THE

STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

1917

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION



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PREFACE

As might have been expected, the difficulties in obtaining recent information concerning belligerent, and especially enemy, states have not decreased during the past year. We have, however, succeeded in overcoming some of the difficulties, and have been able to give the latest available information in several sections of the enemy countries. The other countries have been revised as usual, certain of them having been specially overhauled. The Introductory pages include a further list of books relating to the war, and also a diary of its principal events. Special attention is directed to "Additions and Corrections" for information that reached us too late to embody in the book. For the section on Arabia, in the "Additions and Corrections," we are indebted to Mr. Leonard W. King, F.S.A., of the British Museum, who has also revised the map of that country. The British Empire pages have once more passed through the hands of Mr. A. D. Webb.

To all who have co-operated with us in preparing this, the fifty-fourth, edition of the Year-Book, we express our very warm thanks.

J. S. K.
M. E.

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THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

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

1917

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, NEUCHATEL, PHILADELPHIA, AND OF THE COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF PARIS

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INTRODUCTORY TABLES

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

GOETHE.

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I.—THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 1915-1916.

	Area. Sq. miles.	Population	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt	Total Imports[4]	Total Exports[4]	Imports from U.K.	Exports to U.K.	Tonnage entered and cleared	Railways Open
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	Tons	Miles
United Kingdom	121,633	46,089,000	573,428,000[2]	2,198,118,000[2]	3,900,000,000[2]	980,621,000	653,345,000	—	—	104,498,000	23,709
Europe:											
Gibraltar	2	18,000	96,000	142,000	—	—	—	—	—	12,711,000	—
Malta	118	221,000	463,000	410,000	79,000	3,452,000	564,000	1,980,000	51,000	4,739,000	8
Total Europe	120	239,000	559,000	552,000	79,000	3,452,000	564,000	1,980,000	51,000	17,450,000	8
India:											
British	1,093,074	244,267,000	96,835,000	89,456,000	319,877,000	107,530,000	144,810,000	52,053,000	49,968,000	12,152,000	35,833
Feudatory States	709,555	70,889,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total India	1,802,629	315,156,000	96,835,000	89,456,000	319,877,000	107,530,000	144,810,000	52,053,000	49,968,000	12,152,000	35,833
Asia (except India):											
Cyprus	3,584	295,000	364,000	294,000	252,000	613,000	661,000	200,000	270,000	308,000	76
Aden, Perim, Socotra	10,387[1]	60,000	—	—	—	3,876,000	3,484,000	—	—	4,200,000	—
Ceylon	25,332	4,424,000	3,436,000	3,572,000	5,751,000	11,230,000	18,225,000	2,390,000	9,804,000	10,525,000	693
Straits Settlements	1,600	795,000	1,649,000	1,190,000	6,913,000	51,037,000	47,125,000	4,305,000	8,933,000	23,116,000	872
Fed. Malay States	27,506	1,115,000	4,757,000	4,998,000	—	7,157,000	18,950,000	937,000	3,336,000	3,741,000	
Other Malay States	24,970	970,000	1,101,000	820,000	1,260,000[3]	1,435,000	3,865,000	—	—	71,000[5]	—
Borneo, Brunei, and Sarawak	77,106	740,000	429,000	419,000	51,000	1,583,000	2,129,000	—	—	714,000	127
Hong Kong and Ter.	391	509,000	1,063,000	1,373,000	1,436,000	—	—	—	—	22,515,000	—
Wei-hai-wei	285	150,000	12,000	16,000	—	—	—	—	—	1,200,000	—
Total Asia (except India)	171,161	9,058,000	11,811,000	12,682,000	15,713,000	76,881,000	94,439,000	7,832,000[5]	22,343,000[5]	66,390,000	1,768
Australia and the Pacific:											
Australian Commonwealth	2,974,581	4,903,000	30,628,000	65,260,000	37,429,000	77,899,000	74,775,000	39,715,000	33,524,000	8,538,000	22,263
Papua	90,540	250,000	49,000	78,000	—	223,000	125,000	—	—	248,000	—
New Zealand	104,751	1,150,000	14,498,000	1[a],495,000	109,687,000	21,729,000	31,749,000	10,623,000	25,389,000	3,277,000	2,989
Fiji	7,435	159,000	274,000	283,000	49,000	880,000	1,474,000	—	—	822,000	—
Tonga, Solomon, and Gilbert Is.	15,377	205,000	74,000	76,000	—	365,000	511,000	—	—	169,000[5]	—
Total Australia & Pacific	3,192,684	6,667,000	45,523,000	78,190,000	147,115,000	100,596,000	108,634,000	50,338,000[5]	58,913,000[5]	13,054,000	25,252
Africa:											
Ascension	34	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Helena	47	3,600	6,500	12,300	—	43,000	13,000	—	—	400,000[6]	—
W. Africa:											
Nigeria	336,080	17,000,000	2,703,000	3,434,000	8,268,000	5,017,000	5,661,000	—	—	1,129,000	975
Gold Coast and Prot.	80,235	1,500,000	1,456,000	1,627,000	3,464,000	4,510,000	5,944,000	3,069,000	4,476,000	1,629,000	227
Sierra Leone & Prot.	31,000	1,400,000	504,000	547,000	1,780,000	1,256,000	1,255,000	871,000	657,000	1,635,000	331
Gambia and Prot.	4,500	146,000	92,000	89,000	—	521,000	596,000	198,000	171,000	531,000	—
Total W. Africa	451,815	20,046,000	4,755,000	5,697,000	13,462,000	11,304,000	13,456,000	4,138,000[5]	5,304,000[5]	4,924,000	1,533

(*continued on following pp.*)

[1] Including area of Protectorate.
[2] Year 1916-17.
[3] Incomplete.
[4] The imports include bullion and specie; and the exports, bullion and specie and re-exports.
[5] Incomplete.
[6] Gross tonnage.

	Area. Sq. miles	Population	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
			£	£	£
Mauritius and Dep.	809	383,000	808,000	809,000	1,274,000
Seychelles	156	24,000	25,000	31,000	12,000
Somaliland	68,000	300,000	29,000	124,000	—
East Africa Prot.	246,800	4,050,000	985,000	1,152,000	570,000
Uganda Prot.	109,119	2,930,000	287,000	285,000	297,000
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,020	200,000	267,000	204,000	100,000
Nyasaland	39,573	1,140,000	138,000	126,000	115,000
Union of S. Africa	473,100	5,973,000	17,691,000	17,487,000	150,883,000
Rhodesia	438,575	1,650,000	872,000	990,000	—
Swaziland	6,536	107,000	68,000	62,000	93,000
Basutoland	11,716	406,000	176,000	156,000	—
Bechuanaland	275,000	125,000	70,000	69,000	—
Egypt	350,000	11,300,000	16,940,000	17,050,000	93,908,000
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	985,000	3,880,000	1,532,000	1,501,000	—
Total Africa	3,457,300	55,814,000	44,649,000	45,755,000	260,659,000
America:					
Canada	3,729,665	8,075,000	35,386,000	26,794,000	194,011,000
Newfoundland and Labrador	162,734	252,000	812,000	824,000	6,466,000
British Honduras	8,598	42,000	107,000	114,000	195,000
British Guiana	89,500	312,000	480,000	448,000	886,000
Bermuda	19	21,000	106,000	98,000	46,000
W. Indies:					
Bahamas	4,404	58,000	86,000	91,000	34,000
Turks and Caicos Is.	224	6,000	8,000	9,000	—
Jamaica	4,207	895,000	1,132,000	1,100,000	3,784,000
Cayman Is.	89	6,000	3,300	3,000	—
Barbados	166	181,000	212,000	227,000	448,000
Windward Islands	527	180,000	204,000	215,000	286,000
Leeward Islands	715	128,000	162,000	188,000	261,000
Trinidad and Tobago	1,868	365,000	782,000	749,000	2,119,000
Total W. Indies	12,200	1,819,000	2,589,000	2,588,000	6,932,000
Falkland Islands	7,500[1]	3,450[1]	44,000	34,000	—
Total America	4,010,216	10,524,000	39,524,000	30,900,000	208,536,000
SUMMARY.					
United Kingdom	121,633	46,089,000	573,423,000	2,198,113,000	3,900,000,000
Europe	120	239,000	559,000	552,000	79,000
India	1,802,629	315,156,000	96,835,000	89,456,000	319,877,000
Asia (except India)	171,161	9,058,000	11,811,000	12,682,000	15,713,000
Australia and Pacific Is.	3,192,684	6,667,000	45,523,000	78,190,000	147,115,000
Africa	3,457,300	55,814,000	44,649,000	45,755,000	260,659,000
America	4,010,216	10,524,000	39,524,000	30,900,000	208,536,000
Total	12,755,743	443,547,000	812,329,000	2,455,648,000	4,851,979,000

[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.	Tonnage entered and cleared	Railways Open
£	£	£	£	Tons	Miles
3,204,000	3,748,000	941,000	2,376,000	763,000	180
76,000	94,000	18,000	16,000	231,000	—
212,000	191,000	—	—	142,000	—
1,469,000	1,005,000	637,000	601,000	2,362,000	618
693,000	594,000	—	—	—	70
804,000	791,000	159,000	151,000	1,800,000[6]	7
253,000	264,000	168,000	203,000	—	129
				11,699,000	8,924
				—	2,472
				—	—
42,827,000[3]	24,639,000[3]	23,341,000[5]	17,208,000[5]	—	16
				—	—
				17,961,000	2,916
33,022,000	38,536,000	15,457,000	20,430,000	—	1,500
1,747,000	1,750,000	713,000	897,000		18,315
95,654,000	85,081,000	45,572,000[1]	46,686,000[7]	39,782,000	
116,037,000	181,479,000	15,911,000	95,189,000	24,828,000	85,582
2,539,000	2,700,000	475,000	657,000	1,962,000	875
442,000	460,000	75,000	62,000	924,000	25
1,968,000	3,336,000	883,000	1,389,000	944,000	98
580,000	108,000	122,000	6,000	1,748,000	—
363,000	243,000	59,000	54,000	682,000	—
28,000	30,000	—	—	361,000	—
2,327,000	2,229,000	778,000	849,000	2,556,000	198
17,000	2,000	—	—	—	—
1,270,000	1,182,000	441,000	56,000	3,385,000	28
617,000	967,000	197,000	509,000	3,150,000	—
585,000	670,000	192,000	389,000	2,448,000	—
4,430,000	5,379,000	959,000	1,568,000	2,584,000	108
9,637,000	10,702,000	2,621,000	3,425,000	15,166,000	334
368,000	1,576,000[4]	229,000	1,478,000	530,000	—
131,571,000	200,361,000	20,316,000	102,206,000	46,102,000	36,914
980,621,000	653,345,000	—	—	104,498,000	23,709
3,452,000	564,000	1,980,000	51,000	17,450,000	8
107,530,000	144,810,000	52,053,000	49,968,000	12,152,000	35,833
76,881,000	94,439,000	7,832,000	22,343,000	66,390,000	1,768
100,596,000	108,634,000	50,338,000	58,913,000	13,054,000	25,252
95,654,000	85,081,000	45,572,000	46,686,000	89,782,000	18,315
131,571,000	200,361,000	20,316,000	102,206,000	46,102,000	36,914
1,496,805,000	1,287,234,000	178,091,000[7]	280,167,000[7]	299,428,000	141,799

[2] The imports include bullion and specie; and the exports, bullion and specie and re-exports.
[3] Trade of British South Africa. [4] Including 689,000*l.*, from S. Georgia. [7] Incomplete.
[5] Merchandise to and from British South Africa. [6] Gross tonnage.

II.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD.

The following information is taken from *The Statist* of February 17, 1917, and earlier issues:—

	Aggregate Gold Output from 1850 to 1915 inclusive	Output in 1916 only
	£	£
Victoria	296,540,000	1,080,000
Western Australia	125,257,000	4,503,000
New Zealand	85,051,000	1,770,000
Queensland	80,234,000	971,000
New South Wales	62,524,000	381,000
Tasmania	7,002,000	112,000
South Australia	3,628,000	25,000
Australasia (since 1851)	660,236,000	8,842,000
United States (since 1849)	762,094,000	19,037,000
Canada (since 1862)	71,124,000	4,050,000
India (since 1880)	47,087,000	2,300,000
West Africa (since 1880)	15,484,000	1,615,000
Transvaal (since 1884)	475,215,000	39,485,000
Rhodesia (since 1898)	32,685,000	3,896,000
Other Countries	577,113,000	16,500,000
Total	2,641,038,000	95,725,000

III.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF SILVER.

The following information is taken from *The Statist* of February 24, 1917:—

Estimated production of silver in millions of oz.

—	United States.	Mexico.	Canada.	Other Countries.	Total.
1907	56·5	61·1	12·8	53·8	184·2
1908	52·4	73·6	22·1	55·1	203·2
1909	54·7	73·9	27·8	55·7	212·1
1910	57·1	71·4	33·0	61·4	222·9
1911	60·4	79·0	32·7	54·1	226·2
1912	63·7	74·6	31·6	54·4	224·3
1913	66·8	70·7	31·8	45·2	214·5
1914	72·4	70·0	27·3	43·9	213·6
1915	74·9	60·0	26·0	33·0	193·9
1916	72·9	40·0	25·0	39·5	177·4

IV.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF IRON.

The world's production of iron for three years is estimated as follows (in millions of tons):

—	1913	1914	1915
United States	31·46	23·71	30·39
Germany	19·31	14·39	11·79
United Kingdom	10·65	9·15	8·93
France	5·31	5·03	4·75
Russia	4·55	4·26	3·70
Belgium	2·48	1·56	—
Austria-Hungary	2·37	2·02	1·96
Canada	1·13	0·78	0·93
Sweden	0·73	0·64	0·77
Italy	0·43	0·39	0·40
Spain	0·42	0·44	0·42
Other countries	0·55	0·50	0·48
Total	79·40	62·84	64·52

V.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COPPER.

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

—	1913	1914	1915	1916
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
United States	556,000	526,000	646,000	881,000
Japan	73,000	73,000	75,000	90,000
Chile	39,000	41,000	47,000	67,000
Mexico	58,000	36,000	31,000	55,000
Canada	35,000	34,000	47,000	58,000
Spain and Portugal	55,000	37,000	35,000[1]	50,000[1]
Peru	25,000	24,000	32,000	42,000
Australasia	47,000	38,000	33,000	35,000
Germany	25,000	30,000	35,000[1]	35,000[1]
Russia	34,000	32,000	16,000[1]	16,000[1]
Total, including countries not specified	1,006,000	924,000	1,061,000	1,397,000

[1] These figures are hypothetical.

VI.—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:—

—	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17 (Provisional)
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Beet:—				
Germany	2,738,000	2,500,000	1,400,000	1,500,000
Austria-Hungary	1,710,000	1,602,000	1,100,000	900,000
France	800,000	332,000	200,000	250,000
Belgium	230,000	204,000	120,000	100,000
Holland	230,000	302,000	260,000	275,000
Russia	1,750,000	1,990,000	1,700,000	1,500,000
United States	655,000	646,000	780,000	846,000
Other countries	797,000	678,000	700,000	550,000
Total beet	8,910,000	8,254,000	6,260,000	5,921,000
Cane:—				
Cuba	2,598,000	2,598,000	3,068,000	3,400,000
Hawaii	550,000	565,000	548,000	575,000
Porto Rico	325,000	315,000	431,000	450,000
United States	268,000	220,000	129,000	252,000
Java	1,345,000	1,303,000	1,199,000	1,595,000
Mauritius	242,000	277,000	216,000	220,000
Philippine Islands	225,000	243,000	325,000	320,000
Brazil	200,000	240,000	194,000	225,000
Argentine	249,000	330,000	152,000	175,000
Formosa	190,000	262,000	391,000	430,000
Other countries (including Indian exports)	978,000	1,005,000	1,126,000	1,168,000
Total cane	7,170,000	7,353,000	7,719,000	8,710,000
Total beet and cane	16,080,000	15,607,000	13,979,000	14,631,000
Stock in statistical countries carried over on August 31[1]	1,477,000	1,700,000	1,500,000	1,300,000
World's supply to August 31	17,557,000	17,307,000	15,479,000	15,931,000

[1] Estimate given in *Economist*, February 17, 1917.

VII.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GRAIN.

The world's production of grain in the last five years is estimated as follows (in millions of quarters):—

—	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Wheat	484·55	500·02	460·16	551·59	441·56
Barley	181.09	193·09	165·23	171 90	162·82
Maize	509·68	415·92	446 78	484·32	395·69
Oats	510·41	504·41	453·78	503·57	429·08
Rye	229·45	223 52	194·19	206·17	195·80
Total	1915·18	1836·96	1720·14	1947 55	1624·95

VIII.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM.

The following statistics are taken from the *Iron Age* of New York.

Country	1913	1914	1915
	Barrels of 42 gallons.	Barrels of 42 gallons.	Barrels of 42 gallons.
United States	248,446,230	265,762,535	281,104,104
Russia	62,834,356	67,020,522	68,548,062
Mexico	25,902,439	21,188,427	32,910,508
Roumania	13,554,768	12,826,579	12,029,913
Dutch East Indies and Borneo	11,966,857	12,705,208	12,386,808
British India	7,930,149	8,000,000	7,400,000
Galicia	7,818,130	5,033.350	4,158,899
Japan	1,942,009	2,738,378	3,118,464
Peru	2,133,261	1,917,802	2,487,251
Germany	995,764	995,764	995,764
Egypt	94,635	777,088	221,768
Trinidad	503,616	643,533	750,000
Canada	228,080	214,805	215,464
Italy	47,256	39,548	39,548
Other countries	270,000	620,000	526,120
Total	384,667,550	400,483,489	426,892,673

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.
1907	1,607,890	1,170,198	2,778,088
1908	929,669	903,617	1,833,286
1909	991,066	610,991	1,602,057
1910	1,143,169	813,684	1,957,853
1911	1,803,844	846,296	2,650,140
1912	1,738,514	1,163,255	2,901,769
1913	1,932,153	1,400,729	3,332,882
1914	1,683,553	1,169,2001	2,852,7531
1915	650,919	550,7191	1,201.6381
19162	582,000	1,373,000	1,955,000

[1] The returns from Germany and Austria-Hungary, included in this figure, are incomplete. [2] An estimate given in the *Glasgow Herald*.

The United States Bureau of Navigation estimates that the merchant shipping built in the world during the calendar year 1916 numbered 2,505 vessels of 1,899,943 gross tons divided as follows:—

Country	Vessels	Gross tons
Built in the United States	1,213	560,239
Built in United Kingdom and British Dominions	510	619,336
Built in other foreign countries	782	720,368
Total	2,505	1,899,943

X.—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 1916, or the financial year 1915–16.

Countries	Area in sq. miles	Population, and population per sq. mile	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt	Imports	Exports
			£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Argentina	1,153,119	7,885,237 (6)	32,171	32,188	107,516	45,878	111,656
Austria[1]	115,882	29,193,293 (247)	144,207	144,196	328,000	—	—
Hungary	125,609	20,886,487 (166)	94,339	94,337	274,701	84,535	78,198
Austria-Hungary	241,491	49,882,331 (205)	24,405	24,919	—	114,716	88,996
Belgium	11,373	7,571,387 (652)	32,292	32,270	148,378	188,345	143,073
Brazil	3,290,564	24,618,429	37,112	38,245	108,629	40,369	55,010
Bulgaria	43,305	4,752,997	17,519	17.519	67,910	9,659	6 177
China	3,913,560	320,620,000	59,104	59,104	171,906	58,939	54,821
Denmark	15,582	2,940,979 (180)	9,065	6,701	25,608	44,182	48,191
France	207,054	39,602 258 (189)	165,028	1,292,545	1,815,552	606,376	194,854
Germany[2]	208,780	67,812,000 (310)	251,390	251,754	2,538,635	534,750	495,630
Greece	41,933	4,821,300	16,458	27,940	45,863	6,282	5,402
Italy	110,632	36,546,487 (326)	141,972	133,397	687,108	218 332	91,708
Japan	260,738	55,965,292	61,552	61,688	248,923	75,642	112,748
Netherlands	12,582	6,449 348 (513)	25,082	20,855	125,673	175,916	145,750
Norway	124,642	2,391,782 (11)	14,419	14,419	28,406	32,271	23,948
Portugal	35,490	5,957,985 (152)	17,220	17,623	38,511	15,632	6,410
Rumania	53,489	7,508.009	24,009	24,009	73.615	23,600	26,828
Russia[3]	1,867,737	182,182.600	407,781	407,781	2,522,093	117,783	41,969
Serbia	33,891	4,547,992	8.572	4,803	14,352	4,243	3,868
Spain	194,783	20,500,287 (105)	51,241	59,785	374,602	51,258	55,885
Sweden	172,963	5,712,740 (33)	24,833	24,833	45,144	40,024	42,530
Switzerland	15,976	3,880.500 (234)	6,088	7,551	23,064	67,201	66,802
Turkey	710,224	21,273,900	21,071	41,868	151,656	37,099	19,469
U. Kingdom	121,633	46,089.249	573.427	2,198,112	3,900,000	949,152	604,154
United States	3,574,658	102,017,312	280,608	214,578	199,843	474,330	1,084,258

[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.

XI.—ELECTORAL REFORM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

In 1916, at the suggestion of Members of the Government, the Speaker of the House of Commons called together a conference of Peers and Members of the House of Commons, representative of divergent views, to consider the questions of a reform of the franchise, of the registration of electors, of the method of elections, and the redistribution of seats. A number of resolutions were passed, most of them unanimously, of which the more important are summarised as follows:—

1. *Registration of Electors:*—

The qualifying period to be reduced to six months.
The register to be revised every six months.
The cost of registration to be borne equally by the State and the local authorities.

2. *Reform of the Franchise:*—

"Every person of full age, not subject to any legal incapacity, who, for the qualifying period, has resided in any premises, or has occupied for the purpose of his business, profession, or trade, any premises of a clear yearly value of not less than 10*l*., shall be entitled to be registered as a Parliamentary elector."

Removals within the same or continuous boroughs or counties not to disqualify.

A person to vote in only one constituency, except that he may have one additional vote as a University elector, or in respect of the occupation of business premises in another constituency.

3. *Redistribution of Seats:*—

As a general rule one member per 70,000 of the population in July, 1914, is suggested as the standard. A variation of 20,000 from this figure to be allowed to counties or boroughs, and the City of London to continue to have two members.

Contiguous boroughs to be formed into a single constituency, if the whole is then entitled to return from 3 to 5 members—this is conditional on Proportional Representation being adopted.

Ireland is not covered by these redistribution proposals.

4. *University Representation:*—

Oxford and Cambridge to continue to return two members each, but the electorate to be widened, and each voter allowed only one vote. Other English and Welsh Universities to be combined into one constituency, and those of Scotland into one constituency, returning three members each, elected on the system of a single transferable vote.

The obtaining of a degree to be the basis of electoral qualification.

5. *Method and Costs of Elections:*—

In single constituencies formed to return three to five members, the election to be on the principle of proportional representation, and each elector to have one transferable vote. In single member constituencies where there are more than two candidates, election to be on the system of alternative vote. Absent voters to be allowed to vote.

All polls to be on one day.

Returning Officers' charges to be paid by the State on a fixed scale.

Every candidate to deposit £150 at time of nomination. This is to be forfeited if the votes polled by a candidate are below a certain proportion of the total number of voters polling.

The maximum scale of expenses to be reduced to from 4*d*. to 7*d*. per elector, according to nature of constituency.

Outside persons or organisations not to interfere in elections, unless their expenditure is authorised by the candidate, and returned as part of his expenses.

The Ballot Act to be made permanent.

6. *The Local Government Register:*—

Six months' residence to January 15, or July 15, as owner or tenant of any land or premises, to qualify for registration. Neither sex nor marriage to be a disqualification but husband and wife not to be both qualified in respect of same premises.

This applies to England and Wales only.

7. *Soldiers and Sailors:*—

To be qualified to vote in area in which ordinarily resident.

8. *Woman Suffrage:*—

Any woman on the Local Government register, or whose husband is on that register, to be registered and to vote as a Parliamentary elector, if of a certain age (30 or 35 suggested). Such a woman may further vote as a University elector.

9. *Miscellaneous:*—

Poor relief for less than thirty days not to disqualify.

XII.—IMPERIAL CONFERENCES.

Date	Place	Description
1887	London	The First Jubilee Colonial Conference.
1894	Ottawa	Subsidiary Colonial Conference.
1897	London	The Diamond Jubilee Conference.
1902	London	King Edward's Coronation Conference.
1907	London	First Imperial Conference.
1909	London	The Defence Conference.
1911	London	King George's Coronation Conference.
1917	London	The War Conference of the Empire.

The principal resolutions of the 1917 conference were as follows:—

1. That meetings of an Imperial Cabinet should be held annually, or at any intermediate time when matters of urgent Imperial concern require to be settled, and that the Imperial Cabinet should consist of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and such of his colleagues as deal specially with Imperial affairs, of the Prime Minister of each of the Dominions, or some specially accredited alternate possessed of equal authority, and of a representative of the Indian people to be appointed by the Government of India.

2. That a special conference should be called for readjusting the constitutional relations of the component parts of the Empire.

3. That India should be fully represented at all future conferences, and that in regard to the position of Indians in the self-governing dominions the conference accepted the principle of reciprocity of treatment between India and the Dominions.

4. That in order to safeguard the security of the Empire, the Admiralty be requested to work out what they consider the most effective scheme of naval defence, and that further more special consideration should be given to the production of naval and military material, munitions and supplies in all important parts of the Empire.

5. That special encouragement be given to Imperial resources, and especially in making the Empire independent of other countries in respect of food supplies, raw materials and essential industries.

XIII.—TREATIES.

I.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE TREATY.

(*Signed July*, 1916.)

The Imperial Government of Japan and the Imperial Government of Russia, resolved to unite their efforts for the maintenance of lasting peace in the Far East, have agreed upon the following:—

1. Japan will not be a party to any political arrangement or combination directed against Russia.

Russia will not be a party to any political arrangement or combination directed against Japan.

2. Should the territorial rights or the special interests in the Far East of one of the contracting parties recognised by the other contracting party be threatened, Japan and Russia will take counsel of each other as to the measures to be taken in view of the support or the help to be given in order to safeguard and defend those rights and interests.

II.

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

(*Signed at Lisbon, August* 12, 1914. *Ratifications exchanged at Lisbon, May* 20, 1916.)

The treaty, which is to extend for 10 years, provides for reciprocal most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of prohibitions or restrictions of importation and exportation into or from the two countries, as well as in matters of tonnage, pilotage, etc.

(For full text see Treaty Series 1916, No. 6 [Cd. 8402].)

III.

COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN ARGENTINA AND PARAGUAY.

(*Signed at Asuncion, July* 9, 1916.)

The effect of this treaty (which is subject to ratification by the legislatures of both countries) is to establish commercial relations between Argentina and Paraguay on practically a free-trade basis.

IV.

GERMAN-TURKISH TREATIES.

(Signed in Berlin, January 11, 1917.)

Early in January, 1917, a number of treaties were agreed to between Germany and Turkey as follows:—

1. A Consular Treaty.
2. A treaty granting mutual judicial protection to the subjects of each State.
3. An extradition treaty, which also includes the extradition of deserters from military service.
4. A treaty regulating settlements and plantations.

XIV.—THE GREAT WAR, 1914-17.

(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 3, 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.
24	Rumania—Austria-Hungary	August 27, 1916.
25	Italy—Germany	August 27, 1916.
26	Germany—Rumania	August 28, 1916.
27	Turkey—Rumania	August 30, 1916.
28	United States—Germany	April 5, 1917.
29	Cuba—Germany	April 8, 1917.

(2.)

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.

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

August 7.—Germans entered Liège.

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 20.—Germans occupied Brussels.

August 23.—Tsingtau bombarded by the Japanese.

August 25.—Germans destroyed Louvain.

August 26.—Allies conquered Togoland.

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

September 2.—Russians took Lemberg.

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

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 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 28.—De Wet's Rebellion in South Africa.

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

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 21.—Basra, on Persian Gulf, occupied by British.

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

S. African rebellion collapsed.

December 16.—German warships bombarded West Hartlepool, Scarboro' 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.

1915.

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

February 18.—The German official "blockade" of Great Britain commenced. German submarines began campaign of "piracy and pillage." (*Mr.* Asquith's terms.)

February 19.—Anglo-French squadron bombarded Dardanelles.

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 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.

June 3.—Przemysl retaken by Germans and Austrians.

Amara, on Tigris, captured by the British.

June 22.—The Austro-Germans recaptured Lemberg.

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

August 4.—Fall of Warsaw.

August 5.—Fall of Iwangorod.

August 20.—Italy declared war on Turkey.

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.

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 15.—Sir John French retired from command of the army in France and Flanders, and is succeeded by Sir Douglas Haig.

December 19.—The British forces withdrawn from Anzac and Suvla Bay.

1916.

January 8.—Complete evacuation of Gallipoli.

January 13.—Fall of Cettinjé, capital of Montenegro.

January 28.—Austrians occupy San Giovanni di Medici (Albania).

February 16.—Fall of Erzerum to the Russians.

February 18.—Kameroon conquered.

February 21.—Battle of Verdun commenced.

March 10.—Germany declared war on Portugal.

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 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 24.—Military Service Bill became law.

May 31.—Naval battle off Jutland.

June 4.—Russian offensive in Volhynia and Bukovina began.

June 14.—Allied Economic Conference at Paris.

June 17.—Czernovitz captured by the Russians.

June 21.—The Grand Sherif of Mecca captured Mecca, Jeddah and Taif.

July 1.—Franco-British Somme offensive began.

July 8.—Order in Council published rescinding Declaration of London.

July 9.—German submarine merchantman *Deutschland* arrived at Baltimore.

July 25.—Erzinjan captured by the Russians.

July 28.—Brody captured by the Russians.

August 9.—Italians captured Gorizia.

August 10.—Stanislau captured by the Russians.

August 27.—Rumania declared war on Austria-Hungary.

Italy declared war on Germany.

August 28.—Germany declared war on Rumania.

August 29.—Hindenburg appointed Chief of the German General Staff.

August 30.—Turkey declared war on Rumania.

Venezelist revolt in Greece.

September 2.—Bulgarian offensive in the Dobrudja commenced.

September 3.—Zeppelin raider destroyed at Cuffley.

September 4.—Dar-es-Salaam (German East Africa) surrendered to the British.

September 12.—Fourth Greek army corps at Kavala voluntarily surrendered to the Germans and removed to Germany.

September 18.—Florina captured by Franco-Russian troops.

September 26.—Combles and Thiepval captured by British and French troops.

September 29.—The Venezelist Provisional Government formed at Salonika.

October 22.—Constanza captured by the Germans and Bulgarians.

October 24.—French victory at Verdun.

November 5.—Germany and Austria-Hungary proclaimed the establishment of an independent State of Poland, with a hereditary monarchy and constitution.

November 13.—British attack on the Ancre commenced.

November 18.—Monastir captured by General Serrail.

November 29.—Sir David Beatty appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet in succession to Sir John Jellicoe, who became First Sea Lord.

December 5.—Resignation of Mr. Asquith.

December 6.—Germans captured Bukarest.

December 7.—Mr. Lloyd George Prime Minister.

December 12.—German peace proposals published.

December 15.—Another French victory at Verdun.

December 20.—President Wilson's Peace Note published.

December 21.—British occupied El Arish (Sinai Peninsula).

December 30.—Allies replied in the negative to German peace proposals.

1917.

January 5.—Braila captured by the Germans.

January 11.—Allies' reply to President Wilson's Note published.

February 1.—Unrestricted German submarine warfare on enemy and neutral ships commenced.

February 3.—The United States broke off diplomatic relations with Germany.

February 18.—The Italians and French joined up in Southern Albania, and so cut off Greece from the Central Powers.

February 24.—Kut-el-Amara captured by the British.

February 25.—German retreat on the Ancre commenced.

March 11.—Bagdad captured by the British.

March 12.—Revolution in Russia.

March 14.—China severed diplomatic relations with Germany.

March 17.—The British took Bapaume.

March 18.—The British took Péronne.

March 21.—First meeting of the Imperial War Conference at which delegates from all the Dominions (except Australia) were present.

March 27.—Defeat of the Turks south of Gaza (in Palestine).

April 1.—Announcement published that the whole of German East Africa north of the Central Railway is under civil administration.

April 2.—President Wilson's message to Congress asking for the declaration of war against Germany.

April 5.—The United States declared war against Germany.

April 8.—Cuba declared war against Germany.

Austria-Hungary broke off diplomatic relations with the United States.

Panama broke off relations with Germany.

April 9.—The battle of Arras commenced.

Brazil broke off diplomatic relations with Germany.

April 10.—Bulgaria broke off diplomatic relations with the United States.

April 13.—Bolivia severed diplomatic relations with Germany.

April 21.—Turkey broke off diplomatic relations with the United States.

April 22.—Mr. Balfour arrived in Washington.

April 23.—The British occupied Samarra station (north of Bagdad).

April 28.—Guatemala broke off diplomatic relations with Germany.

May 9.—Liberia broke off diplomatic relations with Germany.

May 18.—Honduras broke off relations with Germany.

(3.)

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(The following is a list of the more important publications, and is supplementary to the lists that appeared in The Statesman's Year Book for 1915 and 1916 respectively.)

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(4)

MISCELLANEOUS WAR FINANCE.

I. Foreign Loans of the United States.

The following table shows the extent of the Foreign Loans made by the United States in 1916 and since the war began.

—	1916	August, 1914—March, 1917	
		Gross Loans	Net Loans
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Great Britain	633,400,000	1,131,400,000	1,131,400,000
France	306,000,000	736,700,000	650,506,000
Russia	86,000,000	148,500,000	123,500,000
Italy	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
Germany	—	20,000,000	10,000,000
Canada	176,913,764	335,000,000	289,725,000
Newfoundland	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Latin America	93,921,000	160,267,000	108,971,000
China	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000
Neutral European nations	5,000,000	35,000,000	23,500,000
Total	1,340,264,764	2,605,867,000	2,376,596,000

II. War Loans of Various Countries.

Country and Loan	Date of issue	Issue Price	Rate of Interest	Amount
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Millions of Pounds
United Kingdom :—				
First War Loan	November, 1914	95	3½	62
Second ,,	July, 1915	100	6½	899
Third ,,	February, 1917	95 and 100	4 and 5	988 [1]
Canada :—				
First (Internal) War Loan	November, 1915	97½	5	25
Second War Loan (New York)	March, 1916	94 and 97	5	10
Third (Internal) War Loan	September, 1916	97½	5	20
Fourth (Internal) War Loan	March, 1917	96	5	53
Australia :—				
First Loan	August, 1915	100	4½	13
Second Loan	February, 1916	100	4½	22
Third Loan	August, 1916	100	4½	24
Fourth Loan	March, 1917	100	4½	21
France :—				
National Defence Loan	December, 1915	88	5½	605
,, ,, ,,	October, 1916	88½	5	460
Italy :—				
Loan for Military Preparation	January, 1915	97	4½	40
First War Loan	July, 1915	98 and 95	4½	45
Second ,, ,,	January, 1916	97½	5	124
Third (Consolidated) War Loan	February, 1917	90	5	144
Russia :—				
State Loan of 1914	November, 1914	95	5	43
First State Loan of 1915	March, 1915	94	5	43
Second ,, ,,	May, 1915	99	5½	86
Short term War Loan of 1915	December, 1915	95	5½	86
First short term ,, of 1916	March, 1916	95	5½	212
Second ,, ,, ,,	December, 1916	95	5½	319
Germany :—				
First War Loan	September, 1914	97½	5	223
Second War Loan	March, 1915	98½	5	453
Third War Loan	September, 1915	99	5	608
Fourth War Loan	March, 1916	95 and 98½	4½ and 5	538
Fifth War Loan	September, 1916	95 and 98	4½ and 5	534
Sixth War Loan	March, 1917	98	5	648
Austria :—				
First War Loan	November, 1914	97½	5½	96
Second ,,	May, 1915	95½	5½	117
Third ,,	October, 1915	93–60	5½	184
Fourth ,,	May, 1916	93 & 95½	5½	197
Fifth ,,	December, 1916	92½ & 96½	5½	183
Hungary :—				
First War Loan	November, 1914	97½	6	51
Second ,,	May, 1915	97½ and 90	6 and 5½	49
Third ,,	October, 1915	97·10	6	86
Fourth ,,	May, 1916	96·70 and 91·40	6 and 5½	84
Fifth ,,	December, 1916	97·20 and 95½	6 and 5½	101

[1] With conversions of previous loan the total is 2,121,229,000*l.*

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Finance, 1917-18.—The following statement shows the estimated revenue and expenditure for 1917-18:—

Estimated Revenue, 1917-18.	£	£
Customs	70,750,000	
Excise	34,950,000	
		105,700,000
Estate, &c., Duties	29,000,000	
Stamps	8,000,000	
Land Tax	650,000	
House Duty	1,950,000	
Income Tax (including Super-Tax)	224,000,000	
Excess Profits Duty (including Munitions Levy)	200,000,000	
Land Value Duties	400,000	
		464,000,000
Total Receipts from Taxes		569,700,000
Postal Service	24,200,000	
Telegraph Service	3,250,000	
Telephone Service	6,250,000	
		33,700,000
Crown Lands	600,000	
Receipts from Sundry Loans, &c.	7,500,000	
Miscellaneous	27,100,000	
Total Receipts from Non-Tax Revenue		68,900,000
Total Revenue	638,600,000	
Deficit	1,651,781,000	
	£2,290,381,000	
Borrowings to meet Expenditure chargeable against Capital		£938,000

Estimated Expenditure, 1917-18.	£	£
Consolidated Fund Services.		
National Debt Services:		
Inside the Fixed Debt Charge	17,000,000	
Outside " "	194,500,000	
		211,500,000
Payments to Local Taxation Accounts, &c.		9,700,000
Other Consolidated Fund Services		1,695,000
Total Consolidated Fund Services		222,895,000
Supply Services.		
Army		15,000
Navy		17,000
Ministry of Munitions (including Ordnance Factories)		1,000
Civil Services:—	£	
Old Age Pensions	12,200,000	
Ministry of Labour, Insurance, &c.	8,542,000	
Other Civil Services (including Public Education)	40,482,000	
		61,224,000
Customs and Excise, and Inland Revenue Departments		5,249,000
Post Office Services		25,980,000
Total Supply Services		92,486,000
Votes of Credit		1,975,000,000
Total Expenditure		2,290,381,000
Expenditure chargeable against Capital		£938,000

The total expenditure during the war down to March 31, 1917, was 4,318,000,000*l.*, of which 1,137,000,000*l.* was provided out of revenue.

Debt.—The National Debt at March 31, 1917, was 3,854,000,000*l.*, of which 828,000,000*l.* represented advances to Allies, and 142,000,000*l.* advances to Dominions.

War Savings Certificates.—Total to May 5, 1917, 78,200,000*l.*

Votes of Credit, 1917-18.—The total votes of credit already (May, 1917) passed for 1917-18 amount to 850,000,000*l.*, which, it is estimated, will provide for war expenditure down to the end of July, 1917.

Duchy of Cornwall, 1916.—The amount paid over for the Prince of Wales was £80,500.

Duchy of Lancaster, 1916.—The amount paid over for H. M. the King was £60,000.

Companies registered in 1916.—The following is a return showing the number of companies registered and the nominal capital invested therein in the United Kingdom during the year 1916, the figures for 1915 being added for purposes of comparison:—

Classification	1915		1916	
	No. of Companies	Nominal Capital	No. of Companies	Nominal Capital
		£		£
Coal, iron and steel	147	2,899,546	148	2,385,405
Mining (other than coal and iron)	69	1,253,232	59	1,773,640
Textiles	180	4,943,694	153	3,843,600
Brewers and distillers	18	793,000	14	5,217,305
Rubber and oil	61	5,740,150	32	1,511,225
Transit and transport by land and water	269	7,361,150	177	4,899,090
Gas, water, electric light and power, drainage, &c.	26	142,350	11	72,512
Land	83	1,848,750	50	1,917,276
Finance, banking, discount and interest and insurance	117	2,186,100	84	3,497,000
Others	3,090	26,186,634	2,665	26,215,818
Total	4,060	53,354,606	3,393	50,442,871

Mineral Production of the United Kingdom in 1916.—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 1916, with comparative figures for the preceding year:—

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

	1915	1916
	Tons	Tons
Barium (compounds)	7,477	8,973
Coal	253,179,446	256,348,351
Clay and Shale, other than fire-clay and oil shale	236,506	177,719
Fire-clay	1,339,746	1,712,261
Igneous rocks	79	108
Iron pyrites	9,255	9,496
Ironstone	6,080,218	5,648,602
Limestone	4,464	2,477
Oil shale	2,998,552	2,994,386
Sandstone (including "Ganister"*)	141,420	160,513

* The quantity of ganister obtained was 128,238 tons in 1915, and 159,769 tons in 1916.

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

	1915	1916
	Tons	Tons
Arsenic	2,496	2,584
Barium (compounds)	53,324	60,468
Bauxite	11,723	10,829
Chert, flint, &c.	3,033	3,202
Clay and shale	86,202	84,108
Copper ore and copper precipitate	746	937
Fluorspar	25,577	34,547
Gold ore	5,086	1,338
Gypsum	204,574	188,401
Igneous rocks	43,010	38,875
Iron ore	1,795,887	1,751,437
Iron pyrites	1,280	985
Lead ore	20,608	17,084
Limestone†	283,216	235,988
Manganese ore	4,640	5,140
Ochre, umber, &c.	4,030	4,570
Rock salt	131,348	129,030
Sandstone ‡	57,626	32,174
Slate	48,893	46,184
Tin ore, dressed §	6,427	6,161
Zinc ore	12,057	8,476

† Including 271 tons of calc spar in 1915 and 67 tons in 1916.
‡ Including 4,297 tons of ganister in 1915, and 8,497 tons in 1916.
§ In addition, 385 tons of undressed tin ore were obtained 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 (April, 1917) available. The totals for coal and for the ores of copper, lead, and zinc may, however, be regarded as substantially complete.

The Army Council.—An Order in Council, published in April 1917, defines the duties of the members of the Army Council. It declares that the Secretary of State is to be responsible to his Majesty and Parliament for all the business of the Army Council, and all business, other than business which he specially reserves to himself, is to be transacted in the following principal divisions:—

The Chief of the Imperial General Staff shall, in addition to performing such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Secretary of State, be responsible for issuing the orders of his Majesty's Government in regard to military operations.

The Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff shall be responsible for the performance of such duties as the Chief of the Imperial General Staff may assign to him from time to time.

The following members are responsible to the Secretary of State for duties assigned to them by him relating to the following matters:—

The Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General and the Master-General of the Ordnance—Administration of business relating to the organisation, disposition, *personnel*, armament, and maintenance of the Army.

The Civil Member—Administration of business affecting the Territorial Force Associations, the Volunteer Force, and War Department lands, and other business assigned to him by the Secretary of State.

The Finance Member—Finance of the Army, and other business assigned to him.

The Director-General of Military Aeronautics—Administration of the Army Air Service not subject to the control of either the Air Board or the Ministry of Munitions.

The Director-General of Movements and Railways—Transport by rail or inland waterways at home or abroad of the *personnel* and material of the Army.

The Surveyor-General of Supply—Commercial administration of Army supplies not under the control of the Ministry of Munitions.

The Secretary of the War Office will act as Secretary of the Army Council, and will be charged with the interior economy of the War Office, and the preparation of all official communications of the Council, and with such other duties as the Secretary of State may assign to him.

During the period of the War the Military Members of the Army Council shall have precedence among themselves according to their Army seniority.

Naval Administration.—In May, 1917, certain changes were introduced into the Naval Administration. Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, the present First Sea Lord, was given the additional title of Chief of the Naval Staff, and other appointments were made. The object of the changes was (1) to free the First Sea Lord and the heads of the Naval Staff from administrative work so that they may concentrate on the important issues relating to the naval conduct of the war, and (2) to strengthen the Shipbuilding and Production Departments of the Admiralty.

Duration of Parliament.—Under the Parliament and Local Elections Act, 1917, the life of the present Parliament is extended to November 30, 1917.

London County Council, Finance 1917–18.—The estimated total gross expenditure on rate and debt accounts is 10,991,520*l.*

MALTA.

Lieut.-Governor.—William Charles Fleming Roberts on. (Appointed May, 1917.)

INDIA.

Agriculture, 1916–17.—The acreage and output of certain crops in 1916–17 are estimated as follows:—

	Acres	Yield
Cotton	21,212,000	4,273,000 bales of 400 lb.
Indigo	756,000	95,500 cwt. of dye.
Sugar cane	2,414,000	2,626,000 tons of raw sugar.
Rice	79,700,000	34,079,000 tons of cleaned rice.
Ground nuts	2,317,000	1,147,000 tons of nuts in shell.

Commerce, 1916.—Imports.—The total value of imports of foreign merchandise (excluding Government stores) into British India in 1916 was 97,428,500*l.*, as compared with 83,761,863*l.* in 1915, and 104,377,163*l.* in 1914.

The following table shows the values of some of the principal classes of foreign merchandise imported in 1916, the figures for 1915 and 1914 being added for purposes of comparison:—

—	1914	1915	1916
	£	£	£
Provisions and oilman's stores	1,493,353	1,387,503	1,920,029
Spices	1,129,009	1,299,255	1,247,355
Sugar	7,629,047	10,342,583	10,143,818
Oils	3,284,973	2,760,739	3,154,529
Textile materials	1,171,220	1,057,234	1,186,633
Apparel	1,270,429	1,086,589	1,370,974
Carringes and carts, including cycles and motor cars	1,082,389	956,248	1,545,739
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	1,485,750	1,830,028	2,868,835
Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	3,446,495	2,554,631	3,458,124
Dyes and colours	1,235,813	811,087	1,316,599
Glassware and earthenware	1,193,646	932,836	1,304,386
Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery	4,951,799	3,441,753	4,003,630
Metals—			
Iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	8,665,717	5,911,332	5,736,550
Other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	3,385,441	1,499,809	1,123,652
Paper, pasteboard and stationery	1,336,867	1,227,224	2,041,047
Railway plant and rolling stock	7,415,481	3,664,337	1,395,256
Yarns and textile fabrics	41,397,792	29,861,553	39,020,879

Exports.—The total value of exports of Indian merchandise (excluding Government stores) in 1916 was 149,690,252*l.*, as compared with 118,968,634*l.* in 1915, and 138,268,990*l.* in 1914. The 1915 figures include wheat exported on Government account, amounting to 4,590,637*l.*, and the 1916 figures include the value of wheat (891,035*l.*) and tanned cowhides (687,939*l.*) exported on Government account.

The following table shows the values of some of the principal classes of Indian merchandise exported in 1916, as compared with the two preceding years:—

—	1914	1915	1916
	£	£	£
Grain, pulse and flour	22,505,757	19,007,783	21,781,857
Tea	9,989,285	12,405,177	11,896,541
Gums, resin and lac	1,288,349	1,064,533	1,671,295
Hides and skins, raw	6,731,929	5,699,582	8,286,818
Seeds	14,315,079	5,480,091	10,864,644
Textile materials	42,687,209	28,626,480	36,175,970
Chemicals, drugs and medicines	1,571,848	1,651,742	2,242,883
Dyes and colours	852,246	1,497,528	2,496,585
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather	2,986,231	3,539,151	5,617,889
Yarns and textile fabrics	23,939,742	28,753,689	36,201,796

CYPRUS.

Trade in 1916.—Imports, 843,388*l.*; exports, 708,446*l.*

SARAWAK.

New Rajah.—Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G., Rajah of Sarawak, died on May 17 1917, and was succeeded by his son, Charles Vyner Brooke.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Mineral Production in 1916.— The following statistics show the mineral production in 1915 and 1916:—

—		1915		1916	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			£		£
Gold	oz	915,029	3,823,168	930,356	3,895,311
Silver	,,	185,238	17,144	200,676	21,917
Copper	tons	3,517	224,313	3,521	341,041
Ironstone	,,	9,622	1,699	5,837	730
Chrome iron ore	,,	60,581	175,792	88,871	333,169
Coal Raised	,,	409,763	123,193	491,582	131,468
Coal Sold	,,	288,057		308,780	
Asbestos	,,	2,010	32,190	6,157	99,058
Diamonds	carats	272	1,015	1,021	5,331

The total value of the output of gold and other minerals in Southern Rhodesia in 1916 amounted to 4,829,704*l.*, an increase of 480,631*l.* as compared with 1915.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Finance—Revised figures for 1916-17 are: Revenue, 16,800,000*l.* Expenditure, 17,900,000*l.* The estimates for 1917-18 are: Revenue on existing basis of taxation 18,170,000*l.* Expenditure, 18,670,000*l.* The estimated deficit is to be met by an extension of the export duty on diamonds, the remodelling of taxation of incomes and dividends, and an excess profits tax.

Mineral Output in 1916.—	Tons of 2,000 lb.	Value. £
Coal	10,073,000	2,715,000
Copper	23,000	1,132,000
Tin	3,260	356,000
Silver (recovered in gold bullion and base metal ores)	Ozs. 969,000	106,000

EGYPT.

The 1917 *Census.*—According to the provisional returns of the decennial census taken on March 6, 1917, the population of Egypt is 12,566,000.

CANADA.

Agriculture, 1916.—Revised statistics of the area harvested and the production in 1916 are as follows:

	Acres.	Bushels.
Wheat	12,880,000	220,367,000
Oats	9,835,000	351,174,000
Barley	1,651,000	41,318,000
Rye	145,000	2,896,000
Flax Seed	606,000	7,122,000

The total grain crops in 1916 are valued at 161,610,000*l.*
The value of livestock in 1916 is estimated at 798,544,000 dollars.

Commerce.— The following table shows the value of the imports and the principal classes of exports of Canada for the last three calendar years:

Imports and exports	1914	1915	1916
Imports for Consumption.	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars.
Dutiable goods	302,516,964	261,842,173	422,173,311
Free Goods	178,802,345	188,705,601	344,553,580
Total imports (merchandise)	481,319,309	450,547,774	766,726,891
Coin and bullion [1]	132,864,585	21,275,888	37,352,622
Total imports	614,183,894	471,823,662	804,079,513
Duty collected	81,771,651	91,907,722	139,002,178
Exports.			
Canadian produce:			
The mine	53,781,132	61,814,582	81,281,244
The fisheries	18,659,961	21,673,415	24,349,335
The forest	41,871,383	49,779,509	55,224,919
Animal produce	68,216,972	94,513,460	117,909,753
Agricultural products	127,122,783	230,644,083	364,605,702
Manufactures	69,151,924	151,751,844	440,477,143
Other	491,699	3,952,972	7,857,806
Total Canadian produce	379,295,854	614,129,845	1,091,706,403
Foreign produce	49,019,658	39,358,567	20,738,599
Total exports (merchandise)	428,315,512	653,488,412	1,112,445,002
Coin and bullion [1]	19,618,773	128,337,710	196,468,416
Total exports	447,934,285	781,826,122	1,308,913,418

[1] Although it has been customary to include the figures for coin and bullion in Canadian trade returns, the total trade figures are seriously disturbed by the volume of the coin and bullion movements in the last two years, and the latter should not be taken as an indication of the trade of Canada.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

Trade, 1916.—The imports and exports (domestic produce) in 1914, 1915, and 1916, were as follows:—

—	1914	1915	1916
Merchandise—	£	£	£
Imports	72,641,000	69,199,000	81,646,000
Exports of domestic produce	62,843,000	67,526,000	73,224,000
Bullion and specie—			
Imports	1,305,000	711,000	543,000
Exports [1]	2,995,000	10 336,000	3,139,000

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

The principal exports (domestic produce) were:—

—	1914	1915	1916
	£	£	£
Wool	18,375,000	23,242,000	26,195,000
Preserved meat	9,129,000	8,018,000	5,974,000
Hides and skins	4,146,000	2,804,000	2,456,000
Butter	2,655,000	1,880,000	2 607,000
Wheat and flour	11,492,000	403,000	14,821,000
Metals and ores	5,847,000	7,454,000	9,795,000

State of Parties.— The Australian elections held in April, 1917, showed the following preliminary results.—House of Representatives: Liberals, 35; Hughes Party, 15; Labour Party, 25. Senate: Liberals, 10; Hughes Party, 13, Labour Party, 18.

VICTORIA.

Commerce, 1916.—The oversea imports in the calendar year 1916 were 28,540,000*l.*; and the exports, 17,600,000*l.*

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Agent-General in London.—Mr. J. D. Connolly has been appointed.

NEW ZEALAND.

Trade, 1916.—The imports, and the exports of domestic produce, in 1914, 1915, and 1916, were as follows:—

—	1914	1915	1916
Imports:—	£	£	£
Merchandise	21,144,000	20,659,000	25,045,000
Bullion and specie	712,000	1,070,000	1,294,000
Domestic exports:—			
Merchandise	25,027,000	30,253,000	31,892,000
Bullion and specie	965,000	2,108,000	1,200,000

Crops, 1916-17.—Estimated yield in 1915-16 and 1916-17:—

	1915-16 Bushels	1916-17 Bushels
Wheat	7,108,000	5,400,000
Oats	7,653,000	5,600,000

UNITED STATES.

Estimated population.—The following table, which gives the estimated population of the United States, also throws light on the figures in this issue on p. 442 and those given in the issue of 1916 on p. 440 The first line includes, besides the Continental United States, the following outlying possessions:— Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, Panama Canal Zone, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico and Samoa, and also persons in military and naval service stationed abroad.

—	Estimated population on July 1				
	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912
United States	112,444,620	110,715,400	108,988,394	107,271,076	105,543,313
Continental United States	102,017,312	100,399,318	98,781,324	97,163,330	95,545,336

Woman's Suffrage (*see* p. 437).—The suffrage so far as State officers are concerned is controlled by each State Constitution, and members of Congress are elected by those who can vote for the State House of Representatives, and by those only. But the national Constitution allows the electors of President and Vice-President to be appointed in each State "in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct." That puts it in the power of a legislature to allow women to vote for President without the formality of an amendment of the Constitution.

In 1913 women in Illinois were in this way granted (by legislative act, not by constitutional amendment) the right to vote for all officers except congressmen and State officers. They thus gained the privilege of voting for electors of President and Vice-President. In 1917 the legislatures of Indiana, Ohio, and North Dakota have adopted a similar device which admits women to vote in the choice of President, but not in elections to Congress. In 1917, also, Arkansas granted full suffrage to women in effect, by allowing them the vote in "primary" elections—those for the choice of candidates. As there is virtually no "opposition" in the southern States, the result of the primary election makes the subsequent actual election a mere formality.

AUSTRIA.

Parliament (*see* p. 675).—On April 26, 1917, the Houses were summoned to meet on May 30, 1917.

HUNGARY.

New Cabinet.—The Tisza Cabinet resigned on May 24, 1917.

RUSSIA.

New Cabinet.—The first Cabinet of the new *régime* in Russia (*see p.* 1226) was reorganised on May 16, 1917, as follows:—

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior.—Prince George Lvoff.
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—M. Tereshchenko.
Minister of War and Marine.—M. Kerensky.
Minister of Finance.—M. Shingareff.
Minister of Railways.—M. Nekrassoff.
Minister of Commerce.—M. Konovaloff.
Comptroller-General.—M. Godneff.
Minister of Education.—M. Manuiloff.
Procurator of the Holy Synod.—M. Vladimir Lvoff
Minister of Justice.—M. Perevelezeff.
Minister of Labour.—M. Skobeleff.
Minister of Agriculture.—M. Tchernoff.
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—M. Tseretelli
Minister of Food Supplies.—M. Pietchekhonoff.
Minister of Public Relief.—Prince Shakhovskoy.
Minister of Constituent Affairs.—Professor Grimm.

New Railways.—On September 1, 1916, the following railroads were being built, approved for construction, or projected in Russia:—

Railroads	Length	Estimated cost
	Miles	Rubles
GOVERNMENT		
Under construction:		
Amur	1,808·5	310,000,000
Merefa-Kherson, with branch to Nikolaief	359·3	59,100,897
Grishino-Rovno	565·4	110,678,000
Zhashkof-Tsvetkovo	86·2	20,000,000
Petrograd-Rasuli	41·1	16,955,139
Petrozavodsk-Soroka	286·0	46,457,300
Soroka-Kandalaksha	245·9	90,000,000
Kandalaksha-Kola	172·3	39,000,000
Tchudovo-Gostinopolye	57·7	8,284,000
Petrograd-Rybinsk, with branch to Krasnay Kholm	371·2	112,000,000
Booy-Danilof	57·7	13,728,000
Venyef-Uzlovaya	28·5	4,500,000
Mga-Lisino	19·9	2,800,000
Mshynsk-Vosolovo	40·4	2,103,473
Branch from Ussuri Railroad to harbour of Zolotoy Rog	8 0	3,488,300
Five branches	90·1	6,580,626
Total	3,688·2	845,681,685
Approved for construction:		
Verkhne-Udinsk-Kiakhta	153·1	24,079,822
Filino-Kostroma	43·7	5,143,700
Six branches	57·7	9,000,000
Total	254·5	38,223,522
Proposed for construction:		
Ermolino-Nizhni Novgorod-Simbirsk-Kinel	562·8	98,367,000
Moscow-Donets Basin	629·7	164,100,576
Ryazan-Baranovitchi	645·6	172,175,861
Kotlas-Soroka	580·3	120,000,000
Dolinskaya-Pomoshnaya	79·5	18,000,000
Kief-Zhitomir	86·2	20,000,000
Railroad over the main Caucasian Range, with an extension to Sviatoi Krest (Holy Cross)	245·3	200,000,000
Ekaterinburg-Sinarskaya and Shadrinsk-Kurgan	198·9	45,000,000
Alexandrof-Gai-Tchardjoui	1,140·1	258,000,000
Polotsk-Novograd-Volynsk	364·6	82,000,000
Trans-Volga	804·1	182,000,000
Gorbachevo-Verkhovy	71·6	11,000,000
Branches in Donets Basin.	12·6	3,500,000
Total	5,371·8	1,369,143,437
Grand total, Government railways	9,314·0	2,252,998,594

In addition to the above private companies have received authorisation to construct 979·68 miles of new lines at a cost of 197,999,000 rubles.

TURKEY.

ARABIA.*

In view of recent events in Arabia, the following statement may be of service.

Large areas in Arabia consist only of desert and steppe, occupied by Bedouin tribes, who are forced to adopt a nomadic existence and own allegiance only to their tribal groups. Considerable portions of the Nefud, or Northern Desert, and the whole of the Rub el-Khali, or great Southern Desert of soft sand, are quiet uninhabitable. But the oases of Central Arabia and the fertile coastal districts are occupied by settled communities, under eight independent systems of government.

I. The *Kingdom of Hejaz*, which has attained its independence during the course of the war (*see* p. 1849), may be regarded as the most important principality in Arabia in virtue of its possession of Mecca and Medina, the Holy Places of Islam. Formerly included in the

* See Map.

Turkish Vilayet of Hejaz, which extended from Akaba in the North to Asir in the south, it was the chief centre of Ottoman influence in Arabia; and by means of the Hejaz Railway, with its terminus at Medina, the Turks were enabled to maintain garrisons in the ports and the chief towns of the interior. But the Sherif, or Emir of Mecca, as hereditary keeper of the Holy Places, wielded great influence throughout the Moslem world. Ottoman control was largely maintained in the past by the payment of an annual subsidy, but the presence of the Turks and their maladministration was always resented. Early in the war the British Government guaranteed their protection of the Holy Places, and on June 5th, 1916, HUSEIN IBU ALI, the present Emir, headed a revolt of the Hejaz and some of the northern tribes and proclaimed his independence. The Turkish garrisons at Mecca, at the ports and at Taif were captured, and Ottoman influence has since been restricted to the neighbourhood of the Hejaz Railway. In November, 1916, the Emir Hussein issued a proclamation assuming the title King of Hejaz.

II. The *Emirate of Nejd and Hasa*, the more powerful of the two Central Arabian principalities, has its capital at Riyadh, whence the Saud dynasty exercises jurisdiction over the neighbouring groups of oases. It is the modern representative of the Wahabite Empire founded about 1745 by Mohammed ibn Saud, Sheikh of Dariyah. The present Emir of Riyadh, ABD EL-AZIZ ES-SAUD, who maintains an intermittent conflict with the neighbouring Emirate of Jebel Shammar, expelled the Turks from Hasa in 1913, and has extended his influence to include Hofuf in the region of the Persian Gulf.

III. The *Emirate of Jebel Shammar*, which lies to the north of Nejd, was formerly within its jurisdiction; but since the middle of last century it has maintained its independence under the Rashid dynasty. It has its capital at Hail and is far more Bedouin in character than its southern rival. The present Emir of Hail is SAUD IBN ABD EL-AZIZ ER-RASHID.

IV. The *Principate of Asir*, on the west coast of Arabia between Hejaz and Yemen, has its capital at Sabiyah in Southern Asir. The principate is in the hands of the Idrisi family, the present ruler being MOHAMMED IBN ALI EL-IDRISI.

V. The *Imamate of Yemen*, which is centred at Sana, is of considerable antiquity, the Imam tracing his descent to the Prophet's daughter Fatimah, and being credited by his Zeidist followers with infallibility and esoteric knowledge. Since the rebellion of 1891 Turkish influence in Yemen has been maintained with difficulty. The present Imam is YAHYA MOHAMMED HAMID ED-DIN.

VI. The British *Protectorate of Aden*, to the south of Yemen and in the south-western corner of Arabia, dates from the capture of Aden in 1839. For administrative purposes the Aden Settlement forms part of British India and is under a Political Resident whose influence extends north and west to the Anglo-Turkish frontier of Yemen and eastward to include the district of Hadhramaut (*see* p. 100).

VII. *The Sultanate of Oman* (*see* p. 1161).

VIII. *The Sultanate of Koweit*, on the north-western coast of the Persian Gulf, acquired considerable importance during the discussion of the Baghdad Railway. The Sultan is subsidized by the British Government, which maintains a Political Agent at his Court. The present Sultan, SALIM IBN MUBARAK, succeeded his brother in 1917.

PALESTINE.

The total area is about 9,800 square miles (6,000 square miles west of the Jordan and 3,800 square miles east of the Jordan). Population about 500,000 Moslems (mostly Arabs), 120,000 Jews and 100,000 Christians. The principal towns are Jerusalem, with a population of 100,000 (65,000 Jews); Jaffa, 50,000 (12,000 Jews); Gaza, 40,000; Nablous, 28,000; Haifa, 20,000 (2,000 Jews); Hebron, 20,000 (1,000 Jews); Safed, 18,000 (10,000 Jews); Bethlehem, 16,000; Nazareth, 15,000; Tiberias, 10,000 (8,000 Jews).

The principal industries are oil pressing, soapmaking, and the manufacture of wines and brandies. The country produces grapes, oranges, lemons, olives, figs and dates; the forests contain oak, sycamore, pine, cedar and eucalyptus trees. The railways in 1914 had a length of 496 miles, as follows:—Jaffa—Jerusalem, 53 miles; Haifa—Dera'a, 98 miles; Damascus—Dera'a, 75 miles; Dera'a—Ma'an, 208 miles; and Damascus—M'zerib 62 miles

For the Jewish Colonies in Palestine *see* p. 1357.

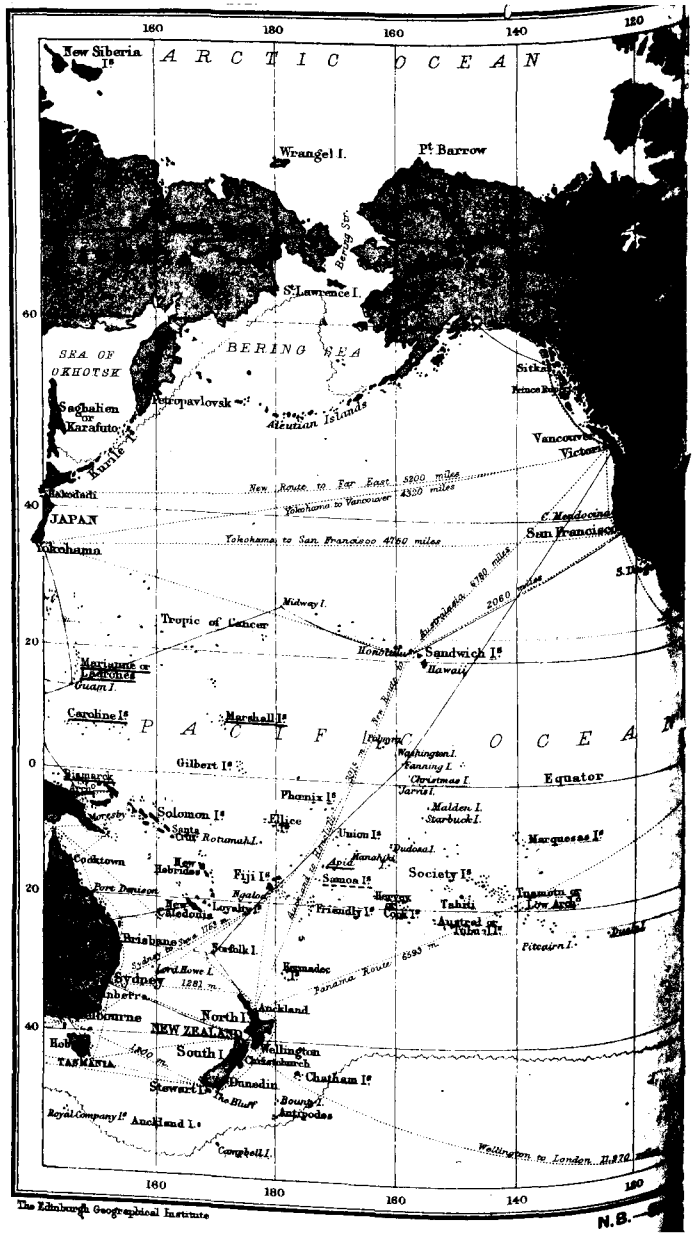
HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

The list is omitted in this issue. For the composition of the Court on May 16, 1916, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 1439.

ERRATA.

Page 912. In the last table, the revenue and expenditure are for years *beginning* March 31.

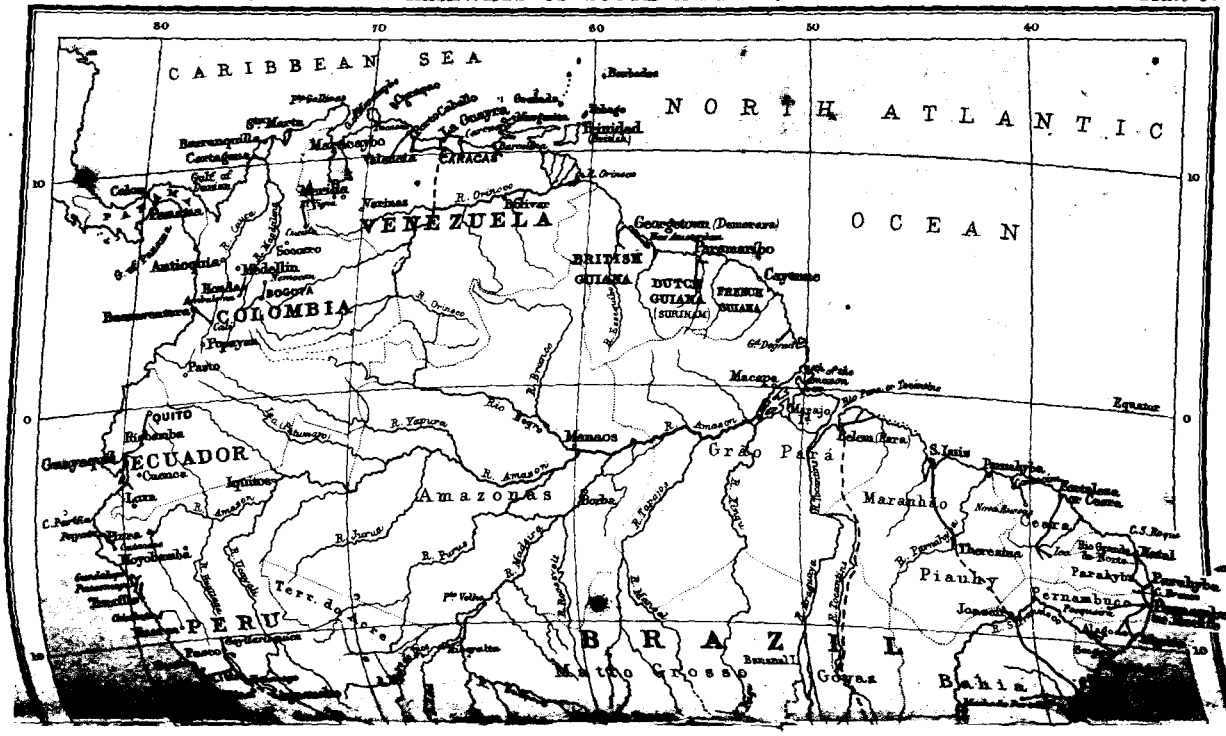
Page 918. Last paragraph. For "Five German War Loans" read "*Six*."

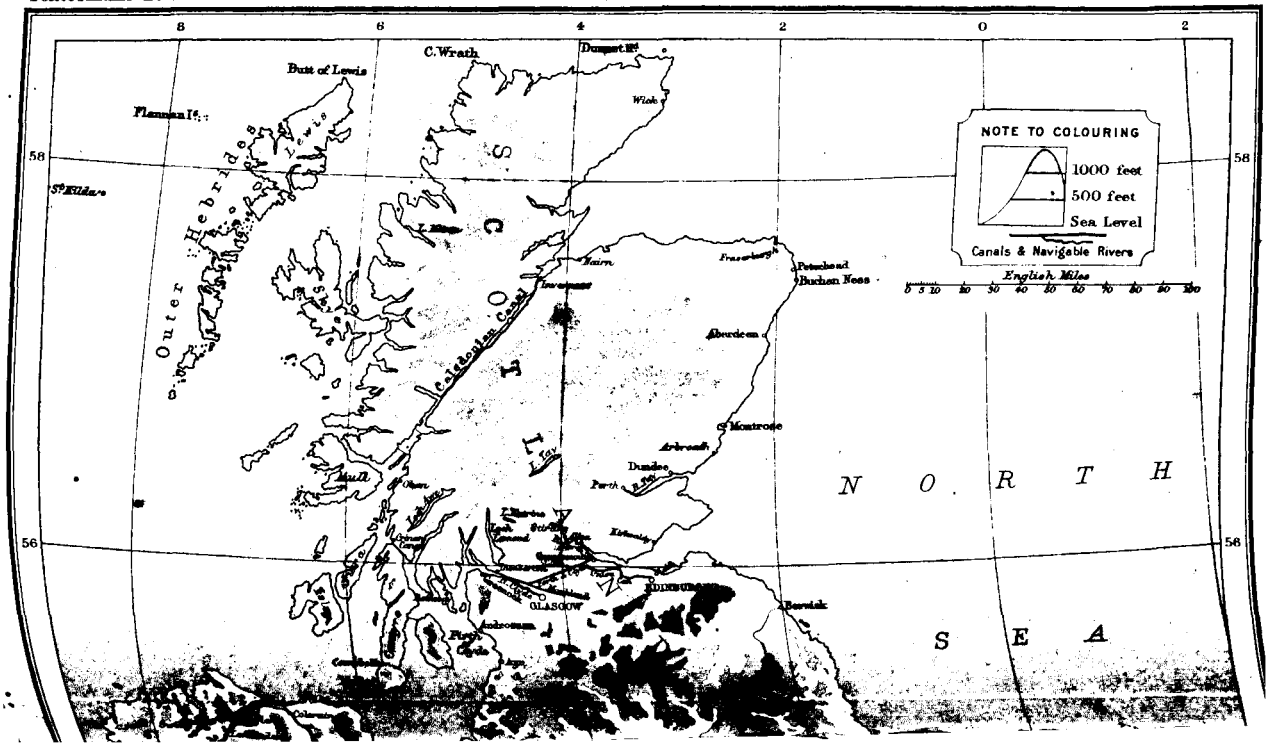


The Edinburgh Geographical Institute

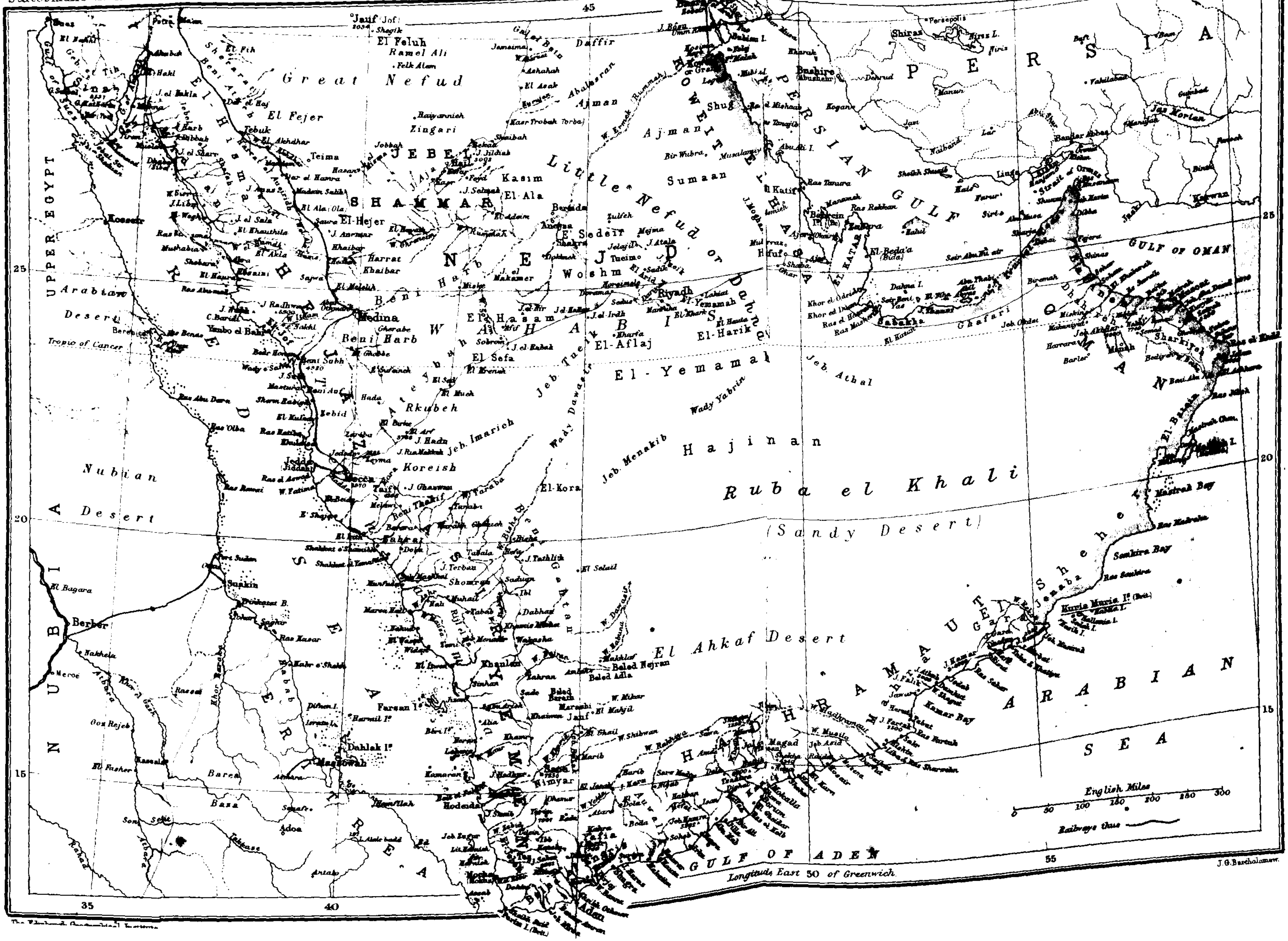
N.B.

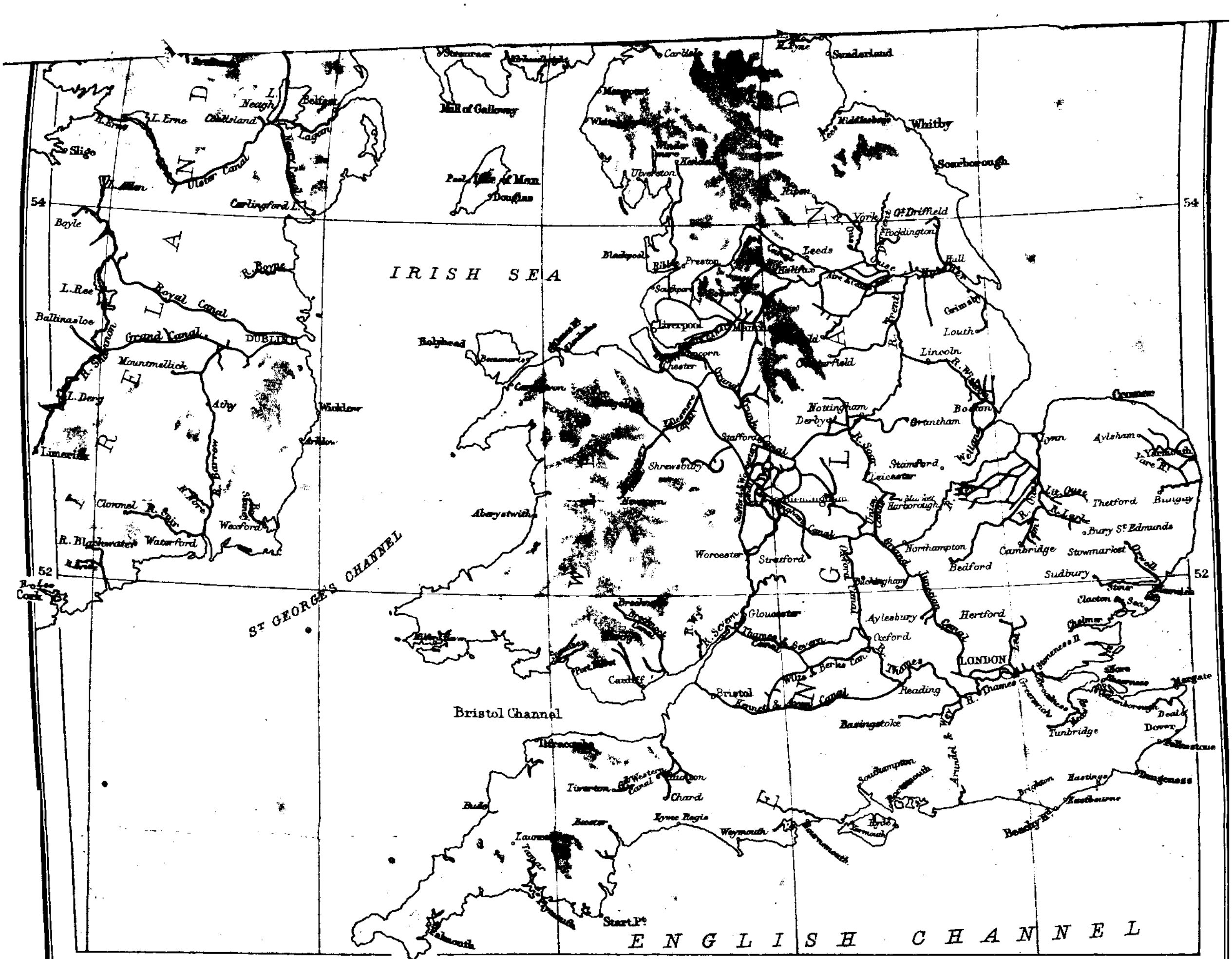
RAILWAYS OF SOUTH AMERICA, 1917

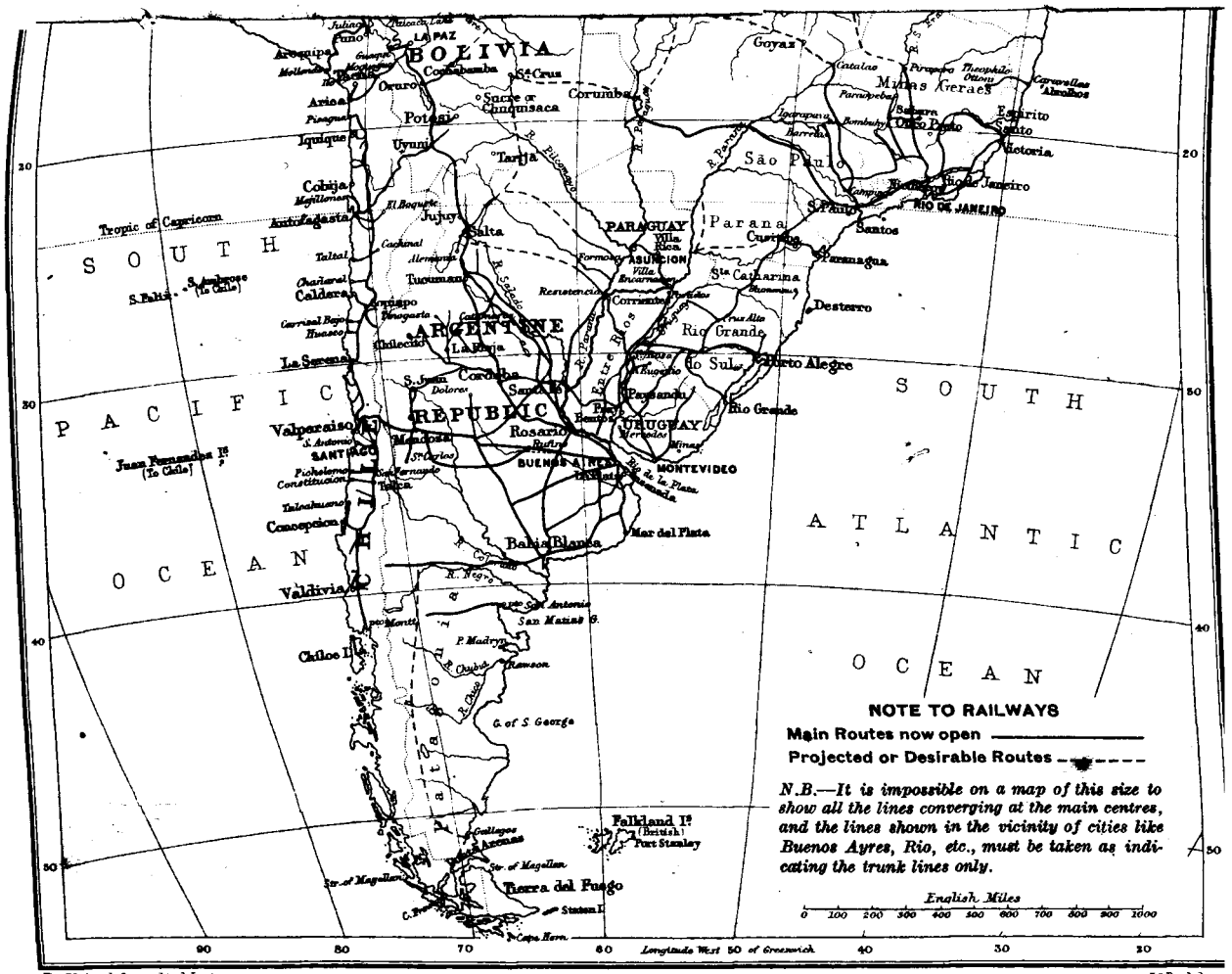



8
6
4
2
0
2
58
56
C. Wrath
Dunnet Hd
Butt of Lewis
Flannan Is.
St Kilda
Outer Hebrides
Wick
Inverness
Fraserburgh
Peterhead
Buchan Ness
Aberdeen
Montrose
Arbroath
Dundee
Perth
Kirkcaldy
Edinburgh
Berwick
Glasgow
Caledonian Canal
NOTE TO COLOURING
1000 feet
500 feet
Sea Level
Canals & Navigable Rivers
English Miles
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
NORTH SEA

POLITICAL DIVISIONS OF ARABIA, 1917




IRISH SEA
ST GEORGE'S CHANNEL
Bristol Channel
ENGLISH CHANNEL
Longitude West of Greenwich
8
6
4
2
0
54
52
Lizard
Start Pt
LONDON
DUBLIN
Sligo
Boyle
L. Ree
Ballinasloe
Grand Canal
Royal Canal
Mountmellick
Athy
Wicklow
Wexford
Waterford
Clonmel
R. Blackwater
Cork
Limerick
L. Derg
L. Erne
L. Neagh
Ulster Canal
Carlingford L.
Belfast
Mull of Galloway
Douglas
Carlisle
Sunderland
Whitby
Scarborough
Ulverston
Leeds
Preston
Blackpool
Liverpool
Chester
Lincoln
Louth
Grantham
Boston
Nottingham
Derby
Stamford
Leicester
Shrewsbury
Aberystwith
Holyhead
Worcester
Stratford
Northampton
Bedford
Cambridge
Stowmarket
Sudbury
Thetford
Bury St Edmunds
Aylsham
Lynn
Hertford
Aylesbury
Oxford
Oxford Canal
Reading
Basingstoke
Bristol
Gloucester
Cardiff
Tunbridge
Dover
Hastings
Weymouth
Chard
Lyme Regis
Tiverton
Bude
Exeter
John Bartholomew & Co.
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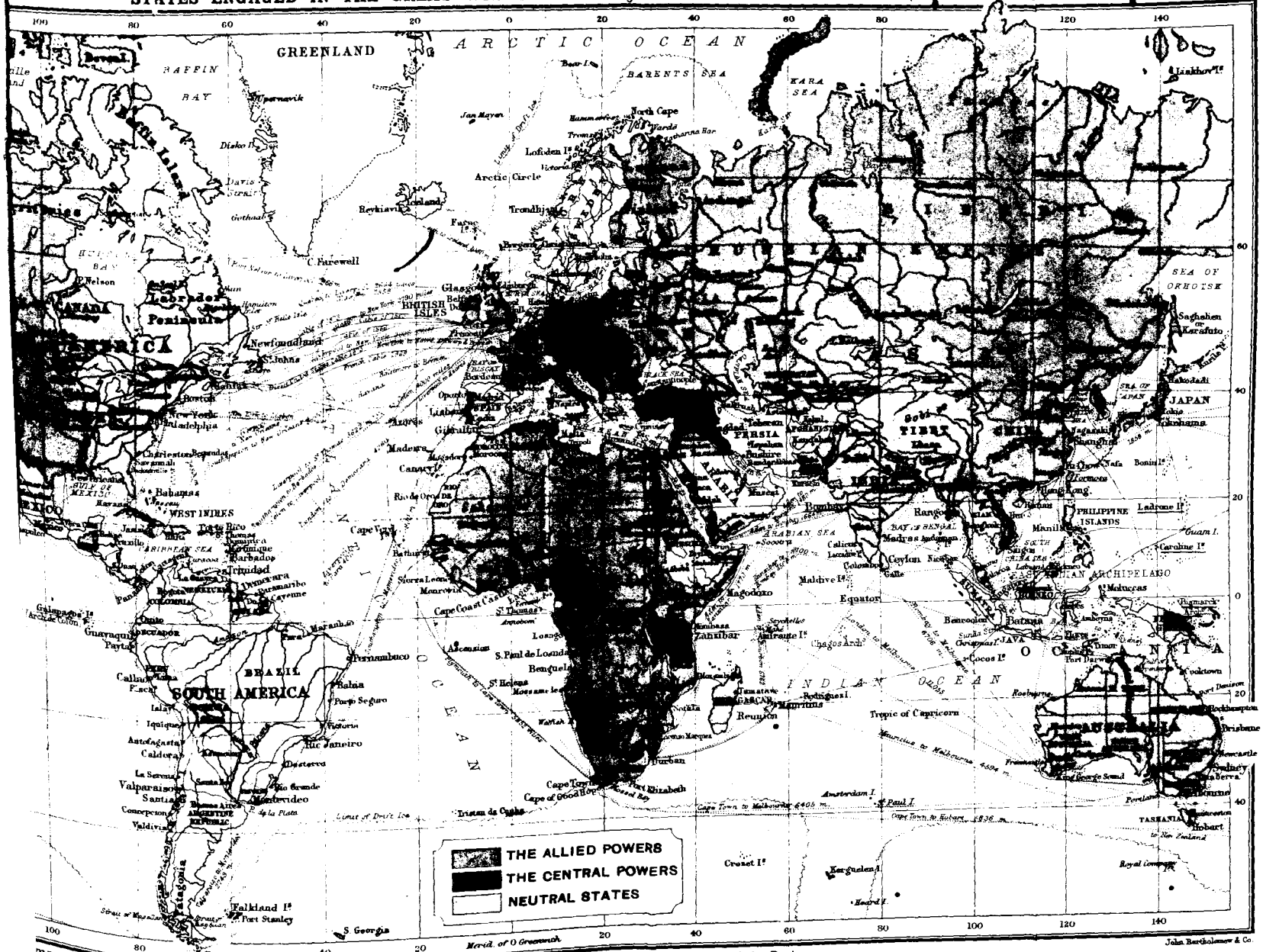
The Edinburgh Geographical Institute

The Railways are based upon data supplied by Mr W. S. Barclay

J.G.Bartholomew

STATES ENGAGED IN THE GREAT WAR IN 1917 (May 10th)

Plate 1.



mpathetic with Allied Powers who have broken Diplomatic Relations with Central Powers are tinted in Light Red.

... According to Latest Information ... not yet declared war, but Brazil, Honduras and Nicaragua have now done so.)

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; died March 14, 1917. 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 such son who marries, and 5,000*l.* in respect of each daughter who attains the age of 21 or marries. The years, and a further annual sum of 15,000*l.* in respect of each such son (other than the Duke of Cornwall) who attains the age of 21 an annuity of 6,000*l.* in respect of each daughter who attains the age of 21 or marries. The First Commissioner of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Keeper of the King's Privy Purse are appointed the Royal Trustees under this Act. Queen Alexandra, the Queen-Mother, receives the annuity of 70,000*l.* provided by the Civil List Act of 1901. Civil List pensions may be granted, but are not chargeable on the sum paid for the Civil List. All these payments are charged on the Consolidated Fund, into which the surrendered hereditary revenues are carried. The King has paid to him the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, the payments made therefrom in 1915 being 63,000*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 1915 on his account being 82,548*l.*

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

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

1. THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Constitution and Government.

I. Imperial and Central.

The supreme legislative power of the British Empire is by its Constitution given to Parliament. Parliament is summoned by the writ of the sovereign issued out of Chancery, by advice of the Privy Council, at least thirty-five days previous to its assembling.

The annual session used to extend from the middle of February to about the middle of August, or occasionally later, but during the war the sittings of Parliament have been interrupted only by comparatively short intervals. 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 April 30, 1917, by the Parliament and Registration Act, 1916, and the Parliament and Local Elections 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 held their seats—(i) by hereditary right; (ii) by creation of the sovereign; (iii) by virtue of office—Law Lords, and English archbishops (2) and bishops (24); (iv) by election for life—Irish peers (28); (v) by election for duration of Parliament—Scottish

peers (16). The full house would consist of about 670 members, but the voting strength is (January, 1917) about 660. There are, besides, 19 peeresses of the United Kingdom and 5 Scottish peeresses in their own right, and 19 Scottish and 56 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, were as follows:—

1915	Counties.		Boroughs.		Universities.		Total.	
	Members	Electors	Members	Electors	Members	Electors	Members	Electors
England	253	3,973,428	237	2,776,113	5	21,323	495	6,771,264
Scotland	39	503,713	31	355,186	2	26,010	72	884,909
Ireland	85	575,911	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 Y.	M.	D.
Victoria	1st	11 Sept. 1837	23 June 1841	3	9	12
,,	2nd	19 Aug. 1841	23 July 1847	5	11	4
,,	3rd	21 Sept. 1847	1 July 1852	4	9	10
,,	4th	20 Aug. 1852	21 Mar. 1857	4	7	1
,,	5th	30 April 1857	23 April 1859	1	11	23
,,	6th	31 May 1859	6 July 1865	6	1	6
,,	7th	15 Aug. 1865	11 Nov. 1868	3	2	27
,,	8th	10 Dec. 1868	26 Jan. 1874	5	1	16
,,	9th	5 Mar. 1874	24 Mar. 1880	6	0	19
,,	10th	29 April 1880	18 Nov. 1885	5	6	20
,,	11th	12 Jan. 1886	26 June 1886	0	5	14
,,	12th	5 Aug. 1886	28 June 1892	5	10	23
,,	13th	4 Aug. 1892	24 July 1895	2	11	20
,,	14th	12 Aug. 1895	25 Sept. 1900	5	1	13
,,	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. 9.)

The executive government of Great Britain and Ireland is vested nominally in the Crown, but practically in a committee of Ministers, commonly called the Cabinet, whose existence is dependent on the possession of a majority in the House of Commons. 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 Cabinet, prior to December, 1916, consisted of the political chiefs of the principal Government Departments, and exceeded twenty in number. With the formation of the present Government, however, the Cabinet was reduced to only five members, two of whom are "without portfolio."

The head of the Ministry is the Prime Minister, a position first constitutionally recognised, and special precedence accorded to the holder, in 1905. No salary is attached to the office of Prime Minister, as such, and it is usually held in conjunction with some other high office of State, generally that of First Lord of the Treasury. His colleagues in the Ministry are appointed on his recommendation, and he dispenses the greater portion of the patronage of the Crown.

The present Ministry (appointed December 11, 1916) consists of the following members:

(*a*) The War Cabinet.

1. *Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury.*—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; Minister of Munitions, a new office created for the war, May, 1915, to July, 1916; Secretary of State for War, July, 1916, to December, 1916. Present appointment, December, 1916.

2. *Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Lords.*—Right Hon. Earl *Curzon*, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 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; Lord Privy Seal, May, 1915, to December, 1916. Present appointment, December, 1916.

3. *Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons.*—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; Secretary of State for Colonies, May, 1915, to December, 1916. Leader of Unionist party in House of Commons since November, 1911. Present appointment, December, 1916.

Ministers without Portfolio:—

4. Right Hon. Viscount *Milner*, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., born in 1854; educated at Tübingen University, King's College, London, and Balliol College, Oxford; called to the Bar, 1881. Created Baronet, 1901, and Viscount, 1902. Secretary for Finance in Egypt, 1889–92; Chairman of Board of Inland Revenue, 1892–7; Governor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner for South Africa, 1898–1905; Governor of Transvaal and Orange River Colonies, 1902–5. Present appointment, December, 1916.

5. Right Hon. Arthur *Henderson*, born 1863; Mayor of Darlington, 1903; M.P. for Durham (Barnard Castle) since 1903. Elected Chairman of Labour Party in House of Commons, August, 1914. President of Board of Education, May, 1915, to August, 1916; Paymaster-General and Labour Adviser to the Government, August to December, 1916. Present appointment, December, 1916.

(*b*) Other Ministers, and Heads of Departments.

Lord Chancellor.—Right Hon. Lord *Finlay* of Nairn, G.C.M.G., b. 1842.
Lord Privy Seal.—Right Hon. Earl of *Crawford and Balcarres*, b. 1871.
Secretary of State for Home Affairs.—Right Hon. Sir George *Cave*, b. 1856.
,, ,, *Foreign* ,, Right Hon. Arthur J. *Balfour*. b. 1848.
,, ,, *Colonies.*—Right Hon. Walter *Long*, b. 1854.
,, ,, *War.*—Right Hon. Earl of *Derby*, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., b. 1865.
,, ,, *India.*—Right Hon. Austen *Chamberlain*, b. 1863.
President of Local Government Board.—Right Hon. Lord *Rhondda*, b. 1856.
President of Board of Trade.—Right Hon. Sir Albert *Stanley*, b. 1875.
Minister of Labour.—Right Hon. J. *Hodge*, b. 1855.
First Lord of the Admiralty.—Right Hon. Sir Edward *Carson*, b. 1854.
Minister of Munitions.—Right Hon. C. *Addison*, b. 1869.
Minister of Blockade and Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.—Right Hon. Lord Robert *Cecil*, b. 1864.
Minister of Food Control.—Right Hon. Lord *Devonport*, b. 1856.
Shipping Controller.—Right Hon. Sir Joseph *Maclay*, b. 1857.
Director-General of National Service.—Neville *Chamberlain*, b. 1869.
President of the Air Ministry.—Right Hon. Viscount *Cowdray*, b. 1856.
President of the Board of Agriculture.—Right Hon. R. E. *Prothero*, b. 1852.
,, ,, *Education.*—Right Hon. H. A. L. *Fisher*, b. 1865.
First Commissioner of Works.—Right Hon. Sir Alfred *Mond*, b. 1868.
Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster.—Right Hon. Sir Frederick *Cawley*, b. 1859.
Postmaster-General.—Right Hon. Albert *Illingworth*, b. 1865.
Minister of Pensions.—Right Hon. George *Barnes*, b. 1859.
Attorney-General.—Right Hon. Sir F. E. *Smith*, K.C., b. 1872.
Solicitor-General.—Sir Gordon *Hewart*, K.C., b. 1870.
Paymaster-General.—Right Hon. Sir J. *Compton-Rickett*, b. 1847.
Secretary for Scotland.—Right Hon. R. *Munro*, b. 1868.

Lord Advocate.—Right Hon. J. A. *Clyde*, K.C., b. 1863.
Solicitor-General for Scotland.—T. B. *Morison*, K.C., b. 1868.
Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.—Right Hon. Lord *Wimborne*, b. 1873.
Chief Secretary for Ireland.—Right Hon. H. E. *Duke*, b. 1855.
Attorney-General for Ireland.—James *O'Connor*, K.C., b. 1872.
Solicitor-General ,, ,, —James *Chambers*, K.C., b. 1863.

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

Heads of Administrations	Dates of Appointment
Lord John Russell (L)	July 6, 1846
Earl of Derby (C)	Feb. 27, 1852
Earl of Aberdeen (Coalition),	Dec. 28, 1852
Viscount Palmerston (L)	Feb. 10, 1855
Earl of Derby (C)	Feb. 25, 1858
Viscount Palmerston (L)	June 18, 1859
Earl Russell (L),	Nov. 6, 1865
Earl of Derby (C),	July 6, 1866
Benjamin Disraeli (C),	Feb. 27, 1868
W. E. Gladstone (L),	Dec. 9, 1868
Benjamin Disraeli (C),	Feb. 21, 1874
W. E. Gladstone (L),	April 28, 1880
Marquis of Salisbury (C),	June 24, 1885
W. E. Gladstone (L),	Feb. 6, 1886
Marquis of Salisbury (C),	Aug. 3, 1886
W. E. Gladstone (L),	August 18, 1892
Earl of Rosebery (L),	March 3, 1894
Marquis of Salisbury (C),	June 25, 1895
A. J. Balfour (C),	July 14, 1902
Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (L.),	Dec. 5, 1905
H. H. Asquith (L),	April 8, 1908
H. H. Asquith (Coalition),	May 25, 1915
D. Lloyd George (Coalition),	Dec. 7, 1916

The state of parties in the House of Commons early in 1917 was as follows:—

Unionists	285
Liberals and Labour	298
Ministerialists	2
Independent	1
Nationalists	84
	670

II. Local Government.

England and Wales.—In each county the Crown is represented by H.M. Lieutenant for the county, 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 Lieutenants, but local advisory committees are set up, as and when required, to advise the Lieutenants and the Lord Chancellor on these appointments. The Lieutenants 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	28,937	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

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	92,284	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	41,976,827

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

—	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911
England	13·4	14·5	11·7	12·1	10·5
Wales	9·5	11·8	11·7	13·3	18·1
Scotland	9·7	11·2	7·8	11·1	6·5
Ireland	−6·7	−4·4	−9·1	−5·2	− 1·5
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 of these, 48,780 were in Inverness Co., 46,926 in Ross and Cromarty, 31,695 in Argyll, and 24,947 in Lanark. In 1891 the number was 254,415, or 6·3 per cent., and in 1901, 250,800, 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	2,383	2,329	4,662
10 ,, ,, 15	3,500	490	427	2,220	2,211	4,431
15 ,, ,, 20	3,337	462	423	2,110	2,126	4,236
20 ,, ,, 25	3,176	420	376	1,902	2,082	3,984
25 ,, ,, 35	5,957	741	636	3,506	3,850	7,356
35 ,, ,, 45	4,845	601	536	2,909	3,093	6,002
45 ,, ,, 55	3,528	447	394	2,114	2,272	4,386
55 ,, ,, 65	2,298	296	288	1,367	1,521	2,888
65 ,, ,, 70	807	104	146	484	578	1,062
70 ,, ,, 75	554	80	168	345	461	806
75 ,, ,, 85	454	63	111	262	369	631
85 and upwards	64	10	16	34	57	91
Total . .	36,071	4,761	4,390	22,017	23,353	45,370

[1] Including Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

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

Year (30 June)	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total of United Kingdom
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	36,189,685	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	35,358,896[1]	4,785,598	4,387,000	—

[1] Civil population only. Based on the National Register of August, 1915. The figures for the three countries in 1915 are not on the same basis.

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. (For areas of administrative counties, etc., *see* STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1916, p. 17.)

	Area in Statute Acres, 1911 (Land and Inland Water). Counties & County Boroughs.	Census Population			Estimated Population of Administrative Counties in 1914
		County and County Boroughs		Administrative Counties only	
		1901	1911	1911	
ENGLAND.					
Bedfordshire . .	302,942	171,707	194,588	194,588	200,338
Berkshire . .	463,834	259,069	280,794	198,101	196,834
Buckinghamshire . .	479,360	197,046	219,551	219,551	225,207
Cambridgeshire . .	315,168	120,264	128,322	128,322	180,847
Isle of Ely . .	238,073	64,495	69,752	69,752	71,073
Cheshire . . .	656,370	885,941	954,779	676,275	612,211
Cornwall . . .	868,167	322,334	328,098	328,098	329,546
Cumberland . .	973,086	266,933	265,746	265,740	212,799
Derbyshire . .	650,369	599,694	688,423	560,015	578,900
Devonshire . .	1,671,364	662,196	699,703	457,331	449,227
Dorsetshire . .	625,612	202,063	223,266	223,266	225,293
Durham . . .	649,244	1,187,474	1,369,860	929,214	969,718
Essex . . .	979,532	1,083,998	1,350,881	1,061,851	1,048,284
Gloucestershire . .	805,794	708,489	736,097	329,014	330,916
Herefordshire . .	534,924	114,125	114,260	114,269	114,805
Hertfordshire . .	404,523	258,423	311,284	311,284	324,567
Huntingdonshire . .	233,985	54,125	55,577	55,577	55,941
Kent . . .	975,966	961,130	1,045,591	1,020,965	1,042,256
Lancashire . .	1,061,615	4,378,293	4,767,852	1,720,485	1,741,773
Leicestershire . .	532,779	437,490	476,553	249,331	255,216
Lincolnshire—					
The parts of Holland .	268,992	77,610	82,849	82,849	84,165
The parts of Kesteven .	465,878	103,962	111,324	237,843	118,174
The parts of Lindsey .	970,423	318,450	360,787	4,521,685	245,711
London . . .	74,816	4,536,267	4,521,685	1,126,465	4,518,021
Middlesex . . .	148,701	792,476	1,126,465	312,028	1,210,389
Monmouthshire . .	349,552	298,076	395,719	321,783	332,487
Norfolk . . .	1,315,064	476,553	499,116	213,783	324,351
Northamptonshire . .	585,148	294,506	303,797	44,718	215,803
Soke of Peterborough .	53,464	41,122	44,718	371,474	45,622
Northumberland . .	1,291,515	608,119	666,893	344,194	388,244
Nottinghamshire . .	540,123	514,459	604,098	156,486	361,652
Oxfordshire . . .	479,220	179,962	189,484	20,846	137,896
Rutlandshire . .	97,278	19,709	20,846	246,307	20,505
Shropshire . . .	861,800	239,788	246,307	388,852	247,946
Somersetshire . .	1,032,490	434,950	458,025	488,566	393,842
Southampton . .	958,947	717,164	862,393	88,186	451,046
Isle of Wight . .	94,145	82,418	88,186	670,880	89,686
Staffordshire . .	741,318	1,188,998	1,279,640	203,228	688,399
Suffolk, East . .	557,853	255,800	277,155	116,905	206,754
Suffolk, West . .	890,916	117,553	116,905	676,027	116,742
Surrey . . .	461,829	653 661	845,578	242,146	715,292
Sussex, East . .	530,570	450,979	487,070	176,808	248,118
Sussex, West . .	401,839	151,276	176,808	300,867	182,593
Warwickshire . .	605,275	1,083,069	1,247,418	68,575	312,687
Westmorland . .	505,330	64,409	68,575	286,822	68,307
Wiltshire . . .	864,101	271,394	286,822	288,627	290,699
Worcestershire . .	458,352	363,490	387,688	154,768	293,595
Yorkshire, East Riding .	750,214	385,007	432,759	314,779	157,286
Yorkshire, North Riding .	1,862,285	377,238	419,546	1,584,880	305,516
Yorkshire, West Riding .	1,773,529	2,761,321	3,045,277		1,513,160
Totals	32,559,355	30,813,043	34,045,290	23,188,479	23,382,099

	Area in Statute Acres, 1911 (Land and Inland Water). Counties and County Boroughs.	Census Population. Counties and County Boroughs. 1901	1911.	Administrative Counties only. 1911.	Estimated Population of Administrative Counties in 1914.
WALES					
Anglesey	176,630	50,606	50,928	50,928	51,009
Brecknockshire	469,281	54,213	59,287	59,287	60,561
Cardiganshire	443,189	61,078	59,879	59,879	59,578
Carmarthenshire	588,472	135,328	160,406	160,406	166,707
Carnarvonshire	365,986	125,049	125,043	125,043	124,890
Denbighshire	426,084	131,582	144,783	144,783	148,100
Flintshire	163,025	81,485	92,705	92,705	95,525
Glamorganshire	518,865	859,931	1,120,910	742,998	796,060
Merionethshire	422,372	48,852	45,565	45,565	44,739
Montgomeryshire	510,110	54,901	53,146	53,146	52,705
Pembrokeshire	393,003	87,894	89,960	89,960	90,480
Radnorshire	301,165	23,281	22,590	22,590	22,416
Total Wales (12 Counties)	4,778,182	1,714,800	2,025,202	1,647,290	1,712,770
Totals—					
England and Wales	37,337,537	32,527,843	36,070,492	24,885,769	25,094,869

The area and population of the County Boroughs, and more important other Boroughs, are given in the following table. The County Boroughs are designated by the letters C. B.

