under a law enacted in 1906 and codified in 1911. In 1907-08 the number of such schools was six with an enrolment of 1,400. In 1914-15 the number was 77 with an enrolment of 18,300. In 1912 evening classes in the Practical Arts for Women were provided for. In 1915 this act was amended so as to provide for the establishment and maintenance of day and evening classes in Practical Arts. In 1912 acts were passed providing for the establishment and maintenance of an Independent Agricultural School in Bristol County and Essex County, and in 1915 an act was passed providing for one in Norfolk County. In 1913 a permissive act was passed for the establishment and maintenance of continuation schools for working children. Boston has availed itself of this opportunity and there are now 3,000 children in attendance. In 1914 acts were passed providing for the establishment and maintenance of classes for the training of vocational and continuation school

teachers. Six centres for such training classes have been established. In 1915 the Legislature passed an act to establish a Department of University Extension and to provide for Correspondence Courses of Education to be under the direction of the Board of Education.

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 (November, 1915), are :—

Year of origin	Name and Location of College	Professors and other Instructors	Students
1636	Harvard University, ¹ Cambridge	892 ⁵	5,226 ²
1793	Williams College, Williamstown	58	514
1825	Amherst College, Amherst	48	425
1837	Mount Holyoke College, ³ South Hadley	119	791
1843	College of the Holy Cross, Worcester	37	546 ⁶
1850	Tufts College, ⁴ Medford	286	1,540
1861	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, ⁴ Boston	308	1,900
1863	Boston College, Boston	20 ⁶ 7	450 ⁶ 7
1863	Massachusetts Agricultural College, ⁴ Amherst.	70	668
1865	Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester . .	53	541
1869	Boston University, ⁴ Boston	188	2,000 ⁷
1870	Wellesley College, ³ Wellesley	134	1,512
1871	Smith College, ³ Northampton	146	1,725
1882	Radcliffe College, ³ Cambridge	134 ¹	657
1887	Clark University, ⁴ Worcester	21	107
1899	Simmons College, ³ Boston	117	1,083
1902	Clark College, Worcester	27	166

¹ Radcliffe College for women is affiliated with, but is not legally a part of Harvard University.

² Not including students in Radcliffe College, nor students in the summer school.

³ For women only.

⁴ For men and women.

⁵ Includes Instructors in Harvard University offering instruction to students in Radcliffe College.

⁶ Does not include preparatory department.

⁷ As reported in 1914; no later information at hand.

Charity and Correction.—On October 1, 1915, there were in the State twelve public institutions strictly for the insane, two for the feeble-minded, and one for epileptics, and in addition to these, there were one large private institution for the insane and 24 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, 1915, was 14,743 of which number 14,310 were in the public institutions. Of the total number, 7,169 were males and 7,574 were females. The total number of feeble-minded in the State was 2,540, of whom 1,424 were males and 1,116 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 October 1, 1915, there were 11 institutions under the supervision of the State Board of Charity, consisting of the State Farm with 2,724 inmates, the State infirmary with 2,370 inmates, three industrial schools with 982 inmates, a hospital school for crippled children with 265 inmates, four sanatoria for consumptives with 1,073 inmates, and the Norfolk State Hospital with 214 inmates. Penikese Hospital (for lepers), with 11 inmates, is administered directly by the State Board of Charity. In addition to the above, there were on October 1, 1915, as State minor wards, under the custodial care of the Board, 3,865 children boarded in families and 1,495 children in families without board, also 1,683 children in care of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Training Schools, placed in families and supervised by the State Board of Charity.

The number of paupers in almshouses during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, was 10,635. Besides almshouses and asylums for the insane, &c., there were in Massachusetts during the same year 787 incorporated charitable corporations from which annual returns were called for by the State Board of Charity. The number of agencies which made returns to the Board was 760.

The penal institutions in the State consist of 5 strictly State institutions and 21 county jails or houses of correction. On September 30, 1914, the number of prisoners in these institutions was 6,877, being 500 more than on the corresponding date in 1913. During the fiscal year 1914 the number of sentences was 21,774, of which 1,191 were for crimes against the person, 3,763 against property, 16,820 against public order. Of the offences against public order, 12,570 were for drunkenness, leaving 4,250 for all other offences in this class.

Finance, Defence.—For the fiscal year ending November 30, 1915, the net revenue and expenditures of the State were as follows :—

	Dollars
Cash in Treasury, December 1, 1914	4,131,134
Net receipts, year ending November 30, 1915 . .	44,538,518
Total	48,669,652
Total net expenditure, year ending Nov. 30, 1915 . .	40,689,137
Cash in Treasury, December 1, 1915	7,980,515

The total bonded debt of the State on December 1, 1915, amounted to 125,793,412 dollars, while the sinking fund amounted to 39,750,720 dollars, leaving a net total debt of 86,042,692 dollars.

For the year 1914 the figures for certain tax values are as follows :—

	Dollars
Assessed value of real estate	3,573,681,970
Assessed value of personal property	1,164,401,153
Amount of deposits in savings banks (average for last six months)	960,985,791
Valuation of corporate excess taxed by the Commonwealth	564,756,190
Total	6,263,825,104

For the financial year ending January 31, 1915, the actual receipts of the city of Boston were 43,841,705 dollars, and the actual expenditures were

44,379,938 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 81,974,576 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 7,306; and the naval forces (the Massachusetts Naval Militia), with an authorised strength of 891. On October 1, 1915, the actual strength of the National Guard was 433 officers and 5,940 men. On October 1, 1915, the Naval Battalion comprised 49 officers and 716 enlisted men. The U.S. Navy Department has loaned the State for the use of its Naval Militia the cruiser *Chicago* and the torpedo boats *Rodgers* and *Dupont*. 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 Nautical School Commissioners, 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 District Police 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 purpose 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 1914 with their values were: Hay and forage, 634,000 tons, valued at 13,631,989 dollars; potatoes, 4,185,000 bushels, valued at 2,971,000 dollars; maize, 2,256,600 bushels, valued at 1,918,000 dollars; tobacco, 11,550,000 bushels, valued at 2,044,000 dollars. On Jan. 1, 1916, there were in the State 63,000 horses, 155,000 milk cows, 85,000 other cattle, 28,000 sheep, and 112,000 pigs.

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 1913 showed that the total capital invested in manufactures was 1,345,343,801¹ dollars (in 1905, 965,948,887² dollars), employing on the average 616,926 persons (in 1905, 488,399 persons), who earned 351,326,532 dollars (in 1905, 232,388,946 dollars), using raw material valued at 961,771,476 dollars (in 1905, 626,410,431 dollars), and turned out products worth 1,658,728,363 dollars (in 1905, 1,124,092,051 dollars).

¹ Not including borrowed money.

² Including borrowed money.

Condensed statistics of the more important industries are given in the following table (Massachusetts Statistics of Manufactures, 1913):—

Industries	No. of Establishments	Capital invested	Stock used	Goods made and work done	Persons employed	Wages
		dollars	dollars	dollars		dollars
Boots and shoes..	453	86,918,333	130,961,171	216,667,911	81,228	50,770,185
Cotton goods..	167	254,547,295	127,694,943	210,372,717	114,960	52,772,649
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats..	181	131,124,739	75,368,429	123,678,725	50,970	24,650,900
Foundry and machine shop products..	623	94,022,384	26,403,959	72,455,923	37,717	26,111,898
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies..	80	33,135,600	25,133,493	54,433,691	22,437	14,352,758
Paper and wood pulp..	88	50,197,776	29,931,380	48,402,886	14,352	8,197,440
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished..	127	42,294,310	34,744,413	46,674,470	10,321	6,138,364
Slaughtering, including meat packing..	38	15,751,418	48,690,065	54,312,644	3,177	1,831,625

There is very little mining within the State. The principal minerals, as in most of the New England States, are from the stone quarries (3,438,556 dollars in 1914) and the clay pits (1,681,557 dollars in 1914). There are large stone quarries at Quincy, Rockport, Worcester, and Milford. The total value of all mineral products in 1914 was 6,292,833 dollars; in 1913, 7,044,529 dollars.

A large foreign trade is carried on through the Port of Boston, which is port of entry for eighteen foreign steamship lines. In the year 1914 the imports were valued at 162,998,471 dollars and the exports (including foreign, trans-shipped) at 71,961,259 dollars. The principal commodities imported, with valuation, were: Wool, 40,525,230 dollars; hides and skins, 21,791,697 dollars; fibres and vegetable grasses, 21,380,294 dollars; cotton and manufactures, 15,412,773 dollars; and sugar, 10,986,618 dollars. The principal exports, with valuation, were: leather and manufactures of, 20,824,551 dollars; meat and dairy products, 13,250,964 dollars; cotton and manufactures thereof, 8,725,642 dollars; iron and steel manufactures, 4,769,934 dollars; and breadstuffs, 4,303,757 dollars.

In 1914 the vessels engaged in foreign trade which entered the port of Boston had a tonnage of 3,035,330; and those which cleared, 1,960,427. The tonnage of vessels engaged in the coasting trade and entering the port of Boston was 12,233,567.

The total number of immigrant aliens from Trans-Atlantic ports admitted at the Port of Boston during the year 1914, arriving at this port for the first time and intending to remain permanently, was 38,299 (45 per cent. less than in 1913), classified as follows:—Italians (principally South Italian), 11,496; Irish, 5,657; English, 4,342; Jews, 3,299; Scandinavian, 1,929; Portuguese, 1,917; Polish, 1,515; Russian, 1,536; Scotch, 1,485; German, 1,154; Finnish, 1,098; all others, 2,871. Of the total number (38,299) 23,810, or 62·2 per cent. gave their destination as Massachusetts.

On June 30, 1915, there were 2,156 miles of main and branch steam rail-

roads in the State. The 3 principal railroads, the Boston and Albany (New York Central lessee), the Boston and Maine, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford, each having a terminus in Boston, have operated about 95 per cent. of the railroad mileage and conducted over 98 per cent. of the entire passenger and freight business as expressed in gross revenue from those sources. On June 30, 1915, the total length of electric railways (main and second track, surface and elevated) within the State was 2,857 miles. The elevated track is confined to Boston and Cambridge.

In September 1915, there were 169 national banks in operation in the State, of which 13 were in Boston. The total assets of the 169 National banks amounted to 611,989,333 dollars. On October 31, 1914, there were in operation in the State 195 savings-banks with assets of 971,628,528 dollars and 174 co-operative banks with assets of 90,781,470 dollars. and 74 trust companies having aggregate assets of 473,456,401 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, 1914, amounted to 7,517,095,070 dollars.

British Consul-General at Boston.—Frederick P. Leay.

Vice-Consuls.—A. E. Brown, John B. Masson.

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MICHIGAN.

Government.—Michigan was admitted into the Union on January 26, 1837. According to the revised constitution adopted in 1908 the legislative authority is vested in a Senate of 32 members elected by the counties or groups of counties for 2 years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members, the electoral districts being re-arranged according to population every 10 years. Electors are 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, 1914-16 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Coleman C. Vaughan.

For local government the State is organised in counties, cities, townships, and villages. There are 83 counties, each of which is a corporate body with a

Board of Supervisors as its administrative authority. Cities must have each a population of not less than 3,000, but a few which have been long incorporated have a smaller population. Cities hereafter incorporated must have at least 2,000 inhabitants and 500 persons per square mile. Villages in the legal sense have a population of at least 300 within an area of a square mile. The State Capital is Lansing.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 57,980 square miles, of which 500 square miles is water. This is exclusive of 16,653 square miles of Lake Superior, 12,922 square miles of Lake Michigan, 9,925 square miles of Lake Huron, and 460 square miles of Lakes St. Clair and Erie. The total length of Michigan coast line is 1,620 miles.

Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 3,054,854.

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. In 1913 the area of the Indian reservations was 1,083 acres, and the population 7,512.

In 1915 the population of the principal cities was:—

Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.
Detroit	658,970	Lansing	46,082	Ishpeming	15,000
Grand Rapids	137,194	Jackson	34,097	Manistee	14,000
Saginaw	77,325	Battle Creek	31,896	Alpena	13,000
Flint	50,589	Muskegon	25,442	Menominee	13,000
Kalamazoo	48,204	Port Huron	23,000	Sault Ste. Marie	13,000
Bay City	47,047	Ann Arbor	19,000	Marquette	12,000

Of the total population in 1910, 47.2 per cent. was urban.

The death-rate per 1,000 of population in the State was, 12.9 in 1912; 13.3 in 1913; and 12.8 in 1914.

The more important religious bodies are the Roman Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist, Lutheran, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Congregational.

Education is compulsory for the school term for children from 7 to 16 years of age. The total net expenditure for graded and ungraded public schools, for the fiscal year 1913-14, was 21,397,799 dollars; for the University, State colleges, normal and State schools, 3,399,660 dollars.

Total, 24,797,640 dollars. In 1914 the public schools had 581,351 enrolled pupils and 19,734 teachers. The State had 4 normal schools with 228 teachers and 6,153 pupils in 1915. The highest education provided by the State is given in the University of Michigan, founded in 1841 at Ann Arbor; in 1915 it had 524 professors and teachers and 6,857 students. There is a State Agricultural College at Lansing, founded in 1857; it had, in 1915, 153 professors and 1,532 students. There is a college of Mines at Houghton, founded in 1886; in 1915 it had 23 instructors and 124 students. Other institutions are (1915):—

Organised	Institutions	Control	Pro- fessors	Students
1859	Adrian College	Meth. Prot.	18	115
1861	Albion College	M. E.	28	505
1887	Alma College	Presb.	23	285
1856	Hillsdale College	Bapt.	24	475
1886	Hope College, Holland	Reformed	25	444
1844	Olivet College	Cong.	22	217
1883	Kalamazoo College	Bapt.	16	238

Charity.—Each of the 83 counties has 3 Superintendents of the poor, appointed by the board of supervisors, and 79 counties have infirmaries. Either indoor or outdoor relief may be given; adult dependent persons and dependent children suffering from curable disease or deformity 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. The whole number of poor persons maintained in the infirmaries during the year 1914 was 7,669, of whom 5,933 were males and 1,736 females. The average number of persons maintained the entire period was 3,703.74. The number of persons temporarily relieved outside the infirmaries was 41,504. The number of permanent indigent persons maintained outside the infirmaries was 3,102, the number of persons supported at public institutions 1,876, and the whole number of different persons who received assistance in any form during 1914 was 54,151. The whole amount expended in the care and support of the poor is reported at 2,973,490 dollars, distributed as follows: Infirmaries and farm expenses, 919,379 dollars; expenditures for temporary relief, 758,586 dollars; cost of maintaining permanent indigent persons outside the infirmaries, 33,048 dollars; and other expenditures, 362,475 dollars. The farms and appurtenances were valued on September 30, 1914, at 2,790,405 dollars. There are 14 charitable institutions, 3 penal, and 2 juvenile reformatory institutions maintained by the State; there are also 42 licensed child-placing agencies, 47 licensed maternity hospitals, 215 licensed boarding homes for children, and 25 private institutions for the aged and defective.

Finance, Defence.—For the year ending June 30, 1915, the revenue and expenditure were as follows:—

	Dollars.
Balance, July 1, 1914	10,171,285
Receipts, 1914-15	15,940,956
Total	26,112,241
Disbursements, 1914-15	16,536,166
Balance, July 1, 1915	9,576,075

The State has no bonded debt.

In 1915 the total assessed valuation of the State as equalised amounted to 2,800,000,000 dollars.

The Michigan National Guard had on August 1, 1915, 220 officers and 3,263 enlisted men. The Naval Brigade of the State comprised 55 officers and 416 men.

Production and Industry.—The State is largely agricultural. In 1910 it contained 206,960 farms with a total area of 18,940,614 acres, of which 12,832,078 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 1,088,858,379 dollars. In 1914 the chief crops were maize, 63,000,000 bushels; wheat, 17,316,000 bushels; hay and forage, 23,011,000 tons; potatoes, 44,044,000 bushels. Sugar beets are also cultivated. On January 1, 1916, there were in the State 1,931,000 sheep, 680,000 horses, 847,000 milk cows, 735,000 other cattle, and 1,462,000 swine. In 1914 the wool clip yielded 8,098,000 pounds of wool.

Michigan ranks sixth among the States in production of mineral wealth. The total output of ore in 1914 amounted to 8,533,280 long tons (18,722,358 dollars). Copper mining is carried on in the Lake Superior region; the yield of copper amounted in 1914 to 164,344,058 pounds (21,857,759 dollars); silver, in 1914, was produced to the amount of 413,500 fine ounces (228,665 dollars); salt (1914), 11,670,976 barrels (3,299,005 dollars); coal, 1,283,030 short tons (2,559,786 dollars). The output of the clay-working industries (bricks, tiles, &c.) in 1914 was valued at 2,700,066 dollars; of Portland cement (1914), 4,218,429 barrels (4,064,781 dollars). Graphite, asbestos, grindstones, gypsum, sandstone, limestone, mineral waters, and (in small quantity) petroleum are worked. The mineral output in 1913 was valued at 72,143,211 dollars; in 1914, 57,732,447 dollars.

The industries of the State are concerned chiefly with lumber, timber, agricultural products, metal-working, and the manufacture of automobiles, furniture, stoves, and machinery. In 1913, the number of factories inspected was 11,823, with an aggregate daily wage paid all employees of 957,088 dollars, 12,746 superintendents and 407,552 employees. 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	9,203,859	14,375,467
Foundry and machine	48,465,000	21,649	18,711,000	45,399,000
Flour and grist	11,147,000	1,530	29,350,000	34,861,000
Copper smelting	2,378,315	650	18,807,701	21,222,217
Carriages, wagons	10,189,000	4,034	5,262,000	10,159,000
Railway cars and shops (repairs by Railway Companies)	3,571,000	5,401	2,916,000	6,538,000
Furniture	28,222,000	10,610	11,718,000	28,642,000
Leather	1,659,000	834	1,458,000	2,500,000
Agricultural implements	15,649,000	2,359	2,800,000	9,273,000
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

For the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1915, there were manufactured in Michigan 501,900 automobiles, about 70 per cent. of the entire output of the United States. Detroit holds fifth 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. The annual fish catch for the Great Lakes is estimated at over 50,500,000 lbs.

In 1914 there were 8,997 miles of railway in operation, besides 978 miles of electric railway, exclusive of city lines. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, 57,989,715 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, 1914, there were 462 State and 102 national banks in Michigan, with 1,506,973 depositors having to their credit 478,335,463 dollars, being 317.41 dollars to each depositor.

Books of Reference.

Reports of the various State Officers.
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Campbell (J. V.), Outlines of the Political History of Michigan. 1876.
Cook (W.), Michigan: Its History and Government. New York, 1905.
Cooley (T. M.), Michigan: A History of Governments. 2nd ed. Boston, 1886.
Dalla (Henrietta M.), The Politics of Michigan. New York, 1912.
Wood (L. H.), Physical, Industrial and Sectional Geography of Michigan. 1914.

MINNESOTA.

Government.—Minnesota was admitted into the Union on May 11, 1858. The legislature consists of a Senate of 67 members, one being elected in each of the legislative districts, and a House of Representatives of 130 members elected in the same districts in numbers proportioned to population. Senators are elected for 4 years, all terms expiring at the same time. Representatives are elected for 2 years.

Governor.—W. S. Hammond 1915-17 (7,000 dollars.)

Secretary of State.—Julius A. Schmahl.

There are 86 counties, few of which contain less than 400 square miles and 2,000 inhabitants. Townships, as in other western States, are, geographically, areas of land 6 miles square, each divided into 36 sections of one square mile, numbered on a uniform principle. When organised they are corporate bodies with a town-meeting, 3 supervisors, and other officers elected for one year. Incorporated villages have not less than 175 inhabitants; they form separate election and assessment districts and have each a village council. The State Capital is St. Paul.

Area, Population, Education.—Area 84,682 square miles, of which 3,824 square miles is water. This is exclusive of 2,514 square miles of Lake Superior. Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 2,279,603.

The population at the date of each of the Federal Censuses was as follows:

Year	White	Coloured	Total	Per sq. mile
1890	776,864	3,889	780,753	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		1,103,933
Female	959,802	2,901	19		962,722
Total	2,059,227	7,084	344	9,658	2,075,708

The foreign born inhabitants in 1910 numbered 543,595 comprising 109,627 Germans, 122,427 Swedes, 105,302 Norwegians, 29,856 English Canadians, 15,859 Irish, 16,137 Danes, 11,062 French Canadians, and 12,136 English. The Indian Reservations in the State have an area (1914) of 897 square miles and contain 11,532 Indians.

The largest towns are Minneapolis with an estimated population of 353,460 in 1915; St. Paul (the administrative capital), 241,999; Duluth, 91,913; Winona, 18,583; Stillwater, 10,198; Mankato, 10,365. Of the total population in 1910, 41.0 per cent. was urban.

The chief religious bodies are: the Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist.

In 1914 the 8,890 public elementary schools of the State had 14,519 teachers and 420,199 enrolled pupils; 216 public high schools had 2,197 teachers and 36,703 pupils. For the instruction of teachers (who are examined and licensed by county superintendents) there were 5 public normal schools with 158 teachers and 4,166 pupils in 1914. Total expenditure on education in 1914, 19,869,782 dollars. The University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, founded in 1868, had 449 professors and 4,864 students in 1913. Other institutions for superior instruction are (1913):—

Began	Colleges	Professors, &c.	Students
1854	Hamline Univ., St. Paul (M.E.)	31	361
1857	St. John's Univ., Collegeville (R.C.)	41	416
1862	Gustavus Adolphus Coll., St. Peter (Luth.)	22	348
1867	Carleton College, Northfield	25	395
1874	St. Olaf's Coll., Northfield (Luth.)	32	546
1885	Macalester Coll., St. Paul (Presb.)	29	335

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 41 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 townships, 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.

Finance. Defence.—The revenue and expenditure for the year ending July 31, 1914, were:—

	Dollars
Balance on August 1, 1913	1,842,367
Receipts to July 31, 1914	22,680,209
Total	24,522,576
Payments to July 31, 1914	20,714,746
Balance August 1, 1914	3,807,830

The assessed value of property was (1914): Real, 1,154,269,735 dollars; personal, 185,489,012 dollars; total, 1,339,758,747 dollars.

The Militia, called the National Guard, contained, on June 30, 1915, 227 officers and 3,280 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 1914, 2,600,000 acres of land under maize yielded 91,000,000 bushels. Other crops were wheat, 42,975,000 bushels; oats, 85,120,000 bushels; barley, 31,694,000 bushels; flax-seed, 2,930,000 bushels. On January 1, 1916, the farm animals included 872,000 horses, 1,210,000 milk cows and 1,232,000 other cattle; 536,000 sheep, and 1,716,000 swine. In 1914 the wool clip amounted to 3,124,000 pounds of wool. The total forest area in 1914 was 1,570,850 acres.

The mining of iron ores, mostly red hematite, in the Mesabi and Vermilion ranges has reached great importance. Certain quarry products also are of value, the output of granite, sandstone, and limestone being 1,074,436 short tons in 1914, valued at 417,979 dollars; the value of clay products was 1,944,886 dollars. The total mineral output in 1913 was of the value of 85,814,533 dollars; in 1914, 45,680,855 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. Duluth is an important port on Lake Superior.

In 1914, Minnesota had 9,640 miles of railway, besides 605 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 1914, there were 10 savings banks in the State with 144,568 depositors who had to their credit 32,829,622 dollars, being 227.08 dollars to each depositor.

Books of Reference.

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Johnson (C.), Highways and Byways of the Mississippi Valley. New York and London, 1906.
Neill's History of Minnesota. Historical Society, St. Paul.
MacVey (F. L.), The Government of Minnesota. New York and London, 1906.
Robinson (E. V.), Cost of Government in Minnesota. St. Paul, 1913.

MISSISSIPPI.

Government.—The State was admitted into the Union on December 10, 1817. The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, both elected for four years.

Qualified as electors are all male United States citizens who have resided in the State two years and in the election district for one year (clergymen for six months) next before the election, have paid the legal taxes, and have been registered. The applicant for registration must be able to read the State Constitution or show that he understands it when it is read to him.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and eight Representatives.

Governor.—Theo. G. Bilbo, 1916–20 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—J. W. Power.

The State capital is Jackson (population in 1915, 28,372). Mississippi is divided into 79 counties.

Area, Population, Education.—Area 46,865 square miles, 503 square miles being water. Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 1,951,674.

Years	White	Coloured	Total	Per sq. mile
1860	353,901	437,404	791,305	17.1
1900	643,640	907,630	1,551,270	33.5
1910	789,627	1,009,487	1,797,114	38.8

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	402,056	502,796	908		905,760
Female	384,055	506,691	608		891,354
Total	786,111	1,009,487	263	1,253	1,797,114

The foreign-born inhabitants in 1910 numbered 9,389, of whom 1,665 were German, 2,137 Italian, and 747 Irish. In 1910 the urban population was 11.5 per cent. of the whole; the larger cities (with population in 1915) being: Meridian, 25,378; Vicksburg, 23,264; Natchez, 12,670.

About half the church-going inhabitants of Mississippi are Baptists and one-third are Methodists. The remainder are mostly Roman Catholics, Presbyterians and Christians.

There is no law for compulsory attendance at school; white and coloured children are taught in separate schools. In 1912 the public elementary schools had 10,953 teachers (2924 men and 8,029 women), 492,756 enrolled pupils. 156 public high schools had 462 teachers and 8,717 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 1913 had 30 instructors and 407 students; Mississippi College (1826), Clinton (Bapt.), with 17 professors and 421 students; Rust University, for coloured students (1872), Holly Springs (M.E.), with 16 professors and 463 students; and Millsaps College (1892), Jackson (M.E.S.), with 13 professors and 280 students. The Agricultural and Mechanical College (founded 1880) has 61 professors and 1,150 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 62 teachers and 816 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.

Finance, Defence.—The annual receipts and disbursements in the year ending September 30, 1915, were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, October 1, 1914	636,708
Receipts, 1914-15	3,873,264
Total	4,509,972
Disbursements, 1914-15	4,248,109
Cash in hand, October 1, 1915	261,863

In 1915 the bonded debt of the State amounted to 2,576,899 dollars. According to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders the State has a defaulted debt of 7,000,000 dollars. For 1914 the assessed valuations were: Real property, 267,798,266 dollars; personal property, 104,420,290 dollars; total, 372,218,556 dollars.

The State militia, or National Guard, on September 1, 1915, had a strength of 91 officers and 1,416 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 3,120,000 acres, and yielded 1,275,000 bales in 1914, valued at 41,512,000 dollars. Other crops are maize, 58,275,000 bushels in 1914; rice, wheat, oats, potatoes. On January 1, 1915, there were in the State 241,000 horses, 292,000 mules, 434,000 milk cows, 514,000 other cattle, 208,000 sheep, and 1,540,000 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 1914 was valued at 1,104,197 dollars, and that amount included 530,857 dollars for clay products. In 1913 the total output was valued at 1,143,472 dollars.

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	83,397	14,207,000	42,793,000
Cotton-seed oil and cake	10,133,000	2,503	12,169,000	15,966,000
Cotton-goods	5,336,000	2,645	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 1914 had 4,441 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 1914, there were 17 savings banks in the State, with 15,331 depositors who had to their credit 4,908,623 dollars, being 320.20 dollars to each depositor.

Books of Reference.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.
Mississippi Official and Statistical Registers, 1904, 1906-1912. (Next Volume, 1916).
Encyclopedia of Mississippi History. 2 Vols. 1907. (Full and complete, 1540-1907).
Mississippi Provincial Archives. Vol. 1. (English Dominion), 1763-66.
Mississippi Territorial Archives. Vol. 1. 1798-1803.
Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society. 14 vols.

MISSOURI.

Government.—Missouri was admitted to the Union on March 2, 1821. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 34 members elected for four years (half their number retiring every two years), and House of Representatives of 142 members elected for two years.

The right of suffrage extends (with the usual exceptions) to all 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). Estimated population on July 6, 1916, 3,410,692.

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1820	56,017	10,569	66,586	1.0
1900	2,945,431	161,284	3,106,665	45.2
1910	3,135,883	157,452	3,293,335	47.9

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	1,606,556	80,489	768		1,687,813
Female . . .	1,528,376	76,963	183		1,605,522
Total . . .	3,134,932	157,452	638	313	3,293,335

The foreign-born population in 1910 numbered 228,896, of whom 88,224 were German (38.5 per cent.), 23,290 Irish, 13,751 English, 7,961 Canadian, 6,141 Swiss, 21,401 Russian, 5,654 Swedish.

The largest cities in the State, with estimated population in 1915, are :—

Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.
St. Louis . .	745,988	Joplin . . .	33,032	Jefferson(Cap.)	13,257
Kansas City .	289,879	Hannibal . .	21,273	Moberly . . .	12,457
St. Joseph . .	83,974	Sedalia . . .	19,178	Columbia . . .	12,103
Springfield .	39,513	Webb City . .	13,560		

Of the total population in 1910, 42.5 per cent. was urban.

The strongest religious bodies in the State are Catholic, Baptist, and

Methodist, after which (in order of importance), come Disciples of Christ, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Episcopalians, and Congregationalists.

School attendance is compulsory on children from 8 to 14 years of age for not less than three-fourths the school term. In 1915 the 9,792 public elementary schools had 17,226 male and female teachers and 659,690 male and female enrolled pupils; 600 public high schools had 2,600 male and female teachers and 51,665 male and female pupils. There are 5 public normal schools. Total expenditure for public schools in 1915, 19,700,626 dollars. For superior instruction there are many universities and colleges, the more important being as follows (1913) :—

Opened	Institutions	Professors	Students
1847	Univ. of Missouri, Columbia (State)	242	2,544
1857	Washington Univ., St. Louis (non-sect.)	148	1,548
1818	St. Louis Univ. (R.C.)	232	1,350
1849	Christian Brothers Coll. St. Louis (R.C.)	30	405
1849	William Jewell Coll., Liberty (Bapt.)	40	407
1883	Missouri Wesleyan Coll., Cameron (M.E.)	25	490
1875	Park Coll. Parkville (Presb.)	23	376
1873	Drury Coll., Springfield (Cong.)	27	456
1883	Tarkio Coll. (U. Presb.)	26	278
1864	Central Wesleyan Coll., Warrenton	27	300

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.

Finance, Defence.—For the years 1914 and 1913 the revenue and expenditure were :—

	1914 Dollars	1913 Dollars
Balance, January 1, 1914 and 1913 . . .	4,020,560	2,981,831
Receipts, 1914 and 1913 . . .	12,993,163	11,783,255
Totals . . .	17,013,723	14,765,086
Disbursements, 1914 and 1913 . . .	12,071,711	10,744,526
Balance, Jan. 1, 1915 and 1914 . . .	4,942,012	4,020,560

On January 1, 1915, the bonded debt of the State amounted to 7,308,339 dollars (interest being payable to State funds). The assessed value of real property (1912) was 135,724,529 dollars; of personal property, 359,489,421 dollars; of railway bridge, telephone and telegraph property, assessed by State board, 181,188,862 dollars, making a total of 1,676,402,812 dollars.

The militia, or National Guard, consists of infantry and artillery with a total strength of 227 officers and 3,872 men on June 30, 1915; 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 1914 the maize crop amounted to 158,400,000 bushels; wheat to 43,333,000 bushels, and oats 25,800,000 bushels. Potatoes and sorghum are grown throughout the State. In the south-eastern lowlands the important product is cotton, the area under which (1914) was 122,000 acres, and the yield 75,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross weight). In 1914, 8,000 acres were under flax, yielding 64,000 bushels of flax-seed. The acreage under tobacco was 4,174, from which the crop was 4,920,000 pounds, valued at 640,000 dollars. There are many orchards, and small fruit is grown. Stock-raising is important, especially the raising of hogs, of which, on January 1, 1916, there were 4,505,000 in the State; there were also 837,000 milk cows, 1,555,000 other cattle, 1,416,000 sheep, and 1,084,000 horses. The wool clip in 1914 yielded 7,179,000 pounds of wool.

Missouri leads all the other States in the production of zinc and lead. The productive coal-fields of Missouri have an area of about 14,000 square miles, and employ 11,104 miners. The output in 1914 amounted to 3,935,980 short tons, valued at 6,802,325 dollars. The output of red and brown hematite iron ore was 36,304 long tons, valued at 75,696 dollars. The output of zinc was 105,994 short tons (10,811,388 dollars). The output of lead in 1914 was 192,612 short tons, valued at 15,023,736 dollars. The lead ores at Mine La Motte, Missouri, contain cobalt and nickel. Barytes in 1914 was produced to the amount of 33,317 short tons, valued at 112,231 dollars. The output of limestone, sandstone, and granite was valued at 2,294,103 dollars; of bricks, tiles, and pottery, at 6,077,254 dollars. Other products are Portland cement (output in 1914, 4,706,389 barrels, valued at 4,485,744 dollars), grindstones, pig-iron, copper, blue and white lead. The mineral products of the State in 1913, were valued at 54,001,088 dollars; and in 1914 at 48,597,593 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	18,980,000	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 1914, 6,715,029 bushels of wheat (4,137,995 bushels in 1913) were exported from St. Louis.

In the State there were in 1914, 8,224 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.

There is a British Vice-Consul at Kansas City and another at St. Louis.

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MONTANA.

Government.—Montana was admitted into the Union on February 22, 1889. The legislative power is vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives. There are 39 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, 93 in number, are elected for two years. Woman Suffrage was adopted in 1914.

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 39 counties, and 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. Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 459,494.

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	142,924	1·0	1910	376,053	2·6

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	217,820	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 (1914) 6,738 square miles, with a population of 11,394. The largest cities in the State are Butte, with an estimated population of 42,793 in 1915; Missoula had 17,353; Great Falls, 13,948; Helena (capital), 13,435; Billings, 13,721; Anaconda, 10,493. Of the total population in 1910, 35.5 per cent. was urban.

The religious bodies are Roman Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Lutheran, and Congregational, Christian, Christian Scientist.

In 1914 the public elementary schools had 40,109 boys and 38,962 girls, making a total of 79,071 enrolled pupils. In the public high schools there were 2,790 boys and 3,656 girls; total 6,446. The numbers of teachers (elementary and secondary) were—men, 536; women, 3,252; total, 3,788. Amount expended for school purposes, 1914, 5,306,935 dollars. The normal school had 30 teachers and 175 students in 1914. The University of Montana (founded in 1895 at Missoula) had, in 1913, 46 instructors and 470 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, with 363 students.

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.

Finance, Defence.—The total receipts and disbursements for the two years ending November 30, 1913 and 1914, were:—

	1912-13 Dollars	1913-14 Dollars
Balances on December 1, 1912 and 1913	1,401,641	1,039,749
Receipts, 1912-13 and 1913-14	4,562,920	5,550,909
Totals	5,964,561	6,590,658
Disbursements, 1912-13 and 1913-14	4,924,812	5,207,012

Balances, November 30, 1913 and 1914 1,039,749 1,383,646

Bonded Debt.—4% Bonds dated January 1, 1909, and due January 1, 1929, 35,000 dollars; State Insane Asylum Bonds, dated December 31, 1912, and due December 1, 1932, at 4%, 475,000 dollars; total, 510,000 dollars.

The assessed valuation of all kinds of property in 1913 was 382,807,277 dollars.

The National Guard (infantry) on June 30, 1915, consisted of 45 officers and 663 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Montana has considerable undeveloped agricultural and mineral resources, and opportunity is offered to prospective settlers of acquiring land and becoming permanent residents. In 1910 there were 26,214 farms with an area of 13,545,603 acres, of which 3,640,309 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm

property in 1910 was 85,663,187 dollars. Large irrigation projects are being constructed by the United States Government, and many private enterprises are being successfully carried out. The total forest area in 1914 was 18,977,580 acres.

The chief crop is wheat, amounting in 1914 to 18,356,000 bushels, and worth 16,704,000 dollars; oats, 18,550,000 bushels, value 7,234,000 dollars; barley, 2,135,000 bushels, value 1,132,000 dollars; flax seed, 2,560,000 bushels, value 4,140,000 dollars; potatoes, 5,040,000 bushels, value 3,072,000 dollars; hay, 1,750,000 tons, value 15,225,000 dollars. Fruit is now very widely cultivated in the State, there were over 2,000,000 fruit-bearing trees in 1914. The raising of sheep, cattle, &c., is a very important industry. Montana has more sheep and produces more wool than any other State in the Union. The wool clip in 1914 yielded 30,177,000 pounds of wool. On January 1, 1916, there were 3,941,000 sheep, horses, 430,000; milk cows, 129,000; other cattle, 894,000; swine, 298,000.

Montana has great mineral resources. In 1914 the production of coal amounted to 2,805,173 short tons, valued at 4,913,191 dollars; of copper, 233,229,640 pounds (31,019,542 dollars); of lead, 4,828 short tons; of gold, 199,204 fine ozs., valued at 4,117,911 dollars; of silver, 12,016,450 fine ozs., of the value of 6,645,102 dollars. Other products are iron ore, zinc, of the value of 5,690,608 dollars; tungsten, grindstones, corundum, mineral waters, and sapphires. In 1913, the total value of mineral output was 69,307,056 dollars; in 1914 it was 54,244,889 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, 11,656. 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	6,384,000
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 1914 there were 4,846 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 the year ending June 30, 1914, there were 2 savings banks in the State, with 5,644 depositors, who had to their credit 2,246,869 dollars, being 398.10 dollars to each contributor.

Books of Reference.

- Report of the Bureau of Agriculture, Labour, and Industry of the State of Montana
Helena, 1911-12.
Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.
"Montana." Issued by Department of Agriculture and Publicity.

NEBRASKA.

The Nebraska region was first reached by white men from Mexico under the Spanish general Coronado in 1541. It was explored by French fur traders in the period 1700-1800, and claimed by France, Spain and England in the early colonial period, ceded by France to Spain in 1763, retroceded to France in 1801, and sold by Napoleon to the United States as part of the Louisiana purchase in 1803. Fort Atkinson on the Missouri River, the farthest western post of the United States, was established in 1819, abandoned in 1827. Bellevue, the present oldest continuous settlement, was established by French fur traders about 1820. The creation of Nebraska territory was part of the programme of the United States government in 1844 as a step in establishing a military highway to hold Oregon, then in controversy with Great Britain. On May 30, 1854, Nebraska became a territory and on March 1, 1867, a State. "Arbor Day," now a world-wide institution observed with planting of trees, originated in Nebraska on January 4, 1872.

Government.—The Legislature consists of a Senate of 33 members and a House of Representatives of 100 members. The Legislators are elected for two years. The franchise extends 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 adopted in 1912 provide for legislation through the initiative and referendum, or a State Board of Control over sixteen State institutions, for biennial instead of annual elections and permit cities of more than 5,000 inhabitants to frame their own charters. An amendment to the constitution extending suffrage to women was determined in the negative by the voters in November, 1914, 90,738 being for the measure, and 100,842 against.

Nebraska is represented in Congress by two Senators and six Representatives.

Governor.—John H. Morehead, 1915-17 (2,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—C. W. Pool.

There are 94 counties in the State. The State Capital is Lincoln.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area 77,510 square miles, of which 702 square miles is water. The population in decennial census years from 1860 was:—

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1860	28,841	0.38	1900	1,066,300 ¹	13.9
1880	452,402	5.9	1910	1,192,214	15.5

¹ Including 6,269 negroes and 3,322 Indians.

Estimated population in 1918, 1,271,375.

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	621,042	4,259	704	1777	627,782
Female	559,251	3,430	26	1725	564,432
Total	1,180,293	7,689	730	3,502	1,192,214

The foreign-born population in 1910 numbered 175,865, of whom 57,302 were German, 23,219 Swedish, 13,674 Danish, 8,124 Irish, 8,009 English, 7,335 Canadian, and 13,020 Russian. The largest cities in the State are, Omaha (including since 1915 South Omaha and Dundee) with a population of 185,312 in 1915; Lincoln (capital), 55,000. Of the total population in 1910, 26.1 per cent. was urban.

The most numerous religious bodies in the State are, in order of numbers, Roman Catholic (100,763 in 1910), Methodist (64,352), Lutheran (59,485), 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 572 graded schools and 7,014 district schools, in 1915, had 12,327 teachers and 290,875 enrolled pupils. There were, in 1914, 367 public high schools with 1,121 teachers and 22,553 pupils. There are 4 State normal schools with 118 teachers and 3,804 students and 2 private normal schools. Total expenditure on education (1915), 10,121,558 dollars. Higher instruction is provided in universities and colleges, of which the more important are (1914-15):—

Opened	Institution	Professors, &c.	Students
1871	Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln (State)	238	4,589
1872	Doane Coll., Crete (Cong.)	18	163
1878	Creighton Univ., Omaha (R.C.)	127	1,211
1882	Hastings Coll. (Presb.)	19	263
1883	Bellevue College, Bellevue (Presb.)	11	117
1887	Nebraska Wesleyan Univ. (M.E.)	39	845
1889	Cotner University, Bethany (Disciples)	20	274
1890	York College (U.B.)	18	473

A grant of 3,000,000 acres of public lands for permanent endowment of her schools was made by the Federal Government. Of this 1,661,405 acres are still held by the State. Further sale of this land, with some minor exceptions, is forbidden, Nebraska being the only State which has adopted the policy. The total value of the permanent school endowment is 21,564,714 dollars.

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. Number of deaf and dumb persons in the State, 674. 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 discreet householders. Thirty days' residence in a county entitles a pauper to relief. A pauper with residence in another county is returned thither. Parents, grand-parents, 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. A "Mother's pension" law of 1915 provides for payment from the county general fund of 10 dollars per month for a period of 6 months only, unless renewed, to the parent or guardian of a child otherwise liable to become dependent or neglected. On January 1, 1910, the almshouses had 551 pauper inmates, being 46.2 per 100,000 of the population. In Nebraska, during 1914-15, the United States military pensioners numbered 13,113, and the total amount was 2,902,369 dollars.

Finance, Defence.—For the year ending Nov. 30, 1915, the receipts and disbursements of the State funds were:—

	Dollars
Balance, December 1, 1914	746,109
Receipts 1914-15	7,411,202
Total	8,157,311
Disbursements, 1914-15	6,952,603
Balance, November 30, 1915	1,204,708

The State has no debt. In 1915 the assessed valuation of real and personal property (under a law requiring the assessed value to be 20% of the actual value) amounted to 480,344,001 dollars.

The militia, or National Guard, with its headquarters at Lincoln, consists of cavalry, artillery, and infantry; total strength on June 30, 1915, 102 officers and 1,564 men.

Production and Industry.—Nebraska is one of the most important agricultural States, being fifth in the production of both corn and wheat, second in the production of alfalfa and first in poultry and eggs. 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 2,079,813,647 dollars. The Federal irrigation district in Western Nebraska embraces 300,000 acres, two-thirds of which is already under water. The principal crops are cereals, hay, and potatoes. In 1914 the yield of maize was 173,950,000 bushels; wheat, 68,116,000 bushels; oats, 69,600,000 bushels. Beet-sugar is also produced, 100,000,000 pounds being the estimate for 1915. The live-stock industry is pursued on a large scale. On January 1, 1916, the State contained 1,028,000 horses, 98,000 mules, 650,000 milk cows, 2,237,000 other cattle, 374,000 sheep, and 4,266,000 swine. From 235,000 sheep in 1914 the wool clip yielded 1,789,000 pounds of wool.

Nebraska has some quarries but no mines. Limestone and sandstone were quarried in 1914 to the value of 303,680 dollars, and the output of bricks and tiles was valued at 640,955 dollars. Total mineral output in 1913, 1,433,718 dollars; in 1914, 1,166,787 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	92,303,030
Flour and Milling	9,472,000	839	15,217,000	17,836,000
Butter	2,975,000	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 1914 there were 8,293 miles of railway in the State, besides the 219 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. Commercial navigation of the Missouri river which has been of solete for 30 years is being once more attempted.

In December, 1914, there were 760 State banks and 218 National banks in the State, with total resources of 279,362,720 dollars.

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 Nebraska. Lincoln.
Morton's History of Nebraska. 3 vols.
Sheldon (A. E.), History of Nebraska. Lincoln.

NEVADA.

Government.—Nevada was admitted into the Union on March 21, 1864. 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 and since 1914 all female 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.—Fmmet D. Boyle, 1915-19 (7,000 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. Area in 1914 of Indian reservations 1,073 square miles. Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 106,734.