	Area in Statute Acres, 1911	Census Population 1901	1911	Estimated Population 1914
ENGLAND				
Accrington	3,427	43,122	45,029	45,508
Ashton-under-Lyne	1,345	43,890	45,172	45,494
Barnsley	2,385	41,086	50,614	53,008
Barrow-in-Furness (C.B.)	11,023	57,586	63,770	65,324
Bath, City of (C.B.)	5,152	65,956	69,173	69,981
Bedford	2,223	35,144	39,183	40,198
Birkenhead (C.B.)	3,848	110,915	130,794	135,789
Birmingham, City of (C.B.)	43,601	759,068	840,202	860,591
Blackburn (C.B.)	7,418	129,216	138,052	134,015
Blackpool (C.B.)	3,601	47,348	58,371	61,141
Bolton (C.B.)	15,279	168,215	180,851	184,026
Bootle (C.B.)	1,947	60,235	69,876	77,298
Bournemouth (C.B.)	5,742	59,762	78,674	83,426
Bradford, City of (C.B.)	22,881	279,767	288,458	290,642
Brighton (C.B.)	2,586	123,478	131,237	133,186
Bristol, City of (C.B.)	17,460	339,042	357,048	361,573
Burnley (C.B.)	4,619	97,350	106,765	109,131
Burton-upon-Trent (C.B.)	4,208	50,386	48,266	47,788
Bury (C.B.)	5,925	58,544	59,140	59,165
Canterbury, City of (C.B.)	5,457	50,453	55,812	57,159
Carlisle, City of	3,975	24,899	24,626	24,557
Chatham	2,025	45,480	46,420	52,650
Cheltenham	4 356	37,057	42,250	43,535
Chester, City of (C.B.)	4,726	49,439	48,942	48,817
Chesterfield	2,862	33,309	39,028	39,209
Colchester	2,643	32,335	37,406	38,680
Coventry, City of (C.B.)	11,338	38,873	43,452	44,728
	4,147	69,978	106,849	115,459

	Areas in Statute Acres, 1911	Census Population 1901	1911	Estimated Population 1914
ENGLAND—*continued*				
Crewe	2,184	42,074	44,960	45,685
Croydon (C.B.)	9,012	133,895	169,551	178,511
Darlington	3,956	44,511	55,681	58,426
Darwen	5,959	38,212	40,332	40,965
Derby (C.B.)	5,272	114,848	123,410	126,562
Devonport (C.B.)	3,152	70,487	81,078	84,503
Dewsbury	6,729	51,246	53,851	53,880
Dover	1,948	42,672	41,645	43,889
Dudley (C.B.)	3,546	48,738	51,079	51,666
Ealing	2,947	33,031	61.222	68,806
Eastbourne (C.B.)	6,472	43,574	52,542	54,796
East Ham	3,324	96,008	128,487	142 905
Eccles	2,057	34,369	41,944	43,967
Exeter, City of (C.B.)	3,146	47,185	48,664	50,817
Gateshead (C.B.)	3,132	109,888	116,917	118,694
Gillingham	4,988	42,745	52,252	54,641
Gloucester, City of (C.B.)	2,318	47,955	50,085	50,556
Great Yarmouth (C.B.)	3,598	51,316	55,905	57,058
Grimsby (C.B.)	2,868	63.138	74,059	77,554
Halifax (C.B.)	13,983	104,944	101,558	100,701
Hastings (C.B.)	4,495	65.528	61,145	60.044
Hornsey	2,875	72,056	84,592	87,742
Hove	1,591	36,585	42,173	48 599
Huddersfield (C.B.)	11,859	95,047	107,891	111,031
Ipswich (C.B.)	8,112	66.630	73,932	75,767
Keighley	3,902	41,564	43,487	43,970
Kingston-upon-Hull, City of (C.B.)	9,042	240,259	277,991	287 472
Lancaster	3,706	40,329	41,410	41,682
Leeds, City of (C.B.)	21,593	428,968	445,550	457,507
Leicester (C.B.)	8,582	211,579	227,223	231,152
Leigh	6,359	40,001	44 108	45,134
Lincoln, City of (C.B.)	3,755	48,784	57,285	59,421
Liverpool, City of (C.B.)	16,642	704,134	746,421	763,926
Luton	3,182	36,404	49.978	53,889
Manchester, City of (C.B.)	21,645	644,878	714,333	731.890
Middlesbrough (C.B.)	2,685	91,302	104,767	124,635
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, City of (C.B.)	8,452	247,028	266,603	271,523
Newport (Monmouth) (C.B.)	4,504	67,270	83,691	87,817
Northampton (C.B.)	3,469	87,021	90.064	90,829
Norwich, City of (C.B.)	7,896	113,922	121,478	123,877
Nottingham, City of (C.B.)	10,935	239,743	259.904	264,970
Oldham (C.B.)	4,736	137,246	147,488	150,055
Oxford, City of (C.B.)	4,719	49,336	53.048	53,980
Plymouth (C.B.)	2,874	107,636	112,080	113,134
Portsmouth (C.B.)	6,100	188,928	231,141	241,748
Preston (C.B.)	3,971	112,989	117,088	118.118
Reading (C.B.)	9,106	80,328	87,693	89,419
Rochdale (C.B.)	6,446	83,114	91,428	93,517
Rotherham (C.B.)	6,001	54,349	62,483	64,527
St. Helens (C.B.)	7,284	84,410	96,551	99,601
Salford (C.B.)	5,202	220,957	231,957	232,970
Sheffield, City of (C.B.)	24,353	410,893	459,916	472 794
Smethwick (C.B.)	1,929	54,589	70,694	74,754
Southampton (C.B.)	4,604	104,824	119.012	123,877
Southend-on Sea	5,172	28,887	62,713	80,396
Southport (C.B.)	9,426	63,594	69,648	71,163
South Shields (C.B.)	2,899	100,858	108,847	110,694
Stockport (C.B.)	5,488	92,882	105,682	124,826
Stockton-on-Tees	2,986	51,478	52,154	59.092
Stoke-on-Trent (C.B.)	11,1[illegible]	214,712	234,584	239,515

	Areas in Statute Acres, 1911	Census Population 1901	Census Population 1911	Estimated Population 1914
ENGLAND—*continued.*				
Sunderland (C.B.)	3,357	146,077	151,159	152,486
Swindon	4,265	45,006	50,751	52,195
Tynemouth (C.B.)	4,372	51,866	58,816	60,688
Wakefield, City of	4 060	48,256	51,511	52,329
Wallasey	3,349	53,579	78,504	84,767
Wallsend	3,420	31,602	41,461	43,083
Walsall (C.B.)	7,483	86,430	92,115	93,543
Warrington (C.B.)	3.057	64,242	72,166	74,157
West Bromwich (C.B.)	5,859	65.175	68,332	69,125
West Ham (C.B.)	4,688	267,358	289,080	294,476
West Hartlepool (C.B.)	2,684	62.627	63,928	64,248
Wigan (C.B.)	5,083	82.428	89,152	90,842
Wimbledon	3,221	41.652	54,966	58,312
Wolverhampton (C.B.)	3,525	94,187	95,328	95,615
Worcester, City of (C.B.)	3.185	46,624	47,982	48,324
York, City of (C.B.)	3,730	77,914	82,282	83,380
WALES				
Cardiff, City of (C.B.)	6,373	164,333	182,259	186,768
Merthyr Tydfil (C.B.)	17,761	69,228	80,990	83,946
Swansea (C.B.)	5.202	94,537	114,663	119,720

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 1901	Aggregate population 1911	Percentage of increase	Percentage of Population in 1911
250,000 and upwards	12	8,359,683	9,147,488	3·3	25
100,000—250,000	32	3,981,499	4,546,594	14·2	13
50,000—100,000	53	3,645,692	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	2,757,543	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	389.694	5·2	
Total Urban	1,137	25,351,118	28,162.986	11·1	78
Rural	657	7,176.725	7,907.556	10·2	22
Total Population	—	32,527,843	36,070,492	10·9	100

The municipal and parliamentary City of London, coinciding with the registration City of London, has an area of 675 acres, and in 1901 had a night population of 26,923, and in 1911, 19,657. A day census of the City of London, taken on April 25, 1911, gave a population of 364,061. The previous day census, taken in 1891, gave a total of 301,384. The registration County of London (the London for purposes of the Census, the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, and for poor law purposes), coinciding with the administrative county, has an area of 74,816 acres, and nearly coincides with the collective area of the London parliamentary boroughs. The population of registration London, of the 'Outer Ring,' and of 'Greater London,' (the area covered by the City and Metropolitan police), according to the census returns of 1891, 1901 and 1911, and the estimated population in 1914, were :—

—	1891	1901	1911	1914
Registration London	4,227,954	4,536,267	4,521,685	4,518,021
'Outer Ring'	1,405,852	2,045,135	2,729,673	2,901,683
'Greater London'[1]	5,633,806	6,581,402	7,251,358	7,419,704

[1] Area about 693 square miles.

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

—	Males	Females	Total
Government	248,624	50,975	299.599
Defence	205,817	—	205,817
Professional	367.578	347,043	714.621
Domestic	387,677	1,734,040	2 121,717
Commercial	2,062,710	151,321	2,214,031
Agriculture and Fishing	1,165,654	94,822	1,260.476
Industrial	7,015,605	2.452,533	9,468,138
Unoccupied and unspecified	2,208.585	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 o board vessels in the harbours) at the dates of the several censuses :—

Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop. per sq. mile	Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop. per sq. mile
1801	1,608,420	54	1861	3,062,294	100
1811	1,805,864	60	1871	3,360,018	113
1821	2,091,521	70	1881	3,735,573	125
1831	2,364,386	79	1891	4,025,647	135
1841	2,620,184	88	1901	4,472.103	150
1851	2,888,742	97	1911	4,760,904	160

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

There are 33 civil counties, as follows:—

—	Area in Statute Acres	Census Population			Estimated population 1915[1]
		1901 Total	1911		
			Total	Males only	
1. Aberdeen	1,261,521	304,439	312,177	147,357	304,014
2. Argyll	1,990,472	73,642	70,902	35,426	63,751
3. Ayr	724,523	254,468	268,337	130,196	264,335
4. Banff	403,058	61,488	61,402	29,755	58,289
5. Berwick	292,585	30,324	29,643	14,192	27,681
6. Bute	139,658	18,787	18,186	8,009	17,033
7. Caithness	438,838	33,870	32,010	15,156	29,654
8. Clackmannan	34,927	32,029	31,121	14,657	29,198
9. Dumbarton	157,183	113,865	139,831	69,718	141,615
10. Dumfries	686,302	72,571	72,825	35,024	69,274
11. Edinburgh	234,325	488,796	507,866	235,427	514,815
12. Elgin (or Moray)	304,931	44,800	43,427	20,493	40,696
13. Fife	322,844	218,840	267,739	132,133	275,011
14. Forfar	559,087	284,082	281,417	126,658	276,244
15. Haddington	170,971	38,865	43,954	21,463	42,939
16. Inverness	2,695,994	90,104	87,272	42,440	81,756
17. Kincardine	244,482	40,923	41,008	19,760	39,062
18. Kinross	52,410	6,981	7,527	3,617	7,370
19. Kirkcudbright	575,832	39,383	38,367	18,069	36,080
20. Lanark	562,821	1,339,327	1,447,034	721,369	1,554,558
21. Linlithgow	76,861	65,708	80,155	42,727	81,361
22. Nairn	104,252	9,291	9,319	4,330	8,864
23. Orkney	240,847	28,699	25,897	12,251	23,729
24. Peebles	222,240	15,066	15,258	7,066	14,569
25. Perth	1,595,802	128,283	124,342	58,864	119,461
26. Renfrew	153,342	268,980	314,562	151,661	287,914
27. Ross and Cromarty	1,977,248	76,450	77,364	38,768	72,289
28. Roxburgh	426,028	48,804	47,192	21,588	44,174
29. Selkirk	170,798	23,356	24,601	11,332	23,869
30. Shetland	352,319	28,166	27,911	12,589	26,410
31. Stirling	288,842	142,291	160,991	82,335	169,912
32. Sutherland	1,297,914	21,440	20,179	9,861	18,659
33. Wigtown	311,984	32,685	31,998	15,078	30,117
TOTAL SCOTLAND	19,070,466	4,472,103	4,760,904	2,308,889	4,785,598

[1] Great reliability must not be attached to these estimates, owing to the movements of the population in connection with military matters and munitions.

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

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

The 'urban' population of Scotland in 1911 is defined as the population of localities containing over 1,000 persons, and are burghs, special scavenging districts, or special lighting districts. On this basis the 'urban' population

was 3,591,276 or 75·4 per cent. of the total, and the 'rural' population 1,169,628 or 24·6 per cent. Population of the principal burghs:—

Burghs	Census Pop. in 1901	Census Pop. in 1911	Estimated Pop. in 1915[2]	Burghs	Census Pop. in 1901	Census Pop. in 1911	Estd. Pop. in 1915[2]
Glasgow[1]	775,594	784,496	1,072,793	Coatbridge	36,991	43,286	44,612
Edinburgh[1]	317,459	320,318	326,901	Motherwell[1]	31,144	40,880	41,741
Dundee[1]	162,082	165,004	178,574	Kirkcaldy	34,079	39,601	40,796
Aberdeen	153,508	163,891	164,307	Hamilton	32,775	38,644	38,858
Govan[1]	82,174	89,605	—	Clydebank[1]	20,898	37,648	44,590
Paisley	79,363	84,455	88,717	Perth[1]	33,995	35,554	35,729
Leith	77,489	80,488	81,178	Kilmarnock	34,165	34,728	36,625
Greenock[1]	68,911	75,140	77,695	Falkirk	29,280	33,574	34,066
Partick	54,298	66,849	—	Ayr	28,697	32,986	33,504

[1] In these cases the boundaries of the burghs have been altered since 1901, and the 1901 population of the burghs as they stood in 1911 is given.

[2] See footnote to table on previous page.

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

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

3. Ireland.

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

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

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

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

Counties and County Boroughs	Area in Statute Acres (exclusive of water)	Population			Persons per 100 Acres 1911
		1901 Total	1911		
			Total	Males only	
Province of Leinster.					
Carlow	221,485	37,748	36,252	18,481	16
Dublin County	218,873	157,568	179,394	78,708	79
Dublin C.B.	7,911	290,638	304,802	147,056	3,853
Kildare	418,645	63,566	66,627	37,684	16
Kilkenny	509,458	79,159	74,962	38,551	15
King's	494,263	60,187	56,832	29,804	12
Longford	257,770	46,672	43,820	22,656	17
Louth	202,181	65,320	63,665	32,191	32
Meath	577,735	67,497	65,091	33,934	11
Queen's	424,838	57,417	54,629	28,711	13
Westmeath	434,665	61 629	59,986	31,910	14
Wexford	580,650	104,104	102.273	51,568	18
Wicklow	499,957	60,824	60,711	31,118	12
Total of Leinster	4,847,731	1,152,829	1,162.044	582,967	24
Province of Munster.					
Clare	738,336	112.334	104.232	53,877	13
Cork County	1,841,035	328,489	315,441	161.165	17
Cork C.B.	2,681	76,122	76,673	36,351	2,860
Kerry	1,161.752	165,726	159,691	81,474	14
Limerick County	661.574	107 947	104,551	53,527	16
Limerick C.B.	2,385	38,151	38,518	18,702	1,614
Tipperary	1,051 304	160,232	152 433	78,584	15
Waterford County	453,051	60.418	56,502	29 133	13
Waterford C.B.	1,438	26,709	27,464	13,817	1,910
Total of Munster	5,963,556	1,076,188	1,035,495	526,130	17
Province of Ulster.					
Antrim	702,654	196,090	193,864	93,651	28
Armagh	312,772	125,892	120 291	58,578	39
Belfast C.B.	14,937	349,180	386,947	181.268	2,591
Cavan	467,025	97,541	91,173	47,743	20
Donegal	1,193,641	173.722	168,537	84,627	14
Down	603,862	205,869	204,303	97,951	34
Fermanagh	417,912	65,430	61,836	31,690	15
Londonderry County	512,691	104,512	99.845	49,138	20
Londonderry C.B.	2,579	39 892	40,780	18.525	1,581
Monaghan	313.990	74 611	71,455	35,958	23
Tyrone	779,563	150,567	142,645	71,738	18
Total of Ulster	5,331,626	1,582,826	1,581,696	770,862	30
Province of Connaught.					
Galway	1,467,650	192,540	182,224	94,408	13
Leitrim	376,510	69,343	63,582	32.759	17
Mayo	1,333,356	199,166	192,577	96.345	15
Roscommon	608 290	101,791	93,956	48,522	16
Sligo	442,205	84.088	79,045	40,060	18
Total of Connaught	4,228,211	646,932	610,984	312,089	14
Total of Ireland	20,371,124	4,458,775	4,390,219	2,192,048	21

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

The population of Dublin and its suburbs was 375,135 in 1901, and 408,030 in 1911. The estimated population of the registration area in 1914 was 406,000. The estimated population of Belfast in 1914 was 399,000.

Inhabited houses, 1911, 861,879; 1901, 858,162; 1891 870,578. Uninhabited houses, 1911, 69,010; 1901, 74,821; 1891, 69 320. Houses building, 1911, 3,608; 1901, 2,536; 1891, 2,602.

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

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

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

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

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

4. Islands in the British Seas.

The population of the Islands in the British Seas was found to be as follows at the census of April 2, 1911:—

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

Population of the Islands at different dates :—

Islands	1881	1891	1901	1911
Isle of Man	53,558	55,608	54,752	52,016
Jersey	52,445	54,518	52,576	51,698
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	896,962	36,635	483,247	267,721
1914	36,960,684	879,096	37,329	516,742	294,401
1915	35,358,896 [1]	814,614	36,245	562,253	360,885
1916 [2]	—	785,454	37,689	508,227	279,227

[1] Estimated civil population. [2] Provisional figures.

The Registrar-General's estimates of the population prior to 1912 was based on the assumption that the rate of increase which prevailed in the intercensal period immediately preceding, had since been maintained. Later figures, however, make allowance for migration.

In 1916 the proportion of male to female births was 1,049 male to 1,000 female.

Scotland.

Year	Estimated Population at 30th June	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages
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	114,181	7,875	81,631	36,272

Proportion of male to female births in 1915 was 1,047 to 1,000.

Ireland.

Year	Estimated Population at 30th June	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages
1900	4,468,501	101,459	2,702	87,606	22,311
1910	4,385,421	101,963	2,898	74,894	22,112
1913	4,379,012	100,094	2,821	74,694	22,266
1914	4,381,398	98,806	2,943	71,345	23,695
1915	4,337,000	95,583	2,953	76,151	24,154

The proportion of male to female births in Ireland in 1915 was 1,064 to 1,000.

2. *Emigration and Immigration.*

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

—	English and Welsh	Scotch	Irish	Total from U.K. & British Col.	Total including foreigners
1853–60	454,422	121,530	736,731	1,312,683	1,582,475
1861–70	605,165	148,082	818,582	1,571,829	1,967,570
1871–80	970,565	165,651	542,703	1,678,919	2,228,396
1881–90	1,548,965	275,095	734,480	2,558,535	3,555,655
1891–1900	1,095,891	185,982	460,917	1,742,790	2,661,832
1853–1900	4,675,008	896,340	3,293,408	8,864,756	11,995,928
1901–05	772,428	162,961	235,450	1,170,839	2,013,799
1906–10	1,103,106	294,458	250,011	1,670,625	2,672,334
1911	302,689	88,852	49,280	454,527	628,425
1912 [1]	—	—	—	467,666	656,835
1913	—	—	—	469,640	701,691
1914	—	—	—	293,204	451,438
1915	—	—	—	104,919	126,507

[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	104,919	21,588	126,507	129,652	17,537	147,189	20,682 [1]

[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:—

To or from U.K. and	British subjects		Aliens		Total	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
British N. America	19,434	31,483	1,168	1,442	20,597	32,925
Australasia	14,907	11,228	445	206	15,352	11,434
S. Africa	11,699	15,006	1,372	1,464	13,071	16,470
Total British Empire[1]	61,808	73,468	3,850	3,918	65,658	77,386
United States	37,763	47,296	15,085	11,440	52,848	58,736
Total all Countries[1]	104,919	129,652	21,588	17,537	126,507	147,189

[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 1911, 30,573; in 1912, 29,344; in 1913, 30,967; in 1914, 20,314; in 1915, 10,659; the total number from May 1, 1851, to September 30, 1916, was 4,314,781.

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 *congé d'élire*, to proceed to the election, accompanied by the King's letter naming the person to be elected; and afterwards the royal assent and confirmation of the appointment are signified under the Great Seal. But this form applies only to the sees of old foundation; the bishoprics of Manchester, St. Albans, Liverpool, Truro, Newcastle, Southwark, Southwell, and Birmingham are conferred direct by letters patent from the Crown. The King, and the First Lord of the Treasury in his name, also appoint to such deaneries, prebendaries, and canonries as are in the gift of the Crown, while a large number of livings and also some canonries are in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

There are 2 archbishops (at the head of the two 'provinces' of Canterbury and York) and 38 bishops, 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 1916 there were about 13,500 beneficed clergy, and 7,000 curates, etc. The voluntary offerings in the Church of England in 1914–15 amounted to 7,531,000*l.*

Of 32,652 churches and chapels registered for the solemnisation of marriage at the end of 1914, 15,995 belonged to the Established Church and 16,657 to other religious denominations. Of the marriages celebrated in 1914, 58·3 per cent. were in the Established Church, 4·7 per cent. in the Roman Catholic Church, 12·2 per cent. were Nonconformist marriages, 0·03 per cent. were Quaker marriages, 0·67 per cent. Jewish, and 24·1 per cent. civil marriages in Registrar's Office.

The following summary of statistics of Nonconformist churches (England and Wales, Channel Islands, and Isle of Man) in 1915 is taken from the 'Free

Church Year-Book' for 1916. It only claims to present an approximation to the actual condition. Figures relating to the Anglican Church are appended:—

Denomination	Sitting accommodation	Full Members	Ministers in Charge.	Local and Lay Preachers	Sunday School Teachers	Sunday School Scholars and Bible Class Members
Wesleyan Methodist	2,371,937	469,095	2,513	22,500	130,167	922,778
Primitive Methodist	1,058,134	200,549	1,104	15,238	56,772	437,986
United Methodist	628,582	148,927	685	5,119	40,825	285,681
Independent Methodist	47,690	9,016	411	2	3,106	26,677
Wesleyan Reform Union	52,595	8,526	25	500	2,641	28,172
Congregational	1,726,131	453,183[1]	2,923	4,928	68,928	624,589
Baptist	1,410,021	388,252[2]	1,955	5,003	55,883	526,892
Presbyterian	189,456	88,166	340	—	8,492	78,585
Calvinistic Methodist	559,615	184,843	786	457	27,189	177,678
Moravian	12,483	3,959	34	665	—	5,437
Free Episcopal[3]	9,300	1,500	23	25	361	4,500
Reformed Episcopal[3]	6,000	1,278	28	—	256	2,600
Lady Huntingdon's Connexion	13,310	2,294	24	—	392	3,482
Churches of Christ	25,000	15,228	—	—	2,083	18,749
Disciples of Christ	6,000	1,643	12	12	215	1,985
Society of Friends	—	18,864	—	—	2,814	21,098
Total of above	8,116,144	1,995,278[4]	10,863	54,449	399,624	3,161,791
Total Anglican	7,807,118	2,359,599	14,079	—	—	3,063,437

[1] 45 Churches have not made returns. [2] 283 Churches have not made returns.
[3] Approximate only. [4] Does not include members on trial.

The Unitarians have about 350 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 had (December, 1915) about 23,700 officers and *employés*, 9,635 corps and outposts, and 65,000 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

stations about 1,700. The parishioners are allowed under certain regulations enacted by the General Assembly to choose their own ministers. The entire endowments of the Church from all sources, including manses and glebes, amount to about 373,300*l.* per annum. The voluntary contributions of the congregations for religious and charitable purposes in 1915 amounted to 487,000*l.* The number of communicants in 1915 was about 721,000; ministers, about 1,800; lay missionaries, 105; Sunday scholars, 211,000.

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, 1915, 1,521 congregations, and 35 preaching stations; 516,000 members, besides adherents; 2,203 Sunday schools, &c., with 23,163 teachers and 217,000 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 1916, 177 congregations and stations, 98 ministers and probationers, and one college. Contributions to schemes amounted to 14,509*l.*, and congregational incomes to 12,708*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, 407 churches and missions, 388 clergy, and 56,000 communicants.

The Roman Catholic Church had in Scotland (1916) two archbishops with one archbishop coadjutor, and four suffragan bishops; 586 priests, 454 churches, chapels, and stations, and about 546,000 adherents.

The proportion of marriages in Scotland according to the rites of the various Churches in 1914 was: Established, 41·8 per cent.; United Free, 23·6; Roman Catholic, 11·3; Episcopal, 2·9; others, 7·8; irregular, 12·6.

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	978,805	690,816	588,904	3,242,670
Protestant Episcopalians	140,182	50,646	366,778	19,010	576,611
Presbyterians	12,866	4,180	421,410	2,069	440,525
Methodists	8,068	4,175	48,816	1,223	62,282
Other Professions	10,888	2,689	53,881	578	68,061
Total	1,162,044	1,035,495	1,581,696	610,984	4,390,219

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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 (1916), about 3,730.

The Church of Ireland (Protestant Episcopal) ceased to be 'established by law' by Act of Parliament (1869) 32 & 33 Vict. cap. 42. It has (1916) two archbishops, 11 bishops, and 1,500 clergymen; 1,400 churches. Previous to disestablishment its income was 600,000*l.*, and its entire capital was estimated at 14,000,000*l.* By the Disestablishment Act about 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 funds of the Representative Body on December 31, 1915, amounted to 9,321,354*l.*

The largest Presbyterian body consists of 36 presbyteries, and has 650 ministers and 563 congregations, with 104,000 members; contributions during year 1915–16, 227,600*l.*; total church income, 295,000*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 15 professors and lecturers.

The proportion of marriages in Ireland in 1915 according to the modes of celebration was: Roman Catholic, 71·8 per cent.; Church of Ireland, 14·6 per cent.; Presbyterian, 10·0 per cent.; civil contract, 1·6 per cent.; other denominations, 2·0 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 professors, lecturers, &c., and students of the Universities in the United Kingdom for 1916–1917. The war has depleted the numbers considerably:—

Universities	Number of Professors, &c.	Number of Students
England—		
Oxford [6]	130	1,000 [2]
Cambridge	125	440 [2]
Durham	132	440
London	1,110 [1]	3,020 [3]
Manchester	260	1,060 [5]
Birmingham	100 [4]	700
Liverpool [6]	140	700
Leeds	101	720
Sheffield	137	1,530 [5]
Bristol	210	450
Total for England	2,535	10,660
Scotland—		
St. Andrews	58	810
Glasgow	94	1,450
Aberdeen	68	570
Edinburgh	200 [4]	1,800
Total for Scotland	420	4,180
Ireland—		
Dublin (Trinity Col.)	58	730
Dublin (National) [6]	190	1,270 [7]
Belfast	65	640
Total for Ireland	313	2,640
Wales [6]	140	980
Totals of above	3,488	18,360

[1] Comprising about 150 professors and readers, 130 "Appointed Teachers" and about 830 "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 war service.

[5] Includes evening students.

[6] 1915–16 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 (210 students) and Girton (160 students) Colleges in Cambridge; Lady Margaret Hall (76 students), Sommerville College, St. Hugh's College, and St. Hilda's College, in Oxford.

Secondary and Technical Education.

In *England and Wales* by recent Acts of Parliament the councils of counties, of county boroughs, of non-county boroughs with population over 10,000, and of urban districts with population over 20,000, are constituted local authorities for higher education. The new authorities are required, after consultation with the Board of Education, to supply or aid in supplying education other than elementary, and to promote the co-ordination of all forms of education. To these purposes they may apply money raised by rates, besides devoting to them the residue under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, and they may borrow money. They have power to provide scholarships and to pay fees; in schools provided

by them they must not pay for religious instruction; in schools not provided by them they can neither impose nor forbid religious instruction.

The secondary schools acknowledged by and receiving grants from the Board of Education are under various forms of management. In 1914–15, there were in England and Wales 1,047 recognised secondary schools on the Grant List, with 198,884 full-time pupils (105,096 boys and 93,788 girls). Besides these schools on the Grant List, there were 129 other secondary schools recognised by the Board of Education as efficient. The number of pupils was about 23,150 (including about 8,930 girls).

The Board of Education also recognise a number of institutions providing technical instruction courses, and day technical classes; schools of nautical training; university tutorial classes; schools of art; and evening and other part-time schools. Examinations in science and art are held by the Board of Education, and scholarships, exhibitions, &c., are awarded to successful competitors.

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 1914–15 there were 56 grant-receiving secondary schools, of which 35 were under school boards. There were 19,866 pupils on the rolls in 1915, an average attendance of 18,448 in 1914–15, and 1,393 teachers. The number of schools receiving Government grants in 1914–15 included (besides the secondary schools) 196 higher grade schools or departments, with 29,488 enrolled pupils, and an average attendance of 27,102.

For *Ireland* there is an Intermediate Education Board, with an income of 85,119*l.* in 1915, including 833*l.* in respect of 1914. Its functions are to examine all candidates who present themselves. In 1915, 10,480 students (6,392 boys and 4,088 girls) presented themselves for examination, as compared with 10,176 in the previous year, and 9,706 in 1913. The number passed in 1915 was 6,538 (3,914 boys and 2,624 girls). In 1915 the school grant in respect of examinations paid to managers of schools amounted to 39,428*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 technical schools and classes in respect of 30,147 students; 28,619*l.* 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*l.* 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. (In January, 1916, over 8,000 children were, owing to the scarcity of adult labour, excused from school attendance for the purpose of agricultural employment in county areas.) 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 18*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, 1915, was 318, namely, 62 Councils of administrative counties (including London); 82 county boroughs; 125 self-governing municipal boroughs; 48 self-governing urban districts; and one for the Scilly Isles.

On July 31, 1915, the number of Council schools in England and Wales for ordinary elementary education was 8,603, with accommodation for 4,289,134 pupils. The number of voluntary schools was 12,439 with accommodation for 2,750,472 pupils. Total schools, 21,042; accommodation, 7,039,606. The number of scholars on the books of these schools on January 31, 1915, was: 283,366 aged under 5; 4,689,244 aged 5 and under 12; 1,136,038 aged 12 and over; total, 6,108,648.

In 1914-15 there were 21,042 ordinary public elementary schools, with an average attendance of 5,355,000. There were in the same year 49 higher elementary schools with 9,889 registered pupils on the last day of the school year. 'Special' schools in England and Wales comprised, in 1914-15, 48 for the blind with accommodation for 2,684 pupils; 49 for the deaf with accommodation for 4,531 pupils; 186 for mentally defective children with accommodation for 14,626 pupils; 107 for physically defective children with accommodation for 8,305 pupils; 6 for epileptic children with accommodation for 496 pupils; and 60 'certified efficient' schools. There were also 67 poor law schools, on March 31, 1915. In 1914-15, there were 89 training colleges for elementary schools in England and Wales with altogether 10,900 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
1911 . .	3,369	1,077,289	755,988	845,055
1912 . .	3,358	1,083,869	757,993	844,715
1913 . .	3,370	1,093,581	753,906	841,427
1914 . .	3,366	1,099,838	754,183	843,309
1915 . .	3,364	1,106,240	752,566	844,843

The table includes higher grade schools in receipt of grants. In 1915 these numbered 196; accommodation, 41,359; average attendance, 27,102; on register at end of year, 29,488.

There were in 1914-15 20,262 certificated teachers, 413 provisionally certificated and assistant teachers, and 17 pupil teachers. In 1915-16 there were at 4 training centres and 2 training colleges, 2,472 students. In 1915-16 there were 899 continuation class centres. In 1914-15 there were 1,072 centres, with 134,115 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
1911	8,289	766 002	684,634	512,362
1912	8,255	769,697	668,974	499,088
1913	8,229	771,974	682,011	502.522
1914	8,207	777,046	679,762	503,424
1915	8,168	—	679,044	500,002

Of 8,249 schools in 1912, 2,303 were mixed Roman Catholic and Protestant with 177,519 pupils (123,973 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 1915 there were 7,728 principal teachers, 5,743 assistants, besides workmistresses and junior assistant teachers. There are 7 training colleges with 1,179 King's scholars (1915-16).

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):—

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	£	£	£	£	£
England and Wales	14,302,859	14,332,019	14,868,794	15,096,235	2,569,087
Scotland	2,331,810	2,453,796	2,458,364	2,536,021	1,840,680
Ireland . . .	1,700,040	1,765,887	1,797,179	1,887,901	

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 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. In most cases one magistrate is sufficient to form a court to try a case to be decided at petty sessions: in some instances two are 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 Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1914, providing for an appeal in practically every case. 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 make out a case against the accused, 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 (Assizes and Quarter Sessions).				
1912			13,643	11,388
1913	12,299	1,344	14,020	11,666
1913	12,465	1,555	13,193	10,779
1914	11,090	1,483	11,408	9,977
1915	10,182	1,276	6,421	5,088
	5,435	986		

Year	Number of persons for trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
Scotland. (High Court of Justiciary and Sheriff Courts.)				
1911	1,215	186	1,401	(a) 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
1915	905	189	1,094	822
Ireland. (Assizes, Dublin Commission, and Quarter Sessions.)				
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
1915	1,435	282	1,717	1,084

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

Courts of Summary Jurisdiction.

Year	Indictable offences				Non-indictable offences		
	Persons apprehended or summoned		Convicted	Committed for trial	Persons apprehended or summoned		Convicted
	Total	Females only			Total	Females only	
England and Wales.							
1911	68,575	11,236	27,204	13,165	641,494	101,247	500,894
1912	73,642	12,209	29,455	13,384	670,109	103,869	526,089
1913	69,265	11,529	27,120	12,557	687,600	107,488	542,827
1914	63,865	10,846	24,949	10,193	643,776	107,955	491,760
1915	59,287	12,823	24,856	5,776	608,421	112,527	423,897
Scotland.							
1911	(a) 23,380	(a) 3,546	16,834	(b) 313	(c) 130,756	(c) 28,308	96,854
1912	25,483	4,223	18,529	296	135,870	29,048	100,173
1913	24,726	4,082	17,618	287	147,385	29,615	106,942
1914	23,969	3,966	17,046	277	141,819	29,826	102,119
1915	22,886	4,026	16,166	384	119,299	26,846	76,316
Ireland.							
1911	7,128	1,286	2,157	2,065	185,814	28,193	156,844
1912	7,759	1,334	2,464	2,249	195,795	30,120	166,180
1913	7,294	1,362	2,185	2,280	178,682	27,217	150,388
1914	6,611	1,223	1,977	2,049	164,705	25,850	136,828
1915	6,065	1,448	1,779	1,622	158,615	28,557	127,020

(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 1916, 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 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 30*s.* on confinement. Other benefits are also possible if funds permit.

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

Under the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916, the compulsory scheme of unemployment insurance is temporarily extended to workpeople engaged in the making of munitions and in other forms of war-work. The Act came into force on September 4, 1916, and continues in operation, as regards payment of contributions, for not more than five years, or three years after the end of the war, whichever is the longer period. The right of the worker to receive benefit is to continue for a further period. The contributions and rates of benefit are the same as under the Act of 1911. The numbers insured under this Act in February, 1917, exclusive of those serving with the forces, were about 1,100,000.

The number of insured persons under the Health Insurance Scheme at the beginning of 1914 was about 13¾ millions, including about 260,000 deposit contributors. The number of unemployment contributors in February, 1917, was about 2,100,000, exclusive of those serving with the Army or Navy, and of the munition workers, &c.

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

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

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 they early 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. During the war these provisions as to maximum income have been to an appreciable extent relaxed. Further, an additional pension up to 2*s.* 6*d.* per week may, in certain circumstances, be granted in cases of special hardship. On January 1, 1917, there were 961,732 pensions (350,813 to men and 610,919 to women) payable in the United Kingdom, namely 905,542 at 5*s.*, 19,410 at 4*s.*, 20,842 at 3*s.*, 10,382 at 2*s.*, and 5,556 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 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
1911–12	14,463,902	1,545,720	1,244,213	17,253,885
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
1914–15	—	1,396,420	1,302,896	—

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 80 years ended March 25, 1914, was approximately 676,000,000*l.*

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]
1912	279,781	416,532	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	761,578
1915	258,962	394,843	102,975	5,416	762,060
1916	226,466	351,325	100,182	3,576	684,549

[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	
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
1916	63,666	35,271	57	8	99,002

Ireland.

January (end of first week)	Indoor paupers			Outdoor paupers	In asylums	Total
	Adult able-bodied [1]	All others	Total			
1912	4,609	33,402	38,011	39,996	1,629	79,636
1913	4,312	32,705	37,017	40,129	1,658	78,799
1914	3,915	31,440	35,355	37,887	1,652	74,844
1915	3,487	29,757	33,194	38,072	1,653	72,919
1916	2,857	27,692	30,549	35,932	1,590	68,071

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

Included in the number of indoor paupers in Ireland are casuals, who numbered 478 in January, 1916.

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	305,014,000	336,766,824	+31,752,824
1917	499,275,000 [2]	573,427,582	+74,152,582

[1] The increased receipts in 1914–15 and later were mainly due to war taxation.
[2] Budget Estimate, revised.

Year ended March 31	Expenditure		
	Budget and Supplementary Estimates	Actual Payments 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	1,589,904,000	1,559,158,377	−30,745,623
1917	1,825,380,000	2,198,112,710	+372,732,710

[1] The increased expenditure in 1914–15 and later was due to the war.

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	−1,222,391,553
1914	+ 749,928	1917	−1,624,685,128

The revenue in detail for 1915–16 (exclusive of 108,809*l.* customs duties collected for and due to the Isle of Man, but inclusive of the proceeds of duties the value of which is assigned under various Acts to local purposes), and the expenditure, are given below, as are also the Exchequer receipts and

expenditure for 1916–17. Of the revenue for 1915–16, 86·1 per cent. was derived from taxation, and for 1916–17, 89·6 per cent.

Sources of Revenue	Net Receipts 1915–16		Exchequer Receipts[1] 1915–16	Exchequer Receipts[1] 1916–17
	£	£	£	£
i. Customs— Imports:				
Cocoa, Chocolate, &c.	698,197			
Coffee	276,502			
Chicory	78,206			
Currants	138,328			
Raisins	291,098			
Other dried fruits	185,941			
Motor spirit	1,760,965			
Rum	3,443,258			
Brandy	1,310,238			
Other spirits	570,284			
Sugar, glucose, &c.	8,848,244			
Tea	13,962,210			
Tobacco	25,743,149			
Wine	1,077,869			
Cinematograph Films	184,142			
Clocks and Watches	243,572			
Motor Cars and Motor Cycles	540,610			
Musical Instruments	74,007			
Other articles	148,790	59,575,610	59,606,000	70,561,000
ii. Excise—				
Spirits	21,515,014			
Beer	33,747,269			
Sugar and Glucose	174,825			
Tobacco (home grown)	37,569			
Motor Spirit	32,152			
Licence duties, &c.:				
Liquor	3,521,370			
Other	1,224,256			
Railways	259,124			
Patent medicines	627,454			
Other sources	68,650	61,207,683	61,210,000	56,380,000
iii. Estate, &c., duties—				
Estate duty [2]	24,363,378			
Temporary estate duty[3]	2,041			
Probate duty[3]	21,946			
Legacy duty	5,415,139			
Succession duty	1,073,425			
Corporation duty	62,053	30,937,982	31,035,000	31,232,000

[1] That is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer during the financial year.
[2] On property of persons dying after August 1, 1894.
[3] On property of persons dying before August 2, 1894.

Sources of Revenue	Net Receipts 1915–16		Exchequer Receipts [1] 1915–16	Exchequer Receipts [1] 1916–17
	£	£	£	£
iv. Stamps (excluding Fee &c., Stamps)—				
Deeds	2,528,907			
Receipts, Drafts, &c.	1,994,573			
Bills of exchange	750,048			
Contract Notes	84,984			
Companies' capital duty	221,359			
Bonds to bearer	341,600			
Bankers' Notes, &c.	149,904			
Licences and Certificates	159,254			
Insurances	479,506			
Other sources	69,863			
v. Land Tax	—	6,779,998	6,764,000	7,878,000
vi. House Duty	—	679,797	660,000	640,000
vii. Property and Income Tax and super-tax	—	1,975,069	1,990,000	1,940,000
viii. Excess Profits Tax	—	129,160,590	128,320,000	205,033,000
ix. Land Value Duties	—	187,846	140,000	139,920,000
Total Produce of Taxes	—	368,817	363,000	521,000
	—	290,873,392	290,088,000	514,105,000
x. Postal service	—	23,761,810	24,100,000	24,350,000
xi. Telegraph service	—	3,471,434	3,350,000	3,350,000
xii. Telephone service	—	6,433,696	6,450,000	6,400,000
xiii. Crown Lands	—	574,999	550,000	650,000
xiv. Interest on Suez Canal Shares, &c.	—	2,431,854	2,431,855	8,055,817
xv. Miscellaneous (including Fee, &c., Stamps)	—	9,791,812	9,796,970	16,516,765
Total non-tax Revenue	—	46,465,606	46,678,825	59,322,582
Total Revenue	—	337,338,997	336,766,825	573,427,582

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

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, 1916		Year 1916–17
I. Consolidated Fund:	£	£	£
National Debt Services:—			
Interest of Funded Debt	12,934,406		
Terminable Annuities	2,897,758		
Interest of Unfunded Debt	4,330,772		
Management of Debt	175,821		
Interest, &c., on War Debt	39,911,054		
		60,249,811	127,250,494

Branches of Expenditure	Year ending March 31, 1916		Year 1916–17
	£	£	£
ii. Road Improvement Fund	—	694,895	—
iii. Payments to Local Taxation Accounts	—	9,756,851	9,896,466
iv. Other Consolidated Fund Services:—			
Civil List	470,000		
Annuities and Pensions	320,422		
Salaries and Allowances	56,219		
Courts of Justice	531,224		
Miscellaneous	1,409,925	2,787,790	1,973,697
Total Consolidated Fund Services	—	78,488,847	189,119,657
II. Supply:			
i. Army	—	15,010 [1]	
ii. Ministry of Munitions and Ordnance Factories	—	2,000 [1]	
iii. Navy	—	7,009 [1]	
iv. Civil Services	—	54,718,000	
v. Customs and Excise	—	2,514,000	2,056,993,053
vi. Inland Revenue	—	2,689,000	
vii. Post Office Services	—	26,673,000	
viii. Votes of Credit—Naval and Military Operations, &c.	—	1,399,652,011	
Total Supply Services	—	1,485,670,030	
Total Expenditure Chargeable against Revenue	—	1,559,158,877	2,196,112,710

[1] Token Votes. The full expenditure is included in item viii., Votes of credit.

The Exchequer issues shown above are those with which the various departments were supplied to meet all requirements, whether original or supplementary.

In addition to the ordinary expenditure above given, there were in 1916-17 issues to meet capital expenditure under the Telegraph (Money) Act, 1913, 270,000*l.*; Housing Act, 1914, 130,700*l.*; the Post Office (London) Railway Act, 1913, 234,000*l.*; the Military Works Acts, 1897 to 1903, 8,008*l.*; the Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903, 8,000*l.*; amounting in the aggregate to 650,708*l.* The money raised for Supply purposes by War loans was 1,112,273,015*l.*; Exchequer Bonds, 341,850,300*l.*; War Expenditure Certificates, 29,878,500*l.*; War Savings Certificates, 72,750,000*l.*; total, 1,556,751,815*l.* The balance in the Exchequer on April 1, 1916, was 25,575,006*l.*; the gross receipts into the Exchequer in the year 1916–17 amounted to 5,000,909,756*l.*; the gross issues out of the Exchequer

amounted to 5,000,048,903*l.*; leaving a balance on March 31, 1917, of 26,435,859*l.*

Army and Navy and other war expenditure is being met by votes of credit, the total of which, voted from August, 1914, to March, 1917, amounts to 4,142,000,000*l.*, of which 862,000,000*l.* represents votes of credit for 1914–15, 1,420,000,000*l.* for 1915–16, 2,010,000,000*l.* for 1916-17, and 350,000,000*l.* (as a first vote) for 1917–18.

Civil Service Estimates, 1917-18 (Net).

	£
I. *Public Works and Buildings*	2,831,894
II. *Salaries, &c., Civil Departments:*	
U.K. and England	4,317,796
Scotland	194,432
Ireland	555,944
Total U.K.	5,068,172
III. *Law and Justice:*	
U.K. and England:—	
Sup. Court of Judicature	303,073
County Courts	140,498[1]
Police, Eng. & Wales	108,346
Prisons, Eng. and Col.	671,590
Reformatories, Great Brit.	345,015
Other expenses	210,220
	1,778,742
Scotland:—	
Courts of Justice, &c.	75,352
Prisons	97,900
Other expenses	48,808
	222,060
Ireland:—	
Supreme Court of Judicature	110,563
Land Commission	774,809
County Court Officers, &c.	101,369
Police and Constabulary	1,571,050
Prisons	112,782
Reformatories, &c.	119,740
Other expenses	69,767
	2,860,080
Total U.K.	4,860,882

	£
IV. *Education, Science and Art:*	
U.K. and England:—	
Board of Education	15,159,780
British Museum	128,595
National Galleries, &c.	21,383
Universities, &c., Grt. Brit. and Int. Ed. (Wales)	321,200
Department of Scientific & Industrial Research	1,038,050
Scientific Investigation, &c.	100,006
	16,769,014
Scotland:—	
Public Education	2,513,765
National Galleries	3,980
	2,517,745
Ireland:—	
Public Education	1,858,868
National Gallery	1,830
Science and Art	152,218
Universities, &c.	112,500
	2,125,416
Total U.K.	21,412,175
V. *Foreign and Colonial Services:*	£
Diplomatic and Consular	680,969
Colonial	608,961
Telegraph Subsidies	27,675
Cyprus (grant-in-aid)	50,000
Total	1,367,605

[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.

	£
VI. *Non-Effective and Charitable Services:*	
Superannuation and retired allowances	801,576
Other services	262,024
Total	1,063,600
VII. *Old Age Pensions, Labour Exchanges, Insurance, &c.:*	
Old Age Pensions	12,200,000
National Health Insur.	6,787,674
Ministry of Labour	1,232,426
Miscellaneous	538,230
	20,758,330
Token Votes	6,100
Grand Total 1917–18	57,368,758
Grand Total 1916–17	56,148,235
Net increase, 1917–18	1,220,523

The expenditure for the Revenue Departments in 1917–18 is estimated as follows: Customs and Excise, 2,522,693*l.*; Inland Revenue, 2,726,050*l.*; Post Office, 25,980,310*l.* Thus the total expenditure for Civil Service and Revenue Departments for the year is estimated at 88,597,811*l.*, against 87,676,243*l.* for 1916–17.

The following statement shows for the year ended March 31, 1916, 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	47,935,000	6,007,000	5,633,000	—	59,575,000
Excise	49,507,000	6,441,000	5,260,000	—	61,208,000
Estate, &c. duties	20,018,000	3,497,000	1,088,000	335,000	30,988,000
Stamps	5,915,000	516,000	328,000	21,000	6,780,000
Land tax	648,000	32,000	—	—	680,000
House duty	1,841,000	134,000	—	—	1,975,000
Income tax (including super-tax)	110,743,000	13,089,000	3,999,000	1,330,000	129,161,000
Express profits duty	186,000	1,000	—	—	187,000
Land value duties	322,000	44,000	3,000	—	369,000
Total revenue from taxes	243,115,000	29,761,000	16,311,000	1,686,000	290,873,000
Postal service	20,284,000	2,381,000	1,097,000	—	23,762,000
Telegraph service	2,985,000	302,000	184,000	—	3,471,000
Telephone service	5,561,000	680,000	193,000	—	6,434,000
Crown lands	527,500	31,000	16,500	—	575,000
Receipts from Suez Canal Shares and Sundry Loans	—	—	—	2,432,000	2,432,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	71,500	127,500	8,593,000	9,792,000
Total non-tax revenue	30,357,500	3,465,500	1,618,000	11,025,000	46,466,000
Aggregate revenue	273,472,500	33,226,500	17,929,000	12,711,000	337,339,000
Expenditure (Exchequer Issues):—	English services	Scottish services	Irish services	General services	Total
Debt, Army and Navy	—	—	—	60,488,000	60,488,000
Civil Government Charges: On Consolidated Fund:					
(1) Civil List and Miscellaneous charges	351,500	155,500	135,000	1,931,000	2,573,000
(2) Road Improvement Fund	—	—	—	694,000	694,000
(3) Payments to local taxation accounts, &c	7,118,500	1,167,000	1,471,500	—	9,757,000
Voted	35,347,500	5,701,000	8,996,500	4,673,000	54,718,000
Total Civil Government charges	42,817,500	7,023,500	10,603,000	7,298,000	67,742,000

	English services	Scottish services	Irish services	G neral services	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs and Excise and Inland Revenue . .	3,729,000	559,000	315,000	—	4,603,000
Post Office services . .	21,166,000	2,508,000	1,679,000	1,320,000	26,673,000
Votes of Credit—Naval and Military Operations, &c.	—	—	—	1,399,652,000	1,399,652,000
Total expenditure .	67,712,500	10,090,500	12,597,000	1,468,758,000	1,559,158,000

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	497
1912–13	33,517	38 064	25,406	10,075	687	1,956	44,712	735
1913–14	35.569	39.658	27,765	9.983	690	1.994	47.241	414
1914–15	39.150	42,419	28,543	7,485	661	1.887	69,545	369
1915–16	59,576	61,208	30 938	6,780	680	1,975	129,161	521
1916–17 (Exchequer Receipts)	70,561	56,380	31,232	7,878	640	1,940	205,033	

[1] The principal items included in these branches of revenue are shown on pages 43–44 above.

An Excess Profits Tax of 50 per cent. upon the excess of profits over pre-war standards was introduced in 1915 and produced 187,846*l.* in 1915-16. The rate was later increased to 60 per cent., and produced 139,920,000*l.* in 1916–17.

The gross amount of income brought under the review of the Inland Revenue Department in the year ended April 5, 1915, in the United Kingdom. was 1,238,313,397*l.* ; in 1904–5 it was 912,129,680*l.* In 1915–16 it is estimated at 1,300 millions, and in 1916–17 at 1,600 millions. The income on which tax was actually received in 1914–15, after allowing for exemptions and abatements, was 814,849,304*l.*

The gross income and income on which tax was received in 1914–15 were distributed as follows :—

	Gross income £	Income taxed £
Profits from the ownership of Lands	52,266,269	162,762,255
,, ,, Houses . . .	231,462,637	
,, ,, Other property . .	1,301,396	
Profits from the occupation of lands . . .	17 550,691	3,546,007
,, British and other Government securities .	53,990,329	47,369,589
Profits from businesses, concerns, professions, employments (except those of a public nature), and certain interest	724,488,865 [1]	520,893,490
Salaries of Government, Corporation, and Public Company officials	157,253,770	80,278,013
Total	1,238.313,397	814,849,304

[1] Included in this amount are the gross income from railways in the United Kingdom, 1914–15. 47,955,378*l.*; mines, 21,524,089*l.*; gasworks, 9,279,975*l.*; waterworks, 6,885,219*l.*; canals, docks, &c., 4,760,794*l.*; ironworks, 5,281,968*l.*

The gross income from land and houses in 1914–15 was distributed as follows :—

—	England	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
	£	£	£	£
Land .	36,863,052	5,698,010	9,705 198	52,266,269
Houses . .	204,270,375	21,738,642	5,453,620	231.462,637

The amount of super-tax received was 2,891,345*l.* in 1910–11 ; 3,018,388*l.* in 1911–12; 3, 599,706*l.* in 1912–13 ; 3,339,008*l.* in 1913–14; 10,121,923*l.* in 1914–15 ; and 16,787,654*l.* in 1915–16. The estimated aggregate income of the super-tax payers in 1915–16 was 226,330,000*l.*, and the estimated number of persons chargeable, 29,500. Super-tax is payable by persons with incomes exceeding 3,000*l.* 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 1915–16 are given as follows :—

—	On account of beer and spirit duties	On account of licence duties	On account of estate duties	Other grants, &c.	Tota
	£	£	£	£	£
Payments to:					
England . . .	1,107,260	2,062,409	3,908,528	40,000	7,118,197
Scotland . . .	152,248	380,562	535.984	98,438	1,167,232
Ireland . . .	124,567	208,719	289,643	848,498	1,471,422
Total payments .	1,384,075	2,651,690	4,734,155	986,981	9,756,851

III. National Debt.

Borrowing by the State on the security of taxes was practised in Norman times, but the National Debt really dates from the time of William III. The acknowledged debt in 1689 was about 664,000*l.*, on which the annual charge for interest and management was only 40,000*l.* At various subsequent dates the amounts were as follows (including the Irish debt throughout) :—

Year	Debt [1] Million £	Annual charge, including annuities Million £	Annuities only (included in previous column) Million £
1727. Accession of George II. . . .	52	2·4	0·2
1756. Commencement of Seven Years' War	75	2·8	0·5
1763. End ,, ,, ,,	133	5·0	0·5
1775. Commencement of American War .	127	4·7	1·4
1784. End ,, ,, ,,	243	9·5	1·3
1793. Commencement of French Wars ,,	248	9·7	1·9
1815. End ,, ,, ,,	861	32 6	
1817. Consolidation of English and Irish Exchequers	839	31·6	2·0

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

Year	Debt[1] Million £	Gross debt including terminable annuities Million £	Annual charge, including annuities Million £	Annuities (included in previous column) Million £
1854. Commencement of Crimean War	775	802	27·4	3·9
1857. End " "	808	837	28·6	4·0
1899 Commencement of Boer War	599	635	23·2	7·3
1903. End " "	743	798	27·0	6·5
1914. Commencement of European War	678	708	24·5	3·2
1916.	2,171	2,197	—	—
1917. (March 31, estimated)	—	3,900[2]	—	—

[1] These amounts do not include the capital value of terminable annuities.
[2] Of this amount 964 millions (estimated) represent advances to Allies and Dominions.

The following statement shows the total amount of the Gross Liabilities and the Assets of the State on March 31, 1916:—

Liabilities:	£	£
Funded Debt	318,460,277	
Estimated Capital Liability of Terminable Annuities	26,158,871	
Unfunded Debt	1,796,129,496	
Other Capital Liabilities:		2,140,748,644
Telegraph Acts, 1892 to 1913	14,339,855	
Telephone Transfer Act, 1911	9,049,386	
Uganda Railway Acts, 1896 to 1902	2,737,005	
Public Offices (Acquisition of Site) Act, 1895	360,623	
Public Offices (Whitehall) Site Act, 1897	399,889	
Royal Niger Company Act, 1899	472,983	
Naval Works Acts, 1895 to 1905	14,911,661	
Military Works Act, 1897 to 1903	8,265,937	
Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1900	195,460	
Pacific Cable Act, 1901	1,718,956	
Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903	180,684	
Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903	1,275,373	
Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1904	1,560,000	
Post Office (London) Railway Act, 1913	375,789	
Housing Act, 1914	844,000	
Total Gross Liabilities		56,690,601
		2,197,439,245
Assets:	£	
Suez Canal Shares, market value (March 31, 1916)	24,858,000	
Other Assets	3,418,851[1]	£
		28,276,851
Exchequer Balances at the Banks of England and Ireland		25,575,006

The unfunded debt at March 31, 1916, included, among other items, the following:—

	£
3½ per cent. War Stock and Bonds (repayable 1925–28)	62,774,400
4½ " " " (" 1925–45)	899,997,072
3 " Exchequer Bonds (repayable March 24, 1920)	21,659,700
5 " " (" Dec. 1, 1920)	155,371,195
Treasury Bills	559,927,000
War Savings Certificates	1,387,191
American Loan at 5 per cent., repayable Oct. 15, 1920	51,369,863

The total issues on account of debt in 1915–16 charged against the revenue, were—

	£
Inside the Permanent or Fixed Annual Charge	20,388,257
Outside " " "	39,911,054
Charges connected with other Capital Liabilities	5,085,012
Total	65,384,323

Of this amount, 5,516,510*l.* was for repayment of principal. The net increase in the aggregate gross liabilities of the State in 1915–16 was £1,027,856,543.

[1] Excluding advances from votes of credit to Dominions, Allied Powers, &c.

IV. Local Taxation.—*Local Revenue.*

Receipts from	England and Wales (1913–14) £	Scotland (1913–14) £	Ireland (1913–14) £
Rates	71,276,158	7,708,944	3,358,402
Water Undertakings	8,661,319	1,187 389	355,473
Gas "	8,716,230	2,352,902	430,262
Electric Light Undertakings	5,369,470	778,986	236,419
Repayments[1]	1,305,525	26,248	—
Tramways and Light Railways, &c.	10,345,423	1,512,957	272,094
Tolls, Dues, &c.	8,460,444	1,407,127	438,218
Rents, interest, &c. (not included elsewhere)	4,660,189	290,634	337,739
Sales of Property	415,338	200,457	—
Government contributions	22,617,246	3,054,750	1,450,272
Loans	19,977,119	3,016,881	1,044,666
Miscellaneous	7,520,657	789,402	481,574
Total receipts	169,325,118	22,326,686	8,406,014

[1] Repayments on account of private improvements executed by local authorities.

Local Expenditure.

Expenditure by	Eng. & Wales 1913–14 £	Scotland 1913–14 £	Ireland 1913–14 £
Town and Municipal Authorities for Police, Sanitary, and other Public Works, &c.	112,904,313	11,704,960	3,377,833
Unions and Parishes for Poor Relief, &c.	17,589,872	1,762,855	1,320,967
County Authorities for Police, Lunatic Asylums, &c.	22,812,815	2,333 070	2,385,821[2]
Rural District and Parish Councils, &c.	5,324,868	17,975[1]	848,357[3]
School Boards and Secondary Education Committees	—	4,562,005	—
Harbour Authorities	9,438,460	1,644,440	475,420
Other Authorities	1,338,475	81,835	161,811
Total	169,408,803	22,107,160	8,565,229

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, 1917 (including balances) amounted to 11,784,849*l.* Of this amount 7,105,682*l.* was to be raised by rates. The outstanding debt of London in 1914 amounted to 118 million pounds sterling.

At the end of the financial year 1913–14, the outstanding local debt of England and Wales amounted to 562,630,045*l.*; that of Scotland to 66,887,363*l.*; of Ireland to 25,451,911*l.*; total, 654,969,319*l.* (including 49,721,498*l.* outstanding in respect of loans taken over or raised by the Metropolitan Water Board, and 26,139,459*l.* outstanding in respect of loans accounted for by the Port of London Authority).

Defence.

The superior direction of the naval and military policy of the country is in the hands of the War Cabinet, an executive body which took the place of the Advisory Committee of Imperial Defence, which consisted of the Prime Minister, as *ex officio* president, 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 Director of the Imperial General Staff; the Director of Naval Intelligence; the Director of Military Operations, and of other Naval and Military officers and high officials from time to time called in.

[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.

I. Army.

For details of the pre-war organisation of the army of the United Kingdom, *see* STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1916, pp. 53–55.

Prior to August, 1914, the Land Forces of the United Kingdom consisted of the Regular Army and the Territorial Force. The former served for the most part in India and in other of the oversea possessions; and of that which remained at home the major portion was to form an expeditionary force containing all told some 160,000 of all ranks and arms. It was intended that as casualties occurred in the expeditionary force they should be made good from the Special Reserve, a force which had replaced the old Militia, from the young soldiers and reservists who had in the first instance been left behind, and from men who would be recruited and trained as the war proceeded. The Territorial Force, which had been raised on the basis of the Volunteer Force, had been given a proper organisation.

In 1914 this Force volunteered for Imperial or oversea service almost to a man, recruits came in in large and ever increasing numbers, and each unit of the Force was soon able to create one or two reserve units to form a reservoir upon which existing battalions could draw. Before the six months training period had elapsed some of the best of the Territorial units were ready to relieve or reinforce the original expeditionary force.

Early in the war Lord Kitchener, the War Minister, realised that an immense recruiting effort must be made. He decided that recruits would more readily come forward to join new units of the Regular Army rather than those which formed part of the Imperial Army of the Second Line. The result has therefore been that the troops now fighting in other fields are drawn from the Old Regular Army, the Territorial Force, and the New Army.

In order to expedite recruiting, in October, 1915, Lord Derby was appointed Director-General of Recruiting, and he drew up a scheme for the maintenance of the voluntary system of recruitment. Under this scheme all men of military age (18 to 40), were to be canvassed and recruited in groups arranged according to age. There were 46 of these groups—23 for single and 23 for married men. Up to December 11, 1915, under the scheme 1,150,000 single and 1,679,263 married men, or a total of 2,829,263 men, were attested, enlisted, or rejected.

On February 10, 1916, the Military Service Act, the object of which was to provide for the compulsory enlistment of single men and of widowers of military age, came into force. 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. Application for exemption from the provisions of the Act was permitted to Local Tribunals, and from their decisions appeal lay to Central Appeal Tribunals. All the groups of unmarried men were called up by March 18, 1916.

On May 25, 1916, a new Military Service Act came into force under which all men, whether married or single, between 18 and 41, were rendered liable to serve. At the same time it was announced that the total voluntary naval and military effort of the nation had yielded 5,041,000 men.

On June 5, 1915, a Ministry of Munitions was established with Mr. Lloyd George as Minister, and a Munitions Act was passed, among other things, for the Government control of workshops, the organisation of the factories, the supply of the necessary labour, etc. Earlier in the year power had been given to take over and control works where war material was then under production or where in the future it might be produced. In order to obtain additional labour Mr. Asquith stated on January 21, 1916, that a system of diluted labour must be adopted in munition works as the only chance of securing a sufficient and regular supply of munitions. A Munitions of War Amendment Act was passed. The effect of this was early noticeable, and in August, 1916, it was officially announced that there had been an extraordinary growth in the output of munitions of all kinds.

Early in 1916 an Air Board was created which took the place of what had been known as the Joint Air Committee. The general functions of the Air Board were to include the task of organising and co-ordinating the supply of material of all kinds for both the fighting services. The Air Board has since been constituted a Ministry, "for the purpose of organising and maintaining the supply of aircraft in the national interest in the present war," and also of exercising such powers and authority as the King, by Order in Council, may direct. The Board consists of a Minister, of two representatives of the Naval Air Service, two of the Royal Flying Corps, two of the Ministry of Munitions, a Technical adviser, and a Parliamentary Secretary.

Early in the war it was realised that the fighting ranks could be increased if means were found to supply for the duties of home defence men who were beyond the military age or who were not physically capable of taking the field with the active army. A number of men coming under this category offered themselves for enrolment in volunteer corps, and on March 1, 1916, it was decided to revive the Volunteer Act of 1863 and to constitute and recognise the Volunteer Forces solely for purposes of home defence. In December, 1916, it was resolved that the Volunteer Force was to be administered through the Territorial Force Associations, which were to receive a capitation grant to cover cost of uniforms as soon as the wearer had been pronounced efficient; men to sign an agreement to serve during the duration of the war and, having been pronounced efficient, to perform a certain number of duties each month; each battalion to have a paid staff and to be provided with arms and equipment.

When the war had been some 15 months in progress it was realised that a Cabinet of 22 members did not form a body well suited for the conduct of a great war, and on November 11, 1915, the Premier announced that the political conduct of the war had been entrusted to a War Committee composed of five members, to which two more were added later. On Mr. Lloyd George assuming the office of Prime Minister (December, 1916), he reduced his Cabinet to a War Cabinet of five members—two without portfolios—and concentrated the direction of the war in their hands.

The Army Estimates are now presented in "token" votes for 1,000*l.* The votes of credit granted to cover Naval, Military, and other expenditure arising out of the war, down to May, 1917, have been as follows: for 1914–15, 362,000,000*l.*; for 1915–16, 1,420,000,000*l.*; for 1916–17, 2,010,000,000*l.*; for 1917–18 (to May 31), 350,000,000*l.*: total, 4,142,000,000*l.*

A Supplementary Estimate of the additional number of men required in consequence of the war was presented in December, 1916, and amounted to 1,000,000 men in addition to the 4,000,000 previously voted.

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	48,809,800
1911–12	42,414,257	1914–15	51,550,000[1]

In the Navy Estimates since the beginning of the war no details of expenditure are given, the estimates being presented and sanctioned in the form of token votes.

[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, five Sea Lords, two Civil Lords, and two Secretaries.

The members are responsible for special business as follows :—First Lord (Sir Edward Carson), general direction of all business ; First Sea Lord (Admiral Sir John Jellicoe), Organisation for War and distribution of the Fleet ; Second Sea Lord (Admiral Sir Cecil Burney), Personnel ; Third Sea Lord (Rear-Admiral F. C. T. Tudor), Material ; Fourth Sea Lord (Commodore Lionel Halsey), Stores and Transport ; Fifth Sea Lord (Commodore G. M. Paine), Director of Naval Air Services ; Civil Lord, Works, Buildings, and Greenwich Hospital ; Additional Civil Lord, Contracts and Dockyard business ; Parliamentary Secretary, Finance ; Permanent Secretary, Admiralty business. The Fifth Sea Lord was appointed Feb. 6, 1917, and represents the Admiralty on the Air Board.

Present establishments cannot be stated. 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
Sea Service—		
Officers and men	114,286	118,078
Coast Guard	8,015	8,130
Marines	18,042	18,585
Other Services (training, &c.)—		
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 1917–18 is 400,000, including the Naval Division, but exclusive of reserves.

Royal Naval Reserve numbered, January 1, 1914, 19,467 ; Royal Fleet Reserve, 27,764 ; Royal Naval Volunteers (efficients), 4,605 ; Total Reserves, 51,836. There were also 8,740 seamen and Royal Marine pensioners on the same date. The war has caused a great expansion of the reserves, notably in the men embodied from the fishery population for the mine-trawling and other services. In 1915, over 10,000 Scottish fishermen were engaged in the service of the State.

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

(1) The blockade in the North Sea, with the control or destruction of the enemy's forces as its object. From these operations resulted the action in the Bight of Heligoland.

At later dates German battle-cruisers emerged and bombarded certain East Coast watering-places. On emerging for a third time they were met at

the Dogger Bank by a British battle-cruiser squadron, Jan. 24, 1915, and driven back to harbour with serious loss. The most important incident of all was the Battle of the Jutland Bank, May 31—June 1, 1916, in which the whole German Fleet, or, at least, its most modern ships, issued on an enterprise directed to the northward. The Germans were brought to action by the British battle-cruiser fleet. Both sides lost heavily, and the German Fleet was driven back to its ports when the battleships of the Grand Fleet came into action.

Other operations in the North Sea have been in the nature of submarine action 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 attack upon commerce with submarines. This campaign proved very formidable till early in September, 1915, when it was reduced to small proportions. It recommenced with great vigour in March, 1916, and has since been continued in the North Sea, Mediterranean, and other waters, many neutral ships being sunk, with the object of reducing the volume of shipping available for the carrying trade. Several disguised German raiding vessels have also operated against merchantmen. A submarine 'blockade' of the British and allied coasts was declared by the Germans, February, 1917.

(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. In co-operation with the French and Italian navies the Mediterranean and Adriatic have been controlled and the expeditionary forces landed at Salonika, and for the defence of Egypt.

(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 scarcely any loss, and in enforcing a blockade on Germany's trade. These services 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, the position of the Allies would have been hopeless.

SUMMARY OF THE BRITISH FLEET.*

Class.		Complete by end of 1914	1915	1916
Super-Dreadnoughts [1]		16	28	14
Dreadnoughts		15	16	25
Pre-Dreadnought battleships [4]		40	38	37
Cruisers		50	44	—
Light Cruisers		76	84	—
Torpedo gunboats		18	18	—
Sloops, gunboats, &c.		23	23	—
Destroyers		248	262	—
Torpedo boats [2]	about	100	—	—
Submarines	about	85	—	—

* It is not considered desirable to be too specific in this list. The figures are left as in 1916, with merely a few alterations. It is not possible to give the total numbers for the years 1916–17.

[1] 'Super-Dreadnoughts' are those carrying guns of or over 18·5 inch. No distinction is made between so-called Dreadnought battleships and Dreadnought 'battle-cruisers'—the latter being simply fast battleships. For lesser craft the 1913 revised official classification is followed.

[2] Including 'coastal destroyers' and many very old torpedo boats. There were also four powerful flotilla leaders.

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

There are also monitors, which have been used in the war, and various shallow-draught river gunboats.

A great many merchant vessels have been subsidised for use as transports, hospital ships, patrol vessels, and as auxiliaries of various classes.

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. Eight battleships of the *Majestic* class, 14,900 tons, launched 1894–96, have been removed from the list.

*Pre-Dreadnought Battleships.**

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

* Ships officially reported sunk are omitted.

Dreadnoughts.

Type	Naval Estimates	Name	Displacement	Armour: Belt	Armour: Big Guns	Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Max. speed
			Tons	inches	inches				Knots
Dreadnought	1905–1906	Dreadnought	17,000	11	11	10 12in.	5	23,000	21
	1906	Indomitable[2], Inflexible[2]	17,250	7	10	8 12in.	1	43,000	27
	1906–1907	Bellerophon, Téméraire, Superb	18,600	11	12	10 12in.	5	23,000	21·5
	1907–1908	St. Vincent, Collingwood, Vanguard	19,250	9½	11	10 12in.	5	24,500	22
	1908–1909	Neptune	19,900	12	12	10 12in.	3	25,000	21
	1909–1910	Hercules, Colossus	20,000	12	12	10 12in.	3	25,000	21
	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 *Neptune* named *Australia* launched 1911, which belongs to the Commonwealth.

Super-Dreadnoughts.

Naval Estimates	Name	Displacement	Armour: Belt	Armour: Big Guns	Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Max. speed
		Tons	inches	inches				Knots
1909–1910	Orion, Thunderer, Monarch, Conqueror	22,500	12	11	10 13·5in.	3	27,000	21
	Lion[1], Princess Royal[1]	26,350	9	10	8 13·5in.	3	70,000	28
1910–1911	King George, Centurion, Ajax, Audacious	24,800	12	12	10 13·5in.	3	31,000	21
1911–1912	Benbow, Emperor of India, Iron Duke, Marlborough, Tiger[1]	25,000 / 29,000	13½ / 9	— / 10	10 13·5in.; 12 6in. / 8 13·5in.; 12 6in.	5 / —	80,000	21 / 25
1912–1913	Queen Elizabeth, Valiant, Warspite, Barham, Malaya	27,500	—	—	8 15in.; 12 6in.	—	56,000	25
1913–1914	Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Ramillies, Resolution, Revenge	25,750	—	—	—	—	31,000	21
Purchased 1914	Agincourt, Erin, Canada	27,500 / 28,000 / —	—	—	—	—	26,500 / —	—
1914–1915	Renown, Repulse, Resistance	25,750	—	—	—	—	31,000	21

Cruisers. *

Type	Naval Estimates	Name	Displacement	Armour: Belt	Armour: Guns	Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Max. Speed
			Tons	inches	inches				Knots
Edgar	1889–1900	Edgar, Theseus, Endymion, Grafton	7,350	5	6	—	2	12,000	19
		Gibraltar	7,700	5	6	—	2	12,000	19
Crescent	1889–1890	Crescent, Royal Arthur	7,700	5	6	—	2	12,000	19
	1894–1895	Terrible	14,200	—	6	—	4	25,000	22
Diadem	1895–1896	Diadem, Europa	11,000	—	4½	16 6in.	2	16,500	20·5
Later Diadems	1896–1897	Spartiate, Ariadne, Amphitrite, Argonaut	11,000	—	6	16 6in.	2	18,000	21
Cressy	1897–1898	Sutlej, Euryalus, Bacchante	12,000	6	6	2 9·2in.; 12 6in.	2	21,000	21
Drake	1898–1899	Drake, Leviathan, King Alfred	14,100	6	6	2 9·2in.; 16 6in	2	30,000	24
County Class	1898–1899	Essex, Kent	9,800	4	—	—	2	22,000	24 to 23
	1899–1900	Berwick, Cornwall							
	1900–1901	Suffolk, Cumberland, Donegal, Lancaster							
Devonshire	1901–1902	Devonshire, Antrim, Roxburgh, Carnarvon	10,850	6	6	4 7·5in.; 6 6in.	2	21,000	23·5
Black Prince	1902–1903	D. of Edinburgh	13,550	6	6	6 9·2in.; 10 6in	2	23,500	23·5
Warrior	1903–1904	Achilles, Cochrane	13,550	6	6	6 9·2in.; 4 7·5in.	2	23,500	23·5
Minotaur	1904–1905	Minotaur, Shannon	14,500	6	8	4 9·2in.; 10 7·5in.	2	27,000	23·5

* Ships officially reported sunk in war are omitted.

Light Cruisers. *

Type	Naval Estimates	Name	Displacement	Armour: Belt	Armour: Big Guns	Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Max. Speed
			Tons	inches	inches				Knots
	1888	Philomel [1]	2,575	—	—	8 4·7in.	—	4,000	16·5
	Naval Defence Act, 1889	Sappho, Sirius, Melpomene	3,400	—	Shields	2 6in.; 6 4·7in.	4	9,000	20
	Naval Defence Act	Astraea, Charybdis, Forte, Fox, Hermione	4,360	—	,,	2 6in.; 8 4·7in.	4	9,000	19·5
		Eclipse	5,600	—	,,	5 6in.; 6 4·7in.	—	—	—
Eclipse	1894–1895	Minerva, Talbot, Venus, Isis, Dido, Doris, Diana, Juno	5,600	—	,,	11 6in.	2	9,600	18·5 to 19
	1895–1896	Vindictive	5,750	2	,,	10 6in.	3	10,000	19
	1895–1898	Pelorus, Pyramus, Proserpine, Psyche	2,135	—	,,	8 4in.	2	7,000	20·5
Highflyer	1901–1903	Topaze, Amethyst, Diamond, Sapphire	3,000	—	,,	12 4in.	2	9,800	21½
	1900–1901	Highflyer, Hyacinth	5,600	—	,,	11 6in.	2	10,000	20
	1900–1901	Challenger	5,800	—	,,	11 6in.	2	12,500	21
		Adventure, Attentive	2,670	—	,,	9 4in.	2	15,925 / 14,900	25
		Patrol	2,940	—	,,	9 4in.	—	16,500	25
	1902–1904 scouts	Sentinel, Skirmisher	2,895	—	,,	9 4in.	—	17,000	25
		Forward, Foresight	2,850	2	,,	9 4in.	—	15,000	25
	1907–1909	Boadicea, Bellona	3,300	—	—	6 4in.	2	18,000	25

[1] Lent to New Zealand Navy. * Officially reported sunk in war or otherwise lost are omitted.

Light Cruisers.—(continued.)

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

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

There is a variety of gunboats, store-ships, &c. A unique feature of the British Navy is its very full equipment of repair ships and other auxiliaries. Destroyers built were classified as follows (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 latest destroyers of which any official description was given were of the L class, 1913–14 (965 tons, 29 knots, 3 4-inch guns), but the names of the M class boats are known, and the names of certain destroyers whose loss has been announced, indicate the existence of the N class, and apparently of other classes down to T (Turbulent).

The submarines are of many successive classes, the latest of which any description has been given being the E class, but the estimates 1913–14 brought down the construction to the S, V, and W classes.

During 1912 the naval wing of the Royal Flying Corps was founded. At the end of the year it consisted of 1 Astra-Torres, 1 Parseval, and four small dirigibles—of which three were taken over from the Army. The number of naval aeroplanes was approximately 50, including school machines. There are naval air stations at Isle of Grain, Calshott, Felixstowe, Yarmouth, Cromarty, Firth of Forth, Dundee, Fort George, and Fort Grange, airship stations at Farnborough and Kingsnorth, and a special Air Department at the Admiralty. A Fifth Naval Lord has been added to the Admiralty Board, to direct the Naval Air Service, and to represent the Admiralty on the Air Board, which was instituted February 6, 1917. In the national interest it is undesirable to publish details of airship and other construction, but it has been announced that the Navy has entered upon the building of rigid airships.

British warships officially reported lost during the war are :—

BATTLESHIPS (pre-Dreadnoughts).

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

BATTLE-CRUISERS.

Invincible, Indefatigable, Queen Mary.

CRUISERS.

Monmouth (County Class); *Good Hope* (Drake Class); *Aboukir, Hogue, Cressy* (Cressy Class); *Argyll* (Devonshire Class); *Natal, Warrior* (Warrior Class); *Black Prince* (Duke of Edinburgh Class); *Defence* (Minotaur Class); *Hampshire* (Devonshire Class).

LIGHT CRUISERS.

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

GUNBOATS.

Speedy, Niger.

DESTROYERS.

Maori, Lynx, Recruit, Coquette, Ardent, Fortune, Shark, Sparrowhawk, Lassoo, Eden, Nubian, Flirt, Turbulent, Nomad, Nestor, and of unnamed boats two, sunk by collision, December 21, 1916, one destroyed in action, January 22, 1917, one of older type mined in the Channel in February, and three in March, 1917.

TORPEDO BOATS.

No.'s 96, 10, 11, 12.

SUBMARINES.

AE 1, AE 2, E 3, E 7, E 10, E 13, E 17, E 20, E 22, E 15, D 5, D 8, and one or two others unnamed. Also several armed merchantmen, transports and armed trawlers, the mine-sweeping sloops *Primula, Genesta,* and *Nasturtium,* and the *Ben-my-Chree,* seaplane-carrier.

Production and Industry.

I. Agriculture.

General distribution of the surface in 1915 (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	32,388,000	1,697,000	2,450,000	14,088,000	10,273,000
Wales	4,750,000	187,000	1,306,000	2,049,000	693,000
Scotland	19,070,000	852,000 [1]	9,134 000	1,491,000	3,290,000
Ireland	20,248,000	296.000 [1]	—[2]	9,721,000	4,999,000
Isle of Man	141,000	1,400	26,000	19,000	71,000
Channel Islands	44,000	200	2,000	10,000	21,000
Total	76,641,000	3,033,600	12,927,000	27,328,000	19,347,000

[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	1914	1915	1916
Cultivated area:	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Corn crops [1]	8,707,602	8,371,016	8,216,603	8,505,066	8,300,545
Green crops [2]	4,301,280	4,031,134	4,055,359	3,876,196	3,785,822
Flax [3]	47,918	46,203	49,882	54,000	92,000
Hops [4]	51,308	32,887	36,661	34,744	31,352
Small fruit	78,690	97,711 [5]	101,083 [5]	97,438 [5]	96,250 [5]
Bare fallow	316,585	354,472	348,532	316,870	430,495
Clover and mature grasses	6,025,025	6,670,398	6,606,046	6,462,279	6,763,011
Permanent pasture	28,266,712	27,327,816	27,349,650	27,328,814	27,188,037
Total	47,795,120	46,931,637	46,763,816	46,675,407	46,687,512

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

—	1900	1914	1915	1916
Live Stock:—	Number	Number	Number	Number
Horses [1]	2,000,415	1,851,042	1,711,858	1,834,215
Cattle	11,455,009	12,184,505	12,171,452	12,451,540
Sheep	31,054,726	27,963,977	28,275,970	28,849,655
Pigs	3,663,716	3,952,615	3,795,131	3,615,891

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

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	6,087
1910	1,756	1,537	2,063	258	152	408	1,128	441	6,496
1914	1,807	1,505	1,929	294	150	462	1,042	432	6,340
1915	2,170	1,282	2,088	267	129	463	929	418	6,190
1916 [1]	1,912	1,382	2,085	286	112	428	932	377	6,590
Scotland:									
1900	49	240	949	13	1·3	131	405	2·7	533
1910	53	192	958	9	0·6	137	442	2·3	583
1914	61	194	920	6	0·2	152	431	1·9	565
1915	77	149	983	5	0·7	144	421	2·5	545
1916	68	170	991	5	0·1	130	414	2·3	579
Ireland:									
1900	54	174	1,105	2·3	0·4	654	298	69	2,166
1910	48	168	1,074	1·8	0·2	598	275	75	2,432
1914	37	172	1,029	1·2	0·3	588	277	82	2,488
1915	37	142	1,089	1·0	0·2	594	265	83	2,496
1916 [1]	76	150	1,072	1·0	0·1	586	263	80	2,406
U. Kingdom:									
1900	1,899	2,164	4,131	265	157	1,215	1,987	488	8,741
1910	1,857	1,897	4,095	269	153	1,138	1,840	518	9,501
1914	1,905	1,871	3,878	301	151	1,197	1,750	516	9,396
1915	2,334	1,523	4,160	273	130	1,201	1,618	500	9,231
1916 [1]	2,051	1,652	4,148	242	112	1,144	1,609	459	9,575
	Total Produce.								
England and Wales:	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
1900	6,358	6,790	10,105	870	504	2,159	16,821	8,414	7,688
1910	6,615	6,262	10,693	1,037	499	2,599	17,582	9,311	8,622
1914	7,307	6,174	9,564	1,084	372	2,958	13,451	7,919	7,265
1915	8,465	4,528	10,337	895	299	2,858	11,807	7,834	6,587
1916 [1]	6,943	5,218	10,461	863	260	2,504	12,985	7,888	8,837
Scotland:									
1900	222	999	4,251	53	4	596	7,189	49	890
1910	245	797	4,535	46	2	878	8,168	42	895
1914	320	923	4,619	29	0·6	1,077	6,811	42	869
1915	370	628	4,885	21	0·4	972	7,588	56	795
1916	283	647	4,528	24	0·4	531	5,897	44	1,085
Ireland:									
1900	210	779	6,286	10	1·4	1,842	4,426	1,187	5,214
1910	214	822	6,746	10	0·8	2,871	4,624	1,466	5,778
1914	177	969	6,491	7	1·1	3,446	4,488	1,562	4,269
1915	405	706	7,086	5	0·7	3,710	5,091	1,807	5,097
1916 [1]	246	742	6,845	6	0·6	2,434	4,486	1,628	5,826
U. Kingdom:									
1900	6,790	3,568	20,642	933	509	4,577	28,386	9,650	13,742
1910	7,074	7,881	21,974	1,093	502	6,348	30,819	10,819	15,295
1914	7,804	8,066	20,664	1,120	374	7,476	24,195	9,523	12,403
1915	9,240	5,862	22,308	924	300	7,540	24,481	9,697	12,449
1916 [1]	7,472	6,618	21,334	893	261	5,469	23,318	9,010	15,196

[1] Provisional figures.

YIELD PER ACRE.

—	Wheat	Barley or Bere	Oats	Beans	Peas	Potatoes	Turnips and Swedes	Mangold	Hay
England and Wales:	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1900	28·82	31·04	38·92	27·84	25·85	4·97	13·74	20·42	1·26
1910	30·18	32·50	41·46	32·15	26·26	6·45	15·61	21·11	1·38
1914	32·84	32·82	39·81	30·49	23·00	6·40	12·90	18·36	1·15
1915	31·20	29·41	39·50	27·78	24·36	6·17	12·71	18·99	1·06
1916[1]	29·05	31·33	40·15	30·19	24·41	5·85	13·98	19·47	1·40
Scotland:									
1900	36·48	33·29	35·83	32·89	25·21	4·54	15·84	18·34	1·67
1910	37·10	33·28	37·57	39·14	29·88	6·42	18·45	18·57	1·58
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	25·54	6·78	17·89	22·20	1·40
1916	35·90	30·50	36·56	35·95	28·56	4·08	14·23	18·85	1·79
Ireland:									
1900	31·26	35·78	45·51	35·44	25·13	2·82	14·86	17·25	2·41
1910	36·08	39·12	50·26	41·96	27·93	4·84	16·80	19·48	2·36
1914	38·84	44·99	50·48	44·97	31·32	5·91	16·01	19·15	1·72
1915	37·42	39·90	51·71	39·83	31·42	6·24	19·20	21·84	2·04
1916[1]	26·0	39·6	49·4	45·0	—	4·2	16·9	20·4	2·2
U. Kingdom:									
1900	28·61	31·67	39·97	28·18	25·89	3·77	14·29	19·97	1·57
1910	30·48	33·24	42·23	32·49	26·17	5·60	16·47	20·08	1·61
1914	32·77	34·48	42·63	30·72	23·02	6·25	13·33	18·50	1·32
1915	31·68	30·80	42·91	28·00	24·88	6·27	15·18	19·48	1·85
1916[1]	29·13	32·02	41·16	30·88	24·41	4·78	16·49	19·60	1·59

[1] Provisional figures.

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

The live stock in Ireland in 1916 numbered: Horses, 598,978; mules and jennets, 28,352; asses, 230,013; cattle, 4,970,441; sheep, 3,763,705; pigs, 1,290,289; goats, 293,390; poultry, 26,472,753.

The number of holdings in Great Britain (from 1 acre upwards) is given as follows for 1916:—

Size of Holdings, 1916	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1— 5 acres	77,758	9,749	17,984	105,486
5— 50 ,,	164,401	32,250	32,985	229,636
50—300 ,,	112,108	18,082	23,227	153,567
Over 300 acres	13,806	326	2,558	16,690
Total	368,068	60,357	76,754	505,179

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 landowners. 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 33,528 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 1915:—

Size of Holdings	Leinster	Munster	Ulster	Connaught	Ireland
Not exceeding 1 acre	36,019	32,136	28,618	8,232	105,005
Above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres	13,548	9,548	16,762	8,758	48,906
,, 5 ,, ,, 15 ,,	19,208	15,199	54 145	39,711	128,263
,, 15 ,, ,, 30 ,,	18,220	20,576	49,190	36,214	124,200
,, 30 ,, ,, 50 ,,	13,348	20,581	24,556	13,511	71,996
,, 50 ,, ,, 100 ,,	13,0 3	22,408	15,454	6,525	57,470
,, 100 ,, ,, 200 ,,	6,833	9,791	4.082	2.436	23,142
,, 200 ,, ,, 500 ,,	3,014	2,918	1,159	1,277	8,368
Above 500 acres	684	497	327	568	2,076
Total No. of Holdings.	123,952	133,954	194,293	117,227	569,426

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 1915.

In 1890 the total number of holdings was 564,808; in 1905, 593,804; in 1911, 607,960. Of the holdings in 1915, 360,872 were owned and 208,554 rented. The 569,426 holdings in 1915 were in the hands of 556,729 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 2¾ per cent. The State is secured by a Guarantee Fund which consists of the various Funds voted by Parliament for Irish Local purposes. Deficiencies in repayment of Land Purchase Annuities are made up out of this Guarantee Fund, which it is estimated will secure advances up to 152,000,000*l.* Tenant Purchasers repay the advances by an annuity calculated at 3¼ per cent. on the Purchase Money of their holdings. Of this annuity 2¾ per cent. is for interest and ½ per cent. for a sinking fund, the accumulation of which will repay the advance in 68½ years. The Land Stock could not be issued except at a large discount, and the Land Act of 1909 provides that for future purchasers the money may be raised by the issue of a 3 per cent. stock, and in making advances the Treasury may give such stock instead of paying cash. The advances are repayable by the tenant purchasers by 3½ per cent. annuities. Under this Act the Congested Districts Board is reconstituted, the area of its work extended and its income increased. Compulsory powers of purchase are given to the Estates Commissioners and to the Congested Districts Board.

The total amount of the purchase money of estates for which advances have been made under the Irish Land Purchase Acts, 1870 to 1909, up to January 1, 1917, was 99,152,178*l.*, of which 97,488,460*l.* was advanced, and 1,663,718*l.* was lodged in cash by purchasers. In addition, 4,542,678*l.* was 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 67,932*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, 11,355; and Scotland, 44,146).

In Ireland in 1914, 296,493 acres were under woods and plantations.

II. Fisheries

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

—	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916[1]
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
England and Wales	730,580	807,619	506,240	289,262	212,209
Scotland	429,356	362,994	346,812	114,892	169,919
Ireland	44,707	33,820	29,500	23,749	26,533
U.K. (excluding shell-fish)	1,204,643	1,204,433	882,052	427,903	408,662
	£	£	£	£	£
England and Wales	8,884,847	10,009,326	7,846,687	7,391,115	7,222,917
Scotland	3,588,584	3,728,357	2,971,216	2,047,989	3,147,565
Ireland	306,786	294,625	288,635	296,469	421,165
U.K. (excluding shell-fish)	12,779,717	14,027,308	11,056,538	9,735,573	7,791,647
U.K. Shell-fish	454,709	463,642	401,812	362,487	899,026

[1] Provisional figures.

Statistics for 1915 of fishing boats registered under Part IV of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894:—

—	Boats on Register on December 31, 1915			Total Net Tonnage	Boats employed at some time during year	Estimated number of men and boys employed in sea-fishing	
	Number						
	Sailing	Steam	Total			Regular fishermen	Others
England and Wales	6,581	2,746	9,327	206,540	(a)	(a)	(a)
Scotland	6,523	2,064	8,587	128,981			
Ireland	4,806	248	5,054	26,475			
Isle of Man	232	40	272	2,362			
Channel Islands	296	20	316	851			
Total, 1915	18,438	5,118	23,556	367,209	20,544	74,288	22,614
Total, 1914	18,153	4,774	22,927	374,358			

(a) Cannot be stated for 1915.

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:—

—	1913	1914	1915	1916[1]
	£	£	£	£
Imports (fresh, cured or salted)	4,886,927	5,673,791	7,760,948	10,608,982
Exports of United Kingdom produce (fresh, cured, salted)	7,503,468	8,757,858	1,469,851	2,256,494
Ditto (herrings only)	5,920,699	2,340,777	913,598	1,709,062
Re-exports (fish of foreign and colonial origin)	1,283,299	1,010,298	1,243,696	1,993,089

[1] Provisional figures.

Export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel from the principal ports 1915:—

Ports	Tons	Value	Ports	Tons	Value.
		£			£
Cardiff . . .	10,977,636	9,970,116	Blyth . . .	2,326,388	1,886,270
Tyne Ports .	8,793,760	6,486,873	Port Talbot .	1,632,978	1,442,321
Swansea . .	3,749,328	3,629,628	Methil . . .	1,442,179	1,053,261
Newport . .	3,480,986	3,325,240	Leith . . .	1,192,408	945,547
Sunderland .	2,519,823	1,801,483	Hartlepool .	924,815	694,788
Glasgow . .	2,416,770	2,207,892	Burntisland .	928,788	788,762
Hull . . .	2,399,088	2,045,845	Grimsby . .	843,480	696,687

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

Year	Iron ore produced		Iron ore imported	
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
	Tons	£	Tons	£
1911	15,519,424	4,035,893	6,346,599	5,645,588
1912	13,790,391	3,768,837	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
1915	14,235,012	4,587,651	6,197,155	7,176,731

The exports of British iron ore are insignificant. Of the ore imported in 1915, 4,147,995 tons, valued at 4,572,381*l.*, came from Spain. Including 677,600 tons of 'purple ore,' the net quantity of iron ore available for the furnaces of Great Britain in 1915 was 21,108,083 tons.

Statistics of blast furnaces in operation:—

Year	Furnaces in Blast	Ore Smelted	Pig-iron made	Coal used	Pig Iron Exported
		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
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
1915	289	21,706,411	8,723,560	(a)	612,848

(a) Coal, 2,509,456 tons; Coke, 9,746,748 tons.

Various unmanufactured metals imported:—

—		1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Copper ore and regulus	Tons	167,158	151,469	149,781	133 875	114,116	73,060
Copper	,,	90,817	103,525	101,331	111,348	158 916	189,517
Lead	,,	218,936	213,707	205,875	204,186	224,916	255 977
Lead ore	,,	18,093	17,259	15,720	18,458	28,486	14 062
Tin	,,	46,2·5	45,906	43,157	45,682	40,961	88,[illegible]
Tin ore	,,	26 072	2[illegible],87	28,652	34,·92	82 39[illegible]	44,748
Zinc (crude)	,,	121,117	115 292	137,268	145 004	115,959	74,522
Zinc ore	,,	92,572	74 894	67,339	64,670	144,251	114,900
Platinum	Troy oz.	48,162	48,528	42,553	42,640	15,188	3,345
Quicksilver	lbs.	3,344,669	3,491,016	3,544,691	3,401,165	2,329,696	3,029,484

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 in normal times dependent upon these industries for their livelihood. Moreover, about one-third of the value of British and Irish products exported consists of textiles. The progress made by each branch is shown in the subjoined statement of the weight of raw material used and the value of yarns and goods exported:—

Average Periods of Three Years	Weight consumed in Millions of lbs.				Value of Products exported in Thousands of £'s			
	Cotton	Wool	Flax	Total	Cotton	Woollen	Linen	Total
1829-1831	243·2	149·4	193·8	586·4	18,077	4,967	2,138	25,182
1859-1861	1,022·5	260·4	212·0	1,494·9	49,000	15,041	6,119	70,060
1889-1891	1,618·0	564·0	220·0	2,402·0	72,114	24,176	6,377	102,667
1898-1898	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	1,585·6	582·0	192·0	2,359·0	76,668	22,066	6,429	106,157
1905-1907	1,941·0	657·0	226·0	2,824·0	100,676	28,258	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	791·0	237·0	3,102·0	123,167	34,194	9,408	166,767
1914-15 (2 years)	1,816·0	836·0	228·0	2,880·0	94,600	29,738	8,123	132,461

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

—	1883	1888	1898	1913	1914	1915
Cotton.	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	844
Retained for consumption	1,485	1,461	1,925	1,916	1,648	2,393
Actual consumption	1,498	1,529	1,785	2,163	1,664	1,967
Wool.						
Sheep, lamb, &c., imported	508	661	718	847	748	952
From sheepskins imported	14	18	33	47	41	51
Produced at home	129	134	189	125	121	122
Woollen rags imported	81	71	68	122	96	54
Total	732	884	958	1,141	1,005	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	490	521	656	804	671	1,001
Flax and Tow.						
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
	mil. yds.	mil. yds.	mil. yds.	mil. yds.	mil. yds.	mil. yds.
Piece-Goods Exported.						
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
	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.
Yarn Exported.						
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
	mil. £	mil. £	mil. £	mil. £	mil. £	mil. £
Value all Kinds Exported.						
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, matches, motor spirit, spirits, sugar, tea, tobacco, and wine—spirits, sugar, tea, tobacco, and wine yielding the bulk of the entire levies. In 1915 the imports free of duty (exclusive of bullion and specie and diamonds) amounted to 753,946,401*l.*, 88·5 per cent., and those subject to duty to 97,946,949*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
	£	£	£	£
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	851,893,350	384,868,448	99,062,181	483,930,629
1916[2]	949,152,679	506,546,212	97,608,502	604,154,714

[1] Since the outbreak of War in August, 1914, certain goods belonging to the British and Allied Governments are excluded from the returns of 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.
1907	14 15 4	9 14 10	12 18 3
1908	13 8 9	8 10 11	11 12 8
1909	14 0 8	8 9 11	11 19 7
1910	15 2 0	9 11 8	12 15 10
1911	15 0 2	10 0 5	12 14 9
1912	16 7 3	10 14 2	13 18 2
1913	16 16 4	11 9 10	14 8 5
1914	15 2 4	9 6 11	13 0 10

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 export 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 1915, 776,665,516*l.* was direct into England and Wales, 58,442,384*l.* into Scotland, and 16,774,182*l.* into Ireland; of the total exports, 443,980,308*l.*, was direct from England and Wales, 39,685,610*l.* from Scotland, and 265,714*l.* 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:—

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Imports	65,478	66,749	73,168	75,672	75,669
Exports	65,896	65,071	67,168	73,877	77,511

Trade of the United Kingdom according to countries (figures for 1916 are provisional) (*see* footnote to table on p. 73) :—

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.	
	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916
Foreign Countries:	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Russia	21,425	18,305	13,432	24,991	11,465	9,275
Sweden	19,802	20,597	6,279	6,581	3,882	2,242
Norway	13,690	16,674	7,287	10,891	2,065	1,343
Denmark (including Faroe Islands)	22,570	21,945	7,779	11,450	4,096	2,790
Iceland and Greenland	324	977	280	391	33	24
Danish W. India Islands	—	34	27	42	3	6
Germany	201	103	—	—	—	—
German West Africa	326	528	156	343	53	66
German East Africa	54	—	—	—	—	—
German Possessions in the Pacific	66	63	2	2	—	—
Netherlands	23,419	22,187	18,037	24,056	12,439	8,982
Java	12,225	14,514	5,181	7,101	132	146
Dutch Possessions in the Indian Seas	2,250	4,595	981	1,264	11	14
Dutch West India Islands	140	92	24	32	2	2
Dutch Guiana	70	88	43	52	35	39
Belgium	1,578	1,292	189	256	46	16
Belgian Congo	1,853	3,189	435	834	68	64
France	31,428	26,648	69,558	93,095	11,671	14,772
Algeria	1,512	2,296	1,415	2,159	15	17
French West Africa	1,022	1,043	823	1,642	82	96
French Somaliland	158	55	178	173	1	1
Madagascar	384	629	143	326	6	4
French Indo-China (Cochin China, Camboja, Annam, and Tonquin)	566	102	218	843	3	4
French Possessions in the Pacific	370	325	21	48	—	—
French West India Islands	—	—	106	154	11	11
Switzerland	15,252	15,508	3,602	4,580	499	1,004
Portugal	3,980	5,272	3,204	4,102	829	918
Azores	75	73	46	71	2	1
Madeira	44	29	207	325	28	29
Portuguese West Africa	240	189	371	598	16	11
Portuguese East Africa	979	1,176	876	913	61	54
Portuguese Possessions in India	7	92	46	9	1	1
Spain	18,864	25,022	6,190	8,524	1,263	1,606
Canary Islands	1,900	2,239	1,071	1,179	202	107
Spanish Ports in North Africa	74	213	195	169	23	7
Italy	11,258	11,276	13,929	20,455	3,698	3,557
Austria-Hungary	49	7	—	—	—	42
Greece	3,935	4,637	2,467	1,265	174	—
Crete	126	41	11	7	1	—
Bulgaria	42	1	86	—	2	—
Servia	6	5	799	1	57	—
Roumania	5	—	492	46	3	—
Turkey, European[1]	435	76	282	90	21	7
Turkey, Asiatic[1]	742	785	189	336	20	26
Tripoli	1	—	57	32	31	10
Tunis	1,114	1,309	515	758	25	39
Morocco	601	330	1,338	1,782	381	287
Liberia	245	191	73	102	14	12

[1] Trade with parts of Turkey occupied by other powers.

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.	
	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Persia	944	485	881	552	11	32
Siam	1,619	1,126	877	1,299	17	22
China (exclusive of Hong Kong, Macão and Wei-hai-Wei)	7,035	8,335	8,546	10,699	76	157
Japan (including Formosa)	9,379	12,491	4,877	7,501	303	466
Korea	—	1	78	60	1	—
United States of America	237,774	292,078	26,168	32,690	30,346	31,898
Philippine Islands and Guam	2,157	4,006	564	485	25	26
Porto Rico	4	5	84	51	2	5
Hawaii	10	26	16	15	—	1
Cuba	8,240	12,962	1,782	2,069	880	800
Hayti	88	95	88	149	1	2
St. Domingo	67	95	97	72	9	12
Mexico	2,228	2,572	249	347	37	26
Guatemala	442	41	115	212	4	4
Honduras (not British)	—	1	44	52	1	—
San Salvador	135	176	191	341	2	2
Nicaragua	147	19	74	133	2	4
Costa Rica	1,570	1,519	97	139	5	7
Colombia	1,190	195	1,048	1,658	39	16
Panama	109	35	243	255	24	25
Venezuela	335	172	507	944	18	10
Ecuador	969	1,019	428	433	18	31
Peru	3,313	4,683	591	1,040	55	74
Chile	9,585	12,409	1,791	4,087	226	240
Brazil	8,257	9,035	5,151	6,717	429	395
Uruguay	4,331	4,015	1,497	1,499	77	100
Bolivia	1,001	1,130	173	294	15	21
Argentine Republic	63,877	51,592	11,516	18,958	595	659
Paraguay	6	12	44	125	2	3
Total (including those not specified above)	580,068	646,318	286,449	320,397	86,694	83,187
British Possessions (including Protectorates):						
Channel Islands	2,063	2,496	1,458	1,700	343	411
Gibraltar	74	21	916	1,294	143	130
Malta and Gozo	70	46	1,505	1,427	225	282
Cyprus	366	265	189	230	21	19
West Africa:						
Gambia	347	303	100	217	11	14
Sierra Leone	810	918	554	661	76	91
Gold Coast	2,359	3,307	1,872	2,880	268	417
Nigeria	6,021	7,437	3,204	3,224	322	309
Ascension	—	—	8	8	1	1
St. Helena	18	19	28	38	6	7
South Africa:						
Cape of Good Hope	7,185[1]	7,782	8,084	9,368	350	395
Natal	3,513	3,871	4,758	6,006	351	487
Orange Free State	—	2	298	486	10	15
Transvaal	346	406	5,156	7,220	352	364
Basutoland	—	—	15	45	—	—
Rhodesia	420	288	697	984	48	57
Bechuanaland Protectorate	—	—	6	8	—	—
Swaziland	—	—	2	3	—	—

[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 1915 were 1,662,626l.

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	
	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
East Africa:						
Zanzibar and Pemba	217	336	122	205	6	6
East Africa Protectorate	392	486	708	1,254	75	87
Uganda Protectorate	343	221	62	69	1	2
Nyasaland Protectorate	130	275	120	285	3	14
Somaliland Protectorate	—	6	4	3	—	—
Egypt	21,791	26,612	8,053	11,235	567	577
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	529	846	321	481	7	10
Mauritius & Dependencies	3,923	2,710	733	912	41	35
Seychelles	40	16	18	13	1	1
Aden and Dependencies	502	524	338	386	31	25
British India	62,214	72,341	45,604	52,809	1,295	1,578
Straits Settlements and Dependencies, including Labuan	16,571	16,035	3,671	5,239	147	250
Federated Malay States	3,433	6,284	616	800	11	21
Ceylon and Dependencies	12,197	10,751	1,956	2,734	113	150
Borneo (British):						
British North Borneo	164	287	27	83	1	1
Sarawak	8	15	9	20	—	—
Hong Kong	922	1,044	2,093	3,978	85	165
Australia	45,190	36,195	28,966	35,899	2,903	3,159
Territory of Papua	7	2	22	24	1	1
New Zealand	30,408	31,618	9,374	12,078	745	884
Fiji Islands	5	5	81	77	5	4
Canada	49,989	58,630	13,293	18,008	2,740	3,553
Newfoundland & Coast of Labrador	1,218	1,987	344	457	73	60
Bermudas	3	2	129	123	15	10
Bahamas	53	44	40	39	6	3
British West India Islands	4,074	5 03	1,837	2,138	400	338
British Honduras	108	84	57	68	18	14
British Guiana	1,469	11	711	715	91	74
Falkland Islands	1,002	81	162	212	25	45
Deep Sea Fisheries	319	467	—	—	—	—
Total, British Possessions (including those not specified above)	271,825	302,835	148,419	186,149	12,368	14,462
Grand Total	851,893	949,153	384,868	506,546	99,062	97,609

Gold and silver bullion and specie :—

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£	£	£	£
1912	52,688,881	46,538,469	16,778,304	18,338,019
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	39,218,113	10,560,161	7,360,576
1916	17,790,302	38,448 912	13,677,650	10,741,342

Imports and domestic exports (by groups) for 1915 and 1916 (figures for latter year are provisional) (*see* footnote to table on p. 78) :—

Import Values C.I.F. Export Values F.O.B.	Total Imports		Domestic Exports		Foreign and Colonial Exports	
	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916
I. *Food, Drink, and Tobacco*—	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Grain and Flour	112,358	138,307	3,859	2,776	4,178	3,389
Meat, including Animals for Food	86,889	94,053	1,343	1,242	2,488	1,980
Other food and drink	—	—	16,088	20,710	—	—
(1) Non-dutiable	91,460	93,998	—	—	6,136	6,290
(2) Dutiable	81,668	90,782	—	—	9,041	8,856
Tobacco	8,549	7,395	3,792	4,767	556	649
Total, Class I.	380,874	419,540	25,082	29,495	22,399	21,064
II. *Raw Materials*—						
Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	11	8	38,824	50,671	1	—
Iron Ore, Scrap Iron and Steel	7,545	12,087	197	801	2	1
Other Metallic Ores	11,574	18,682	22	20	801	400
Wood and Timber	32,788	40,199	200	309	526	592
Cotton	64,672	84,780	—	—	9,604	9,825
Wool (including Woollen Rags)	44,147	39,767	3,847	3,683	6 990	3.812
Other Textile Materials	21,028	23,884	460	576	4,039	4,385
Oil Seeds, Nuts, Oils, Fats & Gums	49,669	63,392	5,392	4,594	7,786	6,004
Hides and Undressed Skins	13,959	13,869	891	1,528	4,880	5,145
Materials for Paper Making	6,152	8,132	668	539	42	22
Miscellaneous	35,080	37,236	1,853	2,122	20,467	19,009
Total, Class II.	286,570	336,986	52,354	64,848	54,588	49,145
III. *Manufactured Articles*—						
Iron and Steel and Manufactures	10,806	11,221	40,406	56,682	587	881
Other Metals and Manufactures	42,216	39,087	9,702	12,721	5,884	4,908
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments	4,929	5,707	5,060	6,431	571	718
Electrical Goods and Apparatus	1,096	1,653	3,169	4,107	155	152
Machinery	8,848	7,998	19,164	20,231	722	816
Ships (new)	197	14	1,693	1,290	1	—
Manufactures of Wood and Timber	2,325	1,956	1,041	1,279	234	254
Yarns and Textile Fabrics:						
(1) Cotton	7,555	8,309	85.919	118.448	1,275	1,224
(2) Wool	1,725	928	22,340	46,901	385	397
(3) Silk	14,688	13,149	1,700	2 406	2,060	2,719
(4) Other Materials	9,048	11 208	11,714	15.817	2,308	2,467
Apparel	2,956	2,732	11,604	16,940	2.9	327
Chemicals, Drugs Dyes, & Colours	10,829	28.663	22,069	27,677	3,132	5,402
Leather and Manufactures	17,084	16.211	3,798	4,895	1,511	2,948
Earthenware and Glass	2 176	3,053	3,238	3,917	85	152
Paper	6,647	8,329	2,995	5,199	187	212
Railway Carriages and Trucks (not of Iron), Motor Cars, Cycles, Parts, &c.	9,145	5.981	6,578	8,040	987	1.315
Miscellaneous	20.825	23,189	80.177	40,694	1,723	2.628
Total, Class III.	181,450	189,278	292,927	398,670	22,017	27,295
IV. *Miscellaneous*	2,999	3,354	14,505	19 088	58	105
Total, British.	851,893	949.158	384,868	506,546	99,062	97,609

The subjoined tables exhibit the value of the great articles of commerce imported, and home produce exported, in each of the last four years (*see* footnote to table on p. 73):—

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

Principal Articles Imported	1913	1914	1915	1916[1]
Food, Drink, and Tobacco—	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Wheat	43,849	44,784	57,306	72,011
Wheatmeal and flour	6,348	5,549	8,311	8,568
Maize	13,770	11,761	18,902	19,896
Barley	8,077	5,660	6,030	10,418
Oats	5,672	4,674	8,489	6,598
Rice	2,270	2,576	5,842	6,922
Bacon	17,429	18,226	25,441	34,882
Beef (fresh, salted, etc.)	18,874	23,366	36,339	32,684
Mutton (fresh, salted, etc.)	11,112	11,594	14,113	13,689
Hams	3,068	3,063	5,280	6,841
Lard	5,552	4,751	5,783	6,983
Fish	4,887	5,674	7,761	10,609
Butter	24,084	24,014	27,023	18,977
Margarine	3,918	3,977	5,751	8,988
Cheese	7,035	7,966	11,107	12,945
Vegetables, raw	5,492	5,022	4,821	5,768
Eggs	9 591	8,653	6,123	4,741
Fruits (fresh, dried and preserved)	16,900	16,200	18,600	—
Sugar (refined and unrefined)	23,067	32,118	31,812	37,448
Tea	13,783	14,221	19,579	17,749
Cocoa and Cocoa Preparations	4,273	4,217	8,450	9,050
Coffee, raw and roasted	2,923	3,549	4,485	4,756
Tobacco	8,033	7,463	8,550	7,395
Raw Materials—				
Iron ore	7,046	5,155	7,177	11,727
Wood and timber	33,789	25,348	32,788	40,199
Cotton, raw	70,571	55,351	64,672	84,780
Wool, sheep or lambs	34,226	31,218	42,027	37,597
Jute	9,247	6,418	8,688	7,560
Flax	4,771	4,148	5,046	7,621
Petroleum (including Motor Spirit)	10,857	12,756	13,305	19,304
Rubber	20,524	15,844	19,690	28,194
Hides, raw	5 848	5,912	8,476	7,464
Seeds	15.288	13,170	14,258	—
Nuts and Kernels (not fruit)	2,167	3,849	8,569	9,060
Manufactures—				
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	15,232	10,877	10,806	11,221
Copper (regulus, wrought, manufactures, &c.)	10,311	11,810	16.208	—
Tin (blocks, ingots, bars, and slabs)	9,252	6,359	6,305	6,149
Lead (pig and sheet)	3,718	4,233	5,618	4,871
Zinc, crude and manufactures	3,980	3,098	4,418	4,211
Yarns and textile fabrics	See previous table			
Leather: undressed	5,866	6,919	9,420	10.001
,, dressed, varnished, &c.	4,706	4,764	6,240	5,272
Motor cars and parts thereof	7,411	6,484	8,422	5,436

[1] Provisional figures.