The population in decennial census years was:—

Years	Population.	Per sq. mile.	Years.	Population.	Per sq. mile.
1880	62,266	0.6	1900	42,335	0.4
1890	47,355	0.4	1910	81,875	0.7

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	47,892	263	4,306		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 estimated population in 1914, are Reno, 13,579; Goldfield, 4,838; Sparks, 2,500; Carson City, 2,464; Virginia, 2,244; and Ely, 2,055. Of the total population in 1910, 16.3 per cent. was urban.

The most numerous religious body in the State is the Roman Catholic, other denominations being Episcopal, Methodist, Mormon, and Presbyterian.

School attendance is compulsory for children from 8 to 16 years of age. In 1912 the elementary public schools had 529 teachers and 11,098 enrolled pupils. The 16 public high schools had 66 teachers and 912 pupils. The University at Reno was founded in 1886 and has 41 professors and instructors and 318 students in 1913.

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, grand-parents, children, grand-children, brothers and sisters are liable for support of a pauper. Pauper children must be apprenticed to a householder. County commissioners may establish and regulate workhouses. There is a penalty of 100 dollars for bringing a pauper into a county.

Finance.—The receipts and disbursements in the year 1915 were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1915	257,828
Receipts, 1915	1,331,985
Total	1,589,813
Disbursements, 1915	1,287,393
Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1916	302,420

The outstanding bonds of the State on December 31, 1915, amounted to 680,000 dollars, all of which are owned by the State School Fund. The assessed value of taxable property in 1914 was: real property, 98,530,588 dollars; personal, 9,264,141 dollars; total, 107,794,729 dollars.

Nevada has no organised militia; it was mustered out May 20, 1906.

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 1914:—Corn, 36,000 bushels; wheat, 1,332,000 bushels; barley, 611,000 bushels; potatoes, 1,560,000 bushels. On January 1, 1916, there were in the State 77,000 horses, 25,000 milk cows, 472,000 other cattle, 1,532,000 sheep, and 40,000 swine. In 1915 the wool clip from 765,000 sheep yielded 5,890,000 pounds of wool. In 1914 the area of national forests in the State was 5,507,010 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 1914 the output of gold was 555,402 fine ounces, valued at 11,481,188 dollars, and of silver, 15,455,491 ounces, valued at 8,546,887 dollars. The copper produced in 1914 amounted

to 60,986,450 pounds, value 8,111,198 dollars; zinc, 6,490 short tons, value 661,992 dollars. Value of total mineral output for 1913, 37,842,084 dollars; for 1914, 29,984,338 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 1914 the length of railway in the State was 2,418 miles, besides 11 miles of electric railway.

In 1914 there was 1 savings bank within the State, with 1,789 depositors, who had to their credit 1,475,197 dollars, being 824.59 dollars to each depositor.

Books of Reference.

Reports of the State Controller, State Treasurer, and other Executive Officers, and Bureau of Industry, Agriculture, and Irrigation.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Government.—New Hampshire was one of the thirteen original States of the Union. The sense of the people as to the calling of a convention for the revision of the Constitution must be taken every seven years. If a convention is held the amendments to the Constitution which it proposes must be laid before the 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 409 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 six months in the place to be represented, duly registered and not under sentence for crime or paupers.

Governor.—Rolland H. Spaulding, 1915-17 (3,000 dollars.)

Secretary of State.—Edwin C. Bean.

New Hampshire is represented in the Federal Congress by 2 Senators and 2 Representatives. The State is divided into 10 counties. The State Capital is Concord.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area 9,341 square miles, of which 310 square miles is water. Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 442,506. 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		216,290
Female . . .	213,988	276	18		214,282
Total . . .	429,906	564	68	84	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 an estimated population of 75,959 in 1915. Other cities are Nashua, 27,114; Concord (capital), 22,480; Dover, 13,268; Berlin, 13,306; Portsmouth, 11,602; Laconia, 11,311; Keene, 10,542; Rochester, 9,078. Of the population in 1910, 59·2 per cent. was urban.

The prevailing form of religion is the Roman Catholic, which has 63 per cent. of the Church membership; other bodies are Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, and Protestant Episcopal. Religious instruction is not given in the public schools. The Roman Catholics maintain parochial schools in all the cities and some of the large towns.

The State law requires that at least 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 1912 the public elementary schools of the State had 2,978 teachers, 63,186 enrolled pupils; 60 public high schools had 293 teachers and 6,325 pupils. The 2 normal schools had 27 teachers and 202 students in 1913. 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 (1913) 126 instructors and 1,294 students; the State College 44 instructors and 338 students.

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.

Finance, Defence.—The revenue and expenditure for the year ending August 31, 1915, was:—

Cash balance, Sept. 1, 1914	Dollars 741,930
Receipts, Sept. 1, 1914, to Aug. 31, 1915	3,400,297
Total	4,142,227
Disbursements, 1914-15	3,526,106
Balance, September 1, 1915	616,121

The net indebtedness on September 1, 1915, amounted to 1,100,476 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, 1914, being 91 officers and 1,323 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 (1914: 520,000 acres, producing 598,000 tons, valued at 10,166,000 dollars), corn, potatoes (1914: 17,000 acres, producing 2,703,000 bushels, valued at 1,822,000 dollars), oats; the chief fruit crop is apples. On January 1, 1916, the farm animals in the State were 47,000 horses, 97,000 milk cows, 65,000 other cattle, 37,000 sheep, and 55,000 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 1914 was 1,383,325 dollars. In 1914 the clay products were valued at 398,066 dollars. Total value of mineral products, in 1913, 2,218,925 dollars; in 1914, 2,029,835 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 159,990,000 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 1914 the length of steam railway in the State was 1,255 miles; the electric railways had 267 miles of track.

In 1914 there were 59 savings banks in the State, with 218,623 depositors who had to their credit 102,271,138 dollars, being 467·75 dollars to each depositor.

Books of Reference.

The Reports of the Various Departments of State Government.
Drew (W. J.), New Hampshire Register. Concord, N. H. Annual.
McClintock (J. N.), History of New Hampshire. Concord, N. H.
Palfrey (J. G.), History of New England. Boston, Mass.
Rollins (F. W.), Guide to New Hampshire. Concord, N. H. Annual.

NEW JERSEY.

Government.—New Jersey is one of the thirteen States in the Union. The legislative power is vested in a Senate and a General Assembly, the members of which are chosen by the people, all male citizens (with necessary exceptions) 21 years of age, resident in the State for a year and in the county for 5 months preceding the election, having the right of suffrage. The Senate consists of 21 senators, one for each county, elected by the voters for 3 years, in such manner that the Senate is renewed to the extent of one-third annually. The General Assembly consists of 60 members elected annually by the voters of the counties in numbers proportioned to the population of the counties as determined by the decennial Federal census.

Governor.—James F. Fielder, 1914–17 (10,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Thomas F. Martin.

The State is represented in the Federal Congress by 2 Senators and 12 Representatives. For local administration it is divided into 21 counties, which are subdivided into cities, boroughs, and townships. The State Capital is Trenton.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area 8,224 square miles (710 square miles water area). Population, by State census on June 1, 1915, 2,844,342 (2,739,560 white and 95,281 coloured).

The population at the date of the Federal censuses was:—

Year	White	Coloured	Total	Per sq. mile
1880	1,092,017	89,099	1,181,116	150.5
1890	1,396,581	48,352	1,444,933	192.3
1900	1,812,817	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 was as follows in 1915:—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Newark	366,721	Hoboken	67,611	New Brunswick	30,019
Jersey City	270,903	Passaic	61,225	Orange	29,805
Paterson	124,815	Bayonne	64,461	Union	21,739
Trenton (capital)	103,190	Atlantic	51,667	Long Branch	14,565
Camden	102,215	East Orange	40,961	Bridgetown	13,611
Elizabeth	82,036	Perth Amboy	39,719	Millville	13,307

Of the total population in 1910, 75.2 per cent. was urban.

The Roman Catholic Church has 51.5 per cent. of the church-going population; other bodies are Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Protestant Episcopal.

Elementary instruction is free and compulsory for all children from 7 to 15 years of age; the schools are open to all from 5 to 20 years of age. On June 30, 1914, the public elementary schools had 15,085 teachers and 537,311 enrolled pupils, and 156 public high schools had 1,508 teachers and 236,345 pupils. In 1914, 3 public normal schools had 124 teachers and 1,696 students. The total expenditure on education (1914) was 25,783,914 dollars. There were altogether 2,124 school buildings.

Higher and non-sectarian instruction is provided at Princeton University (founded in 1746), which, in 1913, had 192 professors and 1,568 students; at Rutgers College (1766) at New Brunswick, with 70 professors and 525 students; and at Stevens Institute of Technology (1871) at Hoboken, with 34 professors and 343 students.

Charity.—For philanthropic and charitable purposes New Jersey has 2 State insane hospitals; 8 county insane hospitals; 2 establishments for the feeble minded; an epileptic village; an institution for tuberculosis patients; 2 soldiers' homes; a school for the deaf and dumb. 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.

Finance, Defence.—The receipts and disbursements of the State Fund for the financial year ending October 31, 1915, were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, October 31, 1914	1,085,605
Receipts, 1914–1915	10,953,783
Total	12,039,388
Disbursements, 1914–15	9,581,701
Balance, October 31, 1915	2,457,687

There is no State debt.

The militia, or the National Guard as it is called in the State, consisting of infantry, cavalry, artillery, signal corps, field hospital, and ambulance company, had, on January 1, 1915, 303 officers and 4,273 enlisted men. There is also a naval reserve of 25 officers and 420 men. There is a State camp ground and rifle range at Sea Girt on the Atlantic Ocean.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture, market-gardening, fruit-growing, horticulture, and forestry are pursued within the State. In 1910 New Jersey had 33,487 farms with a total area of 2,573,857 acres, of which 1,803,336 acres was improved land. The value of all farm property in 1910 was 254,832,665 dollars. In 1914 the chief crop was maize, acreage 272,000, producing 10,472,000 bushels; of hay there was an acreage of

361,000 acres, producing 487,000 short tons, valued at 8,526,000 dollars. The yield of potatoes in 1914 was 9,936,000 bushels. The farm animals on January 1, 1916, comprised 92,000 horses, 152,000 milk cows, 73,000 other cattle, 29,000 sheep, and 161,000 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 1914 was valued at 1,076,208 dollars, and the refined zinc at 7,515,914 dollars. Granite, trap rock, sandstone, and limestone quarries show an output in 1914 valued at 1,533,668 dollars; the production of Portland cement was valued at 3,081,205 dollars; the clay-working industries of the State produced brick, terra-cotta, tiling, and pottery to the value of 16,484,652 dollars. The total mineral output in 1913 was valued at 37,271,129 dollars; in 1914 at 31,756,503 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	119,649,299	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	65,898,100
Petroleum products	70,704,966	7,367	60,716,766	70,730,942
Iron and steel	34,082,157	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	19,081,066	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 1915, according to State statistics, there were 46 establishments for canning fruit and vegetables, employing 5,327 persons, who packed 6,105,732 pounds of fruit, and 81,893,292 pounds of vegetables, of a total value of 2,396,889 dollars.

In 1915 the length of railroad within the State was 2,443 miles; electric railway track, 1,350 miles; the length of canals was 175 miles.

In 1914 there were 27 savings banks in the State with 336,600 depositors who had to their credit 130,635,801 dollars, being 388-10 dollars to each depositor.

Books of Reference concerning New Jersey.

Manual of the Legislature of New Jersey. By T. F. Fitzgerald. Trenton.
Annual Reports of: State Treasurer; Comptroller of the Treasury; Commission of Banking and Insurance; Bureau of Industrial Statistics, and other State Authorities.
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.

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, held office until 1915, thereafter, State and county officers are elected every four years. The State legislature consists of 24 members of the Senate and 49 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, 1912-16 (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, 122,631 square miles (131 square miles being water area). Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 410,283.

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	160,282	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.

Of the total population in 1910, 14.2 per cent. was urban.

The largest towns are Albuquerque, with estimated population of 13,057 in 1914, East Las Vegas, 3,755; Las Vegas, 3,179; Roswell, 6,172; and

Santa Fé with 5,072. Indian reservations, with an area of 6,047 square miles in 1914, have Indian population of 21,995, 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 (1914) public elementary schools in the State with 67,147 enrolled pupils, and 1,692 teachers (531 men and 1,161 women); and 52 public high schools with 75 teachers and 2,212 pupils. Besides, there are 26 Indian schools with 2,291 pupils, and 141 teachers (maintained by the Federal Government). Three public normal schools have 35 teachers and about 800 students. Total expenditure on education (1914), 1,346,402 dollars. For special and higher instruction there are various institutions; a College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, founded in 1890, with (1913) 43 professors and 287 students, a School of Mines, founded at Socorro in 1895, with 8 professors and 34 students, a Military Institute, an Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, an Orphans' School, and a Reform School. At Albuquerque is the University of New Mexico, founded in 1891; it has 18 professors and 99 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, a sanatorium, an orphanage, an institution for the blind and the deaf and dumb, and a relief society. There is not a poor-house in New Mexico.

Finance, Defence.—For the year ending November 30, 1914, the revenue and expenditure were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, December 1, 1913	621,923
Receipts for year	1,814,582
Total	2,436,505
Disbursements for year	1,566,020
Balance, December 1, 1914	870,485

The total bonded indebtedness of the State on November 30, 1914, was 2,605,500 dollars.

The National Guard of the State contains 851 enlisted men and 60 officers on June 30, 1915; 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. The principal crops in 1914 were: maize, 2,576,000 bushels; wheat, 1,838,000 bushels; potatoes, 900,000 bushels. 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, 1916, comprised 234,000 horses, 76,000 milk cows, 1,090,000 other cattle, 3,440,000 sheep, and 91,000 swine. In 1914 the wool clip amounted to 19,077,000 pounds of wool. The national forest area (1914) covers 9,981,660 acres, and there are about 4,000,000 acres of heavily forested country in private ownership.

The State has valuable mineral resources. In 1914 the metallic output comprised gold, 56,681 fine ounces (1,171,696 dollars); silver, 1,777,445 fine ounces (982,927 dollars); copper, 59,307,925 pounds (7,887,954 dollars); lead, 882 short tons (68,782 dollars); zinc, 9,202 short tons (938,573 dollars). In the same year 3,877,689 short tons of coal were produced, valued at 6,230,871 dollars. The quarries yielded granite, sandstone, limestone, and marble to the value of 418,305 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 1913 was valued at 17,862,369 dollars; in 1914, at 18,072,919 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 1914 there were 3,024 miles of railway and 10 miles of electric railway track within the State.

In 1914 there were 11 savings banks in the State, with 4,519 depositors who had to their credit 1,007,365 dollars, being 222.92 dollars to each depositor.

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.

Powell (E. A.), The End of the Trail: The Far West from New Mexico to British Columbia. London, 1915.

NEW YORK STATE.

Constitution and Government.—From 1609 to 1664 the region now called New York was under the sway of the Dutch; then it came under the rule of the English, who governed the country till the outbreak of the War of Independence. Between July 9, 1776, and April 20, 1777, a Convention framed a Constitution under which New York was transformed into an independent State, afterwards, in 1788, entering the Union as one of the 13 original States.

The legislative authority is vested in a Senate of 51 members elected every two years, and an Assembly of 150 members elected annually. There are annual sessions.

The right of suffrage resides in every citizen 21 years of age, who has been a citizen for 90 days, and has resided in the State for a year preceding the election. A voter must also have resided four months in the county, and 30 days in the election district.

The question whether there shall be a Convention to revise the Constitution has to be submitted to the people every 20 years, beginning with 1916. 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 2 Senators and 43 Representatives.

Governor.—Charles S. Whitman, 1914-16 (10,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Francis M. Hugo.

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). Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 10,273,875.

Year	Population		Year	Population	
	Total	Per sq. mile		Total	Per sq. mile
1800	589,051	12.4	1900	7,268,894	152.5
1860	3,880,735	81.4	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, July 1, 1915, was:—

Manhattan	2,585,470	Queens	353,156
Bronx	552,537	Richmond	95,962
Brooklyn	1,881,065		
Total N.Y.			5,468,190

Other cities with estimated population in 1915 were:—

Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.
Buffalo	461,335	Mt. Vernon	36,028	Ogdensburg	16,591
Rochester	250,747	Jamestown	35,729	Olean	16,321
Syracuse	152,534	Poughkeepsie	29,994	Middletown	15,730
Albany	103,580	Watertown	29,384	Ithaca	15,679
Yonkers	96,610	Newburg	29,313	Watervliet	15,470
Schenectady	95,265	Kingston	26,632	Corning	15,136
Utica	83,876	Coboes	25,130	Hornell	14,513
Troy	77,738	Oswego	23,983	Geneva	13,507
Binghamton	53,082	Rome	23,215	N. Tonawanda	13,476
Elmira	37,968	Gloversville	21,850	Little Falls	13,269
Auburn	36,947	Dunkirk	20,175	Cortland	12,817
New Rochelle	36,326	Lackawanna	20,073	Plattsburg	12,563
Niagara Falls	36,240	Lockport	19,730	Hudson	12,512
Amsterdam	36,163	Glens Falls	16,628		

Of the total population in 1910, 78.8 per cent. was urban.

In 1913 the death-rate in cities was 14.3 per 1,000 of population, in rural districts 15.5; in the whole State, 15.6.

The chief churches are Roman Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, and Baptist.

Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 16 years. In 1913-14 the children enrolled in the 11,971 elementary schools numbered 702,792 boys and 684,948 girls (making a total of 1,387,740), and the number of teachers was 3,175 males and 39,139 females. There were 768 public high schools with 144,411 pupils (64,849 boys and 79,562 girls), and 6,029 teachers (2,151 males and 3,878 females). There were 10 public normal schools with 291 teachers, and 2,992 students (186 males and 2,806 females), in the normal departments, also 2,128 males and 2,477 females in other departments, making a total registration in normal schools of 7,597. Total expenditure on education in 1914, 96,373,330 dollars. There were 127 universities, colleges, professional and technical schools with 5,450 professors and teachers and 50,545 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 1913-14 were as follows:—

Founded	Name and Place	Professors, &c.	Students
1896	Adelphi Coll., Brooklyn	33	414
1836	Alfred Univ., Alfred	54	367
1889	Barnard Coll., Manhattan	96	666
1854	City of N.Y. Coll., Manhattan	128	1,454
1820	Colgate Univ., Hamilton	45	593
1754	Columbia Univ., Manhattan	819	6,984
1865	Cornell Univ., Ithaca	729	6,486
1856	Elmira College, Elmira	20	235
1907	Fordham University, New York	131	857
1812	Hamilton Coll., Clinton	20	193
1825	Hobart College, Geneva	24	102
1800	Hunter College of the City of New York	96	1,696
1868	Manhattan College, New York	14	92
1831	New York Univ., New York	390	5,356
1883	Niagara University, Niagara	18	159
1854	Polytechnic Inst., Brooklyn	42	171
1887	Pratt Instit., Brooklyn	191	3,587
1824	Rensselaer Polyt., Troy	63	626
1846	Rochester Univ., Rochester	39	439
1856	St. Lawrence Univ., Canton	62	596
1870	Syracuse Univ., Syracuse	279	3,674
1896	T. S. Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam	10	104
1795	Union Univ., Schenectady	169	920
1861	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie	116	1,077
1908	William Smith College	22	78
1802	U.S. Military Acad., West Point	113	578

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 appropriations 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 and all dispensaries, 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. In the State are 773 institutions, charitable and reformatory, including those for defectives, under the supervision of the Board, total census, October 1, 1914, 87,955; this number includes 19 State institutions, census, 9,232, 109 city, and town institutions, including 42 hospitals, census, 22,361; 11 schools for the blind and deaf, census, 1900, and 151 private children's homes, census, 36,214. Approximately 1,600 other charitable institutions and societies maintained at private expense are without State supervision. 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 and all expenses incurred thereby. 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 1914-15 were respectively as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance in hand, Oct. 1, 1914	35,324,465
Receipts, Oct. 1, 1914—Sept. 30, 1915	87,813,675
Total	123,138,140
Disbursements, Oct. 1, 1914—Sept. 30, 1915	94,902,372
Balance, Oct. 1, 1915	28,235,768

The total bonded debt of the State, Sept. 30, 1915 amounted to 186,440,660 dollars. The assessed value of real property in 1915 was 11,146,271,012 dollars; of personal property 924,149,875 dollars; total 12,070,420,887 dollars.

The City of New York in 1914 had a gross bonded debt of 1,162,438,069 dollars.

The militia, or national guard of New York, contains (June 30, 1915) 1,002 officers and 15,607 men.

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 1914 the crops comprised maize, 22,550,000 bushels; wheat 8,100,000 bushels; oats, 40,162,000 bushels, besides potatoes, hay, and other products. The area under tobacco was 4,600 acres; the yield, 5,980,000 pounds. Beet sugar is produced. The farm animals on January 1, 1916, comprised 609,000 horses, 4,000 mules, 1,539,000 milk cows and 938,000 other cattle, 849,000 sheep, and 799,000 swine. The wool clip in 1914 yielded 3,464,000 pounds of wool.

Other productive industries are mining and quarrying. In 1914 the mines within the State yielded 751,716 long tons of iron ore (2,356,517 dollars).

In 1914 the output of tale was 74,075 short tons, valued at 671,286 dollars. The yield of crude petroleum in 1914 was 933,511 barrels, valued at 1,773,671 dollars; the yield of natural gas was of the value of 2,570,165 dollars. Mineral springs yielded 8,480,669 gallons, valued at 769,932 dollars. The output of granite, trap rock, sandstone, marble, and limestone in 1914 was valued at 5,741,137 dollars; of Portland cement, 5,088,677 dollars; of salt, 2,835,706 dollars. The production of bricks, tiles, pottery, &c., was estimated at the value of 9,475,217 dollars. In 1914 the output of gypsum was 513,094 short tons, valued at 1,247,404 dollars. The State also produces infusorial earth, emery, garnet, crystalline quartz, and other minerals. The total value of mineral output in 1914 amounted to 35,870,004 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	87,194	44,955
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	490,014,851	557,231,000
Miscellaneous expenses	"	301,575,788	386,074,000
Cost of raw material	"	1,845,603,256	1,856,904,000
Value of output	"	2,488,545,579	3,509,490,000

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	84,219,000	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	206,075,000
Automobiles, including bodies and parts	113	25,102,000	7,016,000	14,908,000	80,980,000
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	216,945,000
Liquors, malt	184	127,492,000	7,294,000	18,883,000	77,720,000
Bread and other bakery products	3,978	38,578,000	13,881,000	52,738,000	86,233,000
Tobacco manufactures	3,371	41,863,000	13,666,000	31,841,000	76,662,000
Slaughtering and meat packing	238	34,586,000	4,387,000	110,168,000	127,130,000
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	89,666,000	1,758,000	20,917,000	26,621,000
Furnishing goods, men's	375	24,110,000	7,756,000	21,576,000	42,187,000
Fur goods	863	19,509,000	5,764,000	24,140,000	41,801,000
Hosiery and knit goods	360	52,582,000	14,832,000	88,677,000	67,180,000

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 185,790,000 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)	1,223,699	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 \$5,530,639 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 1,724,554 dollars; barley, 1,530,356 pounds, valued at 25,587 dollars.

In 1914 there were 2,111 newspapers, &c., of which 211 were dailies, 48 semi-weekly, 1,117 weekly, 628 monthly, and 34 quarterly. In 1910, 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 first shipping port of the world. The imports during the fiscal year of 1914 amounted to the value of 1,040,380,526 dollars, and the exports to the value of 864,546,338 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 1914 the tonnage movement in the foreign trade was: entered, 15,767,547 tons; cleared, 15,421,394 tons.

In 1914 the bank clearings in New York amounted to 89,760,344,971 dollars.

In New York State there were in 1914 8,416 miles of 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 the year ending June 30, 1914, there were 140 savings banks in the State, with 3,181,248 depositors who had 1,773,213,938 dollars to their credit, being 557.74 dollars to each depositor.

Assistant British Consul-General at New York.—John J. Broderick.

There are three Vice-consuls.

in 1914 having been 7,832,000 bushels, and of the latter, 57,550,000 bushels. The chief crop, however, is cotton, of which the area for 1914 was 1,600,000 acres, and the yield 950,000 bales (of 500 pounds, gross weight). Another important product is tobacco, grown on 265,000 acres, which yielded in 1914, 172,250,000 pounds, valued at 19,809,000 dollars. Other products are peanuts, potatoes, oats, and rye. The rice crop in 1914 amounted to 4,000 bushels. Stock-raising is not important, but there is a growing dairy industry. On January 1, 1916, the farm animals were 182,000 horses, 196,000 mules, 321,000 milk cows, 387,000 other cattle, 170,000 sheep, and 1,601,000 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 mica (195,270 dollars in 1914), bismuth, talc, and soapstone barytes, graphite, coal, phosphate rock, gold (6,334 fine ozs. value 131,141 dollars in 1914), silver (1,524 ozs., 843 dollars in 1914). The quarries, in 1914, yielded granite, limestone, and sandstone to the value of 1,407,671 dollars. Monazite and zircon, used in the manufacture of incandescent light mantles, are also found. The clay products of the State (bricks, pottery, &c.) in 1914 were of the value of 1,460,790 dollars. The total value of the mineral products in 1913 was put at 3,789,696 dollars; in 1914, 3,519,246 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 1914, amounted to the value of 25,870,850 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 1915 it contained 4,919 miles of steam railway, and 195 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 1914 there were 28 savings banks in the State, with 56,199 depositors who had to their credit 10,338,466 dollars, being 183.96 dollars to each depositor.

There is a British Vice-Consul at Wilmington.

Books of Reference.

The Reports of the Various Executive Departments of the State.
Lehe (S. A.), History of North Carolina. Greensboro, N.C.—Biographical History of North Carolina from Colonial Times to the Present. 8 vols. Greensboro, N.C.
Hamilton (J. G. de R.), Reconstruction in North Carolina. New York and London, 1914.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Government.—North Dakota was admitted into the Union on February 22, 1889. The Legislative Assembly consists of a Senate of 49 members elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 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, 1914-16 (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 area in 1914 of the Indian reservations was 952 square miles with a population of 8,623 Indians. Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 739,201.

The population at each of the Federal censuses was:—

Year.	White.	Coloured.	Total.	Per square mile
1880	133,147	2,030	135,177 ¹	0.9 ¹
1890	182,407	8,576	190,983	2.7
1900	311,712	7,434	319,146	4.5
1910	569,855	7,201	577,056	8.2

¹ Dakota Territory.

In 1910 the population by sex and race was:—

	White.	Negro.	Asiatic.	Indian.	Total.
Male	313,851	381	3,322		317,554
Female	256,004	236	3,262		259,502
Total	569,855	617	98	6,486	577,056

The number of foreign-born in 1910 was 156,654, of whom 45,937 were Norwegian, 21,507 Canadian, 31,910 Russian, and 16,572 German. The urban population formed 11.0 per cent. of the whole. The only considerable cities in the State are Fargo with estimated population of 16,831 (1915) and Grand Forks, 15,332.

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 5,100 elementary schools in 1915 had 7,205 teachers, and 144,600 enrolled pupils; 130 public high schools had 606 teachers and 8,035 pupils in 1915. There were 3 normal schools with 90 teachers and 1,100 students in 1915. The State University founded in 1884 had, in 1913, 78

teachers and 630 students; Fargo College, founded 1887, had 25 teachers and 468 students; and the State Agricultural College had 56 teachers and 729 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.

Finance, Defence.—The revenue expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1915, was:—

	Dollars
Cash in hand, July 1, 1914	901,629
Receipts, 1914-15	4,704,229
Total	5,605,858
Expenditure, 1914-15	5,436,016

Balance in hand, June 30, 1915 169,842

Bonded debt on July 1, 1915, 578,700 dollars; assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1915, 385,866,929 dollars.

The Militia, called the North Dakota National Guard, with its headquarters at Bismarck, consists of infantry and artillery, total strength (June 30, 1915), 58 officers and 676 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 1914 amounted to 81,592,000 bushels; oats, 64,904,000 bushels; barley, 28,275,000 bushels. In the same year the area under flax (grown for the seed) was 840,000 acres, and the yield amounted to 6,972,000 bushels of seed, valued at 8,924,000 dollars. The State has also an active live-stock industry, chiefly horse and cattle-raising. On January 1, 1916, the farm animals were 801,000 horses, 373,000 milch cows, 577,000 other cattle, 250,000 sheep, and 706,000 swine. The wool clip yielded 1,677,000 pounds of wool in 1914.

The mineral resources of North Dakota are inconsiderable. Cement is made and there are coal mines, the output from which in 1914 amounted to 506,685 short tons, valued at 771,379 dollars. The clay products were valued at 266,046 dollars. Total mineral output in 1913, 1,055,676 dollars; in 1914, 1,063,540 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 1914 there were 5,160 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 1914 there were 2 savings banks in the State, with 4,690 depositors who had to their credit 910,102 dollars, being 194.05 dollars to each depositor.

References.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.
Boyle, Government of North Dakota. Chicago.

OHIO.

Government.—Ohio was admitted into the Union on February 19, 1803. The question of a general revision of the Constitution is submitted to the people every 20 years, provision being made for the election of a Convention to draft alterations.

The Legislature consists of a Senate of 33 members and a House of Representatives of 123 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:—Frank B. Willis, 1915-17 (10,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Charles Q. Hildebrand.

Ohio is divided into 88 counties. The State Capital (since 1816) is Columbus.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 41,040 square miles, of which 300 square miles is water (exclusive of 3,443 square miles of Lake Erie.)

Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 5,088,627.

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	102.1
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		661	2,434,738
Female	2,378,815	53,457		91	2,432,363
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, 72,387 Austrian. Population (estimated) of the chief cities was as follows in 1914:—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Cleveland . . .	657,311	Lima . . .	34,644	Sandusky . . .	20,160
Cincinnati . . .	406,706	Zanesville . .	30,406	Alliance . . .	18,339
Columbus (C'pt.) .	209,722	Newark . . .	28,953	Elyria . . .	18,007
Toledo . . .	187,840	Portsmouth . .	28,126	Chillicothe . .	15,315
Dayton . . .	125,509	Steubenville . .	26,631	Middletown . .	15,226
Youngstown . . .	104,489	Mansfield . . .	22,417	Lancaster . . .	15,225
Akron . . .	88,958	Marion . . .	22,731	Massillon . . .	15,111
Canton . . .	59,139	East Liverpool .	22,231	Findlay . . .	14,858
Springfield . . .	50,804	Lakewood . . .	21,417	Marietta . . .	14,699
Hamilton . . .	39,655	Ashtabula . . .	20,988	Piqua . . .	14,029
Lorain . . .	35,662	Norwood . . .	21,303	Ironton . . .	13,819

Of the total population in 1910, 55.9 per cent. was urban.

The chief religious bodies are Roman Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Baptist.

School attendance during full term is compulsory on children from 6 to 14 years of age. In Ohio in 1915 the 12,339 public elementary schools had 25,833 teachers and 825,901 enrolled pupils; 925 public high schools had 4,723 teachers and 104,882 pupils in 1915. There are 4 public normal schools with 54 teachers and 533 students in 1915. For superior instruction the State contains 40 Universities and colleges, of which the following are the more important (1913):—

Founded	Institutions	Professors &c.	Students (all depart- ments)
1809	Ohio University, Athens (State)	75	1,219
1824	Miami University, Oxford (State)	47	582
1833	Oberlin College (non-Sect.)	130	1,757
1800	Marietta Coll. (non-Sect.)	14	153
1874	Cincinnati Univ. (City)	212	1,973
1872	State University, Columbus	322	3,408
1846	Mt. Union Coll., Alliance (M.E.)	39	433
1850	Hiram Coll. (Chr.)	23	273
1831	Denison Univ., Granville (Bapt.)	42	611
1824	Kenvon Coll., Gambier (P.E.)	18	112
1844	Wesleyan Univ., Delaware (M.E.)	67	1,148
1890	Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland	45	505
1850	St. Mary's Coll., Dayton (R.C.)	41	368
1868	Wooster Univ. (Presb.)	36	757
1847	Otterbein Univ., Westerville (U.B.)	84	381
1845	Wittenberg Coll., Springfield (Luth.)	28	597
1836	Muskingum Coll., New Concord (U. Presb.)	17	473
1824	Western Reserve University, Cleveland	157	1,376

Expenditure on education in 1915, 46,445,734 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, a "Reformatory for Women and State Hospital for the Criminal Insane."

Within the State (apart from almshouses and asylums for the insane, &c.) there are 287 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.

Finance, Defence.—The taxation levies for all purposes, and the expenditure, for the fiscal year ending November 15, 1914, were:—

	Dollars
Cash in hand, Nov. 16, 1913	5,564,125
Income, 1913-1914	20,544,539
Total	26,108,664
Disbursements, 1913-14	17,942,183
Balance, Nov. 15, 1914	8,166,481

There is no bonded debt in the State. Certain trust funds which constitute an irreducible debt of the State amount to 5,254,499 dollars, on which interest is paid amounting to 313,641 dollars to various educational funds. The local debt (County, City, Township, &c.) amounts to 247,331,459 dollars.

The National Guard consists (June 30, 1915), of 487 officers and 5,309 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 1914 amounted to 142,715,000 bushels, and the wheat crop to 36,535,000 bushels; oats, 50,325,000 bushels. The area under tobacco (86,800 acres in 1914), yielded 78,120,000 pounds. Beet sugar to the amount of 32,100 short tons was produced in 1915. Horse-rearing, cattle-breeding, and dairy farming are important. On January 1, 1916, the live-stock in the State was 901,000 horses, 26,000 mules, 922,000 milk cows, and 872,000 other cattle, 3,067,000 sheep, and 3,713,000 swine. The wool clip in 1914 yielded 13,844,000 pounds of wool. The farm products and live-stock industries give rise to the manufacture of butter and cheese, and the meat-packing industries.

Ohio has also extensive mineral resources. The two leading products

are coal and manufactures from clay. In 1914 the output of coal amounted to 18,843,115 short tons, valued at 21,250,642 dollars. With coal is associated petroleum, the output of which amounted to 8,536,352 barrels (of 42 gallons), valued at 13,372,729 dollars. At the same time natural gas was produced in the State to the value of 14,667,790 dollars. From quarries sandstone and limestone were produced to the value of 5,655,713 dollars. Portland cement was manufactured to the amount of 1,951,472 barrels, valued at 1,942,927 dollars. Another product of the State is salt, of which, in 1914, 5,482,836 barrels were extracted, valued at 1,320,554 dollars. The output of the clay-working industries (bricks, tiles, pottery) amounted to the value of 37,166,768 dollars; the output of lime was valued at 1,880,836 dollars; other mineral products were grindstones, pulpstones, oilstones, and scythestones, besides mineral waters. Value of total mineral output, excluding 5,226,925 long tons of pig iron (70,331,114 dollars), in 1914 was 101,661,384 dollars; in 1913, 121,795,892 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	163,883,821	38,586	139,243,155	197,780,648
Foundry and machine-shop products	177,744,821	64,817	64,559,895	145,836,648
Iron and steel blast furnaces	94,532,845	7,295	68,424,722	83,699,238
Rubber goods, not elsewhere specified	37,545,665	10,382	32,442,415	53,910,531
Slaughtering and meat packing	12,398,691	3,068	44,347,162	50,604,160
Flour-mill and grist-mill products	19,962,573	2,565	41,352,607	48,093,353
Printing and publishing	38,653,259	15,756	11,904,354	41,657,306
Automobiles, including bodies and parts	30,891,660	12,130	18,521,998	88,838,754
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 1914 had a length of 9,654 miles, besides 3,309 miles of electric railway track. Ohio has also facilities for traffic by water, and its most important city, Cleveland, has sprung up on the shore of Lake Erie.

In December, 1914, there were 63 savings banks in the State, with 117,695 depositors having to their credit 64,580,398 dollars, being 548.69 dollars to each depositor.

Books of Reference.

The Annual Report of the State Auditor and Reports of the various Executive Departments.

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Bandall (E. O.) and Ryan (D. J.), History of Ohio, 5 vols. New York, 1912.

Siebert (W. H.), Government of Ohio. New York, 1904.

Taylor (J. W.), History of the State of Ohio. Cincinnati, 1854.

OKLAHOMA (INCLUDING INDIAN TERRITORY).

Government.—The State of Oklahoma, comprising the former Territory of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, was constituted on November 16, 1907, by Proclamation made by the United States President under the enabling act of June 16, 1906. The constitution provides for the *initiative* and the *referendum*, 8 per cent. of the legal voters having the right to propose any legislative measure and 15 per cent. to propose amendments to the constitution by petition. The *referendum* may be ordered (except as to laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety) either by petition signed by 5 per cent. of the legal voters or by the Legislature. The referendum applies to municipalities as well as to the State. The control of railways and other public service corporations is vested in a commission of 3 members elected for six-year periods, from whose decision an appeal lies only to the Supreme Court, no other court having power to interfere with its duties.

The Legislature consists of a Senate of 44 members who are elected for 4 years, and a House of Representatives (98) 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.—R. L. Williams, 1915-19 (4,500 dollars).

Secretary.—J. L. Lyon.

The State is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 8 members of the House of Representatives. The State capital is Oklahoma City.

Area and Population.—Area, 70,057 square miles (Oklahoma 39,030, Indian Territory 31,027), of which 643 square miles is water. Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 2,202,081.

[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	86,163	258,657 ¹	2.01
1900	670,204	120,187	790,391 ¹	10.31
1910	1,444,531	212,624	1,657,155	23.9

¹ Including Indian territory.

In 1910 the population by sex and race was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	771,770	71,937	37,871		881,578
Female	672,761	65,675	37,141		775,577
Total	1,444,531	137,612	187	74,825	1,657,155

In 1910, 40,442 were foreign born, of whom 10,090 were Germans, 5,807 Russians, 2,564 Italians, 3,889 Austrians, 2,981 English, 2,871 Canadians, and 1,218 Scotch.

Of the total population in 1910, 19.3 per cent. was urban. The most

important cities are Oklahoma City (estimated population in 1915, 88,298), Muskogee (41,263), Tulsa (28,240), Enid (19,258), McAlester (17,610), Shawnee (17,225), Cushing, new oil city, (15,000), Chickasha (14,660), Guthrie (11,973), Ardmore (10,165).

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 1914 there were in the State public elementary schools 251,425 male and 245,483 female pupils and 11,739 teachers; 405 public high schools with 19,414 enrolled pupils and 1,111 teachers in 1914. There were in 1914 6 normal schools with 128 teachers and 3,000 students. Total expenditure on education (1914) 7,879,906 dollars. The University (founded at Norman in 1892) had, in 1913, 98 professors and 885 students; the Agricultural and Mechanical College (founded in 1891 at Stillwater) had 71 professors and 979 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.

Finance, Defence.—Income and expenditure for the 2 years ending November 30, 1914:—

	Dollars 1912-13	Dollars 1913-14
Balance in hand, 1 Dec., 1912 and 1913	98,386	40,687
Receipts, 1912-13 and 1913-14	3,262,551	3,339,579
Total	3,360,937	3,380,266
Disbursements, 1912-13 and 1913-14	3,320,250	3,297,356
Balance in hand, 1 Dec., 1913 and 1914.	40,687	82,910

There is no bonded debt.

The militia, called the Oklahoma National Guard, with its headquarters at Oklahoma City, consists of infantry, cavalry, hospital corps, signal corps, and engineer corps: total strength 69 officers and 1,025 enlisted men (June 30, 1915).

Production and Industry.—Oklahoma is mainly agricultural. In 1910 it had 190,192 farms with a total area of 23,859,358 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 1914 was 50,000,000 bushels; of wheat, 47,975,000 bushels; of oats, 30,250,000 bushels. Other products are potatoes, hay, sorghum, fruits, and cotton. The cotton crop for 1914 on 2,825,000 acres amounted to 1,250,000 bales, valued at 38,862,000 dollars. Flax is also widely grown. The western part is devoted to stock-raising. On January 1, 1916, the stock comprised 519,000 milk cows, and 1,186,000 other cattle; 1,491,000 hogs, 95,000 sheep, 743,000 horses, and 282,000 mules.

Oklahoma has become an important mineral State in the last few years principally because of the increase in the production of petroleum, which

followed the discovery of oil in 1904. In that year 1,400,000 barrels were produced; in 1914 it was 73,631,724 barrels, valued at 57,253,187 dollars. Natural gas is also obtained; in 1914 to the value of 8,050,039 dollars. Coal was obtained (1914) to the amount of 3,988,613 short tons, value 8,204,015 dollars. Lead and zinc are also worked. The value of the mineral output in 1913 was 80,168,820 dollars; in 1914, 78,744,447 dollars. The lead mining industry has quadrupled since September, 1914.

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	3,608,000	3,175	1,487,000	4,439,000
Printing	3,748,000	1,698	1,004,000	3,989,000

In 1914 Oklahoma had 6,356 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 1913, there were 2 savings banks in the State with 2,189 depositors who had to their credit 334,546 dollars, being 152·83 dollars to each depositor.

Books of Reference.

Oklahoma "Red Book."
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.—Oregon was admitted into the Union on February 14, 1859. The Legislative Assembly consists of a Senate of 30 members, chosen for four years (half their number retiring every two years), and a House of 60 Representatives, elected for two years.

The Constitution was amended in 1902, under the terms of which amendement the people reserve to themselves the power to propose laws and amendments to the Constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls independent of the Legislative Assembly, and also reserve the power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any Act of the Legislative Assembly. This is known as the initiative and referendum. Not more than eight per cent. of the legal voters are required to propose any measure to be voted upon by the people at the next ensuing general election. Measures thus initiated are enacted or rejected at the polls independently of the Legislative Assembly. Under the referendum, any Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly, except such as are for the preservation of the public peace, health, and safety,

may, by petition signed by five per cent. of the legal voters, be referred to the people to be voted on for approval or rejection at the next ensuing general election.

At the General Election held November, 1912, suffrage was extended to women and "every citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years and upwards who shall have resided in the State during the 6 months immediately preceding such election shall be entitled to vote."

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and three Representatives.

Governor :—James Withycombe, 1915–1919. (5,000 dollars.)

Secretary of State.—Ben. W. Olcott.

The State Capital is Salem. There are 35 counties in the State.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 96,899 square miles, 1,092 square miles being water. Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 835,741.

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	317,704	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		384,265
Female . . .	284,745	585	3,170		288,500
Total . . .	655,090	1,492	11,093	5,000	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 1914 comprised 1,889 square miles with a population of 6,399 Indians.

Of the total population in 1910, 45·5 per cent. was urban. The largest town is Portland, with an estimated population of 272,833 in 1915; Salem, 19,282; Medford, 13,304; Eugene, 12,739; Astoria, 10,240.

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 1915 the 2,427 public schools had 4,651 teachers and 115,079 enrolled pupils, and 300 public high schools had 1,100 teachers and 13,740 pupils; and the public normal school had, in 1915, 17 teachers and 400 pupils. Total expenditure on education (1915) 7,949,471 dollars. The State supports an Agricultural College at Corvallis, founded in 1870, which has 119 professors and 1,364 students (1913), and a University, known as the University of Oregon, organised at Eugene in 1876. In 1914 it had 108 professors and 1,577 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. The State has a mothers' pension law which gives to every woman who has one or more children under 16 years of age, and whose husband is dead or an inmate of some State institution through physical or mental disease, the sum of ten dollars per month for one child and 7·50 dollars for each additional child, the amount not to exceed 40 dollars per month.

Finance, Defence.—The receipts and disbursements of the General Fund of the State, for the year ending September 30, 1914 :—

	Dollars
Balance, October 1, 1913	545,694
Receipts, July 1, 1913 to Sept. 30, 1914 . . .	5,406,940

Total	5,952,634
Disbursements, July 1, 1913 to Sept. 30, 1914 . . .	5,384,717

Balance, Sept. 30, 1914 . . .	567,917
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The State has no bonded debt. In 1914 the assessed value of taxable property, as equalised, was 953,638,515 dollars.

On June 30, 1915, the Organised Militia, known as the Oregon National Guard, consisted of 104 officers and 1,622 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Oregon is one of the semi-arid States. In the river valley west of the Cascades there is a good rainfall and almost every variety of crop common to the temperate zone is grown. East of the Cascades lack of rainfall has been to some extent compensated for by irrigation by private companies as well as by State enterprise. Oregon has one-sixth of the standing timber of the United States; in 1914 the forest area was 15,580,934 acres. 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 (16,604,000 bushels in 1914) 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, 1916, numbered 295,000; milk-cows, 216,000; other cattle 553,000; sheep, 2,563,000; swine, 396,000. In 1914 the wool clip yielded 15,763,000 pounds. The salmon, sturgeon, halibut, and oyster fisheries are abundant.