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

Principal Articles Exported	1913	1914	1915	1916[1]
United Kingdom Produce—	Thous.£	Thous.£	Thous.£	Thous.£
Fish	7,503	8,758	1,470	2,255
Beer and Ale	2,135	1,760	1,937	3,166
Spirits	4,188	3,995	3,724	5,130
Tobacco	3,361	3,692	3,769	4,745
Coal	50,727	39,862	30,392	46,286
Iron and Steel and Manufactures—				
Pig Iron	4,824	2,924	3,472	7,487
Tinned plates and sheets	7,215	5,999	5,682	8,450
Galvanised sheets	10,026	7,227	4,062	3,097
Total Iron, &c., including items not specified	54,292	41,668	40,406	56,662
Cotton yarn	15,006	11,973	10,815	13,486
,, piece goods	97,776	79,175	64,892	88,794
Other cotton manufactures	12,819	11,135	10,076	14,960
Woollen and worsted yarn	5,460	3,793	2,609	5,644
Woollen tissues	14,467	11,574	16,479	29,492
Worsted tissues	6,186	6,204	6,098	7,374
Linen piece goods	5,969	5,480	4,935	6,716
Apparel (including boots and hats)	16,424	14,532	11,604	16,940
Motor Cars and parts	4,359	3,948	2,543	3,420
Manures	5,745	4,886	4,806	4,958
Foreign and Colonial Produce—				
Food and drink	15,678	17,167	21,843	20,415
Cotton, raw	9,143	7,859	9,604	9,625
Wool (including woollen rags)	13,574	13,709	6,990	3,512
Hides and Skins	8,411	6,084	4,880	5,146
Rubber	14,837	12,120	15,936	15,120
Tin	6,147	4,757	3,932	3,287

[1] Provisional figures.

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

Articles		1912	1913	1914	1915
Wheat, wheat meal, and flour (in equivalent in grain)	Thous. Cwts.	122,878	121,728	116,911	102,420
Maize	,, ,,	43,389	48,306	37,500	45,838
Rice, rice meal, and flour	,, ,,	6,039	6,167	5,999	10,389
Butter	,, ,,	3,986	4,088	3,898	3,997
Margarine	,, ,,	1,846	1,810	1,520	3,046
Cheese	,, ,,	2,239	2,282	2,380	2,078
Coffee	,, ,,	250	251	257	224
Cocoa, raw	,, Lbs.	55,127	51,985	55,988	90,204
Preparations of cocoa, &c.	,, Cwts	219	285	192	276
Tea	,, Lbs.	295,228	305,490	317,478	316,814
Beef (fresh & refrigerated)	,, Cwts.	8,239	9,028	8,224	8,240
Mutton ,, ,, [1]	,, ,,	5,020	5,817	5,114	4,861
Bacon and hams	,, ,,	5,405	5,574	5,126	7,279
Other meat	,, ,,	2,561	2,956	3,450	3,997
Potatoes	,, ,,	5,734	9,345	3,313	2,149
Currants, dried	,, ,,	1,225	1,244	1,223	1,200
Raisins	,, ,,	676	725	625	879
Sugar (equivalent of refined)	,, ,,	32,265	35,919	32,987	33,719
Wine	,, Galls.	11,280	11,868	10,680	10,175
Spirits (British and Foreign)	Thous. Prf. ,,	30,527	31,794	31,660	25,998
Beer (home-made)	Thous. Stand. Brls.	33,913	35.251	34,123	29,227

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

In 1916 the United Kingdom imported about 31,000,000 cwt. of wheat from other parts of the Empire and about 69,000,000 cwt. from foreign countries. The great wheat sources were:—

United States	64,544,000 cwt.	Argentina	4,496,000 cwt.
Canada	21,549,000 ,,	Australia	3,700,000 ,,
India	5,612,000 ,,		

Wheat flour imported 1916, 9,960,000 cwt., of which 5,182,000 came from the United States, and 4,228,000 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		1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Bacon and hams	lbs.	14·04	13·30	13·66	14·18	Cannot be given.
Beef[1]	,,	21·12	20·27	22·12	19·98	
Mutton[1]	,,	13·21	12·35	13·03	12·43	
Other meat	,,	7·25	6·55	6·99	8·39	
Butter	,,	10·30	9·56	9·88	9·46	
Cheese	,,	5·67	5·51	5·47	5·78	
Eggs	no.	49·99	49·92	56·17	46·30	
Wheat	lbs.	241·40	268·07	258·32	250·89	
Flour	,,	24·57	24·73	28·74	23·91	
Potatoes	,,	7·94	14·11	22·90	8·05	
Sugar (equivalent of refined)	,,	80·17	79·41	83·10	79·80	
Tea	,,	6·47	6·49	6·68	6·89	
Rice, rice meal, and flour	,,	13·01	14·86	15·11	14·58	
Tobacco	,,	2·05	2·05	2·10	2·19	
Spirits, proof	gall.	0·68	0·67	0·70	0·69	
Beer	gall.	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: 1911, 19,219,081*l.*; 1912, 19,637,242*l.*; 1913, 19,826,496*l.*; 1914, 15,610,786*l.*; 1915, 10,532,835*l.* (These amounts are not included above in the accounts of imports and exports).

Shipping and Navigation

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

—	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Total	
	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons
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	11,621,635	21,065	12,415,202
1915	8,019	776,761	12,771	11,650,349	20,790	12,427,110

The total number of vessels on the registers at ports in the British Empire (including the United Kingdom) in 1915 was 39,395, of 14,454,605 tons net (sailing tonnage, 1,679,440; steam tonnage, 12,775,165).

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
1911	374	88,044	1,024	1,069,772	1,398	1,107,796	228,128	8,130
1912	390	52,816	906	1,044,113	1,296	1,096,929	172,952	19,721
1913	338	30,382	909	1,170,107	1,247	1,200,489	193,780	55,024
1914	281	29,107	858	1,006,065	1,139	1,035,172	(a)	9,567
1915	158	12,942	394	397,212	552	410,154	(a)	18

(a) Cannot be stated.

The mercantile vessels built for foreigners in 1915 (included in above table) were: sailing vessels, 9 of 420 net tons; steam vessels, 21 of 35,288 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	25,883	9,427	10,409,402	250,473	11,303,239
1911	3,863	690,335	20,728	9,548	10,814,871	260,572	11,514,206
1912	3,986	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	11,783,346	281,558	12,214,540
1915	Cannot be stated.						

Of the 295,652 men employed in 1914, 212,640 were British, 31,896 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 (figures for a later year cannot be given):—

Trade	Sailing Vessels			Steam Vessels		
	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed
Home[1]	2,671	167,772	10,084	5,268	742,391	58,548
Partly foreign	51	6,957	224	860	605,681	12,298
Foreign	175	256,465	8,786	3,981	10,435,324	210,672
Total	2,877	431,194	14,094	9,609	11,783,346	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.
1911	40,778	28,387	69,165	41,108	28,637	69,745	81,886	57,024	138,910
1912[1]	44,292	31,899	76,191	44,375	31,891	76,266	88,667	63,790	152,457
1913	46,603	35,546	82,149	46,647	36,0 4	82,661	93,250	71,560	164,810
1914[2]	40 357	3 ,769	71,126	38,303	30,660	68,963	78,660	61,429	140,089
1915	28,551	24,805	53,356	26,263	24,879	51,142	54,814	49,684	104,498
	With cargoes only.								
1911	20,455	12,491	41,946	37,100	22,163	59.263	66,555	34,654	101,209
1912[1]	31,148	1 ,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[2]	28,929	14,132	43,061	32,516	23,453	55.968	61,445	37 585	99.029
1915[3]	22,862	10.862	33.724	20,3 0	19,149	39.529	43.242	30,011	78.253
191 [3]	20 217	9.842	30.059	17,752	17,845	35,597	37,969	27,687	65,656

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

[2] Figures for 1914, 1915 and 1916 exclude vessels employed by the Government in connection with the war.

[3] Provisional figures.

The figures for 1914, 1915 and 1916 are increased to an unknown extent in consequence of the re-measurement of certain steam vessels on the coming into full force, at the commencement of 1914, of the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1907.

Of the foreign tonnage (49,684,000 tons) entered and cleared at British ports in 1915,

Norway . .	had	14,974,000	Spain . . .	had	3,348,000	Russia . . . had 1,123,000
Denmark . .	,,	6,726,000	Greece . . .	,,	2,752,000	Japan . . . ,, 564,000
Holland . .	,,	6,254,000	Belgium . . .	,,	1,882,000	Germany . . ,, 5,000
Sweden . .	,,	5,191.000	Italy	,,	1,201,000	Other foreign
France . .	,,	4,882,000	U.S. America.	,,	1,140,000	countries . ,, 192,000

The total net tonnage of vessels that *arrived and departed* at ports, with cargoes and in ballast, excluding those coastwise, 1915:—

London . . .	19,650,000	Falmouth (including Truro) . .	3,967,000	Folkestone . .	1,934,000
Liverpool (including Birkenhead)	18,697,000	Bristol . . .	3,233,000	Dartmouth (including Brixham) .	1,734,000
Cardiff . . .	12,939,000	Manchester (including Runcorn)	2,888,000	Grimsby (including Immingham) .	1,679,000
Tyne Ports . .	10,195,000	Middlesbrough .	2,631,000	Southampton .	1,287,000
Glasgow . . .	6,275,000	Sunderland . .	2,198,000	Hartlepool . .	1,246,000
Hull	5,373,000	Leith	2,190,000	Methil	1,208,000
Swansea . . .	4,477,000	Blyth	2,164,000	Ardrossan . . .	1,001,000
Newport . . .	4,088,000	Port Talbot . .	2,160,000		
Plymouth . . .	4,078,000				

Vessels arrived coastwise with cargoes and in ballast 1915, 48,266,836 net tons; departed, 47,599,607 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	1912	23,441	24
1900	21,855	178	1913	23,691[1]	— [2]
1910	23,387	108	1914	23,701[1]	10
1911	23,417	30	1915	23,709[1]	8

[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	1,142·8	424·9	45,384	58,471	104,802	64,744	40,058
1910	23,387	1,318·5	1,306·7	514·4	52,758	61.479	128,926	76,670	47,256
1912	23,441	1,385·0	1,294·8	520·3	54,258	64,049	128,558	81,2·4	47,299
1913[1]	23 691	1,334·0	1,238·1	372·0	56,978	66,640	139,451	87,320	52,131
1914[1]	23,701	1,341·2	—	—	—	—	139 098	88.173	50,925
1915[1]	23,709	1,347·3	—	—	—	—	144,660	93,179	51,481

[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.

Of the total capital at the end of 1915 the English railways had 1,120,297,000*l.*, Scottish 187,359,000*l.*, and Irish 39,656,000*l.* Of the receipts in 1915, England and Wales took 124,117,000*l.*, Scotland 15,666,000*l.*, and Ireland 5,077,000*l.* The percentage of expenditure to gross receipts was, in 1915, 64.

In 1914 there were in the United Kingdom 2,703 miles of tramway and light railway open; gross receipts, 1913–14, 15,787,877*l.*; working expenses, 10,159,556*l.*; total paid-up capital, 78,858,930*l.* 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	28,019,089	1,905,697	1,304,876
Scotland . .	100	149,724	15,494	14,507
Ireland . . .	753	776,704	116,996	88,848
United Kingdom	3,310	28,945,517	2,037,187	1,408,231

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

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

The Manchester Ship Canal, opened in 1894, is 35½ miles in length and 28 ft. in depth. The bottom width of the canal is not less than 120 ft. except for ¾ mile near Latchford, where it is 90 ft. The maximum width of the locks is 65 ft., with the exception of the entrance lock, which is 80 feet wide. 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 barge canals of the Kingdom. The total paid-up capital of the Company is 17,033,141*l.* The revenue of the canal in 1916, including the Bridgewater department and the railways, amounted to 1,296,800*l.*, and the working expenses to 808,885*l.*, leaving a balance of 487,415*l.*, in addition to which there were miscellaneous receipts of 41,756*l.*, making the total net revenue 529,171*l.* The traffic receipts in 1916 amounted to 831,684*l.*

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 on that date, 253,750 persons (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	66
1912	2,729·8	273·8	183·2	3,186·8	75	58	42	72
1913	2,826·5	283·8	188·0	3,298·3	77	60	43	75
1914	2,986·2	296·0	195·6	3,477·8	81	63	45	74
1915	2,926·0	291·0	192·0	3,409·0	79	61	44	

Post-cards, &c., delivered in 1914–15 (later figures not available) :—

—	England & Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Post-cards	768	82	85	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
		£		£
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
1916	13,324,000	51,292,000	17,761,000	60,688,000

The table includes telegraph orders, the number of which, issued inland, in 1915–16 was 894,000 to the amount of 2,761,000*l.*, while those issued to or from foreign and colonial countries numbered 21,202 to the amount of 271,624*l.*

The inland orders in 1915–16 were as follows :—

—	Number	Value
		£
England	11,191,000	42,528,000
Scotland	1,430,000	5,962,000
Ireland	703,000	2,802,000
Total, U.K.	13,324,000	51,292,000

Postal orders issued in the United Kingdom :—

Year ended March 31	Number	Value	Year ended March 31	Number	Value
		£			£
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
1913	138,638,000	49,687,000	1916	132,626,000	36,195,000

[1] Of this issue 97,609,000, of a value of 28,566,000*l.* 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, 1916, the total mileage of Post Office wires, including spare wires, was 3,264,822 miles (264,480 telegraphs, 2,843,254 telephones, and 157,088 spare). Of this total, 1,022,036 miles were aerial, 2,229,055 underground, and 13,731 submarine.

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

Year ended March 31	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
1912	74,307,000	8,962,000	5,892,000	89,161,000
1913	73,551,000	9,202 000	5,741,000	88,494,000
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
1916	69,974,000	8,786,000	5,397,000	84,157,000

The total number of telegraph offices open on March 31, 1916, was 14,156. In 1909-10 the Post Office acquired from the Marconi Company and Lloyd's their wireless telegraphy stations on the coast of the United Kingdom. The Marconi Company, however, retains its licence for its long-distance stations at Poldhu and Clifden.

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

On March 31, 1916, the trunk telephone service had 1,061 exchanges open for business; there were 4,520 circuits containing 863,945 miles of wire; the number of calls during the year 1915-16 was 40,392,719. The London exchange system had 78 exchanges, 1,082,898 miles of working wire, and 263,135 telephones. The provincial telephone service had 3,031 exchanges, 1,896,916 miles of working wire, and 528,856 telephones. The approximate number of originated effective calls in 1915-16 was 249 millions in London and 527 millions in the Provinces. For private wires the rentals amounted to 248,078*l.*

The revenue and expenditure of the Post Office :—

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16 Estimated
	£	£	£	£
Total postal receipts	20,879,312	21,935,326	21,797,994	26,160,285
Expenditure	14,875,610	15,264 076	16,371 963	18,462,209
Net postal revenue	6,003 702	6,671,250	5,426,031	6,698,085
Total telegraph receipts	3,167,410	3,126,281	3,451,078	3,276,891
Expenditure	4,185,935	4,207,143	4,826,216	5,155 350
Net telegraph deficit	-1,017,525	-1,080,852	-1,372,140	-369,459
Total telephone receipts	5,785,701	6,627,663	6,470,112	7,362,315
Total telephone expenditure	5,416,909	5,886,536	6,446,974	7,463,809
Net telephone deficit or revenue	368,792	741,127	23,138	-101,494
Net post and telegraph revenue	5,354,669	6,331,525	4,077,029	6,227,182

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
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
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	32,199,580	409,486	350,180
1916	1,554,000	8,192,381	452,800	518,081	18,872,222	527,301	740,265

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	885
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
1912	47,740	18,450	29,290	17,790	51,900	49,810	18,470	1,080
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
1916	71,290	18,450	52,840	17,864	178,864	168,649	31,614	1,465

Some statistics of British private and joint-stock banks (including the national banks) at the end of 1915 or beginning of 1916 are given in the following table (see *The Economist*, May 20, 1916) :—

—	38 English joint-stock banks (6,036 branches)	7 English private banks	9 Scottish joint-stock banks (1 251 branches)	9 Irish joint-stock banks (708 branches)
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Subscribed capital	285,188	3,1[illegible]2	28,526	26,849
Paid-up capital	63,087	—	9,341	7,809
Reserve funds and undivided profits	40,866	—	8,110	4,210
Notes in circulation	35,469	60	12,555	15,000
Deposit and current accounts	1,154,205	32,891	140,569	77,722
Total liabilities[1]	1,361,649	36,918	177,804	104,799
Cash in hand and at call	313,930	8,039	36,780	23,813
Investments	362,061	8,879	67,019	35,880
Discounts, advances, &c.	615,602	18,635	64,621	44,706
Total assets[1]	1,361,649	36,918	177,004	104,799

[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 15,275,046,000*l.* in 1916, and 18,407,725,000*l.* in 1915.

The Post Office Savings Banks at the end of 1915 had 14,180,086 accounts open, of which 12,768,149 were in England and Wales, 710,755 in Scotland, and 701,182 in Ireland. There were 4,208,411 (3,785,234 in England and Wales, 210,265 in Scotland, and 212,912 in Ireland) accounts open at the end of 1915 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]
		£	£	£	£
1911	Received[2]	48,678,112	2,300,970	3,255,780	54,234,862
	Paid	41,995,232	1,906,117	2,705,220	46,606,569
	Capital[3]	156,455,664	7,582,362	12,480,482	176,518,508
1912	Received[2]	49,402,923	2,360,261	3,204,750	54,967,934
	Paid	44,463,071	2,058,151	2,860,656	49,381,878
	Capital[3]	161,395,516	7,884,472	12,824,576	182,104,564
1913	Received[2]	49,072,410	2,389,088	3,179,512	55,541,010
	Paid	45,371,639	2,183,575	2,842,193	50,397,407
	Capital[3]	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
	Paid	43,839,269	2,014,943	3,265,809	49,120,021
	Capital[3]	169,377,170	8,411,233	12,744,805	190,533,208
1915	Received[2]	53,419,527	2,633,126	2,745,647	58,798,300
	Paid	56,494,346	2,873,015	3,636,563	63,003,924
	Capital[3]	166,302,351	8,171,344	11,853,889	186,327,584

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

In November, 1915, the trustee savings-banks had 1,966,730 accounts open, of which 1,254,472 were in England, 12,656 in Wales, 643,931 in Scotland, and 55,671 in Ireland.

The following are statistics of these savings-banks:—

—		England[1]	Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom[1]
		£	£	£	£	£
1911	Received	7,764,167	83,678	5,924,527	512,014	14,284,386
	Int. cred.	772,020	12,429	467,685	65,234	1,317,368
	Paid	8,371,930	101,936	5,834,214	528,884	14,836,964
	Capital[2]	30,402,630	506,984	19,528,680	2,594,302	53,032,596
1912	Received	8,027,955	83,392	6,132,264	508,534	14,752,145
	Int. cred.	776,467	12,281	481,789	66,638	1,337,175
	Paid	8,518,564	102,892	6,158,251	530,310	15,310,017
	Capital[2]	30,688,488	499,765	19,984,482	2,639,164	53,811,899
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

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

—		England[1]	Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom[1]
		£	£	£	£	£
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
1915	Received	9,672,177	4,646	7,508,748	593,698	17,779,269
	Int. cred.	755,656	10,130	498,294	66,042	1,330,122
	Paid	12,072,633	99,345	8,735,099	733,215	21,640,292
	Capital[2]	28,678,477	406,694	19,810,375	2,516,824	51,412,370

[1] Including Channel Islands.
[2] Amount due to depositors at 20th November in each year.
The payments include purchases of Government Stock for depositors, and the capital is exclusive of Government Stock held for depositors.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The sovereign weighs 123·274 grains, or 7·9881 grammes, ·916 (or eleven-twelfths) fine, and consequently it contains 113·001 grains or 7·3224 grammes of fine gold. The shilling weighs 87·27 grains or 5·6552 grammes, ·925 (or thirty-seven fortieths) fine, and thus contains 80·727 grains or 5·231 grammes of fine silver. Bronze coins consist of a mixture of copper, tin, and zinc. The penny weighs 145·83 grains, or 9·45 grammes. The standard of value is gold. Silver is legal tender up to 40 shillings; bronze up to 12*d.*, but farthings only up to 6*d.* Bank of England notes are legal tender in England and Wales, except at the Bank itself (3 and 4 Will. 4, cap. 98). The 1*l.* and 10*s.* Treasury Notes issued since the outbreak of the War are also legal tender. The amount of such notes outstanding at the end of December, 1916, was 134,954,177*l.*, and of Certificates, 15,190,000*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 sub-divisions, 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 (1915) 805; deaths, 884. In 1914 there were inspected 47 elementary schools, 42 being board schools.

[1] Area and population, see p. 23.

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 140,986 acres; the total area of arable land in 1916 was 73,361 acres and of permanent grass, 19,297 acres. The total acreage under corn crops in 1916 was 24,271 acres, including 22,137 under oats, and 1,280 under barley or bere. There were also 7,706 acres under turnips and swedes, 2,467 under potatoes, and 37,337 under clover, sainfoin and grasses under rotation. The number of agricultural holdings in 1916 above 1 acre in size was 1,702. The live stock in 1916 consisted of 5,942 horses, 21,169 cattle; 78,534 sheep; and 4,186 swine. The island has considerable mineral resources. The chief products in 1915 were lead ore, 229 tons (4,480*l*.); zinc ore, 1,401 tons (12,959*l*.); salt, 3,927 tons (3,436*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 46½ miles, and there are 25 miles of electric railways.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.[1]

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

[1] Area and population, see p. 23.

requiring the approval of the Lieut.-Governor and of the Royal Court of the Island previously to the acquisition, or leasing, or occupation of immovable property by aliens or alien companies, registration and liability to local rates, &c., being also provided for. The Channel Islands are not bound by Acts of the Imperial Parliament unless specially named in them.

Births, 1915: Jersey, 824; Guernsey, &c., 847. Deaths: Jersey, 901; Guernsey, &c., 730.

Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey.—Major-General Sir A. Wilson, K.C.B.

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, (1915): revenue, 188,315*l*.; expenditure, 130,392*l*.; public debt, 431,038*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 1916 were:—

—	Jersey	Guernsey, &c.	Total
	acres	acres	acres
Total area [1]	28,717	15,750	44,467
Area under—			
Wheat	844	283	1,127
Oats	1,709	651	2,360
Other corn crops	211	167	378
Potatoes	7,808	754	8,562
Clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation	3,955	1,174	5,129
Total arable land	15,628	5,410	21,038
Total permanent grass	3,771	6,178	9,949
	number	number	number
Horses	2,128	1,896	4,024
Cattle	10,857	6,918	17,775
Sheep	117	312	429
Pigs	4,041	3,044	7,085

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

Agricultural holdings in 1916 above 1 acre in size numbered 1,932 in Jersey, and 1,142 in Guernsey, &c.

The imports from the Channel Islands into the United Kingdom in 1915 amounted to 2,063,424*l*., of which potatoes accounted for 659,162*l*.; tomatoes, 658,584*l*.; stones and slates, 146,416*l*.; and fresh flowers, 100,049*l*. The exports from the United Kingdom to the Islands in 1915 were valued at 1,801,485*l*. Imports, 1916, 2,496,231*l*.; exports, 2,110,922*l*.

The registered shipping on December 31, 1915, comprised 50 sailing vessels of 8,706 net tons, and 10 steam vessels of 414 net tons; total tonnage, 4,120 net tons. On the same date there were on the register 316 fishing boats of 851 net tons.

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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, 1⅛ square mile; greatest elevation, 1,439 feet. Population, including port and harbour (census 1911), civil, 19,586 (9,228 males, and 10,358 females); naval, 441; total, 25,367 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, 1916, civil, 17,943 (8,707 males, and 9,236 females). The settled population are mostly descendants of Spanish and Italian settlers. Civil population births (1915), 368; marriages, 157; deaths, 330. Average births per 1,000 of fixed civil population, 22.76; deaths, 18·39. 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, 15 (10 Roman Catholic). Pupils, 2,621 in 1915-16. Government grant, 2,725*l.* One magistrate's court and a supreme court. In 1915 there were 6 convictions of serious crime, and 786 summary convictions.

—	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	80,930	94,573	105,738	104,634	89,721	95,544
Expenditure .	76,410	73,390	81,613	82,077	121,420	142,119

Chief sources of revenue, 1915:—Customs, 37,250*l.*; post office, 15,647*l.*; rents of Crown property, 10,902*l.*; fees and re-imbursements in aid, 14,999*l.*; port dues and wharfage, 7,157*l.*; interest on investments, 7,162*l.*; licenses and internal revenues, 4,080*l.* Chief branches of expenditure, 1915:—Establishments, 61,356*l.*; public works, 54,816*l.*; pensions, 4,171*l.*; ecclesiastical grants, 1,000*l.* Contribution by Home Government, *nil.* Public debt, *nil.* Total net assets, 158,921*l.* Industries unimportant. The trade of the port is chiefly transit trade, and the supply of coal to ships. There are import duties on malt liquors, wine, spirits, and tobacco, and on these articles the duties are low.

Government savings-bank, with 4,466 depositors, had 248,952 postal and 173,379*l.* deposits at the end of 1915.

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 (1915) 54 steamers of 28,855 tons net and 21 sailing vessels of 1,667 tons; total, 75 vessels of 30,522 tons. Vessels entered, 1915; 4,433, tonnage, 7,157,837 (British, 2,016, tonnage, 4,289,536); cleared, 3,400, tonnage, 5,553,430 (British, 1,899, tonnage, 3,914,697). 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 1915, 2,780,570; newspapers and book packets, 639,899. There is cable communication with

the Continent, Tangier, the Mediterranean Eastern ports, and England, *viâ* Eastern Telegraph Company's lines.

A regular carriage 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 circulate freely. Since the outbreak of war there are also currency notes issued by the local Government.

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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, 1916, 220,968. Birth-rate, 1915–16, 30·45 per 1,000; death-rate of civil population, 23·15; number of marriages, 1,482. Number of births 1915–16, 3,550 males and 3,179 females; total 6,729. Number of deaths 1915–16, 2,721 males and 2,395 females; total 5,116. Chief town and port, Valletta.

Education—212 public schools, with 25,603 pupils on the rolls at the beginning of the scholastic year, 1915–16; a university with 6 faculties and 173 students; a lyceum with 461 students; 2 secondary schools, one for boys with 56 pupils, and one for girls with 238 pupils; and 7 technical manual schools with 56 pupils. Expenditure on elementary education, 1915–16, 28,351*l.*; secondary, 4,369*l.*; university, 6,019*l.* There are 68 unaided private schools with 3,989 pupils.

In 1915–16, 4,713 persons were committed to prison; 150 persons were convicted of serious crime and 26,778 summarily. Police numbered 529 officers and men on March 31, 1916.

The revenue and expenditure in 5 years were:—

—	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	448,114	442,035	423,108	410,725	463,002
Expenditure .	467,783	427,581	402,521	386,283	410,389

Chief sources of revenue, 1915–16: Customs, 258,440*l.*; rents, 44,526*l.*; postage, 24,107*l.*; interest, 30,842*l.*; licences, court fines, &c., 18,110*l.*; Contribution from Home Government, *nil.* Chief branches of expenditure, 1915–16:—Establishments, 307,653*l.*; interest and burthens, 20,446*l.*; pensions, 26,163*l.*; public works, 47,832*l.* Public debt, 79,081*l.* Savings bank (1916) had 6,993 depositors, and deposits, 567,558*l.*

Chief products: potatoes, oranges, lemons, mandarines, onions, and corn. Area cultivated (1915–16), 41,614 acres in about 11,095 holdings, of 3·7 acres per holding, on leases of 4 to 8 years. Cotton is grown (946 acres in 1915–16; production, 183,580 lb.). Manufactures: cotton, filigree. Chief industry, farming; in 1915–16, horses, mules and asses numbered 8,609; horned cattle, 4,669; sheep, 18,793; goats, 20,045. The fishing industry occupied 926 boats, and about 3,000 persons (1915–16).

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.

—	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports[1] . .	2,615,519	2,661,096	2,589,272	2,790,810	3,442,069
Exports[1] . .	987,844	1,092,598	1,154,363	887,849	568,518

[1] Including bullion and specie.

Transhipment trade is excluded. Principal imports, 1915–16: wheat, 377,341*l.*; flour and semola, 208,408*l.*; bullocks, 108,984*l.*; beer, 57,518*l.*; butter and butter substitutes, 96,689*l.*; cheese, 55,381*l.*; fish, 77,054*l.*; fruits, 71,332*l.*; pulse, 97,548*l.*; meat, 122,745*l.*; spirits, 59,170*l.*; sugar, 108,796*l.*; cigarettes, 78,402*l.*; wines, 100,004*l.*; coal, 297,046*l.*; petroleum, 65,176*l.*; cotton goods, 136,298*l.*; bullion and specie, 238,179*l.*

Of the total imports in 1915–16, 1,980,421*l.* was from the United Kingdom; 228,614*l.* from British possessions; and 1,245,034*l.* from foreign countries. Of exports, 50,618*l.* was to the United Kingdom; 57,456*l.* to British possessions; 455,444*l.* to foreign countries.

Vessels entered (1915–16), 1,532, of 2,872,512 tons; cleared, 1,501, of 2,866,055 tons. Of the total entered, 548 vessels of 1,573,124 tons were British. Belonging to the port of Valletta 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 1915–16 was: Inland letters and postcards received, 1,130,482; newspapers received, 411,489; dispatched, letters and postcards, 684,935; newspapers, 237,841; in foreign correspondence, received, letters, 2,720,514; postcards,

1,096,870; newspapers, 843,168; dispatched, letters, 2,702,628; postcards, 421,504; newspapers, 810,485; parcels, received 179,867; dispatched 21,095.

British coins and Government currency notes are the legal tender. The amount in circulation on March 31, 1916, was roughly estimated at 1,175,000*l*., exclusive of 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 Othmán on the mainland, with the villages of Imad, Hiswa, and Bir Jabir.

In April, 1905, after demarcation of the frontier, Ottoman and British Commissioners signed an agreement which determines the boundary of the hinterland from Sheikh Murad on the Red Sea to Bana river, and thence north-east to the great Desert. The settlement also includes the island of Perim at the entrance to the Red Sea, and is subject to the Bombay Government. The Government is administered by a Political Resident (who is also General Officer commanding the troops) with four assistants.

Political Resident and General Officer Commanding.—Major-General J. M. Stewart, 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 (1915–16), by sea, 3,500,039*l*.; by land, 107,621*l*.; treasure (sea and land), 268,663*l*.: total imports, 3,876,323*l*. (1914–15, 3,676,009*l*.). Chief imports Cotton twist, piece goods, grain, hides and skins, tobacco, dates, beeswax, coal and coke. Exports, by sea, 3,044,131*l*.; by land, 46,303*l*.; treasure (sea and land), 393,442*l*.: total exports, 3,483,876*l*. (1914–15, 3,263,600*l*.) Chief exports: Coffee, gums, hides and skins, piece goods, tobacco, grain and pulse, provisions, sugar. These statistics are exclusive of government stores and treasure. In 1915–16, 901 merchant vessels of 2,077,315 tons (net) entered the port of Aden

(1914–15, 1,204 vessels of 3,058,771 net tons); of these, 570 (including 1 sailing ship) were British (698 in 1914–15); 1,059 country (local) craft of 33,632 tons entered in 1915–16 (1,277 of 37,125 tons in 1914–15). At Perim 300 vessels entered, of which 3 were Government vessels (355 in 1914–15). Aden itself is non-productive, and the trade is a purely transhipment 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. Bahrein, the largest, is 27 miles long by 10 wide; Muharrak, to the north-east of Bahrein, 4 miles long, ½ mile wide. Other islands are, to the east, Sitra, 3 miles long and 1 mile broad, half its area being fertile; Nabi Saleh, about 2 miles in circumference, very fertile; Jeneyra, 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 Bahrein Island and Hadd on Muharrak Island. There are about 100 villages in the islands. There are thousands of tombs in the shape of conical mounds situated in the interior of the islands. They vary considerably in size, some of them being as much as 100 yards in diameter, and 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 are undoubtedly extremely ancient.

The ruling family, Al Khalifa, and most of the townspeople are Mohammedans of the Sunni (Maliki) sect. The town population consists of Arabs who have come from Nejd within the last 200 years, and negroes. The agricultural population and the Bahrein pearl divers are mostly of the Shiah sect. The present chief of Bahrein is Sheikh Isa, C.S.I. His uncle, Mahomed, was deposed by the British in 1867. Sheikh Ali, his father, installed in his place. In 1869 Ali was killed, and Sheikh Isa succeeded to power.

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The great industry is the pearl fishery, in which over 1,000 boats, of from 8 to 60 men each, from Bahrein alone, are engaged. The Bahrein Islands also produce dates, and a remarkably fine breed of donkeys. Sail cloth is manufactured extensively, and also reed mats. In 1915-16, imports amounted to 1,172,764*l.*; exports, 368,903*l.* (1914-15, imports, 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 1915-16 were: specie, 289,032*l.*; pearls, 130,800*l.*; rice, 280,934*l.*; coffee, 56,773*l.*; ghee, 22,748*l.*; sugar, 25,503*l.*; tea, 66,440*l.*; piece goods, 142,800*l.* The chief exports were: pearls, 184,156*l.*; rice, 31,202*l.*; coffee, 12,013*l.*; tea, 7,920*l.*; sugar, 1,272*l.*; dates, 6,617*l.*; specie, 100,836*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 1915-16, there entered the port of Bahrein 49 British ships of 92,733 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 18¾ inches. The weights are: the *miscal shirazi* of 72 grains; the *miscal bar* of 720 grains; the *rubaa* of 4·114 lbs. avoir.; the *mann* of 57·6 lbs. avoir.; and the *rafaa* of 576 lbs. avoir.

The political relations between the Government of India and the Chief of Bahrein are conducted through the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, and a Political Agent, who tries all cases between foreigners.

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

Deputy Political Resident (Bushire).—Major A. P. Trevor, C.I.E.

Political Agent at Bahrein.—Captain T. C. Fowle, 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, 25,800; 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 Residencies, which are sub-divided into Districts. In December, 1904, an area of about 200 square miles was transferred to Sarawak in exchange for rights over coal mines on Brunei Bay.

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

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	159,456	176,269	210,197	209,012	234,415
Expenditure	163,758	188,725	259,494	282,800	254,088
Imports[1]	537,025	638,892	634,588	554,788	522,640
Exports[1]	564,293	664,093	863,115	782,523	866,561

[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.*; 1915, 278,321*l.* Exports of Estate rubber in 1914, valued at 188,470*l.*; 1915, 274,021, and of timber, which is the greatest natural resource of the country, 100,761*l.*; 1915, 97,004*l.* Shipping: 1913, entered 274,029 tons, cleared 273,715 tons; 1914, entered 289,466 tons, cleared 289,346 tons; 1915, entered 217,811 tons, cleared 216,387 tons.

A railway, 127 miles, runs from Jesselton on Gaya Bay to Melalap in the Interior, with a branch from Beaufort to Weston on Brunei Bay. Borneo is now connected by cable with the outer world. There is a telegraph line from Menumbuk, where the cable reaches land, to Jesselton via Beaufort. At the latter station a branch line leads to Tenom in the Interior. Communication between Jesselton and Sandakan, Kudat and Tawan is maintained by wireless telegraphy. A land line extends from Sandakan to Lahad Datu, the headquarters of the East Coast Railway. Telephone exchanges are operated at

Sandakan and Jesselton, while an elaborate system of telephone lines maintains communication between smaller stations and bigger Government centres.

At Jesselton and Sandakan there are agencies of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and of the Chinese Chinese Commercial 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 1,000,000 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 Jemul-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. The chief town, Brunei (pop. 10,000), is built over the water on the Brunei river. There is a vernacular school at Brunei, with about 40 boys at the end of 1915; and another school has been started at Muara. Receipts, 1915, 14,750*l.* (including 4,968*l.* from customs, 2,117*l.* from licences and monopolies, 1,673*l.* from land revenue, 2,526*l.* from cession monies and repayment of loans), and expenditure, 14,200*l.* Public debt, Dec. 31, 1915, 51,300*l.*

Imports 1915: exceeding 27,000*l.* (mainly rice, tobacco, and piece goods); exports exceeding 63,000*l.* (cutch, 50,000 cwt., 27,000*l.*, coal, 22,000 tons, 17,000*l.*, rubber, 12,000*l.*, sago, 4,000*l.*). The total output of coal was 30,413 tons in 1915. The post office dealt with over 14,000 articles in 1915.

Distance from Labuan about 43 miles. Communication by steam launches regularly maintained.

British Resident.—G. E. Cator.

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 Murats, with Chinese and other settlers. The chief towns are the capital Kuching, about 23 miles inland, on the Sarawak River, and Sibu, 60 miles up the Rejang River, which is navigable by large steamers. At Kuching are Church of England and Catholic missions with schools. The revenue is derived chiefly from Customs and the opium, gambling, arrack and pawn farms, exemption tax payable by Malays, and from Dyak and Kayan revenue. There are import duties on tobacco, salt, kerosine oil, wines, and spirits; export duties on sago, gambier, pepper, all jungle produce, dried fish, &c. The revenue in 1913 was 170,570*l.*; expenditure, 163,267*l.*; 1914, revenue, 164,593*l.*; expenditure, 163,790*l.*; 1915, revenue, 179,289*l.*, expenditure, 150,200*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: 1914, imports, 659,021*l.*; exports, 708,865*l.*; 1915, imports, 983,832*l.*; exports, 1,200,209*l.* The exports (1915) included sago flour, 170,516*l.*; pepper, 162,189*l.*; gutta jelutong, 67,288*l.*; crude petroleum, 55,569*l.*; and gold, 146,591*l.* The trade is mostly with Singapore. Shipping entered and cleared in the foreign trade, 1914, 280,224 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 (1915). The Government offices have a telephone system extending over Kuching and Upper Sarawak, and communicate by wireless with Singapore, &c. There are also wireless stations at Sadong, Sibu, and Miri. Distance from London, 8,700 miles; transit, 25 to 30 days. Telegrams are sent by wireless 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 districts of the interior, which had maintained their independence under the Kings of Kandy, were acquired by Great Britain as the result of a rebellion against the king, and the whole island was thus united 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.—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 1915 was 4,424,300, exclusive of the military and shipping. The following are the statistics of the census of 1911 (excluding the population on the tea estates, 513,467, the military, and the shipping):—

Provinces	Area: English sqr. miles	Population, 1911		Provinces	Area: English sqr. 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	369,449	110	Uva	3,272	144,735	44
Southern	2,146	619,331	289	Sabaragamuwa	1,893	315,548	167
Eastern	3,848	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 1915 was as follows:—

—	Estimated Population 1915	Population 1911 (including the military, shipping, and estates)
Europeans	7,500 [2]	8,524 [1]
Burghers	28,000	26,673
Sinhalese	2,846,400	2,715,686
Tamils	1,240,400	1,060,167
"Moors" (non-Malay Mohammedans) .	271,600	267,054
Malays	13,600	12,992
Veddahs (aborigines) Others	16,800	19,271
All races	4,424,300	4,110,367

[1] This includes 533 military and 399 shipping.
[2] Exclusive of the Europeans who left the Island for military purposes in connection with the European war.

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 dependants) industrial occupation; 323,568 or 7·9 per cent. (136,259 earners, 187,309 dependants) 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 1915 was 14·4 [1] per 1,000 of the population, the birth-rate 37, and the death-rate, 25·2.

The urban population is 13·4 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, 211,274; Galle, 39,960; Jaffna, 40,441; Kandy, 29,451.

Religion and Instruction.

The principal religious creeds were in 1915:—Buddhists, 2,659,190; Hindus, 997,384; Mohammedans, 303,761; Christians, 441,718.

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 1915 was: Government schools, 801 (attendance, 82,418 boys and 26,705 girls); Aided schools, 1,827 (attendance, 125,364 boys and 73,707 girls); Unaided schools, 1,859 (27,728 children). There were also 316 English and Anglo-vernacular schools, attended by 38,466 boys and 10,145 girls.

The total sum spent by Government on vernacular education during 1914–15 was 77,108*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 1914–15 amounted to 20,995*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 best two students of each year to complete their course of education in England, and other scholarships are given locally. The Cambridge school certificate examinations, and examinations of the London University up to and including the final bachelor's degree in arts, science and law, are held annually in Ceylon by arrangement. Technical education is given in the "Technical Schools" (82 students in 1915), 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

[1] This is exclusive of Mohammedan marriages, which correspond to a rate of 3·9 per 1,000 of the Mohammedan population; marriages in this community are seldom registered.

courts, intermediate between the latter and the Supreme Court. Village councils deal with petty offences. In 1915 the number of cases instituted in the police courts and municipal magistrates' courts was 82,920. The number of "true" cases of cognisable crime was 12,826, and the convictions, 5,715. 15,745 convicted persons were sent to prison. The figures include persons charged with complicity in the anti-Moorish riots of May and June, 1915. Police force, December 31, 1915, 2,689 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
	£	£		£	£
1909 [1]	2,622,190	2,385,960	1912-13	3,411,502	3,178,062
1910-11 [2]	4,374,176	3,928,616	1913-14 [3]	4,481,404	4,624,493
1911-12	3,149,748	2,975,807	1914-15 [4]	3,436,365	3,571,868

[1] Calendar Year. [2] 18 months ended June 30, 1911.
[3] 15 months ended September 30, 1914. [4] 12 months ended September 30, 1915.

The principal sources of revenue are (1914–15): customs, 828,725*l.*; port and harbour dues, 189,935*l.*; salt, 110,819*l.*; arrack, rum and toddy licences, 474,870*l.*; stamps, 285,598*l.*; Government railway receipts, 1,052,233*l.*; land sales, 71,649*l.*

The principal items of expenditure are (1914–15): Military expenditure, 207,564*l.*; pensions and retired allowances, 111,846*l.*; interest and sinking fund on loans, 344,672*l.*; post and telegraph, 171,158*l.*; railway department, 538,257*l.*; medical department, 202,902*l.*; education, 139,564*l.*; on public works (annually recurrent), 166,325*l.*; on public works (extraordinary), 180,942*l.*; railway department (extraordinary works), 237,491*l.* public works extraordinary, chargeable to loan, 140,368*l.*

The net public debt on September 30, 1915, was 5,750,862*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 establishment of British forces in Ceylon in 1914–15 was 1,271; including 927 Colonial troops. The Colonial contribution in 1914–15 was 94,557*l.*

Production and Industry.

The area of the colony is 16,212,000 acres, of which it is estimated that about 3,000,000 acres are under cultivation, and 660,000 acres pasture land. The approximate areas under the principal products in 1915 were paddy, 785,000 acres; other grain, 131,000 acres; cacao, 41,500 acres; cinnamon, 45,000 acres; tea, 427,000 acres; coconuts, 980,000 acres; rubber, 200,000 acres. In 1915, the exports of tea were 215 million lbs., of which 124 million lbs. were sent to the United Kingdom. The exports of desiccated coconuts were 349,009 cwts., copra, 1,208,529 cwts., and coconut oil, 501,510 cwts. In the same year, 48,803,816 lbs. of rubber were exported, of which 26,898,371 lbs. went to the United Kingdom, 19,383,095 lbs. to the United States, and 2,522,350 lbs. to other countries. Exports of rubber

1916, 54½ million lbs. In 1915, 14,773 acres of crown land were sold and settled. Live stock (1915), 3,954 horses, 1,500,938 horned cattle, 90,000 sheep, 69,673 pigs, and 183,000 goats. There is a Government Dairy, possessing over 200 head of cattle, imported from Scinde. There are about 950 plumbago mines, the exports of plumbago in 1915 being 436,351 cwt. Other minerals, such as gold, thorium, and monazite, exist, but, except the last-named, so far have not been found in quantities of commercial importance. There are some hundreds of small gem quarries, from which sapphires, rubies, moonstones, catseyes, and other gems are obtained. Native manufactures, which are at present of very minor importance, are weaving, basket work, tortoise-shell boxes, &c., earthenwares, jewellery, metal work, lacquer work, carving, &c. Manufactures on any large scale are confined to the products of agriculture, such as the production of coconut oil.

Commerce.

Years	Imports [1]	Exports [1]	Years	Imports [1]	Exports [1]
	£	£		£	£
1910	10,901,838	11,104,607	1913	13,309,886	15,667,670
1911	10,960,386	12,135,265	1914	11,797,816	14,624,936
1912	12,133,382	13,263,660	1915	11,229,785	13,230,145

[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, *viâ* 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 1915.—Cacao, 208,596*l.*; cinnamon, 133,178*l.*; coir (and manufactures), 143,443*l.*; copra, 1,177,123*l.*; coconut oil, 863,934*l.*; tea, 8,163,855*l.*; plumbago, 527,984*l.*; coconut, fresh, 88,721*l.*; coconut, desiccated, 576,458*l.*; areca nuts, 223,047*l.*; rubber, 5,560,793*l.*; citronella oil, 99,935*l.*

Principal imports in 1915.—Cotton manufactures, 582,740*l.*; rice, 3,376,740*l.*; coal and coke, 810,796*l.*; spirits, 96,106*l.*; sugar, raw and refined, 469,367*l.*; manures, 533,702*l.*; bullion and specie, 346,439*l.*

According to Ceylon returns the total imports from the United Kingdom in 1915 amounted to 2,390,009*l.*, and exports to 9,804,121*l.*

In 1916 (British Board of Trade Returns) the value of tea imported into the United Kingdom from Ceylon was 5,172,379*l.* (quantity, 107,959,007 lbs.); 1915, 5,713,638*l.* (quantity, 123,249,775 lbs.) Other imports in 1915 were: rubber, 3,230,687*l.* (1916, 3,156,000*l.*); coconut oil, 712,819*l.*; nuts and kernels, 1,466,988*l.*; plumbago, 159,359*l.*; cocoa, 213,619*l.* The principal exports of United Kingdom produce to Ceylon in 1915 were cottons, 372,952*l.*; iron and steel and manufactures thereof, 254,427*l.*; machinery, 158,649*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

Shipping entered and cleared, 1915, 10,524,897 tons (British, 7,574,122 tons). In 1914, the total tonnage was 14,272,694, and British, 9,403,108. On January 1, 1916, 118 sailing vessels of 8,850 tons, and 8 steamers

of 781 tons net, total vessels 126 of 9,631 tons net, were registered as belonging to Ceylon.

693 miles of railway were open at the end of 1915.

In 1915 there were post offices, 508; money order offices, 189; telegraph offices, 141; postal packets or postcards passed through the post office, 46,357,839. 6,560 miles of telegraph wire; telegrams despatched, 1,156,308.

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, 1915, had 38,827 depositors, and deposits amounting to Rs. 4,121,681; and the Post Office Savings Bank 101,433 depositors, and deposits, Rs. 2,282,265.

The weights and measures of Ceylon are the same as those of the United Kingdom. The currency consists of:—Copper: Ceylon 1-cent and ½-cent pieces, 6¼ cents being equivalent to 1*d.* English. Nickel: Ceylon 5-cent piece. Silver: Indian rupee (=100 cents), equivalent (by Ordinance No. 6 of 1903) to 1*s.* 4*d.* English; and Ceylon 50-cent, 25-cent, and 10-cent pieces. Gold: British sovereigns, which are legal tender at Rs. 15 to the sovereign. Ceylon Government currency notes of Rs. 1,000, 100, 50, 10, 5 and 2. On September 30, 1915, the value of currency notes in circulation was Rs. 27,325,500.

Dependency.

The **Maldive Islands**, 400 miles west of Ceylon, are governed by an elected Sultan, who resides in the island of Male, and pays a yearly tribute to the Ceylon Government. Next to the Sultan is 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 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:—139,333 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, 1915, 294,664 exclusive of military. Birth-rate, 1915, 31 per 1,000; death-rate, 18·5.

The principal towns are Nicosia (the capital), 16,052; Larnaca, 9,262; Limasol, 10,302; Famagusta and Varoshia, 5,327; Paphos and Ktema, 3,435; Kyrenia, 1,726. There are six administrative districts named after these towns.

The system of elementary education is designed so that each race in the island has its own schools. Besides elementary schools there were in 1915-16 a Gymnasium, 4 'Greek high schools' for boys and a 'high school' for girls, a Priests' Training School, and two Moslem High Schools, one for boys and one for girls. The Government contributed (1915-16) 8,654*l.* to education. Total expenditure on elementary and secondary education, 36,846*l.* Total number of elementary schools in 1915-16, 868 (453 Greek-Christian, 207 Moslem, 4 Armenian, and 4 Maronites); teachers 820 in elementary

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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 Lyeemoon Pass, about half a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Kowloon, on the mainland, was ceded to Great Britain by treaty in 1861, and now forms part of Hong Kong. The city of Victoria extends for upwards of five miles along the southern shore of the beautiful harbour. By a convention signed at Peking on June 9, 1898, there was leased to Great Britain for 99 years a portion of Chinese territory mainly agricultural, together with the waters of Mirs Bay and Deep Bay and the island of Lan-tao. Its area is 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. A scheme was to be begun at the end of 1916 for reclaiming 12 million square feet of land from the sea in Kowloon Bay, and erecting thereon a model town.

The population of Hong Kong, excluding the Military and Naval establishments, 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, including the New Territories, in the middle of 1915 was 509,160.

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.

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

Year	Births	Deaths	Births per 1,000 [1]	Deaths per 1,000 [1]
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
1915	2,611	7,921	6·1	18·6

[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 1911 the number of Chinese emigrants was 135,565, and the number of immigrants 149,894; in 1912, 122,657 and 163,248; in 1913, 142,759 and 166,921; in 1914, 76,296 and 168,827; and in 1915, 68,275 and 109,753 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 66, 24 and 65; the Belilios Girls' School, average attendance 362: four English Schools for Chinese boys, average attendance 1,183. There are 45 schools (mainly denominational) which receive grants from Government and are subject to Government inspection, average attendance 3,614 in 1915. The total expenditure on the above schools in 1915 was 242,359 dollars.

There is a police school with an average attendance of 31 British, Indian, and Chinese in 1915, and about 450 unaided schools with about 12,000 pupils.

A Technical Institute maintained by the local Government was started in 1906; number of students in 1915, 576.

The Hong Kong University was formally opened in March

Lukach (H. C.) and *Jardine* (D. J.), The Handbook of Cyprus. London, 1913.
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The Hong Kong University was formally opened in March, 1912, and

during the session 1915–16 the number of students was 172. 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 1915, 1,416 were committed to Victoria gaol for criminal offences; in 1914, 1,110. The daily average of prisoners in gaol was 600 in 1914, and 594 in 1915. There is a police force in the colony numbering 1,289 men, of whom 176 are European, 482 Indians, and 631 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 1911 it is here taken at 1*s.* 9¼*d.*, for 1912 and 1913 at 2*s*, for 1914 at 1*s.* 10¼*d.*, and for 1915 at 1*s.* 9¾*d.*

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1911	679,436	641,369
1912	818,069	720,254
1913	851,280	865,801
1914	1,020,466	997,191
1915	1,063,111	1,372,902

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, except in the year 1915. A large portion of the expenditure has to be devoted to the maintenance of a strong police force. Expenditure on establishments in 1915, 6,405,535 dols. (580,501*l.*).

Public debt, 341,800*l.*, raised in 1887 and 1893 for public works. Another loan, 1,143,933*l.* in Inscribed Stock at 3½ per cent., was raised in 1906 for purposes of railway construction. On December 31, 1915, the liabilities of the colony exceeded its assets by 452,686 dols. (41,025*l.*).

Defence.

The military contribution payable to the Imperial Government was 2,101,286 dols. (190,429*l.*) for 1915. The volunteer corps cost 50,103 dols. (4,541*l.*) for 1915. Hong Kong is the headquarters of the China Squadron.

Industry, Commerce, Shipping, and Communications.

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:—

—	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916 [1]
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (consignments) into Gt. Britain from Hong Kong	841,616	675,276	598,876	921,801	1,048,818
Exports of British Produce to Hong Kong	3,530,762	4,854,128	3,629,409	2,698,409	3,978,228
Exports of Foreign and Colonial produce	230,575	200,462	80,607	84,788	164,960

[1] Provisional figures.

The principal items of trade for 5 years are given as follows:—

—	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Imports (consignments) into United Kingdom:	£	£	£	£	£
Preserved Ginger	63,882	71,043	81,485	59,854	53,405
Silk, all sorts	169,270	123,548	75,975	89,181	67,876
Drugs	29,124	72,083	57,256	42,271	55,731
Feathers&down	43,171	59,200	55,669	35,149	43,113
Hides, raw	6,140	3,623	3,519	16,978	72,037
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, and slabs	202,017	316,364	192,337	157,113	288,277
Exports from United Kingdom.					
Cottons, yarns.	1,371,018	1,621,373	2,422,589	1,863,743	852,434
Woollens	291,028	505,833	401,003	309,725	88,878
Iron, and iron & steel manufactures	210,525	229,976	309,979	237,256	232,157
Machinery	65,785	81,966	93,618	105,642	102,384
Tobacco	114,191	145,864	137,860	267,817	161,997

The registered shipping (Dec., 1915) consisted of 77 sailing vessels of 14,062 tons and 140 steamers of 62,823 tons; total tonnage, 76,885. 24,934 vessels, including 13,442 junks and 3,385 (s/z) steam-launches, repre- senting altogether 11,267,255 tons, entered in 1915, and 25,211 vessels, including 13,652 junks, and 3,437 (s/z) steam-launches, representing 11,247,768 tons, cleared in 1915. The number of fishing and other boats frequenting the harbour and bays of Hong Kong in 1915 may be estimated at about 20,000.

There is an electric tramway of 9¼ miles and a cable tramway connect- ing The Peak district with the lower levels of Victoria. The British section of the Hong Kong-Canton Railway was begun in 1907, and opened to

traffic on 1st October, 1910. The branch line from Fanling to Sha Tau Kok was completed and opened to traffic in April, 1912.

There were 15 post offices in Hong Kong in 1914; letters and cards received and despatched, 4,517; newspapers, books and circulars, 815,641; parcels, 90,338 Revenue, 35,692*l.*; expenditure, 33,293*l.* Revenue, 1915, 38,000*l.*; expenditure, 36,580*l.* Telegraph lines, including cables, 1914, 221 miles; telephone wire, excluding military lines, 7,975 miles. There is a wireless telegraph service under the Post Office, besides a military and naval wireless station.

Money and Credit.

The British banking institutions in the Colony are the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, whose head office is at Hong Kong, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. There are also several foreign banks.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The currency of the Colony consists of the notes of the above-mentioned banks, and of British, Hong Kong, and Mexican dollars, besides subsidiary coins. The British Dollar is of 416 grains of silver 900 fine, as compared with 417·74 grains of 902·7 fineness of the Mexican dollar.

Subsidiary coins are 50 cent pieces (209·52 grains 800 fine), 20 cent pieces (83·81 grains 800 fine), 10 cent pieces (41·90 grains 800 fine), 5 cent pieces (20·95 grains 800 fine), and 1 cent copper pieces of 115·75 grains of copper or mixed metal.

The circulation of foreign copper coin was prohibited in 1912, and similar action is being taken with regard to foreign silver and nickel coins and bank notes.

Weights and Measures are:

The *Tael*	=	1⅓	oz. avoirdupois.
,, *Picul*	=	133⅓	lbs.
,, *Catty*	=	1⅓	,, ,,
,, *Chek*	=	14⅛	inches.
,, *Cheung*	=	12$\frac{8}{10}$	feet.

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

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Hong Kong.

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INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES.

India, as defined by Parliament (52 and 53 Vict. c. 63, s. 18), comprises all that part of the great Indian Peninsula which is directly or indirectly under British rule or protection. In a popular sense it includes also certain countries such as Nepal, which are beyond that area, but whose relations with India are a concern of the Foreign Department of the Government, whose agent resides in the country concerned. These countries will be found included in the third part of the Year-Book among Foreign Countries. The term British India includes only the districts subject to British law, and does not include native States. The term is so used, unless otherwise stated, in the tables, &c., that follow. The symbol Rx. stands for ten rupees. Rx. 1 = Rs. 10.

Government and Constitution.

The present form of government of the Indian Empire is established by various Parliamentary Statutes which are now consolidated in the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, ch. 61), as amended by the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916 (6 and 7 Geo. 5, ch. 37). All the territories originally under the government of the East India Company are vested in His Majesty, and all its powers are exercised in his name; 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	1798	Lord (Earl) Lytton	1876
Sir Geo. H. Barlow	1805	Marquis of Ripon	1880
Earl of Minto	1805	Earl (Marquis) of Dufferin	1884
Earl of Moira (Marquis of Hastings)	1807	Marquis of Lansdowne	1888
Earl Amherst	1813	Earl of Elgin	1894
Lord W. C. Bentinck	1823	Lord Curzon of Kedleston	1899
Lord Auckland	1828	Earl of Minto	1905
Lord Ellenborough	1836	Lord Hardinge of Penshurst	1910
Sir H. (Lord) Hardinge	1842	Lord Chelmsford	1916
Earl (Marquis) of Dalhousie	1844		
	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 Mahomadans. A Governor or a Lieutenant-Governor is also an additional member when the Council sits within his province. This Council has power, subject to certain restrictions, to make laws for all persons within British India, for all British subjects within the Native States, and for all native Indian subjects of the King in any part of the world. The proceedings in the Legislative Council are public.

As the result of administrative changes in 1912, India is now divided into fifteen provinces as follows:—

Madras: *Governor*, Rt. Hon. Baron *Pentland* of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E. (1912); salary, Rs. 120,000 per year. Area, 142,000 square miles; population, at 1911 census, nearly 41½ millions, mainly Hindus.

Bombay: *Governor*, Rt. Hon. Baron *Willingdon* of Ratton, G.C.I.E. (April, 1913); salary, Rs. 120,000 per year. Area, 123,000 square miles; population in 1911, over 19½ millions, mainly Hindus.

Bengal: *Governor*, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ronaldshay, K.C.I.E. (1917); salary, Rs. 120,000 per year. The province was reconstituted from April 1, 1912, and has an area of 78,700 square miles, and a population (1911 census) of nearly 45½ millions, mainly Hindus and Mahomadans in almost equal proportions.

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh: *Lieut.-Governor*, until November, 1917, Sir J. S. *Meston*, K.C.S.I. (1912); after November, Sir S. H. *Butler*, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; salary, Rs. 100,000 per year. Area, over 107,000 square miles, and population at 1911 census, over 47 millions (over 40 million Hindus and over 6½ million Mahomadans).

The Punjab: *Lieut.-Governor*, Sir M. F. *O'Dwyer*, K.C.S.I. (May, 1913); salary, Rs. 100,000 per year. Area, 99,000 square miles; population (1911), over 19 millions (10 million Mahomadans, 6½ million Hindus, and 2 million Sikhs).

Burma: *Lieut.-Governor*, until November, 1917, Sir S. H. *Butler*, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (1915); after November, Sir R. H. *Craddock*, K.C.S.I.; 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. (1913); salary, Rs. 60,000 per year. The province was separated from Eastern Bengal and reconstituted from April 1, 1912. Area, 53,000 square miles; population (1911), nearly 6¾ millions, over half being Hindus, and over a quarter Mahomadans.

N.W. Frontier Province: *Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General:* 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 2¼ millions, mainly Mahomadans.

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 Mr. H. V. *Cobb*, C.S.I., C.I.E. (1916); 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 Mahomadans.

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 Government of India Act, 1915, 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 same Act the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa also has an executive council consisting of two members of the Indian Civil Service, and an Indian member appointed by the Governor-General with the approval of the Crown. 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 unofficial, 1 expert); Punjab, 31 (12 official, 17 unofficial, 2 experts); Burma, 20 (8 official, 10 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 tributs. 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 1914–15, 712 municipalities, with a population of about 17 millions. The total number of members of the municipal bodies was 9,775, of whom 5,069 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 1914–15 was about 5,700,000*l.*, exclusive of loans, sales of securities, and other extraordinary receipts amounting to 6,633,000*l.* The aggregate expenditure was 6,255,000*l.*, excluding extraordinary and debt expenditure of 6,169,000*l.* By the Local Self-Government Acts of 1883-84, the elective principle was 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 5,092 members in 1914–15, 2,349 being elected) and local (537, with 8,072 members in 1914–15, 4,066 being elected) boards, which are in charge of roads, district schools, markets, public health institutions, &c. Their aggregate income in 1914–15, excluding debt items, was 4,865,000*l.*, and expenditure (excluding debt items), 4,793,000*l.*

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	33,242,783	+ 1,247,401	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]	13,418	2,196,933	2,041,534	+ 155,399	164
Punjab	99,779	19,974 956	20,330,837	− 355,881	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.

In 1901 the population consisted of 117,653,127 males and 113,952,813 females; in 1911, of 124,873,691 males and 119,393,851 females.

The following Native States are more or less under the control of the Indian Government.

State or Agency	Area in square miles 1911	Population 1911	Population 1901	Increase or Decrease 1901-1911	Pop. per sq. mile 1911
Assam State (Manipur)	8,456	346,222	284,465	+ 61,757	41
Baluchistan States	80,410	420,291	428,640	− 8,349	5
Baroda State	8,182	2,032,798	1,952,692	+ 80,106	248
Bengal States	5,893	822,565	740,299	+ 82,266	139
Bihar and Orissa States	28,648	3,945,209	3,814,474	+ 530,735	138
Bombay States	68,864	7,411,675	6,903,559	+ 508,116	116
Central India Agency	77,367	9,356,980	8,497,805	+ 859,175	121
Central Provinces States	81,174	2,117,002	1,631,140	+ 485,862	26
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	5,806,198	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	832,086	802,097	+ 29,989	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 *Gaekwar*, G.C.S.I. There is an executive council of the principal officers of State, and, since 1908, a legislative council of 17 members. Educational policy is progressive, and education is largely free and compulsory. In 1913 there were 3,645 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 is the Resident at Gwalior, 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. Nawab 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

India, and is administered by the Maharaja, Lieutenant-General 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 Mahomadans, though the ruling family is Hindu.

Mysore.—Maharaja, Colonel 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 three Political Agents (for E. Rajputana, Kotah and Jhalawar, and Haraoti and Tonk). 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 & Kashmír.	84,432	3,158,126	900,000	Dogra Rajput (Hindu)
Rájputána States:	128,987	10,530,432	2,539,000	—
Alwar	3,141	791,688	232,000	Naruka Rájput (Hindu)
Bharatpur	1,982	558,785	210,000	Ját (Hindu)
Bikaner	23,315	700,983	220,000	Rathor Rájput (Hindu)
Bundi	2,220	218,730	46,000	Chauhan (Hara) Rájput (Hindu)
Dholpur	1,155	263,188	80,000	Ját (Hindu)
Jaipur	15,579	2,636,647	533,000	Kachhwaha Rájput (Hindu)

States	Area in square miles	Population 1911	Approximate Annual Revenue £	Ruling Family
Jaisalmer	16,062	88,311	14,000	JadonBhati Rájput (Hindu)
Jodhpur (Marwar)	34,963	2,057,553	440,000	Rathor Rájput (Hindu)
Karauli	1,242	146,587	40,000	Jadon Rájput (Hindu)
Kotah	5,684	639,089	224,000	Hara Rájput (Hindu)
Tonk	2,553	303,181	130,000	Pathan, *M.*
Udaipur (Mewar)	12,756	1,293,776	176,000	Sisodiya Rájput (Hindu)
Central India States	77,367	9,356,980	2,497,000	—
Bhopal	6,902	730,383	200,000	Afghán, *M.*
Gwalior	25,107	3,093,082	905,000	Mahrátta (Hindu)
Indore	9,469	1,004,561	420,000	Ditto
Rewa	13,000	1,514,843	187,000	Bhagel Rájput (Hindu)
Bombay States	63,864	7,411,675	2,900,000	—
Cutch	7,616[1]	513,429	167,000	Jadeja Rájput (Hindu)
Kolhapur (including feudatory Jagirs)	3,217	833,441	382,000	Kshatriya (Hindu)
Khairpur (Sind)	6,050	223,788	100,000	*M.*
Junagarh	3,284	434,222	190,000	—
Navanagar	3,791	349,400	151,000	—
Bhavnagar	2,860	441,367	287,000	—
Madras States	10,084	4,811,841	1,139,000	—
Travancore	7,129	3,428,975	761,000	Kshatriya (Hindu)
Cochin	1,361	918,110	254,000	Ditto
Banganapalle	255	39,344	17,000	Shish, *M.*
Pudukkottai	1,178	411,886	101,000	Kallar (Hindu)
Sandur	161	13,526	6,000	Mahrallah(Hindu)
Central Prov. States	31,174	2,117,002	154,000	—
Bastar	13,062	433,310	24,000	Kshatriya (Hindu)
Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam States	45,941	5,226,954	622,000	—
Cooch Behar	1,307	592,952	164,000	Kshatriya (Brahmo)
Hill Tippera	4,086	229,613	112,000.	Kshatriya (Hindu)

M=Muhammadan.

[1] Excluding the Runn of Cutch.

States	Area in square miles	Population 1911	Approximate Annual Revenue £	Ruling Family
U.P. States:	5,944	1,178,972	396,000	—
Rampur	899	531,217	240,000	Pathan (Shiah. *M.*)
Tehrí (Garhwál)	4,180	300,819	44,000	Kshatriya (Hindu)
Benares	865	346,936	112,000	—
Punjab States:	36,551	4,212,794	1,380,000	—
Patiála	5,412	1,407,659	488,000	Sidhu Ját (Sikh)
Baháwalpur	15,000	780,641	182,000	Daudputra, *M.*
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	Rájput (Hindu)
Sirmur (Náhan)	1,198	138,520	57,000	Rájput (do.)
Chamba	3,216	135,873	34,000	Rájput (Hindu)

The following table, in millions, applies to India, British territory and Native States, in 1911:—

	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Males	78·4	72·9	8·7	160·0
Females	52·5	73·7	26·4	152·6
Total Population classified by age and civil condition				312·6

II. Population according to Language, &c.

The following table shows, for all India in 1911, the chief linguistic families and sub-families with the population (in millions) assigned hereto:—

A. Vernaculars of India:		Dravidian family	62·72
Austro-Asiatic family—		Indo-European family—	
Mōn-Khmēr	0·56	Aryan	232·82
Mundā	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.
Hindí	82·00	Burmese	7·89	Karen	1·07
Bengalí	48·37	Malayálam	6·79	Shan	0·90
Telugu	23·54	Western Panjábí	4·78	Kurukh or Orāon	0·80
Maráthí	19·81	Sindhí	3·67	Mundárí	0·60
Tamil	18·13	Eastern Hindí	2·42	Tulu	0·56
Punjábí	15·88	Santálí	2·14	Khand or Kuí	0·53
Rājasthānī	14·07	Pashto	1·55	Baloch	0·50
Western Hindí	14·04	Assamese	1·53	Hō	0·42
Gujarátí	10·68	Gond	1·53	Bihárí	0·40
Kánarese	10·53	Western Pahárí	1·53	Arakanese	0·39
Oriyā	10·16	Kashmírí	1·18	Manipurí	0·31

The English language comes next in order with 303,515.

AREA AND POPULATION

The British-born population was in 1891 100,581, in 1901 96,698, in [illegible] 122,919. In 1911, the total number of persons not born in India, including the French and Portuguese possessions, was 650,502. Of these, 391,816 were from countries contiguous to India; 112,797, other countries in Asia; 122,919, the United Kingdom; 18,076, European, American, or Australasian countries; 10,994 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,[illegible]
Fishing and hunting	1,855	Including—	
Mines, quarries, salt, &c.	580	Hotels, cafés, &c., and other trade in foodstuffs	10,[illegible]
Industry	35,823	Trade in textiles	1,[illegible]
Including—		Banks, exchange, insurance, &c.	1,[illegible]
Textiles	8,807		[illegible]
Dress and toilet	7,751	Army and Navy	1,[illegible]
Wood	3,800	Police	2,[illegible]
Food industries	3,712	Public administration	5,[illegible]
Ceramics	2,240	Professions and liberal arts	2,[illegible]
Building industries	2,062	Including: Religion	[illegible]
Metals	1,861	Instruction	[illegible]
Chemicals, &c.	1,242	Medicine	4,[illegible]
Hides, skins, &c.	699	Domestic service	13,[illegible]
Transport (including postal, telegraph, and telephone services)	5,029	All others	[illegible]
		Total	[illegible]

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	45·8	48·9	40·4	38·0
Bengal	38·8	38·9	29·4	31·6
United Provs. of Agra & Oudh.	47·7	44·9	34·8	38·6
Panjab	45·4	46·8	30·2	37·0
Central Provinces and Berar	49·3	51·4	36·3	34·3
Burma	32·6	35·4	26·9	24·7
Assam	33·1	32·9	27·7	25·3
Bihar and Orissa	42·1	42·8	29·1	29·0
Madras	32·2	33·5	21·4	20·5
Bombay	35·0	37·4	26·6	25·4
N.W. Front. Prov.	36·2	32·7	24·7	24·1
Coorg	25·9	26·2	33·5	30·5
Ajmer-Merwara	43·2	46·9	25·9	
Total	39·4	39·6	28·7	30·4

[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, 286,538; fevers, 4,092,[illegible]; dysentery and

diarrhœa, 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. It has been decided to abolish, as soon as conditions permit, the system of Indian indentured labour in Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, Fiji, and Dutch Guiana.

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	Nágpur	101,415	Tanjore	60,341
Bombay	979,445	Jubbulpore	100,651	Negapatam	60,168
Madras	518,660	Baroda	99,345	Farukhábád	59,647
Hyderábád	500.623	Multan	99,243	Jodhpur (Major)	59,262
Rangoon	293,316	Pesháwar	97,935	Salem	59,153
Lucknow	259,798	Rawalpindi	86,483	Muttra	58,183
Delhi	232,837	Ajmer	86,222	Moulmein	57,582
Lahore	228.687	Moradábád	81,168	Gorakhpur	56,892
Ahmedábád	216,777	Ambala	80,131	Cuddalore	56,574
Benares	203,804	Calicut	78,417	Bhopal	56,204
Bangalore[2]	189,485	Hyderabad (Bombay)	75,952	Bikaner	55,826
Agra	185,449	Imphal	74,650	Fyzábád	54,655
Cawnpore	178,557	Bhágalpur	74,349	Cocanada	54,110
Allahábád	171,697	Rámpur	74,316	Shikapur	53,944
Poona	158,856	Sháhjahánpur	71,778	Conjeeveram	53,864
Amritsar	152,756	Mysore	71,306	Cuttack	52,528
Karáchi	151,903	Jhánsi	70,208	Ferozepore	50,886
Mandalay	138,299	Jullundur	69,318	Bhatpara	50,414
Jaipur	137,098	Siálkot	64,869	Gayá	49,921
Patna	136,153	Aligarh (Koil)	64,825	Kolhapur	48,122
Madura	134,130	Kumbakonam	64,647	Coimbatore	47,007
Bareilly	129,462	Trivandrum	63,561	Patiala	46,974
Srinagar	126,344	Saháranpur	62,850	Lashkar	46,952
Trichinopoly	123,512	Darbhanga	62,628	Jamnagar	44,887
Meerut	116,227	Hubli	61,440	Alwar	41,305
Surat	114,868	Sholápur	61,345	Bellary	34,956
Dacca	108,551	Bhavnagar	60,694	Mirzápur	32,332

[1] Includes Howrah; exclud ng it the figure is 1,043,307.
[2] Includes Civil and Military Station (100,634).

Religion. *The following are the Religious Statistics of 1911.*

Province, State, or Agency	Total Population	Hindus[1]	Sikhs	Jains	Buddhists	Parsis	Muhammadans	Christians	Jews	Animistic	Others.
INDIA	315,132,840	217,586,892	3,014,466	1,248,182	10,721,453	100,096	66,647,299	3,876,203	20,980	10,295,164	37,101
Provinces	244,267,542	168,621,431	2,171,918	458,574	10,644,409	86,155	57,423,889	2,492,284	18,52	7,348,094	2,940
Ajmer-Merwara	501,395	384,434	922	20,302	—	202	81,045	5,432	27	3,979	—
Andamans & Nicobars	26,459	9,527	456	—	1,597	—	4,5 0	166	2	9,711	21
Assam	6,713,635	3,687,828	750	2,898	10,506	5	1,886,528	64 490	1	1,100,187	2
Baluchistan	414,412	26,466	5,290	10	14	166	377,856	5,190	57	—	1
Bengal	45 483,077	20,880,790	2,217	6,206	240,854	610	23,949,719	129,518	1,993	730,182	1,058
Bihar and Orissa	34,490 0-4	28,345,2-5	2,177	4,440	496	35	3,046,861	229,895	25	2,290,526	464
Bombay (Presidency)	19 072,042	14,922,905	11,885	212,309	691	80,980	4,024,485	235,246	15,081	170,854	648
Burma	12,115,217	889,679	6,693	495	10,384,679	300	420,777	210,081	1,024	701,478	116
Cen. Provinces & Berar	13 916 90-	11,497,460	2,201	70,258	9	1,738	564,949	34,697	125	1,744,921	—
Coorg	174,976	138,922	97	—	—	34	13,143	3,553	—	18,227	—
Madras	41,405,404	36,806,978	7	26,995	693	488	2,740,408	1,191,266	71	698,463	35
North-West Frontier Province (Districts and Administered Territories)	2,196,933	119,942	30,945	4	—	49	2,080,994	6,585	14	—	—
Punjab	19,974,956	6,982,818	2,008,804	39,687	4,190	626	10,955,721	198,106	54	—	—
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	47,182,044	40,253,483	15,160	75,427	780	872	6,658,873	177,949	50	—	—
States and Agencies	69,280,386	53,965,461	842,558	789,604	77,044	13,941	9,228,410	1,383,919	2,456	2,947,144	34,761
Assam State (Manipur	346,222	201,309	7	110	7	—	14,504	182	—	130,093	—
Baluchistan States	420,291	11,838	3,100	—	—	4	405,292	55	—	—	—
Baroda State	2,032,798	1,697,750	90	43,462	576	7,956	160,887	7,903	40	115,411	21
Bengal States	822,565	567,657	4	189	6,012	1	247,509	224	—	—	506
Bihar and Orissa States	3,945,249	3,886,458	51	189	1,431	—	10,577	38,440	—	499,762	506
Bombay States	7,411,678	6,055,051	1,191	277,643	1	2,585	877,481	12,411	1,098	149,879	84,455
Central India Agency	9,854,980	8,292,786	1,884	87,471	—	1,830	611,200	9,858	67	488,894	—
Cent. Provinces States	2,117,002	1,811,120	186	1,169	—	29	20,120	38,704	—	745,484	—
Hyderabad State	13,374,676	11,696,355	4,726	21,026	20	36,512	1,539	31	6	314,498	1,164,209	54,296	975	12	1,948	40	59,944	19,958	72,196	—	—
Kashmir State	3,15 198	690,890	21,553	345	150	2	622	101	314,694	1,164,209	59,944	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras States	4,511,341	3,321,757	—	17,880	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mysore State	5,806,196	5,440,973	296	—	—	—	9,685	183	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.-W.F. Prov. (Agencies and Tribal areas)[2]	18,588	2,686	1,114	—	7,183	8,500	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab States	4,212,794	2,090,805	780,925	3,958	2	—	342	1,319,786	1,045	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajputana Agency	10,530,482	8,758,919	3,958	262,897	2	342	995,895	4,256	81	444,703	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim State	87,920	58,675	—	—	26,915	—	1	44	304	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Provinces States	871,625	5-3,499	25	108	—	—	240,358	1,745	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[1] Includes Aryas (302,445) and Brahmos (5,504). [2] Relates 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	337,228	Syrian (Romo-Syrian)	413,142
Lutheran	218,500	Syrian (others)	315,162
Methodists	171,844	Armenians, Greeks, &c.	4,064

Instruction.

The following statistics are those of the census of 1911 :—

—	Able to read and write	Unable to read and write	Total
Males	16,938,668	143,480,620	160,419,288
Females	1,600,763	151,397,030	152,997,793
	18,539,431	294,877,650	313,417,081[1]

[1] This number falls short of the total population of British India by 1,739,815 persons enumerated in tracts where literacy was not recorded.

The persons with a knowledge of English numbered 1·7 millions.

Educational institutions in India are of two classes :—(*a*) those in which the course of study conforms to the standards prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction or by the Universities, and either undergo inspection by the Department, or regularly present pupils at the public examinations held by the Department or Universities. These institutions are called "Public," but may be under public or private management. (*b*) Those that do not fulfil these conditions. These are called "Private." As regards public institutions, the system of education operates, in general, through (i) the Primary Schools, which aim at teaching, through the vernacular languages, reading, writing, and other elementary knowledge; (ii) the Secondary Schools, in which the instruction does not go beyond the matriculation or school-leaving certificate standard. The schools are divided into English or vernacular, and also into high and middle schools; (iii) the Colleges, the students in which, having passed matriculation, are reading for a degree. The colleges are affiliated to the five universities in British India—Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, and Allahabad. 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 1915 :

—	Institutions for		Scholars	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Colleges	182	14	50,168	525
General education :				
Secondary	6 403	606	1,015 670	87,194
Primary	116,077	15,709	4,521,015	80,187
Special education : Training and other special schools	6,589	1.218	188,875	37.085
Private institutions	36.466	2,037	569,388	78,479
Total	165,717	19,584	6,388,611	1,126,490
Grand Total	185,301		7,462,081	

The "special" schools include (1915) 668 training schools for masters, with 15,329 scholars; 91 for mistresses, with 2,076 scholars; 9 schools of art, with 1,411 scholars; 2 law schools, with 27 scholars; 24 medical schools with 3,476 scholars; 18 engineering and surveying schools, with 748 scholars; 198 technical and industrial schools, with 11,176 scholars; and 61 commercial schools, with 2,628 scholars.

The following table shows the number of institutions and scholars, and expenditure on public education, in the several provinces in 1914–15 :—

Province	Public Institutions		Private Institutions		Expenditure on Education.
	Number	Scholars	Number	Scholars	£
Bengal	42,298	1,736,967	2,874	62,922	1,495,600
United Provinces	12,742	740,678	5,069	91,781	948,731
Punjab	5,971	386,749	8,148	59,160	714,567
North-west Frontier Province	626	40,481	431	7,818	64,817
Burma	8,847	361,164	17,419	199,346	462,843
Central Provinces and Berar	4,511	247,143	18	528	208,559
Bihar and Orissa	26,689	790,429	2,955	45,780	871,968
Ajmer-Merwara	111	8,586	184	5,026	102,850
Coorg	105	7,997	19	864	8,946
Madras	20,088	1,417,340	4,750	125,115	1,300,300
Bombay	11,566	750,602	1,928	89.107	1,025,790
Assam	4,635	226,632	187	7,231	176,949
Delhi	114	10,001	86	8,199	81,945
Total	146,798	6,825,164	38,503	686,367	7,296,291

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. :—

1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
£	£	£	£	£	£
4,588,082	4,801,578	5,250,922	6,042,003	6,696,585	7,296,291

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 33·9 per cent. of the boys of a school-going age attend school; and of girls 6·3.

During 1915 the following vernacular newspapers and periodicals were published: in Madras, 272; Bombay, 385; Bengal, 261; United Provinces, 302; Punjab and N.W.F.P., 217; Burma, 40; Bihar and Orissa, 44; Central Provinces and Berar, 24; Assam, 17; Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, 10; Central India, 18; Delhi, 27; total, 1,617. 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. (The figures include bilingual and polylingual publications.)

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, 14, and 7 judges, respectively, in 1916. A separate High Court for Bihar and Orissa with seven judges has also been established. There is appeal to the Privy Council in England. The Punjab has a chief court, with seven judges in 1916; 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 1916). 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, 1914, was as follows:—

Courts	Civil	Criminal	Total
Provincial	122	200	322
District	714	857	1,571
Subordinate	1,565	6,703	8,268
Total	2,401	7,760	10,161

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	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Under trial	1,856	1,885	1,960	2,133	2,141	2,120
Convicted	855	872	898	977	988	993
Of whom, fined	642	664	692	766	768	767
,, imprisoned	161	156	152	162	165	172

The following is a table of convictions:—

Cases	1911	1912	1913	1914
Murder	1,281	1,290	1,393	1,478
Dacoity	367	411	396	454
Cattle theft	6,789	6,962	7,218	7,746
Ordinary theft	37,501	31,317	34,784	36,458

In 1914, 831 persons were sentenced to death.

The civil police in 1914 were 202,986 in strength.

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

Prisoners	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Male	100,516	90,372	99,545	102,979	109,408
Female	2,474	1,510	2,365	2,560	2,607
Total	102,990	91,882	101,910	105,539	112,015

The number of civil suits instituted in 1914 was 2,055,272, classed as follows: 1,401,814 for money or moveable property; 385,446 under the rent law; and 268,012 title and other suits. Of the suits disposed of in 1914, 16·7 per cent. were disposed of without trial, 57·4 per cent. without contest, 0·5 per cent. by arbitration, and 25·4 per cent. with contest.

Finance.

Years ended March 31	Revenue				Expenditure charged to Revenue			
	In India		In England	Total	In India		In England	Total
	Imperial [1]	Provincial [1]			Imperial [1]	Provincial [1]		
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1905	52,825	18,152	686	71,113	30,041	18,152	19,464	67,657
1912	58,146	28,597	1,092	82,835	30,840	28,597	19,958	79,395
1913	52,651	33,234	977	86,862	30,241	33,234	20,280	83,755
1914	53,361	30,989	857	85,207	31,594	30,989	20,312	82,895
1915	50,686	30,889	683	81,158	32,346	30,889	20,208	82,943
1916	51,889	30,732	705	83,326	34,143	30,732	20,245	85,120

[1] The revenue retained by the Government in India for its own purposes and for meeting the expenditure incurred by 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, income-tax, tributes, post office and telegraphs, railways, irrigation, mint, military services, &c. The 'Provincial' revenue is mainly derived from land revenue, stamps, excise, provincial rates, income-tax, forests, registration, irrigation, civil departments, &c.

Since January, 1898, 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	21,837,000	21,992,100	Refunds, compensations, &c.	1,625,000	1,615,700
Opium	1,887,000	2,286,900	Charges of collection	7,932,800	7,884,900
Salt	3,490,500	3,987,600	Interest	1,135,400	989,700
Stamps	5,414,500	5,488,800	Posts and Telegraphs	3,221,000	3,508,500
Excise	8,546,200	8,551,300	Mint	86,000	90,300
Provincial rates	39,300	28,400	Civil salaries, &c.	19,120,200	19,340,000
Customs	5,825,400	7,698,000	Miscel. Civil charges	5,181,200	5,288,300
Income tax	2,048,800	2,912,800	Famine relief and insurance	1,000,000	1,000,000
Forests	2,015,600	2,048,500	Railways: Interest and miscellaneous ch'ges	13,990,800	14,217,100
Registration	509,900	517,400	Irrigation	3,769,300	3,770,900
Tribute	605,200	618,700	Other public works	5,457,500	4,744,200
Interest	1,096,000	1,175,300	Military services	23,215,800	23,665,900
Posts and Telegraphs	3,764,800	3,876,900	Total	85,685,000	86,055,500
Mint	74,000	72,900	Add-Allotments to Provincial Govts. unspent	58,500	13,800
Civil departments	1,546,300	1,549,900	Deduct—Portion of Provin. Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	618,500	366,400
Miscellaneous	655,100	565,100			
Railways: Net Receipts	17,789,300	16,955,000			
Irrigation	4,769,800	4,837,400			
Other public works	288,500	269,700			
Military receipts	1,173,100	1,165,900			
Total revenue	83,925,800	86,528,600	Total expenditure charged against revenue	85,120,000	85,702,900

The revised estimates for 1916–17 are: Revenue, 96,834,500*l.* (including railways, 20,968,000*l.*, opium, 3,153,000*l.*, salt, 4,786,000*l.*, income tax, 3,568,000*l.*, mint, 625,000*l.*); expenditure, 89,455,500*l.* (including military services, 25,350,000*l.*).

The budget estimates for 1917–18 are: revenue, 98,850,900*l.*; expenditure, 98,819,300*l.*

In addition to the above, there is an estimated capital expenditure on State railways and irrigation works in 1916–1917 of 3,701,900*l.*, and 266,700*l.* initial expenditure on the new capital at Delhi. The estimated amounts in 1917–18 are 3,824,000*l.* and 266,700*l.* respectively.

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

Customs duties and the salt duty were raised from March 1, 1916.

Year ended March 31	Land [1]	Opium	Salt	Stamps	Excise [2]	Customs [3]	Railways (net receipts)	Irrigation
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1902–3	18,416	4,498	6,184	3,474	4,497	2,978	13,225	3,765
1910–11	20,878	7,522	3,176	4,812	7,030	5,619	13,881	3,695
1911–12	20,765	5,961	3,891	4,815	7,610	6,469	15,892	3,880
1912–13	21,282	5,125	3,334	5,069	8,278	7,197	17,572	4,411
1913–14	21,392	1,625	3,445	5,318	8,804	7,558	17,626	4,713
1914–15	21,222	1,572	3,911	5,082	8,857	6,847	18,799	4,661
1915–16[4]	21 837	1,887	3,491	5,414	8,546	5,825	17,789	4,770
1916–17[4]	21,992	2,287	3,988	5,484	8,551	7,698	16,955	4,837

[1] Exclusive of Portion of Land Revenue due to irrigation.

[2] The Excise revenue is derived from intoxicating liquors, hemp, drugs, and opium consumed in the country. The bulk of the revenue comes from spirits. The excise systems and rates of duty vary from province to province. The large increase in the receipts in the period shown was due partly to normal expansion of consumption, partly to increased duties, and partly to more stringent administration.

[3] The Customs duties are mainly derived from import duties on liquors, petroleum, silver bullion and coin, sugar, tobacco, cotton manufactures, metal, and metal manufactures, and other articles; an export duty on rice and, from March 1, 1916, on jute and tea also; 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 estimated to be contributed in 1915–16 as follows:—

Administrations	Rs.
India, General	20,47,000
Central Provinces and Berar	1,99,36,000
Burma	4,62,74,000
Assam	78,54,000
Bengal	2,92,28,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,57,21,000
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	6,68,72,000
Punjab	2,81,74,000
N.W. Frontier Province	21,67,000
Madras	5,96,14,000
Bombay	4,96,68,000
Total	32,75,55,000 (21,837,000*l.*)

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 Gházipur to be prepared for the market. The chests of manufactured opium for export are sold by auction in Calcutta at monthly sales. A reserve is kept in hand to supply the deficiencies of bad seasons, and a considerable quantity is distributed by the Indian excise departments. Opium is also grown in many of the Native States of Rájputána and Central India. These Native States have agreed to conform to the British system. No opium may pass from them into British territory for consumption without payment of duty.

The bulk of the exports of opium from India has hitherto been to China, but under agreement with that country, dating from 1907, the trade was prohibited in 1917.

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

Year ended March 31	—	Year ended March 31	—
	£		£
1910	18,901,181	1914	19,789,239
1911	19,131,780	1915	20.836 559
1912	19,586,546	1916 (Estimate)	21,850,200
1913	19,576,526	1917 (Estimate)	22,079,100

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
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	135,908,237	183,190,358	319,098,595
1916	137,705,271	182,171,829	319,877,100

The Government of India has agreed to contribute 100,000,000*l.* to the cost of the war. This amount will be borne as a debt by India.

Finance of Separate Governments, and Local Finance.—The revenue and expenditure of each Government in 1914–15 were as follows:—

—	Revenue	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
India (General)	84,04,06,844	38,45,75.717
North-West Frontier Province	51,54,912	1,26,96,201
Madras	16,02.80,491	8,56.57.58
Bombay	16.79.54,487	9,55,84,827
Bengal	14,58,86,199	7,22 94,018
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	11.18,35,081	8,45.60,808
Punjab	8,42, 9,202	5,91.17 419
Burma	9,0c,81,869	6,06,18,887
Bihar and Orissa	4,28,15,945	3.48,04,895
Central Provinces	4,11,28,197	3.68 45.722
Assam	1,72,89,160	1,44.84,977
In England	1,02.41,130	30.81,28,970
Total	1,21,78,64.987 (81,157,666*l.*)	1,24,41,44.084 (82,942,936*l.*)

The above excludes the receipts and charges of municipalities and of district and local boards. The income of the former is derived mainly from rates, octroi, taxes on houses, lands, vehicles and animals, tolls, and assessed taxes; and of the latter from leases on land. The ordinary income for 1914–15 for all municipalities which bank with Government treasuries was 5.762,575*l.*, and the extraordinary revenue, 6,649,318*l.* The ordinary expenditure was 6,326,096*l.*, and the extraordinary expenditure 6,175,696*l.* For district and local boards the revenue (excluding balances) was 5,092,544*l.* and the expenditure 5,007,835*l.* The following table shows the amounts for the chief administrations in 1914–15 (in thousands of rupees):—

—	Ordinary Income		Ordinary Expenditure	
	Municipalities	District Boards	Municipalities	District Boards
Burma	95,76	47.34	94,55	44.23
Assam	7,15	27.21	5,85	2?,00
Bengal	1,75,56	93,79	1,74,10	99,23
Bihar and Orissa	28,64	78,62	29.09	78.25
United Provinces	88,71	1,18,20	95,72	1,04.68
Punjab	71.68	81,91	67.53	72,88
Madras	1,10,61	1,95.36	1,12,12	1,96,27
Bombay	2.16,54,	82,18	2,99,21	88,31

Defence.

The military forces in India consist in the first place of the British troops and of the Indian 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 K. hat, 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, 9 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 Indian army comprises 40 cavalry regiments, 13 mountain batteries, 3 corps of sappers and miners and other units, 138 battalions of infantry, besides departmental services. The superior officers are British. Service in the ranks is voluntary and lasts for 4 years from date of enrolment, 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 Gurkha 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 Anglo-Indians, 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 Indian infantry) and divisional troops, viz., 1 regiment Indian cavalry, 1 battalion pioneers, 3 field batteries, 2 mountain batteries, 1 ammunition column, 2 companies sappers and miners, a signal company, 2 British field ambulances, 3 Indian 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 Indian cavalry regiments, ½ British field ambulance, ½ Indian 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.

An Indian infantry brigade consists of 4 battalions, 2 Indian 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 general staff branch, the adjutant-general's branch, the quartermaster-general's branch, the medical branch, the ordnance branch, the military works branch, and the military secretary's branch. 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 22,500,000*l.*

An army corps of British and Indian 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 *zamíndári* 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 *raiyatwári* (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 *raiyatwári* proprietor may throw up his holding, or any portion of it, at the beginning of any year after reasonable notice, whereas the *zamíndár* or large proprietor engages to pay the revenue assessed upon him throughout the term of the settlement.

The following table shows the land surveyed under the two types of tenure, and the land revenue assessed in 1914–15:—

Province	Zamindári and Village Communities			Raiyatwári, &c.		
	Area Surveyed. Acres	Population of Surveyed Area	Revenue £	Area Surveyed. Acres	Population of Surveyed Area	Revenue £
Bengal	50,479,984	44,588,115	1,881,118	—	—	—
Madras	29,851,994	11,937,804	582,962	61,285,412	29,466,100	3,953,288
Bombay	3,753,604	(a)	(a)	44,875,749	15,183,.97	2,061,885
Sind	—	—	—	30,257,376	3,518,435	606,034
Agra	58,027,705	34,393,996	3,194,057	—	—	—
Oudh	15,306,720	12,795,773	1,190,492	—	—	—
Bihar and Orissa	53,212,432	34,490,084	1,047,506	—	—	—
Punjab	61,855,935	19,548,100	2,632,999	—	—	—
Upper Burma	—	—	—	58,803,231	4,112,228	1,024,619
Lower Burma	—	—	—	55,077,547	6,465,258	2,162,810
Central Provinces	40,451,667	10,872,772	658,256	12,142,4821	(b)	(b)
Berár	—	—	—	11,374,4772	3,067,153	575,238
Assam	5,475,901	(a)	74,281	25,529,673	6,713,685	445,897
N.-W. Frontier	8,437,717	2,255 073	182,455	—	—	—
Ajmer-Merwara	1,770,921	501,395	24,338	—	—	—
Delhi	367,660	413,025	26,529	—	—	—
Coorg	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pargana Manpur	—	—	—	1,012,260	174,976	24,307
				31,346	6,609	1,046

(a) Included under Raiyatwári, &c. (b) Included under Zamindári.
[1] Includes 10,277,632 acres of Government Forest.
[2] Includes 2,141,606 acres of Government Forest.

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

Name of crops	1913–14		1914–15		1915–16 *Provisional Figures*	
	Area Sown	Yield	Area Sown	Yield	Area Sown	Yield
	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
Rice	75,425,100	28,790,300	76,625,000	27,242,000	76,792,000	32,877,000
Wheat [1]	28,475,000	8,958,000	32,475,000	10,687,000	30,148,000	8,518,000
		Bales		Bales		Bales
Cotton [1]	25,023,000	5,066,000	24,595,000	5,219,000	17,967,000	3,819,000
		Tons		Tons		Tons
Linseed, pure	2,664,000	327,200	2,705,000	287,000	2,667,000	344,000
,, mixed	367,000	59,000	620,000	110,000	650,000	180,000
Rape & mustard						
,, pure	4,112,400	760,500	4,157,000	689 200	3,973,000	633,100
,, mixed	2,154,000	327,000	2,350,000	530,000	2,400,000	450,000
Sesamum, pure	4,224,600	361,300	4.56 ,000	466,000	4,070,(00	411,000
,, mixed	850,000	42,000	1,000,000	85,000	1,100,000	90,000
Groundnut	2,105,900	748,800	2,473,000	947,000	1,935,000	1,011,000
		Bales		Ba es		Bales
Jute [2]	2,910,900	8,893,900	3,358,737	10,443,900	2,377,316	7.345,400
		In Cwts. of Dye		InCwts of Dye		In Cwts. of Dye
Indigo	172,600	26,800	148,400	25,200	353,100	55,100
		Tons		Tons		Tons
Sugarcane	2,545,500	2.291.500	2,811,000	2,462,000	2,375,000	2,686.000
		lbs.		lbs		lbs.
Tea	609,719	307,249,600	624,497	312.976,208	636,218	371,8 6,668

[1] Including Native States.
[2] Excluding Nepal, for which the conventional estimate of output is 83,000 bales, the corresponding figure of area not being available.

The total area cropped in British India in 1914–15 was 260,640,798 acres, and the net area (deducting areas cropped more than once) was 227,611,132.

The following Table shows, in acres, according to Provinces, the Surveyed Area and also the Total Areas of British India that were in 1914–15 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	25,208,100	4,571,373	5,215,064	11,227,341	4,258,106	2,923,859
Madras	97,838,703	91,046,710	34,691,788	8,475,872	10,920,365	22,361,612	13,041,498	9,739,554
Bombay	85,614,838	48,643,958	25,711,156	7,293,459	1,343,183	6,716,685	7,589,475	948,262
Sind	33,961,084	30,089,084	4,500,259	4,883,712	6,322,458	13,589,615	793,040	3,687,778
Agra	57,342,219	52,996,987	26,877,284	1,915,506	7,556,865	7,701,673	8,727,788	8,288,124
Oudh	15,306,720	15,306,720	9,290,013	514,362	2,854,123	2,205,420	612,853	2,819,985
Bihar and Orissa	71,534,893	53,200,173	26,027,300	4,372,226	8,011,424	10,056,447	4,732,776	4,601,672
Punjab	86,367,319	61,855,935	26,582,244	2,048,797	16,833,284	12,443,418	2,972,219	11,495,226
Upper Burma	57,178,361	58,803,231	5,122,285	4,201,278	10,566,992	21,341,023	12,571,658	948,762
Lower Burma	55,077,547	55,077,547	9,240,719	646,701	14,632,528	23,400,580	7,157,019	134,286
Central Provinces	72,552,218	52,591,873	18,091,868	2,337,829	13,399,071	4,058,028	14,707,853	720,631
Berár	11,374,477	11,374,477	7,020,807	1,123,011	140,472	948,581	2,141,606	33,330
Assam	39,275,494	31,305,574	5,888,870	2,698,496	14,422,466	5,511,393	2,784,349	347,515
N.W. Frontier	8,497,558	8,456,758	2,022,902	324,367	2,633,977	2,624,391	367,095	898,235
Ajmer-Merwara	1,770,921	1,770,921	374,235	304,129	149,020	846,755	96,782	118,226
Delhi	367,660	367,660	215,995	14,888	60,365	69,160	7,252	31,548
Coorg	1,012,260	1,012,260	138,691	171,114	10,430	334,225	357,740	3,798
Pargana Manpur	31,346	31,346	7,116	316	7,360	870	15,684	189
Total	749,035,120	619,311,198	227,611,132	45,897,431	115,079,507	145,427,217	82,934,743	47,198,925

Of the total area under irrigation in 1914–15, 21,384,104 acres were irrigated by canals; 6,943,825 acres by tanks; 12,556,291 acres by wells; and 6,309,705 acres by other sources. State irrigation works accounted for 25½ million acres in 1914–15. The net revenue from these works in that year, apart from charges for interest, was about 4,176,000*l.*, while the estimated value of crops was over 54½ millions. In the case of works for which capital accounts are kept, the net revenue represented a return of 7·64 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 1915:—

—	Reserved Forests Sq. miles	Protected Forests Sq. miles	Unclassed Forest land Sq. miles	Total Sq. miles
Central Provinces (including Berár)	19,667	—	—	19,667
Bombay	11,949	484	—	12,433
Burma (including Shan States)	28,239	—	114,127	142,366
Bengal	4,871	1,711	4,030	10,612
Madras	18,877	—	762	19,639
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	4,261	3,186	40	7,487
Bihar and Orissa	1,727	1,063	—	2,790
Assam	4,528	—	18,218	22,746
Punjab	2,165	3,961	2,111	8,237
Coorg	520	—	—	520
Ajmer	142	—	—	142
Baluchistan (portions under Br. Ad.)	313	—	472	785
Andamans and Nicobars	85	—	2,122	2,207
North West Frontier Province	286	—	—	286
Total	97,580	10,405	141,882	249,867

The net revenue from the State forests in 1914–15 was about 1,766,889*l.*

Industries.—The most important indigenous industry, after agriculture, is the weaving of cotton cloths. Other important indigenous industries are silk rearing and weaving, shawl and carpet weaving, wood-carving and metal-working. One of the most important industries connected with agriculture is the tea industry, the number of persons employed being about 698,000. The area under tea plucked in 1915–16 was about 585,000 acres, distributed as follows: Assam, 359,000; Bengal, 151,000; Madras, 21,000; Punjab, 10,000; Agra, 8,000; Bihar and Orissa, 2,000; Upper Burma, 1,600; and the Travancore State, 33,000. The production in 1915–16 was about 372 million pounds, against about 313 million pounds in 1914–15. The exports of Indian tea from British India (including the State of Travancore) in 1915–16 were:—to United Kingdom, 250,290,000 lb.; Russia, 36,590,000 lb.; Canada, 8,842,000 lb.; China, 9,865,000 lb.; Australasia, 9,591,000 lb.; Ceylon, 4,307,000 lb.; Asiatic Turkey, 2,327,000 lb.; United States, 3,448,000 lb.; elsewhere (including exports across the land frontier), 15,178,000 lb.; total, 340,433,000 lb.; against 302,557,000 lb. in 1914–15.

Some statistics of mills, factories, &c., in 1914 or 1914–15, 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	233	240,719 (daily average)	Output: 615 mln. lbs. yarn; 358 mln. lb. woven goods. Looms, 96,882. 6,209,877. Capital employed, 18,556,000*l.* Capital employed, 2,205,821*l.* Looms, 88,379. Spindles, 795,528.
Jute mills	70	238,274	Capital employed, 893,000*l.* Production, 5,168,000 lb.
Woollen mills	5	4,268	Capital employed, 316,000*l.* Production, 64,288,000 lb.
Paper mills	8	4,562	—
Government arms and ammunition factories, and arsenals	16	18,188	Production, 3,484,000 gallons.
Breweries	21	1,818	—
Cotton ginning, cleaning, and pressing mills and factories	1,289	105,427	—
Dockyards	10	11,171	—
Indigo factories	84	6,802	—
Iron and brass foundries	55	24,786	—
Jute presses	130	36,822	—
Lac factories	10	2,429	—
Petroleum refineries	9	10,068	—
Printing presses	116	21,880	—
Railway workshops and other factories	69	74,585	—
Rice mills	377	27,831	—
Saw mills	124	10,950	—
Silk Filatures	6	559	—
Sugar factories	29	8,558	—
Tile factories	140	19,932	—
Engineering workshops	50	16,227	—

[1] So far as known.

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

Year ended March 31	Spindles	Yarn production	Looms	Cloth production
	No.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.
1912	6,427,181	625,080,199	87,640	266,644,256
1913	6,495,012	668 472 902	91,585	285,471,002
1914	6,620,576	682 776,851	96,668	274 858,550
1915	6,698,108	651,908,307	103,811	277,006,900
1916	6,698,330	722,424,579	103,551	352,254,566

Companies.—On March 31, 1915, there were 2,480 joint stock companies incorporated in India under the Indian Companies Act of 1913 and in operation, with paid-up capital of 53,497,000*l.*

The following table shows the principal classes of these companies —

Companies working	Number	Paid up capital
		£
Banking and Insurance	618	5,540,000
Railways and Tramways	44	5 584,000
Other Trading	778	8,412, 00
Tea planting	208	2.879.0 0
Coal mining	140	4,068,000
Cotton mills	205	11,139,000
Jute mills	34	5,074,000
Mills for wool, silk, hemp, &c.	13	816,000
Cotton and Jute screws and presses	139	1,801,000
Sugar	22	538,000
Land and Building	32	1,451.000

These figures exclude companies not incorporated in India, although carrying on business there. At the end of 1914, the number of such companies working in India was, so far as known, 517, with a paid-up capital of nearly 298,000,000*l.*, besides over 75,000,000*l.* debentures. Railway companies accounted for about one-fourth the paid-up capital and the greater part of the debentures, and other important companies were navigation companies (paid-up capital 15,001,000*l.*), jute mills (2,429,000*l.*), rice mills (324.000*l.*), tea planting companies (17,836,000*l.*), gold mining companies (2,327,000*l.*), and other mining companies (6,017,000*l.*)

Mineral Production.—Statement showing the values of the minerals produced in British India and Native States during 1914 and 1915.

Mineral	1914	1915	Mineral	1914	1915
	£	£		£	£
Coal	3,907,380	3,781,064	Clay	2,792	3,884
Gold	2,338,355	2,3·9,846	Chromite	2,611	3,531
Petroleum	958,565	1,256,803	Steatite	4,146	2,578
Manganese-ore [1]	877,264	929.546	Agate	175	1,019
Salt [2]	4·8,289	660,254	Gypsum	979	979
Saltpetre	272,462	373 ·91	Diamond	791	603
Lead and lead-ore.	202,380	316,182	Ochre	157	459
Tungsten-ore	178,543	296,772	Corundum	447	277
Building materials and road metal	218.879	204,652	Antimony	4	236
Mica [3]	237.310	183,947	Amber	274	199
Tin-ore and tin	88.203	54,980	Zinc-ore	10,762	174
Jadestone [3]	40,092	52,070	Graphite	—	158
Ruby, sapphire & spinel	43,133	36,298	Platinum	218	100
Monazite	41,411	33.238	Bauxite	32	29
Iron-ore	40,665	31.8 6	Garnet	4,806	10
Silver	26,896	31,150	Samarskite	121	—
Copper-ore	7,294	14,3·1	*Asbestos	23	—
Alum	4,649	4,393	Pitchblende	13	—
Magnesite	557	3,973	Triplite	13	—
			Total value	9,945,686	10,619,5 2

[1] Value f.o.b. at Indian ports. [2] Prices without duty. [3] Export values.

The quantity of coal produced was 17,103,932 tons in 1915, compared with 16,464,263 tons in 1914; of iron-ore, 390,270 tons in 1915, against 441,674 tons in 1914; of petroleum, 287,093,576 gallons in 1915, against 259,342,710 gallons in 1914; of salt, 1,745,522 tons in 1915, against 1,348,225 tons in 1914; of manganese-ore, 450,416 tons in 1915, against 682,898 tons in 1914; of gold, 616,728 oz. in 1915, against 607,388 oz. in 1914; of rubies, including sapphires and spinels, 251,449 carats in 1915, against 204,872 carats in 1914.

Commerce.

The following table applies to the sea-borne external trade of India, which in 1834–35 amounted to Rupees 14,84,22,900 :—

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	160,14,47,407	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	−28·47	−26·8
1915–16	149,46,95,519	207.70,61,794	−10·36	10·80

[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, 1916, the trade (private and Government) was as follows :—

—	Imports	Exports
	Rupees	Rupees
Merchandise	137,52 33.129	199,48,08.975
Treasure	11,94,62,390	8.22,57.819
Total	149,46.95,519 (99,646,368*l.*)	207,70.61.794 (138,470.7·6*l.*)

The following table excludes Government stores and Government treasure :—

Years ended March 31	Imports		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
1912	138,57,18,·33	53,42 20 933	191.99,69,766
1913	160.09,87,041	51,19,·0.042	212,19,67,083
1914	183,24,79,·24	36,62 04,456	219,86, 3 7·0
1915	137,92,·9,661	21,77,08,767	159,69,98,428
1916	181.84,02,540	11,85,52,078	143 19.54,618

Years ended March 31	Exports and Re-Exports		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1912	227,84,57,446	10,36,1·,198	238,20 73,699
1913	246 08,90,022	7,04,47,897	253,12,47,919
1914	248,·7,88.273	7,08,29,854	255,26,·7 8.127
1915	181,59 16,673	2.80,38,245	184,39,49 918
1916	197.5·,02,195	7,42,58 819	204 39.60,014

Of the exports of merchandise in 1915–16 Rs. 192,53,42,859 represented the products of the country. Rs. 4,84,59,836 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 1915–16 was Rs. 8,72,04,727, and export duty Rs. 78,91,791. The largest import duty is derived from cotton goods, Rs. 1,35,22,821, from liquors, Rs. 1,17,89,783, from metals, chiefly silver, Rs. 1,14,55,054, and from salt, Rs. 1,35,16,998 in 1915–16: export duties are levied on rice, tea, and jute.