The State has not risen to much importance as a mining State, although it possesses various mineral resources. In 1914 the output of gold amounted to 76,987 fine ounces, valued at 1,591,461 dollars; of silver 142,552 fine ounces, valued at 78,831 dollars; of copper, 43,330 pounds (6,716 dollars). The output of coal was 51,558 short tons, valued at 143,556

dollars. Granite and other building stones were extracted to the value of 435,066 dollars. Other minerals are occasional gems, cobalt, lead, gypsum, and platinum. The total mineral output in 1918 was valued at 3,563,919 dollars; in 1914, at 3,331,132 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	5,889,000
Foundries	3,670,000	1,055	1,472,000	5,135,000
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 Willamette 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 1914 was 3,890,222 dollars, and of exports, 19,961,656 dollars. In 1914 the State had a total railway mileage of 2,912, besides 399 miles of electric railway track. The principal lines are the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company and the Union Pacific.

In 1914 there were 263 banks in the State, with 427,466 depositors who had to their credit 21,191,742 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.
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Gilbert (J. H.), Trade and Currency in Early Oregon (Columbia University Studies in Economics, Vol. xxvi. No. 1). New York, 1907.
Johnson, Short History of Oregon. Chicago, 1904.
Lyman, History of Oregon. 4 vols. New York, 1903.
Putnam (G. P.), In the Oregon Country. New York and London, 1915.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Government.—Pennsylvania is one of the thirteen original States in the Union. The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Every male citizen 21 years of age, resident in the State for one year, and in the election district for two months preceding the election, is entitled to vote, provided that he has paid a State or County tax within two years and at least one month before the election. The Senate consists of 50 members chosen for four years, 25 Senators being elected at each General Assembly election. 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.—M. G. Brumbaugh, 1915–1919 (10,000 dollars.)
Secretary of the Commonwealth.—Cyrus E. Wood.

For local administration the State is organised in counties, cities, boroughs, and townships. There are 67 counties. The State Capital is Harrisburg.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 45,126 square miles, of which 294 square miles is water area (excluding 891 square miles of Lake Erie). Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 8,522,017.

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			3,939,369
Females	3,624,174	98,089	2,337	642	3,725,205
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.

Estimated population of the larger cities in 1915 census:—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Philadelphia	1,683,664	Johnstown	66,585	Easton	30,206
Pittsburg	571,984	Allentown	61,901	Hazletown	28,001
Scranton	144,081	Altoona	57,606	South	
Reading	107,594	Lancaster	50,259	Bethlehem	23,522
Wilkesbarre	75,218	York	50,543	Pottsville	22,028
Erie	73,798	McKeesport	46,743	Lebanon	20,089
Harrisburg		Chester	40,935	Oil City	18,971
(capital)	70,754	Newcastle	40,351	Carbondale	18,587
		Williamsport	33,495	Pittston	18,223

Of the total population in 1910, 60.4 per cent. was urban.

The chief religious bodies in the State are Roman Catholic, Methodist, Lutheran, Presbyterian, and Reformed bodies.

School attendance is compulsory for children 8 to 16 years of age for the full school term, but in rural districts this may be reduced to 70 per cent. of the term. In the year 1914 the 37,787 public schools (elementary and secondary) had 8,350 male and 31,246 female teachers and 702,925 male and 698,400 female enrolled pupils. In 13 public Normal Schools in 1914 there were 170 male and 198 female teachers with 2,035 male and 5,163 female pupils. Total expenditure on public school education (1914) 52,544,036 dollars. The

Pennsylvania State College devotes special attention to modern industrial pursuits and to agriculture. In connection with the college there is an Agricultural Experiment Station which receives from the United States Government an appropriation of 15,000 dollars a year.

The more important universities and colleges (July 1, 1915) for males (or both sexes) within the State are as follows:—

Began	Institutions.	Professors	Students
1740	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (non-sect.)	568	7,152
1787	University of Pittsburgh (non-sect.)	336	3,418
1833	Pennsylvania State Coll. (State)	273	3,375
1846	Bucknell Univ., Lewisburg (Bapt.)	48	788
1876	Grove City Coll. (non-sect.)	25	393
1886	Lebanon Valley Coll., Annville (U.B.)	16	394
1878	Duquesne University, Pittsburgh (R.C.)	67	794
1783	Dickinson Coll., Carlisle (M.E.)	31	501
1832	Lafayette Coll., Easton (Presb.)	62	575
1827	Pennsylvania Coll., Gettysburg (Luth.)	38	404
1832	Haverford Coll. (Friends)	22	179
1836	Franklin and Marshall Coll., Lancaster (Ref.)	17	826
1837	Lincoln Univ. (Presb.)	12	217
1815	Allegheny Coll., Meadville (M.E.)	25	400
1832	Westminster Coll., New Wilmington (U. Presb.)	24	255
1884	Temple Coll., Philadelphia (non-sect.)	295	3,579
1838	Susquehanna Univ., Selinsgrove (Luth.)	22	247
1869	Swarthmore Coll. (Friends)	40	484
1780	Washington and Jefferson Coll. (Presb.)	21	314

Charity.—There are two State Penitentiaries, at Philadelphia (Eastern) and at Pittsburgh (Western). In Centre County a new State Penitentiary has been constructed. It is considered a model for such institutions. In it all electrocutions will take place. In 1915 the General Assembly ordered the consolidation of the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries. There inmates will be transferred to the new State Penitentiary. There are 28 State Institutions (10 general hospitals, 7 insane, 2 feeble-minded and epileptic, 2 reformatories, 1 home for soldiers and sailors, 2 penitentiaries, 2 deaf and dumb); and 7 semi-State institutions (1 insane, 1 feeble-minded and epileptic, 2 blind, 1 reform school, 2 deaf and dumb). There are 199 private hospitals, of which 151 receive State aid, and 285 homes, of which 109 receive State aid. Of the State-aided homes 48 are for children, 5 for women and children, 11 for males, 29 for females, and 18 for men and women. In these homes there were 19,169 inmates. There are 21 county insane asylums subject to State supervision. On January 1, 1914, there were 18,028 inmates of almshouses, and 3,118 inmates of county jails.

Finance, Defence.—For the year ending Nov. 30, 1915, the receipts, payments, and balances were:—

Balance, December 1, 1914	Dollars 7,427,208
Receipts, December 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1915	31,990,728
Total	39,417,936
Expenditures, December 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1915	34,800,734
Balance, Dec. 1, 1915	4,617,202

On July 1, 1915, the outstanding bonds of the State amounted to 651,110 dollars which are covered by a sinking fund of 651,110 dollars. On January 1, 1915, the assessed value of real property amounted to 6,024,782,506 dollars, and the taxable value of personal property amounted to 1,353,392,369 dollars.

The militia, known as the National Guard of Pennsylvania, consists of cavalry, artillery, and infantry. On September 1, 1915, it had a total strength of 781 officers and 10,751 enlisted men. The naval militia consisted of 15 officers and 162 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 were improved. In 1910 the total value of all farm property was 1,253,274,862 dollars. In 1915 the yield of wheat was 21,254,000 bushels; oats, 37,017,500 bushels; tobacco, 44,305,000 pounds; maize, 56,314,000 bushels; rye, 4,345,600 bushels; buckwheat, 5,448,500 bushels; barley, 202,000 bushels; potatoes, 24,493,000 bushels; hay, 3,558,000 tons. The wool clip amounted to 3,840,200 pounds, valued at 960,050 dollars. On January 1, 1916, the farm animals in Pennsylvania were, 602,000 horses, 47,000 mules, 971,000 milk cows, 657,000 other cattle; 856,000 sheep, and 1,210,000 swine.

Pennsylvania so far exceeds all the rest of the States in the value of its mineral products as to stand almost alone. This is due principally to the State's leadership in the production of coal. In 1914, 180,899 workers were employed in and about the anthracite coal mines, and 196,038 in and about the bituminous coal mines. In 1914 the output of anthracite coal was 90,821,507 short tons, valued at 188,181,399 dollars, and of bituminous coal, 147,983,294 short tons, valued at 159,006,296 dollars. In 1914 the yield of crude petroleum was 8,170,335 barrels (of 42 gallons), valued at 15,573,822 dollars. The value of natural gas produced in the State was 20,401,295 dollars. The output of iron ore (magnetite and hematite) was 400,062 long tons, valued at 399,639 dollars; and of pig-iron 12,871,349 long tons, valued at 197,726,314 dollars. Pennsylvania has important quarries, cement works, and brick and tile works. The output of such undertakings, in 1914, was as follows:—Granite, value 8,153,413 dollars; slate, 3,609,959 dollars; limestone, 2,740,238 dollars; sandstone, 2,937,957 dollars; Portland cement, 26,061,332 barrels (20,977,055 dollars); bricks, tiles, pottery, &c., 21,846,996 dollars. The output of coke was 20,258,393 short tons, valued at 42,447,886 dollars. Pittsburgh, having abundant supplies of coal, has become the principal iron-work centre. The value of the total mineral output of Pennsylvania (excluding pig-iron, of the value of 127,686,331 dollars, coke, and other products from coal) in 1913 was 506,341,809 dollars; in 1914, 452,374,085 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 2,626,742,031 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	560,343,995
Blast furnaces	194,708,468	14,521	9,456,714	142,074,028	168,678,418
Foundry and machine work	283,556,082	86,821	51,366,002	101,010,740	210,746,257
Leather	85,516,452	16,532	7,938,107	62,266,361	83,749,869
Textiles	243,478,554	139,676	50,939,980	159,900,334	267,840,579
Ry. car works	81,281,576	7,766	4,819,137	19,602,225	27,509,748
Printing and publishing	71,452,879	24,696	14,335,047	22,752,749	70,584,179
Slaughtering, &c.	18,504,379	8,050	1,986,965	44,845,047	51,850,936
Petroleum refining	38,989,633	2,900	1,861,405	47,440,316	68,088,199
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	21,276,534	2,432	1,187,505	38,170,128	44,782,558
Lumber, planing mills, &c.	54,638,401	26,673	13,557,761	27,314,236	57,453,583
Glass	53,632,212	23,710	18,436,405	12,633,913	32,817,936

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 imports at the port of Philadelphia during the year 1914 was 87,952,773 dollars, and of exports 66,256,811 dollars. Thirty-one steamship lines traded with the port. Seventy-three American vessels in cargo from foreign ports with a tonnage of 139,870 tons entered, and 45 American vessels in cargo with a tonnage of 42,399 tons cleared for foreign ports. Eight hundred and thirteen foreign vessels in cargo with a tonnage of 1,850,707 tons, and 135 foreign vessels in ballast with a tonnage of 314,882 tons entered from foreign ports, and 638 foreign vessels in cargo with a tonnage of 1,531,763 tons, and 191 foreign vessels in ballast with a tonnage of 270,452 tons cleared for foreign ports. Four thousand one hundred and seventy vessels, including steamships, ships, barks, brigs, schooners and barges arrived, coastwise, and 4,187 vessels sailed coastwise. Of the total value of imports for 1914, 37,235,845 dollars were dutiable. The import duties received at Philadelphia during 1914 amounted to 14,563,211 dollars. In 1914 Philadelphia exported 54,994 tons of anthracite coal valued at 255,166 dollars, and 646,551 tons of bituminous coal valued at 1,868,050 dollars. In 1914 Pennsylvania contained 11,634 miles of steam railway, and 4,825 miles of electric railway track.

In 1915, there were 11 savings banks in the State with 500,803 depositors who had to their credit 223,738,541 dollars. There were also 186 State banks, 300 trust companies, and 833 national banks, making an aggregate of 2,096 banks of all kinds, with total deposits of 1,983,578,741 dollars, and assets of 2,983,015,300 dollars.

British Consul at Philadelphia.—Vacant.

There is also a Vice-Consul.

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RHODE ISLAND.

Constitution and Government.—The earliest settlers in the region which now forms the State of Rhode Island were colonists from Massachusetts who had been driven forth on account of their non-acceptance of the prevailing religious beliefs. The first of the settlements was made in 1636; and their numbers and importance quickly increased, settlers of every creed being welcomed. In 1647 a patent was granted for the government of the settlements, and on July 8, 1663, a charter was executed recognising the settlers as forming a body corporate and politic by the name of the English colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. On May 29, 1790, the State accepted the Federal Constitution and entered the Union as one of the 13 original States. The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate has 39 members, besides the Governor who is *ex-officio* President, and the Lieutenant-Governor who is *ex-officio* a Senator. The House of Representatives consists of 100 members. Every 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.—R. L. Beeckman, 1915-17 (3,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—J. Fred Parker.

The State is represented in the Federal Congress by 2 Senators and 3 Representatives.

The State is divided into 5 counties and 39 cities and towns. The State Capital is Providence.

Area, Population, Education.—Area 1,248 square miles, of

which nearly 181 square miles is water. Population on July 1, 1915, 595,986.

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1820	79,457	3,602	83,059	76.6
1860	170,668	3,952	174,620	160.9
1900	419,464	9,092	428,556	407.0
1905	470,735	9,993	480,728	455.4
1910	533,081	9,299	542,380	508.5
1915	584,365	11,621	595,986	558.5

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics

In 1915 the population by sex and birth was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	291,556	5,751	545		297,852
Female	292,809	5,129	196		298,134
Total	584,365	10,880	741		595,986

The foreign-born in 1915 numbered 135,894 white, of whom 28,963 were English, 6,418 Scottish, 27,044 Irish, 7,064 English Canadian, 28,376 French Canadian, 23,802 Italian, 4,227 German. The chief town is Providence which (1915) had a population of 250,025; Pawtucket, 58,156; Woonsocket, 43,355; Newport, 29,631; Warwick, 29,431; Central Falls, 25,171; Cranston, 25,201; E. Providence, 17,741. The urban population in 1915 was 96.8 per cent. of the whole. In 1914 there were 14,484 births in the State, 8,712 deaths, and 5,147 marriages. The death rate in cities in 1914 was 15.4 and in rural districts 14.3 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 1914 the public elementary schools had 2,283 teachers and 81,193 enrolled pupils; 132 high schools had 303 teachers and 7,312 pupils. Total expenditure on education 1914, 2,868,854 dollars. The State maintains a Normal school with 35 teachers, and 452 female students (1915), and an Agricultural College with 60 teachers and 272 students (1914). The Brown University at Providence, founded in 1764, is under Baptist control. In 1914-15 it had 100 professors and teachers, and 889 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 1915 had 1,380 inmates, a school for the feeble minded, 128 inmates, and a State Almshouse which in 1915 had 626 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 1915 the receipts and payments were to the following amounts:—

	Dollars
Cash on hand January 1, 1915	2,076
Receipts during 1915	3,342,501
Total	3,345,577
Payments during 1915	3,365,931
Deficit Jan. 1, 1916	20,354

The bonded debt of the State in January, 1916, amounted to 6,390,950 dollars. The true value of the property within the State in 1915 was estimated at:—

	Dollars
Real property	455,862,496
Personal property	226,699,282
Total	682,561,778

The military force of Rhode Island is the National Guard, with a total strength on April 30, 1915, of 103 officers and 1,401 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 1913 it had 5,292 farms with an area of 443,308 acres, of which 178,344 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1913 was 32,990,739 dollars.

According to the Federal census returns of manufacturing establishments in the State in 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
Woolen and worsted goods	68,866,620	24,924	50,118,450	74,600,240
Cotton goods	67,678,645	28,342	24,356,092	50,312,597
Jewelry	17,050,490	9,511	9,626,400	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	4,544,431
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, lime, and building stone. The total value of the mineral output amounted to 813,952 dollars in 1913; in 1914, to 777,716 dollars.

On June 30, 1915, there were 18 national banks in the State, 3 state banks, 15 savings banks, 13 trust companies and 13 branches. The savings banks had 149,976 depositors with 83,477,561 dollars to their credit, being 566.60 dollars to each depositor.

Railways.—In 1914 the railroads within the State comprised 211 miles single track and a total mileage of all tracks operated of 472 miles and 343 miles single track of electric railway. The total length of single track, steam and electric, was 554 miles; the net income, steam and electric, amounted to 2,831,644.67 dollars.

There is a British, Italian, Portuguese, and Guatemalan Vice-Consul at Providence.

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SOUTH CAROLINA.

Constitution and Government.—South Carolina was one of the thirteen original States of the Union. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 44 members, elected for four years (half retiring biennially), and a House of Representatives of 124 members, elected for two years.

All 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.—Richard I. Manning, 1915-17 (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. Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 1,625,475.

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1820	237,440	265,301	502,741	16.5
1880	391,245	604,332	995,577	32.6
1900	557,995	782,321	1,340,316	44.4
1910	679,557	835,843	1,515,400	49.7

¹ Including Asiatics and Indians.

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	343,544	408,078	220		751,842
Female . . .	335,617	427,765	170		763,558
Total . . .	679,161	835,843	65	331	1,515,400

The foreign-born population in 1910 numbered 6,179, of whom 1,744 were German, 517 English, 767 Irish, and 786 Russian.

Of the total population in 1910, 14.8 per cent. was urban. Large towns are Charleston with an estimated population of 60,427 in 1915 Columbia, (Capital), 34,068; Spartanburg, 20,745; Greenville, 17,788.

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 1914 the 5,032 public elementary schools of the State had 378,669 enrolled pupils and 7,673 teachers. The 175 public high schools had 560 teachers and 9,341 pupils in 1914. For the training of teachers there are two public normal schools with 105 teachers and 1,094 students in 1914. For higher instruction the State has the University of South Carolina, founded at Columbia in 1805, had in 1913, 36 professors and 514 students; Clemson Agricultural College, founded in 1893, had 64 professors and 834 students in 1913; Charleston City College founded in 1790, with 10 professors and 73 students; Allen University, founded at Columbia in 1880 for coloured students (A.M.E.), with 17 professors and 631 students; Erskine College, founded at Due West in 1837 (A. R. Presb.), with 10 professors and 143 students; Wofford College (M. E. So.), founded in 1854 at Spartanburg, with 18 professors and 507 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.

Finance, Defence.—The receipts and expenditure in 1915, including loans, transfers, &c., were to the following amounts:—

	Dollars.
Balance, December 31, 1914	352,719
Receipts in 1915	3,645,363
Total	3,998,082
Expenditure in 1915	3,447,423
Balance, December 31, 1915	550,659

On December 31, 1915, the outstanding debt amounted to 5,673,083 dollars. The assessed value of real property in 1915 was 162,805,144 dollars, of personal property 102,285,861 dollars.

The Militia, or Volunteer State Troops, with their headquarters at Columbia, consist of cavalry, artillery, and infantry; total strength (June 30, 1915) 1,589 men and 136 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 392,123,314 dollars. About 68 per cent. of the area of the State is woodland. The chief cereal crops in 1914 were wheat, 920,000 bushels; maize, 36,538,000 bushels; oats, 7,500,000 bushels; and rice, 179,000 bushels. Of greater importance is the cultivation of cotton, under which in 1914 were 2,800,000 acres, yielding 1,500,000 bales of upland cotton, valued at 49,411,000 dollars; in 1913, 1,378,000 bales were produced. Under tobacco in 1914 were 50,000 acres, yielding 36,500,000 pounds, valued at 3,540,000 dollars. On January 1, 1916, the farm animals in the State were 84,000 horses, 171,000 mules, 189,000 milk cows, 215,000 other cattle, 30,000 sheep, and 917,000 swine.

The State has active fisheries, mainly oysters, whiting, shad, and sea-bass.

The minerals worked are phosphate rock (106,919 long tons, valued at 415,039 dollars in 1914), granite (357,657 dollars), clay products (568,645 dollars), gold 356 fine ounces (7,360 dollars), silver, manganese, iron ore, lime, and monazite in small quantities. The value of the total mineral output (including coal products, sand, &c.) was 1,464,150 dollars in 1913; and 1,414,294 dollars in 1914.

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	11,884,340
Electricity	15,684,807	935	482,445	2,972,319
Fertilisers	18,574,886	3,630	1,815,301	12,023,712
Gas	380,187	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, waggon, 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 1914 the length of railway in the State was 3,686 miles, and 118 miles of electric railway. The assessed value of the railroad in 1915 was 45,816,096 dollars.

In 1914 there were 26 savings banks in the State with 36,178 depositors who had to their credit 10,873,392 dollars, being 300·56 dollars to each depositor.

There is a British Vice-Consul at Charleston.

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SOUTH DAKOTA.

Government.—South Dakota was admitted into the Union on February 22, 1889. 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. Byrne, 1915–17 (3,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Frank M. Rood.

The State sends two Senators and three Representatives to the Federal Congress. For purposes of local government the State is divided into 63 organised counties, which are subdivided into townships and municipal corporations. The State Capital is Pierre.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Land area, 77,615 square miles, of which 747 square miles is water area. The area of the Indian reservations in 1914 was 1,512 square miles, having a population of 20,813 Indians.

Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 698,509.

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was:—

Year	White	Coloured	Total	Per sq. mile
1890	328,610	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	168	19,137	583,888

In 1910, 100,790 were foreign born, of whom 21,544 were German, 20,918 Norwegians, 13,189 Russians, 4,024 English, 5,372 Austrians, 2,980 Irish.

The urban population formed 13.1 per cent. of the whole.

The population of the chief cities in the State according to the State Census of May 1, 1915, was: Sioux Falls, 20,929; Aberdeen, 11,846; Lead, 8,313; Watertown, 8,313; Mitchell, 7,785; Huron, 6,112; Yankton, 4,771; Rapid City, 4,268; Deadwood, 3,113; Pierre, 3,010.

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 16 attendance at a public day school is compulsory on all not otherwise taught. In the 5,428 elementary schools in 1915 the registered number of scholars was 120,727, and the number of teachers 6,322. 187 secondary schools in the State in 1915, had 539 teachers and 10,085 pupils. State educational institutions in 1915 were four Normal Schools with 115 instructors and 1,367 students; a School of Mines, established 1885, with 14 instructors and 83 students; an Agricultural College with 67 instructors and 1,096 students; a University, founded at Vermillion in 1882, with 50 instructors and 460 students. In addition the State maintains schools for the Blind, Deaf Mutes, and the Feeble Minded, as well as a Reform School. Colleges under sectarian control are Huron College (Presb.) with 24 professors and 453 students, Dakota Wesleyan University with 31 professors and 365 students, Yankton College (Cong.) with 23 professors and 286 students. There are several smaller colleges. The Government maintains two Indian Schools in the State, one at Rapid City with 25 instructors and 250 enrollment in 1915, and one at Pierre with 24 instructors and 250 enrollment. Total expenditure on education (1915) 5,413,063 dollars.

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.

Finance, Defence.—For the year ended June 30, 1915, the receipts and disbursements were:—

	Dollars
Balance on June 30, 1914	818,123
Receipts for 1914-15	3,896,053
Total	4,714,176
Disbursements for 1914-15	3,933,869
Balance on June 30, 1915	780,307

In November, 1915, there was a debt of 493,900 dollars outstanding. The Constitution limits the bonded debt of the State to 100,000 dollars over and above the debt of the Territory of Dakota assumed by the State at its foundation. The State at present has no bonded debt.

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, 1915, there were on the active list 67 officers and 975 men enrolled.

Production and Industry.—With the exception of scattered fringes of timber along the water-courses and the planted groves in the eastern part of the State, the only forest area is in the Black Hills. and in 1914 it extended to 1,326,172 acres. In 1910 there were 77,644 farms, with an acreage of 26,016,892, of which 15,827,208 acres were improved. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 1,166,098,980 dollars. The yield of wheat in 1914 amounted to 31,566,000 bushels; corn, 78,000,000 bushels; oats, 44,165,000 bushels; barley, 19,550,000 bushels. Rye and flax are also grown in considerable quantities, the latter yielding 2,400,000 bushels of seed in 1914. Hay, fruit and vegetables (particularly potatoes), dairy and creamery produce, eggs and poultry, are important. The live-stock within the State on January 1, 1916, consisted of 455,000 milk cows and 1,054,000 other cattle, 1,314,000 hogs, 604,000 sheep, 759,000 horses, and 15,000 mules. From 500,000 sheep in 1915 the wool clip amounted to 3,500,000 pounds of wool.

The mineral products in 1914 were chiefly gold, 354,758 fine oz., valued at 7,333,508 dollars; silver, 176,642 fine oz., valued at 97,683 dollars; copper, lead, stone of various sorts, and clay products. The total mineral output for 1913 being 7,888,411 dollars: for 1914, 7,861,601 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	6,268,000
Dairy work . . .	693,000	139	2,308,000	2,684,000
Lumber and timber . . .	941,000	451	349,000	945,000
Printing . . .	2,159,000	825	456,000	1,976,000

In 1913 there were in the State 4,205 miles of telegraph line and 14,583 miles of telephone line (20,723 miles of wire). In 1914 the steam railways of the State were 4,238 miles in length, besides 20 miles of electric railway. The chief railways are the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Chicago and North-Western.

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TENNESSEE.

Constitution and Government.—Tennessee was admitted into the Union on June 1, 1796. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 33 members elected for two years, and a House of Representatives of 99 members elected also for two years.

No clergyman of any denomination is eligible to either House. Qualified as electors are (with the usual exceptions) all 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.—Thomas C. Rye, 1915–17 (4,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—R. R. Sneed.

The State is divided into 96 counties. The State Capital is Nashville.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 42,022 square miles (835 square miles water). Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 2,288,004.

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per sq. mile		Total	Per sq. mile
1860	1,109,801	26.6	1900	2,020,616	48.5
1880	1,542,359	37.0	1910	2,184,789	52.4

In 1910 the population by sex and race was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	69,622	233,710		159	1,103,491
Female . . .	841,810	239,378		110	1,081,298
Total . . .	1,711,432	473,088	53	216	2,184,789

The foreign-born numbered (in 1910) 18,607, of whom 3,903 were German, 2,296 Irish, and 2,045 English. Of the total population in 1910, 20.2 per cent. was urban. The cities, with estimated population in 1915, are Memphis, 146,113; Nashville (capital), 115,978; Chattanooga, 58,576; Knoxville, 38,300; Clarksville, 18,548; Jackson, 17,659.

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 1914 the 7,313 public elementary schools had 583,487 enrolled pupils with 9,714 teachers. 117 public high schools had 492 teachers and 9,950 pupils in 1914. Total expenditure on education for year ending June, 1914, 6,064,653 dollars. 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 (1913) are:—

Begun	Institutions	Professors	Students
1867	Univ. of Chattanooga (M. E.) . . .	23	404
1794	Univ. of Tennessee at Knoxville (State) . . .	164	956
1866	Fisk Univ. at Nashville (Cong.) . . .	36	493
1875	Vanderbilt Univ. at Nashville (M. E. So.) . . .	120	1,046
1851	Carson and Newman Coll., Jefferson (Bapt.) . . .	16	416
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.) . . .	26	257

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.

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 1915 are San Antonio, 118,260; Dallas, 116,837; Fort Worth, 96,624; Houston, 95,884; El Paso, 60,966; Galveston, 40,929; Austin, 33,861; Waco, 29,294; Beaumont, 28,246; Laredo, 15,578; Denison, 14,544; Sherman, 13,496. The urban population was 21.1 per cent. of the whole in 1910.

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 1912 the public elementary schools had 22,380 teachers and 830,642 enrolled pupils; 768 public high schools had 1,890 teachers and 59,676 pupils in 1912. The State has five public normal schools with, in 1913, 128 teachers and 4,508 students. For superior instruction there are numerous institutions, the principal of which (1914) are :—

Founded	Institutions	Control	Professors	Students
1883	Univ. of Texas, Austin	State	196	5,898
1876	Agr. and Mech. Coll., College Station	State	86	1,129
1878	S.W. Univ., Georgetown	M.E. So.	40	1,013
1878	Texas Christian Univ., Fort Worth	Chr.	90	521
1845	Baylor Univ., Waco	Bapt.	67	1,500
1869	Trinity Univ., Waxahachie	Presb.	25	225
1902	Coll. of Industrial Arts (women), Denton	State	37	340
1906	University of Dallas (men), Dallas	R.C.	24	223
1912	Rice Institute (Private endowment of W. M. Rice)	—	50	285

The Prairie View State College (Normal and Industrial) for coloured youths had 40 professors and 1,348 students in 1913-14.

The total educational expenditures of the State in 1913-14 amounted to 12,886,734 dollars.

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.

Finance, Defence.—The receipts and disbursements of the General Fund in the year ending August 31, 1914, were :—

	Dollars
Balance, Aug. 31, 1913	333,615
Receipts, 1913-14	14,274,729
Total	14,608,344
Disbursements, 1913-14	12,886,735
Balance, Aug. 31, 1914	1,721,609

The bonded debt, August 31, 1913, amounted to 3,976,200 dollars. The bonds are held entirely by State educational and charitable funds. In 1914 the assessed value of taxable property was 2,742,000,000 dollars, and the rate of taxation for State purposes was 27½ cents on the 100 dollars valuation.

The Organised Militia or Texas National Guard consists of four troops of cavalry, a battery of field artillery, three regiments of infantry, and a field hospital, having a total strength on January 1, 1915, of 207 officers and 3,392 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. There are at present 2,950,488 acres of irigable lands in Texas, of which 536,234 acres were actually irrigated in 1914. The chief crops in 1914 were (in bushels) maize, 124,800,000; wheat, 14,066,000; oats, 22,500,000; rice 8,192,000; potatoes, 2,684,000. The yield of cotton in 1914 covered 11,930,000 acres, and yielded 4,560,000 bales. In 1913, the yield was 3,945,000 bales. Other products are tobacco (116,000 pounds in 1914), cane-sugar, sorghum, vegetables, and fruits (especially peaches). The State has a very great live-stock industry; on January 1, 1916, it contained 1,180,000 horses, 768,000 mules, 1,119,000 milk cows, 5,428,000 other cattle, 2,156,000 sheep, and 3,197,000 swine. The wool clip in 1914 amounted to 8,643,000 pounds of wool.

There are valuable forests in Eastern Texas yielding yellow pine. The State has excellent oyster and other fisheries.

Texas ranks second among the States in the production of quicksilver. Coal is also of great importance. The coal mines of Texas in 1914 yielded an output of 2,323,773 short tons, valued at 3,922,459 dollars. The production of petroleum was 20,068,184 barrels (of 42 gallons), valued at 14,942,848 dollars. Natural gas was produced to the value of 2,469,770 dollars. Other minerals worked were salt (334,979 barrels, valued at 251,493 dollars), cement (value 2,686,653 dollars), gypsum, granite, sandstone, limestone. The clay products (chiefly bricks) amounted to the value of 2,280,987 dollars. The asphalt production amounted to 608,132 dollars. The value of the mineral output (including some gold and silver, coal products, lead, zinc, and sulphur) amounted in 1913 to 31,666,910 dollars; in 1914 to 30,363,426 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	8,859,000	8,068,000
Rice cleaning, &c.	3,829,000	430	7,122,000	8,142,000
Brewing	7,027,000	766	1,095,000	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 1913 the imports from abroad were valued at 7,820,638 dollars and the exports to foreign countries at 281,457,858 dollars. 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 railways in the State (June 30, 1914) have a total mileage of 15,569 miles, of which 284 miles were constructed during the fiscal year 1913-14. The principal north-south lines are the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, International and Great Northern, Santa Fe, and the principal east-west lines are the Southern Pacific, Texas Pacific and the Houston and Texas Central. There are 437 miles of electric inter-urban railway in active operation in Texas and 472 miles are under construction or proposed. There are also 91 miles of inter-urban lines operated by gasoline power.

There are 1,047 miles of navigable water in the rivers of Texas over which there was moved 1,867,158 short tons of traffic in the calendar year 1910. The long coast line with its good harbour facilitates traffic by sea.

In 1914, there were 487 national banks in the State, 761 State banks and 74 Bank and Trust Companies.

British Consul at Galveston.—Alexander Spencer Perceval.

There is also a vice-consul at Galveston.

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Simonds (F. W.), *The Geography of Texas*. Boston, Mass., 1905.
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UTAH.

Constitution and Government.—Utah, which had been acquired by the United States during the Mexican war, was, in 1847, settled by Mormons, and on Sept. 9, 1850, organised as a Territory. It was admitted as a State into the Union on July 16, 1894.

The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives; but the Constitution provides for the initiation of any desired legislation by the legal voters or such number of them as may be determined by law, and such voters may require any law passed by less than a two-thirds vote of each House of the Legislature to be submitted to the voters of the State before coming into effect.

The Senate (in part renewed every two years) consists of 18 members, elected for four years; the House of Representatives has 46 members elected for two years. Qualified as electors are all citizens, male or female, who, not being idiots, insane, or criminals, have resided one year in the State, four months in the county, and 60 days in the precinct in which the election is held.

Governor.—William Spry, 1913-17 (6,000 dollars.)

Secretary of State.—David Mattson.

There are 28 counties in the State. The Capital is Salt Lake City.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 84,990 square miles, of which 2,806 square miles is water. The area of the Indian reservations in 1914 was 279 square miles, and the population, 1805 Indians.

Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 434,083.

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was:—

Years	Pop.	Per sq. mile	Years	Pop.	Per sq. mile
1880	143,963	1·8	1900	276,749	3·4
1890	210,779	2·6	1910	373,351	4·5

In 1910 the population by sex and race was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	192,118	691	4,054		196,863
Female	174,465	453	1,570		176,488
Total	366,583	1,144	2,501	3,123	373,351

Of the total in 1910, 65,882 were foreign-born, of whom 18,083 were English, 3,963 German, 4,039 Greek, 7,227 Swedes, 1,657 Irish. In 1914, 3,387 immigrants arriving at United States ports gave Utah as their destination. Of these 934 were Anglo-Saxon, 908 Latin, 136 Slav, 768 Greeks, and the others were Jews, Mongolians, or cosmopolitan.

Of the total population in 1910, 46·3 per cent. was urban. The largest city is Salt Lake City with an estimated population of 114,120 in 1915. Ogden in 1915 had 30,466 inhabitants, and Provo, 10,091.

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 1915 the public elementary schools had 2,820 teachers and 98,642 enrolled pupils; 45 public high schools had 433 teachers and 7,689 pupils. A State normal school had 346 pupils in 1915; it is maintained in connection with the university. The Latter-day Saints (or Mormons) also maintain a Church Teachers' Summer School, which in 1915 had 15 instructors and 234 students. The same church also has missionary correspondence schools, which in December, 1915, had two instructors and 148 correspondent students. The University of Utah was organized 1850, and had 99 instructors and 1,503 students in 1915. Utah has a school of arts and sciences and a State school of mines. The Utah agricultural college (founded in 1890) has 86 instructors and 1,196 students. Both of these institutions receive annual grants from the State. The Mormon Church maintains the Brigham Young University at Provo, organized in 1875, which in 1915 had 75 instructors and 1,263 students; the Brigham Young College at Logan, organized in 1878, which in 1915 had 49 instructors, and 847 students; the Latter-day Saints' University at Salt Lake City, organized in 1890, had 47 instructors and 1,280 students; also 7 academies scattered throughout the State having 81 instructors and 1,749 students. Total expenditure on education in 1914, 4,674,732 dollars.

Charity.—Apart from almshouses and asylums for imbeciles there are 13 benevolent institutions within the State. Eight of these are hospitals, one of which belongs to the Federal Government, one to Salt Lake City, and one to Salt Lake County. The State has an institution for the deaf, the dumb, and the blind, with 146 inmates in 1915; an industrial school with 141 juveniles under its control, and a mental hospital with 536 patients in 1915. There are three orphanages and various other charitable institutions (including seven hospitals) provided by private associations or religious bodies. 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, 1916, the almshouses had 219 pauper inmates. In 1915 the counties spent 196,311 dollars for relief of indigents.

Finance, Defence.—For 12 months, ending November 30, 1915, the revenue and expenditure were:—

	Dollars
Cash on hand, Nov. 30, 1914	558,761
Receipts, 1914-15	4,358,004
Total	4,916,765
Total disbursements, 1914-15	4,889,893
Cash on hand, December 1, 1915	26,872

The assessed valuation, 1915, amounted to 228,096,786 dollars. The bonded debt of the State on November 30, 1915, amounted to 3,060,000 dollars.

By the State Statistician the total value of all property in 1915 was estimated at 674,290,211 dollars.

The National Guard, with headquarters at Salt Lake City, consists of cavalry, artillery and infantry, with signal and hospital corps. Total strength (December 31, 1915), 32 officers and 512 men.

Production and Industry.—The area of unappropriated and unreserved lands within the State on June 30, 1915, was 28,076,285 acres, of which 13,545,799 acres were surveyed and 19,818,442 acres unsurveyed. The State contains 7,963,943 acres of state forest in 1914. 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 1915 the chief crops were wheat, 8,225,000 bushels; oats, 4,600,000 bushels; potatoes, 2,600,000 bushels; hay (chiefly alfalfa), 988,000 tons. Maize, barley, and rye are also grown. The production of beet sugar in 1915 amounted to 85,200 short tons. Much attention is paid to vegetables and fruit trees. There is a considerable live-stock industry. On January 1, 1916, the numbers were: horses and mules 148,000, milk cows 96,000, other cattle 408,000, sheep 2,090,000, swine 112,000. The wool clip (1915) yielded 16,000,000 pounds of wool, valued at 3,520,000 dollars.

The State is unique in the diversity of its metal production, particularly of precious and semi-precious metals, having valuable mines, chiefly gold, silver, copper, and coal. The output of gold in 1915 was 189,107 fine ounces, valued at 3,908,000 dollars; silver, 12,724,000 fine ounces (3,243,939 dollars); copper 182,589,000 pounds (31,579,191 dollars); lead, 219,098,000 pounds (10,166,147 dollars). Other products are manganese ores, gypsum, petroleum, sulphur. Zinc was obtained in 1915 to the amount of 22,643,000 pounds (3,325,362 dollars); coal 3,083,676 tons (5,858,994 dollars). Salt was collected, 68,000 tons (169,000 dollars). The total value of the mineral output in 1915 was 65,000,000 dollars; in 1914, 45,624,698 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 1915 nearly 628,000 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 1915 the State had 2,299 miles of main line, the principal railways being the Denver and Rio Grande (762 miles), the Oregon Short Line (242), the Central Pacific (273), the Union Pacific (75), the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake railway (503), Western Pacific (122 miles).

There are also about 355 miles of electric railway.

In 1914, there were 13 savings banks in the State with 55,638 depositors who had to their credit 14,085,750 dollars, being 253.16 dollars to each depositor.

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VERMONT.

Government.—Vermont was admitted into the Union as a State on February 18, 1791. The Constitution in force at the time of admission was that of 1786. In 1793 a new Constitution was adopted which, with amendments made in 1828, 1836, 1850, 1870, 1883, and 1913, is still in force. The State legislature consists of a Senate of 30 members and a House of Representatives of 246. Electors are all men of United States citizenship with certain residential qualifications.

The State sends two Senators and two Representatives to the United States Congress.

Governor.—Charles W. Gates, 1915–1917 (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. Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 363,699.

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per sq. mile		Total	Per sq. mile
1860	315,098	34.5	1900	343,641	37.7
1880	332,286	36.4	1910	355,956	39.0

The population in 1910 according to sex and race was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	181,372	1,173	23		182,568
Female	172,926	448	14		173,388
Total	354,298	1,621	37	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 an estimated population in 1915 of 21,432; Rutland, 14,624; Barre, 11,937. Of the population in 1910, 47.5 per cent. was urban.

The religious denominations are Roman Catholic, Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, and Protestant Episcopal, in the order given.

School attendance during the full school term is compulsory for children

from 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 1915 the 2,484 public schools had 3,100 teachers and 61,516 enrolled pupils. In the two public normal schools there were 22 teachers and 233 students. The University of Vermont (1800) had, in 1915, 110 instructors and 625 students; Middlebury College (1800) had 34 instructors and 464 students; Norwich University (1834) had 19 instructors and 115 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.

Finance, Defence.—The revenue and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1915, were:—

	Dollars
Cash balance July 1, 1914	252,721
Receipts, 1914–15	3,364,831
Total	3,617,552
Disbursements, 1914–15	3,509,703
Cash balance July 1, 1915	107,849

The assessed value of real property in 1915 was 168,918,137 dollars, and of personal property, 62,653,740 dollars; total, 231,571,877 dollars.

The militia, called the National Guard of Vermont, had, on June 30, 1915, 644 enlisted men (cavalry and infantry) and 71 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 (1,188,000 tons in 1914), but cereals are still grown in large quantities; in 1914 the yield of oats was 3,358,000 bushels; of maize, 2,115,000 bushels; wheat, 29,000 bushels in 1914; and barley, 414,000 bushels. The production of potatoes in 1914 was 4,200,000 bushels; of tobacco, 170,000 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 on January 1st, 1916, 273,000 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, 1916, Vermont had 89,000 horses, 100,000 sheep, and 113,000

swine. In 1915 the wool clip from 88,000 sheep yielded 589,000 pounds of wool.

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 73,470,000 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	8,755,000
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	8,432,000	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 1914 the marble output of Vermont was valued at 3,490,971 dollars. The granite quarries in 1914 gave an output valued at 6,635,477 dollars; slate 1,414,247 dollars. Fibrous talc was extracted worth 363,465 dollars. Metals occur only in small quantities. The total mineral output in 1913 was valued at 9,647,985 dollars; in 1914, at 8,665,867 dollars.

There are (1914) 1,073 miles of railway in the State chiefly managed by the Central of Vermont, Boston and Maine, and the Rutland. 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.

On June 30, 1915, there were 20 mutual savings banks and 37 savings banks and trust companies in the State with 218,372 depositors having to their credit 95,469,725 dollars, being 437.18 dollars to each depositor.

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VIRGINIA.

Constitution and Government.—The first English Charter for settlements in America was that granted by James I. in 1606 for the planting of colonies in Virginia. The State was one of the thirteen original States in the Union. On the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, Virginia, after long hesitation, decided to join the seceding States, a course objected to by the western portion of the State, which in 1863 was admitted into the Union as West Virginia.

The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Delegates, the former containing not more than 40 nor less than 33 members, and the latter not more than 100 nor less than 90. Senators are elected for 4 years. The Senate contains 40 members. The House of Delegates contains 100 members, elected for 2 years. Qualified as electors are (with few ex-

ceptions) 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. Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 2,192,019.

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per sq. mile		Total	Per sq. mile
1860	1,596,318	24.6	1900	1,854,184	46.1
1880	1,512,565 ¹	37.7 ¹	1910	2,061,612	51.2

¹ The area having been reduced by the separation of West Virginia.

In 1910 the population by sex and race was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	704,368	330,542	443		1,035,348
Female	685,446	340,554	264		1,026,264
Total	1,389,809	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 urban population in 1910 formed 23.1 per cent. of the whole. The estimated population in 1915 of the principal cities was:—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Richmond	154,674	Portsmouth	38,610	Newport News	20,504
Norfolk	88,076	Lynchburg	32,385	Danville	19,859
Roanoke	41,929	Petersburg	25,347	Alexandria	15,751

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 Virginia had 10,730 schools (8,309 for white children and 2,421 for coloured) with 11,017 teachers (8,876 white and 2,241 coloured) with 409,825 enrolled pupils (292,808 white and 117,017 coloured). 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	393
1865	Virginia Union Univ., Richmond (Bapt.)	16	270
1843	Roanoke Coll., Salem (Luth.)	18	180
1776	Hampden-Sidney College (Presb.)	9	122

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 116 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, 1915, are shown thus:—

	Dollars
On hand October 1, 1914	851,771
Receipts, 1914-15	8,210,615
Total	9,062,386
Disbursements, 1914-15	7,994,572
Balance, September 30, 1915	1,067,814

The bonded debt of the State amounts (October 1, 1915) to 24,123,139 dollars. The assessed valuation of property for 1914 was: Real estate, 630,081,358 dollars; personal, 374,503,484 dollars; total, 1,007,584,852 dollars. Besides this the assessment of the Public Service Corporations in 1915 amounted to 159,741,050 dollars.

The organized military force of the State, called the Virginia Volunteers, consists of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, with (on June 30, 1915) 200 officers and 2,708 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 1914 the chief crops were maize, 39,380,000 bushels; wheat,

11,296,000 bushels; oats, 2,960,000 bushels; potatoes, 7,280,000 bushels. The tobacco area was 175,000 acres, yielding 113,750,000 pounds of tobacco valued at 10,238,000 dollars. The cotton crop for 1914 covered 45,000 acres and yielded 24,000 bales; in 1913 the yield was 23,000 bales. The manufacture of tobacco and of cigars, &c., is an important industry and the Virginia cotton mills consume much more cotton than the State produces.