In many cases the Native States of India impose Customs duties on goods imported from other parts of India.

The imports and exports, excluding Government stores and Government treasure, were distributed as follows in five years:—

Years ended March 31	Bengal [1]	Bihar and Orissa [2]	Burma	Madras	Bombay	Sind
Imports:—	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1912	61,05,16,725	—	12,24,08,775	12,11,53,838	92,37,48,796	14,21,47,202
1913	65,87,08,808	—	14,58,08,684	13,25,89,917	103,16,07,530	15,88,02,644
1914	75,9[illegible],72,901	—	16,7[illegible],16,896	16,53,68,244	94,20,48,[illegible]57	16,48,[illegible]2,882
1915	59,98,54,937	—	10,69,84,082	12,71,18,041	64,45,[illegible]9,516	11,84,86,852
1916	55,28,77,966	—	10,78,74,423	11,56,07,618	52,92,42,976	12,64,51,630
Exports:—						
1912	91 64,64,954	—	25,43,09,599	28,52,88,715	72,55 59,131	25,04,51,240
1913	1,00,30,35,572	81,13 008	28,73 41 179	25,30,74,184	65,60,80,088	32,87,05,893
1914	1,08,35,14,853	29,88,931	24,27,92 787	26,88,37,492	74,46,61,751	28,55,13,863
1915	74,91,00 365	5,08,925	16,86,12,871	22,28,75 790	51,16,64,576	20,11,87,201
1916	91,87,17,019	—	14,96,82,278	24,92,83,268	54,05,97,092	18,9[illegible],80,963

[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.
1912	41,49,36,057	11,97,72,423	3,73,38,299	6,64,00,764
1913	41,29,07,855	20,54,09,681	7,25,95,758	3,54,21,916
1914	28,22,[illegible]4,078	15,21,32,425	4,9[illegible],26,080	2,1[illegible],02,779
1915	10,70,38,286	11,1[illegible],45,100	3,05,64,076	2,28,30,294
1916	5,2[illegible],16,851	6,66,4[illegible],569	6 39,08,008	1,33,49,811

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, 1915 and 1916:—

Countries	Imports into India from		Exports of Indian Produce to	
	1914–15	1915–16	1914–15	1915–16
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	92,98,87,640	78,07,96,53[illegible]	55,88,68,860	73,1[illegible],39,810
France	1,76,17,860	1,99,29,840	8,82,96,670	9,40,96,[illegible]
Germany	4,64,95,153	46,11 270	10,17,74,415	—
Austria-Hungary	1,29,11,145	49 126	4,51,79,1 5	—
Italy	1 52,27,.98	2,00,58,605	6,85,57,425	3,92,26,[illegible]
Belgium	1,62,95,295	28 07,780	3,25,82,7[illegible]5	28,16,[illegible]
Holland	1,28 24,690	1,20,19,[illegible]-0	1,20,03,330	21,73,[illegible]
Spain	9,32,340	42,42 015	1,82,49,915	2,09,77,[illegible]
Russia	3,66,129	8,62,170	1,85,96,235	5,43,40,[illegible]
China (including Hong Kong)	2,51,49.000	3,25,16.625	8,24,22,975	9,43,62,[illegible]
Japan	4,44,96,345	7,49,66,790	15,65,54,090	18,40 [illegible]
Ceylon	79,15,815	95,50,980	7,54,90,326	9,13,60,[illegible]
Straits Settlements	3,37,50,900	3,75,31,275	5,04,73,530	5,00,[illegible]
Java, Borneo and Sumatra	8,22,03,945	13,43,77,860	1,33,33,560	1,80,[illegible]
Arabia	32,18, 60	49,02,9[illegible]0	77,74,312	[illegible]4,71 [illegible]
Persia	70,39,440	68,05,880	57,54,690	1,25,[illegible]
Egypt	37,06,375	66,22,455	1,79,85,720	2,15,[illegible]
East African Protectorate [1]	31,43,145	48,33,120	60,52,620	70,67,[illegible]
Other E. African ports	20,92,685	22,27,590	1,00,78,605	1,15,[illegible]
Mauritius	1,73,65,920	2,12,33,605	1,51,66,245	21,14,72,[illegible]
United States	4,67,99,265	7,87,11,150	17,84,[illegible]5,705	[illegible],82,[illegible]
South America	270	10,925	3,58,23,705	4,45,15,[illegible]
Australia	85,06,470	67,04,780	3,93,80,[illegible]35	

[1] Including Zanzibar and Pemba.

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

—	Imports		Exports of Indian Produce	
	1914–15	1915–16	1914–15	1915–16
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Food, drink and tobacco	19,58,16,724	26,94,52,621	48,97,02,313	[illegible]
II. Raw materials, and produce & articles mainly unmanufactured	9,21,88,646	8,52,62,664	80,07,28,271	74,13,[illegible]
III. Articles, wholly or mainly manufactured	1,06,66,85,825	98,51,29,516	46,58,36,686	38,21,[illegible]
IV. Miscellaneous and unclassified, including parcel post	2,35,98,946	2,35,57,789	1,36,32,439	[illegible]
Total	1,37,92,89,641 [illegible]	1,31,34,02,540 (27,[illegible])	1,77,[illegible] (11[illegible])	1,[illegible] (2[illegible])

The value of the leading articles of private merchandise (Indian produce only in the case of exports) was as follows in 1915-16.

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	1915–16 Rs.		1915–16 Rs
Cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn)	43,27,55,445	Cotton (raw)	24,92,88,702
Metals, and ores	11,19,35,010	,, (manufactured) including twist and yarn	9,60 59,600
Sugar (refined & unrefined, molasses & confectionery, and saccharin included)	16,61,77,968	Jute (raw)	15,64,20,356
Railway plant and rolling-stock	4,21,85,207	,, (manufactured)	37,97,84,018
Machinery and mill work	4,77,74,018	Rice	15,45,60,124
Oils	4,24,78,4 0	Wheat and wheat flour	9,56,0 ,781
Silk (raw & manufactured)	3,84,18,304	Other grain and pulse	4,05,37,007
Hardware	2,3 ,11,047	Tea	19,98,10 736
Provisions	2,11,27,236	Seeds (oil seeds mainly)	10,12,26 021
Woollen goods	95 86 195	Hides and skins	15 40,64,283
Liquors	1,87,34,042	Wool (raw)	3,79,09,480
Spices	1,87,20,824	,, (manufactured)	24,06,708
Instruments, apparatus and appliances & parts thereof	1,30,31,428	Opium	1,47,01,840
Paper and pasteboard	1,44,24,019	Coffee	98 69 326
Fruits and vegetables	1,24,01,237	Indigo	2,07,86,980
Matches	1,38,30,594	Other dyes and tans	1,05 16,508
Apparel (excluding haberdashery, millinery, hosiery and boots and shoes)	1,38,38,505	Lac (excluding lac dye)	1,71,75,812
Drugs and medicines	1,22,94 528	Manganese ore	88 08,577
Chemicals	1,15,86,390	Other kinds of metals and ores	1,85,49,104
Motor cars and motor cycles and parts thereof	1,29,34,160	Oilcakes	1,18,62,081
Building and engineering materials	1,06,59,187	Oils	1,21,88,987
Glass	1,06,44,501	Hemp (raw)	1,02,53 742
Haberdashery and millinery	97 34 248	Spices	92,8 ,635
Soap	84,52,508	Wood	79,85,911
Wood and timber	78,70,677	Rubber (raw)	1,26,67 226
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	27,16,286	Paraffin wax	81,37,151
Paints & painters' materials	81,16,732	Bran and pollards	69 77,058
Salt	1,25,00,911	Coir goods	64,02,303
Tobacco	80,15 151	Manures	44 86,669
Dyeing & tanning substances	45,62,980	Coal	78 52 628
Boots and shoes	37 50,334	Fruits and Vegetables	60 05,000
Stationery	56,79,970	Provisions	52,68,748
Animals, living	47 22,816	Saltpetre	68 86,855
Grain and pulse	81,39,791	Tobacco	44,00,856
Books, printed and printed matter	41,76,802	Silk raw and cocoons)	24 12,0 5
Tea-chests	82,29,713	,, manufactured)	8,87,257
Earthenware and porcelain	46,84,187	Sugar (refined & unrefined and confectionery)	9,41,795
Belting for machinery	46 35 843		
Umbrellas and fittings	31,69,070		

The share of each province in certain exports of Indian produce in 1915–16:

—	Bengal [1]	Bihar and Orissa	Bombay	Sind	Madras	Burma
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Rice	1,26 26,558	—	48.34 130	70,72,291	4,02.72.267	8,97,80,678
Wheat	61,74,873	—	1.08 75,0 7	6,78,75,508	1,126	—
Opium	1 47,01 840	—	—	—	—	—
Indigo	87,98,207	—	11,04,277	11,900	1,08 77,426	20
Cotton, raw	1.14,22 061	—	20,12,48,202	1,61 42,202	1,74,00 658	80.66,519
Seeds	1,59,31,192	—	4,58,70,767	1,12,51,066	2,86,82 155	10 911
Jute, raw	15,51,60,306	—	18	—	12,60,082	—
Tea	17.82,27,275	—	91.89,174	16,921	1 73 76,058	1,313

[1] Eastern Bengal and Assam included with Bengal.

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

—	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (Consignments) into U.K. from India	52,148,731	48,420,490	43,848,176	62,218,614	72,341,573
Exports to India [1]—					
British produce	57,626,101	70,278,145	62,888,506	45,608,792	52,80[illegible],662
Foreign and colonial	2 149,181	1,897,086	946,608	1.295,410	1,577,954

[1] Excluding stores shipped for Indian Government, which amounted in the years 1912–15 to 3,216,248l.; 5,238,809l.; 4,126,647l.; and 3,489,326l. respectively. [2] Provisional figures.

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

—	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
	£	£	£	£	£
Tea	7,096,584	7,033,488	7 839,228	7,861,425	10,365,062
Jute	5,9-3,882	8,285,168	9 182,226	6,846,602	8,628,506
Seeds	5,681,654	4,654,948	4,168,145	5,681,895	8,690,689
Wheat	7,894 573	10,944,667	7,998,552	4,922,808	8,845,461
Leather	2,752,798	3,019,460	2,889,089	2,802,871	3,388,068
Cotton (Raw)	2,197,917	1,905,893	1,226,175	2,405,706	1,187,120
Jute Manufactures	1,981,251	2,027,786	2,429,927	2,158,6 0	4,606,678
Rice [1]	1,752,727	2,169,990	1,915,489	1,950 784	4,142,788
Wool	1,553,085	1,590,900	1,659,117	1,420,963	2,099,491
Motor Spirit	168,191	26 419	594,53	681,165	917,906
Teak, Hewn	620,945	617,868	699,256	544,247	668,892
Manganese Ore	286,672	864,912	708,125	507,314	1,085,849
Skins and Furs	484,182	602,856	722,672	460,905	459,019
Sugar	1,475 111	400,024	83,244	458,160	41,151
Gums	358,453	852,307	648 650	395,601	417,984
Hides, Raw	323,023	482,979	351,077	387,524	728,677
Hemp	217,852	299,717	385,225	317,908	715,661
Barley	716,885	2,465,415	1,808,478	156,527	1,428,986
Indigo	56,780	87,804	45,208	108,567	1,117,172

[1] Including Rice Meal and Flour.

The chief articles of British produce exported to India are as follows:—

—	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
	£	£	£	£	£
Cotton Manufactures	27,518,708	30,720,324	35,885,396	30,357,918	20,878,495
Cotton Yarn	2,196,812	2,407,905	2,267,699	2,196,903	2,026,648
Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof	5,586,149	6,688,881	9,307,865	8,436,447	5,55[illegible],567
Machinery	3,054,042	3,590,536	5,896,808	6,029,477	4,104,[illegible]
Carriages (Railway, Motor, &c.)	1,095,461	1,245,670	2,249,774	2,609,368	1,229,[illegible]
Copper and Copper-work	1,138,448	749,899	1,382,882	1,082 508	[illegible]
Woollens	1,280,948	1,051,594	1,3[illegible],302	856,711	[illegible]
Chemicals	500,136	478,088	483,921	500 952	759,040
Soap	861,780	405,541	488,314	499,084	520,039
Paper	412,487	467,047	512 578	495,227	444,[illegible]
Painters' Colours, &c	818,249	849,400	3[illegible],472	[illegible],749	373,[illegible]
Medicines and Drugs	384,070	394,005	485,890	397,[illegible]	401,[illegible]
Boots and Shoes, Leather	286,676	365,490	488,741	352,735	166,497
Spirits	223,973	294,090	313,775	284,873	217,[illegible]
Beer and Ale	284,960	30 ,199	322,80[illegible]	279,135	205,464
Books, Printed	252,882	261,695	306,507	297,818	272,[illegible]
Apparel	2[illegible],980	284,901	382,292	2[illegible],280	240,881

The foreign trade of the six largest ports in merchandise only, imports and exports, in five years:—

—	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-1915	1915-16
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta . .	137,84,94,476	155,95,99,487	168,59,03,499	127,33,99,025	140,00,69,401
Bombay . .	112,42,52,466	115,58,21,320	131,99,27,947	95,18,91,911	91,60,23,181
Rangoon . .	31,78,48,481	34,91,07,597	33,01,27,255	23,27,13,144	22,74,89,600
Madras . .	16,84,72,934	17,79,15,439	20,88,46,978	16,34,00,003	17,95,56,368
Karáchi . .	37 84,35,828	47,98,54,430	42,81,34,589	31,67,34,748	31,33,80,860
Tuticorin . .	6,80,45,874	6,89,68,018	6,96,63,950	5,50,76,208	5,80,94,840

The trans-frontier land-trade (excluding treasure) was during three years:—

—	Rs. Imports	Rs. Exports	Rs. Total
1913-14	10,85,89,240	8,38,86,419	19,24,75,659
1914-15	10,07,15,850	8,51,82,264	18,58,98,114
1915-16	10,37,02,012	8,65,67,915	19,02,69,927

The trade (excluding treasure) with the leading trans-frontier countries was as follows:—

—	Imports from			Exports to		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Las Bela .	9,46,229	10,29,780	9,73,776	2,52,546	3,15,126	3,17,645
Khelát .	4,57,479	3,15,279	4,22,514	41,784	69,563	1,01,087
Persia .	2,61,679	3,07,957	3 22,355	21,63,058	16,15,159	9,01,498
S. W. Afghánistán	94,48,762	72,87,760	1,19,48,258	65,15,457	58,06,721	80,10,484
N. E. Afghánistán	34,39,876	47,95,154	47,93,450	87,17,683	78,20,934	73,05,087
Dir, Swat, & Bajaur	78,18,599	75,04,533	58,40,031	86,77,256	90,37.267	85,51,059
Buner .	2,08,013	2,58,882	31,671	2,27,552	2,76,587	34,562
Kurram Valley	3,28.177	2,25,749	2,15,478	15,71,949	14,59,266	12.32.762
Ladakh .	12,29,315	8,76,710	11,28,662	17,86,104	14.75,123	13.29,102
Tibet .	38,23,313	35,10,417	38,30,312	19,62,352	17,81,631	19,09,751
Nepál .	4,32,75,826	3,84.82,198	3,94,88.980	2,04,80.286	1,91.40,579	2,06,95,084
Kareuni .	34,53.041	28,65,861	20.54,964	5,53,580	3,49,724	2,17,846
Shan States	2,01,66,457	1,92.88,172	2,08,16,890	1,82,69,666	2,18,40,607	2,28,50,893
Siám .	43,92,302	43,42,948	26.29,825	16,57,757	17.45 741	15.92.115
W. China .	28,91,588	19,35,517	19,27,220	56,15,401	53,06.795	43,06,452

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. 111.49,28,887; in 1915–16, Rs. 110,01,00,565. 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, 31,673,000 tons, valued at Rs. 3.93,51,00,000 in 1914–15, and 32,455,000 tons valued at Rs. 4,47,33,00,000 in 1915–16.

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	1911-12		1912-13		1913-14		1914-15		1915-16	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Entered:										
British . .	2,582	6,370,217	2,554	6,521,527	2,444	6,198,848	2,368	4,902,067	2,506	4,838,616
British Indian . .	325	204,512	313	188,977	243	152,678	315	149,323	276	137,560
Foreign . .	628	1,707,567	718	1,952,047	754	2,209,491	462	1,204,945	428	988,335
Native . .	946	72,591	823	65,076	853	63,062	792	56,210	1,002	73,350
Total . .	4,481	8,354,877	4,408	8,727,627	4,294	8,624,079	3,937	6,312,545	4,212	6,038,860
Cleared:										
British . .	2,586	6,347,338	2,577	6,613,992	2,507	6,486,282	2,459	5,176,751	2,561	4,997,034
British Indian . .	322	209,336	296	174,286	260	145,216	285	117,058	263	66,786
Foreign . . .	606	1,699,938	703	1,905,664	712	2,066,960	460	1,191,331	415	957,075
Native . .	922	71,451	765	62,822	844	63,871	819	60,200	1,133	93,048
Total . .	4,437	8,261,558	4,341	8,756,764	4,323	8,762,329	4,023	6,545,340	4,422	6,113,943
Total [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,960	12,857,885	8,634	12,152,802
Total [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The number of vessels which entered with cargoes in the interportal trade was 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; in 1915–16, 89,572 of 9,529,574 tons; and cleared 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; in 1915–16, 74,266 of 9,430,804 tons.

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

—	1911–12		1912–13		1913–14		1914–15		1915–16	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Built	112	4,482	136	5,032	141	5,311	107	4,285	117	4,695
Registered	161	21,259	177	8,848	212	22,283	191	19,804	212	18,508

Internal Communications.

I. Roads and Canals.

The following table shows approximately the length in miles of roads maintained by public authorities throughout the country:—

Province		Metalled Miles	Unmetalled Miles	Total Miles
Bengal	(1914–1915)	2,658·13	29,416·40	32,074·53
Assam	(1914–1915)	481·40	5,615·17	6,096·57 [1]
Bihar and Orissa	(1914–1915)	2,740·00	24,008 00	26,748·00
United Provs.	(1914–1915)	7,024·18	24,343·47	31,367·65
Punjab	(1914–1915)	2,557·97	21,125·62	23,683 59
Burma	(1914–1915)	2,007·99	9,712·60	11,720·59
Central Provs. and Berar	(1913–1914)	3,402·00	4,715·00	8,117·00
Madras	(1914–1915)	21,855·87	4,550·87	26,406·24
Bombay	(1914–1915)	7,164·31	19,967·96	27,132·27
N.W.F. Prov.	(1914–1915)	944·59	3,009·14 [2]	3,953·73 [3]
Coorg	(1914–1915)	209·00	203·0	412 00
Rájputána	(1914–1915)	807 00	875·00	6·2·00
Central India	(1914–1915)	3,565·00	4,268·00	7,833·00
Baluchistán	(1914–1915)	1,030·25	337·57	1,367·83 [4]
Military works	(1914–1915)	1,500·40	922·88	2,423·28

[1] Exclusive of 2,770 89 miles of bridle roads, of which 2,160·24 miles were maintained by the Public Works Department, and 610·65 miles were maintained by local authorities.

[2] Includes 2,288·17 miles of roads maintained by local authorities, but it is not known whether they are metalled or unmetalled.

[3] Exclusive of 130·75 miles of serviceable fair-weather roads, and 1,086·58 miles of bridle paths.

[4] Exclusive of 203·25 miles of serviceable fair-weather and temporary roads, and 1,599·75 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	
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
1906	29,097	1909	31,490	1912	33,484	1915–16	35,833

The railways open on March 31, 1916, were as follows:—

	Miles.
State lines worked by the State	7,288
State lines worked by companies	18,974
Branch line Companies' railways under Guarantee terms:—	
(a) Worked by the Branch Line Company	33
(b) Worked by the Main Line	32
Branch line Companies' railways under Rebate terms:—	
(a) Worked by the Branch Line Company	78
(b) Worked by the Main Line	1,794
Companies' lines subsidised by the Government of India	2,194
Companies' lines subsidised by Local Governments	137
Unassisted Companies' lines	68
District Board lines	210
Companies' lines subsidised by District Boards	307
Native State lines worked by Native States	2,311
Native State lines worked by the Main Line	1,583
Companies' lines guaranteed by Native States	750
Lines in Foreign territory worked by British Indian Railway Companies	74
Total	35,833

The gauges of the Indian railways are: (1) The Standard, or 5ft. 6in. (18,060 miles in 1915–16); (2) The Metre, or 3ft. 3⅜in. (14,671 miles); and (3) The Special gauges of 2ft. 6in. and 2ft. (3,102 miles).

The total capital expenditure on Railways to the end of 1915–16, including lines under construction and survey, &c., was as follows:—

	£s
State lines worked by the State	1,43,94,98,000
State lines worked by companies	3,28,09,98,000
Branch line Companies' railways under Guarantee terms:—	
(a) Worked by the Branch Line Company	50,28,000
(b) Worked by the Main Line	85,08,000
Branch line Companies' railways under Rebate terms:—	
(a) Worked by the Branch Line Company	42,87,000
(b) Worked by the Main Line	12,13,09,000
Branch line Companies' railways under Guarantee and Rebate terms	29,89,000
Companies' lines subsidised by the Government of India	16,36,92,000
Companies' lines subsidised by Local Governments	1,75,46,000
Unassisted Companies' lines	39,29,000
District Board Lines	1,07,42,000
Companies' lines subsidised by District Boards	1,45,71,000
Native State lines worked by Native States	9,09,60,000
Native State lines worked by the Main Line	9,70,55,000
Companies' lines guaranteed by Native States	8,60,77,000
Lines in Foreign territory worked by British Indian Railway Companies	2,06,38,000
Unclassified expenditure, including collieries, &c.	78,36,000
Total	5,87,06,58,000 (358,044,000l.)

Passengers carried in 1915–16, 464,380,900; 1914–15, 481,085,900. Aggregate tonnage of goods and live stock in 1915–16, 82,499,000 tons; in 1914–15, 80,972,000 tons. Gross earnings on railways

during 1915–16, 43,106,933*l.* against 40,280,100*l.* during 1914-15. Working expenses in 1915–16, 21,946,000*l.*, or 50·91 per cent. of the gross earnings; as compared with 21,827,000*l.*, or 54·19 per cent. in 1914–15. Net earnings 21,160,000*l.* in 1915–16, against 18,453,000*l.* in 1914–15; average return on the capital expenditure 5·99 per cent., against 5·33 per cent. in 1914–15. The net profit to the State, after meeting all charges for interest, &c., was 4,076,000*l.* in 1915–16, against 3,217,029*l.* in 1914–15. The railway staff in 1915–16 numbered 7,273 Europeans, 10,412 Anglo-Indians, and 608,895 Indians: total, 626,580.

India and Ceylon have been connected by rail and steamer ferry combined, the steamers plying between Dhanushkodi Point on Rameswaram Island and Talaimannar in Ceylon. A project has also been prepared for replacing the ferry by a railway, to be constructed on a causeway laid over the reef known as Adam's Bridge.

III. Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones.

In 1916 there were 69,012 post-offices and letter-boxes, against 753 in 1856.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916, the number of letters, post-cards, newspapers 59,581,349; of parcels 8,909,713; and of packets 57,598,761; and money-orders passing through the post-offices was 956,894,235; of being a total of 1,082,984,058. 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
				£	£
1912	992,636,139	18,801	48,122	2,136,034	2,008,661
1913	1,044,407,029	18,789	48,524	2,261,182	2,026,620
1914	1,080,9[illegible]8,353	18,946	49,131	2,4[illegible]9,035	2,091,508
1915	1,073,334,632	19,158	49,290	2,347,664	2,126,706
1916	1,082,984,058	19,328	49,684	2,450,883	2,110,255

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
			£	£	
1912	299,343	76,578	951,618	821,624	14,671,819
1913	311,094	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
1916	337,720	86,067	1,238,517	948,452	18,129,748

There were 10,482 telegraph offices in India on March 31, 1916.

There are several wireless telegraphy installations under the Government of India.

Telephone exchanges have been established in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Rangoon, and Moulmein, 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 1915 there were 13 telephone exchanges, with 10,766 connections, established by companies, and 226 exchanges, with 6,575 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 1915–16 inclusive was Rs. 6,00,23,42,915, including Rs. 50,14,78,008 the value of 221,003,960 British dollars; Rs. 8,08,68,654

the value of 35,374,555 Straits dollars; Rs. 44,37,198 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.
1912	11,31,56,039[1]	26,10,000	41,891	9,25,625	11,67,33,555
1913	20,82,74,275[2]	24,86,000	82,778	19,18,461	21,27,61,514
1914	13,55,81,966[3]	28,95,000	30,000	20,85,439	14,05,92,406
1915	2,20,95,336[4]	26,47,000	43,125	4,60,700	2,52,46,161
1916	1,62,02,199	4,79,390	—	1,83,900	1,68,65,489

[1] 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.
[2] Includes Rs. 1,28,70,459 on account of the manufacture of British dollars, and Rs. 33,82 on account of the manufacture of five cents.
[3] 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.
[4] 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 rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* per rupee; (2) for the receipt of sovereigns and half-sovereigns at 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 for 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 the 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 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 [illegible] with the gold accumulated in the Paper Currency Reserve. The [illegible]

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 August 31, 1916, the Reserve amounted to 27,614 080*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. The issue of one-rupee notes is being considered (April, 1917).

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.
1910–11 . .	54,99 05,815	1913–14 . .	66,11,75,935
1911–12 . .	61,36 25,095	1914–15 . .	61,62,99,615
1912–13 . .	68,97,78,240	1915–16 . .	67,73,34,540

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, 1915:—

—	Bank of Bengal	Bank of Madras	Bank of Bombay
	£	£	£
Paid-up Capital . .	1,333,000	500,000	667,000
Reserve	1,333,000	433,000	667,000
Public Deposits . .	1,430,000	579,000	910,000
Other Deposits . .	13,143,000	5,355,000	7,194,000

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
1910–11	8,929	1,430,451	16,01,94,257
1911–12	9,502	1,500,834	18,89,87,500
1912–13	9,460	1,556,860	20,61,14,502
1913–14	9,824	1,638,725	23,16,75,467
1914–15	10,161	1,644,074	14,89,26,823

Currency, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of India, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

The *Pie*		= ¼ Farthing.
3 ,,	= 1 *Pice*	= 1 Farthing.
4 *Pice*, or 12 Pie	= 1 *Anna*	= 1 Penny.
16 *Annas*	= 1 *Rupee*	= 1s. 4d.
15 *Rupees*		= 1l.

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 6,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

The *Maund* of Bengal of 40 *sers*		= 82⅔ 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 was again considered by a Weights and Measures Committee, appointed in 1913, and the evidence was 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° 54′ and 32° 4′ N., and between long. 60° 56′ and 70° 15′ E.; extreme length from E. to W. about 550 miles; breadth about 450; area, 134,638 square miles; population (1911 census), 834,703. Bounded on the N. by Afghánistán and the North-West Frontier Province, on the E. by Sindh, the Panjáb, and a part of the Frontier Province, on the S. by the Arabian Sea, on the W. by Persia, the boundary disputes with which were settled in 1905. The main divisions constituting an area of 134,638 square miles are: (1) British Balúchistán proper, with an area of about 9,096 square miles, consisting of tracts assigned to the British Government by treaty in 1879; (2) Agency Territories, with an area of about 45,132 square miles, composed of tracts which have from time to time been acquired by lease, or otherwise brought under control, and placed directly under British officers; and (3) the 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 Hálá 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 Kandahár and Afghánistán, but up to 1876 the country was considered independent. In 1875 Sir Robert Sandeman, the founder of the Balúchistán Province, first entered the country; in 1877 the cantonment of Quetta, which is now the 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 Afghán war, 1878–81, the districts of Pishín, Shorarúd, Duki, Sibi, and Sháhrig were assigned to the British in November, 1887, were formally constituted as British Balúchistán. In 1883, the districts of Quetta and Bolán were made over by the Khán to the British on an annual quit-rent of 25,000 rupees and 30,000 rupees respectively. In 1886, the Bori valley, in which is now the cantonment of Loralai, was occupied. In 1887, the Khetrán country, now known as the Bárkhán tahsil, was brought under British control; in 1889 British authority was established in the Zhob valley and Kákar Khurásán; in 1896 Chágai and Western Sinjráni were included in administered territory; in 1899, the Nuskhi Niabat was made over by the Khán of Kalát on an annual quit-rent of 9,000 rupees; and in 1903 the Nasirábád tahsil was acquired from the Khán on an annual quit-rent of 117,500 rupees. The area of British and administered territory, including tribal areas, is 54,228 sq. miles, and the population (1911) 414,412. The head of the civil administration is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General. The area under his direct administration is divided into 6 districts, each in charge of a Political Agent as follows: Quetta-Pishín, Sibi, Zhob, Loralai, Bolán Pass, Chágai. The Political Agent in charge of the Bolán Pass is also Political Agent for Kalát and Las Bela. The revenue administration of the Province is entrusted to an officer who is styled the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner.

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 Sheho 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 Tahsíldar, who has a Naib-Tahsildar, Kanungos and Patwáris subordinate to him. The revenue from all sources in 1915–16 was Rs. 14,79,000; in 1914–15, Rs. 15,21,000; and in 1913–14, Rs 15,42,000.

Almost all cases in which local men are concerned are referred to 'councils of elders' (locally called *jirga*) for settlement along the well-tried lines of the ancient customary and tribal law. This system of settlement of cases forms an integral and essential part of the machinery for the administration of Civil and Criminal justice in Balúchistán. Appeals from, or rather applications for revision of, the *jirga* decisions when confirmed by the district officers, lie to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Balúchistán. Cases in which aliens are concerned are settled by Regular Courts and the highest court of appeal in such cases is the Judicial Commissioner in Balúchistán.

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 Sandeman 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 Mír Máhmúd Khán, G.C.I.E., *Beglar Bégi* Khán or Wali of Kalát, who succeeded on the abdication of his father, the late Mír Khudádád Khán, in November, 1893.

KHÁNS OF KALÁT.

Mír Ahmad I.	1667	Mír Máhmúd Khán I.	1794
Mír Mehráb I.	1696	Mír Mehráb Khán II.	1817
Mír Samandar	1698	Mír Sháh Nawáz Khán	1839
Mír Ahmad II.	1714	Mír Nasír Khán II.	1840
Mír Abdullá	1716	Mír Khudádád Khán	1857
Mír Muhabat	1731	Sir Mír Máhmúd Khán	1893
Mír Muhammad Nasír Khán I.	1751		

From March, 1863, to May, 1864, the Masnad (Throne) was usurped by Khudádád Khán's cousin, Sherdil Khan.

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 340 cavalry and artillery. The chief towns in the State are Kalát, Mastung, Bhág, Gandáwá, Dádhar, Turbat, and Panjgur.

The ruling chief of Las Belá has the title of Jám. Jám Mír Khán, the grandfather of the present chief, succeeded in 1840; Jám Alí Khan, his father, succeeded in 1889; and Jám Mír 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, 113 infantry, 10 cavalry, and 3 guns; military police force, 71 men. Before the British occupation the ruler of Las Bela was a feudatory of the Khán of Kalát, but in recent times the connection has almost entirely ceased. The State is under the control of the Political Agent in Kalát.

General.—The most numerous races in Balúchistán are the Brahúi, Pathan and Baloch, 554,800. The Brahuis occupy the centre of the country stretching through Chágai to meet the Baloch of Western Sanjráni, and southwards to the Lásis and the Baloch of Makrán. The Pathans are chiefly contained within British and administered territory. The Baloch are distributed through the southern regions in the Marri and Bugti country, the Kachhi plain, the Nasirábad tahsil, the Dombki, Umráni, and Kahéri country, and Makrán. The Lásis (27,800), are almost wholly confined to Las Béla, the term Lási being of modern invention. The other inhabitants are either scattered, as the Chuttás and Saiads, or are subject races and occupational groups such as the Jat cultivators of the Kachhi plain, the Dehwár cultivators of the uplands, the Darzádahs and Naqíbs of Makrán, and the Ghulámis 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 1915–16 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. Panjgúr in Makrán is famous for its dates. Among wild animals are the markhór, 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 aluminum in Chágái. Salt is manufactured in Pishin, in the Zhob district, and in the Kalát State. Local manufactures are unimportant. A few matchlocks and other weapons are made, and various kinds of ironwork for agricultural purposes. The nomad tribes make felts, rough blankets, and rugs. Baluch

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 Punjáb. The value of the trans-frontier imports (exclusive of treasure) from Kalát and Las Bela into India in 1915–16 was Rs. 13,96,291, and of the exports from India to Kalát and Las Bela, Rs. 4,18,684. 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, tea, 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 971 miles of metalled and partly metalled roads and 2,131 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, and an extension of the railway line from Nushki up to Dalbandin is now under construction. A short line from Khanai to Hindubagh, a distance of about 45 miles, is also being constructed.

There is a complete and frequent postal service in British and administered territory, extending to Kalat and through Nushki to Seistan in Persia.

A network of telegraph wires covers the north-eastern portion of the Province and extends to Kalat, and westwards viâ Nushki to Killá Robát, where it connects with the Indo-European system, while a further line laid down in 1907 connects India with Persia and Europe, *via* Las Bela, Panjgur, and Nok Kundi.

Agent to Governor-General in Balúchistán.—The Hon. Lieut.-Col. Sir John Ramsay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

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SIKKIM.

An Indian State in the Himálayas, bounded on the N. by Tibet, on the E. by the Tibetan district of Chumbí, and by Bhután, on the S. by the British district of Darjiling, and on the W. by Nepál. Extreme length from N. to S. 70 miles; extreme breadth, 50 miles; area, 2,818 square miles.

In March, 1890, a treaty was signed by the Viceroy of India and the Chinese representative, by which the British protectorate over Sikkim is recognised by China. The British Government has direct and exclusive control over the internal administration and foreign relations. The Mahárájá, after having declined to comply with the conditions, lived for some time under surveillance in British India, and in 1895 was allowed to return to Sikkim. The present Mahárájá is H.H. 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	86,084	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 Hugli, 120 miles from Cape Negrais in Burma, the nearest point on the mainland. Five large islands closely grouped together are called the Great Andaman, and to the south is the island of Little Andaman. There are some 200 islets, the two principal groups being the Andaman Archipelago and the Labyrinth Islands. The 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 *padauk* or Andaman redwood (*Pterocarpus dalbergioides*). The islands are hilly, the highest point, Saddle Peak, being 2,402 feet, and Mount Harriet, 1,196 feet in height. The islands possess a number of harbours and safe anchorages, notably, Port Blair, Port Cornwallis, and Stewart Sound, the last being most favourably situated for forest trade. The aborigines, 1,317 (628 males and 689 females) in 1911 (against 1,882 in 1901), live in small groups over the islands; they are savages of a low Negrito type. The total population of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in 1915 was 25,732 (19,580 males and 6,152 females). The climate is tropical, the rainfall irregular and often excessive. In 1915 the forest sales, the result of convict labour, amounted to 3,39,248 rupees. Tea, the coconut, Manila hemp (*Musa textilis*), and Bahamas aloe (*Agave sisalana*) are successfully cultivated. In 1915 there were 11,941 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 27,365 acres of cleared land and 156 square miles of reserved forest. There were, in 1915, 12,249 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. They are known to have eagerly pursued the coconut trade for at least 1,600 years. English and Hindustani are understood in most villages. The coconut production is estimated at 15 million nuts per annum, of which some 6 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 r-

permanent agent (a native of India) and an assistant agent. The islands are attached to the Chief Commissionership of the Andamans and Nicobars.

Chief Commissioner and Superintendent at Port Blair.—Lieut.-Col. M. W. Douglas, C.I.E., I.A.

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LACCADIVE ISLANDS.

A group of 14 islands (9 inhabited), about 200 miles off the west or Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency. The northern portion is attached to the collectorate of South Kánara, the remainder to the administrative district of Malabar. Population 10,600, nearly all Muhammadans. The language is either Malayalam or Mahl. The staple product is the fibre known as coir.

Keeling Islands. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Kuria Muria Island. See ADEN.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Constitution and Government.

THE Straits Settlements, a Crown colony, which comprises Singapore, Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), and Malacca, were transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 1, 1867. The Cocos Islands were placed under the Straits Settlements in 1886, and Christmas Island in 1889. Christmas Island was annexed to the Settlement of Singapore in 1900, and the Cocos Islands in 1903.

By a proclamation dated October 30, 1906, the boundaries of the Colony were extended so as to include the Colony of Labuan, with effect from January 1, 1907.

The administration of the colony is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the General Officer commanding the troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Resident Councillor of Penang, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, and the Colonial Engineer. There is a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, of ten official and eight unofficial members, 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, Selángor, 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 1915 and 1916, inclusive of the military, is as follows:—

	Singapore [1]		Penang [2]		Malacca		Totals	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Europeans and Americans	4,659	1,832	829	494	245	90	5,733	2,416
Eurasians	2,543	2,728	865	999	821	941	4,229	4,668
Asiatics	239,899	97,346	178,154	110,031	82,089	53,602	500,142	260,979
Totals (1915) Estimated	247,101	101,906	179,848	111,517	83,155	54,633	510,104	268,056
	349,007		291,365		137,788		778,160	
Totals (1916) Estimated	358,912		294,858		141,444		795,214	
	254,114	104,798	182,004	112,854	56,083	85,861	492,201	303,513

1 Inclusive of Christmas, Cocos-Keeling, and Labuan Islands.
2 Inclusive of Province Wellesley and Dindings.

In 1914 there were in the Settlements: 250,525 Malays, 397,508 Chinese, and 87,268 natives of India. In 1915, about 258,791 Malays, 404,182 Chinese, and 89,084 natives of India.

The births and deaths in 1915 were as follows:—

—	Singapore	Penang	Dindings	Province Wellesley	Malacca	Labuan	Total
Births	8,816	4,115	279	4,859	5,078	164	23,311
Deaths	9,214	4,525	259	3,512	4,961	143	22,614

In 1915 there were 95,735 immigrants from China, and 75,823 from Southern India.

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, 1915, the population numbered about 700, 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. Revenue, 1915, 6,540*l.*; expenditure, 1,836*l.* Imports, 1914, 15,282*l.* (1913, 20,128*l.*), chiefly machinery, tools, railway material, locomotives, and lorries. The sole source of wealth of the Island is phosphate of lime. 25,738 tons were exported in 1915, against 93,780 tons in 1914, and 150,003 tons in 1913. Tonnage entered and cleared, 1915, 21,852 tons; 1914, 96,110 tons; and 1913, 150,116 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 1915:—

—	Schools	Enrolment	Attendance
Government English schools	8	2,930	2,771
Grant-in-aid English schools	35	12,058	11,176
Government vernacular boys' and girls' schools	188	12,926	11,188
Grant-in-aid vernacular boys' schools	6	366	299
Total	237	28,280	25,884

The expenditure on the above schools was 57,750*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 1915 were 591; before the other courts, 41,007. Police force, 2,696 in 1915, of whom 78 were Europeans. Criminal prisoners admitted to the gaols in 1915, 4,540.

Finance.

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

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1910	1,089,238	875,762	1913	1,446,403	1,221,336
1911	1,331,076	1,059,961	1914	1,635,302	1,187,688
1912	1,506,467	1,084,428	1915	1,648,697	1,189,598

The estimated revenue for 1916 was 1,362,192*l.* The leading items of revenue for 1915 were—licences, excise, and internal revenue not otherwise classified, 1,237,369*l.*; posts and telegraphs, 79,484*l.*; fees of court or office, payments for specific services, and reimbursements in aid, 70,240*l.*; rents of Government property, 89,665*l.*; and of expenditure—military expenditure, 352,500*l.*; marine, 41,137*l.*; police, 108,700*l.*; legal, 46,565*l.*; hospitals and dispensaries, 61,335*l.*; medical, 28,674*l.*; education, 34,936*l.*; post office, 71,352*l.*; Government monopolies, 41,051*l.*; public works, 144,200*l.*; pensions, 61,350*l.*

The total assets of the colony, January 1, 1916, amounted to 2,928,294*l.*, and liabilities 527,111*l.* The debt on December 31, 1915, amounted 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, petroleum, and tobacco. The chief exports comprise tin, pepper, nutmegs, mace, sago, tapioca, buffalo hides and horns, rattans, gutta-percha, rubber, gambier, gum, copra. The cultivation of rice is giving place to rubber and coconuts.

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
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1911	4,759,064	24,802,484	16,875,851	46,437,849	10,022,758	11,875,095	17,989,293	39,887,146
1912	5,452,740	27,038,941	20,012,870	52,504,551	9,964,295	14,009,038	19,791,687	43,765,020
1913	6,175,526	26,897,392	22,863,554	55,936,472	10,745,269	14,117,258	20,512,610	45,375,132
1914	4,888,409	21,162,611	19,609,088	45,660,198	9,975,582	11,384,985	17,670,802	39,981,369
1915	4,804,928	24,670,068	22,062,074	51,087,070	8,932,967	12,388,118	25,803,700	47,124,843

Imports exclude transhipment goods. Exports do not include coal supplied to ships bunkers, ships' stores, telegraph cables, &c., materials for building and repairing vessels, and, since 1912, they also exclude Para rubber from the Federated Malay States, transhipped in the Colony.

Trade of the Straits Settlements during two years (inclusive of intercolonial trade and treasure):—

—	Imports		Exports	
	1914	1915	1914	1915
	£	£	£	£
Singapore	33,799,827	40,289,133	27,591,480	35,995,659
Penang	13,021,595	13,412,613	12,609,406	12,012,256
Malacca	1,192,556	1,318,694	1,987,782	3,067,890
Labuan	124,350	159,180	98,700	124,340
Christmas Island	84,251	43,482	252,550	74,876
Dindings	88,985	83,629	43,048	66,014

The most important imports and exports in 1915, exclusive of inter-settlement trade, were :—

Principal Imports	1915	Principal Exports	1915
	£		£
Tin Ore	9,169,349	Tin	10,083,812
Rice and other grains	7,796,474	Gums, including rubbers	9,875,811
Cotton Piece Goods, Yarns, &c.	2,777,467	Spices, including Pepper	2,148,540
Provisions of all kinds	1,638,580	Copra	1,381,977
Sugar	1,350,155	Hides	666,721
Tobacco, Cigars, & Cigarettes	1,322,933	Sago	590,752
Fish, dried and salted	1,271,141	Rattans	515,975
Coal	870,001	Gambier	454,092
Live Animals	516,464	Tapioca	426,490
Vegetables and Fruits	468,603	Pineapples	365,894
Hardware & Ironware, including cooking utensils	388,478	Phosphates of Lime	68,205
Bullion and Specie	1,250,382	Bullion and Specie	629,380

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 2*s.* 4*d.*, this 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 :—

—	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916 [1]
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (consignments) into U.K. from the Straits	14,972,309	15,799,502	13,821,381	16,570,930	16,084,648
Exports of British produce to the Straits	5,088,746	5,886,346	4,520,568	3,670,796	5,238,766
Exports of foreign and Colonial produce to the Straits	116,973	169,301	106,452	146,371	240,780

[1] Provisional figures.

The principal imports into the United Kingdom in 1915, were tin, 4,911,363*l.* (in 1900, 3,364,718*l.*); rubber, 7,385,631*l.* (1916, 6,308,000*l.*); sago and sago meal and flour, 387,639*l.*; Cassava powder and tapioca, 300,678*l*; fruit, preserved in syrup, 401,732*l.*; copra, 490,767*l.*; gutta percha, 227,815*l.*; pepper, 463,491*l*; motor spirit, 351,682*l.*; gambier, 300,276*l.* The principal exports from the United Kingdom were :—cottons and cotton yarn, 1,187,394*l.*; iron and iron and steel manufactures, 494,314*l.*; machinery, 181,535*l.*; tobacco, 290,649*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The total number of merchant vessels entered at the ports of the Colony during 1915, exclusive of native craft, was 9,410, with a tonnage of 10,450,114 tons. The number of native craft was 24,220, with a tonnage of 1,111,769 tons. The number of merchant vessels cleared at the ports of the colony and dependencies was 9,403, with a tonnage of 10,446,838 tons, and the total number of native craft was 24,213, with a tonnage of 1,107,661 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 1915, 10,028,804 letters and other articles of correspondence were posted, and 7,498,634 delivered. The number of letters sent to China in clubbed packets decreased from 1,034,152 in 1914 to 1,011,243 in 1915. The parcels posted numbered 81,863, those delivered 50,339.

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, 1915, was 796,983 dollars, equivalent to 92,981*l.*

The dollar, value 2*s.* 4*d.*, is the standard coin of the Colony, and with the half-dollar and the British sovereign is legal tender for the payment of any amount. Subsidiary silver coins are 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces; copper coins are cents, half-cents, and quarter-cents. On December 31, 1915, Government currency notes to the value of 57,702,348 dollars (6,781,940*l.*) were in circulation in the Colony and Federated Malay States.

The measure of length in use in the Settlements is the English yard, with its divisions and multiples, and land is measured by the English acre. The native terms are, however, still in use. Commercial weights are :—

1 Kati = 16 Tahil = 1⅓ lb. avoirdupois.
1 Pikul = 100 Kati = 133⅓ lbs. ,,
1 Koyan = 40 Pikul = 5,333⅓ ,, ,, ,,

The kati of 1⅓ 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, Sĕlángor, 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 Sĕlángor.—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, Sĕlángor, and Sungei Ujong, which State was subsequently amalgamated with other States to form the Confederation of Negri Sembilan, Residents were appointed in 1874, with a staff of European officers whose duty was to aid the native rulers by advice, and to exercise executive functions. The supreme authority in each State is vested in the State Council, consisting of the Sultan, the Resident, the Secretary to the Resident (if there is one), and some of the principal Malay chiefs and Chinese merchants. The Residents are under the control of the Chief Secretary and the High Commissioner.

In 1883 the relations of the Straits Settlements with the small Native States on the frontier of Malacca were consolidated. These States were confederated in 1889, under the name of Negri Sembilan (signifying Nine States). In January, 1895, Sungei Ujong (including Jelebu, which had been administered by a Collector and Magistrate under the Resident of 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 situate on the east coast, within 200 miles by sea from Singapore. In July, 1896, the treaty between the four Protected Native States, Perak, Sĕlángor, Pahang, and Negri Sembilan, and the British Government came into force by which the administrative federation of these States under a Chief Secretary is provided for, and the States agree to furnish a contingent of troops for service in the Colony should His Majesty's Government be at war with any foreign nation.

The areas of these States, in square miles, are approximately:—Perak, 7,800 sq. miles; Sĕlángor, 3,156 sq. miles; Negri Sembilan, 2,550 sq. miles; Pahang, 14,000 square miles; total, 27,506 sq. miles. Perak, by

recent agreement with Siam, has been extended by about 1,000 square miles (included in the figures given above).

Population, census 1911: Perak, 494,057 (344,238 males and 149,819 females); Sĕlángor, 294,035 (220,939 males and 73,096 females); Negri Sembilan, 130,199 (87,651 males and 42,548 females); Pahang, 118,708 (72,234 males and 46,474 females); total 1,036,999, (725,062 males, and 311,937 females). The population contained 420,840 Malays, 433,244 Chinese, 172,465 natives of India, 3,284 Europeans and Americans, and 2,649 Eurasians. The preponderance of males over females is due to the number of Chinese immigrants. The largest town in the States is Kuala Lumpur (in Sĕlángor) with about 60,000 inhabitants. Births, 1915, 29,699; deaths, 33,899.

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 authorised strength of the force in 1915 was 97 European and 5 Native officers, and 3,347 rank and file, but the actual strength was over 200 below this. There is also a detective branch consisting of Chinese, Tamils, Malays, &c., in the charge of Europeans.

In Perak, Sĕlángor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, in 1915, there were a number of English schools maintained or assisted by Government, with an average enrolment of 4,975 boys and 1,378 girls, and an average attendance of 4,657 and 1,281 respectively, and 367 (310 for boys and 57 for girls) Malay Vernacular schools, with an average enrolment of 19,286 scholars, and an average attendance of 15,360. The total number of schools (1915) was 464 (346 boys' schools, 68 girls' schools, and 50 mixed) with 28,026 enrolled pupils and an average attendance of 23,208. There are several Chinese schools, but they are not under the control or supervision of the Education Department. Expenditure on education (excluding buildings) in 1915, £52,000.

The laws in force in each State of the Federation are contained in enactments passed by the State Councils, up to December, 1909, and from that date, where more than one State is affected, by the Federal Council. This Council consists of the High Commissioner as President, the Chief Secretary, the Sultans of Perak, Sĕlángor, and Pahang, the Yam Tuan of Negri Sembilan, the four British Residents, the Legal Adviser, and four unofficial members, and in addition to legislation deals with the annual estimates of revenue and expenditure. All legislative enactments are submitted to the High Commissioner and the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The courts in the States are:—(1) The Supreme Court, comprising the Court of a Judicial Commissioner and the Court of Appeal. (2) The Court of a Magistrate of the first class. (3) The Court of a Magistrate of the second class. (4) The Court of a Kathi and the Court of Assistant Kathi. (5) The Court of a Penghulu. The Court of Appeal consists of two or more Judicial Commissioners, the chief Judicial Commissioner being President. There is a final appeal in civil matters to the Privy Council.

The number of cases of murder, homicide, robbery, &c., reported in 1912, was 1,122, with 318 discoveries; in 1913, reported, 908, discovered, 305; in 1914, 1,104, discovered, 330; in 1915, 956, discovered 296. The number of prisoners in gaol on December 31, 1915, was 1,751.

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 1914 and 1915:

—	Revenue 1914	Expenditure 1914	Revenue 1915	Expenditure 1915
	£	£	£	£
Perak	2,256,143	3,808,891		
Sélángor	1,613,953	2,356,386		
Negri Sembilan	301,072	443,520		
Pahang	181,658	309,041		
Total	4,352,826	6,417,838	4,757,081	4,997,840

Leading items of revenue in 1915 were—licenses, 1,216,380*l.*; customs, 1,425,470*l.*; railways, 1,071,876*l.*; land revenue, 262,760*l.*; fees of court or office, 167,638*l.*; interest, 233,964*l.*; municipal, 192,825*l.*: and of expenditure—railways, 1,387,100*l.*; public works, 560,280*l.*; miscellaneous services, 1,561,094*l.*; personal emoluments, 874,455*l.*; other charges, 538,331*l.* Public debt *nil.*

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 of rubber estates of over 100 acres at the end of 1915 was 499,500 acres (44,524 tons were exported in 1915 and 62,765 tons in 1916), and coconut estates, 54,800 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 1915 amounted to 59,950*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 46,766 tons. Duty paid in 1915, 844,094*l.* In 1914, 14,272 ounces of gold, and in 1915, 18,641 ounces 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 labour force engaged in mining in 1915 was about 164,000, including 157,000 Chinese.

The trade (excluding bullion and specie) was as follows in 1914 and 1915:—

—	Perak	Sélángor	Negri Sembilan	Pahang	Total 1914	Total 1915
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	3,376,428	4,078,214	707,983	445,238	8,607,863	7,001,859
Exports	6,883,344	5,429,044	1,386,755	702,519	14,401,662	18,881,113

Chief items of import, 1915:—rice, 1,746,080*l.*; opium, 207,519*l.*; tobacco and cigars, 344,241*l.*; cotton piece goods, 236,011*l.*; sugar, 186,841*l.*; milk, condensed, 146,787*l.*; live animals, 235,338*l.*; tobacco, 244,240*l.*; spirits, 124,047*l.*; petroleum, 285,722*l.*; ironware, 172,319*l.*; machinery, 157,238*l.* Chief exports, 1915: cultivated rubber (44,524 tons), 10,897,365*l.*; copra, 214,493*l.*; rice, 105,026*l.*; tapioca, 26,199*l.*; coffee, 25,110*l.*; and tin and tin ore, 7,164,968*l.* Bullion and specie imported, 154,832*l.*; exported, 68,966*l.* Imports (including bullion and specie), 1915, from U.K., 937,114*l.*; other British possessions, 5,634,618*l.*; foreign countries, 584,966*l.* Exports to U. K., 3,336,010*l.*; other British possessions, 15,462,260*l.*; foreign countries, 151,810*l.*

Shipping, 1915 (excluding native craft): entered, 4,296 vessels, 1,714,887 tons; cleared, 4,290 vessels, 1,714,554 tons. Native craft, entered and cleared, 13,795 vessels, 311,763 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 (this section it is hoped to complete in 1917) 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 872 miles in 1915.

There are (1915) 90 post offices and 38 other places for postal business. In 1915, 17,371,312 postal packets (registered letters, 518,248, and parcels, 121,264) were received and delivered. In 1915 there were 2,226 miles of telegraph and telephone line (9,849 miles of wire) under the Post Office department. The post and telegraph receipts (including stamp sales, excepting sales for fiscal purposes) amounted to 80,676*l.*, and expenditure to 102,941*l.* Savings Banks, 7,558 depositors and 75,110*l.* deposits on December 31, 1915. 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 these States the currency, weights and measures are the same as in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, but the old British dollar ceased to be legal tender in Trengganu in 1915. 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 5,592 Indians) lies at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Births registered (1915), 6,971; deaths, 6,358. Revenue (1915), 5,790,908 dollars (customs, 1,654,608 dollars; licences, excise, &c., 2,941,232 dollars: land revenue, 322,320 dollars; land sales, 401,642 dollars); expenditure, 3,645,421 dollars. Public debt (for constructing Johore State Railway), 6,750,000 dollars. There are (1915) 5 English and 74 vernacular schools. Imports (1915), 9,163,665 dollars (foodstuffs, drinks, and narcotics, 8,577,934 dollars; raw materials, 915,278 dollars; manufactured articles, 1,580,140 dollars. coin and bullion, 124,973 dollars). Exports (1915), 28,917,800 dollars (rubber. 18,000,000 dollars; gambier, 1,900 000 dollars; pepper, 548,600 dollars; copra, 1,750,000 dollars; arecanuts, 2,460,000 dollars; tin. 2.588,000 dollars). The military force of the State consists of 400 Malay infantry, 100 Pathan artillery, and nearly 100 bandsmen. In addition there is a Volunteer Corps of Europeans. The Police force, which is armed, consists of 556 men (1915). 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. Postal revenue, 1915, 25,145 dollars; expenditure 32,788 dollars. Letters, parcels, &c., received, 781,000; despatched, 547,000.

Ruler.—His Highness Sultan Ibrahim, K.C.M.G.

General Adviser.—F. G. Weld (acting).

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, 8,185 Siamese, and 6,074 Indians. The estimated population in 1915 was 258,000. 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, 1915) of 583 men (principally Malays). There were at the end of 1915, 50 Government schools (about 3,500 pupils). 8 telegraph offices, and 13 post offices. An excellent telephone system extends throughout the State, the wire mileage in 1915 being 927. There is a railway to Alor Star, opened in 1915. 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. 155 miles of canal were maintained in 1915. The revenue of the State for the year 1915 was 2,592,024 dollars, including Chandu monopoly, 1,051,174 dollars; export duties, 847,183 dollars; lands, 465,972 dollars; gaming farms, 244,320 dollars; liquors, 112,936 dollars, and the expenditure, 2,273,522 dollars. 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. Postal and telegraph revenue, 1915, 28,978 dollars; expenditure, 44,116 dollars. Articles dealt with. over 650,000.

Ruler.—H.H. Sultan Sir Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K.C.M.G. (succeeded in 1881).

Regent.—H.H. Tunku Ibrahim.

British Adviser.—G. A. Hall (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 29,407 of the population, Chinese 1,627, and Siamese 1,388. Police force, 1915, 84 n.c.o.'s and men. Eight schools were maintained in 1915; average attendance, 453. The principal

agricultural produce is rice. Rubber (output 8,485 lb. in 1915), and coconuts are grown. Cattle, 1915, numbered 7,800. There are valuable tin (output of tin-ore in 1915, 230 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 1915 was 182,296 dollars, including Chandu monopoly, 72,844 dollars; customs, 54,103 dollars, land and mines, 30,492 dollars; and the expenditure, 175,924 dollars. Public debt, 1915, 556,888 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 5,855 Siamese and 9,844 Chinese. Kota Bahru, 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 366 men (1915). The revenue of the State in 1915 amounted to 692,556 dollars (licences, excise, &c., 3 4,000 dollars; customs, 159,785 dollars; land revenue. 128,110 dollars), and the expenditure to 753,586 dollars. Public debt (1915), 3,447,376 dollars.

The chief industry is agriculture. About 167,000 acres were under cultivation in 1915. Chief products, rice (93,400 acres), coconuts (32,000 acres), betel-nuts, rubber (17,700 acres), 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 1915, total exports, 1,907,678 dollars; total imports, 1,587,871 dollars (1914, 1,891,162 and 2,721,898 dollars respectively). Chief exports, 1915: Cattle, sheep and goats, 102,712 dollars; betel-nuts, 153,508 dollars; fish, 74,803 dollars; copra, 333,794 dollars; Para rubber, 1,082,760 dollars. Chief imports, 1915: Opium, 37,871 dollars; cattle, 33,266 dollars; fish, 19,841 dollars; rice, 71,956 dollars; wheat and flour, 28,168 dollars; milk. 36,069 dollars; sugar, 67,264 dollars; tobacco, 83,905 dollars; salt, 15,287 dollars; gambier, 23,892 dollars; petroleum, 92,097 dollars; cotton goods, 257,726 dollars; silk goods, 65,891 dollars; timber, 62,680 dollars; cement, 14,569 dollars; machinery and metal goods, 122,561 dollars.

Tonnage of steamships inwards and outwards, 1915, 70,808 tons (106,286 tons in 1914). 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 Lebir 60 miles up river. Kota Bharu is in direct telegraphic communication with Bangkok and Penang and possesses a telephone service. There are (1915) 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 154,037, 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 Chinese school. Police force, 1915, about 40. 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, 1914, 166,880 dollars; 1915, 183,728 dollars, chiefly from "farms" (95,272 dollars in 1915). Expenditure, 1914, 178,464 and export duty on tin and wolfram (33,179 dollars in 1915). The total imports were about dollars, 1915, 183,470 dollars. Debt, 1915, 47,464 dollars. Chief exports, 1915: 1,550,000 dollars in 1915, and total exports about 2,300,000 dollars; copra, 121,038 dried fish, 711,897 dollars, tin ore, 879,385 dollars; Wolfram ore, 147,561 dollars. Chief imports: rice, 867,487 dollars; cotton piece goods, 125,946 dollars; raw silk, 68,425 dollars; tobacco dollars; black pepper, 148,905 dollars; sugar, 55,185 dollars. 33,080 dollars; petroleum, 189,446 dollars; padi, 808,000 dollars; cement, 14,569 dollars; ma-

Ruler—H.H. Sultan Zainal-Abiden, K.C.M.G. He is assisted by a State Council, on the Johor model.

British Agent.—J. I. Humphreys.

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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 six from the meridian 121° 40′ east of Greenwich, and comprising an area of 1

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 (1916). In the numerous villages the headmen system is maintained. At the Government Free School there were in 1915 about 78 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 (10,969*l.*),[1] and the actual expenditure was 148,185 dollars (14,818*l.*). For 1915–16 the amounts were 115,662 dollars (11,566*l.*) and 156,697 dollars (15,669*l.*) respectively. The grant in aid for 1914–15 amounted to 5,000*l.*; for 1915–16 to 3,500*l.* No grant in aid was provided for 1916–17.

The station has not been fortified, but is used as a flying naval base and as a depôt, exercising ground, and sanatorium for the China squadron, which assembles at Weihaiwei during the summer. No troops are stationed in its territory, the Chinese regiment having been disbanded.

The leased territory, consisting of rocky hill ranges with fertile valleys, is most picturesque; it is well populated, and the inhabitants are in general well-to-do. Cereals, vegetables and fruits (apples, grapes and apricots) are grown, and oak-fed silk is produced. Seedlings of fir trees, acacias, willows, and plane trees have done well. Those of the inhabitants 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 1915, 668 steamers of 596,334 tons entered the port, exclusive of Admiralty colliers and government transports; 433 were British, 224 Japanese and Chinese coasting boats, and 11 boats of other nationalities. 3,466 Junks entered and cleared as against 2,351 in 1914. The chief imports are kerosene, flour, cottons, sugar, timber, matches, beverages, provisions, coal. The chief exports are ground nuts and ground nut seeds (in 1915, 306,594 cwts. were exported), ground nut oil (in 1915, 29,332 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.

[1] One dollar = 2*s.*

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AFRICA.

ASCENSION ISLAND.

ASCENSION is a small island of volcanic origin, of 34 square miles, in the South Atlantic, 700 miles N.W. of St. Helena. It is entirely under the control and jurisdiction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and is fortified. There is an excellent sanatorium up Green Mountain (2,820 ft.) for crews of ships visiting the island, whose health is impaired from service on the coast. There are 10 acres under cultivation, producing vegetables and fruit for the garrison. The population was estimated (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.—Major H. C. Benett, R.M.L.I.

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BRITISH EAST AFRICA

British East Africa consists of a large area on the mainland (including the East Africa Protectorate and the Uganda Protectorate), together with the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. For details as to international agreements, &c., with regard to the British sphere in East Africa, see the *Statesman's Year Book* for 1907, pp. 216 and 217.

THE EAST 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 Kismayu, these territories having been leased to Great Britain for an annual rent of 17,000*l.* On April 1, 1905, it was transferred from the authority of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office. By an Order in Council dated November 9, 1906, the Protectorate was placed under the control of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief. An Order in Council of October 22, 1906, constituted an Executive and a Legislative Council, the former consisting of 4 members, in addition to the Governor, the latter of 8 official and 4 unofficial members. In 1908 foreign consular jurisdiction in the Zanzibar strip of coast was transferred to the British 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 Kismayu), consisting of the districts of Kismayu and Gosha; Kenya (capital Fort Hall) with districts of Fort Hall, Nyeri, Embu, and Meru; Naivasha (capital Naivasha), including the districts of Naivasha, Eldama Ravine, Rumuruti, Turkhana, Uasin Gishu, and Southern Massai Reserve; the Nyanza Province (capital Kisumu), including the districts of Kisumu, Lumbwa, Nandi, and North and South Kavirondo, and the Northern Frontier District with headquarters at Moyale and posts at Ku lal, 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-raught steamers. Nairobi, the capital of the Protectorate and the head-uarters of the Protectorate administration, has 14,000 inhabitants, of whom out 800 are European and 3,000 Indian. There are also 400 European rmers and 50,000 natives in the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi.

Religion, Instruction, Justice.—The prevailing religious beliefs e Pagan; but on the coast Mohammedanism has made great progress. here are many Christian mission societies, British, French, German, alian, Swedish, and American, two being Roman Catholic. There are overnment schools at Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, and Uasin Gishu. gislation is by Ordinances made by the Governor with the advice and nsent of the Legislative Council. The High Court is at Mombasa and sions are held at Nairobi, Naivasha, Kisumu, and other places. District urts 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	1,151,780

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, cassava, cocoanuts, etc. The cultivation of sisal hemp and Ceara rubber is now being undertaken on an extended scale. Cotton growing is receiving attention on the banks of the Juba River. Other plants of economic value are being experimented with. In the highlands almost all crops of the temperate zone are grown, viz.: oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, all European vegetables, beans, peas, linseed, etc. There is now a large acreage under wheat. Maize culture is rapidly extending, and a large export in this commodity is likely to be developed. Many coffee plantations are established. The growing of black wattle is becoming one of the principal industries of the country and suitable land commands a high price in the market. Ostrich farming has practically become an established industry. Sheep farming is proving very profitable, and many pure-bred merinos have been imported. Dairying is also proving a profitable branch of farming.

The forest area of the Protectorate extends over 3,200 square miles, of which the tropical forest covers about 183 square miles, the remainder being upland or highland, containing valuable timber trees. Near the coast are mangroves, and various rubber trees, besides ebony, copal, and other trees. The Taveta forest, on the German boundary, is supposed to contain useful timber. The Scrub forest which covers a large lowland area is capable of being turned to useful purposes. The Tana and Juba rivers are bordered by trees of tropical growth, and the Witu forest timber trees and furniture woods. But the valuable forests are within the highland area to the west and north of Nairobi. The 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	328,189	338,033	27,888	310,145	—	—	—
1913	13,256	558,903	572,159	14,052	494,276	63,831	—	—
1914	11,250	628,390	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, 8,915*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, 278,478*l.*; grain and oil seeds, 53,232*l.*; fibres, 40,714*l.*; ivory, 21,732*l.*; cotton seeds, 30,613*l.*; coffee, 68,396*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 of 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); Mazeras and Rabai (2); Magadi Junction with Machakos (16½); Kismayu, Gobwen, and Yonte (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 109,119 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, Karamojo, and Lobor; (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 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.

[1] Nyanza = Luganda equivalent for lake.

With the exception of the Rudolf Province and the districts of Karamojo and Lobor, 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 1915, there were 1,216 criminal cases tried; 98 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, 1916) is given as 2,888,000, composed as follows: Natives, 2,883,000; Asiatics, 3,450; Europeans, 963 (including 272 females). Of the Europeans, the majority are British; the French come second in order. Of the white population 481 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 (1915-16). 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 1915-16, 92,000 acres, three-quarters of which area is in the

Eastern Province; output 11 million lb.), 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. Horned cattle, 1916, 700,000; sheep and goats, 1,100,000.

In 1915-16, total imports, 693,383*l.* Total exports, 593,755*l.* Principal imports, 1915-16: cotton piece goods, 233,218*l.*; oils, fats, and greases, 28,151*l.*; manufactured tobacco, 20,270*l.*; cotton blankets, 19,272*l.*; grain and flour, 18,967*l.*: vehicles, cycles, &c, 16,969*l.*: machinery and parts, 15,771*l.*; soap, 15,019*l.* The exports are chiefly goat skins (18,260*l.* in 1915-16), hides (64,480*l.*), coffee (87,202*l.*), ghee (11,999*l.*), cotton ginned (239,483*l.*), cotton unginned (5,943*l.*), and cotton seed (9,760*l.*). The trade is chiefly with Great Britain (1915-16, imports from, 259,028*l.*), the United States, 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
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1912-13	288,655	45,000	292,147	1914-15	282,831	10,000	289,213
1913-14	256,559	35,000	290,180	1915-16	287,025	—	285,072

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 Ki-umu, 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. There is a fleet of government motor vans.

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 ½ cent pieces. British sovereigns and E. Africa Government currency notes of 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, and 5 rupees are also in circulation. New cental coins were issued during 1907-08. The Savings Bank had 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 Tungbi 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, 88,130. The registered birth rate in 1915 was 19·7 per 1,000 as compared with 11·3 in 1914; the registered death rate, 21·2 per 1,000 against 20·5 in 1914. 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 nearly 200 Europeans most of whom are English; about 10,000 British Indian subjects, through whose hands almost the whole trade of East Africa passes. Zanzibar town has a population of 35,000.

Most of the natives are Mohammedans (Sunnis of the Shafi school), the Sultan and relatives are of the Ibadhi sect. There are 3 Christian Missions: The Universities Mission to Central Africa (Church of England), the Catholic Mission (Roman Catholic), and the Friends' Industrial Mission.

There 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 559 in 1915. The total number of convictions in 1915 was 3,585 (3,564 in 1914).

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, 1914.

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
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1910	107,077	161,705	192,925	1913	167,363	275,126	248,356
1911	109,667	237,422	207,951	1914	182,448	284,701	218,091
1912	140,814	242,483	384,679	1915	162,284	267,405	208,968

Besides Customs, the chief sources of revenue in 1915 were: interest on investments, 15,878*l.*; railway and electricity department, 12,559*l.*; agricultural department, 17,076*l.*; court fees, fines, etc., 27,205*l.*; rent, British East Africa, 11,000*l.* The chief heads of expenditure in 1915 were: public works department, 24,487*l.*; civil list, 13,645*l.*; police, 14,343*l.*; railway and electricity department, 13,105*l.*; judicial department, 12,099*l.*; agricultural department, 13,602*l.*

Public debt at end of 1915, 100,000*l.*; sinking fund, 42,105*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 1915 to 10,286 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
1911	1,179,699	1,193,139	498,182	1,288,012
1912	1,080,996	1,036,127	507,520	1,395,856
1913	1,103,348	1,048,866	585,531	1,502,920
1914	763,405	814,952	578,388	1,121,905
1915	803,877	791,016	442,952	650,044

Chief articles of import and export:—

—	Imports (1914)	Imports (1915)	Exports (1914)	Exports (1915)
	£	£	£	£
Bags and Kandas	11,557	15,456	—	—
Coal	25,424	22,702	—	—
Dried Fish	13,180	10,110	—	—
Flour	17,608	16,393	—	—
Groceries and Provisions	34,162	47,212	13,325	21,646
Ghee	26,863	22,491	—	3,434
Hardware	20,448	14,119	—	—
Live Stock	14,120	18,048	—	—
Sugar	31,070	39,876	—	—
Tobacco	13,685	19,086	—	—
Cloves	—	—	346,037	460,301
Copra	31,282	27,108	198,574	163,695
Grain	37,647	30,591	—	—
Ivory	9,610	2,211	12,156	2,254
Petroleum	28,292	8,201	15,222	4,597
Piece goods	184,861	146,715	58,898	49,608
Rice	147,326	146,686	10,698	11,817
Specie	15,942	91,126	62,765	9,479

The distribution of trade was as follows:—

—	Imports (1914)	Imports (1915)	Exports (1914)	Exports (1915)
From or to—	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	126,732	158,770	78,474	151,189
British India and Burma	274,940	265,876	173,571	151,427
British East Africa	43,407	111,243	88,616	56,574
Germany	21,706	—	55,949	—
German East Africa	57,416	—	68,891	—
Netherlands	37,082	35,371	429	—
France	4,683	5,387	200,435	152,210
U.S. America	31,342	19,057	76,316	82,506

Imports into the United Kingdom from Zanzibar (British Board of Trade Returns) 1915, 216,561*l.*, including 197,129*l.* spices; 1,190*l.* rubber: and 1,919*l.* gum. Exports of British domestic products to Zanzibar, 122,201*l.*, including 54,694*l.* cottons, and 6,073*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 transhipment and distributing centre has largely decreased owing to the development of the mainland, to the opening up of the coast ports to direct steamship service with Europe, and to the transfer to Aden of the seat of trade with the Benadir Coast. 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-Ellerman-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.

Ocean-going shipping dealt with in 1915, 545,971 tons; coastwise, 61,318 tons; dhows, 42,755 tons.

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 1915 was 543,413 (305,188 letters); in 1914, 449,243 (250,000 letters). The Post Office Savings Bank was started in 1907. At the end of 1915 there were 1,004 depositors, with 5,097*l.* 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 1*l.* 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 = 1*s.* 4*d.*).

Area, Population, &c.

Mauritius, in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar, has an area of about 720 square miles. According to the census of 1911, the population of the island, including Dependencies (6,690), Military (1,602), was 377,083, consisting of:—

General population	... ...	115,146
Indian ,,	... ...	258,251
Chinese ,,	... ...	3,686
	Total	377,083

Estimated population (Dec. 31, 1915) 382,740 (inclusive of military). Birth-rate (exclusive of Indians) in 1915, 36·1, Indian birth-rate, 34·3 per thousand; death-rate (exclusive of Indians) in 1915, 34·2, Indian death-rate, 35·1 per thousand. Immigrants in 1915 (Indian), nil; emigrants, 396. 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 1914–15 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 1915 land to the value of Rs. 3,531,688 (235,445*l.*) was purchased by Indians.

Primary education is gratuitous but not compulsory. At the end of 1915, there were 57 Government and 91 aided schools. Average attendance at Government schools, 1915, 6,433 (10,127 on roll); at State-aided schools, 8,451 (12,638 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 (1915) 208 pupils, and 15 aided secondary schools for boys and girls, with an average attendance of 929 for 1915. The total Government expenditure in 1914–15 on education was Rs. 617,591 (41,173*l.*).

The total number of convictions at the inferior courts in 1915 was 19,307, and at the Supreme Court 15.

Finance.

—	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	742,000	695,710	735,709	742,840	807,587
Expenditure	638,550	656,265	682,874	681,098	809,095

Principal sources of revenue 1914–15:—customs, 278,886*l.*; railways, 230,493*l.*; licences, excise, &c., 202,199*l.*

The debt of the Colony on June 30, 1915, was:—Government Debenture Inscribed Stock Debt, 1,274,390*l.*, mainly for public works, Municipal debt of Port Louis 115,495*l.* and 26,109 rupees.

Defence.

Port Louis is fortified. The Colonial contribution to the military expenditure is estimated at 44,140*l.* (1916–17).

Commerce.

Year	Total Imports [1]	Total Exports [1]
	£	£
1911	2,543,274	2,747,975
1912	2,175,082	2,507,330
1913	2,466,880	2,241,054
1914	2,580,662	3,997,719
1915	3,204,241	3,748,011

[1] Including bullion and specie, of which the imports in 1915 were 425,425*l.*, and the exports 13,684*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, sugar, 3,607,033*l.* in 1915 ; aloe fibre, 31,741*l.* ; coconut oil, 6,059*l.* The trade is largely with the United Kingdom, South Africa, Australia, India, France, and Madagascar.

Imports in 1915 from United Kingdom, 941,474*l.*; exports to United Kingdom, 2,375,715*l.*

Imports into the United Kingdom from Mauritius (Board of Trade Returns) 1915, 3,922,976*l.*, including unrefined sugar, 2,162,192*l.* ; refined sugar, 1,719,305*l.* ; hemp, dressed or undressed, 25,451*l.* British exports to Mauritius, 733,112*l.*, including cotton goods, 154,813*l.* ; coal, 24,908*l.*; machinery, 111,810*l.* ; iron and steel, and manufactures, 74,574*l.*; manures, 128,017*l.* ; carriages and parts, 16,657*l.* ; soap, 31,817*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

The registered shipping January 1, 1916, consisted of 28 sailing vessels of 4,440 tons, and 3 steamers of 1,080 tons ; total, 31 vessels of 5,520 tons. Vessels entered in 1915, 190 of 374,810 tons (148 British of 275,772 tons), and cleared 192 of 388,364 tons (150 British of 288,757 tons).

There are railway lines of 129½ miles, 10 miles narrow gauge. Railway receipts in 1915, 210,374*l.*, including work done for Government Departments valued at 17,443*l.* ; expenditure, not including charge on debt, 148,137*l.*

Of telegraphs and telephones there were (1915) 432 and 120 miles of line respectively ; there is cable communication with Zanzibar, Australia, Reunion, and Madagascar. In 1915 the Post Office dealt with 1,814,259 letters, 293,491 postcards, 1,550,755 newspapers, 9,508 parcels, and 460,439 telegrams.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

On June 30, 1915, the Government Savings Bank held deposits amounting to Rs. 3,482,531 (232,168*l.*), belonging to 29,749 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 (1915), about 1,500*l.* and expenditure, 3,000*l.* ; imports (1915), 17,925*l.* ; exports, 15,185*l.* Two Government schools had (1915) 334 pupils in average attendance. Savings Bank (June 30, 1915), 68 depositors and Rs. 20,120 (1,408*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. 240,000 gallons of coco-nut oil were exported in 1915 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, 39,573 square miles, divided into fifteen districts, each administered by a Resident and his assistants. Population, 1916, 785 Europeans (mostly in the Shiré Highlands), 379 Asiatics, and 1,140,000 natives. The chief settlement is Blantyre, in the Shiré 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 1915-16 there were 2,065 schools, with about 140 European teachers, 131,612 pupils and 85,127 in average attendance. Ten of the missions divide 1,000*l.* Government aid for their schools. In 1915–16, 4,246 offences were reported, 30 being cases of serious crime.

Within the Shiré province coffee is cultivated ; in 1912–13, 194,704 lbs.; 1913–14, 192,075 lbs.; in 1914–15, 99,477 lbs.; and in 1915–16, 106,086 lbs. were exported. Tobacco exported, after local demands were supplied, in 1912–13, 2,262,545 lbs.; 1913–14, 3,763,014 lbs.; in 1914–15, 3,308,948 lbs.; and in 1915–16, 3,706,203 lbs. The area under tobacco in 1916 was 7,484 acres. Cotton cultivation is very promising. Crop in 1912–13, 3,345,283 lbs. ; in 1913–14, 2,401,142 lbs.; in 1914–15, 2,648,508 lbs.; and in 1915–16, 3,065,248 lbs. Tea-growing is tried on estates aggregating about 4,141 acres ; in 1912–13, 67,726 lbs. ; in 1913–14, 116,074 lbs.; in 1914–15, 166,248 lbs.; and in 1915–16, 288,341 lbs. were exported. Cattle (1916), 16,497 ; sheep, 2,142 ; goats, 951 ; pigs, 655 ; horses, mules, and asses, 226, mostly belonging to the natives.

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

— [1]	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports [2] [3]	291,473	322,392	208,711	202,798	259,408
Exports [2] [3]	231,642	248,514	266,089	285,679	268,668
Revenue [4]	97,856	128,273 [5]	124,849	118,523	187,911
Expenditure	118,070	116,861 [5]	133,106	143,161	125,666

[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 361,600 acres, the total cost being 180,800*l.*

Direct imports from Great Britain, 1912-13, 200,517*l.*; 1913-14, 134,403*l.*; 1914-15, 156,333*l.*; 1915-16, 167,669*l.*: direct exports thereto, 163,749*l.* in 1912-13; 183,425*l.* in 1913-14; 162,308*l.* in 1914-15; 202,877*l.* in 1915-16. Prior to the year 1914-15 the figures are exclusive of transit trade.

The imports consist chiefly of textiles (116,344*l.* in 1915-16), hardware (5,620*l.* in 1915-16), and provisions (33,235*l.* in 1915-16); the principal exports are coffee (2,651*l.* in 1915-16), cotton (72,625*l.*), tobacco (98,017*l.*), bees' wax (5,994*l.*), rubber (3,809*l.*), ground nuts (1,912*l.*).

Annual grant in aid for 1912-13, 5,000*l.*; and for 1913-14, 1914-15, and 1915-16 nil. Local revenue is derived from Customs (28,276*l.* in 1915-16), licences (9,690*l.* in 1915-16), land tax (8,072*l.* in 1915-16), &c., and from a hut-tax of 3*s.* (in some cases 6*s.*) on each hut, yielding 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.*; in 1915-16, 76,679*l.*

There are military, volunteer reserve, and civil police forces. There is a Marine Transport Department on the Upper Shiré River and on Lake Nyasa, consisting of three vessels. For ordinary traffic there are small steamers, besides small sailing vessels.

There is communication with the coast at Chinde by river steamers. Chinde is situated on the only navigable mouth of the Zambezi, and the Portuguese Government has granted a small piece of land, called the 'British Concession,' where goods in transit for British Central Africa are free of customs duty, and in addition a large area for residential purpose styled 'the Extra Concession.'

There are 26 post offices through which, in 1915-16, 2,174,405 postal packets passed. A postal savings bank was opened on July 1, 1911. Depositors at end of 1915, 314; deposits, 9,474*l.* A railway, of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, from the Portuguese boundary on the western bank of the Shiré 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, 1915, 3,594. Births, 1915, 87; deaths, 53; marriages, 26. Emigrants, (1915), 63; immigrants, 60. Four Episcopal, 3 Baptist, 1 Roman Catholic chapels. Education, 9 schools, with 710 pupils in 1915. Police force, 5; cases dealt with by police magistrate, 32 in 1915. A detachment of the Royal Marine Artillery is stationed on the island. The port of the island is called Jamestown.

The following tables give statistics for St. Helena:—

—	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue [1]	11,122	10,042	11,411	16,260	9,666
Expenditure	9,129	9,449	10,682	15,894	12,258 [4]
Exports [2]	9,959	6,150	7,568	9,701	13,412
Imports [3]	42,412	41,749	43,894	40,467	45,459

[1] Including Imperial grants (8,200*l.* in 1915).
[2] Including specie, 7,500*l.* in 1911 1,550*l* in 1912: 790*l.* in 1913; 1,188*l.* in 1914.
[3] Including specie, 5,310*l.* in 1911; 500*l.* in 1913; 1,000*l.* in 1915; but excluding government stores.
[4] Excluding extraordinary military expenditure.

The revenue from customs in 1915 was 3,397*l.*, and from the post office, 539*l.*

Public debt, nil. But the Colony's liabilities at December 31, 1915, exceeded the assets by 1,302*l.*

The principal export in 1915 was fibre and tow, 11,101*l.*

Savings-bank deposits on December 31, 1915, 8,753*l.*, belonging to 188 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. Two private mills are also working. 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)	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Total . . .	187,441 [1]	188,336	210,609	396,956	200,393
British . . .	184,735	185,930	199,004	—	—

[1] The total tonnage cleared was 181,697, due to destruction at port of British SS. *Papanui* by fire.

The Post Office traffic from St. Helena in 1915, 39,569 letters and postcards, 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. long. 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 1916. There is no form of government among them. Education is almost totally neglected. On the island potatoes grow well, but grain crops are destroyed by rats. Apple and peach trees are productive. Bullocks, sheep, and geese are reared. 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, 1915, was estimated to be 24,435 (12,435 males and 12,000 females); census of April 2, 1911, 26,000 (13,146 males and 12,854 females). The death-rate for 1915 was 16·33 per 1,000; the birth-rate 27·78; marriages, 119. Number of births, 362 males and 317 females; total 679. Number of deaths, 225 males and 174 females; total 399. The capital is Victoria, which has a good harbour and a coaling station. There were in 1915 24 grant-in-aid schools. In addition, there is a secondary school for boys with a preparatory branch and a Government free school. There is a Catholic secondary school for boys, and one for girls. Total number of children attending school in 1915 was 2,570; average attendance, 1,900. Total expenditure on education in 1915, 2,626*l.* In 1915, 226 persons were convicted in the Supreme Court. The police force numbers 76 of all ranks (1915).

Revenue, expenditure and debt for 4 years:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1912	31,687	33,707	13,875
1913	37,144	37,245	13,269
1914	34,864	35,592	12,645
1915	25,419	31,196	12,006

The surplus funds invested on December 31, 1915, amounted to £12,951.

Chief items of revenue, 1915: Customs, 11,195*l.*; Crown lands, 1,787*l.*; licences, excise, and internal revenue, 3,908*l.*; taxes, 3,507*l.*

Chief products, coconuts (over 12,000 acres under cultivation: 25,800,000 coconuts produced in 1915), and vanilla (2½ tons exported in 1915); about 184,000 plants of Para rubber are growing; on some islands mangrove-bark is collected and phosphate deposits are worked. Fishing is actively pursued, chiefly for local supply, but will probably be extended.

Imports, 1915, excluding specie, 73,833*l.*; specie, 2,000*l.*; 1914, 91,018*l.* and 5,360*l.* respectively. Exports, 1915, 92,468*l.*; specie, 1,530*l.*; 1914, 141,060*l.* and nil. respectively. Principal imports, 1915: Rice and other foodstuffs, 37,000*l.*; cotton goods, 11,100*l.*; haberdashery, 2,980*l.*; spirits, beer, and wine, 4,700*l.* The chief exports are copra, vanilla, coconut oil, soap, guano, cinnamon bark, tortoise-shell, calipee, and essential oils. Guano exported, 1915, 3,920*l.*; copra, 59,617*l.*; vanilla, 1,749*l.* Total imports from United Kingdom, 1915, 18,457*l.*; India, 33,361*l.*; exports to United Kingdom, 16,070*l.*

Shipping entered and cleared (1915), 231,541 tons, of which 90,200 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 1915 the post office despatched and received 185,000 letters and postcards, 100,000 news-

papers, &c., and 2,420 parcels. There is telegraphic communication with Mauritius and Europe, but no internal telegraph service.

On December 31, 1915, the Savings Bank deposits amounted to 4,319*l.* to the credit of 376 depositors.

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 Zeyla, 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 Mohammedan, and entirely nomadic, except on the coast, where considerable towns have sprung up during the British occupation. By an arrangement with Italy in 1894 the limits of the British Protectorate were defined; but in 1897, by an arrangement with Abyssinia, a fresh boundary as required by that country was determined, and about 15,000 square miles were ceded to Abyssinia. An agreement for the regulation of Anglo-Italian relations in Somaliland was concluded on March 19, 1907.

The chief town, Berbera, had, at the 1911 census, 30,000 inhabitants in the trading season; Zeyla, 7,000; and Búlhar, 7,300. There are 3 Government schools: average attendance, 1915–16, 143. Police, 228 officers and men on March 31, 1916. Convictions in 1915–16, 449. The revenue in 1915–16 was 29,270*l.* (23,831*l.* in 1914–15), mainly from customs duties (26,021*l.* in 1915–16); the expenditure, 124,467*l* (113,283*l.* in 1914–15). The grant in aid for 1915–16, 89,000*l.* (87,000*l.* in 1914–15). Imports (1915–16), Zeyla, Berbera, Búlhar Karam, and Heis, 211,781*l.* (202,883*l.* in 1914–15); exports (1915–16), 190,596*l.* (176,226*l.* in 1914–15). Bullion and specie are excluded. The imports are chiefly rice, textiles, dates, sugar, and specie; the exports, skins and hides, gum and resins, ghee, cattle and sheep, and specie. Tonnage entered and cleared in 1915–16, 142,521 tons, of which 129,203 tons were British (in 1914–15, 176,439 tons and 160,686 tons respectively). The rupee is the basis of the currency, and is of the same value as in India. Bank of England and Government of India notes are also in circulation. Transport is by camels; there are no porters. In 1905 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, Burao, 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 1,386 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 22,410 pupils at the end of December, 1915; the average attendance in all schools and institutions in 1915 was 17,167; expenditure in connection with education amounted during the year ended March 31, 1916, to 17,632*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 287 men (natives), also 170 special native police for Border work.

The imports consist chiefly of blankets, ploughs, clothing, iron and tin ware, and groceries, and the exports of stock, grain, wool, &c. Basutoland is in the South African Customs Union, and separate statistics are not available.

The currency is exclusively British. The revenue arises mainly from the Post Office, native tax, licences, and customs rebate from neighbouring territories. Under the new Native Tax Law every adult male native pays 1*l.* per annum, and if he has more than one wife by native custom he pays 1*l.* per annum for his wives up to a maximum of 3*l.*

—	1910-11	1911-12[1]	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	145,500	138,865	161,512	161,417	151,611	176,202
Expenditure .	134,888	111,968	171,765	203,461	170,084	156,190

[1] For nine months ended March 31, 1912.

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 Hlotsi river in Leribe district, over the Little Caledon river near Maseru, over the Mekhaleng river near Mohale's Hoek, over the Phutiatsana River near Teyateyaneng, over the Khomokhoana River near Hlotse Heights, and over the Tlametlu and Tsoaing rivers. The roads in the country are now in fair condition for any kind of transport.

There are telegraph offices at the various magistracies in connection with the systems of the Cape Province and Orange Free State.

A railway built by the C.S.A.R., 16 miles, connects Maseru with the Bloemfontein-Modderpoort line at Marseilles Station.

Resident Commissioner.—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 Kgosimotse, acting paramount chief during minority of Bathoen, a boy of nine years of age, the eldest son of the late chief Gaseitsiwe; the Batawana under Mathibe; and the Bamalete (4,500) under Baitlotle, who is acting during the minority of Seboko, the eldest son of the late chief Mokgosi. In 1885, the territory was declared to be within the British sphere; in 1889 it was included in the sphere of the British South Africa Company, but was never administered by the company; in 1891 a Resident Commissioner was appointed, and in 1895, on the annexation of the Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland to the Cape of Good Hope, new arrangements were made for the administration of the Protectorate, and special agreements were made in view of the extension of the railway northwards from Mafeking. Each of the chiefs rules his own people as formerly, under the protection of the King, who is represented by a Resident Commissioner, acting under the High Commissioner. The headquarters of the Administration are in Mafeking, in the Cape Province, where there is a reserve for Imperial purposes, with ample buildings. There are assistant commissioners at Gaberones in the southern, and Francistown in the northern portion of the Protectorate. There is a tax of 1*l.* on each hut. Licences for the sale of spirits are granted only at certain railway stations.

Cattle-rearing and agriculture (production of maize and Kaffir corn) are the chief industries. Cattle numbered on the 7th of May, 1911, 323,900 head, sheep and goats, 358,000. During the year 1915–16 17,664 head of cattle were exported for slaughter, the majority going to the Johannesburg market. The police force consists of 79 Europeans and 63 Basutos, and 100 local natives as messengers. Education is provided (there were 7 European and 37 native schools, 1915–16), with Government assistance (1,320*l.* being granted in 1915–16), in the London Missionary Society (Church of England), Dutch Reformed Church, and other schools. There are schools for Europeans, subsidised by the Government, at Francistown, Serowe and Magalapye, and at Lobatsi, Hildavale and Pitsani. Total Government expenditure on education, 1915–16, 1,426*l.*

Gold (5,024 oz.) and silver (1,583 oz.) to the total value of 20,349*l.*, were mined in 1915–16.

Revenue and expenditure for five years:—

Year ended March 31	Revenue[1]	Expenditure
	£	£
1911–12	59,305	65,935
1912–13	62,114	62,393
1913–14	65,139	66,749
1914–15	56,414	71,234
1915–16	70,223	68,622

[1] Excluding Imperial grants-in-aid.

Revenue exceeded expenditure for the first time in 1915-16.

Chief items of revenue, 1915-16: hut-tax, 39,854*l.*; customs, 15,066*l.*; posts, 6,891*l.*; and licences, 3,488*l.* Chief items of expenditure, 1915-16: Police, 34,562*l.*; Resident Commissioner, 4,049*l.*; district administration, 5,765*l.*; public works, 5,450*l.*; posts, 2,710*l.* There has been no Imperial grant-in-aid since 1911-12, when the grant amounted to 10,000*l.*

There is no public debt. Excess of assets over liabilities on April 1, 1916, 11,844*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 11 post offices; receipts, in 1915-16, 6,891*l.*; expenditure, 2,710*l.* Posted during year, 214,854 letters, 6,760 postcards, 5,096 newspapers, 7,436 book packets, samples, and circulars, and 988 parcels.

The currency is British money. There is no bank in the Protectorate.

Resident Commissioner.—Lieut.-Colonel Edward C. F. Garraway, C.M.G.

Deputy Resident Commissioner.—Barry May, C.M.G.

Acting Government Secretary.—J. Ellenberger.

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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 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. There is in Rhodesia about 95 million acres of unalienated land (excluding native reserves), about half being in Southern Rhodesia. The British South Africa Company has recently made a free grant of 500,000 acres towards a scheme for the settlement of ex-service men on the land after the war.

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 about 31,500. 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. Live stock, 1914: cattle, 748,000; sheep, 324,000; goats, 675,000.

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, Melsetter, 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 1914 was 496; and in 1915, 489. The total output of gold from 1890 to December 31, 1915, was 8,173,014 ounces, valued at 32,685,432*l.* The output of minerals in 1915 was: gold, value, 3,823,166*l.* (gold 1916, 3,895,000*l.*); silver, 185,233 ounces; copper, 3,517 tons; chrome ore, 60,581 tons; lead, 28 tons; coal, 409,763 tons; asbestos, 2,010 tons. Small amounts of wolframite, scheelite, antimony, arsenic, and iron stone, together with 10,835·13 carats of diamonds, were also produced.

The total value of imports into Southern Rhodesia in 1915 was 2,145,873*l.*, the chief being: living animals, 98,683*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 (*vid* Hartley and Gwelo), a distance of 301 miles. A line runs from Salisbury *vid* Umtali to Beira, a distance of 374 miles. There is a railway from Salisbury to Sinoia *vid* Banket Junction and the Eldorado Mine, a distance of 82 miles. Other branch lines are: Bulawayo to West Nicholson, 120 miles; Gwelo to Fort Victoria (*vid* Umvuma), 123 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 2,472 miles.

On December 31, 1915, there were in Southern Rhodesia 105 post offices 42 of which are money order offices. During the year ended December 31, 1915, 5,597,384 letters and post-cards were despatched. The total number of newspapers, books, and parcels despatched was 1,689,504, and registered articles 86,892. The postal revenue for the same year was 44,317*l.*, and the expenditure, 39,040*l.* Telegraphic revenue, 42,013*l.*, expenditure, 35,372*l.*

On January 1, 1905, a Post Office Savings Bank was established, and on December 31, 1915, the deposits amounted to 143,810*l.* to the credit of 5,820 depositors.

On December 31, 1915, the mileage of the Rhodesia telegraph system was 9,215 miles. There were 121 telegraph offices open. In Southern Rhodesia during the year 1915, 319,715 telegrams were received and 271,363 were despatched. There is, besides, an extensive telephone system in operation.

Administrative revenue of Southern Rhodesia, 1914-15, 718,127*l.* (mainly from customs, 224,076*l.*; native tax, 221,540*l.*; stamps and licences, 64,535*l.*; Mines Department revenue, 26,023*l.*; postal revenue, 47,171*l.*; telegraph revenues, 48,265*l.*); administrative expenditure, 848,611*l.* Estimates for 1915-16, revenue, 738,000*l.*; expenditure, 784,436*l.* (mainly defence, 190,589*l.*; posts and telegraphs, 84,023*l.*; public works, 32,219*l.*; native department, 68,554*l.*; education, 80,846*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 2,000 in 1914, of which number over 500 are children. The native population is estimated at about 860,000. 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 Zambezi, Kafue, Chambesi, and other rivers of Northern Rhodesia are navigable for a considerable portion of their extent.

In Northern Rhodesia there are 39 post offices, 7 being money order offices. There is a telegraph line alongside the railway from Livingstone to the Congo border. The 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, 1914–15, 134,906*l.*; expenditure, 205,586*l.* Imports, 1916, 325,358*l.*; exports, 156,314*l.*, including living animals, 28,014*l.*, copper ore, etc., 34,056*l.*, corn, grain, and flour, 12,239*l.*, hides, skins, and horns, 26,387*l.*

The capital of the Company was originally 1,000,000*l.*; amount issued and paid up at March 31, 1915, 8,937,533*l.*; debentures (5 per cent.), 1,250,000*l.* amounted, by successive additions, to 9,000,000*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 eighteen years of age, and the chief regency is in the hands of his grandmother, Nabotsibeni, widow of Mbandini. Sobhuza is now continuing his education at the Lovedale Institute in Cape Colony. 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 custom 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 concessions 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 (1915–16), 26 Europeans and 146 natives. During the year ended March 31st, 1916, there were 2,772 summary convictions, and 17 convictions in the Superior Court.

Native chiefs are allowed to continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and customs in all civil matters between natives, subject to a final appeal to the Resident Commissioner. The present seat of the administration is at Mbabane: altitude 4,000 feet.

Area, 6,536 square miles; population (1911), 99,959, of whom 98,788 are natives (of Zulu type), 143 other coloured persons, and 1,088 whites. The Government maintains 7 European Schools at different centres, and a native school at Zombode, the kraal of the Regent. Average European attendance, 1915–16, 188; at Zombode, 56. The Government also subsidises other native schools and a school for coloured children. Total expenditure on education, 1915–16, 2,954*l*.

	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	57,307	58,437	64,248	59,199	68,354
Expenditure	62,191	58,542	68,967	62,170	61,969

Chief items of revenue, 1915–16: Native tax, 26,136*l*.; import dues, 7,788*l*.; sales and leases of Crown lands, &c., 13,388*l*.; concession rents, 2,536*l*.; licences, 2,102*l*.; dog tax, 2,980*l*. Chief items of expenditure, 1915–16: Police, 12,860*l*.; establishments, 12,425*l*.; public works 6,386*l*.; eradication of East Coast fever, 5,367*l*.; medical, 3,230*l*.; education, 2,954*l*.; justice, 2,862*l*.

Since 1904 176,644*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 (1916) 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 (1916): horses, 500; cattle, 100,000; native sheep and goats, 250,000; 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 1915–16 the output of tin was 584 tons, valued at 56,067*l*. Several gold mines are worked on a small scale, and during the year 1915–16 the output was 6,497 ozs. of fine gold, valued at 29,595*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 1915–16 Swaziland's share of the Union Customs dues amounted to 7,788*l*. Separate returns of Swaziland imports and exports are not shown. The exports consist almost entirely of cassiterite tin and raw gold.

There is bi-weekly communication by coach between Mbabane and Breyten on the Springs Ermelo Extension. Elsewhere communication is by small carts or runners. Post offices working in 1915–16, 12. Dealt with:—312,208 letters, 7,852 postcards, 80,132 newspapers, 53,612 book packets, samples, and circulars, and 14,352 parcels. There are telegraph offices at

Mbabane, Pigg's Peak, Bremersdorp, and Ezulweni. Post Office Savings Banks deposits, 1,968*l.* on March 31, 1916, belonging to 186 depositors.

The currency is British coin and coins of the late South African Republic which are of similar denomination to the British. The National Bank of South Africa, Ltd., has a branch at Mbabane. The deposits on March 31 1916, amounted to 40,516*l.* This branch also conducts savings bank business—17 depositors, 1916, total deposits 1,102*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 recommended by message from the Governor-General during the Session. Restrictions are placed on the amendment of money bills by the Senate. Provision is made for adjusting disagreements between the Houses, and for the Royal Assent to bills to be given or reserved, and for laws assented to by the Governor-General being disallowed.

The first Parliamentary election under the South Africa Act was held on the 15th September, 1910. 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 Right 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		
		Europeans	Native or Coloured	Total	Europeans	Native or Coloured	Total
Cape	276,966	579,741	1,830,063	2,409,804	582,877	1,982,588	2,564,965
Natal	35,290	97,109	1,011,645	1,108,754	99,114	1,095,929	1,194,043
Transvaal	110,480	297,277	972,674	1,269,951	420,562	1,265,650	1,686,212
Orange Free State	50,389	142,679	244,686	387,315	175,189	352,985	528,174
Total	473,075	1,116,806	4,059,018	5,175,824	1,276,242	4,697,152	5,973,394

Of the total 5,973,394 persons (1911), 3,069,392 were males and 2,904,002 females.

The increase for the Union (1904–1911) was 15·41 per cent. For the Provinces it was as follows:—Cape, 6·44 per cent.; Natal, 7·69 per cent.; Transvaal, 32·78 per cent.; Orange Free State, 36·37 per cent.

The population comprised (1911) 1,276,242 Europeans or whites (591,078 females), 4,019,006 natives (1,996,057 females), and 678,146 other coloured races (316,887 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	88,868	119,958	Germiston	9,128	15,579
Durban	81,302	81,788	Pietermaritzburg	15,086	14,787
Cape Town	44,203	29,864	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, 31,627; 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.

Migration.—1915. Arrivals by sea 17,487 (old residents returning after absence, 12,329; new arrivals, 5,158); departures by sea, 27,220.

Religion and Instruction.

Religions.—The results of the 1911 census as regards religions are as follows:—Europeans: Dutch Churches, 698,898; Anglicans, 255,640; Presbyterian, 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, 37,212; 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 1915–16) :—

Institution	Town	Originally Incorporated	Teaching Staff	Students
University of South Africa	Pretoria	1873	—	—
University of Capetown	Capetown	1829	44	457
University of Stellenbosch	Stellenbosch	1881	34	341
Rhodes University College[1]	Grahamstown	1904	22	121
Huguenot College[1]	Wellington	1907	10	68
Grey University College[1]	Bloemfontein	1910	14	118
Transvaal University College[1]	Pretoria	1910	14	125
South African School of Mines and Technology[1]	Johannesburg	1910	17	82
Natal University College[1]	Pietermaritzburg	1909	10	46

[1] Constituent Colleges of the University of South Africa.

In the course of 1916 Acts were passed—(1) incorporating the South African College into the University of Capetown ; (2) granting the Victoria College at Stellenbosch a separate charter ; and (3) reconstituting the University of the Cape of Good Hope, under the title of the University of South Africa, with its administrative seat at Pretoria, and having as constituent Colleges the six last named institutions in the table above.

The total State expenditure on Higher Education during 1915–16 was 108,790*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.

Each Province is further divided into Districts with a Magistrate's Court having a prescribed civil and criminal jurisdiction. From this Court there is an appeal to the Provincial and Local Divisions of the Supreme Court, and thence to the Appellate Division. A distinctive feature of the Criminal system is that, except in Natal, Magistrate's convictions carrying sentences above a prescribed limit are subject to automatic review by a Judge.

Chief-Justice of South Africa.—Sir James *Rose-Innes*, P.C., K.C.M.G. (Appointed 19 October, 1914).

Finance.

Prior to 1913–14 the expenditure of the four Provinces was entirely met from grants by the Union Government. Under the Financial Relations Act, 1913, which came into operation on April 1, 1913, certain revenues were transferred or assigned to the Provinces, and the grants by the Union Government were limited to 50 per cent. of the total normal or recurrent expenditure of the Provinces, with additional subsidies to two Provinces in which the funds so provided were shown to be inadequate to meet the necessary expenditure. The Act also provided that the capital expenditure of the Provinces should be financed by redeemable loans from the Union Treasury, the interest and sinking fund charges on which should be included in the normal or recurrent expenditure and thus be subject to the 50 per cent. grant.

The statement of revenue and expenditure given below includes the Provinces, but excludes railways and harbours, which are run as a separate administration.

Years ended March 31	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916[1]
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	17,228,418	17,292,520	17,094,659	15,323,135	17,090,580
Expenditure	16,547,381	17,064,387	17,623,748	17,328,296	17,487,456

[1] Unaudited.

The following are the estimated figures for ordinary revenue and expenditure for the year 1916–17 :—

Revenue		Expenditure	
Union Government	£	*Union Government*	£
Customs and Excise	5,740,000	Governor-General & Parliament	105,421
Posts, Telegraphs & Telephones	1,791,000	Ministerial Department of Prime Minister and Native Affairs	309,865
Mining Revenue	2,122,000	Ministerial Department of—	
Licences & Taxes on Trades, &c.	111,000	Defence	1,800,000
Stamp Duties and Fees	452,000	Mines and Industries	201,406
Income Tax	1,400,000	Education (Higher)	116,582
Estate and Succession Duty	175,000	Finance[1]	7,110,198
Native Taxes	830,000	Justice	2,605,805
Pass Fees (Native)	40,000	Interior	687,286
Land Revenue (Quitrents)	145,000	Public Works	482,461
Forest Revenue	52,000	Agriculture	609,505
Interest[2]	3,840,000	Post and Telegraphs	1,732,000
Other receipts	745,000	Lands	278,904
Total	17,443,000	Total	15,584,383
Provinces	£	*Provinces*	£
Licences and Taxes on Trades, &c.	299 500	General Administration	296,071
Other Licences	182,880	Education	2,477,619
Liquor Licences	123,000	Hospitals and Charitable Institutions	369,588
Transfer Duty	213,000	Roads, Bridges, and Local Works	585,740
Pass Fees (Native)	360,000		
Other receipts	105.200	Total	3,729,018
Total	1,283,580		
Grand Total	18,726,580	Grand Total	19,263,401

[1] Includes interest and expenses on Public Debt amounting to 6,239,389*l.*
[2] Includes interest on Railway and Harbour Capital amounting to 3,493,000*l.*

The gross Public Debt of the Union at March 31, 1916, was 150,832,734*l.*, made up of (1) Stock and Debentures, at 3 per cent., 54,105,113*l.*; at 3½ per cent., 26,650,761*l.*; at 3¾ per cent., 3,000,00 *l.*; at 4 per cent., 36 888,475*l.*; at 4½ per cent., 4,024,465*l.*; at 5 per cent., 419,507*l.*; being 125,088,321*l.* in all; and (2) Temporary Loans, from Imperial Government, at 3½ per cent., 2,335,790*l*; and at 4½ per cent., 15.263.636*l.*; and Treasury Bills at varying rates, 8,144,987*l.*; being 25,744,413*l.* in all.

The expenditure out of Loan Funds for war services during 1914–15 and 1915-16 was 9,258,959*l.* and 10,970,186*l.* respectively.

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 Graff 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 very great progress has been made all round during the past year. The industry is being greatly assisted by the carriage, free of freight, of pedigree stock by the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company. The quantity of butter produced in the Union during the year 1915 was 13,407,140 lbs., and that of cheese, 1,098,784 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 number of sheep in 1915 was 31,434,080, and of Angora and other goats, 8,918,272.

The production of wool is steadily increasing, but ostrich feathers show a 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 annuals

crop for the past two seasons has been approximately 400,000 lbs. of seed cotton, and the present indications are that the crop will be doubled next season.

The production of sugar has made rapid progress. The net yield of tea, according to the latest figures, was 5,010,091 lbs. There were 4,766 acres under cultivation.

The production of mohair is about 19,000.000 lbs. per annum.

The tobacco crop for 1915–16 approximated 9,000,000 lbs. for the Union, a larger crop than that obtained for the past four seasons.

Viticulture intended for the production of high class table grapes, sultana and hanepoot raisins, has made and is still making rapid progress. The export trade in table grapes can be doubled and trebled when sufficient cold storage accommodation is available on the boats.

Manufactures.—The conditions brought about by the war have given a decided impetus to local manufactures. During the last two years the production of leather, for which this country is most suitable, has been more than doubled. The value of the annual output is estimated at half a million pounds sterling. A commencement has also been made with the manufacture of tanning extract from wattle bark. In dairy products, increasing activity is everywhere being shown, and the output of cement is rapidly overtaking the demands of the country.

The Union already produces its own requirements in beer and matches. The output of sugar from Natal last season (1915–16) amounted to 112,000 tons, whilst tea to the amount of 1,800,000 lbs. was produced in the same Province. The manufacture of tobacco satisfactorily maintains its position as one of the most important industries in the country, whilst considerable advances have been made in the production of dried fruits, jam, &c., for which the Western Province of the Cape is more particularly adapted. Amongst other commodities which the Union is producing are dynamite, soap, rope, wine, spirits, furniture, vehicles, brooms and brushes, biscuits, earthenware pipes, and firebricks.

Mining.—Gold and diamond mining still continues the chief source of the country's wealth. The total value of the mineral output of the Union in 1915 was 43,531,009*l.*, the principal items being as follows:—gold, 38,639,095*l.*; coal, 2,142,479*l.*; copper, 1,042,314*l.*; diamonds, 399,810*l.*; tin, 331,420*l.*; lime, 110,560*l.*; silver, 106,245*l.*; salt, 82,089*l.*; asbestos, 35,899*l.*; soda, 20,949*l.*

Details of the mineral production for the Union for two years are as follows:—

—	Gold				Diamonds			
	1914		1915		1914		1915	
	fine ozs.	£	fine ozs.	£	carats	£	carats	£
Transvaal	8,394,822	35,656,814	9,093,902	38,628,437	1,142,688	1,162,031	35,674	128,067
Cape	40	167	48	205	1,850,586	5,544,072	66,471	266,198
Natal	1,706	7,249	2,461	10,453	—	—	—	—
Orange Free State	—	—	—	—	807,798	781,091	1,241	5,545
Totals	8,396,068	35,664,230	9,096,411	38,639,095	2,801,017	5,487,194	103,386	399,810

Gold production in Transvaal in 1916, 39,485,000*l.*

The value of the total production of diamonds in South Africa up to the end of 1915, compiled from existing records, is 169,742,678*l.*

The labour employed in gold producing concerns in December, 1915, was:—28,069 whites and 223,764 coloured, as against 21,975 whites and 178,367 coloured in December, 1914. Of the former, 23,048 whites and 223,692 coloured were working in the Transvaal in December, 1915.

The labour employed in diamond mining, including individual diamond diggers, was in December, 1915:—Transvaal, 1,114 whites, 1,032 coloured; Cape, 2,051 whites, 6,954 coloured; Orange Free State, 159 whites, 166 coloured; totals, 3,324 whites, 8,152 coloured; compared with a total of 2,066 whites and 4,114 coloured for December, 1914.

Coal Resources.—The extent of the coal resources of South Africa are roughly estimated as follows:—

	Area of Coal Resources — Square Miles	Estimated quantities of Coal contained Mln. Tons
Transvaal	5,000, average 6 ft. thick	
Natal	1,000 ,, 7 ,, ,,	35,000
Zululand	1,250 ,, 4 ,, ,,	9,400
Orange Free State, Cape Province, Basutoland, Swaziland	Probably not less than 1,000, average 4 ft. thick	6,000
		4,800
	Total	56,200

Production in 1914 and 1915 is given in the following table:—

	Coal (Tons of 2,000 lbs.)				*Salt* (Tons of 2,000 lbs.)			
	1914		1915		1914		1915	
	tons	£	tons	£	tons	£	tons	£
Transvaal	5,157,268	1,150,746	5,202,805	1,145,060	2,047	2,895	4,309	6,790
Cape	53,621	31,167	46,850	26,591	21,164	35,803	18,951	36,869
Orange Free State	680,217	191,964	727,553	188,364	17,079	28,950	21,784	38,930
Natal	2,567,817	885,919	2,304,116	782,464	—	—	—	—
Totals	8,477,023	2,258,896	8,281,324	2,142,479	40,290	67,648	45,104	82,089

The labour employed in coal mining in December, 1915, was:—Transvaal, 577 whites, 11,579 coloured; Cape, 62 whites, 722 coloured; Orange Free State, 145 whites, 2,088 coloured; Natal, 490 whites, 10,206 coloured; totals, 1,274 whites, 24,595 coloured; compared with a total of 1,229 whites and 23,898 coloured for December, 1914.

Silver.—There are no silver mines in the Union. The output in 1915 of 966,177 fine ozs., value 106,245*l.*, represents silver contained in gold bullion and base metal ores.

Copper.—14,996 tons (of 2,000 lbs.) of concentrates valued at 525,106*l.* were shipped from the Transvaal in 1915, and 13,973 tons of matte and ore valued at 517,208*l.* from the Cape.

Tin.—3,441 tons (of 2,000 lbs.) of tin ores valued at 331,420*l.*, including 89 tons, 4,232*l.*, for the Cape Province, were shipped in 1915.

Other Base Minerals and Miscellaneous Products.—The total value of the Union's production for 1915 of other base minerals such as asbestos (35,899*l.*), lime (110,560*l.*), graphite (1,204*l.*), magnesite (1,568*l.*), lead (1,836*l.*), flint (2,827*l.*), &c., was 271,015*l.*, and of miscellaneous products such as bricks, cement, coke (12,880*l.*), tar, &c., 598,631*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
	£	£		£	£
1911	36,925,384	57,024,000	1914	35,854,971	39,988,612 [1]
1912	38,888,960	62,974,219	1915	31,810 717	16,664,991
1913	41,528,841	66,569,864	1916	40,899,945	23,759,191

[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 later years.

The principal articles of import and export for 1915 and 1916 were:—

Imports.	1915	1916	Exports.	1915	1916
	£	£		£	£
Apparel	1,938,727	2,882,096	Angora Hair	687,685	1,115,685
Arms and Ammunition	171,390	347,998	Bark	195,244	257,433
Bags	642,547	689,526	Blasting Compounds	160,767	529.271
Cotton Manufactrs.	3,278,719	5,854,687	Coal [2]	1,189,645	2,311,270
Drugs and Chemicals	1,072,957	1,164,077	Copper	702,058	980,306
Electrical Wire and Fittings	293.981	535,405	Diamonds	1,676,138	5,279,976
Food and Drink	6,113,337	5,809,075	Feathers, Ostrich	748,772	486,362
Furniture	357,782	517,794	Fish	132,252	161,267
Glycerine	363,133	375,299	Hides and Skins	1,678,467	2,331,928
Haberdashery	932,881	1,227,048	Maize	681,646	877,368
Hardware & Cutlery	1,004,082	1,395,519	Meats	152,941	887,295
Hats and Caps	209,667	342,121	Tin	385,901	286,800
Implements: Agricultural	259,924	446,618	Tobacco	81,187	120,285
India Rubber Manufactures	325,348	520,145	Wines	29,744	42,089
Iron and steel	898,501	1,288,065	Wool	5,280,281	6,601,567
Leather Manufactures: Mainly Boots and Shoes	1,272,981	1,709,041			
Machinery (including locomotives)	1,897,089	2,188,790			
Oils	826,522	1,10-,801			
Printing Paper	169,846	291,144			
Stationery & Books	578,163	867,356			
Tobacco	109,020	134,028			
Vehicles [1]	707,606	1,125,885			
Wax (Paraffin and Stearine)	198,483	324,584			
Wood and Timber	636,615	1,002,254			
Woollen Manufactures	717,472	954,067			
Zinc	206,482	390,113			

[1] Excluding tyres imported separately (included under rubber manufactures).
[2] Including bunker coal.

Imports of Specie amounted to 1,036,890*l.* in 1914, 2,022,825*l.* in 1915, and 785,086*l.* in 1916; and exports to 289,671*l.* in 1914, 194,382*l.* in 1915, and 187,092*l.* in 1916.

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.	1915		1916	
	Value	Per cent. of Total	Value	Per cent. of Total
	£		£	
United Kingdom	17,686,780	58·3	23,340,067	57·8
Australia	458,939	1·5	1,309,748	3·2
India	1,301,038	4·3	1,498,971	3·7
Canada	1,005,160	3·3	887,664	2·2
Other British Possessions	384,322	1·3	526,014	1·3
Total British Possessions	3,149,459	10·4	4,222,392	10·4
Total—British Empire	20,836,239	68·7	27,568,359	68·2
Foreign Countries.				
United States	4,582,053	14·9	6,240,381	15.4
Belgian Congo	359,560	1·2	1,059,086	2·6
Sweden	466,874	1·5	914,693	2·3
Holland	521,391	1·7	536,248	1·3
Brazil	492,291	1·6	521,246	1·3
France	494,153	1·6	517,113	1·4
Japan	232,774	0·8	555,575	6·2
Other Foreign Countries	2,392,315	8·0	2,498,951	
Total—Foreign Countries	9,491,411	31·3	12,838,288	31·8
Total—General Merchandise	30,327,650	100	40,401,647	100

70·1 per cent. (17,207,706*l.*) of the exports were shipped to the United Kingdom in 1916, and 63·2 per cent. (10,555,979*l.*) in 1915; and 15·8 per cent. (3,890,059*l.*) to the United States of America in 1916, and 16·4 per cent. (2,748,127*l.*) in 1915.

Shipping and Communications.

Oversea shipping 1916: entered, 1,789 vessels of 5,933,234 tons net; cleared, 1,782 of 5,765,921 tons. Coastwise: entered, 2,568 vessels of 5,381,575 tons net; cleared 2,506 of 5,248,579 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 1915 was 8,924 miles (comprising Cape 3,964 miles, Orange Free State 1,265 miles, Transvaal 2,492 miles, and Natal, 1,203 miles), of which 8,404 miles are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, and 520 miles 2 ft. 0 in. gauge. The capital expenditure on Government Railways up to December, 31, 1915, amounted to 71,949,398*l.* plus 15,040,642*l.* in respect of rolling stock; total 86,990,040*l.* (This does not include 1,081,666*l.* spent during the year on the construction of new

lines.) The gross earnings for 1915 were 12,197,890*l.*, and the net profit after payment of interest, 1,310,380*l.* Working expenditure (excluding renewals) amounted to 7,499,306*l.*, or 61·5 per cent. of the gross revenue, as compared with 7,445,398*l.*, or 64·3 per cent. of the gross revenue in 1914. On December 31, 1915, 641½ miles of new railway were in course of construction.

At the end of 1915 there were in the Union 2,478 post offices. Telegrams dealt with numbered 6,165,568. The number of money orders issued during the year was 394,983, and the value 2,430,167*l.*, while 330,608 orders of the value of 1,954,554*l.* were paid. 3,467,201 postal orders amounting to 2,149,800*l.* were issued, and 2,870,576, valued at 1,712,362*l.* paid.

The revenue of the Post-office in 1915 was 1,042,325*l.*, and the expenditure 985,818*l.* The revenue of the telegraph and telephone services (exclusive from the previous figures) was 703,199*l.*, and the expenditure, 657,220*l.*

16,053 miles of telegraph line, carrying 54,256 miles of wire, and 4,705 miles of telephone line carrying 107,946 miles of wire, were open. 1,651 wireless messages were dealt with during the year.

The number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank in the Union at the end of 1915 was 254,861, and the amount standing to their credit was 6,558,819*l.*

Banks.

The statistics of the 5 banks in the Union are as follows:—

—	Year ending December 31		
	1913	1914	1915
	£	£	£
Subscribed capital	11,342,060	10,407,360	10,488,940
Paid-up capital	5,046,925	5,158,885	5,184,965
Reserve fund	3,064,000	2,951,900	2,778,900
Notes in circulation	2,303,734	2,403,935	2,782,118
Deposit and current accounts	44,175,057	45,396,974	51,087,994
Coin and bullion	8,149,852	8,372,025	9,151,547
Government securities	3,073,345	4,629,632	9,379,512

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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.

There are 124 Municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are also 80 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
Walfish Bay, &c.	430	1,638	1,438	3,076	877
Pondoland	3,906	1,383	233,254	234,637	123,571
Bechuanaland	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,

232,780 were dependants, and 5,855 indefinite and unspecified. Of the coloured population the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments.

Marriages, births and deaths in five years, *so far as registered*:—

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths
1911	11,396	57,379	33,480
1912	12,392	60,838	35,686
1913	12,133	58,787	39,532
1914	11,623	62,071	35,688
1915	11,069	59,344	37,961

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 121 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 119 School Board Districts, and will probably be enforced in the remaining 2 districts at an early date. Grants in support of education are provided from the general revenue, the sources of revenue in the case of school boards being: Central government, 68·78 per cent.; local education rate, 6·11 per cent.; school fees, 24·42 per cent.; other sources, ·69 per cent. Aided schools, June 30, 1916, 4,734, enrolment 250,930, attendance 216,721. There are 109,076 European pupils and 141,854 non-European. Total number of teachers, 9,743.

Provincial expenditure on education (excluding Higher Education, which is under control of the Central Government), 1911–12, 668,662*l.*; 1912–13, 784,714*l.*; 1913–14, 853,448*l.*; 1914–15, 919,485*l.*; 1915–16, 917,856*l.*

Charitable Institutions, Hospitals, Pauperism.—In the hospitals and kindred charitable institutions 16,260 patients were treated in the year 1915. There is no system of poor law relief but 1,306 persons received indoor relief during the year.

Finance.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there is only one finance 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	951,803
Hospitals and Charitable Institutions	126,542	129,350
Roads, Bridges, and Local Works	162,913	79,942
Total	1,426,377	1,273,676
Capital Expenditure	413,000	221,000
Grand Total	1,839,377	1,494,676

Estimate of Provincial Revenue	1914–15	1915–16
	£	£
Revenues transferred or assigned	346,000	225,000
Revenues raised by the Province	33,000	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 36,336,708 acres.

Irrigation development has made rapid strides in the past ten years, due mainly to the stimulating effect of the ostrich feather industry, and to technical and financial assistance given by the State under the Irrigation Laws of 1906 and 1912, which were designed to encourage irrigation, more especially by co-operative effort. Since the passing of the Irrigation Act of 1906 up to March 31, 1916, 1,013,676*l.* has been granted in the form of irrigation loans; 45 co-operative irrigation societies, known as Irrigation Boards, have been constituted, having an aggregate rateable irrigable area of approximately 155,000 acres.

For Mineral Production, *see* p. 219.

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:—

—	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916 [1]
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Cape	8,660,282	9,380,716	7,547,731	7,184,774	7,782,472
Exports from U.K. to Cape—					
British produce and manufactures	9,888,606	10,812,259	9,215,507	8,084,219	9,367,555
Foreign and Colonial merchandise	955,447	958,371	817,956	850,285	884,685

[1] Provisional figures.

The more important imports and exports in 1915 were:—Imports into United Kingdom: feathers, 562,941*l.*; sheeps' wool (94,666,669 lbs.) 3,576,392*l.*; mohair, 671,585*l.*; raw hides, 343,815*l.*; skins and furs, 919,192*l.*; copper, regulus and precipitate, 310,637*l.*; maize, 153,674*l.* The exports of diamonds to the United Kingdom in 1915, as given in the Cape returns, were 606,021 carats, value 1,652,003*l.* (these figures are not included in the table above). Exports from United Kingdom (British produce): cotton goods, 1,011,905*l.*; woollens, 541,030*l.*; apparel, 1,123,298*l.*; machinery, 313,702*l.*; iron and steel goods, 629,546*l.*; leather boots and shoes, 384,575*l.*; carriages, all sorts, and parts, 488,744*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 [3]	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 9,092 mixed and other coloured.

The figures for 1891 exclude Zululand; those for 1904 and 1911 include the districts of Vryheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, Ngotshe, and Babanango. The number of males in 1911 was 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 1915 numbered 23,052 (2,832 European, 13,981 native, 6,083 Indian and other Asiatic, and 206 Mixed and other Coloured); deaths, 11,474 (1,052 European, 8,554 native, 1,785 Indian and other Asiatic, and 83 Mixed and other Coloured); and marriages, 2,741 (977 European, including half caste, 585 native, 1,179 Indian and other Asiatic).

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, 73 Government primary schools, 2 Government art schools, 1 Agricultural and Trades school, 5 Government Indian schools, 2 Government schools for coloured children, besides 107 Government-aided schools, and 163 Government-aided farmhouse schools for European children. Also there are 2 Technical Institutes, 34 Indian schools, 302 native schools, and 17 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 19,892 for 1915; the average daily attendance 86 per cent. of the number on the registers. At the Government high and preparatory schools there is an average daily attendance of 1,274 pupils. About 1,500 children attend private unaided schools, and it is estimated that only a very small percentage of white children are receiving no education. The number of European children receiving gratuitous education in 1915 was 3,695. The direct Government expenditure on Government schools for 1915 was 125,660*l.* (excluding expenditure for furniture, buildings, but including maintenance). Fees paid by pupils in Government schools for 1915, 22,889*l.*

The 302 Government-aided schools for natives had a total enrolment of 21,700, and received in 1915 grants in aid to the amount of 21,587*l.*; and the 34 Government-aided schools for the children of Indians had a total enrolment of 4,438 in 1915, for which a grant of 5,659*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, 1917, and a comparison with the approximate expenditure in the preceding year:—

Title	Estimates 1915-16	Estimates 1916-17
	£	£
General Administration	31,120	34,517
Education	221,280	235,184
Hospitals and Charitable Institutions	38,754	41,758
Roads and Local Works	168,297	172,762
Total	454,460	484,166
Capital Expenditure	92,005	103,645
Grand Total	546,465	587,811

Production and Industry.—Up to the end of 1915, 8,863,425 acres of land had been alienated, 1,936,125 acres conditionally alienated, and 7,195,911 acres remained unalienated. These figures exclude 4,590,057 acres granted, leased, &c., up to the end of 1915 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 mollissima*, the bark of which is so much used for tanning purposes, and other crops grow prolifically.

The Province is rich in mineral wealth (for statistics, *see* pp. 219–220). The coal industry is advancing, and several gold mines on a small scale are successfully worked. Among the valuable minerals known to exist in the Province are asbestos, copper ore, fireclay, gold, graphite, gypsum, iron ore, lead and silver ore, limestone and marble, manganese ore, mica, molybdenum ore, nickel ore, nitre, oil shale, and tin ore. Attention is being increasingly devoted to prospecting for gold, that metal being found very widely distributed both in quartz and 'banket' reefs.

The various factory industries of Natal at the time of the last census (1911) numbered 350, with an annual output valued at nearly 4,500,000*l.* They had 4,300,000*l.* invested in machinery, lands, and buildings, annually used materials worth 2,300,000*l.*, and paid over 1,100,000*l.* yearly in wages to 27,096 employees.

A Whaling Industry exists at Durban, and is carried on by 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.* The industry is now regulated by the Provincial Government, as indiscriminate slaughter was driving the whales away from the South African waters.

Commerce.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no special records 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:—

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916 [1]
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Natal	2,477,511	2,724,265	2,957,944	3,513,455	3,871,947
Exports of U.K. produce and manufac. to Natal	4,878,994	5,058,178	4,560,822	4,753,869	6,006,264
Exports of foreign and colonial merchandise	388,652	389,302	311,894	350,933	447,275

[1] Provisional figures.

The more important imports and exports in 1915 were:—Imports into United Kingdom: maize, 609,521*l.*; raw hides, 170,071*l.*; sheep's wool (41,898,609 lbs.), 1,582,116*l.*; sheep skins, woolled, 178,852*l.*; dye and tanning stuffs, &c., 286,643*l.* Exports from United Kingdom (British produce): cotton manufactures, 402,998*l.*; machinery, 679,593*l.*; iron and steel goods, 937,307*l.*; apparel, 383,573*l.*; chemicals and preparations, 306,728*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	19,841	15,743	6,843	4,098
1913	19,790	14,790	6,504	5,000
1914	18,992	12,094	6,117	6,898
1915	18,813	13,636	6,419	5,277

Religion.—Statistics (1911) for the Transvaal:—

Churches, &c.	Whites	Others	Churches, &c.	Whites	Others
Dutch Churches	204,058	24,634	Other Christian	13,801	24 253
Anglican	89,805	51,355	Jews	25,892	—
Presbyterian	24,739	6,670	Hindus and other non-Christians	89	13,672
Methodist	27,938	92,969	Indefinite and 'No Religion'	2,460	943,616
Roman Catholic	22,312	6,489			
Lutheran	6,618	101,271			

Instruction.—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 statistics of education are for the year ending Dec. 31, 1915:—770 primary schools had 70,644 pupils; 14 secondary schools had 3,056 pupils; 3 normal colleges with 255 pupils; 15 schools for coloured, native and Indian children with 2,532 pupils; making a grand total of 802 schools with 76,487 pupils. There were also 267 aided schools for native children with 15,906 pupils.

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 1916–17 are given as follows:—

Estimated revenue for year ending March 31, 1917.	£	Estimated expenditure for year ending March 31, 1917	£
Transfer Duty	60,000	General Administration	81,012
Liquor Licences	63,000	Education	905,065
Licences—Trades & Vocations	101,000	Hospitals and Charitable Institutions	187,742
Other Licences—Dog, Fish, Game, &c.	15,000	Roads and Local Works	255,145
Native Pass Fees	360,000		
Totalisator Fees	24,000	Total Normal or Recurrent Expenditure	1,428,964
Miscellaneous	82,500	Capital Expenditure	223,388
Subsidy from Union Government	677,000		
	1,382,500	Total Expenditure	1,652,352

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 over 2,000,000 acres; fallow land as about 470,000 acres; and grazing land as 29,900,000 acres. The maize and tobacco crops may be regarded as the most important.

The live stock numbered, in 1913, 5,024,898 sheep, 2,104,527 goats.

For mineral production, *see* above, pp. 219-220. 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:—

—	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916[1]
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Transvaal	136,738	196,448	314,443	345,707	408,451
Exports of U.K. produce and manufactures to Transvaal	6,078,119	5,751,926	4,680,483	5,155,764	7,219,762
Exports of foreign and Colonial merchandise	481,918	482,636	383,810	352,478	354,564

[1] Provisional figures.

The more important imports and exports in 1915 were:—Imports into United Kingdom: Tin ore, 25,098*l.*; copper ore, 298,187*l.* Exports from United Kingdom (British produce): Cottons, 599,574*l.*; woollens, 300,559*l.*;

apparel, 905,532*l.*; machinery, 280,586*l.*; iron and steel and manufactures, 388,512*l.*; leather boots and shoes, 346,602*l.*; carriages and parts, 157,604*l.*; chemicals and preparations, 513,170*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, so far as possible, the usual local administrative powers

Area and Population.—The area of the Province is 50,389 square miles; it is divided into 24 districts. The population at the last 3 censuses was as follows:—

Year	White			Coloured			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	In all
1890	40,571	37,145	77,716	67,791	61,996	129,787	108,362	99,141	207,503
1904	81,571	61,108	142,679	128,524	116,112	244,636	210,095	177,220	387,315
1911	94,488	80,701	175,189	188,080	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 [1]
			European	Coloured	
1912	5,128	1,470	1,629	1,108	3,658
1913	5,386	1,511	1,476	1,148	3,875
1914	4,571	1,321	1,282	1,051	3,250
1915	4,882	1,618	1,294	1,107	3,264

[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 38,857; 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 643 public and 151 aided private schools in the Province, with a total enrolment of over 35,000 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.

The Normal College trains from 80 to 90 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. Secondary schools have been established in all the leading towns of the Province with more advanced departments preparing pupils up to University Matriculation standard.

The gross expenditure on education for the financial year 1915–16 was approximately 384,760*l.* This sum does not include the cost of construction of educational buildings.

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, 1917, and a comparison with the estimated expenditure in the preceding year.

Title	Estimates, 1915–16	Estimates, 1916–17
	£	£
General Administration	23,244	24,466
Education	363,000	380,824
Hospitals and Charitable Institutions	19,775	18,625
Roads and Local Works	79,840	103,563
Totals	485,859	527,478
Capital Expenditure	89,907	99,000
Grand Totals	575,766	626,478

Estimate of provincial revenue:—

	1915-16	1916-17
	£	£
Revenues transferred or Assigned	137,650	178,000
Union Subsidy	326,000	349,500
Total	463,650	527,500

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.

For Mining Statistics *see* pp. 219–220.

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:—

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916[1]
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports consigned from Orange Free State	1,150	—	—	—	2,008
Exports to Orange Free State:					
United Kingdom produce	580,193	567,371	421,936	297,856	486,016
Foreign and Colonial produce	33,140	35,644	23,917	9,684	18,280

[1] Provisional figures.

The more important exports (British produce) from the United Kingdom in 1915 were:—Cottons, 70,413*l.*; woollens, 39,620*l.*; machinery, 14,024*l.*; apparel 70,001*l.*; leather boots and shoes, 20,031*l.*

The money, weights, and measures are English. The land measure, the Morgen, is equal to about 2 1/16 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, and formed part of the latter until January, 1886, when a separate "Colony and Protectorate of Lagos" was constituted. Meanwhile the National African Company had established British interests in the Niger valley, and in July, 1886, the company obtained a charter under the name of the Royal Niger Company. This Company surrendered its charter to the Crown in 1899, and on January 1, 1900, its territories were formed into the two Protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria. The latter absorbed the "Niger Coast Protectorate," which was formed in May, 1893, from the "Protectorate of the Oil Rivers," which had been constituted in June, 1885. In February, 1906, Lagos and Southern Nigeria were united into the "Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria," and on January 1, 1914, the latter was amalgamated with the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria to form the 'Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria,' under a Governor-General. Lagos is at present the seat of the Central Government.

The Colony of Nigeria had its boundaries defined afresh, and the Protectorate was divided into two groups of provinces, the 'Northern Provinces' and the 'Southern Provinces,' each under a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the King, and subject to the control and authority of the Governor-General.

The Executive Council of the Colony was 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, 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 1914, 9,577, and in 1915, 4,770, slaves were liberated in the Northern Provinces.

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 the Provincial Courts in the Northern Provinces in 1915 was 2,638. 863 persons were convicted. In the Southern Provinces 5,611 persons were brought before the Provincial Courts in 1915, and 3,817 were summarily convicted. Out of 10,817 brought before a Magistrates Court in 1915, 9,294 were convicted, and out of 322 brought before the Supreme Court, 163 were convicted.

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 1915 there were 12 Government schools, and 46 unassisted private schools, the total average attendance being 793, and 1,125 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 1915 there were 51 Government schools with 4,874 scholars on the roll, and an average attendance of 3,681; 82 assisted schools, 15,171 on the roll, and 11,550 in average attendance; and some 700 private schools with about 44,000 on the roll, and 33,000 in average attendance. Total expenditure from public funds, 46,000*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 130,000.

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	827,930	1,956,176	1,717,259
1912[2]	623,993	710,581	2,235,412	2,110,498
1913	794,309	820,490	2,668,198	2,096,811

[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 1910–1913.

In 1914 the revenue of Nigeria was 3,048,380*l.*, and the expenditure 3,596,764*l.*, while in 1915 the figures were 2,703,258*l.* and 3,434,215*l.* respectively. The expenditure in 1914 includes 628,925*l.* expended on construction of Eastern Railway from Port Harcourt, while in 1915 it includes 632,168*l* expended on the Eastern Railway and 155,981*l.* on the expenses of the Cameroons campaign.

The main items of revenue in 1915 were:—Customs, 1,383,467*l.*; railway, 586,981*l.*; direct taxes, 305,134*l.*; fees of court, &c., 105,106*l.*; Imperial grant-in-aid, 100,000*l.* The chief items of expenditure were:—Political, 231,180*l.*; West African Frontier Force, 200,505*l.*; Posts and Telegraphs, 80,240*l.*; Medical, 138,216*l.*; Police, 88,696*l.*; Public Debt, 388,226*l*; Railway, 579,682*l.*; Marine, 195,543*l.*; Public Works Extraordinary, 109,371*l.*; Eastern Railway, 632,168*l.*; War Costs, 155,981*l.*

The total debt of Nigeria at the end of 1915 was 8,267,593*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 1916, 67,537 tons) and kernels (exports 1916, 161,580 tons); rubber, ground-nuts, shea-butter, ivory, hides, live stock, ostrich feathers, capsicums, cotton, cocoa, coffee, kola-nuts and various drugs. Tobacco is also grown. There are nurseries for rubber seedlings in 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 Kabba Provinces. Lodes have also been found and mining operations have commenced. At present the ore is being won almost entirely by panning or calabashing, but the ground is suitable for sluicing operations, and some of the companies have imported and erected 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 1915 being 6,535 tons. There are also deposits of tin in the Southern Provinces. A colliery has been opened by Government at Udi in the Southern Provinces, which is 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 Orufu and Wukari. There are also deposits of manganese ore, liguite, 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 receives half the gross profits derived from royalties on minerals won between the main stream of the Niger on the west and a line running direct from Yola to Zinder on the east for a period of 99 years with effect from January 1, 1900.

Commerce 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 95 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 moles are being constructed, and a deep channel is being made over the Bar which admits 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
	£	£	£	£
1911	886,468	836,268	5,080,980	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
1915	—	—	5,016,951	5,660,796

[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 (1915) were: cotton piece goods, 1,507,429*l.*; spirits, 276,614*l.*; iron and steel, 346,048*l.*; bullion and specie, 33,228*l.* Chief exports (1915): palm kernels, 1,692,711*l.*; palm oil, 1,462,162*l.*; raw cotton, 56,351*l.*; tin ore, 723,480*l.*

The shipping entered and cleared in foreign trade is given as follows:—total tonnage, 1911, 1,609,978; 1912, 1,655,817; 1913, 1,735,036; 1914, 1,423,641; 1915, 1,129,363; British tonnage, 1911, 915,838; 1912, 925,611; 1913, 1,041,787; 1914, 971,798; 1915, 1,068,030.

There are (1915) 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 being 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 1915 there were 105 Post Offices in Nigeria. The savings bank on December 31, 1915, had 5,477 depositors, with 46,721*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. In 1916 local currency notes were introduced. At present these are only of two denominations, viz., 20*s.* and 10*s.*

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 *vid* Lagos.

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GAMBIA.

Gambia, at the mouth of the river Gambia, formerly formed part of the West African Settlements, but in December, 1888, was erected into a separate Colony. The Colony is administered under a Governor with an Executive and a Legislative Council nominated. Area of Colony proper, 4 square miles; population 7,700. In the Protectorate (area, 4,500 square miles) the population is estimated at 138,000 (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 1915 8 elementary Government-aided schools, with 1,531 pupils enrolled; and an average attendance of about 459 standard pupils; Government grant, proportionate to results (1915), 641*l*. Of the elementary schools three 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 17 pupils, which receives a grant of 300*l*. Total Government expenditure on education (1915), 1,472*l*. There is a company of the West African Frontier Force of 137 men. The armed police has a strength of 92 men. In 1915 13 cases were tried in the supreme court; 574 cases were disposed of in the police court; 336 cases were reported from the Protectorate.

Finance and Trade.

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	86,454	96,221	124,990	86,071	92,253
Expenditure	71,390	81,340	95,210	120,921	89,028
Imports[1]	807,118	756,853	1,091,129	688,907	521,151
Exports[1]	682,086	735,172	867,187	926,127	595,797

[1] Including specie.

There is no public debt. On December 31, 1915, the assets exceeded the liabilities by 105,959*l*.

Principal items of revenue in 1915: Customs, 65,593*l*.; Port Dues, 1,438*l*.; Fees of Courts or Offices, &c., 3,074*l*.; Rents, Government Property, 502*l*.; Interest, 3,544*l*.; Protectorate, 14,553*l*.; Miscellaneous, 1,155*l*.; Land Sales, 36*l*.

Chief imports, 1915: specie, 218,656*l*.; cotton goods, 63,307*l*.; hardware, 4,761*l*.; kola nuts, 60,262*l*.; rice, 27,115*l*.; spirits, 4,104*l*.; sugar, 2,857*l*.; soap, 5,017*l*.; tobacco, 11,696*l*.; wine, 2,990*l*. Chief exports: specie, 165,177*l*.; ground nuts, 400,435*l*.; hides, 11,911*l*.; palm kernels, 5,457*l*.

Imports from United Kingdom in 1915, 198,329*l*.; exports to United Kingdom, 171 352*l*. The export trade is, since the outbreak of war, mainly with the United Kingdom.

The tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade is given as follows:

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Total	480,911	588,458	625,182	571,940	550,624
British only	287,680	361,883	371,419	366,396	317,399

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 1915, 147,688. 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 767 depositors in 1915, and deposits amounting to 3,704*l*. A special West African silver currency was introduced in 1913 (*see* under Nigeria, p. 243). The Bank of British West Africa is the only bank in the colony.

Governor.—Sir Edward John Cameron, K.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, 1915, 2,206. Chief towns: Accra, 19,585; Seccondee, 7,725; Cape Coast Castle, 11,364; Quittah, Saltpond, Winnebah, Axim, and Akuse. There were in 1915 14 Government schools, and 154 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, 15,918 (1915); enrolled 20,681; Government expenditure on education in 1915, 32,414*l*. There are also 276 unassisted primary schools supported by the various religious bodies. The strength of the police (1915), 19 European officers and 1,098 of other ranks. This includes 1 European officer and 125 other ranks in Ashanti. The constabulary (Northern Territories) consists of 2 officers and about 320 of other ranks. Summary convictions in 1915, 9,761; convictions in Supreme Courts, 289. 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 cocoanut trees, rubber, cocoa, coffee, cotton, pepper, nutmeg, pimento, and croton. Gold is found in quartz, in banket, and in alluvium. The output of gold in recent years was: 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, 404,780 oz. (1,719,638*l*.); 1916, 1,615,306*l*. Many of the coast inhabitants are fishermen, and there is considerable traffic in dried fish by rail into the interior.

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	1,111,632	1,230,650	1,301,566	1,331,713	1,456,180
Expenditure	914,500	1,157,091	1,353,291	1,755,850	1,427,015
Imports[1]	3,784,260	4,023,322	4,952,494	4,456,968	4,509,588
Exports[1]	3,792,454	4,307,802	5,427,106	4,942,656	5,948,681

[1] Including bullion and specie.

Chief items of revenue, 1915: customs, 828,000*l*.; railways, 446,000*l*. Ashanti (mining royalties, etc.), 73,000*l*. Chief items of expenditure, 1914: 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, 47,884*l.*; police, 48,586*l.*; expedition to Togoland, 43,756*l.*

Public debt, December 31, 1915, 3,444,118*l.*

Chief imports, 1915: specie, 1,037,744*l.*; cotton goods, 750,138*l.*; machinery, 172,323*l.*; provisions, 182,100*l.*; coal, 83,193*l.*; apparel, 84,608*l.*; spirits, 215,775*l.*; hardware, 87,946*l.*; rice, 119,144*l.*; building materials, 84,434*l.* Chief exports: cocoa, 3,651,341*l.* (77,278 tons); gold dust, 1,755,552*l.*; specie, 128,811*l.*; kola nuts, 139,163*l.*; lumber, 90,661*l.*; palm kernels, 50,512*l.*; palm oil, 25,769*l.*; rubber, 25,167*l.*

The imports from the United Kingdom in 1915 amounted to 3,069,109*l.*, and the exports thereto, 4,475,510*l.*

The shipping entered and cleared in the foreign trade is given as follows:—

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Total . .	2,676,440	2,849,248	2,986,553	2,812,776	1,628,698
British only . .	1,557,686	1,625,804	1,782,545	1,863,207	1,354,217

There is a Government railway, from Seccondee on the coast to Coomassie, a total length of 168 miles; capital expenditure to end of 1915, 3,049,246*l.*, A line between Accra and Mangoase (40 miles) has been constructed, and it is proposed that further construction shall be put in hand in 1917. 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 1,319 miles of telegraph line and 52 offices, and telephone exchanges at Accra, Seccondee, 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 1915 the savings bank had 5,107 depositors with 55,613*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 24,000 inhabitants. There are Government schools at Kumasi and Sunyani, and 44 mission schools (1915). Police force (1915), 124; convictions (1914), 2,800, but there is little serious crime. Revenue (1915), 52,644*l.* (from post office, liquor licences, rents, fees, &c.). Expenditure, 105,804*l.* (excluding Gold Coast Regiment). Agriculture is extending, cocoa and rubber plantations are being formed. Gold output (1915), 111,608 oz. (474,240*l.*). In the western parts of the Gold Coast Colony and especially in 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 restraint 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, 1915. 919,900*l.*; exports, 1,525,291*l.* (mainly gold, 474,240*l.*; cocoa, 725,161*l.*; kola, 200,000*l.*; rubber, 20,135*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 80 in 1915), and one at Gambaga (average attendance, 15 in 1915). 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. 243). There is also a subsidiary nickel currency.

Governor of the Gold Coast.—Sir Hugh 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 (1915) was 21 per thousand, and the death-rate 29; infant mortality is very high, but is decreasing. The assisted schools are all denominational, belonging to 3 missionary societies. In 1915 there were 112 elementary schools with 7,005 enrolled pupils and an average attendance of 4,760; grants-in-aid to the assisted schools, 100 in number, 3,285*l.* There were (1915) 13 secondary schools in the Colony, 8 of which are missionary institutions, while the remainder are owned privately. A technical school had (1915) 30 pupils. Fourah Bay College is affiliated to the University of Durham; at the close of 1915 it had 15 students. There are 5 Mohammedan schools in the Colony, with an average attendance (1915) of 411. Mohammedan youths are being trained as teachers. Chief town, Freetown, 34,000 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. Police force at end of 1915 had an authorised strength of 285, including 3 European officers. There is a Supreme Court, and a police and petty debt courts in each district; in 1915, 45 persons were convicted of indictable offences in the Supreme Court, and 2,262 summarily convicted in the police courts.

—	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	457,759	550,855	618,383	675,689	504,424
Expenditure	432,448	524,417	622,489	680,146	546,771
Imports	1,267,231	1,424,864	1,750,303	1,405,049	1,255,755
Exports	1,300,238	1,540,754	1,731,252	1,250,478	1,254,621

Chief items of revenue, 1915: Customs, 229,592*l.*; railway, 147,113*l.*; licences, &c., 83,033*l.*; court fees, &c., 15,056*l.*; interest, 13,054*l.* Chief items of expenditure: Railway, 139,619*l.*; public works, 79,646*l.*; debt charge, 73,036*l.*

Public debt, December 31, 1915, 1,730,048*l.*

Principal imports, 1915: Cotton manufactures, 273,682*l.*; specie, 175,724*l.*; coal, 60,395*l.*; spirits, 56,150*l.*; tobacco, 75,961*l.* Principal exports: Palm kernels, 504,033*l.* (39,624 tons); kola nuts, 235,406*l.*; specie, 311,753*l.*; palm oil, 45,671*l.* (481,576 gallons).

Imports from United Kingdom in 1915, 870,901*l.*; exports thereto, 657,297*l.*

The tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade is given as follows:—

—	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Total tonnage	2,403,489	2,676,471	2,931,085	2,780,118	1,635,119
British only	1,709,000	1,872,980	2,051,310	2,158,520	1,520,998

A Government railway, a single line of 2ft. 6in. gauge, is open from Freetown to Pendembu, near the Liberian frontier, a length of 227½ miles. From Boia Junction, 64¼ miles from Freetown, a branch line runs to Kamabai, a distance of 104 miles; and a further extension to Baga in the Koinadugu District is contemplated. The receipts in 1915 amounted to 147,113*l.*, and the expenditure to 139,619*l.* In 1915, 1,618,921 postal packets were dealt with in the Colony; money order transactions amounted to 115,559*l.* There are 536 miles of combined telegraph and telephone service in operation. There are 51 post offices and postal agencies. At the end of 1915 there were 6,606 depositors in the savings bank with 109,547*l.* (inclusive of interest) to their credit. The West African Silver Currency was introduced in 1913 (*see* under Nigeria, p. 243); but British coins are still largely used. The five-franc piece is also legal tender, at the value of 3*s.* 10½*d.*

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 1915, 95. 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, hardware 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 1915 there were 113 pupils.

Governor.—R. J. Wilkinson, C.M.G. (2,500*l.*).

Colonial Secretary.—A. C. 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-Dîn, born in 1875, married in 1901 Princess Ni'mat Hânem, who was born in 1882, (2) Princess Kâzima Hânem, born in 1877, (3) Princess Qâdria Hânem, born May 26, 1888, (4) Princess Samiha Hânem, born July 17, 1889, (5) Princess Badîha Hânem, born July 3, 1897, married September 6, 1913, and died on November 6, 1913.

He has three surviving brothers, Prince Ibrâhîm Hilmi, born in 1860; Prince Mahmûd Hamdi, born in 1863; and Prince Ahmad 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 Muhammed 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 Hatti Sherif 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 'Khidêw-Misr,' 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 £692,850 (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 Khediviate, 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, Russia, Belgium, Norway, Serbia, Greece, and Portugal.

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 Ibrahîm	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 (February, 1917) 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.—Yûsuf *Wahba* Pasha.
Minister of Pious Foundations—Ibrahim *Fathi* Pasha, K.C.M.G.
Minister of Justice.—Abd el Khâlek *Sarwât* 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 ghafirs (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 Mudîr is the ex-officio President of the Council.

Egypt Proper is administratively divided into 5 governorships (muhâfzas) of principal towns, and 14 mudirias or provinces, subdivided into districts or Markazes. In 1890 the Powers consented to a decree constituting a Municipality in Alexandria, with power to impose local taxes.

In thirteen towns (Mansûra, Medînet el-Fayûm, Tanta, Zagazig, Damanhûr, 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. Gîza.
2. Menufia.	2. Beni-Suêf.
3. Gharbia.	3. Fayûm.
4. Sharqîa.	4. Minya.
5. Daqahlîa.	5. Asyût.
6. Beheira.	6. Girga.
	7. Qena.
	8. Aswân.

Sinai and El-'Arish (administered by the War Office).

A new district has been established over the west coast and western desert. It is called the Western Directorate and is placed under the control of the Director-General, Coastguard Administration.

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 12,235 square miles. Canals, roads, date plantations, &c., cover 1,900 square miles; 2,850 square miles are comprised in the surface of the Nile, marshes, and lakes. Egypt is divided into two great districts—'Masr-el-Bahri,' or Lower Egypt, and 'El-Said,' or Upper Egypt.

[1] In Egypt no foreigner may be taxed without the consent of his Government.

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	31	546,328	4,548	103,600	654,476	21,112
	Alexandria	30	245,136	714	86,396	332,246	8,519
	Canal (Port Said	8	36,364	71	13,449	49,884	6,286
	Canal 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	—
Lower Egypt	*Provinces:*						
	Beheira	1,672	665,198	119,404	13,871	798,473	478
	Sharqia	1,477	781,238	89,026	9,387	879,646	595
	Daqahlia	1,048	892,912	12,847	6,669	912,428	871
	Gharbia	2,592	1,441,462	30,689	12,663	1,484,814	573
	Qalliubia	388	399,926	32,491	2,198	434,575	1,120
	Menufia	605	951,243	15,283	4,099	970,581	1,604
Upper Egypt	*Provinces:*						
	Beni Suêf	407	338,714	31,388	2,360	372,412	915
	Fayûm	670	378,770	60,758	2,060	441,583	659
	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	28,680	2,977	908,785	1,178
	Girga	575	788,992	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
	Total[2]	12,226	10,816,045	537,681	286,802	11,189,978	915
	Estimated Bedawi populations[3]	—	—	—	—	97,881	—

[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, 286,802 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, 1916, are:—Cairo, 740,000; Alexandria, 405,882; Port Said, 61,380; Tantah, 58,957; Damanhour, 46,555; Mansourah, 45,294; Assiout, 43,731; Fayoum,

41,606; Zagazig, 39,001; Damietta, 36,643; Mehalla el-Kubra, 38,020; Minya, 30,246; Belgas, 28,870; Akhmîm, 26,986; Beni-Suêf, 30,827; Menûf, 25,290; Shebîn el-Kôm, 26,347; Mellawi, 22,947; Qena, 21,509.

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 Dessûqi (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	687	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					Grant-in-aid £E
	Number of Maktabs	Teachers	Attendance			
			Boys	Girls	Total	
1911-12	3,275	6,678	174,209	17,223	191,432	22,932
1912-13	3,220	6,553	169,189	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, 1916), concerning the schools under the immediate direction of the Egyptian Government in 1897 and 1916 respectively. The schools marked with an asterisk are under Departments other than the Ministry of Education.

—	1897			1916		
	Schools	Pupils		Schools	Pupils	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
Higher Colleges:—						
Medicine	1	40	11	1	302	—
*Law	1	75	—	1	268	—
Engineering	1	29	—	1	198	—
*Military	1	204	—	1	80	—
*Veterinary	—	—	—	1	37	—
Teaching	3	72	—	3	563	78
*School for Qâdis	—	—	—	1	408	—
Agriculture	—	—	—	1	127	—
Accountancy and Commerce	—	—	—	1	78	—
Special and Technical Schools:—						
Agriculture (Intermediate)	1	59	—	1	92	—
Accountancy & Commerce (Intermediate)	—	—	—	1	276	—
Technical (Intermediate)	2	856	—	1	339	—
Trades (Elementary)	—	—	—	3	636	315
Teaching (Elementary)	—	—	—	4	151	58
Domestic Economy	—	—	—	1	—	42
Nurses and midwives	1	—	9	1	52	—
*Police	—	—	—	1	822	194
*Reformatory Schools	—	—	—	2	—	—
Secondary Schools	3	612	—	6	2,686	415
Higher Primary Schools	88	6,880	270	32	6,242	133
Higher Elementary Schools	—	—	—	5	58	—
Maktabs (Elementary Vernacular Schools)	55	2,547	377	196	9,128	7,841

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, 1915):—

—	Attendance		
	Boys	Girls	Total
140 Wakf Maktabs	8,191	6,443	14,634
2 Training Colleges for Elementary Teachers	94	214	308
1 Domestic School	—	52	52
1 School for Nurses and Midwives	—	33	33
3 Trades Schools	683	—	683
32 Higher Primary Schools	6,197	410	6,607
6 Secondary Schools	2,529	—	2,529
3 Technical and Commercial Schools (and night classes)	1,006	—	1,006
1 School of Medicine (and Pharmacy)	298	—	298
1 School of Engineering	192	—	192
3 Higher Training Colleges	551	54	605
1 Higher School of Commerce and Accountancy	81	—	81
Egyptian Educational Mission in Europe	13	4	17
	19,835	7,210	27,045

Under other Government Departments are the School of Law (239 students), the Military School (76 cadets), the Veterinary School (46 students), the Higher School of Agriculture (121 students), and Intermediate School of Agriculture (100 students), the School for Cadis (423 students), the Police School (57 cadets, 300 constables), and the 2 reformatories (811 boys, 88 girls).

Justice.

The indigenous tribunals of the country are the *Mehkemas*, presided over by the *Qadis*. At the present time, they retain jurisdiction only in matters

of personal law (marriage, succession, &c.), and *wakfs*—the latter being either charitable foundations, or family settlements with an ultimate remainder in favour of a charitable foundation—and also in certain non-religious cases (*e.g.* succession) between non-Moslem natives. In matters of personal law other than intestate succession non-Mussulmans are, however, in general subject to their own Patriarchate, or other religious authority. In other matters, natives are justiciable before the so-called Native Tribunals established in 1883. These now consist of 90 Summary Tribunals, each presided over by a single judge, with 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 one-third of its members being European. Under a law of 1904, there are also weekly sittings in the Governorate Qisms (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.

The so-called "Cantonal Courts," created by a law of July, 1912, should also be mentioned. They are composed of village notables, and have general civil jurisdiction in suits up to £E5 in value, besides an extended jurisdiction in special matters, and a petty criminal jurisdiction with penalties up to 24 hours' imprisonment or £E25 fine. The jurisdiction of each court extends to a group of villages. The courts are now 286 in number.

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
1912	17,515,743	15,470,584	1915–16	17,759,418	16,594,666
1913	17,868,616	15,728,785	1916–17 [3]	16,630,000	16,630,000
1914–15	15,389,124 [1]	16,857,783 [2]	1917–18 [3]	19,525,000	19,525,000

[1] Including special revenue which was omitted in previous years.
[2] ,, extraordinary expenditure ,, ,,
[3] Estimates.

The final accounts for the year 1915–16 (April 1 to March 31), and the budget estimates for the year 1916–17, are as follows:—

Receipts	1915–16 Actual figures	1916–17 Estimates	Expenditure	1915–16 Actual figures	1916–17 Estimates
	£E	£E		£E	£E
Direct taxes: Land tax, &c.	5,594,814	5,509,000	Civil List	327,140	338,810
Indirect taxes: Customs	1,839,270	1,850,000	Expenses of Administration	5,009,719	6,520,211
Tobacco	1,990,868	2,000,000	Expenses of Revenue Earning Administrations:		
Miscellaneous taxes	217,105	211,000	Railways	2,100,787	2,808,080
Receipts from Revenue earning Administrations:			Telegraphs	114,862	122,409
Railways	3,724,348	3,394,000	Post Office	282,720	328,429
Telegraphs	167,921	128,000	Army:		
Post Office	300,761	302,000	Egyptian Army	866,095	994,641
Receipts from Administrative Services:			Army of Occupation	146,250	146,250
Ports and Lighthouses	150,175	160,000	Pensions	695,048	782,835
Ministry of Justice	1,237,881	1,178,000	Tribute and Debt:		
Miscellaneous Revenue	2,314,901	1,848,000	Tribute	664,826	664,826
			Expenses of Caisse de la Dette	34,948	35,000
			Consolidated Debt	3,552,266	3,552,266
			Non-Consolidated Debt	338,551	351,909
			Sundries	—	34,774
			Depreciation of Investments	1,270,407	—
Total ordinary revenue	17,587,194	16,580,000			
Extraordinary revenue	222,224	50,000	Total Ordinary Expenditure	16,004,219	16,630,000
Appropriation from the reserve	—	—	Expenditure for new works	590,447	—
Total	17,759,418	16,630,000	Total	16,594,666	16,630,000

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 amount and the charge of the various debts in April, 1916, were as follows:—

—	Debt	Charge
	£	£E
Guaranteed Loan, 3 per cent.	6,808,500	307,125
Privileged Debt, 3½ per cent.	31,127,780	1,062,285
Unified Debt, 4 per cent.	55,971,960	2,182,906
Total	93,908,240	3,552,266

On April 1, 1916, the debt stood at £stg.93,903,240, inclusive of the amount of £stg.5,599,820 held by the Government and the Caisse de la Dette Publique.

In 1915 the debt was reduced by £125,600.

The charges on account of debts of all kinds (including tribute), as shown in the estimates for 1916–17, amount to £E4,604,061.

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, 1916, there was a balance of £E4,799,642.

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 1915–16 at 8,005,925 feddâns (1 feddân = 1·038 acre), and of this 2,773,654 were uncultivated for want of reclamation. The readjustment of the land-tax is now complete, the old distinction between Kharâgi and Ushûri tax has disappeared, and the taxes on land range from 2 piastres (1 piastre = 2½*d.*) to 164 piastres per feddân 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 1913 none were called out; in 1914, 21,600; in 1915, 113,000. The agricultural population (Fellahîn) forms about 62 per cent. of the whole. A large proportion of them are small landholders with under 51 feddâns, while others, almost or altogether landless, are labourers, the relation between the employers and the employed being mostly hereditary. The following table shows, for 1915, the number of landholders and the distribution of the land between foreigners and natives:—

Extent of holding in feddâns	Foreigners		Natives		Total of area		Total of Landowners	
	Area in feddâns	Land-owners	Area in feddâns	Land-owners	Feddâns	Per-centage	Land-owners	Per-centage
Up to 1	1,249	2,242	421,059	971,227	422,308	7·7	973,469	61·2
From 1–5	6,212	2,372	1,009,057	469,368	1,015,269	18·6	471,740	29·7
,, 5–10	6,742	910	523,174	75,373	529,916	9·7	76,283	4·8
,, 10–20	11,206	776	495,658	36,093	506,864	9·3	36,869	2·3
,, 20–30	9,295	379	260,786	10,725	270,081	5·0	11,104	0·7
,, 30–50	17,590	440	313,902	8,154	331,492	6·1	8,594	0·5
Over 50	654,275	1,617	1,726,891	10,786	2,381,166	43·6	12,402	0·8
Total .	706,569	8,736	4,750,527	1,581,665	5,457,096	100·0	1,590,401	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 Fayûm 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 Deirût, where the basin system of irrigation, *i.e.* submersion at high Nile, is generally adhered to, cereals and vegetables are produced; north of Deirût 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 Aswân, a barrage at Esna, a barrage and lock at Asyût, and a barrage at Zifta, have been com-

pleted. The original storage capacity of the reservoir was 1,065,000,000 cubic metres. The level of the dam has been raised by 6 metres and the capacity of the reservoir increased to 2,423,000,000 cubic metres. The barrage at Esna ensures adequate irrigation to a large area of basin land even in a year of low Nile. North of Deirût an area of approximately half a million acres has been converted from basin to perennial irrigation in the last ten years. The production of cotton in six years was:—

Year	Qantârs	Year	Qantârs
1910–11	7,505,000	1913–14	7,664,000
1911–12	7,386,000	1914–15	6,451,000
1912–13	7,499,000	1915–16	4,775,000

In 1916 the area and yield of wheat were 1,447,163 acres and 994,552 tons; barley, 438,830 acres and 287,037 tons; maize and millet, 2,098,090 acres; and rice, 150,310 acres.

In 1916 the sugar exported amounted to 28,818 tons, valued at £E640,640, and the cotton exported amounted to 5,416,936 qantârs, valued at £E29,813,682 (1 qantâr = 99·05 lbs).

Commerce.

Imports and exports for five years:—

Year	Merchandise		Specie	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£E	£E	£E	£E
1912	25,907,759	34,574,321	11,546,439	7,476,282
1913	27,865,195	31,662,065	9,791,188	11,187,982
1914	21,724,606	24,091,796	1,780,244	6,868,497
1915	19,328,993	27,046,872	721,705	132,659
1916	30,354,141	37,462,453	1,362,214	188,155

Commerce by principal countries:—

—	Imports from		Exports to	
	1915	1916	1915	1916
	£E	£E	£E	£E
Great Britain	8,740,448	15,070,182	13,935,058	19,930,960
British Colonies in the Mediterranean	270,356	366,994	232,258	302,330
British Colonies in the Extreme East	1,904,974	3,510,978	294,497	200,942
Germany	28,893	93,840	—	—
United States	1,248,859	1,988,709	4,961,531	6,917,620
Austria-Hungary	7,686	5,868	—	—
Belgium	24,986	15,058	117	39
China & Extreme East	647,095	955,286	568,129	984,972
France	983,500	1,358,429	1,506,055	2,621,108
Greece	1,114,046	903,898	337,843	426,385
Italy	1,614,210	2,481,840	1,788,018	1,789,149
Morocco	10,125	10,164	209,679	54,904
Persia	27,858	75,383	20,071	16,904
Russia	41,368	139,750	1,078,386	1,868,299
Turkey	169,186	73,988	50,418	17,960

Value of the leading exports and imports during three years :—

Merchandise	Imports			Exports		
	1914	1915	1916	1914	1915	1916
	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E
Animals & animal food products	810,500	1,156,042	2,163,396	258,232	587,312	665,474
Skins and leather goods	344,895	199,805	301,627	266,068	303,832	418,715
Other animal products	49,948	63,825	90,130	37,620	41,665	42,107
Cereals, vegetables	2,994,737	1,588,105	1,459,607	3,220,040	4,619,884	4,407,265
Provisions & drugs	700,906	1,382,136	1,417,920	247,963	999,121	680,118
Spirits, oils, &c.	1,243,232	1,620,675	2,841,080	194,457	232,657	297,922
Rags, paper, books	349,443	966,599	776,883	23,871	20,599	36,187
Wood & coal, cane work, &c.	2,888,958	2,560,388	5,738,263	18,614	15,695	16,065
Stone, lime, glass.	433,807	247,566	450,794	1,277	626	545
Colouring materials	208,084	206,165	490,236	26,874	28,107	21,851
Chemical products	1,241,260	1,288,892	1,255,426	142,387	96,491	109,192
Textiles [1]	5,476,932	5,684,728	9,644,417	18,878,854	19,414,105	30,098,456
Metals and manuf.	2,603,742	969,745	1,476,029	371,753	763,003	197,941
Sundries	1,511,795	1,144,087	1,933,149	107,655	79,884	128,286
Tobacco [2]	916,827	854,895	814,675	296,631	248,941	262,883
Total	21,724,606	19,328,998	30,854,141	24,091,796	27,046,872	37,462,458

[1] The cotton tissues imported amounted, in 1914, to £E3,027,693; in 1915, to £E3,491,746; in 1916, to £E5,734,277. The quantity of raw cotton exported was, in 1914, 5,909,788 cantars, valued at £E18,669,861; in 1915, 6,899,122 cantars, valued at £E19,145,644; in 1916, 5,416,936 cantars, valued at £E29,813,682.

[2] Cigarettes.

Of the total imports in 1914 the value of £E18,434,361, and of the exports the value of £E23,117,486, passed through the port of Alexandria; in 1915, of the imports, £E51,087,425; of the exports, £E25,621,994; in 1916, of the imports, £E22,637,649; of the exports, £E36,099,235.

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
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1911[1]	17,305,225	2,468,807	222,858	379,523	4,409,034	2,008,082	676,779	465,664
1912[1]	20,700,948	2,766,852	353,857	427,156	3,580,744	2,051,294	544,678	511,056
1913[1]	17,642,358	2,065,471	856,027	317,008	3,533,605	2,454,337	718,549	554,393
1914	13,682,095	1,735,778	387,776	374,542	2,793,920	1,988,447	461,326	547,144
1915	15,186,631	3,348,407	547,970	705,821	3,167,517	1,231,769	395,389	199,644

[1] Including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan prior to 1914.

Total trade between Egypt and U. K. (in thousands of pounds sterling) for 5 years (Board of Trade returns) :—

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916 [1]
Imports from Egypt into U. K.	25,790	21,395	17,096	21,791	26,612
Exports to Egypt from U. K.					
British produce	9,448	9,805	7,759	8,053	11,235
Foreign and Colonial produce	149	158	175	507	577

[1] Provisional figures.

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1916, excluding warships, and vessels requisitioned by the military authorities, 3,349 steamers of a net registered tonnage of 8,794,979 tons entered, and 3,430 steamers of a net registered tonnage of 9,046,236 tons cleared, all the Egyptian ports (Alexandria, Port Said, Suez Basin, Suez Road, Tor and El Kosseir). The total number of sailing vessels (both foreign and coasting trade, but excluding sponge and fishing boats, none in 1916) that entered the ports was 1,026 of 59,397 tons, and of those that cleared, 1,027 of 61,309 tons.

Arrivals and clearances of commercial steamers at Alexandria in five years :—

Year	Arrivals		Clearances	
	Steamers	Net registered tonnage	Steamers	Net registered tonnage
1912	1,927	3,479,146	1,933	3,492,061
1913	1,932	3,718,660	1,927	3,698,396
1914	1,687	3,299,000	1,699	3,383,000
1915[1]	958	1,576,756	989	1,682,869
1916[1]	554	966,678	705	1,348,867

[1] Excluding supplies and military transports.

The steamers visiting the port in 1916 comprised :—

Nationality	Arrivals		Departures	
	Steamers	Net registered tonnage	Steamers	Net registered tonnage
British	304	563,124	440	912,898
French	28	68,412	25	71,275
Greek	87	66,948	91	70,468
Italian	60	117,296	68	120,249
Belgian	10	9,286	10	10,103
American	20	54,627	20	56,757
Norwegian	25	46,138	28	53,872
Spanish	15	14,049	15	14,049
Other Nationalities	10	26,798	18	34,701
Total (All Shipping)	554	966,678	705	1,348,867

Suez Canal.

The following table shows the number and net tonnage of commercial vessels (excluding vessels requisitioned by the military authorities) of all nationalities that passed through the canal in 1916 :—

Nationality	No.	Suez Canal net tonnage	Nationality	No.	Suez Canal net tonnage
British	1,661	6,606,593	Spanish	22	65,917
French	177	785,756	Greek	22	52,891
Dutch	166	642,927	American	16	34,734
Italian	192	818,758	Russian	5	12,700
Norwegian	55	166,264	Other nationalities	1	2,415
Danish	37	145,380			
Swedish	31	110,627			
Japanese	27	69,856	Total	2,322	8,964,313

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 [1]	Year	No. of Vessels	Net Tonnage	Receipts [1]
			£				£
1908	3,795	13,633,283	4,388,089	1912	5,373	20,275,120	5,456,953
1909	4,239	15,407,527	4,825,707	1913	5,085	20,033,384	5,066,037
1910	4,533	16,581,898	5,217,462	1914	4,802	19,410,000	4,889,954
1911	4,969	18,324,704	5,390,498	1915	3,708	15,266,155	3,740,905

[1] Taken at 25 francs = £1.

The number of passengers (civil and military) who went through the canal was, in 1908, 219,024 ; in 1909, 213,358 ; in 1910, 233,978 ; in 1911, 275,694 ; in 1912, 266,406 ; in 1913, 282,235 ; in 1914, 391,773 ; 1915, 210,530.

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.

Internal Communications.

On March 31, 1916, there were (exclusive of sidings) 2,076 miles of rails (double and single) belonging to and worked by the State, and 840 miles of rails of agricultural light railways owned by private companies: 1,264 miles of State and 737 miles of companies' rails are in the Delta, and 812 miles of State and 103 miles of light railways are in Upper Egypt. This is exclusive of the Sudan military railway to Khartum, 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
1911	1,481	28,605,000	4,318,582	1,658,130
1912	1,487	29,632,000	4,768,150	1,622,081
1913	1,486	29,446,000	4,496,381	1,628,845
1914–15	2,065	24,214,000	3,594,049	1,061,902
1915–16	2,110	26,807,000	4,148,000	1,520,210

The working expenses, £E2,159,588 in 1915-16, represent an average of 58·88 per cent. of the gross receipts, which were £E3,667,932.

The telegraphs and telephones belonging to the Egyptian Government were, at the end of 1915, of a total length of 9,686 kilom., the length of the wire being 22,481 kilom. The Eastern Telegraph Company, by concessions, have telegraph lines across Egypt from Alexandria *viâ* Cairo to Suez, and from Port Said to Suez, connecting their cables to England and India. Number of telegrams in 1915-16 was 1,565,317, as against 1,738,162 in 1914-15, not including service telegrams and those sent by the Eastern Telegraph.

There were, in 1915, 2,007 post offices and stations. In the internal service (1915) there passed through the post-office 29,551,000 letters and post-cards, and 14,414,000 newspapers, &c., and samples ; in the external service, 19,177,000 letters and post-cards, and 9,518,000 newspapers, &c., and samples. Official correspondence, not here included, amounted in 1915 to 4,472,000 articles. Receipts £E300,761 ; expenses £E282,720.

Banks and Credit.

The National Bank has a capital of 3,000,000*l.* with reserve funds amounting to 1,301,000*l.* The Agricultural Bank has a capital of 3,740,000*l.* It has Government guarantee of interest at 3 per cent., and it lends money to the Fellahín 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, 1915, the depositors numbered 198,840, and their balances amounted to £E474,440.

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, 1916, the balance amounted to £E8,059, and the number of accounts to 67,325. The balance of deposits in the savings banks of the foreign banks on the same date amounted to £E363,795 and the number of depositors to 6,088.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

Money.

By decree of October 18, 1916 (20 Li-l-Higga 1334), the monetary unit of Egypt is the gold Egyptian pound of 100 piastres. It weighs 8·5 grammes

·875 fine, and therefore contains 7·4375 grammes of fine gold. Its value in sterling is £1 0*s.* 6½*d.* A new coinage was introduced at the same time. It replaces the monogram of the Sultan of Turkey by that of the Sultan of Egypt.

The 10-piastre silver piece weighs 14 grammes ·833 fine, and therefore contains 11·67 grammes of fine silver. The piastre is worth 2·46*d.* in English money. It is subdivided into tenths (ushr el girsh or millièmes).

Coins in circulation are the Egyptian pound (100 piastres) and half pound in gold; 20, 10, 5, and 2 piastre pieces in silver; 1, ½, ⅕, ⅒ piastre pieces in nickel, and ⅕₀ piece in bronze. Silver coin is legal tender only up to £E2, and nickel or bronze coins up to 10 piastres. For some years gold coins have not been issued, and the gold circulating in Egypt and the Sudan is almost exclusively English sovereigns, which are legal tender at the rate of 97½ piastres. The gold pieces of the Latin Monetary Union equivalent to the French 20 franc piece will be permitted to circulate at a uniform rate of £E0·7715. As a temporary measure, the Indian rupee has been made legal tender at the rate of 6·5 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 1915 was about £E11,550,000, whereas it had never previous to the war 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	10,224	4,447,200
1912	—	168,911	21,700	500	191,111
1913	—	17,546	4,937	1,000	28,483
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	5,388,194

The principal units of Egyptian weights and measures are defined in terms of the metre of the "Commission Internationale du mètre" by the Law No. 10 of September 26, 1914. The equivalents remain the same as were defined by the Decree of April 28, 1891.

Measures of length: *Diraa baladi* = 0 metre 58 centimetres.
,, weight: *Dirhem* = 3 grams 12 centigrams.
,, capacity: *Ardeb* = 198 litres.

Measure of Capacity.

The *Ardeb* is equal to 43·555 gallons, or 5·44436 bushels.

The approximate weight of the ardeb is as follows:—Wheat, 33[illegible] rotls; beans, 345 rotls; barley, 267 rotls; maize, 312 rotls; cotton seed, 270.

Weights.

Okieh	=	1·3207 ounce.
Rotl	=	·99049 lb.
Oke	=	2·7513 lbs.
Qantâr (or 100 Rotls or 36 Okes)	=	99·0493 lbs.

Length Measures.

		Inches
Diraa Baladi (town)	=	22·8347
Diraa Mimari for building, &c	=	29·5276
Qassabah = 3·8823 yards	=	139·7639

Measures of Surface.

Feddan, the unit of measure for land, = 7,468·148 sq. pics = 1·03808 acres
1 sq. pic = 6·06 sq. ft. = 0·5628 sq. metre.

His Majesty's High Commissioner for Egypt.—His Excellency General Sir Francis Reginald *Wingate*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., appointed December, 1916.

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 (Kuttabs), 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 1,008. 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 38 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 Rufas—which is at present attended by 64 girls, and there are also girls' schools at Dongola, 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.

The geological survey, the antiquities service, and the natural history museum, are also attached to the Education Department.

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. This comprises a Province Judge, except in Khartum Province, and District Judges of three grades. Appeals from decisions of a District Judge lie to the Province Judge, except in Khartum Province, where such appeals lie to the High Court. Appeals from decisions of a Province Judge lie to the High Court.

In Provinces where there is neither a High Court Judge nor a specially appointed Province Judge the Governor acts as Province Judge, and in any District where there is no specially appointed District Judge the provincial inspectors and district officers act as District Judges.

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. Judges of the High Court, 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. Appeal lies from convictions by magistrates other than Governors, where the sentence exceeds two months' imprisonment or £2 fine.

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 (£E1 = £1 0*s.* 6*d.*):—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£E	£E		£E	£E
1910	1,171,097	1,214,676	1913	1,654,149	1,614,007
1911	1,311,218	1,350,854	1914	1,543,549	1,581,346
1912	1,428,605	1,490,668	1915	1,495,200	1,463,900

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 Railways, Post, Telegraph, and Nile Steamer Services

From 1914 onwards, the figures do not include the revenue and expenditure of Local Provincial Services, which amounted in 1915 to 98,000*l.* and 87,000*l.* respectively. In 1915 the influence of the War, combined with the low Nile flood of 1914, following upon the low flood and scanty rains of 1913, continued adversely to affect the revenue.

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	182,313	85,675	54,198
(b.) By rain	1,582,740	2,025,710	1,926,627
Total	1,831,772	2,220,326	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.[1]	Exports.[2]	Year.	Imports.[1]	Exports.[2]
	£E	£E		£E	£E
1910	1,931,426	977,621	1913	2,109,476	1,185,186
1911	2,273,949	1,376,958	1914	1,891,494	1,020,260
1912	1,967,429	1,378,119	1915	1,704,250	1,577,991

[1] Including Government Stores.
[2] Excluding re-exports, which were £E130,315 in 1915.

Trade by principal countries for two years:—

Country.	Imports.[1]		Exports.	
	1914	1915	1914	1915
	£E	£E	£E	£E
Egypt	493,283	415,010	404,709	658,106
United Kingdom	580,233	695,532	269,548	387,422
Italy	71,021	54,920	14,822	41,825
India and Aden	364,829	265,499	12,820	6,208
France	23,129	9,175	94,904	89,936
Germany	30,991	627	60,227	—
United States	9,976	19,041	84,795	83,881
Austria	53,752	1,959	12,386	—
Abyssinia	52,006	33,376	1,410	2,923
Arabia	1,750	3,409	3,449	137,409

[1] Goods imported *vid* Egypt are credited to the country of consignment.

The following table shows the value of the principal imports and exports for 2 years:—

	Imports			Exports	
	1914	1915		1914	1915
	£E	£E		£E	£E
Cotton fabrics	343,222	481,773	Gum	314,919	813,051
Sugar, refined	239,076	226,236	Ivory	84,605	48,182
Wheat flour	102,852	74,716	Sesame	52,899	65,142
Coffee	57,319	79,201	Cotton, ginned	98,555	236,798
Tea	36,502	34,573	,, seeds	12,509	33,876
Machinery	47,825	21,120	Dates	20,872	24,167
Coal	76,222	81,030	Dura (Millet)	4,429	207,156
Timber	25,369	20,532	Cattle	99,868	170,400
Soap	24,198	24,371	Sheep & Goats	86,975	89,526
Iron and Steel	24,767	28,404	Hides & Skins (untanned)	87,507	122,615
Tobacco	43,880	42,841	Gold	68,146	65,558

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 telegraphic communication with Egypt, Erythrea, and Abyssinia, and also wireless communication with Gambela in Western Abyssinia. There is a wireless station at Port Sudan with a range of 250 miles. At the beginning of 1916 there were 4,687 miles of telegraph line open, and 6,836 miles of wire. There are 80 stationary and 12 travelling Post and Telegraph Offices.

Acting Governor-General and Sirdar.—Col. L. O. F. *Stack*, C.M.G.
Legal Secretary.—E. Bonham *Carter*, C.M.G.
Financial Secretary.—Col. E. E. *Bernard*, 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.—General Sir James Willcocks, G.C.M.G., 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, 1915, 20,801 (including 7,219 whites); 12,750 belong to Church of England (census 1911). In 1915 the birth-rate was 31·58 and the death-rate was 16·53 per 1000; illegitimate births formed 16·52 per cent. of the total births; there were 184 marriages. In 1915 the excess of immigration over emigration was 74. Education: 29 aided schools, with 2,000 pupils, receive Government grants, 2,600*l.* annually. There are 3 garrison schools and 2 naval schools; about 18 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. Police force, 1915, 48.

—	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue .	79,248	83,629	80,576	80,504	106,467
Expenditure .	90,100	78,210	87,779	89,575	97,643

Chief source of revenue: customs, 67,218*l.* in 1915. Chief items of expenditure: salaries, public works, education. Public debt, (1915), 45,500*l.*

The chief products are onions, potatoes, lily-bulbs, and various kitchen garden vegetables.

—	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports[1] .	545,540	637,178	570,575	565,611	579,828
Exports[1] .	134,033	116,586	104,647	106,661	107,666

[1] Including bullion and specie, but excluding Government stores from imports.

Imports from United Kingdom in 1915, 121,779*l.*; United States, 373,138*l.*; Canada, 74,729*l.*; and exports to United Kingdom, 6,426*l.*; United States, 95,342*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 1915 were: provisions, 96,676*l.*; flour and meal, 33,216*l.*; cotton goods, 29,478*l.*; butter, 22,731*l.*; ale and beer, 17,072*l.*; hardware and cutlery, 13,255*l.*; groceries, 13,831*l.*; oats, 17,180*l.*; coal, 18,113*l.*; sugar, 18,579*l.*; apparel, 21,397*l.*; leather wares, 18,482*l.*; oxen and cows, 23,784*l.* The principal exports in 1915 were: onions, 22,955*l.*; potatoes, 46,584*l.*; other vegetables, 25,878*l.*

The registered shipping consisted (1915) of 5 steam vessels of 251 tons net, and 28 sailing vessels of 6,157 tons net; total net tonnage, 6,408. In 1915 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared was 1,748,337 tons, of which 1,171,811 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 775 subscribers and upwards of 1,600 miles of wire. A telegraph cable connects the islands with Halifax, Nova Scotia, and another connects with Turks Island and Jamaica. There are (1915) 19 post offices in the colony; the number of letters and post cards dealt with in the year 1915 was 1,726,378; newspapers, book packets and circulars, 485,898; parcels, 25,687. The post office revenue was 6,503*l.*, and expenditure, 6,563*l.* Savings bank deposits on December 31, 1915, were 43,288*l.*, to the credit of 2,193 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. The Bermuda Government is also authorised to issue 1*l.* notes up to an amount not exceeding 30,000*l.*

REFERENCES: Bermuda in Colonial Reports. Annual. London.
Newton (Margaret). Glimpses of Life in Bermuda and the Tropics. London. 1907.

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. The numerical representation of the Senate by provinces is as follows: Prince Edward Island, 4; Nova Scotia, 10; New Brunswick, 10; Quebec, 24; Ontario, 24; Manitoba, 4; Saskatchewan, 4; Alberta, 4; British Columbia, 3; Total, 87. By the Amendment of the British North America Act, 1867 (April, 1915), which comes into effect after the dissolution of the present Parliament, the Senate will consist of 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

25,867 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, 18 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: Ontario, 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.—The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. Appointed August 19, 1916. 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. E. L. *Patenaude.*
3. *Minister of Trade and Commerce.*—Right 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.*—Hon. Albert E. *Kemp.*
8. *Minister of Finance.*—Hon. Sir. T. *White.*
9. *Postmaster-General.*—Hon. Pierre *Blondin.*
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. *Sevigny.*
15. *Minister of Labour.*—Hon. T. W. *Crothers*, K.C.

Ministers without Portfolios with seats in the Cabinet.—Hon. Sir George H. *Perley*, K.C.M.G.; Hon. Sir J. A. *Lougheed*, 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 and Minister of Overseas Military Forces for Canada in the United Kingdom.—
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 43, New Brunswick 47, Quebec 81, Ontario 111, Manitoba 49, British Columbia 47, 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.	Population, 1901	Population, 1911.	Pop. per sq. mile (Land Area) 1911
Prince Edward Island [1]	2,184	—	2,184	103,259	93,728	42·91
Nova Scotia [1]	21,068	360	21,428	459,574	351,889	22·36
New Brunswick [1]	27,911	74	27,985	331,120	351,889	12·61
Quebec [1 3]	690,865	15,969	706,834	1,648,898	2,003,232	5·69
Ontario [1 3]	365,880	41,382	407,262	2,182,947	2,523,274	9·67
Manitoba [2 3]	231,926	19,906	251,832	255,211	455,614	6·18
British Columbia [1]	353,416	2,439	355,855	178,657	392,480	1·09
Alberta [2]	252,925	2,360	255,285	72,841	374,663	1·47
Saskatchewan [2]	243,382	8,318	251,700	91,460	492,432	1·95
Yukon	206,427	649	207,076	27,219	8,512	0·04
North-West Territories	1,207,926	34,298	1,242,224	20,129	18,481	—
Totals	3,603,910	125,755	3,729,665	5,371,315	7,206,643	1·93

[1] The water areas here assigned to Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and British Columbia are exclusive of the territorial seas, that to Quebec is exclusive of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Ontario is inclusive of the Canadian portions of the great lakes of the St. Lawrence.

[2] In 1906 Manitoba had 365,688, Alberta 185,412, and Saskatchewan 257,763 inhabitants.

[3] By Federal Act passed during the session of 1912, the boundaries of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba were extended at the expense of the North-west Territories. Ontario was enlarged by 146,400 square miles, Quebec by 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	24,739
United Kingdom	784,526	Norway	20,942
Other parts of the Empire	29,188	Sweden	28,235
United States	303,680	Russia	39,984
Austria-Hungary	121,480	China	27,774
Germany	89,577	Elsewhere	39,250
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	186,035	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 1914. New Brunswick is not included, Yukon published no statistics 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	1913	11,871	24·34	5,053	10·36	4,432	9·09	7,439
	1914	13,685	24·25	4,623	8·19	4,147	7·35	9,538
B. Columbia[1]	1913	9,199	18·58	5,012	10·12	4,619	9·33	4,580
	1914	8,754	17·93	4,296	8·80	3,974	8·14	4,780
Manitoba[1]	1913	16,424	36·84	5,985	13·24	5,919	13·10	10,505
	1914	17,449	35·50	5,667	10·88	5,617	10·78	11,832
Nova Scotia	1913	12,553	25·22	3,259	6·55	7,225	14·52	5,328
	1914	12,771	25·46	3,643	7·26	7,527	15·01	5,244
Ontario	1913	64,516	24·00	26,998	10·00	34,317	12·70	30,199
	1914	66,225	24·21	21,245	9·22	32,440	12·35	33,785
Pr. Edward Is.[1]	1913	1,628	17·37	478	5·10	983	10·49	645
	1914	1,511	16·12	544	5·80	1,012	10·80	499
Quebec	1913	79,089	37·70	17,253	8·13	36,200	17·33	42,889
	1914	80,361	38·00	16,121	7·62	36,002	17·02	44,359
Saskatchewan[1]	1913	13,200	20·94	4,990	7·92	4,150	6·58	9,050
	1914	16,489	22·83	5,014	6·94	3,950	5·47	12,539
Yukon	1912	612	7·17	48	5·64	58	6·81	8
	1914[3]	66	7·75	41	4·82	50	5·87	16

[1] Including still-births.
[2] Incomplete.
[3] Eleven months.

Declared settlers arrived in Canada during 4 years :—

—	Number of Immigrants arrived in the Years ended March 31			
	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16
From the United States	139,009	107,580	59,779	26,927
English and Welsh	110,101	103,909	31,405	5,959
Irish	9,706	9,585	3,525	818
Scotch	30,735	29,128	8,346	1,887
Austro-Hungarian	21,875	28,323	7,150	15
German	4,938	5,587	2,472	27
Scandinavian	4,309	4,082	1,704	409
French and Belgians	4,581	5,334	2,355	552
Italians	16,601	24,722	6,228	336
Jews	7,887	11,252	3,107	65
Russians and Finlanders	21,014	27,668	5,660	179
Other Nationalities	32,176	27,808	13,058	1,501
Total	402,432	384,878	144,789	48,567

In 1912 the new settlers obtained 6,264,160 acres of free land; in 1913, 5,291,840 acres; in 1914, 5,092,640 acres; and in 1915, 3,654,080 acres.

Under an Act passed in 1903, a tax of 500 dollars a head is levied on Chinamen landing in Canada. In the year 1914–15, 1,155 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	38,507
Anglicans	1,043,017	Jews	74,564
Methodists	1,079,892	Miscellaneous creeds[1]	293,224
Baptists	382,666	No creed stated	32,490
Lutherans	229,864	Total	7,206,643

[1] Including Pagans.

The numbers of the leading denominations in the provinces, 1911:—

Province	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Baptist[1]
Ontario	484,997	489,704	524,603	671,727	132,609
Quebec	1,724,688	102,684	64,125	42,444	9,255
Nova Scotia	144,991	75,315	109,560	57,606	33,854
New Brunswick	144,889	42,864	39,207	34,558	32,106
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	75,842	96,564	78,325	18,871
The Territories	6,811	9,011	1,659	3,150	188

[1] Not including 44,611 Mennonites.

Instruction.

The Provincial Governments have control of education in public schools high schools, normal schools and universities; 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.

Each province has one or more universities (21 in all, with about 500 professors and teachers, and 10,000 students), and several colleges. The most important of these are the University of Toronto; McGill University, Montreal; and the French Canadian University of Laval, which has colleges in Montreal and Quebec City. 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., 1915	6,600	11,850	505,074	14,267,476
Quebec	June, 1914	5,880	7,755	244,607	5,797,799
Nova Scotia	July, 1915	2,795	2,945	107,768	1,593,026
New Brunswick	June, 1915	1,964	2,106	66,505	1,059,811
Manitoba	June, 1915	2,727	2,976	100,963	7,116,898
British Columbia	June, 1915	730	1,815	60,352	3,917,446
P. E. Island	June, 1915	477	586	18,402	259,671
Alberta	Dec., 1915	2,138	4,218	97,286	7,965,470
Saskatchewan	Dec., 1914	3,055	4,501	111,059	8,588,462

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 1914, 28,007 persons were charged with indictable offences; of these 21,438 were convicted. 161,597 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	16,339,865
1910-11	24,234,652	18,060,584
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
1915-16	35,385,964	26,794,816

The following relates to the financial year ended March 31, 1916 :—

Receipts	Dollars	Expenditure	Dollars
Consolidated Fund	172,147,688	Consolidated Fund	130,350,727
Loans, Savings Banks & Dominion Notes	272,346,735	Redemption, Savings Banks & Dominion Notes	26,081,885
Open Accounts	1,025,614,264	Open Accounts	1,313,676,225
Total	1,470,108,887 (302,188,483l.)	Total	1,470,108,887 (302,188,483l.)

Consolidated Fund revenue, 1915-16 :—

1915-16	Dollars	1915-16	Dollars.
Customs	98,649,409	War Tax Revenue	3,620,782
Excise	22,428,492	Investments (interest on)	3,358,210
Lands (Dominion & Ordnance)	2,305,527	Various	3,670,310
Public works	19,256,418	Total	172,147,688 (35,385,964l.)
Post office	18,858,690		

Detailed estimates of the expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1917 :—

Services	Dollars	Services	Dollars
Public Debt, including Sinking Funds	39,649,760	Dominion Lands—chargeable to Income	3,304,429
Charges of Management	535,450	Miscellaneous	872,645
Civil Government	7,240,752	Customs	4,215,000
Administration of Justice	1,504,383	Excise	1,134,876
Police, Dominion	128,765	Weights and Measures, Gas and Electric Light Inspection	352,950
Penitentiaries	979,700	Adulteration of Food, &c.	57,500
Legislation	1,794,416	Railways and Canals—chargeable to Collection of Revenue	15,196,000
Arts, Agriculture, and Statistics	4,263,000	Public Works—chargeable to Collection of Revenue	920,300
Quarantine	248,000	Public Works—chargeable to Income	18,814,575
Immigration	1,574,000	Post Office	17,486,728
Pensions	3,365,213	Trade and Commerce	2,082,495
Superannuation	400,000	Naval Service	2,250,400
Militia — Chargeable to Income	5,706,100	Labour	68,500
Railways and Canals—chargeable to Income	657,850	Total Consolidated Fund	158,958,781 (32,674,850l.)
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions	2,968,601		
Ocean and River Service	1,805,800		
Lighthouse and Coast Service	2,409,700		
Scientific Institutions	489,713		
Marine Hospitals	78,000	Railways and Canals—Capital	19,815,773
Steamboat Inspection	79,170	Public Works—Capital	10,206,715
Fisheries	1,384,900		
Subsidies to Provinces	11,451,673	Total Capital	30,022,488 (6,171,288l.)
Department of Mines	562,400		
Indians	1,965,650		
Mounted Police	1,123,335	Grand Total	188,981,219 (38,846,138l.)
Government of the North-west Territories	8,000		
Government of the Yukon Territory	358,000		

The gross debt March 31, 1916, amounted to 943,839,434 dollars (194,011,439l.), and the net debt to 615,156,171 dollars (127,448,789l.). The net debt at March 31, 1917, is estimated at about 580,000,000 dollars (£119,000,000).

The total Government expenditure on railways in Canada up to 1915 was 648,075,428 dollars, and on canals 150,205,770 dollars.

PROVINCIAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

Province		Revenue	Expenditure
		Dollars	Dollars
Ontario	Oct. 31, 1915	12,975,732	12,704,362
Quebec	June 30, 1915	9,567,926	9,959,171
Nova Scotia	Sept. 30 1915	1,953,302	2,073,672
New Brunswick	Oct. 31, 1915	1,634,079	1,626,634
Manitoba	Nov. 30, 1915	5,472,955	6,026,596
British Columbia	Mar. 31, 1915	7,974,496	11,942,667
Prince Edward Island	Dec. 31, 1915	470,730	510,169
Alberta	Dec. 31, 1914	4,235,063	4,318,855
Saskatchewan	Feby. 28, 1915	4,687,933	5,060,234

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.

Up to September 1, 1916, there had been sent overseas for active service in the war 210,394 officers, non-commissioned officers and men. At the same date there were training in Canada in camps in the various military districts 4,577 officers and 107,998 other ranks, a total of 112,575. In addition, there have been maintained on guard duty in Canada (canals, certain railway bridges and public buildings) about 12,500 all ranks.

Schemes for a Canadian Navy have been mooted but are at present somewhat in abeyance. The old cruisers *Niobe* and *Rainbow*, taken over as training ships, have been employed in commerce protection. The local force consists otherwise of a number of miscellaneous gun-vessels and icebreakers, some of which are on the Great Lakes. At the outbreak of the war two submarines, which were building in the United States for Chile, were bought (*C. C.* 1 and 2), and are on the Pacific coast.

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	1,778	61	246
5 to 10 acres	18,331	24,347	257	791	54	214
11 to 50 acres	51,243	88,964	703	1,575	33	729
51 to 100 acres	156,778	162,537	1,254	2,103	72	941
101 to 200 acres	150,826	228,286	14,894	18,827	8,041	48,366
201 acres and over	64,655	182,920	15,204	20,498	5,184	45,558
Total	544,688	710,681	32,495	46,847	13,612	96,371

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 798 million dollars, and in 1916 at 845 million dollars. The following are the provisional estimates for 1916:—

1916	Wheat		Barley		Oats	
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels
Ontario	871,800	17,969,600	340,000	7,531,000	2,410,000	60,081,000
Quebec	67,600	983,000	77,400	1,515,000	1,138,000	24,580,000
Nova Scotia	13,400	279,000	4,700	129,000	116,000	4,385,000
New Brunswick	14,000	262,000	1,900	52,000	198,000	6,417,000
Manitoba	2,342,400	24,749,000	475,600	10,450,000	1,363,000	48,387,000
P. E. Island	34,500	595,000	3,600	107,000	199,000	7,813,000
British Columbia	15,800	493,000	2,700	103,000	61,000	3,284,000
Alberta	1,473,700	35,642,000	161,000	5,072,000	1,653,600	74,633,000
Saskatchewan	5,252,100	78,151,000	262,500	7,340,000	2,657,000	109 389,000
Total Canada	10,085,300	159,123,000	1,328,800	32,299,000	9,795,000	338,469,000

1916	Potatoes		Flax		Hay and Clover	
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Tons
Ontario	133,000	8,113,000	4,500	48,000	3,059,000	6,118,000
Quebec	112,000	14,672,000	500	4,500	2,985,000	5,224,000
Nova Scotia	34,500	6,935,000	—	—	553,000	995,000
New Brunswick	39,000	7,488,000	—	—	574,000	850,000
Manitoba	28,000	4,760,000	27,000	287,000	158,000	316,000
P. E. Island	31,000	6,386,000	—	—	199,000	338,000
British Columbia	15,300	2,892,000	—	—	175,000	467,000
Alberta	26,000	4,602,000	71,000	877,000	196,000	343,000
Saskatchewan	30,000	5,280,000	607,000	6,543,000	75,000	148,300
Total Canada	448,800	61,128,000	710,000	7,759,500	7,974,000	14,799,000

Other products (1916 provisional figures) were rye, 101,000 acres, 2,059,000 bushels (mainly Ontario, 69,000 acres, 1,254,000 bushels); peas, 150,000 acres, 2,166,000 bushels (Ontario, 126,000 acres, 1,792,000 bushels, Quebec, 22,000 acres, 310,000 bushels); mixed grain, 398,000 acres, 10,333,000 bushels (Ontario, 286,000 acres, 7,422,000 bushels, Quebec, 91,000 acres, 2,084,000 bushels); buckwheat, 342,000 acres, 6,720,000 bushels (Ontario, 175,000 acres, 2,940,000 bushels, Quebec, 101,000 acres, 2,166,000 bushels, New Brunswick, 53,000 acres, 1,299,000 bushels); beans, 32,500 acres, 541,000 bushels (Ontario, 27,000 acres, 444,000 bushels); sugar beets (Ontario), 15,000 acres, 71,000 tons; turnips and other roots, 156,000 acres, 41,256,000 bushels (Ontario, 97,000 acres, 20,467,000 bushels); corn for husking, 173,000 acres, 6,271.000 bushels (Ontario, 160.000 acres, 5,976.000 bushels); fodder corn, 297,000 acres, 1,977,000 tons (Ontario, 248,000 acres, 1,612,000 tons); alfalfa, 90,000 acres, 261,000 tons (Ontario, 56,000 acres, 168,000 tons). In Ontario, apples, the vine, and tobacco are grown. The live stock in Canada on June 30, 1916, comprised 2,990,635 horses, 2,608,645 milk cows, 3,826,519 other cattle, 1,965,101 sheep, and 2,814,065 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	Quebec	100,000,000
Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta	11,000,000	New Brunswick	9,000,000
Ontario	70,000,000	Nova Scotia	5,000,000

The forest products exported to the United Kingdom in 1915–16 amounted in value to 14,092,769 dollars, out of a total of 51,271,400 dollars. The estimated value of the total forest products for the calendar year 1916 was 190,000,000 dollars. The exportable surplus of the wood pulp industry was 10,376,548 dollars in 1915–16, 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 coast line of the Atlantic Provinces, from the Bay of Fundy to the Strait of Belle Isle, without taking into account the lesser bays and indentations, measures over 5,000 miles. On the Pacific coast the Province of British Columbia, because of its numerous islands, bays, and fiords, has a sea-washed shore of 7,000 miles. In addition to this immense salt-water fishing area Canada has 220,000 square miles of fresh water abundantly stocked with many species of excellent food fishes.

The fisheries of the Atlantic coast may be divided into two distinct classes: The deep sea, which take cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and halibut; and the inshore or coastal, which take cod, hake, haddock, pollock, halibut, herring, mackerel, alewife, shad, smelt, flounder, and sardine. The most extensive lobster fishery known is carried on along the eastern shore of Canada, while excellent oyster beds exist in many parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The salmon fishery is the predominant one on the Pacific coast, but an important halibut fishery is also carried on. The inland lake fisheries yield whitefish, trout, pickerel, pike, sturgeon, and fresh-water herring. The capital invested in vessels, gear, canneries, etc., is 25,856,000 dollars. The total value of the produce of the fisheries of Canada in 1915-16 was 35,860,708 dollars, and in 1914-15, 31,057,550 dollars. The principal kinds of fish caught in 1915–16 were: salmon, 11,262,381 dollars; lobsters, 4,506,155 dollars; codfish, 4,489,496 dollars; herrings, 2,906.887 dollars; halibut, 2,261,776 dollars; haddock, 1,232,022 dollars; sardines, 1,229,096 dollars; whitefish, 1,048,641 dollars. The exports were valued at 21,982,925 dollars. The exports of dry-salted codfish were 86,457,300 lb.; canned lobsters, 8,339,980 lb.; canned salmon, 49,142,900 lb. The number of persons employed in 1915-16 was 102,000, including those in shore work and canneries. There were 1,984 vessels used and 38,536 boats. In 1915–16, according to provinces, the values were: Nova Scotia, 9,166,851dollars; British Columbia, 14,538,320 dollars; New Brunswick, 4,737,145 dollars; Quebec, 2,076,851 dollars; Ontario, 3,341,182 dollars; Prince Edward Island, 933,682 dollars; Manitoba, 742,925 dollars; Saskatchewan, 165,888 dollars; Alberta, 94,134 dollars; and Yukon, 63,730 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,

128,863,075 dollars; in 1915, 138,513,750 dollars; ... dollars. The principal metals and minerals produced in 191... 1915 were as follows:

Product	1914. Quantity.	1914. Value.[1]	1915[2]. Quantity.	1915[2]. Value.[1]
Metallic—				
Copper . . . . . lbs.	75,735,060	Dols. 10,301,606	102,612,486	Dols. 17,726,307
Gold . . . . . ozs.	773,178	15,983,007	916,076	18,936,971
Pig iron . tons of 2,000 lbs.	783,164	10,002,856	913,719	11,592,819
Lead . . . . . lbs.	33,337,765	1,627,568	45,377,065	2,541,116
Nickel . . . . . "	45,517,937	13,655,381	68,077,823	20,423,348
Silver . . . . . ozs.	28,449,821	15,593,631	28,401,735	14,088,397
Other metallic products . .	—	1,086,514	—	1,589,135
Total	—	68,250,563	—	86,898,093
Less pig iron from imported ore . . tons of 2,000 lbs.	687,420	8,863,944	755,121	9,852,011
Total metallic . . value	—	59,386,619	—	77,046,082
Non-Metallic—				
Asbestos and asbestic tons of 2,000 lbs.	117,573	2,909,806	138,815	3,513,269
Coal . . . . "	13,637,529	33,471,801	13,209,371	31,957,757
Gypsum . . . . "	516,880	1,156,207	470,335	849,926
Natural gas . . . mln. ft.	21,692,504	3,484,727	18,319,710	3,300,825
Petroleum . . . . brls.	214,805	343,124	215,464	900,572
Pyrites . tons of 2,000 lbs.	228,314	744,508	296,910	1,028,678
Salt . . tons of 2,000 lbs.	107,038	493,648	119,900	600,226
Cement . . . . brls.	7,172,480	9,187,924	5,681,032	6,977,024
Clay products	—	6,871,957	—	3,931,200
Lime . . . . bush.	7,028,582	1,360,628	4,932,767	1,015,878
Stone	—	5,469,056	—	4,504,599
Miscellaneous non-metallic.	—	3,983,070	—	3,487,712
Total non-metallic . .	—	69,476,456	—	61,467,008
Grand Total	—	128,863,075	—	138,513,750

[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.
[2] Subject to revision.

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

Provinces	1914	1915	Provinces	1914	1915
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Ontario . .	53,034,677	61,800,178	Manitoba . .	2,413,489	1,351,604
British Columbia .	24,161,039	28,932,658	New Brunswick .	1,014,570	916,329
Nova Scotia . .	17,584,639	18,126,672	Saskatchewan .	712,313	895,728
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			

Manufactures.—The following table shows the number of establishments, the capital, the number of employees, and the amount of their salaries and wages, the cost of materials, and the value of products in 1915, in various groups of industries, according to the postal census taken in 1916 (provisional figures):—

Group of Industries.	Number of Establishments.	Capital.	Employees. Number.	Employees. Salaries and Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
		Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Food products .	6,470	198,246,942	62,154	29,252,181	291,997,953	377,811,758
Textiles	2,670	126,488,350	74,448	33,504,986	81,427,279	144,691,235
Iron and steel products . . .	849	194,178,446	58,842	33,821,910	58,924,280	119,636,755
Timber, lumber, etc.	3,181	263,407,682	68,276	34,642,700	59,170,149	123,250,986
Leather and products	523	60,084,498	22,556	12,828,669	45,175,517	70,975,644
Paper and printing	1,306	138,544,786	37,064	25,660,019	29,324,906	74,038,498
Liquors and beverages	341	52,283,857	5,392	4,674,496	10,129,252	34,859,927
Chemicals and allied products	255	52,148,588	12,429	7,716,293	24,930,308	45,410,486
Clay, glass, and stone products	771	96,371,573	15,747	9,956,261	10,962,041	27,228,413
Metals and products not otherwise specified .	1,173	174,621,994	29,792	20,975,939	45,931,080	90,943,278
Tobacco & manuf.	166	23,066,898	9,613	4,523,524	16,017,707	28,987,250
Vehicles	464	125,965,499	36,824	21,289,113	40,547,113	73,878,212
Vessels	103	12,331,341	5,581	2,794,028	3,035,857	8,419,648
Hand trades . .	1,579	26,135,559	16,830	10,753,178	17,627,192	38,129,884
Other	1,440	441,115,405	56,366	35,254,207	56,328,786	134,255,029
Total	21,291	1,984,991,427	511,859	287,652,504	791,524,420	1,392,516,953

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 (4·86⅔ dollars = £1):—

Year ended March 31	Total Exports	Total Imports	Imports for Home Consumption
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1911-12	315,317,250	559,220,936	547,382,582
1912-13	393,232,057	692,032,392	675,517,045
1913-14	478,997,928	650,746,797	633,692,449
1914-15	490,808,877	629,444,894	587,304,363
1915-16	882,872,502	564,505,796	542,043,563

Commerce by countries:—

Exports,[1] Domestic and Foreign, to	1914-15	1915-16	Imports entered for Consumption.	1914-15	1915-16
	1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.		1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.
Great Britain	211,758	463,081	United States	296,633	370,497
United States	186,343	216,669	Great Britain	90,158	77,404
Holland	5,255	2,564	Germany	5,087	86,304
W. Indies and Bermuda	4,735	4,583	France	8,449	5,949
Belgium	3,259	335	British East Indies	6,548	6,780
Newfoundland	4,192	5,067	West Indies [2]	6,278	6,316
Australia & Tasmania	5,553	7,773	Belgium	1,876	59
Germany	2,162	—	Switzerland	3,979	3,525
South America	2,114	3,912	British Guiana	2,994	5,637
British Africa	4,746	5,714	Holland	1,769	1,058
France	14,560	36,086	Japan	2,783	4,015
New Zealand	2,624	3,362	China	1,042	919
Italy	—	10,733	Argentina	—	3,971
Russia	—	6,737	San Domingo	—	4,020

[1] Exclusive of coin and bullion.
[2] Comprises British, Danish, and Dutch West Indies.

Leading imports into Canada in 1915–16:—

Article	Imports for Home Consumption under				Total
	General Tariff	Preferential Tariff	Treaty Rates	Free	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Wool, raw	—	—	—	7,999,284	7,999,284
Wool, manufactures of	5,256,793	14,407,237	79	14,557	19,678,666
Cotton manuf.	10,272,880	9,478,205	1,193,918	928,608	21,873,611
Cotton wool or raw cotton not dyed	—	—	—	10,254,895	10,254,895
Silk, and manuf.	2,962,192	561,127	4,772,735	—	9,296,054
Iron, Steel, and manuf.	63,837,495	1,715,111	14,802	10,447,714	76,015,122
Coal and Coke	10,218,637	169	—	22,219,377	32,438,183
Breadstuffs	3,264,326	303,613	24,063	5,764,025	9,356,027
Tea	79,305	—	—	8,192,595	8,271,900
Sugar, Molasses, &c.	9,882,641	11,149,519	—	977,102	22,009,262
Provisions	10,658,178	497,517	20,880	—	11,176,575
Fruits and nuts	7,227,462	43,460	444,847	6,390,481	14,106,250
Timber, &c.	—	—	—	5,011,633	5,011,633
Animals, living	441,733	1,812	—	260,355	703,900
Flax, hemp, jute and manuf.	1,592,874	4,990,718	14,609	738,754	7,336,955

Article	Imports for Home Consumption under				Total
	General Tariff	Preferential Tariff	Treaty Rates	Free	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Spirits and wines	3,803,736	—	301,908	—	4,105,644
Coin and bullion	—	—	—	34,260	34,260
Glass, and manuf.	2,268,528	121,999	28,982	32,117	2,451,626
Paper	3,826,797	783,461	—	148,856	4,758,614
Oils, all kinds	3,237,392	250,049	56,111	10,330,779	13,874,331
Leather, and manuf.	5,728,475	781,419	3,367	—	6,513,561
Furs, and manuf.	494,071	139,722	—	1,986,581	2,620,374
Drugs and chemicals	4,268,571	1,069,854	103,905	12,075,337	17,517,667
Indian corn for distillation	265,573	—	—	—	265,573
Tobacco and manufactures of	1,128,255	—	—	4,624,607	5,752,862
Books	2,353,005	639,967	70,434	1,111,909	4,165,315

Principal exports for year ended March 31, 1916:—

Articles	Value	Articles	Value
	Dollars		Dollars
Cheese	26,690,500	Codfish, tongues & sounds	6,122,161
Cattle	12,625,760	Salmon	7,256,878
Sheep	593,765	Lobsters	3,606,701
Eggs	2,273,412	Coal	6,032,765
Bacon	25,710,767	Gold-bearing quartz	16,870,594
Butter	1,018,769	Copper in ore, &c.	14,670 073
Wood pulp	10,376,548	Silver ,, ,,	14,298,351
Wood, manufactures of	52,392,722	Leather, manufactures of	14,575,322
Wheat	172,896,445	Furs	4,815,529
Wheat flour	35,767,044	Hides and skins	6,555,310
Pease	512,917	Iron and manufactures of	49,713,309
Fruits	2,957,522	Agricultural implements	5,854,350
Oats	14,637,849	Foreign produce	141.261,549[1]
Hay	5,849,428	Paper & manufactures of	20,021,270
Beef	5,994,833		

[1] Includes exports of coin and bullion valued at 103,572,117 dollars.

In 1915–16 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:—

—	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16[1]
Produce of the Mines	42,784	41,319	57,432	59,033	51,736	66,531
,, ,, Fisheries	15,676	16,705	16,337	20,624	19,687	22,378
,, ,, Forest	9,208	8,451	9,760	9,470	9,376	7,850
Animals & their produce	52,244	48,211	44,785	53,349	74,391	102,882
Agricultural produce	82,601	107,143	150,146	198,220	134,746	249,661
Manufactures	71,518	68,283	77,198	90,771	118,814	285,516
Miscellaneous	286	112	97	121	664	6,793

[1] The following articles have been taken from the 'Mine' and the 'Forest' and added to 'Manufactures,' viz.:—Refined oil, salt, ashes, all kinds laths, palings and pickets, shingles, shooks, box and other, staves and headings, and sawn lumber of all kinds.

The share of the leading ports in the trade (imports and exports) for year ended March 31, 1916 (provisional) in dollars:—

—	Montreal	Toronto	Halifax	Quebec	St. John, N.B.	Ottawa	Vancouver
Imports	147,663,022	114,604,796	9,873,799	12,145,506	11,165,468	20,520,267	20,167,953
Exports[1]	191,170,656	134,092	26,843,487	3,991,861	120,042,590	173,543	15,848,281

[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. £
1910-11	28,153,940	22,598,051	1913-14	45,699,680	27,147,902
1911-12	31,214,313	24,030,888	1914-15	43,528,211	23,166,311
1912-13	36,585,189	28,521,185	1915-16	95,188,922	16,466,802

The following figures are from the British Board of Trade Returns:—

—	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916[1]
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (consignments) into U.K. from Canada	26,880,830	30,488,374	31,484,638	40,988,851	58,629,689
Exports to Canada:					
British produce	23,531,311	23,794,926	17,380,671	13,292,713	18,008,089
Foreign and Colonial produce	3,788,689	3,512,267	3,118,936	2,739,917	3,552,845

[1] Provisional figures.

The chief imports (consignments) into Great Britain from Canada in five years were (British returns):—

Articles	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat	5,840,325	8,844,953	8,803,949	13,717,995	12,625,344
Wheatmeal and flour	1,769,881	2,216,077	2,261,783	1,789,383	2,735,187
Barley	12,833	174,122	832,841	596,650	353,098
Oats	541,541	703,982	750,693	634,728	214,481
Cheese	4,590,515	4,347,832	4,038,627	4,025,950	5,241,789
Cattle	781,436	142,508	36,212	—	—
Apples, raw	804,561	847,583	730,036	606,904	601,079
Bacon	1,793,946	1,175,527	863,139	1,224,462	3,324,511
Fish of all kinds	948,791	1,003,144	1,257,835	1,560,864	1,886,014
Flax or linseed	—	24,437	2,792,955	252,164	4,960
Wood and timber	3,086,619	3,463,007	3,789,477	3,230,162	5,581,544

The chief exports of British produce and manufactures to Canada were:—

Articles	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits	589,399	727,596	730,142	615,970	418,215
Iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	2,165,831	2,665,482	2,205,369	1,133,347	586,510
Woollens	3,744,244	4,263,768	3,986,564	2,887,449	2,480,484
Cotton yarn and manuf.	2,411,320	2,908,994	3,233,511	2,454,960	2,055,728
Linen manufactures	605,330	753,597	690,420	554,908	511,254
Jute yarn and manuf.	322,310	386,261	460,881	315,482	204,355
Apparel	579,800	844,096	961,750	665,498	327,778
Chinaware and earthenware	395,124	467,518	493,674	322,246	287,856
Hats	359,030	468,820	459,381	292,592	158,400
Machinery	698,077	911,796	886,941	635,669	260,166
Glass manufactures	287,708	369,786	355,114	223,060	96,481
Leather and manufactures (except boots and shoes and machinery belting)	220,857	358,161	339,292	233,409	144,636

Shipping and Navigation.

The registered shipping on December 31, 1915, including vessels for inland navigation, consisted of 4,625 sailing vessels and 4,132 steamers; total net tonnage, 929,312 tons. The sea-going and coasting vessels that entered and cleared during the year 1916 were as follows:—

Vessels.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Sea-going:				
Canadian	6,104	1,909,683	6,282	1,985,098
British	3,564	6,506,118	3,253	5,911,826
Foreign	9,478	4,201,176	9,081	4,313,799
Total	19,146	12,616,927	18,616	12,210,923
Coasting:				
British and Canadian	84,565	34,967,264	79,261	32,407,675
Foreign	909	656,810	847	677,475
Total	85,563	35,624,074	80,108	33,085,350

In 1916 the vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports on inland waters between Canada and the United States were: Canadian, 25,514 of 13,478,105 tons; United States, 56,852 of 19,415,343 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 1915 27,990 vessels, of 16,783,308 tons, passed through the Canadian canals, carrying 250,836 passengers and 15,198,803 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 1915, 35,582 miles, an increase of 4,787 miles over 1914, all of the 4 ft. 8½ inch gauge. The railway mileage was distributed as follows:—Ontario, 10,702 miles; Quebec, 4,677 miles; Manitoba, 4,498 miles; Saskatchewan, 5,327 miles; Alberta, 3,174 miles; British Columbia, 3,100 miles; New Brunswick, 1,962 miles; Nova Scotia, 1,367 miles; Prince Edward Island, 275 miles; Yukon, 102 miles; and in the United States, 398 miles. 1,161 miles of steam railway were under construction at June 30, 1915. 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 *vid* 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 37,091*l.* 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.
				£	£	£	£
1913	29,304	46,230,765	106,992,710	52,746,667	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
1915	35,582	46,322,035	87,204,838	41,078,854	30,366,947	10,711,907	385,583,351

In 1915, of the capital, 183,479,193 dollars represented Federal Government aid (exclusive of the cost of Government Railways, 118,717,647 dollars) and 55,352,731 dollars from Provincial Governments and Municipalities. The latter amount does not include cost of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway (20,085,218 dollars). The expenditure by Dominion Government on National Transcontinental Railway up to March 31, 1915, was 152,802,746 dollars.

Electric railways in 1915, 59, mileage 1,590 . passengers during the year, 562,302,373 ; tons of freight carried, 1,433,602. The gross earnings in 1915 reached an aggregate of 26,922,900 dollars, as compared with 29,691,007 dollars in 1914. Operating expenses amounted to 18,131,842 dollars, a decrease of 975,976 dollars over the preceding year. Paid up capital, 150,344.002 dollars.

On March 31, 1915, there were 13.348 post offices. Letters sent during the year, 684,901,000 ; postcards, 65,934,000 ; Gross revenue, 16,834.683 dollars ; net revenue, 13.046,650 dollars ; expenditure, 15,961,191 dollars. At the end of the calendar year, 1915, there were 3,432 rural mail delivery routes, on which were erected 154,183 boxes ; the corresponding figures for 1914 were 2,737 routes and 116,683 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, 1915, 4,499 ; orders issued (1914–15), 6,990,813. value 89,957,907 dollars. The Ocean Mail subsidies and steamship subventions paid by the Government amounted to 2,162,633 dollars in 1915.

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 1915 1.452,360 miles of telephone wire, of which 1,009,147 miles were urban and 443,213 rural, and 533,090 telephones. The earnings of telephone companies in Canada in 1915 amounted to 17,601,673 dollars, and the operating expenses to 12,836,715 dollars. The capital liability amounted to 74,284,991 dollars in 1915.

Wireless Telegraphy.—In 1915 there were 57 Radiotelegraph stations operated in the public service of Canada, having a range of 100 to 750 nautical miles, or an average of 247 nautical miles. Messages sent and received numbered 174,017. There is a long-distance station near Glace Bay, Cape Breton, N.S., with a range of 3,000 nautical miles; and also one at New Castle, N.B., with a range of 2,500 nautical miles. There are 23 Government steamers equipped with wireless apparatus having a range of 100 to 400 miles, or an average of 170 miles.