The domestic animals on January 1st, 1913, were 361,000 horses 64,000 mules, 359,000 milk cows, 472,000 other cattle, 734,000 sheep, 1,023,000 swine. The wool clip in 1914 yielded 1,978,000 pounds of wool.

The State has valuable fisheries, especially of oysters.

Virginia has considerable mineral wealth. In 1914 the output comprised coal, 7,959,535 short tons (8,032,448 dollars); granite to the value of 2,152,378 dollars; lime, 763,775 dollars; claywork (1,472,348 dollars); pig iron, 197,981 long tons (2,481,197 dollars); manganese ores, 2,946 long tons (23,089 dollars); besides talc and soapstone, titanium, and other products. The value of the mineral output in 1913, including iron ore, but not pig-iron, was 17,178,580 dollars; in 1914, 16,406,347 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	12,892,000	35,855,000
Tobacco	13,131,000	7,822	11,189,000	25,385,000
Railway cars	3,998,000	7,568	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	4,694,000	7,490,000
Lumber	28,392,000	33,287	12,892,000	35,855,000
Printing and publishing	5,456,000	2,555	1,405,000	5,370,000

In 1914 there were 4,611 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 1914 there were in the State 19 savings banks, with 44,091 depositors, who had to their credit 10,784,314 dollars, being 244'60 dollars to each depositor.

There are British Vice-Consuls at Newport News, Norfolk, and Richmond.

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WASHINGTON.

Government.—Washington, formerly part of Oregon, was created a Territory in 1853, and was admitted into the Union as a State on February 22, 1889. The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, the latter composed of not less than 63 nor more than 99 members (actually 97 in 1915), the number of Senators being not more than half nor less than one-third of that of members of the House of Representatives (actually 41 in 1915). The membership of both Houses is apportioned anew every 10 years according to the results of the Federal decennial census. Senators are elected for 4 years, half their number retiring every 2 years; members of the House of Representatives are elected for 2 years.

Qualified as voters are (with some exceptions) all 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. Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 1,534,221.

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1880	75,116	1.1	1900	518,103	7.8
1890	357,232	5.3	1910	1,141,990	17.1

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	635,496	3,736	13,944	5,487	658,663
Female . .	473,615	2,322	1,880	5,510	483,327
Total . .	1,109,111	6,058	15,824	10,997	1,141,990

The foreign born in 1910 numbered 256,241, of whom 19,430 were English, 10,180 Irish, 39,482 Canadian, 29,388 German, 32,199 Swedish, 10,961 Russian, 13,121 Italian, 3,447 Swiss, and 2,340 French. There are 18 Indian reservations with a total area (1914) of 3,707 square miles, the largest being The Colville, which contains 1,051,488 acres; and a total population (1914) of 11,274.

The principal cities are Seattle, with a population estimated on July 1, 1915, at 330,834 inhabitants; Tacoma, 108,094; Spokane, 142,990; Bellingham, 31,609; Everett, 33,767; Walla Walla, 24,205; North Yakima, 19,844; Aberdeen, 19,277; Vancouver, 12,555; and Hoquiam, 11,103. Olympia, the State capital, has about 10,000. Of the total population in 1910, 53.0 per cent. was urban.

The prevailing forms of religion in the State are Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist, and Congregationalist. In the public schools formal religious teaching, or regular reading from the Bible, is not permitted, but moral training is given and moral principles inculcated. Education is given free, and compulsory for children from 8 to 16 years of age. In 1915 public elementary schools were taught by 9,068 teachers and attended by 240,521 children; 511 public high schools had 1,128 teachers and 32,244 pupils in 1915. In 1913 three State normal school had 68 teachers and 1,370 students. The total expenditure for the school year 1914-15, was 10,935,458 dollars.

The University of Washington, founded 1861, near Seattle, had, in 1914, 201 professors and teachers and 3,340 students; and the University of Puget Sound founded in 1903 at Tacoma had 23 professors and teachers and 394 students. The State College at Pullman for science and agriculture, founded 1892, had 138 professors or teachers and 1,527 students. Gonzaga College (R. C.), founded 1887, at Spokane, has 24 professors and 571 students; Whitman College (Cong.), founded 1866, at Walla Walla, has 25 professors and 250 students.

Charity.—Within the State area there are three hospitals for the Insane, a 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.

Finance, Defence.—For the year ending September 30, 1915, the revenue and expenditure were as follows :—

	Dollars.
Balance in hand, Oct. 1, 1914	3,860,284
Receipts, 1914 to 1915	11,927,794
Total	15,788,078
Disbursements, 1914-15	10,945,613
Balance, September 30, 1915	4,842,465

The assessed valuation of real property in 1915 amounted to 870,259,960 dollars, and of personal property to 156,095,940 dollars. In 1914 the valuation was of railway roads, 137,538,331 dollars; electric railways, 21,565,119 dollars; telegraph, 362,939 dollars. The outstanding bonded debt was paid off in 1911.

The organised militia consists (June 30, 1915) of 82 officers and 1,234

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 dépôt at Bremerton, on Puget Sound. Garrisons of the regular army are maintained at Spokane, Seattle, Vancouver, and three coast defence points at the entrance to Puget Sound and one at Bremerton Navy Yard.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is successfully pursued in the State, not least in the arid region east of the Cascade Mountains, where there are extensive systems of irrigation.

In 1910 there were 56,192 farms with an acreage of 11,712,235, of which 6,373,311 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 637,543,411 dollars. The wheat yield in 1914 was 41,840,000 bushels; barley, 7,098,000 bushels; oats, 13,959,000 bushels; corn, 972,000 bushels. In Pacific coast region, as well as in the eastern counties, fruit of various sorts is produced in vast quantities. On January 1st, 1916, the domestic animals were 308,000 horses, 15,000 mules, 263,000 milk cows, 221,000 other cattle, 568,000 sheep, 314,000 swine. The wool clip in 1914 amounted to 3,638,000 pounds of wool. The fruit-growing area has doubled within the last two years, and fruit-canning has become an industry in the State. The timber wealth of the State has an area (1914) of 11,660,660 acres. The trees are mostly fir, cedar and spruce, with hardwood 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 1914 having been 3,064,820 tons, valued at 6,751,511 dollars. In the same year there was an output of gold valued at 557,173 dollars; of silver, valued at 146,468 dollars; of copper, 778,728 pounds (103,571 dollars). The quarries yielded granite, sandstone, marble, and limestone to the value of 1,600,615 dollars. Clay products in 1914 amounted to the value of 1,809,491 dollars. Cement was produced to the amount of 2,303,433 dollars. Lead and zinc are worked; antimony, arsenic, molybdenum, tungsten, and platinum are found. The value of the mineral output in 1913 was 17,579,743 dollars; in 1914, 13,830,739 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 220,746,421 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 . . .	97,224,000	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	8,724,000	7,983,000
Fish canning and preserving . .	7,355,000	2,029	5,046,000	9,589,000
Railway car works . . .	3,206,000	2,716	2,484,000	4,866,000
Dairy products . . .	2,277,000	735	5,876,000	7,721,000
Gas . . .	13,973,000	465	661,000	1,684,000

At the Puget Sound ports, including Seattle, Tacoma and Port Townsend, in the year 1915, the imports amounted to 68,466,576 dollars, and the exports to 67,651,368 dollars.

The railways within the State had, in 1914, 5,246 miles (main track), besides 1,156 miles of electric railway. The principal railways operating in the State are the Northern Pacific Railway Company and subsidiary companies, Great Northern Railway Company, Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company, the Bellingham and Northern Railway, the Columbia and Puget Sound Railroad Company, the Tacoma Eastern Railroad Company and the Spokane and British Columbia Railroad Company; the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway; the Union Pacific, and the North Coast Railways each have a terminus at Seattle.

Steamers ply on the Columbia and other rivers. The Dalles and Celilo Canal, recently completed, opens 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 the year ending June 30, 1914, there were in the State 15 savings banks with 58,507 depositors with 9,053,871 dollars to their credit, being 325.67 dollars to each depositor.

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 on December 31, 1862, under the name of West Virginia.

The Legislature consists of the Senate and the House of Delegates. The right to vote is given to every citizen (with necessary exceptions) 21 years of age and resident in the State one year and in the county sixty days prior to the election. The Senate is composed of 30 members elected for a term of four years in such a manner that half the Senate is renewed biennially. The House of Delegates consists of 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. The estimated population on July 1, 1916, 1,385,038.

Year	Population		Year	Population	
	Total	Per sq. mile		Total	Per sq. mile
1880	618,457	25.7	1900	958,800	39.9
1890	762,794	31.8	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. Urban population was 18.7 per cent. of the whole. In 1915 the estimated population of the principal cities was: Wheeling, 43,097; Huntington, 43,572; Charleston, 28,822; Parkersburg, 20,155.

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 1915 the 6,920 public elementary schools had 293,574 enrolled pupils and 9,447 teachers, and 152 public high schools had 637 teachers and 11,296 pupils in 1915. The 6 public normal schools had 101 teachers and 2,464 students in 1915. Expenditure on education in 1915, 7,799,168 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 1913 it had 80 professors and 763 students. Bethany College (1841), under the control of the Christian Church, has 27 instructors and 321 students. West Virginia Wesleyan College (1890), a Methodist institution, has 26 instructors and 527 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 overseer 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.

Finance, Defence.—The State Fund revenue and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1914, were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, June 30, 1913	35,515
Receipts, 1913-14	5,654,045
Total	5,689,560
Disbursements, 1913-14	5,479,643
Balance July 1, 1914	209,917

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, 1914, this amounted to 2,162,406 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, 1915, was 117 officers and 1,607 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—In 1910 the State had 96,685 farms with an area of 10,026,412 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 1914 were wheat, 3,540,000 bushels, Indian corn 22,692,000 bushels, oats, 2,100,000 bushels, hay, 640,000 bushels, and potatoes, 2,592,000 bushels. The area under tobacco was 10,800 acres; the yield amounted to 8,556,000 pounds, valued at 974,000 dollars. Apples, peaches, plums, and grapes are grown. On January 1st, 1916, the domestic animals were 194,000 horses, 12,000 mules, 241,000 milk cows, 362,000 other cattle, 796,000 sheep, and 378,000 swine. In 1914, the wool clip from 668,000 sheep produced 3,406,000 pounds of wool.

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 State ranks second for mineral production in the United States. The coal area extends over 17,280 square miles, and about 50,960 men are employed in coal mines. The output of coal in the State in 1914 amounted to 71,707,626 short tons, valued at 71,391,408 dollars. The output of crude petroleum amounted to 9,680,033 barrels (of 42 gallons), valued at 18,468,540 dollars. Of natural gas produced, the value amounted to 35,515,329 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 921,208 dollars.

The output of salt was 145,429 barrels (78,036 dollars). The value of the output of the clay-working industries was 5,761,411 dollars. The total mineral produce was valued at 143,640,633 dollars for 1913 ; and 134,071,803 dollars for 1914.

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 :—

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	39,333,000	18,643	8,676,000	28,758,000
Iron and steel	16,276,000	5,060	15,890,000	24,435,000
Coke	12,821,000	4,426	5,012,000	7,563,000
Railway cars	2,117,000	5,652	8,063,000	6,783,000

In 1914, there were within the State 3,915 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 1914 there were in the State 8 savings banks, with 31,284 depositors who had to their credit 5,532,126 dollars, being 173.83 dollars to each depositor.

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WISCONSIN.

Government.—Wisconsin was admitted into the Union on May 29, 1848. The legislative power is vested in a Senate and Assembly. The Senate consists of 33 members elected for a term of four years, one-half (16 or 17 alternately) of the members being elected each two years. The Assembly consists of 100 members, elected for a term of two years, all of the members being elected at the same time.

All qualified electors in the district to be represented who have resided one year within the State, except members of Congress and office holders under the United States, are eligible to the Legislature. Wisconsin has universal suffrage for 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 has delegated important power to three Commissions, each of which is composed of three members who receive 5,000 dollars yearly. The

Railroad Commission regulates railroads and public utilities; the Tax Commission assesses and collects all State taxes, including the income tax; the Industrial Commission administers all laws relating to factory inspection, woman and child labour, workmen's compensation, truancy, street trades, free employment office, minimum wage, building construction, boiler inspection, &c. The latter commission has power to enforce rules of its own making regarding the safeguarding of machinery, sanitation and ventilation.

Governor.—E. L. Philipp, 1915-17 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—John S. Donald.

The State Capital is Madison; population, 29,469 in 1914.

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.

Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 2,500,350.

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. The Indian Reservations are (1914) 465 square miles in extent and have a population of 10,053 Indians. In 1915 the estimated population of the cities was as follows :—

Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.
Milwaukee	482,062	Sheboygan	28,211	Marinette	14,610
Racine	45,507	Kenosha	30,319	Janesville	14,267
Superior	45,285	Fond du Lac	20,740	Manitowoc	13,679
Oshkosh	35,481	Eau Claire	18,727	Ashland	11,594
Lacrosse	31,522	Wausau	18,778	Chippewa Falls	9,314
Madison	30,084	Appleton	17,663	Merrill	8,767
Green Bay	28,689	Beloit	17,597	Stevens Point	8,692

Of the total population in 1910, 43 per cent. was urban.

The chief religious bodies are: Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist, Congregationalist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Christian Science, Unitarian, and Seventh Day Adventist.

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. Where industrial or continuation schools are established children between 14 and 17 who are regularly employed must attend such schools. In 1914 the 12,907 public elementary schools had 13,270 teachers, and 398,718 enrolled pupils; 336 public high schools had 2,261 teachers and 41,385 pupils in 1914. The 8 public normal schools had 288 teachers and 5,922 pupils in 1914.

The University of Wisconsin at Madison was begun in 1848. It has (1915) 711 professors and instructors and 7,596 students. Instruction by correspondence was introduced in 1911. Other important Colleges in the State are: Beloit College, of Beloit (1847), non-sectarian, 40 instructors and 370 students; Lawrence College of Appleton (1849), inter denominational, with 46 instructors and 828 students; Ripon College (1850), non-sectarian, with 20 instructors and 200 students; Concordia College (Lutheran), Milwaukee (1881), 9 professors and 200 students; and Marquette University, Milwaukee, R.C. (1881), 235 instructors and 1,397 students. There are also several smaller colleges. There are 8 State Normal Schools for training of teachers, with (1915) 4,360 students and 309 instructors, besides a number of county training schools for teachers.

Expenditure on education in 1914, for elementary and secondary schools, 15,036,809 dollars; in 1915, for normal schools, 1,229,616 dollars; for the University of Wisconsin, 2,152,856 dollars.

Charity.—On June 30, 1914, the State had eleven charitable and penal institutions and the number of their inmates were: State prison, 739; reformatory, 231; industrial school for boys, 398; public school for dependent children, 167; school for the deaf, 172; school for the blind, 111; State tuberculosis sanatorium, 148; home for the feeble-minded, 1,079; two hospitals for the insane, 1,241; hospital for criminal insane, 43. The administration of these institutions is subject to a State Board of Control. For year ending June 30, 1914, the cost of their maintenance was 1,115,444 dollars. The State expenditure in maintaining the chronic insane in county asylums was (in 1914) 641,851 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 county board of supervisors, and the county be made responsible for the support of all 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, 1915, the receipts and disbursements (all funds) of the State Government were to the following amounts:—

	Dollars
Balance June 30, 1914	4,300,855
Receipts for year, 1914-15	19,431,931
Total	23,732,786
Disbursements for year 1914-15	19,789,188
Balance June 30, 1915	3,943,598

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, 1915) 204 commissioned officers and 3,032 enlisted men. The State naval militia contained 12 officers and 114 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 1914 was 69,862,000 bushels; of wheat, 3,511,000 bushels; of oats, 62,100,000 bushels; of barley, 18,428,000 bushels, rye and buckwheat being also grown. The yield of potatoes was 37,696,000 bushels; of hay, 4,462,000 tons. The area under tobacco (1914) was 45,600 acres; the yield was 53,868,000 pounds. Fruits (large and small) are extensively cultivated. On January 1, 1916, the live-stock consisted of 712,000 horses, 3,717 mules, 1,675,000 milk cows, 1,313,000 other cattle, 664,000 sheep, and 2,142,000 swine. The wool clip in 1914 amounted to 4,031,000 pounds of wool.

Zinc is the chief mineral product. In 1914 the output of zinc was 31,113 short tons (3,173,526 dollars); iron ore to the value of 1,178,610 dollars; pig iron to the value of 3,350,199 dollars; granite, limestone, and sandstone to the value of 2,413,435 dollars; natural rock cement, graphite, mineral waters were also produced. The value of the total mineral output in 1913 was 12,452,480 dollars; in 1914, 11,022,643 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	2,330	9,766,000	2,563	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 1914 there were 7,611 miles of railroads operated in the State besides 847 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.

There are in the State 75,700 miles of road of all classes, of which 12,000 miles are improved by gravel, macadam, or other surface. There are being spent about 4,000,000 dollars per annum in placing additional surface, involving the construction of about 1,000 miles of improved road each year. There are also about 3,100 miles of well-graded earth roads.

On June 23, 1915, Wisconsin had 691 State and mutual savings banks and trust companies and 136 national banks. The combined resources of all these banks were 455,323,125 dollars, this amount representing an increase in the total banking power of the State of nearly 12,000,000 dollars since October 31, 1914. These banks had paid-in capital of over 40,000,000 dollars. Surplus and undivided profits of nearly 25,000,000 dollars and total deposits of 374,000,000 dollars.

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WYOMING.

Government.—Wyoming was admitted into the Union on July 10, 1890. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 27 members, elected for four years (about one-half retiring every two years), and a House of Representatives of 57 members, elected for two years.

The suffrage extends to all citizens, male and female, who can read, and who are registered as voters and have resided in the State one year and in the county 60 days next preceding the election.

Governor.—John B. Kendrick, 1915-1919 (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.

Population (State census) on April 5, 1915, 141,705.

The Federal census results since 1880 show the population to have been as follows:—

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1880	20,789	0.2	1900	92,531	0.9
1890	62,555	0.6	1910	145,965	1.5

In 1915 the population according to sex and race was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	79,968	380	831	949	82,128
Female	58,363	229	105	880	59,577
Total	138,331	609	936	1,829	141,705

In 1915 the foreign-born population numbered 23,575. In 1910 the foreign-born population numbered 29,020, of whom 2,638 were Germans, 2,985 English, 1,331 Canadians, 1,915 Greek, 1,359 Irish, 1,961 Italians, 1,812 Scotch, and 2,497 Swedish.

The Indian Reservation within the State has (1914) an area of 950 square miles, and a population of 1,705.

Of the total population in 1910, 29.6 per cent. was urban. The largest towns are Cheyenne (capital) with 9,661 inhabitants in 1915; Sheridan (1915) with 8,906, Rock Springs (1915) with 5,699, and Laramie (1915) with 4,962.

The religious bodies with the most numerous membership are the Roman Catholic, Mormon, Protestant Episcopal, Methodists, and Presbyterians.

In October, 1915, the 953 public schools had 220 male and 1,408 female teachers, and 29,809 enrolled pupils (15,505 boys and 14,304 girls); the 49 high schools had 206 teachers and 2,924 pupils (1,249 boys and 1,675 girls). Teachers are trained in the normal school which is carried on in connection with the University of Wyoming, at Laramie. This University was founded in 1867 and in 1914 had 85 professors and instructors and 423 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 department for home economics.

Charity.—The State has a Penitentiary and other penal or reform institutions. Its charitable institutions are numerous, comprising county poor asylums, poor farms, 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.

Finance, Defence.—The cash receipts and disbursements of the State (exclusive of trust funds) for the period October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1915, are given as follows:—

	1913-14 Dollars	1914-15 Dollars
Balance, October 1, 1913 & 1914	773,860	943,489
Receipts for 1913-14 and 1914-15	1,371,101	1,376,574
Total	2,144,961	2,320,063
Disbursements 1913-14 and 1914-15	1,201,472	1,468,032
Balance, Sept. 30, 1914 and 1915	943,489	852,031

In 1915 the bonded debt amounted to 108,000 dollars, and the assessed value of real and personal property in the State in 1915 to 210,485,263 dollars (actual value).

The militia or National Guard had a strength of 628-enlisted men and 35 officers on October 30, 1915.

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 (1914) yielded 28,476,000 pounds of wool. The domestic animals on January 1st, 1916, were 180,000 horses, 50,000 milk cows and 703,000 other cattle, 4,338,000 sheep, and 70,000 swine.

In 1914, 8,633,463 acres in the State were covered with timber. The State has numerous fish hatcheries which stock the streams with trout.

Wyoming is largely a coal producing State. The output of coal in 1914 amounted to 6,475,293 short tons, valued at 10,033,747 dollars. In 1914 the production of copper was 17,421 pounds (2,317 dollars). Gold was produced in 1914 to the amount of 242 fine ounces (5,006 dollars), and gypsum to the value of 86,196 dollars. The quarries yield limestone and sandstone, besides phosphate rock. There has been great development during 1912-1913 in the oil industry; many new oil fields are being opened. The output of petroleum was 3,560,375 barrels of the value of 1,679,192 dollars in 1914. The total mineral output in 1913 was valued at 13,682,091 dollars; in 1914 at 12,417,752 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 1915, the railways in the State had a length of 1,915 miles, the Union Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Chicago and North-Western railways being the principal lines. There are also 22 miles of electric railway.

The system of stage route transportation is still common.

On June 23, 1915, there were in the State 33 national banks with a total capital of 1,900,000 dollars, and total resources 20,054,782 dollars; deposits 13,836,712 dollars. There were also 74 State and savings banks and loan and trust companies, with a total capital of 1,861,250 dollars, and total assets 11,224,793 dollars, and deposits 8,110,252 dollars. Further, 2 private banks with a capital of 13,031 dollars, total assets 86,480 dollars, and deposits 59,605 dollars. The total number of banking institutions, 109; their assets were \$1,366,055 dollars, and their deposits 22,006,569 dollars.

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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 jointly 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	0.05	1900	63,592	0.1
1890	32,052	0.05	1910	64,356	0.1

Of the population in 1900, 30,507 (27,307 male) were white; 29,536 natives (Indians, Eskimo, Aleuts, &c.); 3,116 Chinese; 265 Japanese; 158 Negroes.

In 1910, of the total population, 36,347 were whites, and the others Indian or other coloured. About 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 1914 the population was estimated at 66,356, being 39,000 whites and 27,356 Indians and others.