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 May 31, 1916, there were 22 incorporated banks making returns to the Government, with about 3,160 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	
1911	103,000,256	89,982,223	980,433,783	1,097,661,898	1,303,311,260	84·23
1912	112,730,943	100 146.541	1,102 910,383	1 240 124 354	1,470,065.478	84·36
1913	116,297.729	105,265,336	1,126,871,528	1,287.872,534	1,530,098,471	84·10
1914	114,759,807	104,600,185	1,141,210,368	1,309,944,006	1,555,676,305	84·20
1915	113,982,741	105,137,092	1,198,340,315	1,353,629,128	1,596,424,643	84·40

[1] Excluding capital and rest or reserve fund.

In September, 1916, the deposits aggregated 1,468,313,018 dollars, and the circulation 135,285,031 dollars.

In addition to the capital there was in 1915 the sum of 113,020,310 dollars of rest or reserve funds belonging to the banks.

There are 23 clearing houses in Canada. The transactions for 1916 amounted to 10,557,188,000 dollars, against 7,796,781,000 dollars in 1915. Of the transactions of 1915. Montreal had 34 per cent., Toronto 24 per cent., Winnipeg 20 per cent., and Vancouver 4 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 1916 the post-office savings-banks had 134,345 depositors and 40,008,418 dollars on deposit. The Government savings banks had 30,618 depositors

and 13,520,009 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
1912-13	48,219,828	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
1915-16	54,001,570	12,306,461	12,779,757	53,528,274

The deposits in special savings-banks amounted in 1914 to 39,110,439 dollars, in 1915 to 37,817,474 dollars, and in 1916 to 40,405,037 dollars.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Dollar* of 100 cents. The value of the money of the United Kingdom is fixed by law as follows :—The sovereign, 4·86⅔ dollars ; the crown piece, 1·2 dollars ; and other silver coins at proportionate values. Notes are issued by the Government for 5, 4, 2, and 1 dollar, and 25 cents ; no bank is allowed to issue notes for a less sum than 5 dollars.

The Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint was established in pursuance of The Ottawa Mint Act, 1901, under which an annual sum not exceeding 75,000 dollars is payable to the Imperial Treasury for the purpose of defraying the salaries of officials and other expenses of the Mint, the fees and all sums received being retained by Canada. The Mint issues gold, silver and copper coins for circulation in Canada, and sovereigns and half-sovereigns coined will be legal tender in every country under the British flag.

Gold, silver, and bronze coin struck and issued by the Ottawa Mint during the calendar years 1914 and 1915 :—

	1914		1915	
	Struck	Issued	Struck	Issued
Gold (sovereigns)	14,891	9,077 or $44,174.72	—	18 or $63.26
	—		—	
	$	$	$	$
Gold—Canadian $5's	145,545.00	145,595.00	—	55.00
,, ,, $10's	1,354,030.00	1,354,110.00	—	480.00
Silver	843,244.05	734,002.00	184,548.60	206,000.00
Bronze	34,039.37	35,100.00	48,369.66	50,400.00

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, W.C.

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 1916, 539,000. Population of the principal cities, (1916):—Calgary, 56,302; Edmonton, 53,794; Lethbridge, 9,437; Medicine Hat, 9,269; Red Deer, 2,203; Wetaskiwin, 2,048.

The vital statistics for 3 years are given as follows:—

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of births
1913	11,871	5,053	4,432	7,439
1914	13 685	4,623	4,147	9,538
1915	13,458	4,202	3,588	9,864

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 1915 was 601. The University of Alberta, organised in 1907, has (1916) 275 students. In 1915 there were 2,478 schools, with 97,286 pupils.

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 eight 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.

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916 [1]
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue	4,100,114	5,399,904	5,127,970	5,628,763	6,084,740
Expenditure	3,956,563	5,225,584	5,274,290	5,402,195	6,011,835

(1) Estimates.

The public debt of the province (1916) amounted to 29,200,000 dollars, *less* sinking fund 368,217 dollars.

Production and Industry.—Alberta is pre-eminently an agricultural province. There are unquestionably valuable assets in her mines of coal and asphalt, but 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 value of crops, 1916, 133,500,000 dollars.

The acreage and yield of leading grains in Alberta for 1916 were as follows:—Spring wheat, 1,439,800 acres and 40,500,000 bushels; Fall wheat, 40,000 acres and 1,000,000 bushels; oats, 1,500,000 acres and 72,000,000 bushels; barley, 297,000 acres and 9,000,000 bushels; flax, 45,000 acres and 585,000 bushels; rye, 10,000 acres and 250,000 bushels; potatoes, 50,000 acres, 10,000,000 bushels; turnips, mangolds, &c., 16,000 acres, 3,000,000 bushels; hay and clover, 115,000 acres, 230,000 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 1915 there were in Alberta 621,200 horses, 394,233 milk cows, 753,791 other horned cattle, 440,310 pigs and 539,100 sheep. Value of livestock 1915, 110,625,000 dollars; 1916, 118,098,685 dollars.

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 1915 was about 11,000,000 lbs. from creameries and farm dairies. The output of cheese is about 373,000 lbs. Value of dairy products 1916, 12,500,000 dollars.

A coal survey of Alberta by the Geological Survey of Canada places the coal area at 16,588 square miles containing 90,000 million tons, 80,000 million being lignite. The output in 1915 was 3,320,431 tons, of which lignite coal was 1,682,922 tons; bituminous coal, 1,626,237 tons; anthracite coal, 125,732 tons; and the coke produced, 28,826 tons; briquettes, 83,180 tons. Output, 1916, 4,649,000 tons. Natural gas is found at Medicine Hat and Bow Island in inexhaustible quantities, and a considerable quantity at Tofield and Vegreville.

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 1915–16 was 732; the number of boats 199; catch of fish was 25,654 cwts.; value, 94,134 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.

Statistics of manufactures for 1915: number of industrial establishments, 586; capital, 42,304,000 dollars; number of employees, 7,555; salaries and wages, 5,118,000 dollars; cost of materials, 21,122,000 dollars; value of products, 30,595,000 dollars.

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 imports, 1914–15, 9,953,295 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.

Annual Reports of the following Departments:—Agriculture, Education, Provincial Secretary, Public Works, Municipalities, Railways and Telephones.
Bulletin, Fifth Census of Canada (Agriculture), Ottawa.
The New North-West (Department of Interior), Ottawa.
The Unexploited West (Department of Interior).
Bickersteth (J. B.), The Land of Open Doors: Experience of Settler's Work in North-West Canada. London, 1914.
Boam (H. J.) and *Brown* (A. J.), The Prairie Provinces of Canada. London, 1912.
Thwaite (L.), Alberta. London, 1912.
See also under Canada.

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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 47 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.

Lieutenant-Governor.—His Honour Frank S. *Barnard.*

The members of the Ministry (appointed November 30, 1916) are as follows:—

Premier and President of the Council.—Hon. H. C. *Brewster.*
Minister of Finance.—Hon. W. *Sloan.*
Minister of Agriculture.—
Minister of Education and Provincial Secretary.—Hon. J. *Oliver.*
Minister of Public Works.—Hon. J. D. *Maclean.*
Attorney-General.—Hon. M. A. *MacDonald.*
Minister of Lands.—Hon. T. D. *Patullo.*
Minister without Portfolio.—Hon. J. H. *King.*

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, has an area, according to the census of 1911, of 355,855 square miles, of which 353,416 square miles are land area, and 2,439 square miles water area, but exclusive of territorial seas. 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 1916 it was estimated at 383,380, over 36,000 men having gone to the front.

Some of the principal cities and towns are: Victoria (the capital), population, (1916), 60,000; Vancouver, 114,000; New Westminster, 17,000; Nanaimo, 8,000; Nelson, 7,000; Prince Rupert, 6,000.

The movement of the population for three years was as follows:—

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of births
1914	10,418	4,296	3,974	6,444
1915	10,516	3,993	3,832	6 684
1916	9,811	3,169	3.887	5,954

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 37 high schools in the Province, with 3,912 pupils. The number of schools in 1915–16 was 767, under 1,966 teachers, with an enrolment of 64,570 pupils up to June 30, 1916. 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 in 1913–14, 4,634,877 dollars; 1914–15, 3,907,446 dollars.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for six years were as follows:—

	Revenue Dollars	Expenditure Dollars
1911	10,492,892	8,414,825
1912	10,745,708	11,368,767
1913	12,510,215	15,626,805
1914	10,479,259	15,970,877
1915[1]	7,035,000	11,163,000
1916[1]	5,832,000	10,789,000

[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 1915 minerals to the value of 30,872,901 dollars; lumber to the value of 29,150,000 dollars; fish to the value of 11,575,086 dollars (salmon pack 1914–15, 1,133,381 cases; halibut catch, 27,540,000 lb.; herring, 24,575,000 lb.; whales, 229); agricultural produce valued at 29,447,508 dollars; and manufactures of the value of 70,000,000 dollars (*estimated*); making a total of 171,045,495 dollars. The acreage and production of certain crops in 1916 (provisional figures) were: wheat, 15,800 acres, 493,000 bushels; oats, 61,000 acres, 3,284,000 bushels; barley, 2,700 acres, 103,000 bushels; potatoes, 15,300 acres, 2,892,000 bushels. Number of live stock in 1915: milch cows, 81,000; sheep, 40,000; pigs, 36,500; horses, 62,000.

British Columbia's coal measures are estimated to contain 62,000 million tons, mainly bituminous, of which 23,000 millions are in the seams known and measured; 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 widely-distributed deposits of magnetite and hematite iron, which are as yet undeveloped; the area of possible farmland has been estimated at 22,000,000 acres, but not much more than one tenth of this area has yet been occupied; the Province has millions of acres of pulpwood as yet unexploited; and much of the territory is unexplored and its potential value unknown.

More than half the standing timber in Canada is to be found in British Columbia, and the average rate of forest growth is double that in the remainder of the Dominion. Recent investigators place the area of British Columbia's timber land at over 100,000,000 acres, containing, roughly, 400,000 million feet of timber. It is estimated that there are about 50,000,000,000 feet board measure under the control of the Dominion in the railway belt.

British Columbia is the second Province of the Dominion in the value of its mineral production. The mineral output in 1915 and 1916 was as follows:—

Minerals		1915 Quantity	1915 Value	1916 Value
			Dollars	Dollars
Gold, placer		38,500	770,000	5,390,000
Gold, lode	ounces	250,021	5,167,934	
Silver	do.	3,366,506	1,588,991	2,100,000
Lead	pounds	46,503,590	1,939,200	3,186,000
Copper	do.	56,918,405	9,835,500	18,480,000
Zinc	do.	12,982,440	1,460,524	3,648,000
Coal	long ton	1,611,129	5,638,952	7,094,000
Coke	do.	245,871	1,475,226	1,623,000
Miscellaneous products		—	1,571,181	1,500,000
Total of above		—	29,447,508	42,971,000

Statistics of manufactures for 1915: Industrial establishments, 1,003; capital, 158,623,000 dols.; employees, 28,846; wages and salaries, 15,880,000 dols.; cost of materials, 42,279,000 dols.; value of products, 73,607,000 dols.

The potential water power of Vancouver Island and the Coastal belt has been estimated at over eight million H.P.

Commerce.—The trade of the Province is developing rapidly; in 1914–15, imports amounted to 36,223,080 dollars, and the exports to 33,627,009 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 three main lines, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, the Kettle Valley Railway, and several branches connecting with United States railway systems, also steamboat connections on the inland lakes, besides a large fleet of ocean-going and coasting steamers. The railway mileage of the Province is (1915) 3,419 miles, with an additional 439 miles in course of construction, and 619 miles of projected railway. Telephone mileage, 127,221 miles.

The Canadian Northern Pacific Railway has extended its railway from Tête Jaune Cache to the City of Vancouver, and has commenced building from Victoria north to the Alberni District on Vancouver Island.

Steps are being taken to establish direct shipping communication with Canadian Atlantic ports, via the Panama Canal.

In the fiscal year of 1914–15, 4,847 sea-going vessels entered inward with a tonnage of 4,615,846 tons; 4,820 sea-going vessels cleared outwards with a tonnage of 4,617,101 tons; and 50,130 coastwise vessels entered and cleared with a tonnage of 20,943,260 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.
Collison (W. H.), In the Wake of the War Canoe. London, 1915.
Fairford (F.), British Columbia. London, 1914.
Galloway (C. F. J.), The Call of the West; letters from British Columbia. London, 1916.
Gosnell (R. E.), Year Book of British Columbia. London.
Thornhill (J. B.), British Columbia in the Making, 1913. London, 1913.
See also under Canada.

MANITOBA.

Constitution and Government.—Manitoba was known as the Red River Settlement before its entry into the Dominion in 1870. The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 49 members elected for five years. Women have been enfranchised, and may be members of Parliament.

Lieutenant-Governor.—His Honour Sir J. A. M. *Aikins*, 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). Population of the principal families in 1911 was 89,861, (51,056 in 1901). Population of the principal cities (1916):—Winnipeg (capital) 163,000; Brandon, 15,225; Portage la Prairie, 5,892; St. Boniface, 11,022.

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 (1915) 2,976 teachers and 100,963 pupils in the 2,727 public schools. Total expenditure on education in 1915, 7,116,898 dollars.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for five years:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
1911	4,454,190	4,002,826	1914	5,512,163	5,493,3872
1912	7,046,6751	4,339,540	1915	5,524,911	5,698,059
1913	5,788,070	5,314,849			

1 For 1912 the revenue included the Dominion Government settlement of 2,294,219 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 1916 was 6,911,340 acres. In 1916 3,664,281 acres produced 96,662,912 bushels of wheat; 2,121,845 acres produced 101,077,991 bushels of oats; 1,039,849 acres produced 35,423,495 bushels of barley; 64,836 acres produced 739,809 bushels of flax; 67,343 acres produced 7,736,368 bushels of potatoes; 16,699 acres produced 364,572 bushels of rye. There were 341,496 horses in the Province in 1916, 89,475 sheep, 261,774 pigs, and 665,686 cattle.

Total value of minerals, 1915, 2,500,000 dollars, largely coal. The Province is believed to contain rich gold deposits. Value of fisheries (1915–16) 742,925 dollars.

Total value of dairy produce (1914), 3,417,382 dollars (butter, 2,136,784 dollars; cheese, 65,990; milk, 978,500; sweet cream, 236,108).

According to the 1916 Census there were in 1915, 840 industrial establishments in Manitoba with a capital of 95,856,000 dollars; employing 19,876 wage-earners; wages and salaries, 13,663,000 dollars; cost of materials used, 38,513,000 dollars; and value of products, 61,594,000 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—Imports in 1914–15, 29,847,647 dollars. In the year ending June 30, 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 February, 1917:—Liberals 27 Conservatives 21.

Lieutenant-Governor.—

The members of the Ministry are as follows (April 1917):—

Premier and President of Council.—Hon. W. E. *Foster.*
Attorney-General.—Hon. J. P. *Byrne.*
Minister of Public Works.—Hon. P. J. *Venoit.*
Provincial Secretary.—Hon. Robert *Murray.*
Minister of Lands and Mines.—Hon. Dr. E. A. *Smith.*

Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. G. P. *Tweedale.*
Ministers without Portfolio.—Hon. L. A. *Dugal*, Hon. Dr. W. F. *Roberts*, Hon C. W. *Robinson.*
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 1916 the acreage of spring wheat was 14,000 and the yield 262,000 bushels; oats, 198,000 acres, 6,417,080 bushels; barley, 1,900 acres, 52,000 bushels; buckwheat, 53,000 acres, 1,299,000 bushels; potatoes, 39,000 acres, 7,488,000 bushels. The number of milch cows in the Province (1915) was 247,212; of horses 65,103; of sheep, 136,193; of pigs, 88,338.

The capital invested in the fishing industry is estimated (1915–16) at 3,959,000 dollars; men employed on the fleets and inland waters, 16,700; employees in canneries, freezers, and fish houses, 6,700. The total value of fisheries in 1915–16 was 4,737,145 dollars.

The Government owns over 10,000 square miles of forests. The production of lumber in 1915 was 633,518,000 feet board measure. The total value was 9,902,000 dollars. Spruce is the principal wood.

The Province is particularly rich in minerals. Iron, gypsum, coal, building stone, copper, manganese, all abound. Total value of minerals (1914), 1,034,706 dollars.

In 1915 there were 712 industrial establishments, with a capital of 46,050,000 dollars, employing 17,648 wage-earners; salaries and wages, 8,794,000 dollars; cost of materials, 21,443,000 dollars; value of products, 37,656,000 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—The domestic and foreign exports of the Province in 1915–16 amounted to 131,241,957 dollars; imports to 14,852,932 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 43. 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 (1916), state of parties:—Liberals, 30; Conservatives, 13. The Liberal party has held office continuously for 35 years.

Lieutenant-Governor—His Honour J. McC. *Grant*.

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. Jason M. *Mack*, George E. *Faulkner*, R. M. *MacGregor*, and J. W. *Comeau*.

Agent-General in London.—John *Howard*, 57a, Pall-Mall, S.W.

Local Government.—In Nova Scotia there are two municipal divisions, viz., county and city or town. Five counties are divided into two municipalities.

The county or municipal councils consist of councillors elected triennially by the ratepayers, one for each polling division of a county electing a member to the House of Assembly. Town or City Councils are composed of a mayor and not less than six councillors elected by the ratepayers.

Area and Population.—The area of the Province is 21,428 square miles, of which 21,068 square miles are land area, and 360 square miles water area. The population in 1911 was 492,338; in 1901, 459,574, and in 1891, 450,396.

Population of the principal cities (1911):—Halifax, 46,619; Sydney, 17,723; Glace Bay, 16,562; Amherst, 8,973; Yarmouth, 6,600; New Glasgow, 6,383; Truro, 6,107.

The vital statistics for three years are as follows:—

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of births
1912-13	12,553	3,259	7,225	5,328
1913-14	12,771	3,643	7,527	5,244
1914-15	13,171	3,384	7,675	5,496

Of the births in 1914-15, 339 were *illegitimate*, as compared with 343 in 1913-14.

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 1915 was 1,642,114 dollars. The Province has (1916) 4 universities; 2,795 schools, with 2,945 teachers and 107,768 pupils; there are 3,079 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 1915, 2,503 persons were arrested for various crimes and misdemeanours. In 1915, 194 children were brought before the court for juvenile delinquents. Of these 80 were sent to institutions; 79 were paroled; 12 were dismissed.

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; tax on automobiles; marriage licenses and statutory fees.

Revenue and expenditure for 4 years :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1912	1,870,055	1,832,075	10,894,052
1913	1,920,565	1,949,783	12,006,938
1914	1,885,457	2,098 893	12.615,686
1915	1,953,301	2,073,671	13,410,980

To counterbalance the public debt the Province had (1915) realisable assets to the value of 6,463,315 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 1915 was more than 8,500,000 dollars. There were (1915) 145,460 dairy cows in the Province. Owing to the cool, moist climate fodder may be raised easily, and the pastures are excellent. There were 226,406 sheep. The annual clip is 1,000,000 lbs. Pigs numbered 60,119 and horses 70,395 in 1915.

The total area under field crops in 1916 was 99,300 acres, and the value produced, 18,514,300 dollars. The principal crops are hay, with an acreage (1916) of 55,300 acres, and a yield of 99,500 tons; oats, 116,000 acres, producing 4,385,000 bushels; wheat. 13,400 acres, producing 279,000 bushels; barley, 4,700 acres, 129,000 bushels; potatoes, 34,500 acres, 6,935,000 bushels.

The principal minerals found in Nova Scotia are coal, iron, gold, copper, gypsum, silica, fire clays, brick clays, building stone, limestone, antimony, lead, silver, manganese, tungsten, diatomaceous earths. The coal fields embrace 725 square miles. The gold fields cover about 3,000 square miles. Nova Scotia gold is the highest priced in the world, running close to 20 dollars an ounce.

The value of the principal mineral productions in 1916 was :—Coal, 2,275,000 dollars; steel, iron and steel products, 16,600,000 dollars. The total value of shipping and manufactured products was 72,518,000 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 1916 reached the sum of 4,000,000 dollars.

The fisheries of the Province are the most extensive in Canada. About 7,569,000 dollars are invested in this industry, 29,364 persons were employed in 1915, and the number of vessels engaged was 14,147. Cod, lobsters, mackerel, herring, and haddock are the principal fish. Total market value of fish caught in 1914–15 was 7,730,000 dollars, and in 1915–16, 9,167,000 dollars.

The total number of industrial establishments was in 1915, 966, with a capital of 126,479,000 dollars, employing 33,740 wage-earners; wages and salaries, 16,374,000 dollars; cost of materials, 37,725,000 dollars; value of products, 70.828,000 dollars.

The annual wealth of the Province in 1916 is estimated at nearly 30,000,000*l.*

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, 1.600 miles in extent. There are 20,000 miles of highways. Besides this, subsidised boats ply round 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.

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Agricultural Bulletins by the Secretary of Agriculture.
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Silver (A. P.), The Call of Nova Scotia to the Emigrant and Sportsman.
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ONTARIO.

Constitution and Government.—From 1791 to 1867 Ontario was called Upper Canada. The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, a cabinet, and one chamber with 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.—Sir W. H. *Hearst*, K.C.M.G.
Attorney-General.—Hon. I. B. *Lucas.*
Provincial Treasurer.—Hon. T. W. *McGarry.*
Secretary and Registrar.—Hon. W. D. *Macpherson.*
Minister of Education.—Hon. R. A. *Pyne.*
Minister of Agriculture.—Sir W. H. *Hearst*, K.C.M.G.
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 (455,264 in 1901). The Indian population of the Province in 1911 was 23,044. Population of the principal cities (1915):—Toronto (capital), 470,000; Ottawa, 102,000; Hamilton, 101,000; London, 56,000.

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 526,373 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 1,000,000 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 1916 was 9,548,876 acres, and value produced, 207,043,500 dollars. The crops and acreage of the agricultural produce of the Province in 1916 were as follows:—wheat, 849,172 acres, 17,156,011 bushels; barley, 527,886 acres, 12,388,969 bushels; oats, 2,689,762 acres, 71,295,728 bushels; rye, 148,738 acres, 2,354,410 bushels; peas, 95,542 acres, 1,243,979 bushels; beans, 53,999 acres, 583,105 bushels; buckwheat, 229,205 acres, 3,261 888

bushels; mixed grains, 485,986 acres, 13,297,354 bushels; sugar beet, 22,482 acres, 6,023,938 bushels; potatoes, 139,523 acres, 7,408,429 bushels; turnips, &c., 136,854 acres, 34,154,858 bushels; hay and clover, 3,471,984 acres, 7,200,047 tons. The returns for 1916 give 2,734,767 cows, 908,066 sheep, 1,735,254 pigs, 775,732 horses, and over 14,000,000 poultry. The farm values for 1914 were:—Land, 790,538,706 dollars; buildings, 347,348,643 dollars; implements, 91,703,876 dollars; and live stock, 250,870,078 dollars. Ontario produces about one-half of the milk, cheese, butter, and casein of Canada.

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 1915 9,000 acres under tobacco; and 322,544 acres of orchards, small fruits and vineyards.

The mineral production in 1916 included gold (497,830 ozs., valued at 10,339,259 dollars), silver (19,874,970 ozs., 12,622,849 dollars), nickel in matte (41,299 short tons, 20,649,279 dollars), copper in matte (22,430 short tons, 8,299,051 dollars), iron ore (exports 121,495 short tons, 342,700 dollars), pig iron (118,165 short tons, 1,646,010 dollars), Portland cement (2,143,949 barrels, 2,242,433 dollars), petroleum (6,890,681 imperial gallons, 387,846 dollars), natural gas (16,768 million cub. ft., 2,235,513 dollars), salt (128,495 short tons, 698,835 dollars).

Value of fisheries (1915-16) 3,341,182 dollars.

Total area of forests 102,000 square miles; chief timber is spruce, pine and poplar.

In 1915 Ontario had 9,285 industrial establishments, with a capital of 955,788,000 dollars, employing 242,347 wage-earners; wages and salaries, 145,483,000 dollars; cost of materials, 405,655,000 dollars; value of products, 715,922,000 dollars.

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 province, which is the smallest in the Dominion, lies at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the mainland of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by Northumberland Strait. The area of the island is 2,184 sq. miles. 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 1916 (provisional figures) were: spring wheat, 34,500 acres, 578,000 bushels; barley, 3,600 acres, 105,000 bushels; oats, 199,000 acres, 7,413,000 bushels; potatoes, 31,000 acres, 6,386,000 bushels; hay and clover, 199,000 acres, 338,000 tons. The number of horses in 1915 was 36,898; cows, 47,043; sheep, 86,640; pigs, 40,792. Silver fox ranching is making great progress. In 1916 there were between 4,000 and 6,000 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 1915–16 was 933,682 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 1915 there were 291 industrial establishments, with a capital of 1,907,000 dollars, employing 2,356 wage-earners; salaries and wages, 558,000 dollars; value of products, 2,646,000 dollars; cost of materials, 1,520,000 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 3ft. 6in., will be widened to that of the Intercolonial, which is 4ft. 8½in. Daily steamship communication with the mainland was successfully maintained for the first time during the winter of 1915–16. In 1915 there were 3,764 miles of telephone wires, 2,564 urban and 1,200 rural.

Books of Reference.

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Bulletin III. Fifth Census of Canada (Agriculture).
Handbook on Prince Edward Island. Issued by the Department of the Interior, Ottawa.
Campbell (D.), History of Prince Edward Island.
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 22nd, 1916:—Liberals 75, Conservatives 6.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Hon. Sir P. E. *Leblanc*, K.C.M.G. (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. Jeremie L. *Decarie.*
Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. J. E. *Caron.*
Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries.—Hon. Honoré *Mercier.*
Minister of Public Works and Labour.—Hon. Louis Alex. *Taschereau.*
Ministers without Portfolio.—Hon. N. *Perodeau,* and Hon. John C. *Kaine.*
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 703,653 sq. miles, of which 687,684 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). In 1915 the population was 2,321,187 (1,165,196 rural and 1,155,991 urban). Population of the principal cities (1915):—Montreal, 650,000; Quebec (capital) 100,000; Hull, 20,257; Maisonneuve, 34,856; Verdun, 25,000.

Instruction.—The province has three Universities, McGill (Montreal, Protestant) founded in 1841, with 1,141 students in 1915–16; Lennoxville, also Protestant, founded in 1845, with 55 students in 1915–16; and Laval (Quebec and Montreal), founded in 1852, the centre of higher education for the Catholic population of the province, with 368 students in Quebec in 1915–16, and 2,231 in Montreal. Quebec had, 1915, 7,156 elementary and normal schools and colleges, with 470,839 pupils and 16,634 teachers. All the schools are sectarian, *i.e.*, are either Catholic or Protestant. The total expenditure on education was 11,776,323 dollars in 1914–15.

Finance.—The ordinary revenue and expenditure for 5 years:—

Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure	Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1912	8,070,109	7,022,796	1915	9,597,926	8,830,257
1913	8,382,737	7,612,161	1916	9,647,983	9,278,688
1914	9,000,376	8,091,726			

The total public debt at June 30, 1916, was 37,371,006 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 1916 (provisional figures) the following were the principal crops of the province:—spring wheat, 68,000 acres, 983,000 bushels; barley, 77,000 acres, 1,515,000 bushels; oats, 1,138,000 acres, 24,580,000 bushels; maize (for husking), 13,000 acres, 295,000 bushels; buckwheat, 101,000 acres, 2,166,000 bushels; mixed grains, 91,000 acres, 2,084,000 bushels; potatoes, 112,000 acres, 14,672,000 bushels; hay and clover, 2,985,000 acres, 5,224,000 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 1915–16 was 2,076,851 dollars. Principal fish: cod (1,050,918 dollars); mackerel (72,180 dollars); lobsters (207,915 dollars); salmon (120,172 dollars); herring (240,969 dollars).

The value of the mineral production of the province for two years was as follows:—1915, 10,796,348 dollars; 1914, 11,732,783 dollars. The mineral produce in 1915 included: asbestos (114,115 tons, 3,544,302 dollars); brick (463,406 dollars); cement (2,484,362 barrels, 2,805,374 dollars); granite (230,080 dollars); lime (217,601 dollars); limestone and marble (1,477,362 dollars); sand (192,720 dollars); mica (619,350 lb., 55,897 dollars); chromite (14,076 tons, 221,287 dollars); zinc and lead ores (634 tons, 36,000 dollars).

In 1915 Quebec led the Canadian Provinces in pulpwood production, having more than half of all Canadian total:—manufactured 697,962 cords, value 4,227,033 dollars; exported unmanufactured 624,269 cords, value 4,111,492 dollars; total production and value 1,322,231 cords, value 8,338,525 dollars; merchantable wood, 1,570,352,000 feet, value 29,452,811 dollars.

In 1915 there were 7,151 industrial establishments in the province, with a capital of 541,197,000 dollars, employing 155,911 wage-earners; salaries and wages, 79,750,000 dollars; cost of materials, 217,578,000 dollars; value of products, 384,507,000 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—Total imports in 1915 amounted to 181,982,754 dollars; total exports to 168,965,016 dollars.

Quebec had 4,354 miles of railway (including 230 miles of electric railways) in 1915, as compared with 3,576 in 1907; 22,579 miles of telegraph wire; and 252,243 miles of telephone wire, 182,725 miles being urban and 69,518 miles rural.

It is estimated that there are 45,000 miles of road in the Province, of which 32,629 are under municipal control; 2,081 are macadamized and 1,373 gravelled.

Books of Reference.

Reports of various Government Departments.
Bulletin VI, Fifth Census of Canada (Agriculture of Quebec).
Statistical Year Book. Annual. Quebec.
Parker (Sir G.) and *Bryan* (C. G.), Old Quebec. London, 1903.
Willson (B.), Quebec: The Laurentian Province, 1913.
See also under Canada.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Constitution and Government.—The province receives its name from the Saskatchewan river which flows across its northern part, empties itself by way of Cedar Lake into Lake Winnipeg, and thence flows to Hudson Bay. It comprises the old territorial districts of Assiniboia East, Assiniboia West (part), Saskatchewan and the eastern portion of Athabaska. Saskatchewan was made a province on September 1, 1905, before which it was part of the North-West Territories. The Provincial Government is vested in a Licutenant-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 Richard S. *Lake* (appointed 1915).

The members of the Ministry are as follows:—

Premier and Minister of Education.—Hon. W. M. *Martin* (appointed 1916).

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. C. A. *Dunning* (appointed 1916).

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 (1916): Regina (capital), 26,105; Moosejaw, 16,889; Saskatoon, 21,054; 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	5,396,880

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, in 1916, were as follows (provisional figures):—Wheat, 5,252,000 acres, 78,151,000 bushels; oats, 2,657,000 acres, 109,389,000 bushels; barley, 263,000 acres, 7,340,000 bushels; flax, 607,000 acres, 6,543,000 bushels; potatoes, 30,000 acres, 5,280,000 bushels; hay and clover, 75,000 acres, 148,000 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 1915-16 was 165,888 dollars.

In 1915 Saskatchewan had 457 industrial establishments, with a capital of 16,789,000 dollars, employing 3,680 men; salaries and wages, 2,072,000 dollars; cost of materials, 7,688,000 dollars; value of products, 15,163,000 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.

Books of Reference.

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Boam (H. J.), and *Brown* (A. G.), The Prairie Provinces of Canada. London, 1914.
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See also under Canada.

YUKON.

Constitution and Government.—The Yukon Territory was constituted a separate political unit in 1898. It is governed by a 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.—J. A. M. H. Maltby.

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.

Instruction.—The Territory had (1916) 7 public schools, and 1 Roman Catholic school; 14 teachers and about 400 pupils.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure for 4 years:—

	Revenue Dollars	Expenditure Dollars		Revenue Dollars	Expenditure Dollars
1913	353,954	348,628	1915	319,867	319,236
1914	373,626	372,119	1916	301,203	326,766

Production and Industry.—Mining is the principal occupation of the people. Coal, copper, silver, gold are the chief minerals. Total mineral value of gold mined from 1885 to 1916 is 188,856,908 dollars. The total production, 1915, 4,915,282 dollars, including gold, about 4,250,000 dollars.

The principal forest trees are white and black spruce, balsam, poplar and birch.

The country abounds with big game, such as the moose, caribou, mountain sheep, and bears. Total value of fisheries (1915-16) 63,730 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.

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Sheldon (C.), The Wilderness of the Upper Yukon. London, 1911.
Stewart (E.), Down the Mackenzie and up the Yukon in 1906. London, 1913.
See also under Canada.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Constitution and Government.—These Territories comprise the districts formerly known as Keewatin, Rupert's Land, and the North-Western Territory. They are governed by a Commissioner, who is assisted by a Council of four members. The administration is carried on by the officers of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, the head of the force being the Commissioner, whose headquarters are in Ottawa.

Commissioner—Lt.-Col. F. White, C.M.G.

Area and Population.—The area of the Territories is 1,242,224 sq. miles, of which 1,207,926 sq. miles are land area and 34,298 sq. miles water area. The population in 1911 numbered 18,481 (9,346 males and 9,135 females). In 1901 it was 20,219, 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).

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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, 1915, including South Georgia, 3,451 (2,519 males and 932 females). Birth-rate (1915) 13·37, death-rate 8·13 per 1,000. Chief town, Stanley, 950 inhabitants (estimated).

Education is compulsory: 1 Government school, with 157 on the roll, in 1915; 1 Roman Catholic school, with 94 on the roll; one school at Darwin 15 pupils, Camp teachers, 75 pupils. Total number of children educated in 1915 341. The Camp schools are taught by 3 travelling schoolmasters

in the West Falklands, and 2 in the East Falklands, where [illegible] years 190
2 teachers in the service of the Falkland Islands Company. [illegible]ted at 188
Summary convictions in 1915, 25. [illegible]there are als
There is a volunteer corps. [illegible]valued at

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
	£	£	£	£	£
Total revenue . .	36,146	34,037	42,929	42 [illegible]	[illegible]
Total expenditure . .	23,407	33,508	25,288	3 [illegible]	[illegible]
Imports	93,913	98,264	239,222	266,094	43,627
Exports	471,156	623,575	1,460,219	1,623,064	85,600
				[illegible],932	368,272
				6,046	1,576,126
				43,379	
				505,464	

Chief sources of revenue (1915): Customs, 12,887*l.*, [illegible]ating to 505,464
2,798*l.*; interest, 7,572*l.*; Post Office, 2,105*l.*; lice[illegible], rents of crown lands
sales, 8,473*l.* Chief branches of expenditure: Po[illegible]nces, &c., 5,633*l.*; land
works, 1,425*l.* and 5,648*l.* extraordinary; C[illegible]5), 1,4[illegible]st Office, 4,261*l.*; public
Savings Bank, 2,057*l.* On December 31, [illegible]s barrolonial Engineer, 2,474*l.*
liabilities by 124,111*l.* [illegible]915, the assets exceeded the

Leading exports, 1915: Wool, 183[illegible]nd cigar[illegible]; whale produce, 1,333,401*l.*
(including 689,128*l.* from South Geo[illegible]rgia); tallow, 3,679*l.*; skins and hides,
20,311*l.* Chief imports, 1915: [illegible]; groceries, &c., timber, coal, wearing apparel, &c., haberdashery, h[illegible]ardware, &c. Imports from United Kingdom (1915), 229,125*l.*; export[illegible] to United Kingdom, 1,478,066*l.*

Chief industry, sheep-farming; about 2,325,000 acres pasturage. Horses 3,545, cattle 7,800, sheep 691,000 in 1915. The whaling industry is carried on successfully; the catch in 1914–15 exceeding 9,800, and the total value of the products of the industry being 1,333,401*l.* In 1915 138 vessels of 265,920 tons entered (64 of 194,976 tons, British), and 137 of 264,555 tons cleared (66 of 201,753 tons, British).

September 30, 1915, the Savings Bank held a balance of 74,016*l.* belonging to 696 depositors. The number of letters and other postal packages handled by the Post Office during 1915 is estimated at 170,115.

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 10,000*l.* worth of currency notes of 5*l.*, 1*l.*, and 5*s.* (1915).

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GUIANA, BRITISH.

Governor.—Sir Wilfrid Collet, K.C.M.G. (5,000*l.* and 1,000*l.* Contingencies). *Secretary.*—C. Clementi, C.M.G. (1,350*l.*–1,500*l.*)

Government.—The settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, named so under the Dutch, were ceded to Great Britain in 1803, and were united in 1831 under the name of British Guiana. The Governor is assisted by a Court of Policy of seven official and eight unofficial members. The unofficial members are 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. The four members whose seats are vacant at present represent North-Western District.

Area, 89,480 square miles. Population at census 1911 (excluding aborigines in the unfrequented parts of the colony, who are estimated at about 13,000), 296,000 (males 154,000, females 142,000). Estimated population, December 31, 1915, 312,391 (males, 162,403; females, 149,988). Births (1915) 9,766 (31·3 per 1,000); deaths, 8,635 (27·7 per 1,000). Capital, Georgetown, 54,794. Living on sugar estates (census 1911), 70,922; Immigration Department estimate East Indians, 65,000; in villages and settlements, 125,800, East Indians, 71,454. Of the total, 105,400 were agricultural labourers. Immigrants from India (1915–16), 2,253; by return ship sailed for India in 1915. 228 schools received Government grant (32,059*l.* in 1915); 33,839 pupils, average daily attendance, 20,086. Secondary education is provided for both boys and girls.

Paupers (1915) receiving out-door relief, 1,745.

Revenue and expenditure for 5 years :—

—	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	April to Dec. 1915 [2]
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	593,499	580,446	608,633	586,598	480,213
Expenditure	575,639[1]	575,858[1]	592,532[1]	622,025[1]	447,655

[1] Excluding 12,987*l.* in 1911–12, 14,886*l.* in 1912–13, 48,312*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.
[2] Financial year changed to calendar year.

Chief items of revenue (1915—nine months): customs, 274,953*l.*; Excise and licences, 93,029*l.* Expenditure on general administration, 54,533*l.*; law and justice, 70,833*l.*; charity, 75,657*l.*; education, 33,018*l.*; public works, 53,277*l.*; Post Office, 18,611*l.*; Science and Agriculture, 8,852*l.* Public debt, December 31, 1915, 886,065*l.* Post-office savings bank, 29,305 depositors (December 31, 1915), credited with 200,536*l.*

Under cultivation, about 176,400 acres, including (1915) 75,750 acres in sugar canes (39 sugar factories) and 50,750 acres under rice. Live stock (1915) estimated at: cattle, 97,800; horses, 1,000; sheep, 22,150; goats, 15,300; swine, 13,800; donkeys, 6,000. British Guiana is rich in gold. Mining commenced in 1886, and from 1886 to December 31, 1915, the output is valued at 9,045,408*l.*; in the nine months April to December, 1915, 39,793 oz. valued at 145,577*l.* were produced. In the 14 years 1901–2 to 1914–15 the diamonds won amounted to 105,331 carats, valued at 188,112*l.*; in the nine months April to December, 1915, 3,678 carats valued at 7,663*l.*

—	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports[1]	1,811,180	1,703,356	1,694,155	1,766,094	1,968,214
Exports[1]	2,051,978	1,798,597	2,193,120	2,623,064	3,336,338

[1] Including bullion and specie; and transit trade, amounting to 89,259*l.* in 1912, 82,725*l.* in 1913, 169,109*l.* in 1914, and 135,653*l.* in 1915.

Value of imports subject to duty (1915), 1,425,524*l.*; duty free 407,037*l.*; and goods transhipped, 135,653*l.*

Chief imports (1915): Flour (154,673 barrels), 196,403*l.*; textiles manufactured, 268,216*l.*; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, 30,396*l.*; machinery, 104,588*l.*; manures, 161,497*l.*; fish (smoked or dried), 48,985*l.*; coal, 39,669*l.*; hardware, cutlery, implements, and tools, 30,130*l.*; oils, 60,129*l.*; beef and pork (pickled or salted), 53,496*l.*; lumber, 23,115*l.*; beer and malt, 25,154*l.*; brandy and whisky, 12,180*l.*; boots and shoes, 27,706*l.*; butter, 24,867*l.*; specie, 32,692*l.* Chief domestic exports (1915): Sugar (116,224 tons), 2,058,952*l.*; molascuit, 10,176*l.*; rum (4,698,230 proof gallons), 456,725*l.*; balata, 159,602*l.*; charcoal, 7,354*l.*; timber, 11,111*l.*; rice (20,289,584 lb.), 133,891*l.*; raw gold, 194,956*l.*; diamonds (rough), 10,702*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 transhipments) from Great Britain (1915), 882,861*l.*; from British Possessions, 402,021*l.*; from United States, 458,640*l.* Exports (exclusive of transhipments), to Great Britain, 1,389,023*l.*; to British Possessions, (Canada, 1,141,241*l.*), 1,297,847*l.*; United States, 86,360*l.*

In 1915 the total tonnage entered and cleared was 913,876 (in 1914, 1,039,582 tons), 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; 322 miles of good roads. There are 65 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 aërial wire, and 5¾ 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.—Vacant. (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 (1915) was 40·1, and the death-rate 26·2. Illegitimate births, 41 per cent. of births. In 1915 there were 369 marriages. Primary schools (1915), 54; children enrolled, 5,528; average attendance, 1,912; there are also 6 primary schools (230 in average attendance, 1915) receiving no grant; Government grant (expended), 4,660*l.* There are 5 schools with secondary departments with altogether about 350 pupils. They are under denominational management and none receive aid from Government. The town of Belize is a Centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations. In 1915, 1,148 persons were convicted in police courts, and 37 in the Supreme Court. The police force contains (January 1, 1916) 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).

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	102,431	111,143	121,480	105,580	106,570
Expenditure[1]	109,490	132,488	125,274	122,835	114,205
Imports[2]	593,372	718,809	654,769	613,252	441,730
Exports[2]	552,091	587,096	642,613	600,570	459,601

[1] Including expenditure from loans.
[2] Calendar years 1911-1915, 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 1915.

Value of imports subject to duty (1915), 292,080*l.*; duty free, 149,650*l.* Chief imports, 1915: gum, 76,160*l.*; apparel, 48,530*l.*; flour, 29,360*l.*; boots and shoes, 15,950*l.*; hardware and cutlery, 7,940*l.*; machinery, 5,230*l.*; rice, 11,120*l.* Chief exports, 1915: mahogany (6,907,123 superficial feet, 98,470*l.*), logwood (1,975 tons, 7,480*l.*), bananas (486,420 bunches, 23,950*l.*), cedar (542,413 feet, 6,920*l.*), coconuts (8,268,530, 29,870*l.*), chicle (gum) (3,467,696 lbs., 253,120*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 1915, 62,240*l.*; United States, 370,000*l.*; imports from the United Kingdom, 74,770*l.*; United States, 235,140*l.*; Mexico, 50,640*l.*

Tonnage entered and cleared 1915, 803,181 tons, of which 91,370 was British, one company's fleet having been transferred from the British to the American flag. Registered shipping 1914, 298 sailing vessels of 4,531 tons and 53 steamers of 1,981 tons; total net tonnage, 6,512 tons. In 1915, 356,000 letters and post-cards, and 166,000 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. There is wireless communication with New Orleans and Jamaica. 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, 932; deposits, 104,313 dollars on December 31, 1915. 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 152,917 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 discovered by John Cabot in 1497; it was formally 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 1915 was 30·39, and the death rate 14·33 per 1,000. Immigrants (1915), 8,169; emigrants, 9,247.

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*.
Wilhout 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 1915 there were 383, 393 and 475 students respectively. The number of schools of all kinds (1915) was: Church of England, 400; Roman Catholic, 383; Methodist, 374, and other denominations, 58. The attendance at Board schools (1915) was: Church of England, 16,447; Roman Catholic, 17,966; Methodist, 15,640, and others, 2,450; total, 52,503: total expenditure, including Government grants, fees, &c., 400,000 dollars.

Revenue and expenditure in five years ended June 30 (1 dollar = 4*s*. 1½*d*.):—

—	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	725,020	768,049	805,580	743,768	811,829
Expenditure. . .	689,587	725,512	781,843	805,814	823,995

Of the Revenue for 1910-11, 595,826*l*.; for 1911-12, 645,956*l*.; for 1912-13, 674,901*l*.; for 1913-14, 633,793*l*.; and for 1914-15, 564,161*l*., were from Customs. Public debt, (1915) 6,465,683*l*.

Production, &c.—The chief agricultural products in 1915 were: hay, potatoes, cabbage, turnips, and oats; the total value of all crops harvested being estimated at 3,000,000 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. The total deposits are estimated at about 3,600 million tons. Exports, 1914–15, 511,990 tons. Copper ore and pyrites are worked successfully. In 1915, about 7,389 tons of ore were mined, valued at 57,625 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 Bishop's Falls, and one at Deer Lake is about to be built.

Imports and exports, including bullion and specie, for five years:—

—	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . .	3,028,551	3,291,430	3,038,745	3,121,998	2,538,772
Exports . .	2,852,044	3,016,094	3,026,909	3,109,837	2,700,359

The chief imports and exports in 1914–15 were:—

Imports (1914–15)	Dollars	Exports (1914–15)	Dollars
Textiles . . .	1,079,967	Dried cod . .	7,332,287
Flour . . .	2,168,579	Pulp and paper .	2,196,413
Coal . . .	849,189	Iron ore, &c. . .	620,814
Hardware . .	885,033	Herring . . .	551,009
Salt pork . .	642,911	Seal oil . . .	292,513
Machinery . .	623,718	Cod oil . . .	434,709
Tea . . .	205,731	Seal skins . .	376,343
Molasses . .	218,282	Lobsters (tinned) .	92,228

Of the imports (1914-15) the value of 2,311,945 dollars came from the United Kingdom; 4,868,352 dollars from British Possessions (mainly Canada); 4,943,752 dollars from the United States. Of the exports the value of 3,196,353 dollars went to the United Kingdom; 1,943,054 dollars to British Possessions (mainly Canada); 1,537,385 dollars to United States; and 6,460,088 to other countries.

Shipping.—Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1914-15, 1,962,342 tons, of which 1,448,197 tons were British (1913-14, 2,731,278 and 1,730,840 tons respectively). Vessels registered December 31, 1915, 3,330 sailing vessels of 133,728 tons, and 98 steam vessels of 20,252 tons; total, 3,428 vessels of 153,980 tons.

Fishing is the principal occupation of the population, the value of the fishing products being about 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 1915, 1,806 men, and 102 Newfoundland sailing vessels, aggregating 7,526 net tons, a decrease on 1914 of 86 men and 3 vessels of 264 tons. The catch in 1915 totalled 170,389 quintals of dry fish, valued at 1,150,126 dollars, as compared with 124,067 quintals, valued at 775,418 dollars, for the previous year. The output of the shore cod fishery is estimated at 879,126 quintals of dry fish, valued at 5,890,554 dollars, as against 880,202 quintals, valued at 5,501,262 dollars for 1914. There were 15,263 small sailing vessels, boats (including motor boats), &c., utilised, and 46,372 men employed in this fishery. In 1915, the exports of codfish, including the Labrador fishery, amounted to 1,094,242 quintals. The catch of lobsters was 2,500,000 in 1914, and 1,300,000 in 1915.

The 3 vessels engaged in the whaling trade during 1915 caught 115 fin-back whales, 5 humpbacks, and 19 potheads, being 139 in all, the estimated value of which was 53,327 dollars. The whale factories turned out (in 1915) 111,367 gallons of oil, 347 tons of guano, and 248 tons of bone. During 1916, 241,302 seals were caught; 11 steam vessels and 2,028 men were engaged in the seal fishery. In 1915 the catch was only 47,004 seals.

Communications, &c.—Railways open 1915: 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, Trepassey, Fortune Bay, and Bonne Bay. The Government agreed to pay the contractors 15,000 dollars a mile for construction and to give 4,000 acres of land per mile constructed for operation, to do which it raised by loan 3,893,200 dollars. The line to Bonavista was completed in 1911, the line to Trepassey 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 (1915) 738 post offices. Letters and cards sent in 1915, 3,750,000; newspapers, books, &c., 3,425,000; parcels, 165,579. Post office revenue, 27,360*l.*; expenditure, 122,006*l.* Telegraph line open (1915), 4,524 miles; 926 miles of telephone wire.

In December, 1915, the Newfoundland Savings Banks held 2,411,946 dollars standing to the credit of 6,373 depositors; this is in addition to the amounts held by the Savings Departments of the four banks doing business in St. John's.

The legal coin of the colony is the gold dollar, equivalent to 4*s.* 1½*d.* of British money.

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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, 1916, 58,129. Births in 1915, 2,429 (43·3 per 1,000); deaths, 1,130 (20·1 per 1,000). There were in 1915 50 Government schools with 6,416 pupils, average attendance, 5,160; and 12 aided schools with 869 enrolled pupils and average attendance of 649 pupils; Government grant, 6,000*l.*; 29 Church of England schools with 1,377 enrolled pupils; 16 private schools with 222 enrolled pupils; 4 Roman Catholic, with 505 enrolled pupils. There are 5 private secondary schools connected with religious bodies, 218 pupils. In 1915, 1,801 persons were convicted summarily, and 15 in superior courts. Police force, January, 1916, was 84. Sponge and turtle fisheries are carried on; and shells, pearls, and ambergris are also obtained.

Revenue, 1915–16, 86,251*l.*; 1914–15, 76,911*l.*; 1913–14, 100,753*l.* Expenditure, 1915–16, 90,925*l.*; 1914–15, 102,203*l.*; 1913–14, 96,496*l.* In 1915–16 the customs revenue was 71,158*l.* (61,597*l.* in 1914–15). Public Debt in 1915–16, 33,518*l.* (38,246*l.* in 1914–15).

Fruit culture is on the increase, pineapples, oranges, and tomatoes being exported. The total land granted in the colony amounts (1915) 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
	£	£		£	£
1912	351,751	276,115	1914	367,524	223,491
1913	403,529	263,954	1915	363,410	243,431

Principal imports (1915) were: Cotton, linen, silk, and woollen goods, 65,530*l.*; flour, 43,599*l.*; earthenware, 8,265*l.*; hardware, 27,345*l.*; food-

stuffs, 18,300*l.*; corn meal, 14,995*l.*; rice, 9,572*l.*; sugar, 18,399*l.*; salt meats, 12,115*l.*; lard, butter, and oils, 20,017*l.*; spirits, wines, and malt, 10,848*l.*; cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco, 7,923*l.*; boots and shoes, 12,965*l.*

Imports from United Kingdom valued at 58,580*l.*; from United States, 282,969*l.*; from Canada, 3,714*l.*; British West Indies, 13,687*l.*; all other countries, 4,450*l.*

Principal exports were: Sponge, 124,488*l.*; hemp, 73,399*l.*; lumber, 23,024*l.*; pineapples (canned), 5,550*l.*; tomatoes (raw), 3,366*l.* Exports to United Kingdom, valued at 54,174*l.*; to United States of America, 145,073*l.*; all other countries, 44,184*l.* The total shipping entered and cleared in 1915 was 682,264 tons, of which 31,414 were British, and 620,106 American.

In 1915 the total number of postal packets, exclusive of parcels, received and dispatched, was 921,547. In 1915, 5,872 telegraph messages passed over the cable. There are 359 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. British silver and bronze coin are legal tender without limit. British Treasury notes are in circulation, and American gold and silver certificates, though not legal tender, are accepted. The Post Office Savings Bank on June 30, 1915, had 2,434 depositors with 23,833*l.* to their credit.

BARBADOS.

Lies to 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 1915, there were 1,967 registered electors.

Area, 166 square miles; population (census of 1911), 171,982. Estimated population, December 31, 1915, 180,516. Capital, Bridgetown; population, 16,648; Speightstown, 1,500. Births (1915), 5,334; deaths, 3,439. Government grants to the Church of England, 9,741*l.*; Wesleyan, 700*l.*; Moravians, 400*l.*; Roman Catholic, 50*l.*—per annum, 10,891*l.* Education is under the care of the Government. In 1915 there were 146 primary schools, 23,482 pupils on rolls, and 13,652 in average attendance; 6 second-grade schools (1 for girls), 901 pupils; a first-grade school for girls with 88 pupils; Codrington College, affiliated to Durham University, 24 students. Government expenditure on education in 1915–16, 22,235*l.* One monthly, one tri-weekly, two weekly, and three daily newspapers.

There is a Supreme Court; Grand Sessions once in every 4 months; 4 police magistrates. In 1915–16, 12,722 summary convictions, 84 in superior courts; 325 (daily average) prisoners in gaol. In 1915, 22,037*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 1914, 29,404 tons of sugar and 101,985 puncheons of molasses; and in 1915, 29,867 tons of sugar and 6,020,311 gallons of molasses. There are 320 sugar works and 4 rum distilleries. Rum produced in 1915, 185,952 gallons. The cotton crop for 1915 was 259,554 lbs., valued at 17,187*l.* Of "man-jak" or "glance pitch," a bituminous petroleum for fuel, 64 tons (96*2l.*) were exported in 1915. In the fishing industry, about

250 boats are employed, and about 1,000 persons. Value of fish caught annually, about 17,000*l.*

—	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	£	£	£	£
Revenue	234,126	214,865	223,091	212,484
Customs	128,553	125,477	111,237	117,971
Expenditure	230,340	222,177	236,796	227,009
Public debt	436,900	436,900	447,900	447,900
Imports [1]	1,465,431	1,353,959	1,300,073	1,270,154
Exports [1]	995,554	856,618	845,847	1,053,330

[1] Including bullion and specie, but the exports exclude bunker coal (128,656*l.* in 1915).

The principal imports (1915) were: Coal, 111,581*l.*; cotton manufactures, 94,152*l.*; manures, 118,141*l.*; rice, 81,692*l.*; flour, 89,568*l.* The principal exports were: Sugar, 502,501*l.*; molasses, 287,603*l.*; cotton, 17,187*l.* The imports from United Kingdom totalled 441,449*l.*; from Canada, 191,415*l.*, and from United States, 399,500*l.*; and exports to United Kingdom, 56,419*l.*; to Canada, 633,099*l.*; to United States, 61,981*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, 1916, had 19,973 depositors, with 456,956*l.* to their credit. English gold, silver, and bronze coin are in circulation, and 5-dollar notes of the Colonial Bank. Post office, 1915: letters, &c., and parcels inwards, 877,198; outwards, 758,746. Internal letters and parcels, 959,096.

Registered shipping entered and cleared at the Port of Bridgetown during the year 1915 was 3,384,547 tons, of which 2,324,344 tons represented British tonnage (1914, 3,528,140 and 2,730,619 tons respectively). 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, 1916, 894,735. 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 (1915-16), 30,854 (34·6 per 1,000); deaths, 19,277 (21·6 per 1,000); marriages, 2,677 (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 1915-16 there were 696 public elementary schools, 97,290 children enrolled, average attendance 54,028. Government grants, 67,009*l.* Three training colleges for women; one for men. 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 (1915-16), 16,005; before superior courts, 9,404. 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, 113,549*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 5 years:—

—	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	1,161,014	1,206,161	1,048,639	980,174	1,182,049
Customs	494,361	449,434	426,687	396,044	—
Expenditure	1,155,208	1,304,930	1,065,435	1,054,969	1,105,942
Public Debt	3,871,805	3,843,074	3,810,447	3,854,305	3,783,941
Imports [1]	2,865,553	3,050,478	2,637,446	2,565,820	2,327,458
Exports [1]	2,948,067	2,709,283	2,480,207	2,904,533	2,228,664

[1] Calendar years 1911 to 1915. The figures include bullion and specie.

Principal imports in 1915:—Flour, 280,500*l.*; cotton goods, 352,400*l.*; fish, 216,800*l.* Principal exports:—Bananas, 599,700*l.* (much reduced owing to a hurricane in 1915); coconuts, 102,520*l.*; logwood, 155,800*l.*; logwood extract, 230,060*l.*; sugar, 256,300*l.*; coffee, 129,200*l.*; rum, 185,500*l.*; cocoa, 204,400*l.*

In 1915 the imports from the United Kingdom were valued at 772,680*l.*; and from United States, 1,244,675*l.*; and the exports to the United Kingdom, 849,485*l.*; and to the United States, 1,051,054*l.*

Acres under cultivation and care in 1915-16, 987,679, of which 278,262 were under tillage, and 709,417 under pasture. Under sugar-cane, 33,880 acres; coffee, 18,383; bananas, 89,477; coconuts, 30,072; cocoa, 11,432; ground provisions, 64,082; mixed cultivation, 28,103; Guinea grass, 174,122; commons, 535,295.

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. Anne'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, 1915, 2,556,409, excluding Admiralty shipping.

Jamaica has 197½ miles of railway open of 4ft. 8½in. gauge (receipts, in year ended March 31, 1916, 154,721*l.*; expenses, excluding debt charges, 127,287*l.*); 2,219 miles of main roads; 1,135½ miles of telegraph, including railway telegraph lines; 865½ miles of telephone line; 18½ miles of electric and 8¼ 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, 1915–16, 48,053*l.*; expenditure, 49,991*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. Estimated population, December 31, 1915, 5,930. Births (1915), 194; deaths, 81; marriages, 44.

Education free in the Government schools; Government grant, 600*l.*; 9 government elementary schools; average number on rolls (including private schools), in 1915, 922; and average attendance, 729. There is at present no State provision for secondary education.

Revenue in 1915, 8,036*l.*, of which 3,609*l.* was from customs, and 2,539*l.* from royalty on salt; expenditure, 9,133*l.* There is no public debt.

Total imports (1915), 27,620*l.*; total exports, 30,487*l.* Principal imports: Flour, 2,404*l.*; meats, 1,509*l.*; rice, 1,102*l.* Principal exports: Salt, 22,667*l.*; sponges, 1,129*l.*; sisal, 3,801*l.*

The total shipping entered and cleared in 1915 amounted to 361,396 tons, of which 28,364 tons were British.

The most important industry is salt raking. About 1,745,000 bushels were raked in 1915, and exported to the United States, Canada, and West Indian Islands. Value exported 1915, 22,667*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 (1915), 4,972*l.*, depositors, 474.

The current coins are British gold, silver, and nickel. United States gold and silver coins are accepted at 1½ per cent. discount on the face value.

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, 1¼ miles broad; principal industry cocoanut planting. Population (1911), 136. Cayman Brac, 10 miles long and 1¼ miles wide; principal industry, coconut planting and turtle fishing; population (1911), 1,300. Education in the islands is backward, the total annual expenditure being only 250*l.* Revenue, 1914–15 (September year), 3,343*l.*; expenditure, 3,088*l.* Exports—Grand Cayman: green turtle, thatch rope, hides, turtle shell, cattle and pork; Little Cayman and Cayman Brac: coconuts, about 2,000,000 per annum, and turtle shell. Total value of imports (1914–15) about 17,345*l.* (average for 5 years, 26,004*l.*); exports about 1,[illegible] (average for 5 years, 8,625*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 250*l.* travelling allowance). *Colonial Secretary.*—T. A. V. Best, C.M.G. (650*l.*).

The group is divided into 5 Presidencies, viz., Antigua (with Barbuda and Redonda), St. Kitts (with Nevis and Anguilla), Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands (with Sombrero). There is one Federal Executive Council nominated by the Crown, and one Federal Legislative Council, 8 nominated and 8 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		2,613	2,949	5,562
Virgin Islands	58	4,908	15,231	18,632	33,863
Dominica	305	28,894	10,969	15,314	26,283
St. Kitts	65	29,782	5,521	7,424	12,945
Nevis	50	12,774	1,562	2,513	4,075
Anguilla	35	3,890	5,245	6,951	12,196
Montserrat	32	12,215			
Total	715	127,536	55,130	72,063	127,193

The principal religious bodies are Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Moravian. Education is denominational, except in Dominica, where, with four exceptions, the schools are under Government control, and in Antigua, where the schools were placed entirely under Government control in April 1914, and were reduced to 17 in number; the schools in the Presidency of St. Kitts-Nevis were also placed under entire Government

control in April, 1915, and were reduced to 33. In 1915, 98 schools, with average attendance of 11,000 in round numbers; Government grant, 8,472*l.*; 8 secondary schools, average attendance of 306; Government grant, 1,563*l.*; an agricultural school, and an industrial school.

In 1915 there were 7,296 summary convictions, and 78 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 five years:—

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	174,818	172,480	174,331	169,327	162,239
Customs	102,247	103,017	99,425	96,150	94,626
Expenditure	158,925	162,266	171,128	189,370	187,515
Public debt	267,050	266,850	244,689	261,450	261,250
Imports	713,414	640,727	588,362	623,312	584,518
Exports	566,754	563,342	563,963	621,404	670,101

Value of imports from United Kingdom (1915), 192,073*l.*; United States, 188,016*l.*: of exports to United Kingdom, 389,056*l.*; United States, 115,096*l.*

Total shipping (1915), 2,447,728 tons.

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 1915 the birth-rate per 1,000 was 35·22; the death-rate, 26·12; of the births 74·51 per cent. were illegitimate; there were 126 marriages. Revenue (1915-16), 51,526*l.*; expenditure (1915-16), 56,686*l.* Imports, 178,794*l.*; exports, 209,168*l.* Chief products sugar, cotton and pine apples. In Government savings banks 1,465 depositors, on March 31, 1916, 44,848*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, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands.

MONTSERRAT. Nominated Executive and Legislative Councils. Chief town, Plymouth, 1,534 (1911). Revenue (1915-16), 10,722*l.*; expenditure, 11,969*l.* Imports, 33,686*l.*; exports, 43,141*l.* Chief products cotton, sugar, lime-juice, cotton seed, cattle and papain; 1,200 acres under lime trees, and 2,000 acres under cotton. Savings bank (1915-16) 260 depositors, 5,448*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 (1915-16), 45,324*l.*: expenditure, 56,675*l.* Imports, 169,112*l.*; exports, 167,557*l.* Chief produce: sugar, cotton, and rum. Anguilla produces cotton and salt. Savings Bank (1915) 659 depositors, 24,670*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, Anegada and Jost-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 (1915-16), 4,030*l.*; expenditure, 5,288*l.*; imports (1915), 8,532*l.*; exports, 6,836*l.* Savings bank (1915-16), 93 depositors: deposits 812*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, 7,000); population of island 1914, 36,645. Revenue (1915-16), 50,636*l.*; expenditure, 56,995*l.* Public debt, 39,947*l.* Imports, 191,225*l.*; exports, 218,466*l.* Chief products, coffee, fruit, cocoa and limes; export of cocoanuts 1914-15, 554,549; 1915-16, 506,360. Savings bank (1915-16), 838 depositors, with 16,236*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 1 unofficial member, 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, 1915, 364,535. 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 for 9 months (April 1 to December 31, 1915), 8,591; deaths, 5,795; marriages, 982. Education (December 31, 1915), 281 elementary (54 government) schools, 48,669 pupils, average daily attendance, 28,919; total expenditure, public funds and private contributions, on elementary education, 48,278*l.*, and on all education, 52,121*l.* Secondary education is provided for boys by the Queen's Royal College (154 students on December 31, 1915); St. Mary's College (253 students); Naparima College (63 scholars); and for girls by St. Joseph convent School (136 students). Police force, 698 all ranks (December 31, 1915.) In 1915 the number of summary convictions was 13,264.

Financial and commercial statistics for 5 years (in 1915 the financial year was altered from the March year to the calendar year):—

—	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915 (April to December)
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	950,744	932,513	970,789	934 524	782,437
Customs	464,425	444,706	433,276	382,825	303,670
Expenditure	959,551	947,221	951,982	990.716	748,590
Public debt	1,047,793	1,045,093	1,476,615	1,589,593	2,118,853
Imports[1]	5,018,848	4,696,913	5,019,728	4.225,409	4,429,813[1]
Exports[1]	4,769,486	4,472,577	5,205,673	4,201,341	5,378,573[1]

[1] Financial years 1911, &c.; including bullion, specie, and goods transhipped (transit goods, 1915, 1,313,462*l.*).

Besides Customs, the principal items of revenue during the 9 months April 1 to December 31, 1915, were licences, excise, &c., 266,133*l.*; Government railway, 98,971*l.*; Court and office fees, 49,770*l.*; and land sales, royalties, &c., 20,704*l.*; and Emergency Fund, 19,918*l.*

Principal imports (1915): foodstuffs, 1,281,290*l.*; manufactured articles, 1,157,338*l.*; raw materials, 313,048*l.* Principal exports of local produce: cocoa, 54,081,452 lb., 1,865,266*l.*; sugar, 50,608 tons, 1,070,423*l.*; asphalt, 113,645 tons, 138,971*l.*; coconuts, 14,537,318 nuts, 60,576*l.*; copra, 3,986,731 lb., 36,235*l.*; rum, 915,589 gallons,, 86,114*l.*; petroleum, 14,286,585 gallons, 79,063*l.*

Value of imports from United Kingdom (1915), 959,051*l.*; United States, 906,892*l.*; Canada, 419,014*l.*; Venezuela, 404,900*l.* Exports to United Kingdom, 1,567,936*l.*; United States, 1,690,278*l.*; France, 399,644*l.*; Canada, 169,298*l.*

Total shipping, entered and cleared (1915), 3,679 vessels, 2,584,180 tons, of which 1,939,113 were British (in 1914, 3,778,346 and 2,711,604 tons respectively).

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 483,000 acres are under cultivation (1915). Under sugar-cane (1915), 50,700 acres; cocoa, 355,000 (output, 54,081,452 lb.); coffee, 4,120; ground provisions, 23,530; coconuts, 34,500; rice, 21,800; rubber, 2,700. There is a large asphalt lake in the island. The Colony derived a revenue from asphalt during 1915 of 45,543*l.* Oil is being exploited in the south and south-east of the island with satisfactory results. Output of oil 1914-15, 36,753,931 gallons; April to September, 1915, 23,489,362 gallons. Railway 108 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge; 167 miles of telegraph and 3,500 miles (wire) telephone (1915). A wireless telegraph system was established in 1906, to bring Tobago into telegraphic communication with Trinidad, which gives very satisfactory results, and wireless communication with ships has been considerably extended, as also with Curaçao, British Guiana, &c. Number of post offices, 98; of telegraph offices, 33. (No statistics compiled for 1915.) There are two branches of the Colonial Bank with note circulation of about 208,333*l.*, and also two branches of the Royal Bank of Canada, which has an authorised note circulation in the Colony of 312,500*l.* There is no Colonial coinage, but an ordinance (No. 16—1903) for the issue of Government 1 and 5 dollar notes (4*s.* 2*d.* and 8*s.* 4*d.*) was passed on December 23, 1903, and on June 12, 1914, the first issue of 1,000 dollar notes (208*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) was made. The total value of such notes in circulation at the end of 1915 was 143,708*l.*, of which 42,084*l.* consists of 1,000-dollar notes. Government savings-banks are established throughout the Colony. The amount of deposits in these banks at the end of 1915 was 379,596*l.*, and the total number of depositors, 26,527.

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.

GRENADA.—*Colonial Secretary.*—H. Ferguson. 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. Births, 1915, 2,415; deaths, 1,744. Estimated population, December 31, 1915, 71,567. There were (1915-16) 11 Government and 46 Government-aided elementary schools, with 12,281 pupils and average attendance 5,988; Government grant (1915-16) 7,229*l.*; and 2 secondary schools for boys and girls with 68 and 28 pupils respectively in 1916. In 1915 there were 2,221 summary convictions, and 24 in superior courts. Police force, about 80; and in addition 150 rural constables.

In 1915-16 the revenue was 96,420*l.*; the expenditure, 103,992*l.* Public debt, 123,670*l.* Total value of imports, 1915, 260,495*l.*; of exports, 466,318*l.* (mainly cocoa, 402,394*l.*; nutmegs, 25,319*l.*; other spices, 17,122*l.*; cotton, 8,490*l.*; cotton seed, 1,979*l.*). Value of imports from United Kingdom, 90,436*l.*; United States, 86,632*l.*; of exports to United Kingdom, 300,923*l.*; to United States, 153,835*l.* Total shipping entered and cleared, 425,188 tons.

There were (1914) about 30,200 acres under cultivation. The chief products are cocoa and spices, while minor products are cotton, limes, and coconuts. Sugar manufacture is decreasing; rum is produced locally, 60,639 proof gallons in 1915. In 1915, 1,517 depositors in savings banks; balance (Dec. 31) 20,423*l.* There are 600 miles of telephone line in the island. There is no inland telegraph service. Post Office revenue 1915, 1,576*l.*; expenditure, 3,150*l.*; letters, newspapers, parcels, etc., dealt with, 787,915.

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, 1916, 48,251. Capital, Kingstown, population, 4,300 (1911 census). Births (1915–16), 1,724; deaths, 885; marriages, 111. Education (1915–16): 27 primary schools; 4,050 pupils on rolls; 1,956 average attendance; Government grant, 1,363*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 1915–16, 33,296*l.*, of which 13,320*l.* was from customs (1914–15, 32,468*l.* and 16,893*l.* respectively); expenditure, 35,783*l.* (1914–15, 38,045*l.*). Public debt on March 31, 1916, 6,700*l.* Imports, 90,892*l.* (109,319*l.* in 1914–15); exports, 98,545*l.* (109,795*l.* in 1914–15). Value of imports from United Kingdom in 1915–16, 33,825*l.*; of exports to United Kingdom, 64,018*l.* Total shipping, 332,211 tons, of which 328,178 tons were British (352,564 and 341,128 respectively in 1914–15).

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, 1915, 52,114 (24,040 males and 28,074 females). Chief town, Castries. Births (1915), 1,821; deaths, 1,114; marriages, 201. Education (1915): 52 schools (7 Protestant, 45 Roman Catholic), with 7,359 pupils on roll; Government grant, 3,988*l.* Secondary education is 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 1915–16, 73,913*l.*, of which 38,184*l.* was from customs; expenditure, 75,266*l.* Public debt, 155,880*l.* Value of imports, 265,983*l.*; of exports, 401,916*l.*, including 235,993*l.* for bunker coal. Value of imports from United Kingdom, 72,726*l.*; of exports to United Kingdom, 144,331*l.* Total shipping, 2,392,472 tons, of which 1,674,998 tons were British.

Sugar, cocoa, limes, and rum are the chief products. Savings banks (end of 1915), 1,627 depositors, 21,993*l.* deposits. Letters and post-cards despatched (1915-16), 94,494; parcels, 649. There are 238 miles of telephone line.

Currency: British and American gold, British silver and copper coins, and notes of the Colonial Bank.

Port Castries is an important coaling station and a naval base.

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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 May, 1917: Liberals, 35; Labour, 25; Hughes Party, 15.

The legislative powers of the Federal Parliament are extensive, embracing commerce, shipping, &c.; finance; defence; postal, telegraph, and like services; census and statistics; conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State. Authority is given for the Commonwealth to assume jurisdiction in regard to railways, lighthouses, &c.; marriage and divorce: emigration and immigration; currency and banking; weights and measures. The several State Parliaments retain legislative authority in all matters which are not transferred to the Federal Parliament, which is thus a government of limited and enumerated powers, the several State Parliaments retaining the residuary power of government over their respective territories. With respect to money bills, the House of Representatives has special powers, and provision is made for cases of disagreement between the two Houses.

The Executive power, vested in the King, is 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, 13,650*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).

A Coalition Ministry (containing 5 Liberals and 6 Labour Members), known as the 'Commonwealth War Government,' was formed on February 15, 1917, as follows:—

Prime Minister and Attorney-General.—Right Hon. W. M. *Hughes.*
Public Works and Railways.—Senator The Hon. W. A. *Watt.*
Home Affairs and Territories.—Hon. P. McM. *Glynn.*
Postmaster-General.—Hon. W. *Webster.*
Minister of Defence.—Senator the Hon. G. F *Pearce.*
Minister of Customs.—Hon. J. A. *Jensen.*
Minister for the Navy.—Rt. Hon. J. *Cook.*
Treasurer.—Rt. Hon. Sir J. *Forrest*, G.C.M.G.

Assistant Attorney-General.—Hon. L. E. *Groom.*
Vice-President of the Executive Council.—Senator the Hon. E. D. *Millen.*
Honorary 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. Males.	Females.	Total.	Per 100 sq. miles.	Estimated June 30, 1916.
	Sq. Miles.					
New South Wales	309,460	857,698	789,036	1,646,734	532	1,856,494
Victoria	87,884	655,591	659,960	1,315,551	1,497	1,405,977
Queensland	670,500	329,506	276,307	605,813	90	687,471
South Australia	380,070	207,358	201,200	408,558	108	433,568
West Australia	975,920	161,565	120,549	282,114	29	314,687
Tasmania	26,215	97,591	93,620	191,211	729	197,497
Northern Territory	523,620	2,784	576	3,310	0.6	4,846
Federal Territory	912	992	722	1,714	190	2,472
Commonwealth	2,974,581	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	150	4,908,007

[1] Excluding aborigines. These are estimated to number from 75,000 to 100,000.

The number of occupied dwellings in the Commonwealth in 1911, according to a return issued by the Commonwealth statistician, was 924,259. The figures for the various States are as follows: New South Wales, 330,976; Victoria, 272,683; Queensland, 125,836; South Australia, 84,179; Western Australia, 68,870; Tasmania, 40,025; Northern Territory, 1,248; 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 1915 :—

States and Territories	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus of Births
States—				
New South Wales	18,095	52,931	19,585	33,346
Victoria	12,832	35,009	15,823	19,186
Queensland	6,135	20,163	7,559	12,604
South Australia	3,065	11,798	4,694	7,104
Western Australia	2,581	9,017	2,992	6,025
Tasmania	1,600	5,845	2,015	3,830
Territories—				
Northern Territory	12	61	97	−36[1]
Federal Capital Territory	4	47	17	30
Total	45,324	134,871	52,782	82,089

[1] Excess of deaths.

Migration in 1915 : Arrivals, 70,961 ; departures (including Expeditionary Force), 162,014 ; excess departures, 91,053.

Finance.

Actual revenue and expenditure for 1912-13 to 1915-16 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 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.

—	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Revenue :	£	£	£	£
Customs	13,055,924	12,652,736	12,105,698	13,621,471
Excise	2,497,109	2,325,333	2,771,556	3,323,470
Land Tax	1,564,794	1,609,945	1,953,696	2,040,176
Probate and Succession Duties	—	—	39,646	625,990
Income Tax	—	—	—	3,933,471
Post, Telegraph, and Telephone	4,226,313	4,510,917	4,594,542	5,055,183
All other	562,944	641,492	954,660	2,028,182
Total Revenue	21,907,084	21,740,423	22,419,798	30,627,943
Loans	—	—	16,529,320	60,424,689
Total Receipts	21,907,084	21,740,423	38,949,118	91,052,632
Expenditure :				
Old Age Pensions	2,288,388	2,579,265	2,731,940	2,859,766
Maternity Allowances	412,375	674,990	694,675	659,715
Defence and Fleet	4,346,305	4,752,735	19,536,836	46,107,439
Post Office Department	5,869,737	6,282,994	6,053,102	5,983,780
All other	2,488,717	2,588,344	2,734,935	3,302,740
Total Expenditure	15,405,522	16,878,328	31,751,488	58,913,440
Contribution to States	6,119,930	6,282,999	6,363,775	6,346,995
Total Disbursements	21,525,452	23,161,327	38,115,263	65,260,435

The total public debt of the Australian States on June 30, 1915, was 342,925,669*l.* (excluding temporary Treasury bills, &c.). The sinking funds amounted to 8,392,182*l.*, giving a net debt of 334,533,487*l.*

The following summarises the position in respect to *gross* indebtedness of the several States :—

Year (30th June)	Population.	London Debts.	Local Debts.	Total Debts.
		£	£	£
1913	4,802,174	204,395,129	90,077,357	294,472,486
1914	4,921,827	224,061,456	93,537,332	317,598,788
1915	4,951,077	229,212,541	113,713,128	342,925,669

The Commonwealth public debt on June 30th, 1915, was 37,428,830*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 32*l.* 10*s.* a year, nor the pensioner's whole income (including the pension) exceed 58*l.* 10*s.* a year (prior to 1916, the amounts were 26*l.* and 52*l.* respectively). 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 and invalid pensions (including payments to Asylums) were 2,288,388*l.* in 1912-13 ; 2,579,265*l.* in 1913-14 ; 2,731,940*l.* in 1914-15 ; and 2,859,766*l.* in 1915-16. The maternity allowance for 1912-13 was 412,375*l.*, for 1913-14, 674,990*l.*, for 1914-15, 694,675*l.*, and for 1915-16, 659,715*l.* The numbers of pensioners in the Commonwealth on September 30, 1916, were :—Old age, 91,674 ; invalid, 23,863 ; total, 115,537.

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[1]:—

District	Permanent	Officer Area	Citizen soldiers	Volunteers	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	34,666
New South Wales	941	72	20,604	44	30,460	32,729	354	85,204
Victoria	839	64	17,902	18	20,497	27,671	260	67,251
South Australia	205	23	6,278	21	7,134	8,810	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	3,069	62	10,830
Total	3,176	213	57,383	200	84,562	88,955	1,117	235,606

[1] No further information is available.

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, had sent more than 169,000 men to the European war, and had further troops, numbering 64,600, in training. A total of 300,000 is aimed at.

The expenditure on Defence for 1915–16 was 46,107,439*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,[1] 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 depôt 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, and the *Melbourne*, *Sydney*, and *Brisbane* (*Bristol* class) were built.

During the war the Australian squadron has been actively employed, the battle cruiser *Australia* in operations against German bases, the light cruiser *Sydney* against German commerce raiders, in which capacity she sank the *Emden*. The two submarines have been lost: one by accident, the other in action.

[1] No further information is available.

Production.

Up to the year 1914, 865,295,548 acres, representing 45·45 per cent. of the total area of the Australian Commonwealth, were either unoccupied or occupied by the Crown; only 5·50 per cent. had been actually alienated (104,612,364 acres); 2·88 per cent. (54,842,786 acres) was in course of alienation; and 46·17 per cent. (878,981,142 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 1915–16, were as follows:

Crops	Total acreage	Total yield	Yield per acre
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	12,580,721	179,624,183	14·34
Oats	724,576	16,603,281	22·91
Barley[1]	153,656	1,328,910	8·65
Maize[1]	339,781	8,455,561	24·89
		Tons	Tons
Hay	3,530,180	5,520,311	1·56
Potatoes[1]	148,328	357,614	2·41
Sugar-cane	164,449	1,310,264	13·04
Vineyards[1]	60,985	—	—
		Gallons	
Wine[1]	—	2,875,326	—

[1] Year 1914-15.

The total area under all crops in 1914-15 was 15,651,974 acres. The total value of agricultural production in the same year was 36,052,396*l.* Of Australia's total forest area of 102,000,000 acres, 16,661,188 acres have been specially reserved for timber.

At the end of 1915 there were in the Commonwealth 5,392,566 horses, 9,993,743 cattle, 69,693,375 sheep, and 758,962 pigs.

Details as to the sheep numbers for each State of the Commonwealth as

at December 31, 1915, compared with those returned at the end of the two previous years, are as follows:—

States	1913	1914	1915
New South Wales	39,701,348	32,874,359 [1]	32,874,359[1]
Victoria	12,113,682	12,051,685	10,545,632
Queensland	21,786,600	23,129,919	15,950,154
South Australia	5,073,057	4,208,461	3,674,547
West Australia	4,421,375	4,456,186	4,831,727
Tasmania	1,745,356	1,674,845	1,624,450
Northern Territory	67,109	70,200	57,827
Federal Territory	148,875	134,679 [1]	134,679[1]
Commonwealth	85,057,402	78,600,334	69,693,375

[1] June 30, 1915.

The production of wool in 1914-15 amounted to 641,786,519 lbs. and the exports to 443,953,830 lbs. greasy, valued at 17,476,637*l.*, and 60,853,325 lbs. scoured, valued at 4,114,524*l.* The exports of tallow amounted in value to 1,571,488*l.*; of sheepskins to 1,764,528*l*; and of frozen meat to 9,116,663*l.* The butter produced in 1914 amounted to 193,970,412 lbs., of which 54,105,777 lbs., valued at 2,664,975*l.*, were exported.

The mineral products were valued at 22,396,782*l.* in 1915, including: gold, 8,270,339*l.*; silver and lead, 3,514,254*l.* (incomplete); copper, 3,035,890*l.*; tin, 806,641*l.*; coal, 4,277,592*l.* Total gold production up to end of 1915, 572,487,653*l.*

Statistics of the manufacturing industries in the Commonwealth in 1914 are given as follows:—Number of establishments, 15,427; hands employed, 331,579; salaries and wages paid, 34,090,428*l.*; value of plant and machinery, land and buildings, 80,509,703*l*; value of materials used, 99,778,884*l.*; value added by manufacture, 66,627,039*l.*; value of output, 166,405,923*l.*

The estimated value of the products of the Commonwealth in 1912, 1913, and 1914, were:—

—	1912	1913	1914
	£	£	£
Agriculture	45,754,000	46,162,000	36,052,000
Pastoral	51,615,000	57,866,000	60,265,000
Dairying, &c.	20,280,000	20,341,000	21,562,000
Forests and Fisheries	6,432,000	6,338,000	6,419,000
Mining	25,629,000	25,808,000	22,265,000
Manufacturing	57,022,000	61,586,000	62,922,000
Total	206,732,000	218,101,000	209,485,000

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 1915-16, the net revenue collected from customs duties amounted to 13,621,471*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
	£	£	£	£
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 [2]	64,431,837	58,122,573	2,470,003	60,592,576
1915-16	77,398,516	71,880,279	2,894,746	74,775,025

[1] First six months only.
[2] In 1914 the trade year was changed from the calendar to the financial year ending June 30.

The value of goods imported represents the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were *ad valorem*. The value of goods subject to duty is taken to be the fair market value in the principal markets of the country whence the same were exported, with an addition of 10 per cent. to such market value.

The Customs Tariff Act of 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 acceptation of the term.

More important imports and exports in 1915-16:—

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	£		£
Cane sugar	1,869,768	Flour	1,788,716
Tea	1,939,877	Butter	1,117,629
Spirits	1,148,845	Beef	2,175,894
Boots and shoes	880,619	Mutton and Lamb	769,752
Hats and caps	417,470	Rabbits and hares	724,624
Apparel, other	4,048,121	Tinned meat	500,955
Cotton and linen piece goods	5,349,512	Tallow	442,803
Woollens	2,889,131	Leather	1,136,583
Silk piece goods	2,395,500	Wool	26,854,091
Machines and machinery	2,850,730	Coal	509,785
Agricultural implements	456,952	Copper matte, ingots, ore and bar	3,591,469
Metal manufactures	9,694,542	Gold bullion	841,058
Timber	1,718,509	Gold in matte	197,469
Arms and explosives	797,371	Gold specie	9,516,781
Paper	1,994,151	Silver bullion	867,069
Books	596,976	Silver in matte	836,220
Bags and sacks	1,983,277	Silver ore	2,855
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilisers	8,000,894	Lead—pig and in matte	3,194,206
Gold bullion	544,338	Tin ingots	576,988
Jewellery	353,836	Tin ore	243,786
Oils (in bulk)	2,453,944	Timber	396,887
Tobacco	969,048	Pearl shell	194,052
		Animals (living)	328,000
		Skins and hides	2,429,477
		Zinc concentrates	1,306,841
		Wheat	7,997,584

In 1915–16 the total imports and exports of specie were :—

	Imports	Exports
	£	£
Gold	6,618	9,516,781
Silver	217,630	32,935
Bronze	11,001	295
Total	235,244	9,549,961

Distribution of external trade 1915–16 :—

From or to	Imports	Exports	
		Australian	Total
	£	£	£
United Kingdom	39,715,296	33,101,442	33,523,936
British Possessions	12,707,966	8,764,184	10,111,172
Total British	52,423,262	41,865,626	43,635,108
Foreign countries	24,975,254	30,014,653	31,139,917
Total	77,398,516	71,880,279	74,775,025

Trade with the more important countries, 1914–15 and 1915–16 :—

From or to	Imports (1914–15)	Imports (1915–16)	Exports (1914–15)	Exports (1915–16)
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	37,896,655	39,715,296	38,546,018	33,523,936
New Zealand	2,095,723	2,841,168	2,808,860	3,650,910
India	2,748,173	3,629,975	1,425,377	1,746,312
Ceylon	977,368	1,255,798	435,440	337,203
South African Union	116,748	684,918	2,022,839	1,678,587
Java	737,602	1,497,980	384,105	505,486
Belgium	524,396	7,394	804,956	420
France	237,627	305,769	1,279,518	2,468,729
Germany	1,296,917	41,200	478,396	—
U.S. America	9,585,617	15,360,963	4,947,446	17,646,904
Japan	1,392,317	2,906,022	1,966,944	3,432,869
Russia	22,737	2,099	270,568	899,565

Share of the States in Foreign Commerce, 1915–16 :—

—	Imports	Exports [1]
	£	£
N.S. Wales	33,379,698	40,972,824
Victoria	26,654,080	14,728,401
Queensland	7,000,912	8,106,123
S. Australia	5,150,710	6,136,085
W. Australia	4,168,443	4,198,520
Tasmania	982,849	612,119
Northern Territory	61,824	20,953
Total	77,398,516	74,775,025

[1] In this table the value of goods sent from one State of the Commonwealth to another State thereof for transhipment abroad has been referred to the State from which the goods were finally despatched.

The following tables show the principal imports (consignments) into the United Kingdom from, and exports from the United Kingdom to, the Commonwealth in four years, according to the British Board of Trade Returns :—

—	1912	1913	1914	1915
Imports from Commonwealth—	£	£	£	£
Wool	12,589,003	12,301,380	11,177,492	19,477,337
Meat	4,326,332	7,087,169	8,054,079	9,742,052
Butter	3,225,886	3,210,733	2,474,044	2,551,214
Wheat	5,334,878	4,426,629	5,159,137	94,167
Leather	437,269	480,034	527,750	1,213,082
Skins and Furs	1,630,462	1,826,898	1,074,200	1,456,284
Copper and ore	1,660,641	1,811,118	1,232,464	2,545,329
Tallow, unrefined, and stearine	1,379,248	1,560,571	1,412,167	1,333,612
Lead, pig and sheet	1,063,970	1,308,185	1,276,791	1,869,108
Total, including articles not specified	36,111,737	38,065,250	36,852,879	45,190,148
Exports (British produce) to Commonwealth—				
Apparel and haberdashery	1,300,062	1,242,749	1,232,772	843,181
Cotton, yarns and manufactures	4,733,870	4,481,517	4,868,365	5,116,931
Woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures	2,916,348	2,921,022	2,885,719	2,975,043
Machinery	2,486,554	2,467,197	2,725,955	1,529,443
Iron, and iron and steel manufactures	6,081,862	6,487,940	6,098,075	5,042,144
Arms, ammunition, &c.	903,281	1,061,168	786,989	545,492
Total, including articles not specified	34,840,701	34,470,452	33,641,929	28,965,698
Total of foreign and colonial produce	3,439,761	3,359,030	3,446,791	2,902,628

The quantities of wheat, wool, and meat imported from Australia into the United Kingdom in five years were :—

—	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916[1]
Wheat cwt.	11,908,505	10,126,658	12,113,400	180,300	3,699,620
Wool (sheep's or lamb's) lbs.	285,061,874	265,078,480	239,283,145	426,163,648	241,722,088
Beef, frozen cwt.	892,334	1,347,464	1,551,001	1,236,938	765,493
Mutton, frozen cwt.	977,668	1,665,859	1,326,055	1,254,493	261,352

[1] Provisional figures.

Shipping and Navigation.

Number and net tonnage of the registered vessels :—

Years	Sailing		Steam		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
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[1]
1915	1,337	52,398	1,166	324,776	2,503	377,174[1]

[1] Of barges, hulks, dredges, etc., not self-propelled, there were in 1914, 286 with a tonnage of 66,228, and in 1915, 277 with a tonnage of 68,771.

Vessels engaged in oversea trade, entered and cleared :—

Years	Entered		Cleared		Total	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
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
1915–16	1,654	4,269,484	1,670	4,268,838	3,324	8,538,322

Nationality of vessels entered and cleared, 1915–16 :—

—	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
Australian	337	552,782	358	565,688
British	691	2,061,946	686	2,042,737
New Zealand	167	261,783	167	253,404
French	57	89,160	58	90,984
United States	177	198,902	170	198,115
Norwegian	51	81,945	58	91,398

Tonnage of vessels entered at the principal ports in 1915–16 :—

Ports	From oversea countries		Interstate	Local [1]	Total
	Direct	*Vid* other Commonwealth ports			
Sydney	Tons 1,078,504	Tons 1,578,227	Tons 2,333,745	Tons 2,764,497[3]	Tons 7,754,973
Melbourne	715,618	1,414,079	2,707,821	452,800[3]	5,290,318
Brisbane	102,330	314,356	898,368	789,332	2,104,386
Adelaide	422,742	423,142	1,205,289	— [2]	2,051,173
Albany	309,012	20,967	546,198	260,989	1,137,166
Fremantle	725,894	12,476	730,490	104,822	1,573,682
Hobart	217,459	90,440	313,318	26,716	647,933

[1] From other ports in the same State.
[2] No record.
[3] Figures for 1914–15. 1915–16 figures not available.

In 1916 the Government bought 15 cargo steamers, to be operated as a State-owned steamship line, called "The Commonwealth Government Line."

Communications.

Government Railways for the year ending June 30, 1915 :—

State	Miles Open	Cost of Construction & equipment	Passengers Carried	Goods and Live Stock carried	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses
		£	Number	Tons	£	£
N.S. Wales	4,134	64,008,436	88,774,451	11,920,881	7,616,511	5,311,162
Victoria	3,875	51,518,792	117,259,926	5,410,045	5,161,073	4,238,411
Queensland	4,838	33,405,877	24,257,552	4,970,873	3,832,003	2,401,679
S. Australia	2,157	16,597,139	18,831,273	2,076,280	1,745,378	1,448,495
Western Australia	3,332	16,980,712	18,635,327	2,523,859	2,058,244	1,497,826
Tasmania	533	4,628,911	1,750,905	408,069	323,265	225,995
Federal—						
Kalgoorlie—Port Augusta	564	2,846,090	12,824	282,471	139,612	147,846
Oodnadatta	478	2,155,156	— [1]	— [1]	67,340	109,982
Canberra	5	45,486	— [1]	— [1]	1,088	1,026
N. Territory	146	1,040,702	3,857	11,995	21,545	26,099
Total	20,062	193,227,301	269,525,615[2]	27,604,473[2]	20,966,059	15,409,121

[1] Not available [2] Exclusive of Oodnadatta and Canberra lines.

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 1,053 miles, was commenced. Construction is proceeding at both ends, and by the autumn of 1916, 917 miles had been laid. A transcontinental railway from north to south, also over 1,000 miles in length, is under consideration.

In Victoria a scheme for the electrification of the railways is being carried out. Electric railways are also to be constructed in Sydney.

The railway gauge is :—In N.S. Wales, 4ft. 8½in. (40 miles, 3ft 6in.); in Victoria, 5ft. 3in. (122 miles, 2ft. 6in.); in Queensland, 3ft. 6in. (29 miles, 2ft. 0in.); in South Australia, 5ft. 3in. for 970 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, 1915, 1,143¼ miles; not open for general traffic, 1,058 miles.

Postal and telegraph business, 1914: number of Post and Receiving Offices, 8,516: letters and cards received and despatched, 524,482,965; newspapers, books and circulars, 136,669,530; parcels, 4,435,713: packets, 62,634,320; telegrams and cablegrams, 17,975,849. Receipts, 1914: Post Office, 2,691,812*l.*; telegraphs and telephones, 1,831,556*l.* Expenses: Post Office, telegraphs and telephones, 6,599,104*l.* (including interest on transferred properties).

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, 24 private banks trading in the Commonwealth. Their paid-up capital on June 30, 1916, was 33,932,151*l.*, and the amount of reserved profits, 20,024,718*l.*

The following table shows the total deposits in Commonwealth Banks, in the quarter ended June 30, for 3 years :—

Year	N.S.W.	Victoria	Queensl'd.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania	N. Ter.	C'wealth.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
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[1]	69,921,696	55,256,246	28,311,424	12,298,176	7,929,824	5,848,496	177,801	179,743,168
1916[2]	82,783,461	60,304,439	26,637,572	14,245,283	8,453,206	6,187,521	239,619	198,851,101

[1] Total liabilities. The deposits were 174,979,336*l.*
[2] Total liabilities. The deposits were 190,954,644*l.*

The total number of depositors in the Savings Banks in the Commonwealth on December 31, 1915, was 2,273,740, and the amount on deposit, 91,577,667*l.*

There are 3 mints in the Commonwealth, at Sydney (opened 1855), Melbourne (1872), and Perth (1899). Besides issuing gold coin in the shape of sovereigns and half-sovereigns they also issue gold bullion, partly for the use of local manufacturers (jewellers and dentists), and partly for export, India taking annually a considerable quantity of gold cast into 10-oz. bars. The issues during 1914 are shown in the following table :—

Mint	Coin			Bullion	Total
	Sovereigns	Half-Sovereigns	Total		
	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney	1,774,000	161,000	1,935,000	32,806	1,967,806
Melbourne	2,012,029	—	2,012,029	27,458	2,039,487
Perth	4,815,996	—	4,815,996	235,802	5,051,798
Total	8,602,025	161,000	8,763,025	296,066	9,059,091

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 August 2, 1916, by an Order in Council, the Commonwealth Treasurer was authorised to increase the Commonwealth note issue up to the value of 46,000,000*l.*

On September 27, 1916, notes issued by the Commonwealth and unredeemed amounted to 45,693,782*l.* Of this total 1,000*l.* notes accounted for 28,183,000*l.*, 1*l.* notes, 10,442,978*l.*, and 5*l.* notes, 5,663,330*l.* The amount of gold held in reserve on that date was 15,057,582*l.*, representing 32·95 per cent. of the liability.

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 1914-15 the imports (mostly from the Commonwealth and New Zealand) were valued at 12,119*l.*, and the exports thereto 4,001*l.*

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.S.S. F.R.A.S., Commonwealth Statistician :—

Trade, Customs and Excise Revenue of the Commonwealth. Annual.
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Summary of Commonwealth Production Statistics. Annual
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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 (52 in October, 1916), 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 necessary 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, 1916):—Labour, 48; Liberal, 38; Independent, 4.

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.—Vacant October, 1916. Sir T. A. *Coghlan*, acting.

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 previous Acts, 184 still remain under the title of municipalities, and in addition thereto, 136 new corporate bodies have been established, which are called shires.

Under the earlier Acts, 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 310,367 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 June 30, 1916, was 1,856,093.

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)	78,381
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)	204,099
Indefinite	8,903
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 1915, 763,300. At the end of 1915 the chief towns, with their populations, were as follow:—Newcastle and suburbs, 58,750; Broken Hill, 28,350; Parramatta, 12,600; Maitland, 11,850; Goulburn, 10,100; Granville, 10,900; Lithgow, 9,500; Bathurst, 8,650; Auburn, 10,700; Lismore, 8,000; Lidcombe, 7,900; Tamworth, 7,750; Orange, 7,200; Grafton, 6,700; Wagga Wagga, 7,000; Albury, 6,500; Katoomba, 6,500.

The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for five years:

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Excess of Births
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
1915	18,129	52,885	2,681	19,610	33,275

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:—

—	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Immigrants by sea	141,667	163,788	146,749	143,143	110,098
Emigrants ,,	111,295	125,010	125,184	145,937	141,194
Excess of immigrants by sea	30,372	38,778	21,565	2,794[1]	31,096[1]

[1] Excess of Emigrants due to departure of men in the Australian Imperial Forces.

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.*, 8*l.* to 9*l.*, and 8*l.* to 11*l.* respec-

tively. Assistance is also given to immigrants from other countries. Five hundred and ninety assisted persons arrived in 1906, 9,922 in 1911, 14,956 in 1912, 9,863 in 1913, 5,624 in 1914, and 1,695 in 1915.

Religion.

An Act abolishing State aid to religion was passed in 1862. Only one clergyman who received State aid when the Act was passed now survives, and he still receives 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 1915 six dioceses. The affairs of the Roman Catholic Church are administered by the Bishops of seven dioceses under the Archbishop of Sydney. The following table shows the statistics of churches:—

Denomination	Clergy [1] 1911	Adherents Census 1911	Denomination	Clergy [1] 1911	Adherents Census 1911
Church of England	491	734,000	Unitarians	1	844
Roman Catholic	366	412,613	Hebrew	6	7,000
Presbyterian	215	182,911	Salvation Army	18	7,413
Methodists	243	151,274	Others	65	100,198
Congregational	71	22,655			
Baptist	57	20,679			
Lutherans	8	7,987	Total	1,541	1,646,734 [2]

[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 1915, 3,480 Government schools, divided into 3,703 departments, and classified as follows:—High schools 17; public primary schools 1,992; half-time schools 219; provisional schools 520; house-to-house schools 2; travelling schools 3; evening primary schools 1; evening continuation schools 49; subsidised schools 675; industrial and reformatory schools 2; total 3,480 schools. During 1915 there were 265,446 children enrolled, and an average attendance of 194,244, with 7,890 teachers. In 1915 the expenditure on Public Instruction was 1,686,882*l.*

Of private schools at the end of 1915 there were 718, with 78,619 pupils and 3,682 teachers, of which 418 were Roman Catholic Denominational Schools, having 2,219 teachers and 61,595 pupils.

The University of Sydney, founded in 1850, receives from Government a yearly subsidy, amounting, with special aid, to 44,325*l.* in 1915. The total revenue for 1915 was 94,481*l.* There were 1,798 students with 23 professors, 8 assistant professors, 121 lecturers and demonstrators, and 10 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 13,000 in 1915.

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 10*s.* per week to every person over 65 years of age, or over 60 if incapacitated by infirmity or injury from earning a living. This amount was increased to 12*s.* 6*d.* per week as from October 1, 1916. 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 September 30, 1916, 33,126 pensions were current in New South Wales.

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 9,378 persons were in receipt of the benefits on September 30, 1916.

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 stipendiary magistrates preside in the police courts; 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 1914 there were 81,217 convictions before magistrates; and 810 distinct persons were convicted at Quarter Sessions and at Central Criminal and Circuit Courts. There are in all 30 gaols. On December 31, 1914, there were 1,643 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
	£	£	£	£	£
1911-12	1,885,053	1,669,248	9,123,449	3,098,466	15,776,816
1912-13	1,405,360	1,835,948	9,696,364	3,119,626	16,057,298
1913-14	2,830,005	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
1915-16	3,117,221	1,865,813	11,422,977	3,223,931	19,629,442

[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 tax, betting taxes, 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
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1911-12	5,428,086	3,430,096	436,921	1,284,960	4,696,938	15,277,001
1912-13	6,390,420	3,516,233	450,602	1,392,830	5,048,415	16,798,500
1913-14	7,123,569	3,831,011	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1914-15	6,999,276	4,120,600	5,688	1,527,796	5,340,730	17,928,193
1915-16	7,233,151	4,552,764	6,504	1,579,356	5,560,040	18,931,815

[1] The expenditure shown is exclusive of transfers to the Public Works and Closer Settlement Funds, the respective amounts being as follows: 1911-12, 638,729*l.*; 1912-13, 559,698*l.*; 1913-14, 336,541*l.*; 1914-15, 499,408*l.*; 1915-16, 983,518*l.*

The amount of the Public Debt on June 30, 1916, was 130,514,018*l.*, with mean rate of interest 3·71 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 1915-16 was equal to 3·55 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, 1916, has been: Railways and tramways, 82,041,937*l.*; telegraphs and telephones, including offices, 1,761,845*l.*; water supply and sewerage, 22,340,197*l.*, other works and services, 26,368,484*l.*; total, 132,512,463*l.*

The financial statistics of the incorporated boroughs and municipal districts are as follows for the municipal year 1914:—

	Assessed Annual Value	Estimated Capital Value of all Property in Municipalities	Revenue	Expenditure	Loans Outstanding
	£	£	£	£	£
City of Sydney	3,271,102	75,786,580	984,231	893,689	6,163,800
Suburbs	6,148,243	82,978,113	763,370	741,417	900,634
Metropolitan	9,419,345	158,764,693	1,747,601	1,635,106	7,064,434
Country	4,018,790	55,682,063	926,759	799,441	686,118
Total	13,438,135	214,446,756	2,674,360	2,434,547	7,750,552

The financial statistics of the 136 shires (area, 180,655 square miles) during 1914, were as follows:—

Unimproved Capital Value, 108,451,177*l.*; Revenue, 1,044,992*l.*; Expenditure, 996,471*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 1914-15 there were 4,808,627 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 1½ 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, 1948, subject to resumption of one-eighth of the total area; and all new leases are made to

expire on the same date. (2) Occupation Licenses are held as Annual Tenures—out of which Western Lands Leases may be granted. (3) Improvements on the land at date of granting of the Leases become the property of the Crown on the expiration of the Leases, but the Lessees have tenant right in all authorised improvements. (4) Rent-minimum 2*s.* 6*d.* per square mile; maximum 7*d.* per sheep on the carrying capacity of the land.

The total land alienated or in process of alienation on June 30, 1915, was 58,779,449 acres. The total land occupied under leases of various kinds was 121,012,668 acres. The following table gives the statistics of alienated holdings of 1 acre and upwards for years ended December 31, 1905—1913, and at June 30, 1915:—

Acreage	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1915
1 to 15 acres	21,270	22,004	23,591	24,133	25,012	26,021	27,071	27,543	28,147	28,589
16 to 200	30,402	30,744	30,908	31,014	31,296	31,406	31,342	31,258	31,218	30,925
201 to 400	9,790	10,070	10,451	10,632	10,884	11,278	11,680	11,779	11,894	11,893
401 to 1,000	9,171	9,481	9,874	10,061	10,573	10,959	11,629	12,071	12,456	12,787
1,001 to 2,000	3,363	3,519	3,587	3,782	3,869	4,142	4,484	4,720	4,860	5,014
2,001 to 10,000	2,420	2,479	2,593	2,705	2,831	2,991	3,319	3,465	3,599	3,738
10,001 and upwards	720	729	728	718	710	706	708	716	714	701
Total	77,136	79,026	81,732	83,045	85,175	87,503	90,233	91,552	92,882	93,642

The area under cultivation in New South Wales during four years and the crops produced were as follow:—

Year ended June 30	1912		1913		1914		1915	
Area under Cultivation	Acres 3,629,170		Acres 3,787,269		Acres 4,568,841		Acres 4,808,627	
Principal Crops	Area	Produce	Area	Produce	Area	Produce	Area	Produce
Wheat (Grain)	Acres 2,380,710	Bush. 25,088,102	Acres 2,231,514	Bush. 32,487,336	Acres 3,205,397	Bush. 38,020,381	Acres 2,758,024	Bush. 12,830,530
Wheat (Hay)	440,213	Tons 423,262	704,221	Tons. 779,500	534,226	Tons 588,127	569,481	Tons 354,631
Maize Grain	167,781	Bush. 4,507,342	176,471	Bush. 5,111,999	156,820	Bush. 4,453,309	143,663	Bush. 3,174,825
Barley (Grain)	10,803	129,008	16,916	289,682	20,610	303,447	4,861	45,500
Barley (Hay)	1,246	Tons 1,267	1,704	Tons. 2,108	1,395	Tons 1,552	1,179	Tons 1,112
Oats (Grain)	71,110	Bush. 1,155,164	85,175	Bush 1,674,075	103,416	Bush. 1,835,406	43,476	Bush. 513,010
Oats (Hay)	147,647	Tons 155,646	182,955	Tons 212,266	211,606	Tons 256,814	161,320	Tons 147,436
Potatoes	49,148	75,166	34,124	91,642	38,725	106,849	30,418	40,709
Lucerne (Hay)	63,824	147,423	56,420	112,761				
Tobacco	1,561	Cwts. 15,045	1,914	Cwts. 13,863	1,992	Cwts. 18,117	1,563	Cwts. 10,065

The area sown for Wheat during the season 1915-16 was 5,171,864 acres, of which 4,190,044 acres were harvested for grain, 877,566 were reaped for 1,242,980 tons of hay, 39,692 acres fed off, while 54,562 acres failed. The

total yield of grain was 67,323,390 bushels. The acreage in 1916-17 is 4,524,000 acres.

—	Cane-sugar		Grapes			
Year ended June 30	Total Area	Tons	Total Area	Wines	Brandy	Table Fruit
	Acres		Acres	Gallons	Gallons	Tons
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
1915	11,421	181,606	7,985	549,140	15,259	2,667

The principal fruit-culture of the State is that of the orange. There were in June, 1915, 21,912 acres under citrus fruit, with an estimated production of 848,670 bushels of oranges, 209,013 bushels of lemons, 386,096 bushels of mandarins, and 1,845 bushels of other citrus fruit.

At June 30, 1916, the State had (estimated) 32,583,000 sheep, 2,405,000 cattle, 720,000 horses, and 280,000 pigs. The production of wool as in the grease was in 1910, 415,338,000 lbs., in 1911, 371,546,000 lbs., in 1912, 326,804,000 lbs., in 1913, 357,985,000 lbs., from January to June, 1914, 131,810,000 lbs., and during the year ended June 30, 1915, 318,935,000 lbs.

There were 146,295 persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits during the year ended June 30, 1915.

There is a Forest Conservation Department The timber reserves, in which State forests are included, cover an area of about 7,250,000 acres. The revenue from royalties, licences, &c., amounted in 1912 to 96,965*l.*; in 1913 to 97,613*l.*; in 1914 to 94,996*l.*; and in 1915 to 73,710*l.* During the six months ended June, 1916, the receipts were 32,912*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	13,118,856	48,422,001
1901-1905	1,353,526	4,813,285
1906-1910	1,316,144	4,756,207
1911	215,274	769,353
1912	200,248	702,129
1913	188,773	685,708
1914	148,934	528,873
1915	162,008	562,819
Total	16,698,258	61,190,370

Most of the gold won in the State is received at the Mint for coinage. The value of silver and silver-lead and ore obtained to the end of 1915 was

67,902,039*l.* In 1915, 3,237,432 ounces of silver were raised, valued at 322,244*l.*, and 282,776 tons of silver-lead ore and metal, altogether valued at 2,309,418*l.* 6,793 tons of copper were produced in 1915, valued at 234,437*l.* The estimated value of copper raised from its discovery in 1858 until the end of 1915 is 12,891,943*l.* The total value of the output of tin since the mines were opened in 1872 has been 10,282,811*l.*, the value in 1915 being 266,780*l.* for 2,188 tons. In 1915 there were 112 coal mines, employing 17,959 men; the quantity of coal raised in 1915 was 9,949,008 tons, valued at 3,424,630*l.* The estimated value of coal raised to the close of 1915 amounted to 80,020,454*l.* During 1915, 7 shale mines were in operation, 262 miners raising 15,474 tons of oil shale valued at 12,890*l.*, making the total value of production to end of 1915, 2,370,432*l.* In 1915, 417,753 tons of coke were manufactured, valued at 313,241*l.* In 1915 there were 26 smelting furnaces and ore-dressing establishments giving employment to 2,909 hands, principally for the smelting of silver, tin, and copper ores. The output of zinc (spelter and concentrates) in 1915 was 190,916 tons, valued at 1,111,569*l.*; and of lead, 30,305 tons, valued at 689,439*l.* Other minerals, &c., produced in 1915 were: iron, 76,318 tons, valued at 267,000*l.*; lime, 33,010 tons, 42,756*l.*; wolfram, 50 tons, 5,031*l.*; Portland cement, 418,583*l.* Between 1901 and 1915 the value of the minerals produced in N.S.W. increased from 5,820,737*l.* to 10,064,569*l.* The aggregate value of the mineral products of N.S.W. to the end of 1915 is 262,178,342*l.* The value produced in 1916 was 10,975,742*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 1914-15.

Classification	No. of Works	Hands	Value of Investments (Lands, Buildings, Machinery, Plant, &c.)
			£
Treating raw pastoral products	281	3,818	859,510
Oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c.	42	1,008	488,780
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c.	293	6,256	2,065,108
Working in wood	664	8,185	1,777,585
Metal works, machinery, &c.	568	26,407	6,924,453
Connected with food and drink, &c.	757	15,390	6,847,482
Clothing and textile fabrics and materials	998	21,869	2,789,754
Books, paper, printing and engraving	457	9,130	2,608,069
Musical and scientific instruments	28	466	106,063
Vehicles and fittings, saddlery, harness, &c.	397	4,980	850,159
Ship and boat-building	43	4,710	1,493,032
Furniture, bedding and upholstery	243	3,642	555,558
Drugs, chemicals and by-products	93	1,559	624,456
Heat, light and power	238	3,721	4,972,218
Other works	166	3,221	685,049
Total	5,268	116,462	33,647,276

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
	£	£	£	£
1912	32,303,630	30,661,028[2]	2,297,501	32,958,529
1913	32,350,663	31,135,169[2]	1,704,620	32,839,789
1914 (Jan. to June)	16,677,336	14,518,309[2]	1,220,004	15,738,313
1914-1915	27,323,243	26,176,233[2]	1,930,792	28,107,025
1915-1916	33,379,697	—	—	40,958,316

[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, 1916, 220¾ miles open for traffic, the capital cost being 8,166,423*l.* The gross earnings for 1915-16 were 1,991,628*l.*; the working expenses, 1,602,650*l.*; and the percentage of working expenses to revenue 80·47. There were, besides, 4 miles of privately-owned tramways. On June 30, 1916, 4,188 miles of railway were open; the revenue for 1915-16 was 8,006,078*l.*; the expenditure, 5,661,168*l.*; the number of passengers carried, 92,850,838.

For Shipping, Posts and Telegraphs, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*.

Money and Credit.

The value of gold coin issued at the Royal Branch Mint, Sydney, during five years, was:—

Year	Gold	Year	Gold
	£		£
1911	2,728,310	1914	1,967,806
1912	2,404,136	1915	1,864,086
1913	2,274,740		

In addition to the above, Australian silver coin to the value of 735,950*l.*, and Bronze coin valued at 40,220*l.*, were issued to December 31, 1915.

The average assets of the banks (18 in 1916) 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 discounted, &c.	Notes and Bills of other Banks	Balances due from other Banks	Total Assets[1]
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1912	10,436,216	173,449	1,955,994	47,741,319	821,422	479,451	63,006,510
1913	13,492,871	122,971	1,949,098	46,856,166	468,088	1,205,916	66,046,728
1914[2]	15,364,463	120,338	1,953,111	47,765,084	498,760	1,571,432	69,118,378
1915[2]	14,711,181	117,900	2,108,633	51,879,741	484,485	1,322,677	77,897,887
1916[2]	11,570,443	134,915	2,255,032	59,101,909	504,809	2,284,894	88,925,125

[1] Including, respectively, 1,898,659*l.*; 1,891,616*l.*; 1,845,189*l.*; 7,273,320*l.*; and 13,078,103*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 Interest	Total Deposits	Balances due to other Banks	Total Liabilities
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1912	171,199	413,411	26,863,689	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 [1]	111,939	510,811	29,944,028	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
1916 [1]	87,316	529,211	43,610,878	36,435,167	80,046,045	2,120,888	82,783,460

[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.
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]	755,835	35,562,049	47	1	0
1916 [1]	806,882	37,363,272	46	6	1

[1] June 30.

There are also banks in connection with Limited Liability Companies. The amount of deposits in these institutions in June, 1916, was 110,953*l.* (exclusive of deposits in Benefit, Building, and Investment Societies).

Lord Howe Island, 31° 30′ S., 159° E., area, 3,220 acres; population (1911), 107, 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.

Statesman's Year Book of New South Wales. Published annually by Government Statistician (small book to fit waistcoat pocket).

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, Physiographical 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 in October, 1916, is as follows:—

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Labour.—Hon. Sir A. J. *Peacock*, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.

Chief Secretary and Minister of Public Health.—Hon. D. *McLeod*, M.L.A.

Minister of Railways and Water Supply.—Hon. H. *McKenzie*, M.L.A.

Minister of Lands.—Hon. W. *Hutchinson*, M.L.A.

Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. F. W. *Hagelthorn*, M.L.C.

Attorney-General and Minister of Public Instruction.—Hon. H. S. W. *Lawson*, M.L.A.

Minister of Mines and Forests.—Hon. T. *Livingston*, M.L.A.

Commissioner of Public Works.—Hon. W. A. *Adamson*, M.L.C.

Ministers without Office.—Hons. J. G. *Membrey*, M.L.A., R. G. *McCutcheon*, M.L.A., A. *Robinson*, M.L.C., and W. L. *Baillieu*, M.L.C.

The Premier receives 1,400*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. 1916): Ministerialists, 43; Labour Opposition, 22.

Agent-General for Victoria in Great Britain.—Hon. Sir 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 1915 there were 52 urban and 141 rural municipalities, only 650 square miles in the State not being included within their limits. Every ratepayer has one or more votes, according to the amount of his rates.

Area and Population.

The State has an area of 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres, about $\frac{1}{34}$ part of the whole area of Australia. The State is divided into 37 counties, varying in area from 920 to 5,933 square miles.

The growth of the population, as shown by census returns, is exhibited in the following table:—

Date of Enumeration	Males	Females	Total	Annual rate of Increase per cent.
March 29, 1857	264,334	146,432	410,766	—
April 7, 1861	328,651	211,671	540,322	7·88
April 2, 1871	401,050	330,478	731,528	3·07
April 3, 1881	452,083	410,263	862,346	1·65
April 5, 1891	598,414	541,991	1,140,405	2·88
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, 10,067; 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; 1,303 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, 373; 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 1915 it was estimated that the town population numbered 897,060, out of a total population of 1,417,801.

Inclusive of the suburbs the estimated population on December 31, 1915, of Melbourne was 684,000, or nearly half of that of the State; Ballarat, 42,252; Bendigo, 37,660; Geelong, 35,285; Warrnambool, 7,300; Castlemaine, 7,387; Maryborough, 5,100; Hamilton, 5,000; Mildura, 4,800; and Stawell, 4,500.

The following are the births, deaths, and marriages in the State for five years:—

Year	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births
1911	33,044	1,904	15,917	11,088	17,827
1912	35,817	2,049	16,595	11,736	19,222
1913	35,970	2,171	15,474	11,324	20,496
1914	36,224	2,016	16,503	11,830	19,721
1915	35,009	2,012	15,823	12,832	19,186

The recorded immigration into and emigration from the State of Victoria by sea were as follow in each of the six years:—

Year	Immigration (by sea)	Emigration (by sea)	Year	Immigration (by sea)	Emigration (by sea)
1910	82,594	77,951	1913	114,586	101,718
1911	106,349	93,246	1914	109,149	99,043 [1]
1912	124,527	99,933	1915	85,977 [1]	82,189 [1]

[1] Exclusive of members of the Australian Expeditionary Forces.

Of the immigrants in 1915, 34,961 were females, and of the emigrants 33,792 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 76¾ per cent. of the population were Protestants, 22¼ per cent. were Roman Catholics, and a half per cent. were Jews. The following were the enumerated numbers of each of the principal religions in 1911:—Episcopalians 475,203 (including 'Protestant,' so stated, 24,116); Presbyterians, 234,553; Methodists, 176,662; other Protestants, 93,729; Roman Catholics, 286,433; Jews, 6,270; Buddhists, Confucians, &c., 2,572; others (including unspecified), 40,129.

Instruction.

Educational establishments in Victoria are of four kinds, viz., the University, established under a special Act and opened in 1855, with its three affiliated colleges, State schools (primary), technical schools or colleges, and private schools. Out of the general revenue the University received

in 1914-15, by way of endowment, 9,000*l.*, and for buildings, apparatus, &c., 20,302*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 1915, 7,929 students matriculated, and 5,557 direct degrees were conferred. In 1915 the students who matriculated numbered 316, the direct graduates numbered 347, and there were 1,351 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 1915 there were 2,227 State schools with 6,085 teachers, a total enrolment of 250,264 scholars, and an average attendance of 160,885 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 1914-15 the total cost of public instruction, exclusive of expenditure on buildings, was 1,054,854*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 1915, 509 registered schools in Victoria, with 1,879 teachers, and a net enrolment of 52,638 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 21 technical schools, a college of domestic economy, a working men's college, two agricultural colleges, and a horticultural college. In 1915 there were 320 teachers attached to the technical schools, irrespective of agricultural and horticultural colleges, the gross enrolment of pupils being 6,842.

Old Age Pensions, &c., 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 September 30, 1916, was 28,390. Pensions are also granted to invalids, 7,075 being on the register on September 30, 1916.

An Act was passed by the Federal Parliament in October 1912, providing for the payment, on application, of 5*l.* to the mother of every child born in the Commonwealth, no additional sum to be paid for twins. From the date of commencement (October 10, 1912) to September 30, 1916, the allowance was granted to 138,495 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:—

—	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Arrested	19,398	19,814	21,554	21,084	20,276
Summarily convicted	11,543	11,795	12,349	12,011	11,742
Committed for trial	522	518	568	518	561
Sentenced after commitment	334	352	352	342	391

The number of individuals arrested during 1915 was 14,716.

There are 8 gaols and 3 reformatory prisons in Victoria, besides 6 police gaols. At the end of 1915 there were confined in these prisons and police gaols 763 males and 98 females.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of the State in the years shown were:—

Year ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure	Year ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1912	10,181,840	10,171,386	1915	10,529,017	11,706,968
1913	10,508,945	10,479,741	1916	11,169,900	11,402,715
1914	10,958,037	10,944,718			

The following table shows the actual amounts of State revenue and expenditure under the principal heads during 1914-15:—

Heads of Revenue	Amount	Heads of Expenditure	Amount
	£		£
Taxation:—		Governor	7,756
Land tax	303,550	Parliament & Ministry	83,238
Duties on estates of deceased persons	536,869	Civil establishments	333,663
Duty on bank notes	2,215	Pensions and gratuities	367,718
Stamp duty	287,169	Interest and expenses of Public Debt	2,439,180
Income Tax	506,214	Railways	4,144,959
Race Clubs' percentage	13,071	Other public works	754,960
Licences	112,953	Crown lands	180,400
		Education, &c.	1,202,748
Total State taxation	1,762,041	Charitable institutions, &c.	540,259
		Judicial and legal	206,016
Railways	5,170,020	Police and gaols	429,245
Crown lands	285,806	Mining, agriculture, and stock	549,828
Commonwealth balances received	1,757,894	Other expenditure	466,998
Other sources	1,553,256		
Total	10,529,017	Total	11,706,968

The amount raised by taxation (exclusive of taxes collected by Commonwealth) as shown in the above table, viz. 1,762,041*l.*, was equivalent to a proportion of 1*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* per head of population.

Victoria has a debt, incurred in the construction of public works, which amounted, on June 30, 1915, to 72,183,927*l.* (inclusive of temporary Treasury bills). Of this debt 52,425,826*l.* was borrowed for the construction of railways, 9,762,466*l.* for waterworks, 1,559,303*l.* for State school buildings, &c., and 8,436,332*l.* for other public works and purposes. The nominal rate of interest on the public debt varies from 3 to 4½ per cent., and averages 3·62 per cent.

The net local ordinary revenue and expenditure (Municipalities, Harbour Trusts, Metropolitan Board of Works, and Fire Brigade Boards) for 1915 were

respectively 3,116,083*l.* and 2,922,978*l.* The net local debt (exclusive of amounts borrowed first by Government) amounted to about 19,004,244*l.* on June 30, 1915.

The estimated total value of the rateable property of the State in 1915 amounted to about 318,960,116*l.*, and the annual value was 16,942,062*l.*

Production and Industry.

I. Agriculture.

Of the total area of Victoria about 31,816,049 acres at the end of 1915 were either alienated or in process of alienation. Of the remainder about 5,545,235 acres are at present suitable for agriculture; 8,512,959 acres for pastoral purposes; 252,947 acres are held under perpetual lease; State forests, timber, water, and other reserves, 4,991,322 acres; auriferous land, 692,387 acres; roads, 1,732,720 acres; and unsold land in towns, &c., 2,702,141 acres.

The total number of holdings in 1915-16 was 73,004.

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
1912	5,110	2,164	20,892	302	4,585	54	1,025	48	119	860	1,032
1913	5,707	2,085	26,223	439	8,324	72	1,745	48	191	1,204	1,575
1914	6,180	2,566	32,936	442	8,890	83	1,813	75	177	978	1,360
1915	5,969	2,864	3,941	435	1,008	62	601	65	189	896	569
1916	7,070	3,680	58,582	354	9,329	61	1,734	57	174	1,330	2,342

The produce per acre of the principal crops was:—

Year ended March 31	Wheat	Oats	Barley		Potatoes	Hay
			Malting	Other		
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Tons	Tons
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
1916	15·90	26·36	29·48	27·11	3·05	1·76

In two years the area and yield of vines and of tobacco were:—

	1914-15		1915-16	
	Acres	Yield	Acres	Yield
Vines	21,801	605,636 gall.	22,358	1,880,367 gall.
Tobacco	196	1,192 cwt.	160	Not available.

In addition to these, green forage covered 60,426 acres, and gardens (both market and private) and orchards occupied an extent of 91,499 acres in 1915-16.

At the end of March, 1916, there were in the State 493,779 horses, 1,043,604 head of cattle, 10,545,632 sheep, and 192,002 pigs. The wool produced in the season 1912-13 amounted 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.*; in 1914-15 to 95,406,867 lbs., valued at 3,410,913*l.*; and in 1915-16 to 82,330,198 lbs., valued at 4,066,003*l.* The quantity of butter produced in 1915 was 42,345,113 lbs.

At the end of 1915 the area of State Forests in Victoria was 4,160,342 acres. The amount of timber sawn in 1915 in Victoria Saw Mills from Victorian logs was 62,588,760 super. feet valued at the mill at 234,710*l.*

The estimated value of Victorian production in 1915 was as follows:—

	£		£
Agricultural Production	19,765,128	Miscellaneous	1,990,003
Pastoral and Dairying	10,501,954		
Mining	1,946,697	Total Primary Products	35,085,142
Forest	881,360	Manufacturing—value added during process	20,053,552
		Total	55,138,694

II. Mining.

The subjoined statement gives, from official returns, the quantities and values of minerals raised in Victoria in 1914 and 1915:—

		Quantity		Value	
		1914	1915	1914	1915
				£	£
Gold	oz. fine	413,218	329,068	1,755,286	1,397,793
Silver [1]	,,	13,460	11,687	1,540	1,260
Coal	tons	617,536	588,104	288,585	274,770
Brown coal	,,	2,715	2,864	564	573
Tin ore	,,	53	95	4,956	9,447
Antimony ore	,,	7,603	11,113	29,365	49,320
Gypsum	,,	1,077	690	924	621
Magnesite	,,	23	189	69	567
Kaolin	,,	868	402	875	547
Diatomaceous earth	,,	1,000	274	4,000	1,050
Manganese ore	,,	20	97	70	357

[1] Extracted from gold at Melbourne Mint.

The total quantity of gold raised from 1851 to 1915 is estimated at 74,310,887 oz., of an aggregate value of 296,703,957*l.* The estimated number of miners at work on the gold-fields in 1915 was 8,755. About 1,300 persons were employed in coal mining. Total mineral production, 1915, 1,955,447*l.*, compared with 2,279,009*l.* in 1914.

III. Manufactures.

The total number of manufactories, works, &c., in 1915, was 5,413, of which 1,785 used steam or gas engines; the aggregate horse-power used was 117,815; the number of hands employed was 113,834; and the lands, buildings, machinery, and plant were valued at 22,529,072*l*. The value of materials used was 30,728,743*l*., and of articles produced or work done, 51,466,093*l*. The wages paid (excluding working proprietors) amounted to 11,036,345*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)
	£	£		£	£
1910	20,002,606	18,188,236	1913	24,287,073	17,835,395
1911	21,850,963	18,915,716	1914-15	20,997,294	12,335,779
1912	25,081,074	19,113,121	1915-16	26,782,893	14,744,135

The customs duties collected in 1915–16 amounted to 4,202,352*l*., equal to 16 per cent. of the total value of oversea imports.

The chief exports are gold, wool, live-stock, cereals, butter, hides and skins, tallow, and meat frozen or preserved.

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):—

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Length of double lines (miles)	321	326	326	326	328
,, single ,,	3,354	3,374	3,562	3,602	3,825
Total length of lines ,,	3,675	3,700	3,888	3,928	4,153
Cost of construction (1,000*l*.)	34,258	34,732	35,792	36,411	37,906
Passengers carried (1,000)	105,909	113,430	119,002	119,979	118,898
Goods carried (1,000 tons)	5,297	5,150	5,516	5,410	5,830

On June 30th, 1916, the total mileage of railways open for traffic was 4,105 miles. There were at that date 138½ 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, 1915, 36,638,224 oz. of gold, valued at 144,179,433*l*., was received at the mint, and gold coin and bullion issued of the value of 144,182,910*l*. No silver or bronze coin is struck at the Melbourne Mint.

On June 30, 1916, 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) 746,597 depositors, with a total balance of 26,389,993*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 1914–15 was 691,255*l*.; and the total balance of loans at June 30, 1915, was 3,724,759*l*.

During the December quarter of 1915 there were in Victoria 16 banks, possessing 691 branches and agencies, with notes in circulation, 103,568*l*., deposits 54,040,102*l*., the total liabilities being 55,813,235*l*.; gold and silver, coined and in bars, and Australian notes, 14,622,568*l*.; landed property, 1,506,553*l*.; advances, &c., 43,320,286*l*.; total assets, 59,449,407*l*. Total paid-up capital, 25,112,160*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 38 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, and an allowance for stationery and postage. 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. 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*.

Home Secretary.—Hon. J. *Huxham*.

Treasurer and Secretary for Public Works.—Hon. E. G. *Theodore*.

Secretary for Public Lands.—Hon. J. McE. *Hunter*.

Secretary for Mines.—Hon. Mr. *Jones*.

Secretary for Railways.—Hon. J. H. *Coyne*.

Secretary for Public Instruction.—Hon. H. F. *Hardacre*.

Secretary for Agriculture and Stock.—Hon. W. *Lennon*.

Assistant Minister.—Hon. J. A. *Fihelly*.

Each minister has a salary of 1,000*l.*; the Vice-President of the Executive Council receives 300*l.* in addition.

Agent-General for Queensland in Great Britain.—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 1915, were:—

	No.	Area in square miles	Receipts	Expenditure
			£	£
Cities	10	81	369,680	446,791
Towns	27	318	188,144	192,920
Shires	147	669,495	513,736	533,852
Totals	184	669,894	1,071,560	1,173,563

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	15·63	1886	322,853	10·24
1856	13,544	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	34·83	1881	213,525	4·64	1911	605,813	2·16

Estimated population, exclusive of aborigines, June 30, 1916, 687,471.

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. The total number of aborigines has been estimated at 20,000.

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
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	1,165	6,731	5,895	13,152
1915	20,165	1,090	7,560	6,141	12,605

The immigration and emigration, including arrivals and departures by sea and by rail across the border, have been as follows:—Immigration, 1911, 109,720; 1912, 102,436; 1913, 109,310; 1914, 120,544; 1915, 131,008. Emigration, 1911, 97,560; 1912, 100,594; 1913, 99,063; 1914, 117,555; and 1915, 140,447 (including Expeditionary Forces).

Brisbane, the capital, had in 1915 an estimated population, within a ten-mile radius, of 161,938. 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 1915 was 730,164*l*. At the end of 1915 there were 1,447 public elementary schools, excluding 6 high schools, in operation, with 3,682 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 84,477 pupils. Secondary education is provided for by 10 grammar schools, 6 for boys and 4 for girls, with, in 1915, 104 teachers and an average attendance of 1,432 pupils; 6 'High Schools' with 42 teachers and 631 scholars. There were besides 147 private schools, with 748 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 14,404 pupils. The Government grants annually a considerable number of scholarships, tenable for three years, to the various grammar schools. There were 15 technical schools in 1915 with 7,522 distinct students. The receipts amounted to 36,000*l*., and the expenditure to 37,072*l*. The Queensland University (established in 1911) in Brisbane had, at the end of 1915, 4 professors and 26 lecturers, &c., with 204 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 1915 was 351, and the summary convictions at petty sessions numbered 21,601 (excluding 6,024 cases of bail estreated). Including penal establishments, there were, at the end of 1915, 12 prisons, with 416 male and 34 female prisoners. The total police force, including native troopers, averages about 1,200 men.

Pauperism, Old Age Pensions.

Charitable institutions are maintained by public subscription, supplemented by State endowment; hospitals, benevolent asylums, an institution for the blind, deaf, and dumb, refuges and homes helped. Persons suffering from want were relieved at an expenditure of 5,259*l*., and 3,469*l*. as indigent allowance in lieu of rations, in 1915, at the cost of the State. 5,594 orphans and other homeless and unprotected children were provided for chiefly by the Government at a cost of 81,305*l*. Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are now payable by the Commonwealth. The number of Old Age Pensioners in the State at September 30, 1916, was 12,083, and of Invalid Pensioners, 3,046.

Finance.

The following table shows the net revenue and expenditure of Queensland during five years ending June 30 :—

—	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17 Estimated
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue .	6,378,213	6,973,259	7,202,658	7,706,365	7,876,548
Expenditure .	6,372,097	6,962,516	7,199,399	7,671,573	8,034,624

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 1915-16 :—Net amount from Commonwealth, 833,324*l*.; stamp duty, 329,019*l*.; income tax, 766,560*l*.; licences, 90,329*l*.; land tax, 247,044*l*.; from land—rent, pastoral occupations, 339,280*l*.; other rents and sale of land, 605,545*l*.; from railways, 3,756,901*l*.

The chief items of expenditure during 1915-16 were as under :—Interest on public debt, 2,197,169*l*.; public instruction, 592,170*l*.; treasurer's department, 243,120*l*.; public lands department, 183,375*l*.; department of agriculture, 125,430*l*.; cost of working railways, 2,750,221*l*. The total expenditure from loans, mostly on public works, was 3,061,839*l*., of which the principal item was railways, 2,034,614*l*.

The estimated value of landed property in 1915 for assessment for Local Government purposes was 61,919,200*l*. This includes lands leased from the Crown for pastoral purposes, the lessees' interest in which has been capitalised for assessment purposes at 7,350,123*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, 1916, to 58,261,136*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, 16,447,382 acres (1915) have been alienated: in process of alienation, under deferred payment system, are 10,776,793, leaving 401,895,825 acres still the property of the Crown, or about 93·66 per cent. of the total area. The receipts from the sale of land up to the end of 1915 amounted to 9,637,595*l*. Provision is made for both conditional and unconditional selection; under the latter land can be purchased at prices from 13*s*. 4*d*. per acre, payable by twenty annual instalments. Conditional selection is the more general; homestead farms, agricultural farms, grazing farms, and grazing homesteads can be selected. Homestead farms up to 160 acres, if occupied by selector personally for five years, may be secured in freehold at 2*s*. 6*d*. per acre, payable in ten annual instalments; but, if conditions have been performed, the purchase may be completed and a title obtained at the end of five years. Agricultural farms can be acquired by a 20 years' lease with right of purchase;

maximum area, 1,280 acres; annual rent one-fortieth of the purchase price, which becomes part of the purchase money. Grazing farms can be secured on a 7, 14, 21, or 28 years' lease; maximum area, 20,000 acres; annual rental varying according to quality; minimum ½*d.* per acre, subject to re-assessment 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 223,896,160 acres in 1915, besides 62,568,511 acres in grazing farms and homesteads, and 45,609,280 acres under occupation licence. The live stock in 1915 numbered 6,6,871 horses, 4,780,893 cattle, 15,950,154 sheep, and 117,787 pigs. The total area under cultivation in 1915 was 1,059,401 acres, and of this 729,588 acres were under crops, besides which 305,186 acres are laid down with permanent artificial pasture. The wool production expressed as greasy, in 1911, 142,382,269 lbs.; in 1912, 136,878,270 lbs.; in 1913, 154,183,114 lbs.; in 1914, 155,472,740 lbs.; and in 1915, 130,783,277 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):—

—	1913	1914	1915
Soft woods	98,620,299	101,112,427	89,726,215
Cedar	888,092	667,997	433,586
Hardwood	57,131,224	66,674,215	54,790,162
Railway sleepers	27,531,800	18,476,700	828,548

The quantity actually *cut* for all purposes is nearly double these quantities. The crops, &c., in two years were as follows:—

	Acres		Yield	
	1914	1915	1914	1915
Maize	176,372	146,174	4,260,673	2,003,463 bushels
Wheat	127,015	93,703	1,585,087	414,438 ,,
Barley	7,166	1,367	105,613	8,130 ,,
Oats	2,728	339	43,607	2,454 ,,
Potatoes	8,385	5,796	16,014	7,439 tons
Sweet Potatoes	2,978	1,702	13,181	6,144 ,,
Hay	79,327	55,174	102,193	53,858 ,,
Wine	—	—	51,164	59,008 gallons
Bananas	7,796	8,166	1,058,750	1,210,941 bunches
Pineapples	3,423	3,709	819,949	921,833 dozens
Oranges	2,417	3,837	355,453	299,701 bushels
Tobacco	614	469	629,900	231,062 lbs. cured leaf
Coffee	149	93	78,893	53,470 lbs.
Arrowroot	315	284	3,230	2 123 tons of tubers
Pumpkins and melons	9,823	4,359	36,200	9,800 tons
Cotton	134	72	20,336	12,238 lbs., unginned
Sugar cane crushed	108,103	94,459	1,922,633	1,152,516 tons of canes
Sugar, made	—	—	225,847	140,496 tons
Spirits distilled from molasses (Potable)	—	—	600,324	354,119 gallons
Ditto. (Meth.)	—	—	480,886	383,308 ,,
Green Fodder	184,289	236,293	921,195	1,654,051 £

There are several coal mines in the State, the produce of which amounted to 1,024,273 tons in 1915, valued at 409,342*l.* Gold-fields were discovered in 1858; and from the commencement of gold mining to the end of 1915 the production amounted to 18,936,336 fine ounces, of the value of 80,436,391*l.* The quantity and value of the minerals raised in the years 1914 and 1915 were:—

—	1914		1915	
	Ozs.	£	Ozs.	£
Gold (fine)	249,468	1,059,674	249,711	1,060,703
Silver	253,964	26,506	239,748	23,972
	Tons.		Tons.	
Copper	18,436	1,118,648	19,704	1,428,793
Coal	1,053,990	416,292	1,024,278	409,842
Tin	2,085	176,197	2,125	183,472
Wolfram	241	21,764	416	54,800
Lead	724	12,134	486	10,688
Molybdenite	78	38,190	97	45,060
Limestone (flux)	119,805	32,581	149,917	38,352
Ironstone (,,)	48,090	39,459	45,686	37,436
Opals and gems	—	15,800	—	1,100
Other minerals	5,517	19,035	5,608	31,698
Total value of above	—	2,976,280	—	3,324,861

In the western portion of the State water is comparatively easily found by sinking artesian bores. Up to June 30, 1915, 2,448 bores were recorded as having been sunk. Total depth bored, 471·46 miles. The continuous yield of water is estimated at 480,484,600 gallons per diem; 1,027 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]
	£	£		£	£
1911	6,212,240	8,389,284	1914 [2]	3,685,786	4,895,122
1912	7,456,917	9,209,454	1914–15	6,428,688	13,015,484
1913	6,714,942	12,352,748	1915–16	7,000,912	8,106,123

[1] Excluding live stock, borderwise, 1,145,267*l.* in 1911; 1,818,399*l.* in 1912; 1,448,026*l.* in 1913; 1,576,538*l.* in 1914 (12 months); and 1,738,960*l.* in 1915 (12 months).
[2] Six months.

Trade with other Australian States has ceased to be recorded by the Commonwealth Authorities.

In 1914–15 the net customs revenue amounted to 1,440,671*l.* and excise 200,122*l.*, or about 20·58 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 1915 consisted of 164 sailing vessels of 6,107 net tons, and (including river steamers) 124 steamers of 14,753 net tons; total, 288 vessels of 20,860 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 1915:—due to the Treasury on account of notes issued by the Government through the banks, nil; deposits, 27,475,867*l.*; total liabilities, 28,886,742*l.*; coin and bullion, 3,342,332*l.*; advances, 17,804,527*l.*; landed property, 744,559*l.*; total assets, 26,612,423*l.* There is a State Government savings bank with 482 branches; at June 30th, 1916, there were 204,223 depositors, with 11,338,568*l.* to their credit. Average value of each account, 55*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* The Commonwealth Savings Bank had in Queensland at the same date 45,012 depositors, and 1,600,067*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 *Galway*, 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.

Attorney-General.—Hon. J. H. *Vaughan*, M.L.C.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration and Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. Clarence *Goode*, M.P.

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, June 30, 1916, was estimated at 433,563.

Population of the city of Adelaide and suburbs, 1915, 205,000.

Of the population in 1911, 255 were Chinese.

The number of aborigines in the State, including the Northern Territory, has been estimated at over 20,000.

The following are the statistics of births, deaths, and marriages for five years:—

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
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
1915	11,798	3,965	4,694	7,104

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 September 30, 1916, was: Old Age, 9,222; Invalid, 1,685.

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] . .	4,760,880	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, 1916, to 37,743,289*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 (1913-14)	Acres (1914-15)	Quantities (1913-14)	Quantities (1914-15)
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	210,487 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 estimate for 1915-16 is given as follows:—Wheat, 34,134,500 bushels; barley, 1,697,700 bushels; and oats, 2,134,400 bushels.

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, 1915, consisted of 253,333 horses, 226,565 cattle, 3,674,547 sheep, and 66,237 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 1915 was 561,247*l.*; gold, 25,830*l.*; silver and lead, 902*l.*; other minerals (1914): 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 1915, 1,000,862*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 6,323,370*l.*

A new government department, known as the Department of Chemistry, has been established for the purpose of fostering new industries by the utilisation of products at hand.

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
	£	£		£	£
1911	6,245,380	10,174,966	1913-4 [1]	3,303,821	4,804,430
1912	6,972,765	9,615,279	1914-5 [2]	4,748,489	3,566,335
1913	7,348,340	9,809,763	1915-6 [2]	5,152,210	6,186,085

[1] Six months only ended June 30, 1914
[2] Year ended June 30.

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 1914-15, 933 vessels of 2,878,843 tons entered, and 939 vessels of 2,880,689 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 Sept. 30, 1916, there were 283,638 depositors, with a total balance of 9,345,252*l.*, including the Penny Savings Banks. The Commonwealth Savings Bank (not included above) had 20,446 depositors and 799,375*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 (1916):—Legislative Council, Labour, 7, Liberal, 18, Country, 4, Independent, 1; Legislative Assembly, Labour, 23, Liberal, 17, Country, 8, Independent, 1, and 1 seat vacant.

Governor.—Rt. Hon. Sir W. Ellison *Macartney*, K.C.M.G. (1917).

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 and Colonial Treasurer.—Hon. Frank *Wilson*, C.M.G., M.L.A.

Minister for Lands and Agriculture.—Hon. Henry Bruce *Lefroy*, C.M.G., M.L.A.

Minister for Railways and Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage, and Industries.—Hon. James *Mitchell*, M.L.A.

Colonial Secretary and Minister for Education.—Hon. Hal Pateshall *Colebatch*, M.L.C.

Minister for Works and Trading Concerns.—Hon. William James *George*, M.L.A.

Attorney-General and Minister for Mines.—Hon. Robert Thomson *Robinson*, K.C., M.L.A.

Ministers without Portfolio.—Hon. James Daniel *Connolly*, M.L.A., and Hon. Dr. Athelstan John Henton *Saw*, M.A., M.D., M.L.C.

Acting Agent-General in London.—M. L. Moss, K.C.

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 37 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, but the total number of aborigines has been roughly estimated at about 30,000. Of the total population in 1911, 104,208 were returned as born in Western Australia. The number of married persons was 96,482 (50,702 males and 45,780 females); widowers, 4,180; widows, 5,785; divorced, 187 males and 103 females; unmarried, 106,060 males and 68,807 females. The number of males under 21 was 58,838, and of females 56,203. Of the males over 21, 47,323 had never been married, and of the females over 21, 13,609. The estimated population at December 31, 1916 (excluding full-blooded aboriginals) was: males, 160,334; females, 148,854; Total, 309,188.

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
1912	2,524	8,689	3,335	38,326	31,732
1913	2,572	9,218	2,934	37,637	29,366
1914	2,660	9,204	3,043	27,270	31,097
1915	2,581	9,017	2,992	20,734	31,761
1916	2,375	8,599	3,106	20,965	35,286

In 1911 there were 363, in 1912, 382, in 1913, 412, in 1914, 387, and in 1915, 382 illegitimate births.

Religion.

The religious division of the population was as follows at the census of 1911 :—Church of England, 109,435; Methodists, 34,348; Presbyterians, 26,678; Congregationalists, 6,203; Baptists, 4,801; other Protestants, 18,189; Roman Catholics, 56,616; Catholics (Greek and undefined), 5,754; other Christians, 1,736; Jews, 1,790; Mahometans, 1,517; Buddhists, 1,795; other non-Christians, 748; indefinite, 1,555; no religion, 1,260; not stated, 9,689.

Instruction.

Of the total white population of 15 years and upwards in 1911, 1·70 per cent. were stated to be unable to read. Education is compulsory.

The following table shows the average cost per head and attendance in Government schools and in private schools in three years :—

—	No. of Schools	No. of Scholars	Av. Attendance	Cost per Head of av. Attendance £ s. d.
Government Schools				
1913	583	42,081	36,254	6 0 6
1914	602	44,467	38,518	6 3 7
1915	622	45,956	39,970	6 0 5
Private Schools				
1913	119	10,335	9,101	—
1914	123	10,709	9,454	—
1915	124	10,942	9,532	—

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.

Education is free throughout from the kindergarten to the University, and comprises ample provision also for secondary education, technical schools, continuation classes, scholarships, etc. During the financial year ended June 30, 1916, the total sum spent on education and schools, including a grant of 13,500*l.* to the University of Perth, was 360,604*l.*

Justice and Crime.

The following table gives the number of offences, apprehensions, and convictions for four years :—

—	1912	1913	1914	1915
Apprehended or summoned .	15,092	16,442	17,879	14,864
Summary convictions . .	13,251	14,590	15,849	13,308
Convictions in superior courts .	92	92	84	66

On December 31, 1915, there were no prisoners undergoing penal servitude in the State. The total number of distinct persons committed to prison in 1915 was 1,509; the number of commitments totalled 2,694—viz.: male adults, 2,092, adult females, 602, juveniles, nil.

All the above figures are exclusive of aboriginal crime.

Pauperism and Old Age Pensions.

There are two charitable institutions, one situated at Claremont, and one at Fremantle, both supported by public funds, with 723 inmates on December 31, 1915. 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-six 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, 1916, a total of 384 persons in the State received outdoor relief.

Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are now paid by the Commonwealth Government. The number of pensioners in Western Australia at Sept. 30, 1916, was:—old age, 4,289; invalid, 1,092.

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	5,205,313	5,340,754
1912	3,966,673	4,101,082	1915	5,140,725	5,706,542
1913	4,596,659	4,787,063	1916	5,356,978	5,705,201

More than two-fifths of the public income is derived from railways (2,217,250*l.* for the year ended June 30, 1916), and the rest mainly from various forms of taxation (407,957*l.* in 1915–16), Crown lands (358,037*l.*), water supply (414,580*l.*), harbour dues (136,798*l.*), other works and services (769,122*l.*), and mining receipts (23,408*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 (616,104*l.* for 1915–16). Western Australia had a public debt of 39,139,676*l.* on June 30, 1916, the annual charge for which was 1,664,137*l.* The amount of accrued sinking fund on March 31, 1916, was 4,528,432*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, 1916, of the entire acreage of the State, 8,125,629 acres had been alienated; on that date 13,584,076 acres were in process of alienation; the area alienated and in process of alienation thus amounting to 21,709,705 acres. At the same date there were in force leases comprising an area of 196,706,977 acres, of which 193,023,620 acres were pastoral, and 1,255,413 acres were timber, while 47,465 acres were under mining leases, and 41,065 acres were Miners' Homestead leases. The area under crop in 1912 was 1,072,653 acres, in 1913, 1,199,991 acres, in 1914, 1,537,923 acres,

in 1915, 1,867,547 acres, and in 1916, 2,189,456 acres. The chief crops for two recent years were as follows:—

Crops	1914–15	1915–16	1914–15	1915–16
	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	1,876,012	1,784,117	2,624,190	18,286,355
Oats	96,085	104,036	464,943	1,588,092
Barley	6,986	10,069	24,090	130,870
			Tons	Tons
Hay	332,037	290,036	156,932	395,172
Potatoes	4,778	4,866	14,724	14,118
Orchards	21,378	21,805	—	—
			Gallons Wine	Gallons Wine
Vines	2,920 [1]	2,751 [1]	162,190	166,320

[1] Of this acreage, only 1,097 acres were productive for wine making in 1914–15, and 1,058 acres in 1915–16

The area under wheat in 1916–17 is forecasted at 1,566,000 acres, and the produce at 17,245,000 bushels.

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.	1914 Super ft. cut.	1915 Super ft. cut.
Jarrah (with blackbutt and red gum)	8,000,000	205,149,643 [1]	102,015,916 [1]
Karri	1,200,000	21,188,438	19,285,053
Tuart	200,000	256,269	169,056
Wandoo	7,000,000	139,510	336,185
York Gum, yate, Morrell, sandalwood, jam, sheoak, etc.	4,000,000	563,133 [2]	1,788,124 [2]
Total	20,400,000	227,296,993	123,494,334

[1] Jarrah only.
[2] Not including sandalwood to the value of 78,926*l.* exported during the year ended June 30, 1915, and 61,381*l.* during the year ended June 30, 1916.

The live stock at the end of 1915 consisted of 163,006 horses; 821,048 cattle; 4,803,850 sheep; 58,231 pigs; 26,991 goats; 4,938 camels; and 4,634 mules and donkeys. The wool export, which may be taken to be identical with the wool clip, was, during 1912, valued at 1,035,666*l.*, during 1913, at 976,818*l.*, during the first 6 months of 1914, at 182,039*l.*, during the year 1914–15, at 817,630*l.*, and during 1915–16, at 1,273,183*l.*, these values representing respectively 28,127,100 lbs., 25,732,349 lbs., 4,881,071 lbs., 24,004,807 lbs., and 29,103,454 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 1916, was as follows:—

Years	Fine oz.	Value	Years	Fine oz.	Value
		£			£
1886–1890	42,016	178,474	1911	1,370,868	5,823,075
1891–1895	571,999	2,429,697	1912	1,282,658	5,448,385
1896–1900	4,679,871	19,878,826	1913	1,314,043	5,581,701
1901–1906	11,372,348	48,306,662	1914	1,232,977	5,237,353
1907	1,697,554	7,210,749	1915	1,210,112	5,140,228
1908	1,647,911	6,999,882	1916	1,061,398	4,508,532
1909	1,595,269	6,776,274			
1910	1,470,632	6,246,848	Total	30,549,655	129,766,686

There were in the State, in 1915, 1,301 leases of gold mines; men employed in the mines, 10,981, viz., 4,924 above and 6,057 underground; output of gold, 1,210,112 fine oz., value 5,140,228*l.*

The total mineral wealth of the State for two years is shown in the following table:—

—	1914		1915	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Coal [1] . . . tons	319,210	£ 148,684	286,666	£ 137,859
Copper ore [2] . . ,,	2,913	33,654	737	13,768
Copper, ingot, matte, &c. [2] ,,	183	4,520	946	77,401
Gold [3] . . fine ozs.	1,232,977	5,237,853	1,210,112	5,140,228
Silver [2] . . ,,	189,837	23,227	222,159	24,295
Lead and silver lead (ore and concentrates) [2] . tons	3,554	46,285	2,883	39,032
Pyritic ore [1] . . ,,	9,759	3,485	6,558	2,368
Tin ore and ingot [2] . ,,	363	35,946	429	41,391
Wolfram [2] . . ,,	½	40	½	25
Zinc, spelter, &c. [2] . ,,	22	379	7	143
Bismuth [2] . . ,,	9	635	1	37
Mica [2] . . ,,	4	323	— [4]	26
Unenumerated [2] . . .	7	40	— [4]	78
Total values . .	—	5,534,274	—	5,478,149

[1] Raised. [2] Exported. [3] Exported and minted locally. [4] Weight not stated.

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 5½ years is shown in the subjoined statement:—

—	1911	1912	1913	1914	1914-15 [2]	1915-16 [2]
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports.	8,645,938	9,550,457	9,892,705	4,653,941	8,301,280	8,982,334
Exports.	10,606,863	8,941,008	9,128,607	5,209,548	5,352,140	8,040,484

[1] Six months ended June 30. [2] Year ended June 30.

By far the most important of the exports are gold and gold specie (3,203,558*l.* in 1915-16), others being timber (442,014*l.* in 1915-16), wool (1,273,183*l.*), pearl-shell (158,597*l.*), hides and skins (251,081*l.*), silver (18,855*l.*), sandalwood (61,381*l.*), wheat (1,023,362*l.*), flour (214,166*l.*), fruit (22,215*l.*), and other local products.

There were on the West Australian register on December 31, 1915, 59 steamers of 20,595 tons, and 322 sailing vessels of 12,328 tons; total, 381 vessels of 32,923 tons. Tonnage inwards and outwards, 1915-16, from and to ports outside the State, 4,975,220 tons.

For the year ending June 30, 1916, the state had 3,332 miles of Government railway.

Money and Credit.

There are seven 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, 1916:—

Banks	Capital paid up	Notes in Circulation	Deposits	Total Average Liabilities	Total Average Assets	Reserved Profits
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Western Australian Bank . .	250,000	11,936	2,385,587	2,588,002	3,023,319	707,840
National Bank of Australasia, Ltd. . .	1,498,220	4,344	810,332	841,498	2,023,277	12,102
Union Bank of Australia, Ltd. . .	2,000,000	5,380	977,067	989,043	2,783,565	2,030,528
Bank of New South Wales . . .	3,500,000	1,288	728,723	846,185	2,654,241	2,675,000
Commercial Bank of Australia, Ltd. .	2,213,009	1,089	416,963	429,093	441,656	11,886
Bank of Australasia .	2,000,000	3,692	662,791	669,522	1,782,898	2,895,000
Royal Bank of Australia, Ltd. . .	300,000	—	28,420	28,485	160,905	260,401
Commonwealth Bank of Australia . .	—	—	2,060,496 [1]	2,061,376	2,550,095	—
Total .	11,761,229	27,679	8,070,379	8,453,205	16,819,456	8,592,257

[1] Including Savings Bank Deposits.

Government Savings Bank.—The amount due to depositors on June 30, 1916, inclusive of interest, was 4,577,426*l.*, whilst in addition an amount of 29,618*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 1916, 726,419*l.* stood to the credit of 23,542 depositors.

Books of Reference.

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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. F. A. N. *Newdegate* (1917). (Salary, 2,750*l.*)

Chief Justice.—Hon. H. *Nicholls*, C.M.G.

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, Chief Secretary and Minister for Education.—Hon. W. H. *Lee*, M.H.A.

Attorney General and Minister for Railways.—Hon. W. B. *Propsting*, M.L.C.

Minister for Lands, Works and Agriculture.—Hon. J. B. *Hayes*, M.H.A.

Treasurer and Minister for Mines.—Hon. Sir Neil E. *Lewis*, K.C.M.G., M.H.A.

Other Ministers.—Hon. H. *Hays* and Hon. T. *Shields*.

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 *McCall*, 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, 1916, 198,997. The highest population is in December of each year, and the finances are computed on the oasis of population at that date. The population on December 31, 1915, was 201,025.

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, 2,583 others); 2,610 unspecified; 115,753 dependants.

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

—	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of Births.
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
1915	5,845	1,600	2,015	3,830

Of the total births in 1914, 346, or 5·75 per cent., were illegitimate.

Immigrants and emigrants:—

—	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Immigrants . . .	41,503	46,669	45,883	42,647	39,767
Emigrants . . .	45,664	46,740	45,502	47,327	44,488

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, 1915, estimated population respectively was 39,838 and 24,661.

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.

Education is compulsory. Elementary education is under the control of a government director. There were in 1915, 16 superior schools or colleges in the State, with an average attendance of about 1,514; 76 other than State schools with 4,430 children on rolls; 455 public elementary schools with 35,355 scholars on roll. There are also 2 high schools with average attendance of 382. There are two technical schools, exclusive of three Schools of Mines (270 scholars), with about 685 pupils, at Hobart and Launceston. The higher education is under a university which holds examinations and grants degrees; in 1915 it had 107 students (92 matriculated and 15 non-matriculated); 143 attending Extension Lectures. 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 1915 was 126,456*l.*, distributed as follows: State schools, 113,531*l.*; technical schools, 3,950*l.*; the university, 6,300*l.* There was also an expenditure of 2,675*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 1915–16, 4,871 male and 370 females were summarily convicted, and 67 males and 7 females were committed for trial. Before the Supreme Courts and sessions courts 22 persons were convicted in 1915. The total police force on June 30, 1916, was 232. There were 2 gaols, with 61 male and 2 female inmates, at the end of June, 1916, and in training school 32 inmates.

Pauperism, Old Age Pensions.

Besides hospitals and benevolent institutions, there are two establishments for paupers, with 108 male and 97 female inmates on June 30, 1916, the daily average number of persons maintained during the year being about 104 males and 93 females. The total net expenditure during the year 1915–16 was 7,261*l.*

Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are paid by the Commonwealth Government. The number of pensioners in Tasmania at September 30, 1916, was: Old age, 4,564; Invalid, 1,587.

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.

—	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	1,084,663	1,206,292	1,238,085	1,244,095	1,376,493
Expenditure .	1,064,703	1,095,883	1,235,514	1,384,149	1,340,711

The public debt of Tasmania amounted June 30, 1916, to 13,908,913*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.*).

Defence.

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, about 8,486,974 acres. The quantity of timber cut in saw mills 1915 was about 47,889,991 feet, value 297,588*l.*, including value of box timber. In 1915 10,069 (exclusive of 3,089 dairy) persons were directly engaged in agriculture, 2,639 in pastoral pursuits, and 2,910 in fruit growing principally. In 1915 there were 333,334 acres under crop, and 675,335 acres under permanent artificially sown grasses. Of the total area, 6,351,121 acres were sold or granted to settlers by the Crown up to the end of 1915; while 1,656,698 acres were leased as grazing runs, and 53,060 acres for mining purposes. In 1915-16 the total area under fallow was 34,975 acres: 40,066 acres were devoted to horticulture. Acreage and produce of the chief crops:—

—	1911	1912	1913	1914–15	1915–16
Wheat, acres . .	37,208	25,226	18,432	23,865	48,642
,, bushels . .	659,615	630,315	349,736	384,220	993,790
,, bushels per acre	17·73	24·98	18·97	16 10	20·43
Oats, acres . .	57,583	62,445	58,886	57,063	78,212
,, bushels . .	1,504,633	2,257,258	1,593,664	1,341,800	2,189,467
,, bushels per acre .	26·13	36·14	27 06	23·51	27·99
Potatoes, acres . .	21,818	24,612	30,811	31,613	29,491
,, tons . .	62,164	72,565	80,389	78,907	79,890
,, tons per acre	2·85	2·95	2·60	2·49	2·71
Hay, acres . . .	77,466	99,839	84,138	89,598	103,216
,, tons . . .	107,684	133,709	112,958	81,971	168.449
,, tons per acre .	1·39	1·33	1·34	0·91	1·63

Fruit culture is of great importance: fruit to the value of about 522,781*l.* was produced, and jam pulp and canned fruit valued at 438,555*l.* were manufactured in 1915.

There were in the State 41,422 horses, 169,575 head of cattle, 1,624,450 sheep and lambs, and 37,778 pigs, on March 1, 1916. The wool produced in 1914 was estimated at 8,154,824 lbs., and 8,304,941 lbs. in 1915.

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, 18,547 ozs., to the value of 78,784*l.*, was produced in 1915, silver-lead ore, to

the value of 91,689*l.*, and copper ore, &c., 709,534*l.* The total output of gold from the beginning of gold-mining to the end of 1915 was 1,796,850 fine ounces ; value 7,246,267*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 100 in 1915. The total number of men employed in silver and copper mining in 1915 was about 2,429, output (10,383 tons silver and 7,967 tons copper) 18,350 tons, valued at 801,223*l.* Tin production in 1915 : 2,599 tons ; value, 292,306*l.* ; men employed, about 1,220. The total value of tin produced up to the end of 1915 was 11,968,511*l.* The total number of men employed in coal-mining in 1915 was 158, output 64,536 tons, valued at 30,418*l.*

Commerce, Shipping, &c.

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 :—

—	1911	1912	1913	1914–15	1915–16
	£	£	£	£	£
Total imports	816,806	1,009,198	1,025,081	811,255	982,849
Total exports	625,031	507,414	522,865	420,007	612,119

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 1915–16 consisted of 113 sailing vessels of 4,364 tons, and 102 steamers of 6,985 tons ; total, 208 vessels of 11,349 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, 1916, was : 39,963, and the amount on deposit 1,098,086*l.* In Joint Stock Companies' Savings Banks in February, 1916, there were 45,639 depositors, and the amount on deposit 1,436,180*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, 1915, the public debt was 3,359,891*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 1915 amounted to 474,470 acres absolutely ; 104,459,233 acres were held under leases and licences ; and the remainder, 230,183,097 acres, was unoccupied. The coast line is about 1,040 miles in length. 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
1916 (30th Sept.)	—	—	4,956

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.
	£	£		£	£
1911-12	46,682	126,294	1913-14	73,657	532,535 [1]
1912-13	80,773	246,307 [1]	1914-15	88,066	474,927 [1]

[1] Includes Commonwealth expenditure in connection with Port Augusta Railway.

The chief sources of revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1915, were the Customs and Excise, 13,466*l.*; Railways, 21,082*l.*; and Postal revenue, 8,922*l.* The chief items of expenditure were as follows:—Postal Department, 20,226*l.*; goldfields and mining, 20,360*l.*; railways, 28,705*l.*; and Administrator's office, 79,191*l.* The Commonwealth is also liable for interest on loans and redemption, in respect of Northern Territory and the Port Augusta Railway, which for 1914-15 totalled 241,119*l.* The deficiency for the year was 391,862*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 1915 were:—Cattle, 483,961; horses, 19,957; sheep, 57,827; pigs, 500; goats (at Dec. 31, 1913), 8,866.

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 for 18 months to June 30, 1915, is given as follows:—

—	Total to 1913	1915 (June 30) [1]	—	Total to 1913	1915 (June 30) [1]
	£	£		£	£
Gold . .	2,167,920	14,009	Silver . .	72,048	550
Copper . .	154,482	11,860	Other Metals	133,470	5,611
Tin . .	379,526	20,745			
			Total .	2,907,446	52,775

[1] For 18 months.

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]	13,819

[1] Trade oversea 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, 1-16, the population was as follows:—European, 992; coloured, (other than Papuan), 341; Papuans (estimated), from 200,000 to 380,000.

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. 228,013 acres of land have been leased, principally by planters, the principal cultures being coconuts (34,016 acres at June 30, 1916), rubber (7,671 acres), sisal hemp (4,812 acres); tobacco is also being cultivated. On June 30, 1916, there were 47,506 acres of plantations.

By the *Papua Act*, 1905, freehold alienation is prohibited, but leases may be obtained at low rentals for long terms. Indigenous sago is plentiful in the western portion of the Territory, and there are considerable numbers of native-owned coconut trees. The forests contain valuable timbers, in most cases easily accessible by river. A regulation, which is strictly enforced, requires that each native shall plant a certain number of coconut trees if his land is suitable.

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 (1916) 730 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, respectively, for European children only. Throughout the Territory there are numerous schools belonging to the various Christian missions: the attendance of native children at these schools is compulsory if English is taught.

Years ended 30 June	Local Revenue	Expenditure	Imports	Exports	Tonnage entered and cleared
	£	£	£	£	Tons
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
1916	49,311	77,913	223,040	125,428	247,887

Revenue is mainly from customs duties. An annual subsidy is given by the Australian Government (30,000*l.* in 1915–16). 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 108 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, but owing to the difficulty of raising capital little work is now being done. 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 1915–16, 864 tons, valued at 9,971*l.*, were exported. 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.*; in 1915–16, 43,249. 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 (1916), 406; cattle, 1,162; mules, 128.

Large steamers trade monthly 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 1915–16, 247,887 tons, of which 96,753 tons were British and 151,134 foreign. There are wireless telegraph stations at Port Moresby and Woodlark Island.

There is a branch of the Bank of New South Wales. 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, 1916) of thirty-four 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 three years after the next general election of members of the House of Representatives, which in the ordinary course of events should take place at the end of 1917. 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.

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.* allowances additional. 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 Land 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 Discharged Soldiers Information Department.—Hon. A. L. *Herdman.*

Minister of Justice.—Hon. J. A. *Hanan.*

Minister of Marine and Stamp Duties.—Hon. G. W. *Russell.*

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.—

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. Sir Thomas *Mackenzie*, K.C.M.G.

Secretary to the Department.—C. Wray *Palliser*, C.M.G.

Local Government.

For purposes of local government New Zealand is divided into counties and boroughs. The counties are subdivided into ridings. County councils are empowered to constitute road districts on petition being made. Besides the road districts, which are very numerous, there are town, drainage, and water supply districts and river, tramway, and harbour boards.

The ratepayers in the road districts of a county are qualified as electors for the purposes of the county council, and the members of each road board are elected by the ratepayers of the district.

Area and Population.

There are two principal islands, the North and South Islands, besides Stewart Island, and small outlying islands, including (since 1901), the Cook and some other islands in the Pacific Ocean. The group is 1,000 miles long, and 180 miles across at the broadest part; coast line 3,000 miles. New Zealand is about 1,200 miles east of Australia. Area, 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, 1916, 29,425,933 acres had been alienated, including lands reserved and set apart by the State for special purposes (12,040,311 acres). Population, census of October 15, 1916, 1,099,295, exclusive of Maoris, 49,844 in 1911, and Cook Islanders, 12,598 in 1911. Census population, exclusive of aborigines:—

Years	Males	Females	Total	Increase per cent. per annum
1881	269,606	220,328	489,933	6·1
1886	312,221	266,261	578,482	3·6
1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	1·7
1896	371,415	331,945	703,360	2·3
1901	405,992	366,727	772,719	1·9
1906	471,008	417,570	888,578	2·8
1911	531,910	476,558	1,008,468	2·7
1916	552,085	547,210	1,099,295	1·8

Area and estimated population of each provincial district in 1914 and 1915:—

Provincial District	Square Miles	Estimated Population on Dec. 31, 1914.	Estimated Population on December 31, 1915.		
			Males	Females.	Totals.
Auckland	25,746	290,419	151,348	142,088	293,436
Taranaki	3,308	56,847	29,864	27,672	57,536
Hawke's Bay	4,410	52,992	27,462	26,153	53,615
Wellington	11,003	214,782	109,727	106,368	216,095
Marlborough	4,753	17,520	9,356	8,256	17,612
Nelson	10,269	52,368	28,396	24,023	52,419
Westland	4,641	17,029	9,108	7,949	17,057
Canterbury	14,040	187,638	94,297	94,105	188,402
Otago:—					
Otago Portion	25,487	142,002	70,234	71,437	141,671
Southland Portion		64,026	34,171	30,780	64,951
Chatham Islands	375	267	171	96	267
Kermadec Islands	15	4	2	2	4
Totals		1,095,994	564,136	538,929	1,103,065

Population of the North Island, 1911, 563,729; South Island, 444,152, Stewart Island, 325; Chatham Islands 258; Kermadec Islands 4. Total population, 1911, 1,058,312, including 49,844 Maoris (26,475 males, 23,369 females), 2,630 Chinese (88 females). There were 2,879 half-castes, members of Maori tribes.

In 1911, 496,545 lived in the rural districts; 505,598 in boroughs.

In 1911 there were nine towns with over 10,000 inhabitants, Auckland, 40,536, with suburbs, 102,676; Wellington (the seat of Government), 64,372, with suburbs, 70,729; Christchurch, 53,116, with suburbs, 80,198; Dunedin, 41,529, with suburbs, 64,237; Invercargill, 12,782, with suburbs, 15,858; 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, 1911, 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
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
1915	27,850	1,152	9,965	10,028	17,885

Birth-rate, 1915, 25·33 per 1,000 persons living; death-rate, 9·06 per 1,000; marriage-rate, 9·12.

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	22,476	3,075

[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 June, 1916	Number of churches and chapels, &c. Census 1911	Denomination	Number of clergy June, 1916	Number of churches and chapels, &c. Census 1911
Church of England	455	796	Baptist	51	55
Presbyterian	359	709	Jews	5	5
Roman Catholic	251	358	Other bodies	145	321
Methodist bodies	266	583	Total	1,567	2,859
Congregational	35	32			

In 1911, 41·14 per cent. of the population (exclusive of Maoris) belonged to the Church of England, 23·32 were Presbyterians, 9·43 per cent. Methodists, other Protestant sects being Baptists, Independents, Lutherans, Friends, and Unitarians. The total Protestants numbered 808,801, and Roman Catholics and Catholics undefined, 140,523 or 13·97 per cent. of the population. There were 2,128 Jews, 1,501 Pagans, and 35,905 who objected to state their religion.

Instruction.

The University of New Zealand is solely an examining body, with an annual grant of 3,000*l*. The number of graduates admitted after examination was, in 1915, 2,002. 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 1915 there were 37 incorporated or endowed secondary schools, with 300 teachers and 6,488 pupils (excluding 417 in lower departments). Of the total income more than half is from endowments and Government payments. There are also 61 District High Schools with 94 teachers and 2,218 scholars. Children receiving secondary instruction at Technical High Schools numbered 1,955 at the end of 1915.

For primary schools there is an Education Department. There were (1915) 9 Education Local Boards, with about 1,300 School Committees. At the end of 1915 there were 2,338 public primary schools, 5,690 teachers (including 396 probationers), 183,214 scholars on the rolls; average attendance (1915), 163,092. 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 310 private schools, with 1,092 teachers and 22,339 pupils; 7 schools of mines; 4 normal schools; 5 central schools of art; 12 industrial schools, with 3,166 children or young persons; a school for the deaf, with 99 pupils; an institute for the blind (at Auckland); and a special school for mentally backward boys in Otago.

There were 117 Native village schools, with 244 teachers and 5,191 scholars; and 10 boarding schools providing secondary education for native children, at which 92 Government scholars are under instruction, and 2 mission schools. The total scholars attending these 13 schools at the end of 1915 numbered 562. Total net expenditure by the State on Native schools in 1915-16 was 40,033*l*. Total expenditure in 1915-16 upon education of all kinds 1,631,172*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.

—	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Europeans summarily convicted	31,980	32,039	34,986	38,748	40,410	38,219
Europeans convicted before supreme courts	478[1]	403[1]	395[1]	382[1]	452[1]	499[1]

[1] Including convicts sent from magistrates courts for sentence, 243 in 1910, 185 in 1911, 185 in 1912, 171 in 1913, 192 in 1914, 212 in 1915.

At the end of 1915 the gaols contained 998 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 March 31, 1916, was 124,618*l*. During 1915 the benevolent and orphan asylums accommodated 4,224 inmates, of whom 2,561 were remaining on December 31. 3,166 children (1,885 boys and 1,281 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 March 31, 1916, 19,804, representing a yearly payment of 486,000*l*., the average pension being 24*l*. 10*s*. 10*d*.

A system of widows' pensions is also in force. At March 31, 1916, the number of widows' pensions was 1,890, representing an annual liability of 37,300*l*.

Finance.

The following table of revenue is exclusive of sales and rents of land:—

Year ended March 31	Customs	Stamps, including Post and Teleg.	Railways	Land Tax	Income Tax	Total (including others)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1912	3,279,012	2,032,996	3,665,613	647,015	448,935	10,721,887
1913	3,407,538	2,220,324	3,963,350	728,636	462,994	11,420,099
1914	3,426,744	2,479,508	4,028,739	767,451	554,271	11,991,493
1915	3,167,283	2,770,650	4,106,675	799,641	540,318	12,125,182
1916	3,366,171	3,160,224	4,484,337	1,048,356	1,892,119	14,186,096

The number of income tax payers in 1915 was 13,967, of whom 10,101 paid on incomes under 700*l*.

Receipts, 1915-16, from rents of pastoral runs, &c., 311,969*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)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1912	2,656,344	2,467,718	1,072,992	986,527	693,070	10,840,368
1913	2,717,013	2,817,141	1,148,897	1,066,922	847,499	11,082,038
1914	2,887,980	3,004,181	1,206,678	1,170,883	755,171	11,825,864
1915	3,071,448	2,881,087	1,288,795	1,245,224	804,007	12,379,808
1916	3,190,798	2,954,006	1,329,166	1,294,712	703,341	12,499,107

[1] Not including special war expenditure.

Budget estimates, 1916-1917: Revenue, 14,591,401*l.*; expenditure, 14,390,626*l.*

The total expenditure out of the Public Works Fund from 1870 to March 31, 1916, was 65,595,698*l.*, including charges and expenses for raising loans.

The average taxation per head of the population, excluding Maoris, in 1915-16 was 6*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

The public debt is shown in the following table:—

Year ended March 31	Public debt			Debt charge			Interest on Treasury Bills
	Debentures and Stock	Sinking Fund	Net debt	Interest	Sinking Fund	Total	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1912	84,353,913	2,160,603	82,193,310	2,446,493	198,388	2,644,881	11,459
1913	96,060,763	2,603,642	87,457,121	2,506,025	202,757	2,708,782	8,231
1914	99,730,4271	3,063,992	91,689,835	2,649,786	221,726	2,871,522	16,468
1915	100,059,9102	3,178,055	96,644,455	2,788,513	247,570	3,036,083	35,365
1916	109,637,397	3,679,964	105,957,433	2,888,583	257,036	3,145,569	45,220

[1] 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.
[2] Including 237,400*l.* raised in 1914-15 for redemption on April 1, 1915.

The net debt per head of population on March 31, 1916, amounted to 96*l.* 5*s.* 9*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		
	£	£	£	£
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	2,005,638	5,130,687	6,796,314	18,923,482
1915	2,140,086	5,457,003	6,806,567	19,454,475

The following figures for 1905 and 1915 deal with the land:—

	1905	1915	Increase, 1905 to 1915. Amount	Rate per cent.
	£	£	£	
Unimproved value	122,937,126	230,705,147	107,768,021	87·66
Value of improvements	74,747,349	140,371,536	65,624,187	87·79
Total	197,684,475	371,076,683	173,392,208	87·71

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.

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 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 *Philomel* 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 14,734,989 acres in sown grasses and 84,649 in fallow) in 1916 was 16,841,575 acres. The area of Crown lands surveyed and open for selection on March 31, 1916, was 824,907 acres.

The largest freehold estates are held in the South Island. The extent of

occupied holdings of or over one acre in 1916 (exclusive of holdings within borough boundaries) was as follows:—

Sizes of Holdings	Number of Holdings	Acres	Sizes of Holdings	Number of Holdings	Acres
1 to 10 acres	15,454	69,390	5,001 to 10,000 acres	517	3,593,266
11 ,, 50 ,,	12,748	358,726	10,001 ,, 20,000 ,,	277	3,880,927
51 ,, 100 ,,	9,122	708,228	20,001 ,, 50,000 ,,	165	5,126,470
101 ,, 200 ,,	12,159	1,812,196	50,001 acres and over	64	5,785,986
201 ,, 320 ,,	7,972	2,054,917			
321 ,, 640 ,,	9,572	4,355,985			
641 ,, 1,000 ,,	3,895	3,149,598	Total . . .	77,229	41,262,193
1,001 ,, 5,000 ,,	5,284	10,366,504			

Deducting Crown lands under pastoral leases, the area of occupied land in 1916 was 29,404.291 acres; in 1911, 29,236,793 acres; in 1901, 26,982,486 acres; in 1891, 19,951,925 acres.

In 1916 there were 127,137 persons (98,070 males and 29,067 females) engaged in agricultural, pastoral, and dairying 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
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	5,282	31·37	361,741	14,741	40·75	32,022	1,206	37·65
1915	229,600	6,644	28·94	287,561	11,486	39·77	18,347	597	32·53
1916	329,207	7,108	21·59	212,688	7,653	35·98	30,204	820	27·15

Live stock in 1916, 347,345 horses, 2,387,036 cattle, 24,788,150 sheep, and 292,115 pigs. Wool exported or used for home consumption in 1915 (September year), 215,536,137 lbs. Exports, 1914-15, 208,908,118 lbs.; 1915-16, 200,119,016 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
Principal Industries.		Engineering . . .	751,485
Meat freezing and preserving	7,304,676	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	1,248,001	Agricultural implements .	222,040
Biscuit factories . . .	168,122	Coach building and painting .	396,012
Fruit preserving & jam making	135,506	Cycle works	92,141
Sugar boiling & confectionery	259,498	Saddlery and harness . .	220,364
Breweries	634 759	Tanning, fellmongering and wool-scouring . . .	2,096,770
Malthouses	152,773	Ship and boat-building yards	148,019
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	377,718
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 . .	619,878
Electric light supply works .	124,951	Hosiery	140,442
Lime and cement . . .	184,686	Clothing and waterproofs .	507,125
Brick, tile and pottery . .	235,220	Rope and twine . . .	104,325
Tin-ware	160,584	Bags and sacks (fibrous) . .	50,871
		Flax mills	284,399
		Paper bags and boxes . .	62,051

[1] Excluding the value of the output of the Government railway workshops (701,175*l.*) and of the Government printing office (89,293*l.*).

III. Mines and Minerals.

Mineral produce for years ended December 31:—

Year	Silver		Antimony Ore		Manganese Ore		Coal		Kauri Gum		Gold	
	Oz.	£	T.	£	T.	£	Tons	£	T.	£	Oz.	£
1911	1,311,043	131,587	20	92	—	—	4 2,066,073	1,126,086	7,587	395,707	455,226	1,816,782
1912	801,165	84,739	—	—	—	—	2,177,615	1,190,472	7,908	401,805	343,163	1,345,181
1913	975,616	103,866	—	—	—	—	1,888,005	1,043,138	8,780	549,106	376,161	1,459,499
1914[1]	599,162	62,085	—	—	—	—	2,275,593	1,268,505	8,473	497,444	227,954	895,807
1915	957,541	95,583	—	—	—	—	2,208,624	1,272,047	4,575	279,188	422,825	1,694,553

[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 1915 the imports duty-free (including 1,070,114*l.* specie) amounted to 12,889,683*l.*; subject to duty, 8,839,151*l.*; total 21,728,834*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	25,984,717	276,730	26,261,447
1915	21,728,834	31,042,862	706,050	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	665,222
Spirits, wines, and beer	543,119	Frozen meat	7,794,395
Tobacco and cigars	533,876	Kauri gum	279,188
Coal	344,495	Tallow	780,828
Bags and sacks	254,174	Hides, skins, and Pelts	1,448,887
Fruit	410,842	Butter and cheese	5,430,836
Oils	793,663	Preserved meats	223,666
Paper, printed books, and stationery	818,644	Phormium (fibre)	571,621
Manures	476,584	Coal	329,781
Specie	1,070,114	Timber	383,616
		British and foreign produce	387,960
		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.
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
1915	196,570,114	3,591,260	4,575	420,144	817,258

The total value of gold exported to December 31, 1916, was 85,847,675*l.* The gold exports in four years were as follows:—

Years	Quantity	Value	Years	Quantity	Value
	Oz.	£		Oz.	£
1913	376,161	1,459,499	1915	422,825	1,694,553
1914	227,954	895,367	1916	292,620	1,199,212

The following table shows the trade with different countries:—

Countries	Imports from				Exports to			
	1912	1913	1914	1915	1912	1913	1914	1915
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	12,499,787	13,812,193	11,985,946	10,623,426	16,861,256	18,130,160	21,383,891	25,389,080
Australia	2,583,887	2,914,848	3,376,371	2,786,174	2,848,664	2,315,747	1,928,410	2,548,605
Fiji	764,790	846,493	738,751	1,120,379	95,134	88,789	67,557	181,821
India and Ceylon	696,098	714,128	910,448	936,689	48,406	44,365	43,400	58,406
Canada	394,249	452,519	479,140	795,612	542,271	606,662	595,611	925,828
United States	2,049,618	2,107,990	2,282,966	2,892,587	620,988	912,051	1,028,054	2,006,507
Germany	653,230	687,935	620,400	88,284	254,703	337,448	456,163	4
France	150,024	150,777	147,877	423,373	94,852	178,336	227,027	2,160
Belgium	153,765	203,526	110,391	27,185	24,218	18,522	33,484	187,464
Japan	154,587	151,106	187,501	348,671	1,460	2,901	59,508	520,366
Others	876,538	746,787	1,016,305	1,716,554	384,099	351,741	438,342	28,735
Totals	20,976,574	22,288,302	21,856,096	21,728,834	21,770,581	22,986,722	26,261,447	31,748,921

Trade (imports and exports) of the principal ports:—

Years	Auckland	Wellington	Lyttelton	Dunedin
	£	£	£	£
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
1915	11,901,536	13,826,218	7,171,881	4,558,417

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:—

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Imports into U.K.:—	£	£	£	£	£
Wool	7,476,011	7,701,364	8,165,408	8,628,368	11,075,927
Mutton	3,926,731	4,555,786	4,965,310	5,435,126	7,869,945
Tallow and stearine	680,588	724,303	717,264	774,124	826,437
Sheep skins	599,247	677,734	641,853	657,800	825,202
Beef	372,424	429,624	393,429	944,459	2,176,621
Butter	1,495,242	2,148,192	1,351,285	2,100,958	2,693,808
Cheese	1,209,519	1,882,840	1,685,472	2,432,117	3,081,465
Kauri Gum	537,412	558,828	593,729	474,624	292,257
Hemp and Tow	337,984	395,222	718,959	437,807	428,471
Totals for all Imports	17,850,063	20,302,062	20,338,057	22,994,319	30,407,581
Exports (British produce) from U.K.:—					
Spirits	240,626	317,726	285,375	302,681	275,097
Tobacco	157,961	186,913	202,006	257,768	261,683
Carriages, all sorts	472,647	549,953	586,889	569,386	459,603
Boots and shoes (leather)	226,944	257,615	305,399	297,359	282,407
Cottons	1,040,379	1,023,236	1,084,442	969,584	1,120,453
Woollens	739,805	690,301	708,203	584,962	659,319
Apparel	588,003	655,457	766,624	694,214	614,078
Iron, and iron and steel manufactures	1,570,453	1,638,564	1,693,639	1,318,446	1,309,888
Machinery	521,181	614,336	595,993	474,091	382,855
Totals for all Exports of British produce	9,899,497	10,390,334	10,837,647	9,416,924	9,378,843
Exports of foreign and colonial produce	790,203	796,218	952,216	1,002,317	744,885

Shipping and Communications.

In 1915 the registered vessels were 196 sailing vessels of 21,762 tons (net), and 385 steamers of 71,695 tons; total 581 vessels of 93,457 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
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
1915	573	1,419,790	638	1,641,425	493	1,286,158	649	1,635,933

Of vessels entered inwards in 1915, 314 of 1,145,609 tons were British; 290 of 439,292 tons colonial; 34 of 56,524 tons foreign; total inwards, 638 vessels, 1,641,425 tons. Vessels outwards, 317 of 1,138,873 tons British; 240 of 437,388 tons colonial; and 10 of 59,672 tons foreign; total outwards, 567 vessels, 1,635,933 tons.

For the year 1915, the shipping at five principal ports was as under:—

Port	Vessels Inwards		Vessels Outwards	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Auckland	263	707,325	196	494,271
Wellington	185	545,811	242	804,206
Lyttelton	42	76,773	29	70,582
Dunedin	36	89,552	37	75,752
Bluff	34	65,995	36	76,297

Railways.

On March 31, 1916, there were 1,246 miles of Government railways in the North Island, and 1,714 in the South Island, besides 29 miles of private lines—2,989 miles in all. Revenue from Government railways 4,548,356*l.*, expenditure 2,910,883*l.*, net revenue 1,637,473*l.* Total expenditure on construction of all Government lines, open and unopen, to March 31, 1916, 37,335,080*l.* In 1915-16 the tonnage of goods carried was 6,370,946, and the passengers numbered 14,201,506.

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	43,801,710	3,327,379	607,764	488,596
1912	214,184,119	11,252,527	61,364,917	43,460,016	3,359,397	666,425	536,806
1913	223,961,200	10,462,894	56,127,684	43,572,759	4,275,884	690,475	560,946
1914	238,901,320	10,585,042	65,709,908	43,779,983	5,055,147	691,518	579,087
1915	242,547,859	9,242,792	57,693,130	41,811,535	5,724,576	664,860	554,252

Receipts of Post and Telegraph Department for year ended March 31, 1916, 1,695,756*l.*; working expenses, 1,296,522*l.* The officials numbered 9,347 on March 31, 1916.

The telegraph system is Governmental. On March 31, 1916, there were 13,684 miles of line and 48,052 of wire. Number of telegrams despatched during the year, 10,836,968, 10,708,910 being private and Press. The telephone (Governmental) is very generally used. The telegraph and telephone revenue for the year 1915-16 was 837,174*l.*

Money and Credit.

There were, in December, 1915, six banks of issue doing business. Two of these were wholly New Zealand institutions, having a paid-up capital of 2,497,320*l.*, besides which the Bank of New Zealand has 529,988*l.* of 4 per cent. guaranteed stock. The total average liabilities for 1915, in respect of New Zealand transactions, were 34,448,270*l.*, and the average assets 33,209,483*l.* The average amount on deposit was 31,433,653*l.* The value of the notes in circulation in September, 1916, was 4,332,000*l.* Gold has almost entirely disappeared from circulation.

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
			£	£	£
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
1915	792	587,109	15,155,995	12,622,337	24,238,966

Attached to New Zealand are the following islands:

Auckland Islands, 50° 31′ S., 166° 19′ E., 200 miles S. of Stewart Island. Area of largest about 330 square miles. Uninhabited. The New Zealand Government maintains a depôt of provisions and clothing for the use of shipwrecked mariners on the largest island of the group.

Chatham Islands, 43° 50′ S., 177° W., 536 miles E. of New Zealand. Area 375 square miles; population (April, 1911) 453 (234 Europeans and 219 Maoris and Morioris).

The Cook and other South Pacific Islands were annexed to New Zealand in June, 1901. They lie between 8° and 23° S. lat., 157° and 170° W. long. The Cook Islands and the other islands with their population (1911) are as follows:—

Cook Islands—	Population	Other Islands—	Population
Rarotonga	2,759	Niue (Savage Is.)	3,943
Mangaia	1,471	Palmerston Is.	107
Atiu	812	Penrhyn (Tongareva)	335
Aitutaki	1,237	Manahiki	444
Mauke (Parry Is.)	457	Rakaanga	315
Mitiaro	199	Danger (Pukapuka)	490
Hervey Islands	29		
Total	6,964	Total	5,634

Total area of the Cook and other islands about 280 square miles.

Rarotonga is 20 miles in circumference; Vatiu, or Atiu, 20 miles; Aitutaki, 21 miles; Niue (or Savage Island), 40 miles. Laws for the Cook Islands have been made since 1890 by a general Legislature, and are administered by an Executive Council of which the Arikis, or native Kings and Queens, are members. At Rarotonga there is a British Resident, whose approval is required for all enactments. The customs tariff of New Zealand is enforced. In 1915 the numbers of births, marriages, and deaths (excluding Niue) were respectively 300, 94, and 225. Chief products—copra (output 1915, 773 tons), coffee, pearl-shell (this trade has been dead since the outbreak of war), fruit (exports 1915: 61,870 cases of bananas; 98,447 cases of oranges; 13,119 boxes of tomatoes), hats and caps, and lime-juice. The trade for 1915 was:—Imports 75,268*l.*, including 60,554*l.* from New Zealand; exports 71,187*l.*, including 61,981*l.* to New Zealand. It is intended to secure communication with New Zealand by means of a wireless station at Rarotonga.

Kermadec Islands, 36° S., 178° 30′ W., 600 miles N.N.E. of New Zealand. Area 15 square miles. Now uninhabited. The largest of the group is Raoul or Sunday Island, 20 miles in circuit; Macaulay Island is 3 miles in circuit. Small uninhabited islands are: The Campbell Islands, the three King's Islands, the Antipodes Islands, and the Bounty Islands.

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[Official and many other books and newspapers may be seen at the office of the High Commissioner in London.]

FIJI.

Constitution and Government.

FIJI was ceded by the chiefs and people of Fiji on October 10, 1874. The government is administered by a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of the 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 3,000*l.* as Governor of Fiji, and 1,000*l.* as High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

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 Defence Force (Europeans and Fijians).

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 180 native chiefs of inferior degree are employed in subordinate administrative capacities. There are also 32 native stipendiary magistrates associated with 19 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, 1915, the estimated population was 159,321, including 89,574 natives. In 1915 there were 2,508 Indian immigrants. The total number of East Indians serving under indenture, including 2,440 children, at the end of 1915 was 14,362.

Among Europeans in 1915 the births were 99 and deaths 37; among Fijians, births 3,325, deaths 2,538; among Indians, births 2,032, deaths 604.

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 1915, 84,380; Roman Catholic Mission, 10,256. The Wesleyan Mission comprises 18 European missionaries, 15 European mission sisters, 62 native ministers, 165 catechists, 773 teachers, and 3,849 local preachers, 4,891 class leaders, with 707 churches, and 461 other preaching places. The Roman Catholic Mission has 33 European ministers and 238 native teachers, 53 European sisters, 70 churches and chapels, 3 native training institutions.

Two public schools, in Suva and Levuka, receive 1,086*l.* a year State aid; 302 scholars in 1915. Another State-supported school is solely for natives; 68 scholars in 1915. During 1915 the Wesleyan Mission had 1,027 schools with 16,606 scholars; the Roman Catholic had 130 schools with 2,256 scholars. The Roman Catholic Mission maintain 3 schools for Europeans, with 136 children in 1915. Expenditure on education, 1915, 3,335*l.*

Finance.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1910	211,952	286,661	1913	266,031	258,792 [1]
1911	240,395	265,347	1914	279,845	301,351 [1]
1912	283,947	251,745 [1]	1915	273,635	282,831 [1]

[1] Exclusive of expenditure on loan account, which was 46,207*l.* in 1915.

The principal sources of revenue in 1915 were:—Customs, 149,494*l.*, wharf and shipping dues, 13,555*l.*; native taxes, 15,905*l.*; licences, excise, &c., 34,235*l.*; fees of court, &c., 31,350*l.*; post office, 13,692*l.* The expenditure on personal emoluments was 106,202*l.*; on other charges, 151,558*l.*; on public works, 25,072*l.*; against loan account for harbour and drainage works, 46,207*l.* The public debt on Dec. 31, 1915, stood at 49,215*l.*, including Imperial advances to the amount of 15,815*l.*

Production, Industry and Commerce.

There are 6 sugar mills, 1 tea factory, 22 boat-building yards, 2 soap works, 4 saw mills, 4 fibre mills, and 2 rice mills. In 1915 there were under cultivation by European and Indian settlers:—Bananas, 5,783 acres; coconuts, 45,103 acres; maize, 6,315 acres; sugar-cane, 62,308 acres; yams, 255 acres, tobacco, 122 acres; peanuts, 49 acres; tea, 200 acres; rice, 14,195 acres; rubber, 1,906 acres. In 1915 there were approximately 7,434 horses and mules, 58,773 cattle, 1,982 sheep, and 12,130 goats.

Year	Imports [1]	Exports [1]	Year	Imports [1]	Exports [1]
	£	£		£	£
1912	940,044	1,058,960	1914	927,238 [2]	1,389,865
1913	903,968	1,425,940	1915	880,308 [3]	1,474,192

[1] Including bullion and specie.
[2] Including 15,964*l.* imported through parcel post.
[3] Includes 14,962*l.* imported through parcel post.

Imports subject to duty, 1915, 729,556*l.*, duty-free 150,752*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
1915	796,880	83,470	880,308	1,322,265	151,927	1,474,192

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 1915 were: Drapery, 116,716*l.*; biscuits, flour, sharps, and pollard, 95,816*l.*; hardware, 46,101*l.*; machinery, 43,345*l.*; oils, 36,808*l.*; timber, 33,990*l.*; bags and sacks, 29,631*l.*; rice, 28,878*l.*; coal, 24,180*l.*; manure, 19,014*l.*; butter and ghee, 16,803*l.*; fish, 15,544*l.*; vegetables and fruit, 15,448*l.*; live stock, 14,954*l.*; meats, 14,948*l.*; spirits, 11,912*l.*; rails, etc., 11,826*l.*; galvanised iron, 11,200*l.*; specie, 44,038*l.* Principal exports: sugar, 1,065,463*l.*; copra, 233,959*l.*; green fruit, 120,741*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

Fiji is in regular steam communication with New Zealand, Australia, Tonga and Samoa, Honolulu and Canada. During 1915 the number of merchant vessels entered at the ports of entry was 144 steamers of 403,098 tons, and 4 sailing vessels of 2,344 tons. Total tonnage entered and cleared in 1915, 821,566 tons (British, 803,371). Registered shipping, 1915, 12 vessels of 1,321 tons; registered vessels holding coasting licences (1915), 243 of 2,653 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, 1915, 799,908 letters and postcards, 70,081 book-packets, 330,522 newspapers, 13,657 parcels; foreign correspondence, 1,358,062 letters and postcards, 608,392 newspapers, 134,574 book-packets, and 28,649 parcels. There is a Money Order system with the United Kingdom, Canada, the Australian States, New Zealand, Tonga, and India. There is telegraphic communication between Suva and Levuka, 54 miles, of which 11½ miles is by submarine cable. An overland telephone from Suva to Lautoka, 125 miles. Wireless telegraph stations have been erected at Suva, Labasa, Taveuni and Savusavu.

Government Savings Bank, end of 1915: 1,371 depositors and 16,657*l.* deposits. The Bank of New Zealand and the Bank of New South Wales are established in the Colony.

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 Niuatobutabu, Tafahi, and Niuafoo, 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, *vid* Fiji, and the other from Sydney *vid* 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 Council of 7 members, with a President, who acts also as Chief Magistrate, and a Vice-President, who is also Government Secretary, subject to the control of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. In religion the islanders (descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty*) are 'Seventh Day Adventists.' The products of the island are sweet potatoes, beans, sugar cane, yams, taro, melons, pumpkins, oranges, bananas, pineapples, and arrowroot, which is prepared in limited quantities with antiquated appliances. Excellent coffee also grows, and its cultivation will probably extend. On the Island there are about 200 wild goats and a small stock of chickens. **Dudoza Island**, 7° 40′ S. lat., 161° W. long.; area 2 sq. m. **Victoria Island**, area 2 sq. m., uninhabited. **Phœnix Group** between 2° 30′ and 4° 30′ S. lat., and 171° and 174° 30′ W. long. Eight islands: Mary, Enderbury, Phœnix, Birney, Gardner, McKean, Hull, Sydney; area of group, 16 sq. m., pop. 59.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony. The islands in this group were proclaimed as Protectorates in 1892 and annexed (at the request of the native governments), as Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, on November 10, 1915. The Colony includes several groups of islands. (1) The 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 Fakaofo 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) Two Orders in Council dated respectively January 27, 1916, and February 29 1916, extended the boundaries of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony so as to include Fanning Island, 3° 50′ N., 159° W.; area 15 sq. m., pop. 150, and Washington Island, 4° 40′ N., 160° 20′ W., area 6 sq. m. (4) The Gilbert Islands on the equator. The principal islands are Butaritari, Makin, Tarawa, Abaian, Marakei, Maiana, Abemama, Kuria, Ananuka, Nonouti, Tapiteuea, Beru, Nikunau, Onotoa, Tamana, Arorae, and Ocean Islands. Area 166 sq. m.; estimated pop. (1911), 26,417 natives and 446 foreigners. Education is in the hands of various missions. Revenue of the Colony was for the year ended June 30, 1915, 16,120*l.* (chief items: Customs, 2,845*l.*; native taxes, 3,731*l.*; licences, &c., 3,797*l.*; royalty on phosphate, 3,282*l.*); and expenditure, 23,522*l.* Principal crops: pandanus fruit and coconuts. 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, Tucopia and Mitre Islands are also included in the Solomon Islands Protectorate). Area 11,000 sq. nautical miles: European population (1915), 660; native population, about 150,000. They are under British Protection. Revenue (1915–16), 22,006*l.* (Customs, 16,736*l.*); expenditure, 26,425*l.* About 30,000 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, 3,662*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, 159° W., area 1½ sq. m., pop. 30. **Palmyra**, 6° N., 162° 30′ W., area 1½ sq. m. **Baker Islands**, on the equator.

These islands are mostly of coral formation; most of them grow coconut trees, and some of them are valuable for their guano.

The 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, Epi, Efate or Sandwich, Erromanga, Tanna, Futuna or Erronan, and Aneityúm. Area, 5,100 square miles; population about 70,000. At the end of 1905 there were within the group 225 British and 417 French subjects. There are 3 French Catholic mission schools, and many Presbyterian. Settlers have acquired large areas within the islands; and though there are many disputes as to rightful possession, and much of the land is still uncleared, cocoanuts (for copra), maize, millet, coffee, and bananas are grown, and a timber factory on Aneityúm prepares Kauri wood for export. The distillation and importation of spirits are prohibited. The expenditure for 1915 was estimated at 22,623*l.*, and the revenue at 11,000*l.*, the deficit being met by the British and French jointly. An expenditure of 8,302*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.—L. 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-Apl. 1841	1773	1841
John Tyler	Virginia	1841–1845	1790	1862
James K. Polk	Tennessee	1845–1849	1795	1849
Zachary Taylor	Louisiana	1849–1850	1784	1850
Millard Fillmore	New York	1850–1853	1800	1874
Franklin Pierce	New Hampshire	1853–1857	1804	1869
James Buchanan	Pennsylvania	1857–1861	1791	1868
Abraham Lincoln	Illinois	1861–1865	1809	1865
Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	1865–1869	1808	1875
Ulysses S. Grant	Illinois	1869–1877	1822	1885
Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio	1877–1881	1822	1893
James A. Garfield	Ohio	March-Sept. 1881	1831	1881
Chester A. Arthur	New York	1881–1885	1830	1886
Grover Cleveland	New York	1885–1889	1837	1908
Benjamin Harrison	Indiana	1889–1893	1833	1901
Grover Cleveland	New York	1893–1897	1837	1908
William McKinley	Ohio	1897–1901	1844	1901
Theodore Roosevelt	New York	1901–1909	1858	—
William H. Taft	Ohio	1909–1913	1857	—
Woodrow Wilson	New Jersey	1913–1921	1856	—

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
John Adams	Massachusetts	1789–1797	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	1797–1801	1743	1826
Aaron Burr	New York	1801–1805	1756	1836
George Clinton	New York	1805–1812	1739	1812
Elbridge Gerry	Massachusetts	1813–1814	1744	1814
Daniel D. Tompkins	New York	1817–1825	1774	1825
John C. Calhoun	South Carolina	1825–1832	1782	1850
Martin Van Buren	New York	1833–1837	1782	1862
Richard M. Johnson	Kentucky	1837–1841	1780	1850
John Tyler	Virginia	March-Apl. 1841	1790	1862
George M. Dallas	Pennsylvania	1845–1849	1792	1864
Millard Fillmore	New York	1849–1850	1800	1874
William R. King	Alabama	1853	1786	1853
John C. Breckinridge	Kentucky	1857–1861	1821	1875
Hannibal Hamlin	Maine	1861–1865	1809	1891
Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	March-Apl. 1865	1808	1875
Schuyler Colfax	Indiana	1869–1873	1823	1885
Henry Wilson	Massachusetts	1873–1875	1812	1875
William A. Wheeler	New York	1877–1881	1819	1887
Chester A. Arthur	New York	March-Sept. 1881	1830	1886
Thomas A. Hendricks	Indiana	Mar.-Nov. 25, 1885	1819	1885
Levi P. Morton	New York	1889–1893	1824	—
Adlai E. Stevenson	Illinois	1893–1897	1835	1914
GarretA. Hobart.	New Jersey	1897–1899	1844	1899
Theodore Roosevelt	New York	March-Sept., 1901	1858	—
Charles W. Fairbanks	Indiana	1905–1909	1855	—
James S. Sherman	New York	1909–1912	1855	1912
Thomas R. Marshall	Indiana	1913–1921	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 West *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 Baucho *Wilson*, of Pennsylvania, born in Scotland, 1862; Secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, 1900-1909 Member of Congress, 1907-1913. Present appointment, March 5, 1913.

The Ministry for Labour was created in 1913.

Each of the above ministers has an annual salary of 12,000 dollars, and holds office during the pleasure of the President.

The whole legislative power is vested by the Constitution in a Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate consists of two members from each State, chosen by popular vote for six years. Senators must be not less than thirty years of age; must have been citizens of the United States for nine years; and be residents in the States for which they are chosen. Besides its legislative functions, the Senate is entrusted with the power of ratifying or rejecting all treaties made by the President with foreign Powers, a two-thirds majority of senators present being required for ratification. The Senate is also invested with the power of confirming or rejecting all appointments to office made by the President; and its members constitute a High Court of Impeachment. The judgment in the latter case extends only to removal from office and disqualification. The House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment.

The House of Representatives is composed of members elected every second year by the vote of citizens who, according to the laws of their respective States, are qualified to vote. In general such voters are all male citizens over 21 years of age. Neither race nor colour affects the right of citizens. The franchise is not absolutely universal; residence for at least one year in most States (in Rhode Island and Kentucky two years, in Michigan and Maine three months) is necessary, in some States the payment of taxes, in others registration. On the other hand many of the Western States admit to the franchise unnaturalised persons who have formally declared their intention to become citizens. Several of the Southern States have adopted methods—which differ from one another—too complicated for explanation here, with the express and avowed purpose of excluding the negroes from the franchise, and yet avoiding the constitutional consequences of discriminating 'on account of race, colour, or previous condition of servitude.' Untaxed Indians are excluded from the franchise, in most States convicts, in some States duellists and fraudulent voters; in Massachusetts voters are required to be able to read English. In some Southern States they are required to give a reasonable explanation of what they read. Wyoming (1869), Colorado (1893), Utah 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 of the House of Representatives to which each State is entitled is determined by the census taken every ten years. By the Apportionment Act consequent on the census of 1910, the number of representatives is 433.

In 1912 with the admission of Arizona and New Mexico it became 435, distributed as follows:—

Alabama	10	Maryland	6	Oregon	3
Arizona	1	Massachusetts	16	Pennsylvania	36
Arkansas	7	Michigan	13	Rhode Island	3
California	11	Minnesota	10	South Carolina	7
Colorado	4	Mississippi	8	South Dakota	10
Connecticut	5	Missouri	16	Tennessee	18
Delaware	1	Montana	2	Texas	2
Florida	4	Nebraska	6	Utah	2
Georgia	12	Nevada	1	Vermont	10
Idaho	2	New Hampshire	2	Virginia	5
Illinois	27	New Jersey	12	Washington	6
Indiana	13	New Mexico	1	West Virginia	11
Iowa	11	New York	43	Wisconsin	1
Kansas	8	North Carolina	10	Wyoming	1
Kentucky	11	North Dakota	3		
Louisiana	8	Ohio	22	Total	435
Maine	4	Oklahoma	8		

On the basis of the census of 1910 there is one representative to every 210,415 inhabitants. The popular vote for President in 1916 was 18,521,625, 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, 1917, until noon, March 4, 1919, at which latter time the term of the representatives to the 65th Congress will expire, and the term of the new House of Representatives will begin.

The 65th Congress is constituted as follows: Senate, 54 Democrats, 42 Republicans. House of Representatives, 213 Democrats, 217 Republicans, 2 Progressives, 1 Socialist, 1 Independent, 1 Prohibitionist.

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 elected Upper and Lower Legislative Chambers.

The District of Columbia is the seat of the United States Government, provided by the State of Maryland for the purposes of government in 1791. It is co-extensive with the city of Washington, and embraces an area of 60 square miles. The district has no municipal legislative body, and its citizens have no right to vote either in national or municipal concerns. By an Act of Congress of 1878, its municipal government is administered by three commissioners, appointed by the President.

The unit of local government in the North, especially in the New England States, is the rural township, governed directly by the voters who assemble annually or oftener if necessary, and legislate in local affairs, levy taxes, make appropriations, and appoint and instruct the local officials (select men, clerk, school-committee, &c.). Where cities exist the township government is superseded by the city government. Townships are grouped to form counties, each with its commissioners and other paid officials who have charge of public buildings, lay out highways, grant licences, and estimate and apportion the taxation necessary for county purposes. In the South the counties are themselves the units, though subdivided for educational or other special purposes. Their officials have in general additional functions, as the care of the poor and the superintendence of schools. In the Middle and North-Western States the two systems of local government are mixed. In the West all the public land is already divided into townships six miles square.

Area and Population.

I. Progress and Present Condition.

Population of the United States at each census from 1790. Residents of Hawaii, Alaska, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Samoa, and Panama Canal zone, and persons in the military and naval service stationed abroad are not included in the figures of this table. The residents of Indian reservations are not included prior to 1890.

Year	White	Coloured or Free Negroes	Slave	Total	Increase per cent. per ann
1790	3,172,006	59,527	697,681	3,929,214	—
1800	4,306,446	108,435	893,602	5,308,483	3·51
1810	5,862,073	186,446	1,191,362	7,239,881	3·64
1820	7,866,797	233,634	1,538,022	9,638,453	3·31
1830	10,537,378	319,599	2,009,043	12,866,020	3·35
1840	14,195,805	386,293	2,487,355	17,069,453	3·27
1850	19,553,068	434,495	3,204,313	23,191,876	3·59
1860	26,922,537	488,070	3,953,760	31,443,321	3·56
1870	33,589,377	4,880,009	—	38,558,371	2·26
1880	43,402,970	6,580,793	—	50,155,783	3·01
1890	55,101,258	7,488,676	—	62,947,714	2·55
1900	66,809,196	8,833,994	—	75,994,575	2·07
1910	81,731,957	9,827,763	—	91,972,266	2·10

There are also included in the total for 1860, 34,933 Chinese and 44,021

Indians; for 1870, 63,199 Chinese, 55 Japanese, and 25,731 Indians; for 1880, 105,465 Chinese, 148 Japanese, and 66,407 Indians; for 1890, 107,488 Chinese, 2,039 Japanese, and 248,253 Indians; for 1900, 89,863 Chinese, 24,326 Japanese, and 237,196 Indians; for 1910, 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 original thirteen States, the year of the admission of each of the other States into the Union, and the years of organization of Territories:—

Geographic Divisions and States	Land Area: English sq. miles, 1910	Population in 1910	Population in 1900	Pop. per sq. mile 1910
Continental United States	2,973,890	91,972,266	75,994,575	30·9
New England	61,976	6,552,681	5,592,017	105·7
Maine (1820)	29,895	742,371	694,466	24·8
New Hampshire (1788)	9,031	430,572	411,588	47·7
Vermont (1791)	9,124	355,956	343,641	39·0
Massachusetts (1788)	8,039	3,366,416	2,805,346	418·8
Rhode Island (1790)	1,067	542,610	428,556	508·5
Connecticut (1788)	4,820	1,114,756	908,420	231·3
Middle Atlantic	100,000	19,315,892	15,454,678	193·2
New York (1788)	47,654	9,113,614	7,268,894	191·2
New Jersey (1787)	7,514	2,537,167	1,883,669	337·7
Pennsylvania (1787)	44,832	7,665,111	6,302,115	171·0
East North Central	245,564	18,250,621	15,985,581	74·3
Ohio (1803)	40,740	4,767,121	4,157,545	117·0
Indiana (1816)	36,045	2,700,876	2,516,462	74·9
Illinois (1818)	56,043	5,638,591	4,821,550	100·6
Michigan (1837)	57,480	2,810,173	2,420,982	48·9
Wisconsin (1848)	55,256	2,333,360	2,069,042	42·2
West North Central	510,804	11,637,921	10,347,428	22·8
Minnesota (1858)	80,858	2,075,708	1,751,394	25·7
Iowa (1846)	55,586	2,224,771	2,231,853	40·0
Missouri (1821)	68,727	3,293,335	3,106,665	47·9
North Dakota (1889)	70,183	577,056	319,146	8·2
South Dakota (1889)	76,868	583,888	401,570	7·6
Nebraska (1867)	76,808	1,192,214	1,066,300	15·5
Kansas (1861)	81,774	1,690,949	1,470,495	20·7
South Atlantic	269,071	12,194,895	10,443,480	45·3
Delaware (1787)	1,965	202,322	184,735	103·0
Maryland (1788)	9,941	1,295,346	1,188,044	130·3
District of Columbia (1791)	60	331,069	278,718	5517·8
Virginia (1788)	40,262	2,061,612	1,854,184	51·2
West Virginia (1863)	24,022	1,221,119	958,800	50·8
North Carolina (1789)	48,740	2,206,287	1,893,810	45·3
South Carolina (1788)	30,495	1,515,400	1,340,316	49·7
Georgia (1788)	58,725	2,609,121	2,216,331	44·4
Florida (1845)	54,861	752,619	528,542	13·7
East South Central	179,509	8,409,901	7,547,757	46·8
Kentucky (1792)	40,181	2,289,905	2,147,174	57·0
Tennessee (1796)	41,687	2,184,789	2,020,616	52·4
Alabama (1819)	51,279	2,138,093	1,828,697	41·7
Mississippi (1817)	46,362	1,797,114	[illegible]	38·8

Geographic Divisions	Land Area: English sq. miles, 1910	Population in 1910	Population in 1900	Pop. per sq. mile 1910
West South Central	420,746	8,784,534	6,532,290	20·4
Arkansas (1836)	52,525	1,574,449	1,311,564	30·0
Louisiana (1812)	45,409	1,656,388	1,381,625	36·5
Oklahoma (1907) [1]	69,414	1,657,155	790,391	23·9
Texas (1845)	262,398	3,896,542	3,048,710	14·8
Mountain	859,125	2,633,517	1,674,657	3·1
Montana (1889)	146,201	376,053	243,329	2·6
Idaho (1890)	83,354	325,594	161,772	3·9
Wyoming (1890)	97,594	145,965	92,531	1·5
Colorado (1876)	103,658	799,024	539,700	7·7
New Mexico (1911)	122,503	327,301	195,310	2·7
Arizona (1912)	113,810	204,354	122,931	1·8
Utah (1896)	82,184	373 351	276,749	4·5
Nevada (1864)	109,821	81,875	42,335	0·7
Pacific	318,095	4,192,304	2,416,692	13·2
Washington (1889)	66,836	1,141,990	518,103	17·1
Oregon (1859)	95,607	672,765	413,536	7·0
California (1850)	155,652	2,377,549	1,485,053	15·3
Non-contiguous Territory	600,768[2]	1,429,885	1,262,055	—
Alaska (1867)	590,884[2]	64,356	63,592	—
Hawaii (Ter.) (1900)	6,449[2]	191,909	154,001	—
Porto Rico	3,435[2]	1,118,012	953,243[4]	—
Soldiers, etc., abroad	—	55,608	91,219	—
Grand Total	3,574,658[5]	93,402,151	76,303,387[3]	—

[1] Oklahoma and Indian Territory entered the Union as the State of Oklahoma, November 16, 1907. Total population, as shown by special census taken as of July 1, 1907, was 1,414,177: Oklahoma, 733,062, and Indian Territory, 681,115.
[2] Including both the land and water area. [3] 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 of the Continental United States on July 1 of the following years was:—(1916) 102,017,312; (1915) 100,399,318; (1914) 98,781,324; (1913) 97,163,330; (1912) 95,545,336.

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	468,086	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	2,530,846	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, 1915, 104,727 square miles (in 1900, 121,665 square miles), with an Indian population of 333,010 (in 1900 270,544).

In 1915 the United States spent 21,941,714 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	Netherlands	120,053
Scotland	261,034	Mexico	219,802
Ireland	1,352,155	Cuba and West Indies [1]	23,109
Total United Kingdom	2,572,123	Hungary	495,600
Germany	2,501,181	Belgium	49,397
Canada	1,196,070	Portugal	57,623
Sweden	665,183	Spain	21,077
Norway	403,858	China	333
Russia and Finland	1,732,421	Japan	198
Italy	1,343,070	Greece	101,264
Denmark	181,621	Turkey	91,923
Austria	1,174,924	Other foreign countries	151,685
France	117,236	Total	13,345,545

[1] Except Porto Rico.

II. Movement of Population.

There is as yet no national system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages in the United States. The registration area for births was established in 1915, and the birth-rates are computed from returns for certain areas for which the registration of births is accepted by the Bureau of the Census as approximately complete. These areas include Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont, and the District of Columbia. The estimated population of this area in 1915 was 31,150,803, or 31·0 per cent. of the total estimated population of the United States, and the number of births returned was 776,451, or 24·9 per 1,000 population.

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 41 cities in non-registration states. The estimated population for the registration area in 1915 was 67,336,992, or 67·1 per cent. of the total estimated population of Continental United States; and the number of deaths returned for that year was 909,155, or 13·5 per 1,000 of population.

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 1916 (June 30) was

32,652,950. 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
1911	102,496	32,061	42,285	159,057	182,882	158,721	8,022	878,587
1912	83,027	27,788	27,554	178,882	157,134	162,395	8,528	838,172
1913	88,204	34,329	32,267	254,825	265,542	291,040	9,675	1,197,892
1914	73,417	35,734	29,391	278,152	283,738	255,660	9,296	1,218,480
1915	41,422	7,799	17,883	18,511	49,088	26,187	4,811	326,700

For the year ending June 30, 1916, the total number of immigrants was 298,826.

Of the total number in 1915, 187,021 were males, and 139,679 were females.

The total number of immigrants from China between 1820 and 1915 was 344,918. In the year 1915 there were 2,469 Chinese immigrants. In 1912 there were 6,172 Japanese immigrants ; in 1913, 8,302 ; in 1914, 8,941 ; and in 1915, 8,609.

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	22,825,784	5,513,251	31·8	4,096,753	1,856,218	82·8
1870	28,095,665	5,269,881	23·1	5,493,712	1,396,959	34·1
1880	36,843,291	8,747,626	31·1	6,559,679	1,065,967	19·4
1890	45,979,391	9,136,100	24·8	9,121,867	2,562,188	39·1
1900	56,595,379	10,615,988	23·1	10,213,817	1,091,950	12·0
1910	68,386,412	11,791,033	20·8	13,345,545	3,131,728	30·7

Of the total increase of 15,977,691 in the population of the country between 1900 and 1910, whites contributed 14,922,761 ; negroes, 993,769 ; and other races, 61,161. The increase in the native population was 12,803,081, and that in the foreign-born 3,174,610, or about one-fifth of the total increase.

The percentage of increase for the whites was 22·3, and for the negroes, 11·2. The native white population increased 20·8 per cent., and the foreign-born white, 30·7 per cent.

In 1910 whites constituted 88·9 per cent. of the total population, as compared with 87·9 per cent. in 1900. Native whites, however, constituted a slightly smaller proportion of the total in the later year than in the earlier, while foreign-born whites formed 14·5 per cent. of the total in 1910, as compared with 13·4 per cent. ten years earlier.

III. Principal Cities.

Cities with	No. of Cities		Combined Population	
	1910	1900	1910	1900
200,000 or more	28	19	17,482,647	11,795,809
100,000—200,000	22	19	2,819,491	2,412,538
50,000—100,000	59[1]	40	4,178,915[1]	2,709,338
25,000— 50,000	120	82[1]	4,054,264	2,800,627[1]
25,000 or more	229[1]	160[1]	28,535,317[1]	19,718,312[1]

[1] Exclusive of Honolulu, Hawaii.