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; and 200,000 dollars have been appropriated to this service by the United States Government for

1914-15. There are in the schools for natives altogether (1912) about 70 schools, 97 teachers, 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 30 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 three years:—

Years	Internal revenue ¹	Customs	Public lands	Tax on Sealskins	Alaska funds and agricultural experiment station	Miscellaneous	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Total 1869 to 1911	290,242	1,081,430	472,622	9,555,559	1,173,510	1,919,062	14,792,465
1912 . . .	19,081	48,359	12,054	385,062	225,639	165,156	855,531
1913 . . .	17,061	48,220	9,173	130,649	205,907	295,605	616,626
1914 . . .	51,507	17,973	15,831	50,547	278,699	209,323	603,880
1915 . . .	43,124	7,400	16,218	—	228,170	—	368,722 ²

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.

³ Excluding postal receipts.

Production, Industry.—In some parts of the territory the climate during the brief summer is not unsuitable for agricultural operations. There are agricultural experimental stations which are giving valuable demonstrations. In 1910 there were 222 farms with a total area of 42,544 acres, of which 2,659 acres was improved land. Total value of all farm property in 1910 was 1,468,402 dollars. Reindeer have been introduced from Siberia. On June 30, 1914, there were 65 herds, comprising 57,872 reindeer in Alaska. Of these 4,113 are owned by the Government, 5,924 by missions, 10,007 by Lapps, and 37,828 by Eskimo and Indians.

There are considerable timber resources, mostly of the spruce hemlock and red and yellow cedar sort. The National forests in Alaska (January 1, 1915) have an area of 26,631,376 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. Total value of fish products in 1914, 21,242,975 dollars; in 1913, 15,739,068 dollars.

Gold is worked in South-East Alaska, where a low grade ore is found in the interior on the Yukon river; and at Nome and other places on the west coast. The output of gold in 1914 was 776,162 fine ounces of the value of 15,900,000 dollars, of silver, 345,390 fine ounces of the value of 131,000 dollars, and of copper 20,850,000 pounds, valued at 2,872,000 dollars. From 1880, when gold first began to be mined in Alaska, until 1914, 11,817,650 fine ounces have been produced, valued at 244,292,540 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 1914 was valued at 19,248,000 dollars; in 1915, total value of minerals, 32,000,000 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—The value of the domestic merchandise shipped from the United States to Alaska in the year 1915 amounted to 23,298,168 dollars; from Alaska to the United States 34,245,272 dollars, besides gold ore and bullion. In the year 1915, 792 vessels of 512,314 tons entered the ports of Alaska in domestic trade, and 817 of 515,413 tons cleared. The chief ports of shipment of the United States to Alaska are on Puget Sound.

There is a railway of 112 miles from Skagway to the town of White Horse (in the Canadian Yukon region); thence transport is by coach or, in summer, by steamer. The 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 160 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 1853 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 16

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.—L. E. Pinkham, 1913-1917 (7,000 dollars).

Secretary.—Wade Warren Thayer.

The Territory is represented in Congress by a delegate elected biennially.

In 1906 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; Nihaun, 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.

Estimated population on July 1, 1915, 322,856.

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 22,308; 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, 1915 1,367 Filipino immigrants were introduced.

Religion and Instruction.—Nearly all the natives are Christian. 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, 1915, was \$41,588 dollars, of which \$9,441 dollars was for new buildings. Elementary education has always been free. The language in general use in schools is English. In 1915, there were 170 public schools with 735 teachers and 28,827 enrolled pupils; also 46 private schools with 314 teachers and 7,744 enrolled pupils. Of the pupils in public and private schools in 1915, 8,364 were Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian, 5,701 Portuguese, 17,931 Asiatics, 1,444 American, 140 British, and 308 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 governor of Hawaii.

There is also a United States District Court, the judges of which are appointed by the President.

In 1915 there were 7,984 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, 1915, the receipts and disbursements were to the following amounts:—

	Dollars
Balance June 30, 1914	366,001
Receipts for year 1914-15	2,796,146
Total	3,162,147
Disbursements for year 1914-15	2,747,270
Balance June 30, 1915	414,877

On July 1, 1915, the bonded debt amounted to 7,873,000 dollars. In 1915 the assessed value of property was: real, 99,186,323 dollars; personal, 77,414,899 dollars; total, 176,601,222 dollars.

In June, 1915, the Hawaiian National Guard contained 977 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 1914 the sugar-crop amounted to over 617,038 tons. The sugar plantations are extensively supplied with irrigation canals, and this system is coming into general use. In 1915 there were forest reserves aggregating 798,214 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, 1915, the imports from foreign countries amounted to 3,292,223 dollars, and the exports to foreign countries to 61,849 dollars. The shipments of merchandise from the United States to Hawaii amounted to 22,772,632 dollars, and those from Hawaii to the United States to 62,306,507 dollars, of which 51,368,995 dollars was for raw sugar, 1,584,104 dollars for refined sugar, 6,819,129 dollars for fruits, 650,486 dollars for coffee, and 132,296 dollars for rice. The imports from the United Kingdom in 1915 totalled 361,490 dollars and the exports to the United Kingdom 116,446 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 1915, 456 vessels of 1,605,925 tons entered, and 436 of 1,574,845 tons cleared at the ports of the islands. An inter-island steam navigation company with 16 small steamers provides communication between the different islands. There are about 307 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 5,728 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 Poulsen 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.—E. L. P. Gordon.

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PORTO RICO.

Government.—Porto Rico, by the treaty of December 10, 1898, was ceded by Spain to the United States. Its constitution was determined by Act of Congress of April 12, 1900 (known as the "Organic Act"), slightly amended on May 1, 1900, and March 2, 1901. It has representative government, the franchise being restricted only as to age (21 years), residence (one year), and citizenship (either Porto Rican or American). The Governor and the Executive Council, consisting of 6 heads of departments and 5 natives, are appointed for 4 years by the President of the United States, while the House of Delegates, consisting of 35 members (5 from each of the 7 electoral districts), and a Resident Commissioner to the United States, having a seat in Congress in Washington, are elected by the people for 2 years. The Council and the House of Delegates constitute the Legislative Assembly, with the veto power vested in the Governor. In each of the 75 municipalities of the island the mayor, city council, and other chief officials are elected by the people, and they, in turn, appoint their subordinates. The essential features of the United States civil service have been incorporated into a local law by the Legislative Assembly. The judiciary comprises an Attorney General and staff and a United States court appointed by the President; a Supreme Court of 5 members also appointed by the President; 7 District Courts appointed by the Governor; and 34 municipal courts, the judges and officials of which are elected by the people, and 59 justices of the peace appointed by the Governor.

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 wholly 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.

Governor.—Arthur Yager, 1913-17 (\$8,000 dollars).

Secretary.—Martin Travieso, Jr.

Area, Population and Instruction.—The island has an area of 3,606 square miles. The population in 1910 was 1,118,012 or 318 per sq. mile. The negroes in 1899 numbered 59,390, and mulattoes 304,352. In 1910, negroes 50,245, mulattoes 335,192. There were, in 1910, 732,555 whites and 20 Chinese and Japanese. The coloured population was 38.2 per cent. of the whole in 1900 and 35 per cent. in 1910. Estimated population on July 1, 1914, 1,184,489. Chief towns, San Juan, 48,716 inhabitants (1910); Ponce, 63,444; Mayaguez, 42,429. Of the working population, 63 per cent. are engaged in agriculture, fisheries, and mining; 21 per cent. in domestic and personal service; 8 per cent. in manufacturing industries; 8 per cent. in trade and transportation. In 1899 over 83 per cent. of the population could neither read nor write. In 1910 the percentage of illiteracy had been reduced to 66.5 per cent.

In 1899 the school system was reorganised and education was made compulsory. In 1915 there were 2,461 common schools with 168,319 pupils enrolled; 66 high schools; 52 continuation schools; and a well distributed system of night schools and kindergartens. There are also a number of private schools. The University of Porto Rico, established in Rio Piedras, 7 miles from San Juan, and open to both men and women, consists of a normal department, a college of liberal arts, a college of agriculture, with provision for departments of natural

science and engineering, architecture, law, medicine, pharmacy, and for a university hospital. It maintains a farm and a dairy equipped with modern machinery and utensils and selected stock, and with the co-operation of the United States Agricultural Experiment Station at Mayaguez, is offering a thorough course in theoretical and practical husbandry.

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, 1915:—

	Dollars.
Balance, July 1, 1914	1,437,338
Receipts, 1914-15	12,327,968
	13,765,306
Disbursements, 1914-15	13,189,936
Balance, July 1, 1915	575,310

The assessed value of property on January 1st, 1915, was 172,981,609 dollars. The total outstanding bonded indebtedness is 7,980,000 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 cigars, cigarettes, hats, embroideries, drawn-work, rum, &c. Sugar exported in 1915 amounted to 294,475 tons, valued at 27,278,754 dollars, being 55 per cent. of all products exported. In 1915, 101,423,083 cigars were consumed and 174,275,407 were exported, or a total output of 275,698,490; while 339,080,165 cigarettes were consumed and 12,020,750 were exported, or a total of 351,100,915. Over 9,000,000 pounds of leaf and scrap tobacco, valued at 3,204,423 dollars, were exported in 1915. Coffee increased from 50,211,947 pounds, valued at 8,198,544 in 1914, to 51,125,620 pounds, valued at 7,082,791 dollars in 1915, the decrease in value being due to a falling off in price. Orange exports amounted to 378,181 dollars; fresh pineapples to 1,723,863 dollars; canned pineapples to 84,735 dollars; grapefruit, a comparatively new product (7,586 dollars in 1907), amounted to 834,440 dollars, while coconuts amounted to 410,378 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 1915 the imports into Porto Rico amounted to 33,884,296 dollars; the domestic exports to foreign countries amounted to 7,044,987 dollars. Shipments of United States merchandise to Porto Rico, 30,929,831 dollars;

of foreign merchandise 2,954,465 dollars. Shipments from Porto Rico to United States, value 42,311,920 dollars.

Shipping and Communications.—In 1914-15, 1,915 American and foreign vessels of 4,933,640 tons cleared from Porto Rico to the United States and foreign countries. 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 72 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 Caribbean squadrons.

British Vice-Consul.—T. G. J. Waymouth.

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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.—Henderson S. Martin, appointed November 29, 1913.

Government.—The whole of the Archipelago is now under civil government. The central government is composed of the Governor-General, who is the chief executive and President of the Philippine Commission, and eight Commissioners (three Americans and five 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 36 provinces, besides the recently created Department of Mindanao and Sulu, which occupies the southernmost portion of the Archipelago, and comprises seven more provinces, formerly subprovinces, and districts of Agusan and the Moro Province. There are two classes of provinces, viz., regular and special. Thirty-one of the provinces are regular and the rest special. The government of each of the regular provinces is vested in a provincial board composed of a governor and two vocals. The governor is the chief executive of the province and presiding officer of the board. He and the vocals of the board are all elected by popular vote. The governors of the special provinces are appointed by the Governor-General 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 830 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 1914 the total was estimated at 8,937,597, giving a density of population of about 74 per square mile. Approximately 1,100,000 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 (1914) 266,943 inhabitants. The municipal census of 1914 showed 236,940 Filipinos, 5,474 Americans (including troops), 4,406 Spaniards, 16,657 Chinese, 1,506 other Europeans, and 1,960 of other nationalities. 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 resident population of 266,943, and non-resident, 5,511 (census taken 1914), had, during the year 1914, 6,587 deaths among residents (24.67 per 1,000) and 9,599 births (35.95 per 1,000). Among the American residents, however, the death-rate is only 10 to 15 per 1,000.

Under the Chinese-exclusion Act (applied to the Philippines in 1902) Chinese immigration is prohibited. Under the Act Chinese labourers must be registered. The total number of Chinese is now estimated at 50,000.

There are about 20,000 Americans and Europeans in the islands (including

troops). The native inhabitants are mostly of the Malayan race, but there are some tribes of Negritos, numbering probably 25,000 all told.

Justice and Defence.—For the administration of justice there are: A supreme court, with a chief justice and six associate justices; 26 judicial districts, each with a judge of first instance, except the ninth district, which has four judges, the same covering the city of Manila. There is also one justice of the peace and one auxiliary justice for each organised municipality and for such other towns or places as may be determined by resolution of the Philippine Commission.

Public order is maintained through the municipal police and the Philippines Constabulary. The strength of the Constabulary at the close of 1914 was 341 officers and 4,972 enlisted men, distributed throughout the Archipelago. The United States maintains in the Philippine Islands a force of about 15,000 troops of the U. S. Army, and 52 companies, about 5,000, Philippine Scouts.

Religion.—The dominant religion of the islands is the Roman Catholic, there being in addition to an American archbishop, 5 American, and 2 Filipino bishops, 1 bishopric vacant, and 1 Italian Apostolic Delegate. In Luzon an Independent Filipino Church has come into existence. The Moros are Mohammedans, and there are pagan tribes (now numbering about 800,000) in some of the more remote regions.

Education.—The Archipelago is divided into 37 educational divisions. The teaching staff comprises 538 American teachers for all grades, 1,159 Filipino teachers on Insular pay, and 8,084 Filipino teachers paid by the municipalities. English is taught in all the public schools of the islands, to the number of 4,187. In 1914-15 there was an average monthly enrolment of 493,874 pupils in the public schools. The annual cost of teachers, &c., is about 3,530,000 dollars. A school for training teachers has been at work for some years, industrial 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, Law, Veterinary Medicine and Agriculture, and a School of Fine Arts; the total number of students in 1914-15 was 1,390 in the collegiate departments and 585 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 of the central government for six fiscal years, ending June 30, were:—

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenues . . .	17,698,559	19,934,753	21,958,063	21,274,575	24,561,992	22,000,088
Expenditures . .	17,735,051	19,937,518	21,365,322	23,098,621	23,996,150	14,804,040

The Government fiscal year has now been changed to coincide with the calendar year, and for the six months interregnum (July 1-December 31, 1913) the total income amounted to 5,842,185 dollars, and the total net expenditure to 7,897,430 dollars.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure for the year ended December 31, 1914:—

Revenue	Dollars	Expenditure	Dollars
Balance, December 31, 1913.	5,679,387	Cost of revenue collection.	506,200
Customs revenue . . .	5,422,481	General administration . .	1,191,492
Internal revenue . . .	4,881,904	Protective service . . .	3,069,015
Income tax	142,516	Social improvement . . .	2,479,381
Franchise taxes . . .	65,962	Economic development . .	1,256,117
Miscellaneous receipts .	37,186	Interest and sinking fund	
Profits from commercial	344,367	payments in connection	
activities		with public debt . . .	584,124
Liquidation on fixed assets.	1,002,861	Interest on railway bonds	
Profits from sales of fixed		on guaranty contracts . .	242,861
assets	15,494	Public improvements . .	1,322,333
		Aid to local government . .	2,679,233
		Extraordinary charges . .	2,565
		Balance, December 31, 1914	4,259,027
Total	17,592,348	Total	17,592,348

Production and Industry.—The chief products are rice, copra, abaca (Manila hemp), sugar, corn (maize), and tobacco. Agriculture is still generally in a primitive condition, implements and methods being for the most part antiquated, farm animals scarce, labour insufficient, and capital wanting for the proper development of the soil. The Government makes every effort possible to improve these conditions. Some progress has been made of late, especially in the way of establishing improved sugar mills; and an act has been passed providing for the Government inspection and grading of abaca. Elementary agriculture is taught in all the public schools, eight 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 26 agencies, which makes loans on the security of first mortgages, on unencumbered land, and of chattel mortgages on harvested crops. On June 30, 1914, outstanding loans amounted to 1,822,780 dollars.

The total area cultivated (1915) was 8,154,300 acres, the largest crop being that of rice (8,230,052 acres). 152,509,443 cigars were exported during the fiscal year 1914, and 67,184,321 during the following six months. The total value of the principal crops was (1915) 82,601,390 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 stations in charge of foresters, rangers, or inspectors. Each forest contains native trees of many species. The output of commercial timber for 1914 was 124,947,712 board feet.

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, and for 1913 at 868,362 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. Total value of minerals in 1913, 1,972,290 dollars; in 1912, 1,756,873 dollars.

Commerce.—The values of imports and exports for fiscal years ending June 30 are stated as follows in U.S. dollars:—

	1911 ¹	1912	1913	1914	1915
Imports	49,833,722	54,540,980	56,327,533	56,011,570	44,479,861
Exports	39,778,629	50,319,836	53,583,326	51,238,048	50,915,061

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, 1914, 5,572,799 dollars; 1915, 5,054,770 dollars. Export duties were abolished by the Tariff Act of 1913.

The chief imports and exports in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, were:

Imports.		Exports.	
Commodity	Value (Dollars)	Commodity	Value (Dollars)
Cotton goods	9,669,247	Abaca (Manila hemp) . .	19,469,642
Iron and steel products .	3,993,984	Sugar	9,712,757
Meat and dairy products .	2,614,188	Copra	12,394,712
Rice	5,448,301	Cigars	2,162,317
Coal	1,635,314	Tobacco, other than cigars	
Wheat flour	1,758,404	and cigarettes	1,589,678
Illuminating oil	1,278,273	All other	5,645,955
Leather goods	1,407,913		
Automobiles, tyres and			
supplies	818,211		
All other	15,835,966		
Total	44,479,861	Total	50,915,061

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, the commerce was mainly distributed as follows:—

Country	Imports (dollars)	Exports (dollars)	Country	Imports (dollars)	Exports (dollars)
United States	22,394,381	23,001,275	China	2,367,182	539,959
United Kingdom	3,243,871	7,893,495	France	659,610	6,225,749
Japan	3,517,013	3,667,549	Spain	983,350	2,572,589
Germany	706,340	288,457	British E. Indies . .	799,770	1,039,144
Australasia	1,849,091	498,854	Hong Kong	256,117	2,494,699
French East Indies . . .	5,399,487	11,071			

Shipping and Communications.—In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, there entered and cleared in the foreign trade a total of 710 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 1,819,610.

On June 30, 1915, there were in operation, 683 post-offices, 307 money-order offices, 5,272 miles of Insular Telegraph lines, and 1,173 miles of cables, with 308 telegraph and cable offices. At the same time there were 458 postal savings banks in operation, with 51,598 accounts. The amount of deposits in the banks on June 30, 1915, was 3,149,917 dollars. Of the depositors 43,708 were Filipinos. The total value of money orders sold during the year ending June 30, 1915, was 9,571,284 dollars.

On June 30, 1915, there were 27 newspapers published in English, 40 in Spanish, 33 in native dialects, and 3 in Chinese.

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, 1914, was 614 miles (483 miles on Luzon, 72 on Panay, and 59 on Cebu) with 108 miles on Luzon under construction, and 212 miles more to be constructed in the near future. Total length of roads (June 30, 1915), 5,106 miles, of which 1,735 miles were first-class hard-surfaced road, 1,310 miles second-class light-surfaced road, and 1,971 third-class unsurfaced road.

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.—Thomas J. Harrington.

Vice-Consul at Iloilo.—T. H. W. Price.

Vice-Consul at Cebu.—J. T. Knowles.

GUAM.

The Island of Guam, situated at the southern extremity of the Mariana Archipelago, in latitude 13° 26' N, longitude 144° 43' E, is the largest island of that group. It was ceded by Spain to the United States by the Treaty of Paris (December 10, 1898). It is under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department of the United States, and has been designated as a Naval Station for the purposes of government and protection. A garrison of marines, a shore naval force and a station ship are maintained here. Guam is not a saluting port.

The length of the island is 32 miles, the breadth from 4 to 10 miles, and the area about 210 square miles. Agaña, the seat of Government, is 8 miles from the anchorage in Apra Harbour. The port of entry is Piti. The number of inhabitants on June 30, 1915, was 13,689. The native language contains Chamorro and Tagal words, but Spanish and English are also spoken.

The Governor of the island, a naval officer appointed by the President, takes precedence over and is entitled to the honours due to an Admiral. The Governor is also the Military Commandant of the island, Commandant of the naval station, and combines the functions of the executive, legislative and judicial power of the Government. The judiciary system comprises one Island Court for the trial of all cases, criminal and civil, and one Court of Appeals. The Spanish Colonial laws, modified when necessary by executive general orders of the Governor, are still in force.

Elementary education is compulsory. There are 1,970 pupils registered, 1,466 of whom are of school age. English, handicrafts and agriculture are taught.

There is a wireless telegraph plant on the island, which is in cable telegraphic communication with all parts of the world. There is a monthly mail service per west bound U.S. army transports, from San Francisco, via Honolulu, and to Manila.

The port is closed to foreign vessels of war and commerce except in

special cases. Permission to visit the island must be obtained of the Navy Department in each case.

The products of the island are maize, copra, rice, sweet potatoes, coffee, cocoa, and sugar, besides valuable timber. There are about 6,000 head of cattle, including 900 water buffaloes. The imports into the island in the year ending June 30, 1915, amounted to 293,564 dollars, and the exports to 33,349 dollars.

The official currency is that of the United States.

Governor.—W. J. Maxwell, Captain U.S. Navy (appointed February 6 1914).

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 of 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 77 square miles, with a population of about 7,300. Tau and the other islets (Ofu and Olosega) of the Manua group have a united area of about 25 square miles, with about 1,800 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 of the United States. He appoints officers and frames laws or ordinances, but native customs (not inconsistent with United States laws) are not changed without the consent of the people.

The islands are organised in three political divisions:—1, the Eastern District of Tutuila, with the islet of Aunu'u; 2, the Western district of Tutuila; and 3, the District of Manua, composed of Tau and the neighbouring islets. In each District there is a native governor, under whom are native chiefs in the counties, these having the control of village chiefs. Judicial power is vested in village courts, in five 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 land to whites is prohibited. Especial attention is given to the health of the natives. Systematic efforts to eradicate the hookworm and the yaws by sanitary education and treatment have met with a large measure of success.

There are four 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 two non-sectarian schools: one maintained by the Island Government, and one mainly supported by natives. The non-sectarian schools are supplied with text-books, stationery, &c., by the Island Government. There are 83 schools in the islands, attended by 1,101 boys and 861 girls.

The natives pay their taxes in copra, the amount of copra annually assessed for fiscal purposes being from 500,000 to 550,000 lbs. The annual output of copra is about 1,500 tons. At Fagatoga the natives are allowed to pay their taxes in cash. There is a native guard (Fitaftas) 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, pineapples, mangoes, and bananas. Copra is the only article exported.

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