The estimated population of large cities was on July 1, 1916, as follows :—

Cities	Land Area in Acres July 1, 1915	Estimated Population, July 1, 1916
Total . . .	3,390,910·9	34,088,725
New York . . .	183,555·0	5,602,841
Borough . . .		
Manhattan .	14,038·0	1,928,734
Brooklyn .	44,911·0	2,634,224
Bronx . .	26,889·0	575,876
Queens . .	67,142·0	366,126
Richmond .	30,575·0	97,881
Chicago, Ill. .	121,502·6	2,497,722
Philadelphia, Pa.	83,340·0	1,709,518
St. Louis, Mo. .	39,100·0	757,309
Boston, Mass. .	27,612·0	756,476
Cleveland, Ohio.	33,547·5	674,073
Baltimore, Md. .	19,290·0	589,621
Pittsburgh, Pa. .	25,383·3	579,090
Detroit, Mich. .	26,726·4	571,784
Los Angeles, Cal.	183,464·0	503,812
Buffalo, N.Y. .	24,894·0	468,558
San Francisco, Cal.	26,632·0	463,516
Milwaukee, Wis.	16,215·8	436,535
Cincinnati, Ohio.	45,255·0	410,476
Newark, N.J .	14,858·0	408,894
New Orleans, La.	126,440·0	371,747
Washington, D.C.	38,408·4	363,980
Minneapolis, Minn.	32,069·0	363,454
Seattle, Wash. .	37,481·0	348,639
Jersey City, N.J.	8,320·0	306,345
Kansas City, Mo.	37,555·8	297,847
Portland, Oregon	32,748·8	295,463
Indianapolis, Ind.	22,165·1	271,708
Denver, Colo. .	37,028·0	260,800
Rochester, N.Y..	14,876·3	256,417
Providence, R.I.	11,353·0	254,960
St. Paul, Minn. .	33,388·0	247,232
Louisville, Ky. .	15,368·4	238,910
Columbus, Ohio.	14,149·6	214,878
Oakland, Cal. . .	31,591·0	198,604
Toledo, Ohio. . .	16,025·6	191,554
Atlanta, Ga. . .	16,815·7	190,558
Birmingham, Ala.	32,020·4	181,762
Omaha, Nebr. .	19,840·0	165,470
Worcester, Mass.	23,731·0	163,314
Richmond, Va. .	14,582·6	156,687
Syracuse, N.Y. .	11,664·0	155,624
Spokane, Wash.	24,819·0	150,323
New Haven, Conn.	11,460·0	149,685
Memphis, Tenn.	12,352·0	148,995
Scranton, Pa. .	12,361·7	146,811
Paterson, N.J. .	5,157·0	138,443
Fall River, Mass.	21,723·0	128,366
Grand Rapids, Mich.	10,880·0	122,291
Dayton, Ohio . .	10,061·0	127,224
Dallas, Texas. .	10,346·6	124,527
San Antonio, Texas.	22,860·5	123,831
Bridgeport, Conn.	9,330·0	121,579
New Bedford, Mass.	12,206·0	118,158
Salt Lake City, Utah	31,137·5	117,399
Nashville, Tenn.	11,574·1	117,057
Lowell, Mass. .	8,308·0	113,246
Cambridge, Mass.	4,014·3	112,981
Tacoma, Wash. .	25,168·0	112,770
Houston, Texas .	20,020·0	112,807
Trenton, N.J.. .	4,490·0	111,593
Hartford, Conn. .	10,160·9	110,900
Reading, Pa. . .	5,209·7	109,381
Youngstown, Ohio .	15,760·0	108,385
Camden, N.J. . .	4,475·0	106,233
Springfield, Mass.	19,980·0	105,942
Fort Worth, Texas .	10,553·4	104,562
Albany, N.Y.. . .	9,774·4	104,199
Lynn, Mass. . .	6,943·0	102,425
Des Moines, Iowa .	34,423·0	101,598
Lawrence, Mass. .	4,185·0	100,560
Yonkers, N.Y. . .	11,440·0	99,838
Schenectady, N.Y..	5,141·0	99,519
Kansas City, Kans.	9,943·8	91,437
Duluth, Minn. . .	37,715·2	94,495
Wilmington, Del. .	4,026·0	94,265
Oklahoma City, Okla.	10,948·0	92,943
Norfolk, Va. . .	4,773·8	89,612
Somerville, Mass. .	2,600·0	87,039
Waterbury, Conn. .	17,981·0	86,973
Elizabeth, N.J. .	6,191·0	86,690
Utica, N.Y. . .	8,029·0	85,692
Akron, Ohio. . .	7,254·2	85,625
St. Joseph, Mo. .	8,480·0	85,286
Manchester, N.H. .	20,119·5	78,283
Troy, N.Y. . .	6,630·4	77,916
Hoboken, N.J. .	830·0	77,214
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. .	3,233·5	76,776
Fort Wayne, Ind. .	7,112·0	76,183
Jacksonville, Fla. .	6,060·0	76,101
Evansville, Ind. .	4,166·6	76,078
Erie, Pa. . . .	4,780·6	75,195
East St. Louis, Ill.	7,828·0	74,706
Harrisburg, Pa. .	3,448·5	72,015
Passaic, N.J. . .	1,998·7	71,744
Peoria, Ill. . .	6,020·0	71,458
Wichita, Kans. .	12,592·5	70,722
Bayonne, N.J. . .	2,650·0	69,893
South Bend, Ind. .	9,117·9	68,946
Savannah, Ga. . .	4,472·7	68,705
Johnstown, Pa. .	2,997·3	68,529
Brockton, Mass. .	13,708·4	67,449
Sacramento, Cal. .	8,900·0	66,895
Terre Haute, Ind. .	5,068·0	66,083
Holyoke, Mass. .	13,423·0	65,286
Portland, Me. . .	13,790·7	63,867
El Paso, Tex. . .	5,724·3	63,705
Allentown, Pa. .	3,705·0	63,605
Springfield, Ill. .	5,529·0	61,120
Canton, Ohio . .	5,929·0	60,852
Charleston, S.C.. .	2,873·6	60,784
Chattanooga, Tenn.	4,196·8	60,075
Pawtucket, R.I. .	5,498·0	59,411
Altoona, Pa. . .	2,194·0	58,659
Mobile, Ala. . .	8,640·0	58,221
Atlantic City, N.J.	2,805·0	57,660
Berkeley, Cal. .	5,280·0	57,658
Little Rock, Ark. .	10,180·0	57,343
Covington, Ky. .	3,590·0	57,144
Sioux City, Iowa .	28,020·0	57,078
Saginaw, Mich. .	8,750·0	55,642
Rockford, Ill. .	5,967·0	55,185

Religion.

Denominations	Organizations reporting. Number	Members or Communicants. Number	
	1915	1910	1915
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	194,585
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	55,607	57,337
Methodist bodies	62,416	6,477,224	7,328,829
Presbyterian bodies	16,834	1,848,046	2,083,617
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	4,086	304,656	343,016
Universalists	717	54,836	52,000
Roman Catholic Church	15,009	12,217,373	13,881,418
Jewish Congregations	1,769	143,000	143,000
Latter-day Saints	1,625	400,650	375,000
Eastern Orthodox Churches	491	335,000	462,500
Total of all denominations	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 1915. School statistics for States will be found under the several States:—

States	State Common Schools				Universities and Colleges		
	Elementary (First eight grades		High or Secondary				
	Pupils enrolled	Teachers	Students enrolled	Teachers	Number of Institutions	Collegiate and graduate Students	Professors and Teachers
United States	19,990,316	541,782	1,564,972	62,519	563	237,168	21,653
North Atlantic Div.	5,015,484	132,262	488,680	17,283	118	76,497	7,489
North Central Div.	6,345,749	199,476	602,532	26,177	213	92,405	7,584
South Atlantic Div.	2,909,680	68,218	123,465	4,587	97	20,981	2,178
South Central Div.	4,262,970	95,334	173,074	6,601	86	22,161	2,058
Western Division	1,456,433	46,492	177,221	7,921	49	25,184	2,899

Summary of Statistics for 1915—Schools, Teachers, and Pupils:—

—	Number	Teachers			Pupils and Students		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
State common schools	279,941	118,449	485,852	604,301	9,876,141	9,828,068	19,704,209
Public high schools (included above)	11,674	26,950	35,569	62,519	601,444	727,540	1,328,984
Private high schools and academies	2,248	5,776	8,250	14,026	73,208	81,836	155,044
Public normal schools	232	1,573	2,916	4,489	18,358	75,942	94,300
Private normal schools	43	167	249	416	1,620	4,405	6,025
Universities & colleges	563	17,605	4,048	21,653	152,807	84,861	237,168
Preparatory departments of universities and colleges	257	2,263	1,363	3,626	31,596	16,444	48,040
Secondary students in other institutions	—	—	—	—	16,831	16,751	33,582
Schools of theology	164	1,533	—	1,533	10,135	458	10,588
Schools of law	120	1,462	—	1,462	21,324	599	21,923
Schools of medicine	98	7,336	—	7,336	14,547	635	15,182
Schools of dentistry	50	1,588	—	1,588	9,452	195	9,647
Schools of pharmacy	76	833	—	833	[5,805	302	6,107
Schools of veterinary medicine	22	356	—	356	2,607	1	2,608
Business schools	843	2,396	1,913	4,309	94,870	88,416	183,286
Reform schools	112	447	588	1,035	45,794	11,443	57,237
Schools for the deaf	150	503	1,345	1,848	7,591	6,489	14,080
Schools for the blind	62	211	491	702	2,781	2,522	5,303
Schools for the feeble-minded	65	84	420	504	10,542	9,639	20,181

The professional and allied schools, not included in the colleges given above were as follows in 1914-15 :—

General summary of statistics of professional schools for the year 1914-15.

Class	Schools	Instructors	Students	Increase (+) or decrease (−)	Graduated in 1915	Students having college degrees
Theology	164	1,533	10,588	− 684	1,872	4,202
Law	120	1,462	21,923	+ 965	4,427	4,048
Medicine	93	5,836	15,182	−1,738	3,745	2,997
Dentistry	50	1,583	9,647	+ 332	2,236	259
Pharmacy	76	833	6,707	+ 177	1,857	84
Veterinary medicine	22	356	2,608	+ 127	675	23
Total	525	13,103	66,055	—	14,812	11,523

Class	Value of grounds and buildings [1]	Endowment funds [1]	Benefactions [1]	Total Income [2]	Volumes in libraries [1]
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
Theology	23,792,106	33,232,872	1,467,655	4,349,970	2,605,800
Law	5,450,855	2,235,699	90,576	1,688,267	1,236,742
Medicine	30,243,172	23,251,380	2,661,076	7,898,462	610,041
Dentistry	3,346,518	461,915	500	1,164,342	45,821
Pharmacy	2,791,381	205,000	7,049	522,904	99,281
Veterinary medicine	1,690,395	—	40	320,484	17,755
Total	67,314,427	65,386,856	4,226,296	15,944,429	4,615,390

[1] In so far as reported.
[2] Includes tuition fees, income from productive funds, benefactions; special appropriations from State and city for buildings and improvements, including hospitals, in so far as reported.

School and college enrolment in 1915:—

Grades	Number of pupils		
	Public	Private	Total
Elementary (kindergarten, primary & grammar)	18,375,225	1,615,091	19,990,316
Secondary (high schools and academies)	1,328,984	155,044	1,484,028
Secondary (preparatory departments of higher institutions)	21,446	59,498	80,944
Universities and colleges	96,797	140,371	237,168
Professional schools	12,212	53,843	66,055
Normal schools	94,300	6,025	100,325
Total for the above	19,928,964	2,029,872	21,958,836
City evening schools	678,393	—	678,393
Business schools	—	183,286	183,286
Reform schools	57,237	—	57,237
Schools for the deaf	13,568	512	14,080
Schools for the blind	5,253	—	5,253
Schools for the feeble-minded	19,565	616	20,181
Government Indian schools	33,009	—	33,009
Schools in Alaska supported by the Government	3,436	—	3,436
Other public schools in Alaska	2,503	—	2,503

Grades	Number of pupils		
	Public	Private	Total
Orphan asylums and other benevolent institutions (estimated)	—	20,000	20,000
Private kindergartens (individually reported)	—	77,717	77,717
Miscellaneous (art, music, &c.) (estimated)	—	60,000	60,000
Navy &c. Total for special schools	812,961	342,131	1,155,095
Sales Land &c. Total for all schools in the United States	20,741,928	2,372,003	23,113,931

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	[illegible]
Geographic divisions [2]—								[illegible]
New England	11,495	194·5	11,886	181·4	5,959	5,706	38	259
Middle Atlantic	21,783	132.5	23,772	123·1	11,324	11,712	45	691
East North Central	21,127	125·3	21,358	117·0	12,125	8,388	113	732
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 pp. 441–442.

Finance.

I. Federal.

Year ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure	Year ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1900	567,240,852	487,713,792	1914	734,673,166	700,254,489
1910	675,511,715	659,705,391	1915	692,484,445	776,544,125
1913	724,111,229	682,770,705	1916	779,664,552	766,665,640

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, 1916, and estimates for 1917 and 1918:—

Revenue	1916	*Expenditure*	1916
	Dollars		Dollars
Customs	213,185,845	Civil Establishment:	
Internal revenue	512,702,029	Legislative	13,848,007
Sales of public lands	1,887,661	Executive, salaries, &c.	395,940
Chinese indemnity	533,238	Dept. of State	6,444,594
Profits on coinage, bullion deposits, &c.	4,354,613	Treasury Dept.	73,787,017
Payment of interest by Pacific railways	9,148	War Dept., Salaries, &c.	2,217,975
Tax on circulation of national banks	3,838,034	Navy "	853,768
		Interior " "	24,786,197
		Post Office Department	7,270,710
		Agricultural Dept.	28,031,540
		Dept. of Commerce	11,408,722

Revenue	1916	*Expenditure*	1916
	Dollars		Dollars
Interest on public deposits	928,106	Labour Dept.	8,531,144
Night services, customs service	312,691	Justice and Judicial	10,662,463
Customs fees, fines, penalties, &c.	957,125	Independent bureaus & offices [1]	7,221,803
Navy hospital and clothing funds, fines and forfeiturs, &c.	761,457	District of Columbia	13,633,858
Sales of ordnance material, &c.	159,808	Total Civil	204,038,737 (40,807,747l.)
Land fees	1,723,657	Military Establishment:	
Fees on letters patent	2,329 510	Pay Dept.	51,740,587
Forest reserve fund	2,883,788	Quartermaster's Dept.	49,885,842
Immigrant fund	803,419	Ordnance "	5,644,799
Naturalisation fees	391,503	Improving rivers and harbours	32,450,301
Proceeds of seal & fox skins	56,396	Total Military (including various items)	164,635,576
Alaska Fund	266,081	Naval Establishment:	
Judicial fees, fines, penalties, &c.	938,046	Increase of the Navy	37,079,260
Sales of Government property	1,473,621	Pay of the Navy	43,162,518
District of Columbia, general receipts	9,132,976	Total Naval (including various items)	155,029,425
Trust Funds:		Indian service	17,576,283
Department of State	842,596	Pensions	159,302,351
War Department	1,633,261	Interest on debt	22,900,318
Navy Department	328,108		
Interior Department	8,183,165		
District of Columbia	745,109		
Total (with miscellaneous revenues)	779,788,065		
Deduct moneys covered by warrant in year subsequent to the deposit thereof	396,393		
Add moneys received in fiscal year but not covered by warrant	272,881		
Ordinary receipts	779,664,552 (155,932,910l.)	Ordinary disbursements [2]	723,476,688 (144,695 837l.)
Postal savings bonds	1,803,500	Panama Canal disbursements	17,503,728
National-bank note fund	56,648,902	Public debt "	24,668,913
Public debt receipts	58,452,402		
Total receipts, exclusive of postal	840,986,950	Total, exclusive of postal	766,665,640
Postal revenues	312,057,688	Postal service, paid from postal revenues [3]	306,228,452
Total receipts, including postal	1,153,044,639 (230,608,928l.)	Total disbursements, including postal	1,072,894,093 (214,578,818l.)

[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 June 30, 1917 and 1918 :—

Revenue.	1917.	1918.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
From Customs	230,000,000	230,000,000
From Internal Revenue;		
Ordinary	319,000,000	319,000,000
Emergency (Act. Oct. 22, 1914)	124,000,000	145,800,000
Income Tax from corporations	133,000,000	133,000,000
Income Tax from individuals	111,750,000	111,750,000
From sales of public land	2,000,000	2,000,000
From miscellaneous sources	56,000,000	54,000,000
Total ordinary receipts based on existing laws	975,750,000 (195,150,000£.)	995,550,000 (199,110,000£.)

Expenditure.	1917.	1918.
	Dollars	Dollars.
Legislative	13,920,825	13,524,478
Executive	584,780	502,820
Dept. of State	9,448,462	6,315,846
Treasury Dept.:		
Treasury Dept., exclusive of public bldgs.	55,491,778	67,360,119
Public buildings	9,414,260	18,279,114
Farm loan banks—subscription to capital stock	9,000,000	—
War Dept.	2,551,181	2,991,903
Military Establishment	328,021,378	373,048,755
Army	257,063,580	252,940,611
Fortifications	26,947,550	56,999,481
Navy Dept.	994,733	1,130,090
Naval Establishment	314,619,048	381,367,446
Navy building program, new	110,976,160	96,962,200
Navy building program, prior years	28,369,127	118,946,155
Dept. of the Interior:		
Dept. of the Interior, exclusive of pensions and Indians	30,693,752	35,171,055
Pensions	158,065,000	155,560,000
Indians	18,185,855	19,480,356
Post Office Dept., exclusive of postal service	1,987,078	1,765,760
Dept. of Agriculture	36,517,769	43,331,907
Dept. of Commerce	12,053,250	16,737,158
Dept. of Labour	3,698,717	4,690,677
Dept. of Justice	10,768,399	11,555,695
Interstate Commerce Commission	5,440,000	5,600,000
District of Columbia	13,751,097	17,885,025
Interest on the public debt	23,300,000	23,454,000
Ordinary	1,162,285,317	1,243,570,271
Panama Canal	21,872,200	25,145,562
Total	1,184,157,517 (236,831,503£.)	1,268,715,834 (253,743,167£.)

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	1913	2,916,204,914
1900	2,136,961,092	1914	2,912,499,269
1910	2,652,665,838	1915	3,057,836,873
1912	2,868,373,874	1916	3,609,244,262

The net debt—that is, what remains after deducting the cash in the Treasury—was 989,219,621 dollars on June 30, 1916. 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, but which is under Federal control, 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 three years are spent with the colours and the remaining four 'on furlough'—practically in the reserve. Re-enlistment for a further term of seven years is allowed under certain circumstances. The pay of a private in any branch of the service is 15 dollars a month (about 2*s.* a day) at first; but the soldier can obtain 'continuous service' or 're-enlistment' pay, so that after three years he may be drawing 18 dollars a month, equivalent to about 2*s.* 6*d.* a day. The minimum height is nominally 5 feet 4 inches, and the chest measurement 32 inches, but a certain relaxation of standards is allowed.

The U.S. Infantry is organised in 38 regiments of 3 battalions, each of 4 companies; the ordinary peace strength of a company being 3 officers and 100 men. The Porto Rico regiment (natives), now a part of the regular establishment, has 3 battalions of 4 companies. There are 17 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. Thirteen 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 9 regiments, each of 6 batteries; of these, 5 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 is also a coast artillery corps with 21,423 men. The engineers consist of 3 regiments, each of 2 battalions of 3 companies, 3 officers and 109 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	99,066
Staff and Departments	31,504
Native Colonial troops	5,733
Total, all ranks	137,203 [1]

[1] Includes 6,534 enlisted men of Hospital Corps, which, under the law, is 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, 1916, was 8,589 officers and 123,605 enlisted men, and it is estimated that about three-fourths of the whole could actually be put into the field. It is organised in 122 regiments of infantry, 15 separate battalions of infantry, and 20 separate companies of infantry; 3 regiments of cavalry, 12 separate squadrons and 28 separate troops of cavalry; 9 regiments of field artillery, 9 separate battalions and 19 separate batteries of field artillery; 1 regiment of engineers, 1 separate battalion and 15 separate companies of engineers; 4 battalions signal corps, 25 separate companies signal corps; 25 ambulance companies, 37 field hospitals, and 143 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 90,000 regular troops, and about 120,000 or 130,000 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 1916-17 amounted to 268,907,970 dollars (53,781,594*l.*). This does not include the expenditure by the several States on their National Guard; nor the enormous sum paid in pensions to former soldiers, both regulars and volunteers, which is separately provided.

The official analysis of the new Army Bill provides for four clases of soldiers in the United States. First, the Regular Army; second, the National Guard; third, the enlisted reserve corps, all of which shall exist in time of peace: and fourth, the Volunteer Army, which will be raised only in time of war. The peace strength of the Regular Army is approximately 11,000 officers, not to exceed 175,000 combatant troops, and approximately 40,000 non-combatant troops, including the unassigned recruits. The National Guard will consist of about 17,000 officers and 440,000 men. The number of men who will join the enlisted reserve corps cannot be foretold. They are practically enlisted specialists for the technical departments of the army recruited in time of peace for use in time of war only, and are subject in time of peace to short periods of training yearly. Volunteers can be called in time of war when and in such numbers as Congress shall authorise.

The increase in the regular army will be made in five annual increments, beginning July 1, 1916, and running to July 1, 1920, although the President is authorised to make the increase more rapidly in case of emergency.

The present enlistment contract is for 7 years, 4 with the colours and 3 with the reserve. Under the new law these periods are reversed; this is, 3 years with the colours and 4 in the reserve; but an important addition is made, viz., that at the end of 1 year's service any enlisted man within the continental limits of the United States may be discharged if he has become proficient in that time.

The National Guard is, within the limits of the Constitution, federalised. The maximum number authorised is 800 for each representative and senator in Congress, and such number from the Territories as the President shall prescribe. This will probably give a total of about 17,000 officers and 440,000 enlisted men. The organisation of the National Guard will conform to that of the Regular Army, as will also its equipment and armament. Enlistment in the National Guard will be for six years, three years with the colours and three with the reserve, but a man may serve out his enlistment, if he so desires, instead of going into the reserve.

In order to encourage target practice, the Secretary of War is authorised to establish ranges and to supply rifles, ammunition, and instructors for rifle clubs in various parts of the country.

II. Navy.

The navy estimates (financial years ending June 30) were as follows:—

Years.	£	Years.	£
1916-17	64,251,160	1912-13	25,929,712
1915-16	29,877,082	1911-12	25,960,785
1914-15	28,978,343	1910-11	25,929,712
1913-14	28,932,680	1909-10	28,153,331

The greatly increased expenditure in 1916–17 is due mainly to the adoption of a three-years' shipbuilding programme, providing for a great expansion of the fleet. The total cost will be about £103,000 000, and in the first year 4 battleships, 4 battle-cruisers, 4 scouts, 30 submarines, and 20 destroyers are to be laid down. Six additional battleships, 2 battle-cruisers, and a number of smaller vessels will complete the programme.

A total sum of 75,770,000*l.* was voted by the House of Representatives in February for the year 1917–18. The strained relations with Germany caused the House to increase the estimates prepared by its Committee. Eighteen 800-ton submarines are included. The Secretary of the Navy was authorised to expend immediately a sum of about 30,000,000*l.* provided last year for the acquisition of submarine-chasers, destroyers and small craft. The completion of 200 anti-U boats was expected within the next five months.

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 bureaus, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and the Judge-Advocate-General, are directly responsible to the Secretary. The administrative bureaus are: yards and docks, 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.

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, 1916. Vessels unserviceable for war purposes, gunboats, yachts, tugs, training ships, &c., not included :—

	Effective at end of		Building under Programme for		
	1916	1917	1914	1915	1919
Dreadnoughts	13	15	3	2	
Pre-Dreadnoughts	23	20	—	—	—
Armoured cruisers	10	10	—	—	—
Cruisers, 1st class	5	5	—	—	—
,, 2nd ,,	4	4	—	—	—
,, 3rd ,,	16	16	—	—	—
Monitors	7	7	—	—	—
Destroyers	50	58	4	6	20
Coastal Destroyers	16	16	—	—	—
Torpedo boats	19	19	—	—	—
Submarines	48	66	—	8	18

A table follows of the United States fleet of vessels built and building. In the armament column, guns of less calibre than 5 inch are not given. Ships in italics will not be completed by the end of the present year.

Pre-Dreadnought Battleships.

Laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour: Belt	Armour: Big guns	Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Designed horse-power	Designed Speed
		Tons	ins.	ins.				kn'ts
1891	Oregon, Massachusetts, Indiana	10,288	18	8½	4 13in.; 8 8in.	—	9,500	17
1893	Iowa	11,346	14	14	4 12in.; 8 8in.	—	11,000	16·5
1896	Kearsarge, Kentucky	11,520	16½	15	4 13in.; 4 8in.; 18 5in.	—	10,500	16
96–'97	Alabama, Illinois, Wisconsin	11,552	16½	16½	4 13in.; 14 6in.	—	10,000	16
99–'00	Maine, Missouri, Ohio	12,500	12	12	4 12in.; 16 6in.	2	16,000	18
1902	New Jersey, Virginia, Georgia, Nebraska, Rhode Island	14,948	11	10	4 12in.; 8 8in.; 12 6in.	4	19,000	19
1903	Louisiana, Connecticut	16,000	11	10	4 12in.; 8 8in.; 12 7in.	4	16,500	18
1904	Kansas, Vermont	16,000	2	2	4 12in.; 8 8in.; 12 7in.	4	16,500	18
1905	Minnesota, New Hampshire							

(Two battleships authorised in 1916 not yet laid down).

Laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour: Belt	Armour: Big guns	Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Designed horse-power	Designed Speed
			Dreadnoughts.					kn'ts
		Tons	ins.	ins.				
1906	S. Carolina, Michigan	16,000	11	12	8 12in.	2	16,500	18·5
1907	Delaware, N. Dakota	20,000	11	12	10 12in.; 14 5in.	2	25,000	21
1909	Utah, Florida	21,825	11	12	10 12in.; 16 5in.	2	28,000	20·75
1910	Wyoming, Arkansas	26,000	11	11	12 12in.; 21 5in.	2	28,000	20·5
1911	Texas, New York	27,500	11	12	10 14in.; 21 5in.	4	35,000	21
1912	Nevada, Oklahoma	27,500	13½	13	10 14in.; 21 5in.	4	35,000	20·5
1913 1914	Pennsylvania, Arizonia.	31,400	14	13	12 14in.; 22 5in.	4	32,000	21
1915	*New Mexico, Idaho, Mississippi*	32,000	14	13	12 14in.; 22 5in.	4	32,000	21
1916	*California, Tennessee*	32,000	—	—	12 14in.; 22 5in.	4	—	—

The Colorado, Maryland, Washington and West Virginia, being the first four battleships of the programme, will each mount eight 16 in. guns.

Armoured Cruisers.

'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, Memphis	14,500	5	9	4 10in.; 16 6in.	4	25,000	22
1905	Montana, N. Carolina							

First Class Cruisers.

1890	Saratoga	8,200	4	7	4 8in.; 10 5 in.	—	16,500	21
1890	Brooklyn	9,215	3	8	8 8in.; 12 5in.	—	18,000	21
1902	St. Louis, Milwaukee, Charleston	9,700	4	4	14 6in.	—	21,000	22

Protected Cruisers.

1901	Chattanooga, Cleveland, Denver, Desmoines, 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

Cheyenne *ex* Wyoming; Talahassee *ex* Florida; Ozark *ex* Arkansas; Tonopah *ex* Nevada; old armoured vessels, and a considerable number of old cruisers are retained in the list, some of these protected and others unprotected. They possess little value. The largest are the Columbia and Minneapolis, 7,450 tons, Olympia, 5,870 tons, and the New Orleans and Albany, 3,450 tons. A large number of gunboats are in the Fleet.

Production and Industry.

I. Agriculture.

Public lands, unappropriated and unreserved, as reported by the United States General Land Office, on July 1, 1916, 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	42,680	32,818,560	33,278,720
Alaska [1]	362,665,760	—	378,165,760
Arizona	23,597,219	72,838,400	72,931,840
Arkansas	402,219	33,616 000	34,134,400
California	20,025,990	99,617,280	101,310,080
Colorado	14,908,127	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	135,237	35,111,040	37,546,240
Georgia	—	37,584,000	37,929,600
Idaho	15,510,561	53,346,560	53,688,320
Illinois	—	35.867,520	36,265,600
Indiana	—	23,068,800	23,266 560
Iowa	—	35,575,040	35,934,080
Kansas	56,018	52,335,360	52,581,120
Kentucky	—	25,715,840	25,982,720
Louisiana	44,804	29,061,760	31,043,840
Maine	—	19,132,800	21,145,600
Maryland	—	6,362,240	7,889,280
Massachusetts	—	5,144,960	5,290,240
Michigan	90,540	36,787,200	37,107,200
Minnesota	798,804	51,749,120	54,196,480
Mississippi	30,374	29,671,680	29,993,600
Missouri	952	43,985,280	44,428,800
Montana	16,649,725	93,568,640	94,078,080
Nebraska	146,256	49,157,120	49,612.800
Nevada	55,375,077	70,285,440	70,841,600
New Hampshire	—	5,779.840	5,978,240
New Jersey	—	4,808,960	5,263,360
New Mexico	26,338,379	78,401,920	78,485,760
New York	—	30,498,560	31,490,560
North Carolina	—	31,193,600	33,552,640
North Dakota	381,19.	44,917,120	45,335,680
Ohio	—	26,073,600	26,265,600
Oklahoma	55,250	44,424,960	44,836,480
Oregon	15,337,809	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	2,382,588	49,195,520	49,673,600
Tennessee	—	26,679,630	26,894,080
Texas	—	167,934,720	170,173,440
Utah	32,968,837	52,597,760	54,393,600
Vermont	—	5,839.360	6,120,960
Virginia	—	25,767,680	27,281,280
Washington	1,132,571	42,775,040	44,241,280
West Virginia	—	15,374,080	15,468,800
Wisconsin	5,872	35,868,840	35,882.240
Wyoming	28,528,492	62,460,160	62,664,960
Total	617,611,349	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, 1916, 617,611,349 acres were unappropriated and unreserved, of which 362,665,760 were in Alaska. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, the area patented was 12,161,808 acres, of which 7,723,738 acres were patented under the homestead laws. 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	8,558,199,196

In the same years the numbers of farms of different sizes were :—

Acres	1890	1900	1910
Under 3 acres	150,194	41,385	18,033
3 and under 10		225,844	317,010
10 ,, 20	265,550	406,641	504,123
20 ,, 50	902,777	1,257,496	1,414,376
50 ,, 100	1,121,485	1,366,038	1,438,069
100 ,, 500	2,008,694	2,290,282	2,494,461
500 ,, 1,000	84,395	102,526	125,295
1,000 and over	31,546	47,160	50,135
Total	4,564,641	5,737,372	6,361,502

In 1910, 4,771,063 farms were occupied by native whites, 669,556 by foreign-born whites and 920,883 by negroes and other non-whites. Of the occupants, 3,948,722 were owners, 58,104 managers, 712,294 cash tenants, 1,399,923 share tenants, 128,466 share-cash tenants and 113,993 not reporting.

The estimated gross value at farm of all crops and animal products was, in 1914, 9,895,000,000 dollars; in 1915, 10,775,000,000 dollars; and in 1916 (preliminary estimate), 13,449,000,000 dollars.

The areas and produce of the principal cereal crops for three years are shown in the subjoined tables.

Crops	1914			1915			1916		
	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	103,435	2,672,804	25·8	106,197	2,994,793	28·2	105,954	2,583,241	24·4
Wheat	53,541	891,017	16·6	60,469	1,025,801	17·0	52,785	639,886	12·1
Oats	38,442	1,141,060	29.7	40,996	1,549,030	37·8	41,539	1,251,992	30·1
Total	195,418	4,704,881	—	207,662	5,569,624	—	200,278	4,475,119	—

The chief wheat-growing States (1916) are (yield in thousands of bushels): Kansas, yielding 98,022; Nebraska, 68,550; North Dakota, 39,325; Washington, 37,635; Oklahoma, 29,585; Montana, 28,655; Minnesota, 27,555; Pennsylvania, 26,125; South Dakota, 24,825; Ohio, 20,250; Oregon, 19,550; Indiana, 19,440; Missouri, 16,575; Virginia, 16,250; Illinois, 16,225; Idaho, 15,071; Michigan, 13,600; Texas, 13,200.

Other crops in 1915 and 1916 were:—

Crops	1915			1916		
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bushels per Acre	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bushels per Acre
Rye	3,129	54,050	17·3	3,096	47,383	15·3
Barley	7,148	228,851	32·0	7,674	180,927	23·6
Buckwheat	769	15,056	19·6	845	11,840	14·0
Flaxseed	1,387	14,030	10·1	1,605	15,459	9·6
Rice (rough)	803	28,947	36·1	879	41,082	47·8
Potatoes	3,734	359,721	96·3	3,550	285,437	80·4

The area on which hay was grown in 1916 was 54,965,000 acres; the crop weighed 89,991,000 tons, and was valued at 1,008,894,000 dollars.

In 1916 the United States rice (rough) crop was as follows:—

States	Area	Yield	States	Area	Yield
	Acres	Bushels		Acres	Bushels
North Carolina	300	6,000	Mississippi	1,900	53,000
South Carolina	3,500	49,000	Louisiana	443,300	20,302,000
Georgia	800	16,000	Texas	235,000	10,575,000
Florida	700	18,000	Arkansas	125,000	6,312,000
Missouri	200	10,000	California	67,800	4,543,000
Alabama	300	8,000	Total	878,800	41,982,000

The output of cane sugar in 1914–15 amounted to 493,240,000 pounds, and in 1915–16, about 277,000,000 pounds. The beet sugar production in 1914–15 was 1,444,108,000 pounds, and in 1915–16, 1,748,440,000 pounds.

Cotton acreage and production (excluding "linters"), for the last six years were:—

Years	Acres harvested	Bales (500 lbs. gross)	Years	Acres harvested	Bales (500 lbs. gross)
1911	36,045,000	15,693,000	1914	36,832,000	16,135,000
1912	34,283,000	13,703,000	1915	31,412,000	11,192,000
1913	37,089,000	14,156,000	1916[1]	35,239,000	11,511,000

[1] Preliminary estimate.

The estimated cotton production in 1916, was grown in the following States: Texas, 3,775,000 bales; Georgia, 1,845,000; Arkansas, 1,145,000; South Carolina, 920,000; Oklahoma, 835,000; Mississippi, 800,000; North Carolina, 646 000; Alabama, 525,000; Louisiana, 440,000; Tennessee, 378,000; Missouri, 62,000; California, 60,000; Florida, 43,000; Virginia, 29,000; all other, 8,000 bales.

In 1916 there were under tobacco 1,411,800 acres, which yielded 1,150,622,000 lbs. of tobacco. The chief tobacco-growing States were Kentucky, 484,000 acres, yielding 435,600,000 lbs.; North Carolina, 320,000 acres, yielding 176,000,000 lbs.; Virginia, 190,000 acres, yielding 129,200,000 lbs.; Ohio, 100,000 acres, yielding 95,000,000 lbs.; Tennessee, 102,200 acres, yielding 81,760,000 lbs.; Wisconsin, 43,900 acres, yielding 55,753,000 lbs.; Pennsylvania, 36,100 acres, yielding 49,096,000 lbs.; Connecticut, 22,200 acres, yielding 36,186,000 lbs.; South Carolina, 39,000 acres, yielding 20,280,000 lbs.; Maryland, 25,500 acres, yielding 19,635,000 lbs.; Indiana, 14,800 acres, yielding 13,764,000 lbs.; West Virginia, 14,100 acres, yielding 12,690,000 lbs; Massachusetts, 7,300 acres, yielding 12,118,000 lbs.

The following table exhibits the number of farm animals in 1900 (June 1), 1910 (April 15), 1916 and 1917 (January 1):—

Live Stock	1900 (Census)	1910 (Census)	1916 (Estimate)	1917 (Estimate)
Horses	18,267,020	19,833,113	21,159,000	21,126,000
Mules	3,264,615	4,209,769	4,593,000	4,639,000
Cattle of all kinds	67,719,410	61,803,866	61,920,000	63,617,000
Sheep	61,503,713	52,447,861	48,625,000	48,483,000
Swine	62,868,041	58,185,676	67,766,000	67,453,000

The value of farm animals in the United States on January 1, 1917, was:—Cattle other than milch cows, 1,465,786,000 dollars; milch cows, 1,358,435,000 dollars; total value of all farm animals, 6,685,020,000 dollars.

In 1909 the factories used 9,888,727,303 pounds of milk, and 1,406,143,908 pounds of cream, made 627,145,865 lbs. of butter, 311,175,730 lbs. of cheese, and 495,197,844 lbs. of condensed milk. The total value of the products manufactured was 275,277,090 dollars. 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 1914, the factories used 8,431,632,860 lbs. of milk and 2,383,828,265 lbs. of cream, made 786,013,489 lbs. of butter, 377,506,109 lbs. of cheese, and 884,646,761 lbs. of condensed milk. The total value of the products manufactured was 370,818,728 dollars.

In 1901 the estimated wool clip was 302,502,328 pounds: in 1914, 290,192,000 pounds; in 1915, 285,726,000 pounds; and in 1916, 288,490,000 pounds.

The census reports for 1914 show that the value of canned vegetables was 84,413,667 dollars; of canned fruits, 24,897,174 dollars; of dried fruits, 34,771,912 dollars; of canned soups, 7,877,057 dollars; and of all other products, including preserves, pickles, sauces, cider, and vinegar produced in canning establishments, 6,056,083 dollars. The total value of canned products, in 1914, was 158,015,893 dollars.

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, and is now followed in order by Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Oregon. Among the soft-woods, in 1915 the production of yellow pine lumber amounted to about 14¾ billion feet; the Douglas fir of the north-west held second place, with more than four and one-half billion feet; while white pine with two and three-quarter billion feet ranked third. Of the hard-woods, oak came first, with nearly three billion feet, followed in the order named by cypress, maple, red gum, chestnut, yellow poplar, 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, 445,000,000 board feet for veneer, 150,000,000 ties, nearly 1,700,000,000 staves, over 135,000,000 sets of heading, over 350,000,000 barrel hoops, over 3,300,000 cords of native pulpwood, 170,000,000 cubic feet of round mine timbers, 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), 1916, President Wilson has added 563,279 acres and eliminated 11,615,124 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 155,407,920 acres, with an additional 706,975 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.

The receipts from the several sources for the last three fiscal years were as follows:—

Fiscal Year	Timber	Grazing	Special Uses, &c.	All sources
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1914	1,304,053	1,002,347	131,309	2,437,710
1915	1,175,133	1,130,495	175,840	2,481,469
1916	1,412,592	1,210,214	200,733	2,823,540

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 1916 was 695,541 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 1916 receipts was 278,216 dollars. This, added to the amount carried over from the 1915 receipts fund, 151,089 dollars, and the amount appropriated for improvements, in the regular agricultural bill, 400,000 dollars, together with the million dollars per annum voted by Congress in 1916 for each of the next 10 years, makes the total available for the construction of roads, trails, cabins bridges, telephone lines, &c., on the national forests for the fiscal year 1917 1,829,305 dollars.

The grazing receipts for 1916 were paid by the holders of 28,052 permits to graze 1,860,635 cattle, horses, and swine, and of 6,276 permits to graze 7,886,473 sheep and goats. The receipts from timber sales were paid by approximately 11,000 purchasers, to cut the equivalent of 545,428,000 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
1916	41,544	120,853,000	184,653

The following table shows the local cut of timber from the national forests in the fiscal year 1916:—

State	Cut under Sale	Cut under Free Use		Total Cut
		Written Permit	Without Written Permit	
	Board Feet	Board Feet	Board Feet	Board Feet
Oregon	88,157,000	7,663,000	2,297,000	98,117,000
Idaho	76,679,000	20,969,000	74,000	97,722,000
California	57,352,000	7,711,000	192,000	65,255,000
Montana	47,249,000	8,861,000	1,774,000	57,884,000
Arizona	44,672,000	1,224,000	4,889,000	50,785,000
Washington	48,187,000	1,918,000	50,000	50,155,000
Alaska	35,019,000	11,723,000	3,000,000	49,742,000
Colorado	39,611,000	9,627,000	33,000	49,271,000
Utah	25,844,000	9,727,000	126,000	35,697,000
New Mexico	17,761,000	4,479,000	9,270,000	31,510,000

State	Cut under Sale	Cut under Free Use		Total Cut
		Written Permit	Without Written Permit	
	Board Feet	Board Feet	Board Feet	Board Feet
Wyoming	20,513,000	7,382,000	—	27,895,000
South Dakota	20,896,000	5,224,000	—	26,120,000
Arkansas	12,238,000	138,000	—	12,376,000
Minnesota	5,323,000	329,000	10,000	5,662,000
Nevada	1,607,000	1,276,000	—	2,883,000
Virginia	1,355,000	216,000	—	1,571,000
Tennessee	1,066,000	294,000	—	1,360,000
North Carolina	1,136,000	—	—	1,156,000
Michigan	353,000	88,000	—	441,000
New Hampshire	266,000	—	—	266,000
Oklahoma	—	145,000	—	145,000
Florida	31,000	14,000	60,000	155,000
North Dakota	—	65,000	—	65,000
Georgia	43,000	—	—	43,000
Nebraska	—	5,000	—	5,000
Total	545,428,000	99,078,000	21,775,000	666,281,000

III. Mining.

The following are the statistics of the metallic products of the United States in 1914 and 1915 (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), except for 1915, when value is that of sales; for quicksilver, the value at San Francisco; for platinum, the value at New York City:—

Metallic Products		Quantity (1914)	Value (1914)	Quantity (1915)	Value 1915)
			Dollars		Dollars
Pig-iron	long tons	22,263,263	298,777,429	30,384,486	401,409,604
Silver (commercial value)	troy oz.	72,455,100	40,067,700	74,961,075	37,397,300
Gold (value)	"	4,572,976	94,531,800	4,887,604	101,035,700
Copper	pounds	1,150,137,192	152,968,000	1,388,009,527	242,902,000
Refined Lead	sh. tons	512,794	39,998,000	507,026	47,660,000
Zinc	"	348,418	35,029,000	458,135	113,617,000
Quicksilver	flasks[1]	16,548	811,680	21,033	1,826,912
Aluminium[2]	pounds	79,129,000	14,522,700	99,806,000	17,985,500
Tin	pounds	208,000	66,560	204,000	78,846
Platinum	troy oz.	6,324	280,885	8,665	478,688
Antimonial lead	sh. tons	16,667	1,572,167	23,224	3,665,736
Nickel	pounds	845,334	313,000	1,120,556	441,222
Total value (including all others)		—	691,081,784	—	992,816,853

[1] Of 75 avoirdupois pounds net.
[2] Consumption.

The following are statistics of the principal non-metallic minerals for two years:—

Non-Metallic Products		Quantity (1914)	Value (1914)	Quantity (1915)	Value (1915)
			Dollars		Dollars
Bituminous coal	sh. tons	422,703,970	498,309,244	442,624,426	502,037,688
Pennsylvania anthracite	l. tons	81,090,631	188,181,399	79,459,876	184,658,498
Stone	—	—	77,554,103	—	74,595,852
Petroleum	barrels[1]	265,762,535	214,125,215	281,104,104	179,462,890
Natural Gas	—	—	94,115,524	—	101,312,381
Cement	barrels[2]	87,257,552	80,533,203	87,685,222	75,155,102
Salt	barrels[3]	34,804,683	10,197,417	38,231,496	11,747,686
Phosphate rock	long tons	2,733,043	9,608,041	1,835,647	5,413,449
Coke	sh. tons	34,555,914	88,334,217	41,581,150	105,508,868
Mineral waters	gal. sold	54,858,466	4,892,328	52,113,503	5,138,794
Borax, crude	sh. tons	62,400	1,464,400	67,003	1,677,099
Arsenious oxide	pounds	4,670	313,147	5,498	302,116
Total minerals (including all others)		—	2,115,200,333	—	2,393,881,951

[1] Of 42 gal. [2] Of 380 lbs. net. [3] Of 280 lbs. net.

The total value of the mineral products in 1913 was 2,439,159,728 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, 1911–13:—

Years	Pig-iron		Copper		Refined Lead	
	Long tons	Spot value	Pounds	Value at New York	Short tons	Value at New York
		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars
1911	23,257,288	327,334,624	1,097,232,749	137,154,092	391,995	35,279,550
1912	30,180,989	420,563,388	1,243,268,720	205,189,338	392,517	35,826,530
1913	30,388,985	458,842,845	1,224,484,098	189,795,035	411,878	36,245,264

The production and spot values of bituminous coal, Pennsylvania anthracite, and petroleum 1911–13 have been:—

Years	Bituminous coal		Anthracite		Petroleum	
	Short tons	Dollars	Long tons	Dollars	Barrels of 42 galls.	Dollars
1911	405,907,059	451,375,819	80,771,488	175,189,392	220,449,391	184,044,752
1912	450,104,982	517,983,445	75,322,865	177,622,626	222,935,044	164,218,247
1913	478,435,297	565,234,952	81,718,660	195,181,127	248,446,280	237,121,888

The total production of coal from 1807, the date of the earliest record, to the close of 1915 was 10,889,304,901 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
1911	4,687,053	96,890,000	60,899,400	32,615,700
1912	4,520,717	93,451,500	63,766,800	39,197,500
1913	4,299,784	88,884,400	66,801,500	40,348,100

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, Montana, Utah, Idaho, and Colorado for silver. The production of gold and silver in the United States from 1792 to 1915 was as follows :—

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Ozs. troy	Dollars	Ozs. troy	Dollars
1792–1847 . . .	1,187,170	24,537,000	309,500	404,500
1848–1872 . . .	58,279,778	1,204,750,000	118,568,200	157,749,900
1873–1915 . . .	121,280,083	2,507,079,900	2,114,504,575	1,628,828,200
Total . .	180,747,081	3,736,366,900	2,233,382,275	1,786,982,600

Precious stones are found in considerable varieties in the United States; the total production was valued in 1912 at 319,722 dollars, in 1913 at 319,454 dollars, in 1914 at 124,651 dollars, and in 1915 at 170,431 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 1915. The censuses of 1905, 1910, and 1915, unlike the earlier censuses, did not include hand and neighbourhood industries, but were confined to establishments conducted under the factory system or producing goods for the general market. The statistics for each census cover the preceding calendar year :—

Census	Number of Establishments	Capital	Persons employed	Value of products	Cost of materials
		Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1880 [1]	253,852	2,790,273,000	2,732,595	5,369,579,000	3,396,824,000
1890 [1]	355,415	6,525,156,000	4,712,622 [3]	9,372,437,000	5,162,044,000
1900 [1]	512,254	9,817,435,000	5,705,165 [4]	13,004,400,000	7,345,414,000
1900 [2]	207,582	8,978,825,000	5,079,225 [4]	11,411,121,000	6,577,614,000
1905 [2]	216,262	12,686,266,000	5,990,072 [4]	14,802,147,000	8,503,950,000
1910 [2]	270,682	18,490,749,000	7,431,799 [4]	20,767,546,000	12,195,019,000
1915 [2]	275,791	22,790,980,000	8,000,554 [4]	24,246,435,000	14,368,089,000

[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 1914 covers Continental United States.

The census of manufactures for 1909 and 1914 (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	Summary for 14 General Groups of Industries				
		Number of establishments	Wage-earners. Average number	Capital	Cost of materials	Value of products
				Expressed in thousands of dollars		
All industries .	1914	275,791	7,036,337	Dollars 22,790,980	Dollars 14,368,089	Dollars 24,246,435
	1909	268,491	6,615,046	18,428,270	12,142,791	20,672,052
1. Food and kindred products . .	1914	50,317	496,234	2,174,367	3,828,512	4,810,709
	1909	55,364	411,575	1,696,754	3,187,803	3,937,618
2. Textiles . .	1914	22,995	1,498,664	2,810,848	1,993,058	3,414,615
	1909	21,723	1,438,446	2,488,463	1,745,516	3,060,199
3. Iron and steel and their products .	1914	17,719	1,061,058	4,281,998	1,762,813	3,223,144
	1909	17,292	1,026,553	3,578,605	1,799,942	3,164,472
4. Lumber and its remanufacture	1914	42,036	833,529	1,723,456	762,350	1,599,710
	1909	48,539	911,593	1,570,549	717,833	1,588,274
5. Leather and its finished products. .	1914	6,758	307,060	743,347	753,135	1,104,595
	1909	5,728	309,766	659,231	669,874	992,713
6. Paper and printing . . .	1914	37,196	452,900	1,433,176	580,715	[1] 1,456,046
	1909	34,828	415,990	1,133,618	451,239	1,179,285
7. Liquors and beverages . .	1914	7,562	88,152	1,015,715	246,188	772,080
	1909	7,347	77,827	874,107	186,128	674,811
8. Chemicals and allied products	1914	12,374	299,569	3,084,209	1,289,848	2,001,684
	1909	12,060	267,261	2,167,425	931,045	1,526,599
9. Stone, clay and glass products.	1914	14,747	334,702	987,328	238,734	614,162
	1909	16,168	842,827	857,761	183,792	531,737
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel . .	1914	10,023	262,154	1,018,632	1,023,354	1,417,042
	1909	8,783	249,607	867,405	892,085	1,240,410
11. Tobacco manuf. .	1914	13,951	178,872	303,840	207,134	490,165
	1909	15,822	166,810	245,660	177,186	416,695
12. Vehicles for land transportation .	1914	9,909	263,076	803,496	586,670	1,034,497
	1909	6,562	202,719	521,457	306,587	561,763
13. Railroad repair shops . .	1914	2,011	365,902	417,706	261,439	552,618
	1909	1,686	304,592	277,216	214,581	487,563
14. Miscellaneous industries . .	1914	19,193	594,465	2,047,842	885,139	1,749,418
	1909	16,589	489,480	1,490,019	679,250	1,360,413

Of the food products manufactured in 1909 and 1914, the more important (with the value of output) were :—

Industries	Output value	
	1914	1909
	Dollars	Dollars
Beet sugar, &c.	62,605,210	48,122,383
Butter, cheese and condensed milk	364,285,150	274,557,718
Canning and preserving fruit, vegetables, fish, and oysters	243,439,859	157,101,201
Flour and grist milling	877,679,709	883,584,405
Rice cleaning and polishing	23,039,294	22,371,457
Slaughtering and meat-packing, including sausage	1,673,978,930	1,370,568,101

In the combined textile industries for the three census years, the number of producing spindles at work was :—

Year	Cotton	Silk	Woollen	Worsted	Total
1914	32,427,803	2,100,012	2,079,626	2,227,739	38,835,180
1909	28,178,862	1,777,962	2,156,849	1,752,806	33,866,479
1904	23,072,064	1,394,020	2,456,389	1,199,269	28,721,742

The number of power-looms at work for each of the years was :—

—	Carpets and rugs	Cottons	Silk goods	Woollens	Worsted goods	Total
1914	9,821	677,712	85,058	28,866	46,581	848,038
1909	11,786	665,052	75,406	33,148	39,476	825,418
1904	11,002	559,781	59,775	38,104	28,123	696,785

The value of the output of certain textile industries was :—

Nature of products	1914	1909
	Dollars	Dollars
Carpets and rugs	69,128,185	71,188,152
Cotton goods	701,300,933	628,391,813
Hosiery and knit goods	258,912,903	200,143,527
Silk goods	254,011,257	196,911,667
Woollen and worsted goods	379,484,379	419,743,521

In 1914 there were 353 blast furnaces in active plants with a daily capacity of 109,426 tons; in 1909, 388, with a daily capacity of 101,447 tons. In 1914 the output of pig-iron was 23,269,731 tons, value 312,761,617 dollars; in 1909 it was 25,651,798 tons, value 387,830,443 dollars. Bessemer, or modified Bessemer steel plants in 1914 had 115 converters; in 1909, 112; total daily capacity of ingots or direct castings, double turn, in 1914, 53,106 tons; in 1909, 49,005 tons. Open-hearth steel plants in 1914 had 864 basic and acid furnaces; in 1909, 706; in 1904, 489; daily capacity of steel, in 1914, 93,590 tons; in 1909, 62,161

tons. The total value of products of the steel works and rolling mills in 1914 was 918,664,565 dollars; in 1909, 985,722,584 dollars. The value of output comprised :—

Products	1914	1909
	Dollars	Dollars
Steel rails	54,009,918	81,128,295
Iron and steel bars, &c.	110,470,651	127,077,386
Structural shapes, steel	57,265,388	64,853,466
Iron and steel (skelp-flue) hoops, &c.	72,388,381	74,944,409
Iron and steel plates (not armour)	174,941,312	166,768,382
Iron and steel armour plate gun forgings and ordnance	19,947,893	10,649,079
Iron and steel rolled blooms, slabs, &c.	127,707,094	148,507,149
Direct steel castings	44,733,698	38,862,448
Steel ingots manufactured for consumption or sale :	Tons	Tons
Bessemer steel ingots	6,175,867	9,145,668
Acid open-hearth steel ingots	618,607	772,943
Basic open-hearth steel ingots	15,933,420	12,952,840
Crucible ingots	72,765	90,242
Electric and miscellaneous ingots	15,207	12,271

The output of tin plates in 1914 was of the value of 60,258,024 dollars; in 1909, 38,259,885 dollars. The output of terne plates in 1914 was of the value of 6,012,321 dollars; in 1909, 7,555,261 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 1914, was valued at 367,201,705 dollars; in 1909, at 327,874,187 dollars. The boot and shoe products manufactured in 1914 were valued at 501,760,458 dollars; in 1909, at 424,630,726 dollars; leather gloves and mittens, products, 1914, 21,614,109 dollars; 1909, 23,630,598 dollars.

The value of the output of paper and wood-pulp products in 1914 was 332,147,175 dollars; in 1909, 267,656,964 dollars. The valine of the output of printing and publishing industries including bookbinding nnd blank books, engraving steel and copper plate, lithographing, book and job music, and newspapers and periodicals, in 1914, were valued at 901,534,801 dollars; in 1909, 737,876,087 dollars.

The output of the chemical and allied industries for 1904 and 1909, comprised products to the values shown below :—

Products	1914	1909
	Dollars	Dollars
Chemicals (acids, &c.)	183,151,613	137,809,942
Cotton seed products	156,036,437	107,528,204
Dye-stuffs and extracts	20,620,336	15,954,574
Explosives	41,432,970	40,139,661
Fertilisers	153,196,152	103,960,213
Gas	220,237,790	166,814,371
Paints and varnishes	145,623,691	124,889,422
Petroleum refining	396,361,406	236,997,659

The value of output for 1909 and 1914 of the smelting and refining works for copper, lead, zinc, was: copper, 1909, 378,805,974 dollars; 1914, 444,021,958 dollars; lead, 1909, 167,405,650 dollars; 1914, 171,578,587 dollars; zinc, 1909, 84,205,894 dollars; 1914, 53,538,398 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
1914	7,654,661,450	123,346,899	4,760,940,538	3,015,069,780
1915	7,814,933,689	185,204,579	4,403,578,499	3,582,989,407
1916	6,626,596,268	232,801,062	3,084,070,125	3,765,900,851

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, 71,973,497 dollars in 1915, and 112,053,127 dollars in 1916.

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	
	Number	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons
1875	298	2,023,738	2,000,000	447,901	259,699	389,799
1895	242	9,446,308	9,628,572	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
1913	205	30,966,301	29,596,050	—	3,502,750	31,300,574
1914	164	23,332,244	30,900,203	—	1,945,095	23,513,030
1915	310	29,916,213	23,369,254	—	2,204,403	32,151,036

[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 :—

	1912	1913	1914	1915
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Foundry and forge	6,076,287	6,265,855	5,352,488	5,756,135
Bessemer	11,664,015	11,593,885	7,859,127	10,523,306
Basic	11,417,886	12,587,746	9,670,687	13,093,214
Charcoal iron	347,025	339,981	268,974	296,152
Spiegeleisen & ferro-manganese	221,724	229,384	186,018	247,406
Total	29,726,937	30,966,301	23,332,244	29,916,213

The production of tin plates and terne plates was in 1904, 458,208 tons census); in 1910, 722,770 tons; in 1912, 962,971 tons; in 1913, 823,719 tons; in 1914, 931,241 tons; and in 1915, 1,055,936 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.
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	13,035,116	2,464,807	5,751,037	37,503	24,791,243
1914	1,941,895	9,235,508	2,431,714	4,719,246	38,573	18,370,196
1915	2,204,203	12,983,191	2,437,003	6,077,694	31,929	24,392,924

The quantities of distilled spirits and of fermented liquors produced during the fiscal year 1914–15 and 1915-16 were :—

	1914-15	1915-16		1914-15	1915-16
	Tax gallons.	Tax gallons.		Tax gallons.	Tax gallons.
Whisky	44,552,490	59,240,672	Neutral & cologne spirits	42,742,161	60,919,058
Rum	2,844,313	2,986,940	Brandy	8,721,951	4,159,351
Gin	3,636,285	4,118,064			
High wines	33,854	59,246			
Alcohol	38,325,049	121,799,942	Total production	140,656,103	253,283,273

Fermented liquors 66,189,473 barrels in 1913-14, 59,808,210 barrels in 1914-15, and 58,633,624 barrels in 1915–16.

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, clams, oysters, and shrimp in the United States (including Alaska) there were in 1914, according to the census reports, 538 establishments, the products of which for that year were valued at 55,283,404 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
	£	£		£	£
1911	305,447,221	402,709,805	1914	378,785,131	465,986,805
1912	330,652,987	434,068,965	1915	384,893,948	553,717,868
1913	362,601,647	485,701,271	1916	439,576,702	566,696,577

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
1912	48,936,500	47,050,219	95,986,719	57,328,348	64,890,665	122,219,013
1913	69,194,025	41,268,516	110,462,541	77,762,622	71,614,311	149,376,933
1914	66,538,659	30,326,604	96,865,263	112,038,529	54,965,023	167,003,552
1915	171,563,755	29,110,323	200,679,078	146,224,148	50,942,187	197,166,335
1916	494,000,301	34,154,375	528,163,676	90,249,548	59,791,523	150,041,071

The general imports and the domestic exports of United States produce are classified as follows for 2 years (January to December) :—

Merchandise	Imports		Exports	
	1915	1916	1915	1916
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	242,904,777	260,151,629	461,642,574	421,279,570
Foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared	273,245,831	338,706,767	550,565,642	648,059,813
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	695,388,756	1,009,584,027	567,362,785	719,760,877
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	260,978,876	417,860,560	475,696,725	912,202,629
Manufactures ready for consumption	292,017,691	345,577,687	1,315,105,552	2,625,686,208
Miscellaneous	13,560,754	19,773,665	122,857,254	94,280,065
Total	1,778,596,695 (355,719,339*l.*)	2,391,654,335 (474,330,867*l.*)	3,493,230,532 (698,646,106*l.*)	5,421,269,162 (1,084,258,832*l.*)

Chief exports of domestic merchandise for the year ending June 30, 1916 :—

1915-16	Dollars	1915-16	Dollars
Breadstuffs	435,679,323	Seeds	3,538,508
Cotton, *unmanufactured*	374,156,247	Instruments for scientific purposes	5,868,155
Meat and dairy products	290,899,680	Carriages, cars, other vehicles and parts of	167,743,843
Iron and steel, and manufactures of, not including iron ore	621,237,972	Paper, and manufactures of	29,107,586
Mineral oils	160,662,838	Fish	19,983,645
Copper, and manufactures of	173,946,226	Furs and fur skins	9,288,786
Wood, and manufactures of	60,711,774	Fibres, vegetable, and textile grasses, manufactures of	21,377,276
Animals	99,671,296	Sugar and molasses	82,022,076
Tobacco, and manufactures of	60,309,542	*India*-rubber, manufactures of	35,153,374
Leather, and *manufactures* of	146,703,815	Grease, grease scrap, &c.	7,151,004
Cotton, manufactures of	112,053,235	Paints, &c.	11,416,329
Coal	65,955,709	Wool, manufactures of	53,983,655
Oil cake and oil-cake meal	28,561,303	Household and personal effects	4,190 875
Vegetable oils	27,165,026	Coffee, green	5,861,055
Agricultural implements	17,611,297	Explosives	467,081,928
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines	124,478,474	Brass, and manufactures of	164,876,044
Naval stores	13,503,607	Soap	6,319,758
Fruits, *including* nuts	36,965,228	Musical instruments, and parts of	3,454,064
Paraffin and *paraffin* wax	12,873,250	Hops	4,836,929
Fertilizers	5,343,497		

The leading imports into the United States were :—

1915-16	Dollars	1915-16	Dollars
Sugar	208,769,399	Toys	3,217,044
Hides and Skins	158,861,876	Fibres, vegetable, and textile grasses, unmanufactured	59,460,062
Chemicals, drugs and dyes	109,123,070	Wood, and manufactures of	64,559,815
Coffee	115,485,970	Iron and steel, manufactures of	23,893,250
Silk, unmanufactured	124,383,655	Wool, hair of the camel, goat, &c., unmanufactured	142,420,734
Cotton, manufactures of	47,511,870	*Fruits, including* nuts	44,446,307
India-rubber, guttapercha, and substitutes, crude	159,858,096	Tin, in bars, blocks, or pigs	50,876,901
Fibres, vegetable, and textile grasses, manufactures of	68,445,531	Wool, hair of the camel, goat, &c., manufactures of	15,657,587
Silk, manufactures of	31,911,793	Tobacco, and manufactures of	29,569,785
Diamonds and other precious stones, and imitations of	45,844,527	Cocoa, or cacao, crude	35,143,865
Leather, and manufactures of	19,019,526	Glass and glassware	2,249,001
Spirits, malt liquors, and wines	16,685,356	Coal, bituminous	4,841,157
Copper, manufactures of	52,927,431	Paper, and manufactures of	25,924,121
Furs, and manufactures of	20,099,882	Meat and dairy products	24,757,512
Tea	20,599,857	Vegetables	10,811,393
Earthen, stone and china ware	5,837,206	Breadstuffs	25,957,669
Cotton, unmanufactured	40,150,342	Copper ore	15,959,269
Fish	17,455,266	Metal, and *manufactures* of (N.E.S.)	2,809,933
Oils	48,091,993	Seeds	33,571,760
		Fertilizers	6,327,495

The customs duties collected on merchandise imported for consumption amounted in 1915-16 to 209,523,151 dollars, and in 1914-15 to 205,800,000 dollars.

Imports and exports by countries :—

Countries	Imports of Merchandise from		Domestic and foreign Exports to	
	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
United Kingdom	256,351,675	308,443,228	911,794,954	1,526,685,102
Germany	91,372,710	13,945,743	28,863,354	288,899
France	77,158,740	102,077,620	369,397,170	628,351,988
Belgium	10,222,860	1,478,579	20,662,815	21,848,114
Netherlands	32,518,890	38,534,509	143,267,019	97,476,828
Italy	54,973,726	57,432,486	184,819,688	209,246,105
Spain	18,027,492	27,864,130	88,112,969	52,836,721
Switzerland	19,335,483	21,775,418	2,735,788	5,092,516
Sweden	11,661,937	11,846,881	78,278,818	51,979,745
Norway	10,668,864	6,851,714	39,074,701	53,645,295
Austria-Hungary	9,794,418	1,430,935	37,474,380	146,802
Russia	2,512,381	3,613,986	5,080,037	178,694,860
Portugal	5,121,939	7,171,295	640,201	15,325,193
Turkey	5,673,378	151,606	23,499,646	41,421
Greece	4,226,009	9,183,984		31,089,672
Total Europe [1]	614,354,645	616,252,749	1,971,484,687	2,999,805,097

[1] These totals include *all* countries.

Countries	Imports		Domestic and Foreign Exports	
	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16
Canada and Newfoundland and Labrador	Dollars 160,963,380	Dollars 205,884,915	Dollars 306,039,440	Dollars 475,908,634
Mexico	77,612,691	95,676,544	34,164,447	47,945,519
Total N. America [1]	473,079,796	591,895,543	477,075,727	733,024,674
Brazil	99,178,728	132,663,984	25,629,555	40,572,197
Venezuela	13,227,238	14,492,448	5,764,442	9,088,998
Argentina	73,776,258	112,512,420	32,549,606	66,378,366
Colombia	18,953,023	21,458,029	6,675,564	11,666,932
Chile	27,689,780	64,154,859	11,377,181	24,239,826
Peru	12,596,618	24,326,689	5,873,474	9,526,230
Total S. America [1]	261,489,563	391,562,018	90,323,957	180,175,374
British East Indies	87,177,287	177,423,346	15,980,734	24,696,872
Japan	98,882,638	147,644,228	41,517,780	74,470,931
China	40,156,139	72,405,278	16,402,475	26,253,353
Dutch East Indies	9,245,784	27,716,589	2,771,779	7,401,026
Hongkong	2,044,589	5,401,174	8,185,315	12,008,975
Turkey in Asia	2,555,334	712,879	353,919	748
Total Asia [1]	247,770,103	437,181,464	114,470,493	278,610,881
British Oceania	27,508,028	65,201,971	52,211,842	74,217,649
Philippine Islands	24,020,169	28,232,249	24,755,320	23,421,172
Total Oceania [1]	52,522,552	96,225,991	77,764,725	98,775,328
British Africa	6,090,857	26,759,970	18,271,085	28,399,377
Egypt	17,371,992	33,234,943	2,879,241	7,764,853
French Africa	652,253	2,011,222	2,490,204	2,376,364
Total Africa	24,953,081	64,765,745	28,519,751	43,591,031
Total	1,674,169,740	2,197,883,510	2,768,589,340	4,833,482,885

[1] These totals include *all* countries.

The total trade of the United States (imports and exports of merchandise) is divided as follows in 1915-16 among the various coasts and frontiers in the States in percentage of the total:—Atlantic Coast, 70·61; Gulf Coast, 8·10; Mexican Border Ports, 1·00; Pacific Coast, 9·13; North Boundary, 10·82; Interior Ports, ·33.

The percentage of the leading ports was as follows:—New York, 54·02; Massachusetts, 6·31; Philadelphia, 4·41; Maryland, 2·72; Galveston, 2·37; New Orleans, 4·48; San Francisco, 3·67.

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.	£
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	2,284,166	4,868,000	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	14,876,510	5,557,908	3,146,789	232,925	73,482
1915	41,649,000	26,533,103	6,740,410	5,307,153	1,695,300	739,998

Imports of raw cotton into Great Britain and Ireland:—

—	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Quantity [1]	16,823,878	21,648,722	15,847,695	12,844,347	20,223,859
Value £	48,847,303	55,232,346	47,307,766	34,958,341	45,580,121

[1] Centals of 100 lbs.

The following statement shows the values of other important imports into the United Kingdom from the United States for 2 years:—

—	1914	1915	—	1914	1915
	£	£		£	£
Eggs	290,254	387,212	Machinery	3,973,037	7,620,336
Bacon	5,357,458	12,752,834	Copper	6,260,575	7,507,620
Hams	2,827,340	4,859,895	Paraffin wax	545,750	1,177,518
Beef	246,909	3,227,869	Petroleum	8,047,416	8,982,855
Lard	4,507,336	5,499,029	Tobacco	5,484,336	6,609,097
Leather	5,443,672	9,227,368	Fish	1,468,141	1,929,971

Leading articles exported from the United Kingdom to the United States:—

Year	Iron	Cotton Goods	Linen Goods	Woollen Goods
	£	£	£	£
1911	1,787,069	3,799,707	3,862,808	1,285,892
1912	1,727,489	4,021,169	4,264,895	1,183,507
1913	2,385,066	3,872,773	4,044,900	1,196,268
1914	1,781,928	4,641,023	4,474,359	3,903,813
1915	1,295,116	3,882,262	3,519,780	3,348,506

The total trade between the United States and the United Kingdom for 5 years in thousands of pounds sterling, was as follows:—

—	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from U. S. to U. K.	134,579	141,652	138,575	287,778	292,073
Exports to U. S. from U. K.	30,065	29,294	34,035	26,167	32,689

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 1916:—Sailing vessels (exclusive of canal boats and barges), 5,382 of 1,310,937 tons; steam vessels, 6,854 of 5,895,095 tons; gas vessels, 9,237 of 174,968 tons; total (including canal boats and barges), 26,444 vessels of 8,469,649 tons.

Of vessels registered as engaged in the foreign trade and the whale fisheries, the aggregate was, in 1916, 2,191,715 tons, showing an increase of 320,172 tons on 1915; while of vessels engaged in the coasting trade and the cod and mackerel fisheries the total in 1916 was 6,277,934 tons, or 239,952 tons less than in the preceding year.

The shipping was distributed thus (June 30, 1916) :—

Grand Divisions	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Gas Vessels		Barges		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Atlantic & Gulf Coasts	4,686	861,226	3,534	2,658,093	5,197	88,756	2,523	777,081	16,354	4,431,151
Porto Rico	80	9,161	10	2,569	9	143	—	—	99	11,873
Pacific Coast	416	254,759	1,002	681,108	2,296	56,512	1,360	122,422	5,074	1,114,801
Hawaii	7	3,494	22	11,895	22	868	—	—	51	16,257
Northern Lakes	191	182,225	1,560	2,434,603	775	9,915	384	118,428	3,051	2,760,815
Western Rivers	2	72	696	106,827	938	18,774	179	9,079	1,815	134,752
Total, 1916	5,382	1,310,937	6,824	5,895,095	9,237	174,968	4,446	1,027,010	26,444[1]	8,469,649

[1] Includes 555 canal boats of 61,639 gross tons.

During the year ended June 30, 1916, there were built and documented :— Sailing vessels, 34 of 14,765 gross tons ; steam vessels, 129 of 237,836 gross tons ; gas vessels, 495 of 12,289 gross tons ; canal boats, 21 of 2,551 gross tons ; and barges, 258 of 57,972 gross tons.

The total tonnage entered and cleared for three years ending June 30, was :—

—	1914		1915		1916	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Entered :—						
American	18,602	13,780,075	18,221	13,275,454	21,141	17,927,674
Foreign	22,415	39,658,502	21,533	33,435,012	21,373	33,622,223
Total	41,017	53,388,577	39,754	46,710,466	42,514	51,549,897
Cleared :—						
American	17,694	13,740,628	17,817	13,418,282	20,550	17,902,068
Foreign	21,956	39,442,781	21,322	33,466,806	21,586	34,520,940
Total	39,650	53,183,409	39,139	46,885,088	42,136	52,423,008

The tonnage entered and cleared in the foreign trade at the principal ports of the United States in the year ending June 30, 1916, was as follows :—

Ports	Entered	Cleared	Ports	Entered	Cleared
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
Connecticut	33,644	1,313	Mobile	575,581	585,095
Georgia	316,212	313,284	New Orleans	2,804,038	2,831,114
Maine and New Hampshire	868,689	1,049,842	Sabine	1,040,216	1,223,625
Maryland	2,528,162	2,417,517	Laredo	76,320	71,618
Massachusetts	2,420,647	1,589,521	Alaska	283,827	250,546
New York	13,461,351	13,918,957	Hawaii	618,205	244,656
North Carolina	53,350	35,441	Oregon	184,672	176,125
Philadelphia	2,408,076	2,231,814	San Francisco	1,179,196	1,541,761
Porto Rico	504,192	522,950	Southern California	241,614	195,144
Rhode Island	55,479	55,063	Washington	3,251,586	3,303,639
South Carolina	104,862	63,706	Northern Border and Lake Ports	13,805,718	13,478,416
Virginia	2,429,870	3,843,616			
Florida	1,217,456	1,154,172			
Galveston	1,137,432	1,324,073	Total	51,549,897	52,423,008

The following table gives a summary by ports of the shipping entered and cleared in 1914 and 1916 :—

—	Entered		Cleared	
	Tonnage 1915	Tonnage 1916	Tonnage 1915	Tonnage 1916
Atlantic ports	22,526,494	25,184,586	22,444,804	26,043,024
Gulf ports	7,059,063	6,774,723	7,719,709	7,118,079
Mexican Border ports	70,740	76,320	70,570	71,618
Pacific ports	5,375,673	5,708,600	5,222,778	5,711,871
Northern Lake ports	11,678,496	13,805,718	11,427,227	13,478,416
Total	46,710,466	51,549,897	46,885,088	52,423,008

According to nationality the vessels entered and cleared at United States ports in year ended June 30, 1916, were as follows :—

Flag	Entered	Cleared	Flag	Entered	Cleared
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
American	17,927,674	17,902,068	Norwegian	3,872,746	3,374,222
Austrian	63	63	Portuguese	28,494	29,571
Belgian	204,549	192,898	Russian	257,423	257,797
British	21,546,058	22,179,995	Spanish	633,397	666,871
Cuban	113,061	110,167	Swedish	389,140	396,194
Danish	866,018	855,039	Uruguayan	16,666	23,654
Dutch	1,416,047	1,474,780	Total of all Foreign	33,622,223	34,520,940
French	961,517	982,764			
German	—	—	American and Foreign	51,549,897	52,423,008
Italian	1,886,245	2,006,278			
Japanese	943,426	890,059			

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 1912, 258,033 ; in 1913, 261,036 ; in 1914, 263,547 ; in 1915, 264,378 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 per 100 square miles of territory	Miles of line per 10,000 of the population	Number of passengers	Weight of freights in tons
1912	246,816	8·80	25·93	1,004,081,846	1,844,977,678
1913	249,802	8·40	25·81	1,033,679,680	2,058,085,487
1914	252,231	8·48	25·64	1,053,188,718	1,976,188,155
1915	253,789	8·53	25·39	976,303,602	1,802,018,177

The total capital invested in railways (stock, funded and unfunded debt) in 1915 was 21,127,959,078 dollars, and the total amount paid in dividends

and interest was 792,663,959 dollars. The number of locomotives was 63,850.

The telegraphs of the United States are largely in the hands of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which had (December 31, 1915) 238,940 miles of line, 1,610,709 miles of wire, and 25,142 offices; the number of messages sent in 1912 was estimated at 90,000,000, not including messages sent over leased wires or under railroad contracts; the receipts, in 1915, 52,475,721 dollars; expenses, 40,972,541 dollars; and profits, 11,503,180 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'):—

—		1913	1914	1915	1916
Operating Companies					
Exchanges		5,245	5,289	5,300	5,397
Total miles of exchange service wire		13,777,470	15,037 897	16,052,062	17,167.405
Total circuits		2,812.944	2,972,901	3,174.271	3,450,060
Total employees		156,928	142.527	156,294	179,032
Length of wire operated	miles	16,111.011	17,475,594	18,505,545	19,850,315
Capital of Companies	dollars	344,616,300	393,731.750	440.711,200	463,101,569
Gross earnings	,,	45,909,992	225,952,123	239,909,649	270.400.892
Net earnings[1]	,,	32,920,090	40,306,638	43,086,114	57,238,708

[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
1914	13,407,594,861	66,303,526	5,203,219	13,479,101,606
1915	13,856,984,320	57,148,648	4.345,435	13 918.278,403
1916	14.369,582,586	53,207,604	3,594,632	14,426,384,822

Money orders issued (1915-1916):—

			Dollars
Domestic[1]	121,636,818	amounting to	719,364,950
International[2]	3,011,097	,,	46,357,386
Total	124,647,915	,,	765,722,336

[1] This does not include orders payable in Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Canal Zone, Cuba, 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 includes 665,331 orders, amounting to 8,812,866·17 dollars orders drawn on domestic forms for payment in the countries named above in paragraph 1.

There are (1916) 55,934 offices. The total expenditure of the department during the year 1915-1916 was 312,057,688 dollars; total receipts, 306,204,033 dollars; postal funds lost by burglary, fire, bad debts, &c., 24,419·62 dollars; excess of receipts, 5,853,655 dollars, to which was added postal funds lost by burglary, fire, &c.

For the year ending June 30, 1916, mails were transported by rail on a length of 234,175 miles at a cost of 61,244,668 dollars. The total number of officers employed in the railway mail service was 19,318, and the annual expenditure upon them was 28,804,947 dollars.

On June 30, 1916, the deposits in the post office savings bank amounted to 86,019,885 dollars, being a gain of 20,335,177 dollars over the previous year.

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, 1916:—

Description of money	In the United States	In Treasury	In Circulation
	Dollars	Dollar	Dollars
Gold coin (including bullion in Treasury)	2,741,669,491	255,669,836	669,368,308
Gold certificates[1] (law of March 3, 1863)	—	—	1,573.376,718
Standard silver dollars	508,270,319	16,789,403	71,147,543
Silver certificates (Bland Act, February 28, 1878)	—	—	478,290,289
Subsidiary silver	190,781,166	4,800,723	186,980,443
Treasury notes (Sherman Act of July 14, 1890)	—	—	2,048,024
U.S. notes ("Greenbacks" of 1862 and 1863)	346,681,016	6,472,677	340,208,339
Federal reserve notes	266,552,720	1,932,035	264,620,685
Federal Reserve Bank Notes	11,887,975	54,865	11,833,110
National bank notes[2]	724,205,619	17,078,845	707,126,774
Total	4,850,048,806	302,798,444	4,303,995,284

[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 :—

—	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Gold	56,176,822	17,498,522	25,433,378	53,457,817	23,968,402	18,525,026
Silver	6,457,301	7,340,995	3,184,228	6,083,823	4,114,082	8,880,800
Minor	3,156,726	2,577,386	4,667,335	2,208,071	2,062,840	6,337,550
Total	65,790,849	27,416,903	33,284,941	61,749,711	30,145,324	33,743,376

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 November 1, 1916, 679,650,913 dollars, and the amount of Federal Reserve Notes secured in the same manner was 8,400,000 dollars. The aggregate resources and liabilities of the national banks, 7,579 in number, June 30, 1916, were :—

Resources	Dollars	Liabilities	Dollars
Loans and discounts	7,679,167,000	Capital stock	1,066,049,000
U. S. bonds	731,205,000	Surplus fund, &c.	1,037,850,000
Other bonds, Securities, &c.	1,528,832,000	National Bank Notes outstanding	676,116,000
Due from banks, &c.	2,013,419,000	Due to banks, National and State, and reserve agents	2,712,940,000
Exchanges for clearing house	444,033,000	Demand deposits	6,478,861,000
Specie, legal tender notes	758,008,000	Time deposits	1,669,687,000
Banking house furniture and fixtures	287,631,000	Various	290,865,000
Other resources	484,578,000		
Total	13,926,868,000	Total	13,926,868,000

Resources and Liabilities (in thousands of dollars) 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 1916 :—

Resources	15,450 State Banks	Savings Banks		1,014 Private Banks	1,606 Loan and Trust Companies	Total Banks
		1242 Stock	622 Mutual			
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Loans on real estate	3,379,823	712,655	2,221,426	116,429	3,702,104	10,132,437
Loans on other collateral security	27,158	1,393	—	1,287	2,264	32,042
Other loans and discounts						
Overdrafts						
United States bonds						
State, county, and municipal bonds	693,287	131,465	1,999,132	14,393	1,605,393	4,443,610
Railroad bonds and stock						
Bonds of other public service corp'rat'ns						
Other stocks, bonds, &c.						

Resources	15,450 State Banks	Savings Banks		1,014 Private Banks	1,606 Loan and Trust Companies	Total Banks
		1242 Stock	622 Mutual			
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Due from other banks and bankers	817,578	111,099	210,920	28,610	850,499	2,018,706
Real estate, furniture, &c.	193,248	39,179	59,264	11,765	187,819	491,275
Cheques and other cash items	132,263	2,417	2,753	1,077	109,990	248,500
Cash on hand	271,754	32,821	26,136	6,347	329,457	666,515
Other resources	37,866	2,420	28,311	1,944	240,744	311,285
Total	5,552,977	1,033,329	5,547,942	181,852	7,028,270	18,344,370
Liabilities.						
Capital stock	563,497	72,870	—	16,852	475,833	1,129,052
Surplus fund	268,822	30,595	303,301	6,763	508,823	1,118,304
Other undivided profits	91,152	16,104	51,881	3,182	96,670	258,489
Dividends unpaid	3,081	350	—	35	4,126	7,592
Individual deposits	4,300,710	901,611	4,186,977	146,765	5,203,322	14,739,385
Due to other banks and bankers	217,212	6,406	869	1,174	525,008	750,669
Other liabilities	108,503	5,393	5,414	7,081	214,488	340,879
Total	5,552,977	1,033,329	4,547,942	181,852	7,028,270	18,344,370

There is no National Bank in the United States, but the Federal Reserve Act, adopted on December 23, 1913, set up a Federal Reserve Bank in each of the 12 districts into which the United States is divided for the purpose. The 12 Federal Reserve Banks and their capital stock is shown as follows :—

District	Federal Reserve Bank	Capital	District	Federal Reserve Bank	Capital
		Dollars			Dollars
1	Boston	10,048,200	8	St. Louis	5,588,700
2	New York	23,817,300	9	Minneapolis	5,207,100
3	Philadelphia	10,447,700	10	Kansas City	6,087,000
4	Cleveland	11,978,600	11	Dallas	5,887,566
5	Richmond	6,679,500	12	San Francisco	7,840,866
6	Atlanta	4,958,400		Total	111,402,033
7	Chicago	13,361,600			

Every National Bank is required to become a stockholder, to the extent of 6 per cent. of its capital and surplus, in the Federal Reserve Bank of the district in which it is situated. State banks may also become member banks under certain conditions. There are at present 7,621 National Banks and 27 State Banks in the system. The largest district is that of Chicago with 987 member banks, the smallest that of Atlanta with 385.

The Federal Reserve Banks do not do banking business with the public, but only with their member banks. They may also issue Federal Reserve notes against commercial paper with a minimum gold reserve of 40 per cent. The whole system is under the control of the Federal State Board, composed of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency, both *ex-officio*, together with five other appointed members.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *dollar* of 100 *cents* is of the par value of 49·32*d.*, or 4·8665 dollars to the pound sterling.

The monetary unit, in accordance with the monetary law of March 14, 1900, is the gold dollar of 25·8 grains (or 1·6718 gramme) ·900 fine. The Government undertakes to maintain parity between gold and silver coin, and 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.

In December, 1916, a Bill was introduced in the House of Representatives to make the metric system of weights and measures compulsory in the United States on and after July 1, 1920.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of the United States in Great Britain.

Ambassador.—Walter Hines Page (May 13, 1913).
Counsellor of Embassy.—Irwin B. Laughlin.
First Secretary.—Hugh S. Gibson.
Second Secretaries.—Edward Bell, R. B. Davis, F. M. Gunther, R. E. Pennoyer, and E. C. Shoecraft.
Third Secretary.—S. W. Morgan
Naval Attaché.—Capt. W. Dugald MacDougall.
Military Attaché.—Col. William Lassiter, U.S.A.
Commercial Attaché.—P. C. Williams.
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., G.C.M.G. Appointed November 14, 1912.
Commercial Adviser.—Sir R. Crauford, K.C.M.G.
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, Ronald J. Campbell, and Horace Seymour.
Naval Attaché.—Capt. Guy Gaunt, R.N., C.M.G.
Military Attaché. Lieut.-Col. Hon. M. O. O'Brien, M.V.O., D.S.O.
Attaché.—Viscount Campden (Honorary).
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.).

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UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

For information as to State and Local Government, see under United States, p. 438.

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 51,998 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	834,892	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	447,794	70	454	1,074,209
Female . . .	602,941	460,488	—	465	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 1916), Birmingham 181,762; Mobile, 58,221; Montgomery (capital), 43,285. Of the total population in 1910, 17·3 per cent. was urban.

Religion, Instruction and Charity.—Protestant churches are in the ascendency in the State. The order of strength of different religious bodies is: Baptist, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Disciples 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 most important (1916) being (for men and both sexes):—

Founded	Institutions	Instructors	Students
1831	University of Alabama (State)		
1859	Southern University, Greensboro' (M.E.So.)	140	1,700
1872	Alabama Polytechnic Institute	16	161
1909	Woman's College of Alabama	75	901
1880	Tuskegee Normal & Industrial Inst. (Coloured)	17	225
		198	1,564

Within the State are 48 benevolent institutions (hospitals, homes, orphanages, &c.). On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 739, being 34·6 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions, 3,687, being 172·4 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—The revenue is derived partly from occupation taxes, but mostly from taxes on property of all kinds, the assessment being made at 60 per cent. of the cash value for State and county purposes by the county assessors on the sworn statements of the taxpayers.

The receipts and disbursements in the year ending September 30, 1915, were:—

	Dollars
Balance October 1, 1914	180,196
Receipts, 1914–15	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, 1916) 166 officers and 2,391 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Alabama is largely an agricultural State; the number of farms in 1910 was 262,901; the farm area was 20,732,312 acres, of which 9,693,581 acres were improved land; the value of all farm property was 370,138,429 dollars. The chief crops are maize, 46,688,000 bushels in 1916; wheat, 1,045,000 bushels; oats, 10,500,000 bushels; potatoes, 1,800,000 bushels. Other crops are hay and vegetables. Tobacco, 300,000 pounds. Sugar is largely grown and manufactured. On January 1, 1917, the live-stock comprised 150,000 horses, 278,000 mules, 405,000 milch cows, 534,000 other cattle, 121,000 sheep, and 1,850,000 swine. In 1915 the area under cotton was 3,219,000 acres; the yield was 525,000 bales of cotton, valued at 48,956,000 dollars.

In 1910 there were 3,398 manufacturing establishments with capital amounting to 173,180,088 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 1918 of the mineral output of the State (excluding pig iron was 30,879,284 dollars; in 1913, 34,660,545 dollars.

The chief port of Alabama is Mobile, through which there 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 1915 the railways within the State had a length of 5,424 miles, exclusive of 365 miles of electric railway.

In 1915 there were 11 savings banks in the State with 17,204 depositors who had to their credit 1,000,665 dollars, making an average of 57·86 dollars to each depositor.

British Vice-Consul at Mobile.—Thomas John McSweany.

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ARIZONA.

Government.—Arizona was admitted into the Union as a Sovereign State on February 14, 1912. 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.—Thomas E. Campbell, 1916-18 (4,000 dollars).
Secretary.—Sidney Osborn.

The State capital is Phoenix (estimated population in 1916, 18,621). Tucson had an estimated population of 16,750 in 1916. 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 25,536 square miles in 1915. 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 1916 in the elementary schools numbered 43,945, and there were 1,364 teachers. The number of high schools in 1916 was 24, with 177 teachers and 3,133 pupils. Two public normal schools at Tempe and Flagstaff had 45 teachers and 670 students in 1915. Total expenditure for elementary and high schools (1916) 2,667,076 dollars. The State University of Arizona, at Tucson, founded in 1891, had 36 professors and 500 students in 1916 (280 men and 220 women). There is a State Agricultural School also at Tucson.

Charity.—The State has reform and industrial schools and 11 penal and benevolent institutions. On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 271, being 132·6 per 100,000 of population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 645, being 315·6 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—Revenues are derived mainly from the general property tax levied on all property not specially exempted. The revenue and expenditure in the year ending June 30, 1915, were:—

	Dollars
Balance in hand July 1, 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, 1916), 54 officers and 866 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, 1917, there were 129,000 horses, 8,000 mules, 81,000 milch cows, and 864,000 other cattle, 1,632,000 sheep, and 80,000 swine. The wool clip in 1915 amounted to 5,985,000 pounds of wool. The national forests in the State have an area (1915) of 12,288,125 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 1915 there were 2,359 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 1915 there were 3 savings banks in the State with 4,206 depositors, who had to their credit 1,906,367 dollars, making an average of 453·24 dollars to each depositor.

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The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.
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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.—Charles H. Brough (1917-19) (4,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—T. J. Terral.

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	10,607	223,323	68	215
Female	538,304	6,302	219,568	4	245
Total	1,114,117	16,909	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 57,343 in 1916; Fort Smith, 28,638; Pine Bluff, 17,447; Hot Springs, 17,238. 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), 5,833,009 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 10 professors and 140 students, and a Methodist Episcopal college (Hendria 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 (hospital homes, &c.). On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 534, being 33·9 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 1,307, being 83 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—The total receipts and expenditure for the year ending September 30, 1915, were :—

	Dollars.
Cash Balance, Oct. 1, 1914	2,242,019
Receipts, 1914–1915	3,798,270
Total	6,040,289
Disbursements, 1914–1915	4,161,792
Balance, Sept. 30, 1915	1,878,497

The State debt on June 30, 1915, amounted to 1,202,641 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, 1916), 81 officers and 834 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Arkansas is an agricultural State. In 1910 the total farm area was 14,891,356 acres, of which 7,698,843 was improved land. The value of all farm property was 400,089,303 dollars. In the north maize (45,135,000 bushels in 1916), wheat (2,040,000 bushels), oats, potatoes, hay and forage crops are grown; in the south, cotton and

tobacco. For 1916 the cotton area was 2,635,000 acres, and the yield 1,145,000 bales. In the north-west, fruits, especially apples and peaches, are grown. The cultivation of roses (for perfumes) is pursued locally. Live stock on January 1, 1917, comprised 275,000 horses, 250,000 mules, 402,000 milch cows, 550,000 other cattle, 124,000 sheep, and 1,575,000 swine. The wool clip in 1915 yielded 406,000 pounds of wool. The national forests in Arkansas in 1915 had an area of 1,169,379 acres.

The State has a large coal area, the output from which in 1914 was 1,836,540 short tons of coal, valued at 3,158,168 dollars. Manganese ores and lead are found. Arkansas produces whetstones (from nevaculite). 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 74,916,000 dollars. Statistics of 6 leading industries are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 490.

The foreign trade of the State is carried on through the port of New Orleans, cotton and lumber transported down the Mississippi being the chief exports. In 1912, 1,150 vessels of a tonnage of 2,210,208 entered the port and 1,207 of a tonnage of 2,508,448 cleared. The total imports at this port in 1912 amounted to 16,670,900*l.*, and the exports to 34,163,274*l.* In 1915 there were in the State 5,407 miles of railway and 134 miles of electric railway.

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.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.

CALIFORNIA.

Constitution and Government.—California, though unexplored and practically unknown to Europeans, was from its discovery down to 1846 politically associated with Mexico. On July 5, 1846, the American flag was hoisted at Monterey, and a proclamation was issued declaring California to be a portion of the United States, and on February 2, 1849, by the treaty of Guadalupe, the territory was formally ceded by Mexico to the United States, and was admitted to the Union September 9, 1850.

The State Legislature is composed of the Senate of forty members, elected for terms of four years—half the number being elected each two years—and the Assembly, eighty members, elected for two years. Regular sessions are held once in two years.

The qualifications for eligibility to the Senate or Assembly are citizenship of the State for three years and residence in the district for one year. 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.

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 (1915) being 672 square miles, with a population of 15,034.

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 1916 the estimated population of the larger cities was: San Francisco, 463,516; Los Angeles, 503,812; Oakland, 198,604; Sacramento, 66,895; Berkeley, 57,653; San Diego, 53,330. In 1915 the death-rate in cities was 14·1 and in rural districts 13·0 per 1,000 of the population.

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 1915–16, 423,562 enrolled pupils (221,388 boys and 202,174 girls), with 13,318 teachers. In 1915–16, the 280 public high schools had 3,999 teachers and 95,405 pupils (45,986 boys and 49,419 girls); eight State normal schools had 278 teachers and 4,902 students. In the same period 20,721 pupils (10,300 boys and 10,421 girls), with 543 teachers, were enrolled in the

public kindergartens. The total expenditure for education was (1916) 36,332,967.37 dollars.

There are in California two great universities—the State University, or University of California, at Berkeley (established in 1868) and Leland Stanford Junior University. The former comprises the colleges of letters and science, commerce, mechanics, mining, civil engineering, chemistry and agriculture, as well as the Lick Astronomical Department. In 1915–16 the University had at Berkeley 760 professors and teachers with 11,188 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 memory of their son. In 1916 it had 229 professors and 2,016 students. The University of Southern California at Los Angeles (Meth. Episcopal) had 410 instructors and 3,787 students (1916). 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. On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 4,646, being 195·4 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 4,155, being 174·8 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—For two years ending June 30, 1916, 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:—

	1914–15 Dollars	1915–16 Dollars
Cash in hand, July 1	3,627,753	3,235,803
Total Receipts	17,622,102	23,670,787
Total	21,249,855	26,906,590
Total Disbursements	18,014,052	21,600,106
Cash in hand, June 30.	3,235,803	5,306,484

The assessed value of taxable property in 1916 was 3,421,268,223 dollars. The net bonded debt of the State amounted to 43,013,500 dollars on June 30, 1916.

The National Guard of California consists of 3 regiments of infantry, 4 troops of cavalry, a coast artillery corps, a medical department, 1 company of signalmen, and 11 divisions of Naval Militia. The number enrolled in the National Guard on Nov. 14, 1916, was 4,976 enlisted men and 352 officers, while the Naval Militia had 882 men and 68 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 (1915) is 19,866,203 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 1916 were maize, 2,048,000 bushels; wheat, 5,600,000 bushels; oats, 6,500,000 bushels; barley, 33,320,000 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 1915 was about 21,571,000 gallons; sweet wine, about 16,868,374 gallons. Olives, honey, hops, walnuts, and almonds are also largely produced.

The beet sugar production in 1915 was 390,686,000 pounds, and the total value of dairy products was 7,675,468*l*. On January 1, 1917, the farm animals were 468,000 horses, 70,000 mules, 591,000 milch cows, 1,636,000 other cattle, 2,524,000 sheep, and 994,000 swine. The wool clip (1915) produced 11,590,000 pounds of wool. There are 9 ostrich farms in the State.

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, 5,004,683 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, 11,298 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 STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 494.

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 practi-

cally 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 1915 the imports amounted to the value of 16,667,627*l.*, and the exports to 16,102,478*l.* Among the domestic exports are dairy products and eggs, hops, and lumber. In 1915 5,717 vessels of an aggregate tonnage amounting to 7,486,683 tons entered the port and 912 vessels of 7,649,181 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 8,450 miles (1915) for steam roads and about 3,232 miles for electric railways. San Francisco is now the terminus of four trans-continental railways.

In June, 1915, there were 130 savings banks in the State, with 984,105 depositors who had to their credit 467,839,359 dollars, being 475·39 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 Aug. 1, 1876. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 35 members elected for four years, one-half retiring every two years, and of a House of Representatives of 65 members elected for two years. Sessions are biennial. Eligible to either House are all citizens of the United States male and female 25 years of age and 12 months resident in the district for which they seek election. Qualified as electors are all persons male and female (except criminals and insane) 21 years of age who are citizens of the United States, and have resided in the State for 12 months immediately preceding the election.

Governor.—Julius C. Gunter, 1917-18 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—James A. Pulliam.

The State sends to the Federal Congress two Senators and 4 Representatives.

The State is divided into 63 counties. The State Capital is Denver. The Indian reservations had an area in 1915 of 618 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	5,807	8,359		480,697
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 1916 of 260,800; Pueblo, 54,462; Colorado Springs, 32,971; Trinidad, 13,875; Boulder, 11,669. 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 Congegationalists.

The public schools are under the general supervision of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. In 1914 the public elementary schools had 6,071 teachers with 162,779 enrolled pupils. The 117 public high schools had 22,548 pupils in 1914. Public school teachers are trained at the State Teachers' College, which in 1914 had 53 teachers and 635 students during

the winter term, 864 students in the 1913 summer school. Another State normal school has been established at Gunnison, having in 1915-16 22 teachers and 776 students. Total expenditure on education (1914) 6,941,206 dollars. For superior education there are several colleges. Colorado College, founded in 1874 at Colorado Springs, had 42 professors and 561 students in 1915; the University of Colorado, opened in 1877 at Boulder, had 142 professors and 1,402 students. The University of Denver, founded by Territorial Charter in 1864, had 127 professors and teachers and 947 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 67 instructors and 387 students, and a School of Mines with 22 teachers and 209 students.

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 510, being 63·8 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 1,230, being 153·9 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—The revenue and expenditure for the year ending December 1, 1915, is as follows:—

	Dollars
On hand December 1, 1914	4,856,086
Receipts in 1914-15	3,640,168
Total Receipts	8,496,254
Disbursements in 1914-15.	4,189,042
Balance Dec. 1, 1915	4,307,212

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 (3,631,837 dollars in 1915). The assessment valuation for 1914 amounted to 422,439,525 dollars.

The militia, called the National Guard, with its headquarters at Denver, consists of one regiment of Infantry, one squadron of Cavalry, one battalion of Field Artillery, Engineering Corps, Signal Corps and Medical Corps; total strength, on November 30, 1916, 104 officers and 1,683 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. The Federal Government is now carrying out two reclamation projects affecting 173,000 acres, with a total expenditure to September 30, 1916, of 9,500,000 dollars. The chief crops are wheat (13,310,000 bushels in 1915), oats (11,700,000), maize (11,280,000 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, 1917, the number of farm animals was: 365,000 horses, 20,000 mules, 237,000 milch cows; 1,150,000 other cattle, 1,950,000 sheep, 352,000 swine. The wool clip in 1915 yielded 7,500,000 pounds of wool. The national forests in the State have an area (January 1, 1916) of 14,347,294 acres.

Colorado has great mining and smelting industries, coal and the ores of the precious metals being extensively worked. The output of gold in 1915 was valued at 22,414,944 dollars, and of silver (7,027,972 fine ounces) was valued at 3,563,182 dollars. The output of petroleum in 1914 amounted to 222,773 barrels (of 42 gallons), valued at 200,894 dollars. The output of copper in 1915 was 7,112,537 pounds, valued at 1,244,694 dollars; the output of lead was 68,810,597 pounds, of zinc (spelter), 104,594,994 pounds (12,969,779 dollars), and of tungsten was 960 tons of 60 per cent. concentrates (887,040 dollars). The output of granite, sandstone, and limestone in 1914 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 1915 was 8,624,980 tons, valued at 13,599,264 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 in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 497.

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 1915, there were in the State 5,737 miles of main-track railway.

There is a British Vice-consul at Denver.

In 1915, there were 6 savings banks in the State, with 9,962 depositors who had to their credit 2,252,012 dollars, being 226·06 dollars to each depositor.

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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 258 members. Members of each House are elected for the term of two years, and each receives 300 dollars for that term. Legislative sessions are biennial.

Governor:—Marcus H. Holcomb, 1917-19 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary:—Frederick L. Perry.

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 ; 56,953 Italian. Of the total population in 1910, 89·7 per cent. was urban.

The chief towns are New Haven (with estimated population in 1916), 149,685 ; Hartford (capital), 110,900 ; Bridgeport, 121,579 ; Waterbury, 86,973 ; New Britain, 53,794 ; Meriden, 34,183 ; New London, 20,985 ; Norwich, 29,419 ; Norwalk, 26,899 ; Stamford, 35,119 ; Danbury, 26,035 ; Ansonia, 16,704 ; Middletown, 22,799 ; Greenwich, 19,159 ; Torrington, 19,597.

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 1916 the 1,369 public elementary schools had 5,563 teachers with 211,769 enrolled pupils. There were also 75 public high schools with 860 teachers and 22,851 pupils. The four normal schools had in 1916 69 teachers and 830 pupils. The 125 model schools had 125 teachers and 4,468 pupils. Total expenditure on education (1916) 9,994,679 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 1916, in all departments, 626 professors and teachers and 3,267 students. Wesleyan University, Middletown, founded in 1831, had, in 1916, 44 professors and teachers, and 500 students. Trinity College, Hartford, founded in 1824, had (1916) 31 professors and teachers, and 237 students.

Including private and ecclesiastical institutions, there were in the State 118 benevolent establishments (exclusive of almshouses). On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was, 2,244, being 201·3 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 1,519, being 136·3 per 100,000 of the population. The cost of State paupers for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914, was 53,717 dollars. In 1914, the almshouses contained 4,903 paupers.

Finance, Defence.—The total receipts and expenditure for the year ending September 30, 1916, were :—

	Dollars
Cash balance, Oct. 1, 1915	1,144,097
Revenue receipts, 1915–16	11,532,807
Total	12,676,904
Disbursements, 1915–16	8,439,945
Balance, Oct. 1, 1916	4,236,959

The net debt of the State (1916) is 8,263,140 dollars ; the assessed value of property, 1,814,453 dollars.

The National Guard consists of infantry, cavalry, and light artillery, with a signal corps ; total (Sept. 30, 1916), 212 officers and 4,112 enlisted men, The Naval Militia contains 23 officers and 329 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 1916, besides other agricultural products, tobacco was produced to the amount of 36,186,000 pounds, the area under the crop having been 22,300 acres. On January 1, 1917, the State had 46,000 horses, 18,000 sheep, 58,000 pigs, 121,000 milch cows, and 73,000 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 81 savings banks in 1915, was 320,690,092 dollars, and the depositors numbered 639,655 ; which is 501·35 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.—John G. Townshend, 1917-21. (4,000 dollars.)

Secretary of State.—George H. Hall.

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, 213,880.

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 10.

2,572 German-born (1910) numbered 17,420, of whom 2,893 were Irish, English, and 2,893 Italian.

The largest city is Wilmington, with an estimated population of 94,265 in 1916. The State is Wilmington, with an estimated population of 94,265 in 1916. Other towns (1915): Dover, 3,720; Milford, 2,603. Of the total population in 1910, 71·3 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 1916, 43 professors and 312 students. A college for coloured students at Dover has 6 professors and 136 students.

Charity.—The State has a hospital and an industrial school for girls. It grants assistance to indigent soldiers and sailors, and contributes to institutions for the support and training of the deaf, dumb, and blind outside the State.

In each county the sole charge of the poor and of almshouses is in the hands of trustees of the poor. They appoint the overseer of their almshouse, who must provide employment for the inmates. County liability for support of paupers is determined by settlement, which is obtained in various ways (by the applicant having held public office for a year, having paid poor taxes for any two years, having paid a rent of at least 50 dollars for a year, &c.). Parents and grand-parents are liable for support of pauper children, and *vice versâ*. There is a penalty for bringing paupers into a county.

Finance, Defence.—For the year 1915 the aggregate receipts and disbursements of the State General Fund were :—

	1915 Dollars.
Balance in January, 1915	24,128
Receipts in 1915	856,035
Total	880,163
Disbursements in 1915	848,779
Balance January, 1916	31,384

On January 10, 1916, the outstanding debt amounted to 886,785 dollars.

On June 30, 1916, the militia or National Guard, with its headquarters at Wilmington, consisted of one regiment of infantry of 35 officers and 126 men.

Production and Industry.—Delaware is mainly an agricultural State, 85 per cent. of the land being in farms, which in 1910 numbered 10,886, 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, 1917, the State had 36,000 horses, 6,000 mules, 8,000 sheep, 60,000 pigs, 43,000 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 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 given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 503.

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 1915 the length of railway in the State was 334 miles, besides 153 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 1915, there were 2 savings banks in the State, with 34,122 depositors who had to their credit 12,260,905 dollars, being 359·29 dollars to each depositor.

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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 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. 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. 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, 1917, 365,000.

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 1916 had 1,214 white teachers and 41,082 white pupils, and 573 negro teachers and 18,444 negro or colored pupils. Total number of pupils, 59,526. There were 7 public high schools with 301 teachers and 6,908 pupils; and 26 private schools with 2,206 pupils. For the instruction of teachers there were 2 public normal schools. Total expenditure on education (1916), 3,520,237 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 234 professors and 1,978 students; the Howard University, principally engaged in the higher education of negroes, was founded in 1867, and has 115 professors and 1,500 pupils; the Catholic University, a post-graduate institution, was founded in 1884, and has 80 professors and 578 students.

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 1916 the finance of the District of Columbia was as follows :—

	Dollars.
Balance, July 1, 1915	1,204,609
Receipts to July 1, 1916	16,201,401
Total	17,406,010
Disbursements, 1916	14,183,619
Unexpended Balance, July 1, 1916.	3,222,391

The net debt at the end of the year amounted to 5,469,799 dollars.

In 1916 the assessed valuation of the real property within the municipality amounted to 394,209,904 dollars; and of personal property to 52,564,563 dollars; total 446,774,467 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, 1916, of 2,452 officers and enlisted men, a naval force of 12 officers and 212 men.

The District has considerable industries, the products of which are mainly for local consumption. The United States census of manufactures in 1914 showed that (excluding government works) the capital invested in such industries amounted to 40,810,200 dollars; the salaried officials, superintendents, managers and clerks numbered 2,011; and the average number of wage earners employed during the year was 8,877; the raw material used cost 12,239,000 dollars, and the output was valued at 28,978,000 dollars.

On June 30, 1916, there were in the District 40 national banks, trust companies and savings banks. Their aggregate resources and liabilities balanced at 135,923,000 dollars. Their paid-in capital stock stood at 18,659,000 dollars; surplus funds at 10,503,000 dollars; individual deposits at 82,285,000 dollars; United States deposits at 3,868,000 dollars; national bank notes outstanding, 6,221,000 dollars; and loans and discounts at 67,432,000 dollars.

Within the District are 412 miles of electric street railway track.

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FLORIDA.

Government.—On March 27, 1513, Florida was discovered by Juan Ponce de Leon, a Spanish soldier and adventurer, who landing on Easte Sunday (Pascua Florida or Feast of Flowers) called the place Florida. 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 75 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.—Sidney J. Catts, 1917–21 (6,000 dollars).
Secretary of State.—H. C. Crawford.

The State Capital is Tallahassee (population 5,018 in 1910). The State is divided into 52 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 1915 of 36 square miles, and a population of 578.

Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 893,493. Population in census years as follows :—

Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
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
1915	559,787	360,394	921,618	15·7

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1915 the population by sex and birth was as follows :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indians	Total
Male	291,684	187,295	—	—	478,979
Female	268,103	173,099	—	—	441,202
Total	559,787	360,394	226	129	921,618 [1]

[1] Including 1,082 convicts.

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 76,101 in 1916 (census 1915, 66,850); Tampa, 58,886 (census 1915, 48,160); Pensacola, 26,272 (census 1915, 23,219); Key West, 21,724 (census 1915, 18,495). Of the total population in 1915, 44·2 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 4,882 teachers (3,808 women) and 170,505 enrolled pupils. In 101 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 Gainsville (founded 1884) with (1916) 60 professors and 810 students, and a State College for Women (founded at Tallahassee in 1905), with 550 students; Rollins College at Winter Park (founded 1885) has 25 professors and 175 students. There is also the John B. Stetson (Baptist) University at De Land (founded in 1887), with 37 professors and 462 students.

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 207, being 27·5 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 1836, being 243·9 per 100,000 of the population. Number of convicts in 1915, 1,082.

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, 1916) of 85 officers and 1,181 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, 3,025,000 pounds in 1916; rice, 18,000 bushels in 1916; besides maize, oats, peas, and peanuts. In 1914 the cotton area was 195,000 acres, and the yield 75,000 bales. On January 1, 1917, the State had 60,000 horses, 31,000 mules, 119,000 sheep, 1,100,000 pigs, 141,000 milch cows, and 865,000 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, 1915, was 299,166 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*l.* sterling annually, and also cotton (1,806,000*l.*), tobacco, and phosphate produced in other States.

The manufacturing industries of Florida increased the value of their output from 50,298,290 dollars in 1905 to 72,890,000 dollars in 1910. The statistics for the chief industries are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 508.

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. In 1913-14 there were 5,795 industrial establishments in the State, in which 7,706,149 dollars were invested as capital.

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 1915 there were 5,251 miles of steam railway, and 193 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 1915 there were 4 savings banks in the State, with 7,917 depositors who had to their credit 1,410,561 dollars, being 95·99 dollars to each depositor.

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Parkman (F.) The French Pioneers in North America.

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.—Hugh M. Dorsey, 1917-1919 (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	1,181,518	1,034,813	2,216,331	37·6
1910	1,432,234	1,176,987	2,609,121	44·4

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	724,488	580,263	218	50	1,305,019
Female	707,314	596,724	19	45	1,304,102
Total	1,431,802	1,176,987	237	95	2,609,121

Of the total population (1910) 15,072 were foreign-born, of whom 3,029 were from Germany, 1,655 from Ireland, 1,650 from England, and 3,224 from Russia. The largest cities in the State are Atlanta (capital) with estimated population (1916) of 190,558 ; Savannah, 68,805 ; Augusta, 50.245 ; Macon, 45,757 ; and Columbus, 25,950. Of the total population in 1910, 20·6 per cent. was urban.

Religion, Instruction. — 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 1915-16 the 7,000 public elementary schools had 615,044 enrolled pupils and 14,927 teachers, while the 500 public high schools had 40,000 pupils and 1,200 teachers. Three public normal schools had 150 teachers and 2,000 pupils in 1915. Total expenditure for education (1916), 6,500,000 dollars.

For higher education the more important State institutions are as follow :—

Begun	Institutions	Professors (1916)	Students (1916)
1801	University of Georgia, Athens	68	791
1888	Georgia School of Technology	24	409
1872	North Georgia Agricultural College	14	210

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 813, being 31·2 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 4,994, being 191.4 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—The amounts received and disbursed in the year 1915 are stated as follows :—

	1915 Dollars
Balance, January 1, 1915	787,455
Receipts in 1915	6,384,875
Total, 1915	7,172,330
Disbursements, 1915	6,330,346
Balances, January 1, 1916	841,984

In January, 1915, the bonded debt of the State amounted to 6,534,202 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, 1916, of 225 officers and 2,289 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 1916 the cotton yield was 1,845,000 bales as against 1,909,000 bales in 1915. 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 1916 was 62,000,000 bushels. Oats and wheat are also grown, while rice is an important product of coast counties (16,000 bushels in 1916). The growth of sugar cane is increasing. Forests of pines, &c., cover 42,000 sq. miles. On January 1, 1917, the farm animals were 127,000 horses, 324,000 mules, 418,000 milch cows, 686,000 other cattle, 150,000 sheep, 2,585,000 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 168,498 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 are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 511.

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 1,056,707*l.* and the exports to 20,139,948*l.*, chiefly cotton, cotton seed, and meal and cake of cotton seed, besides turpentine and lumber.

The railways in the State have a length (1915) of 7,427 miles, besides 485 miles of electric railway.

In 1915, Georgia had 22 savings banks with 43,331 depositors who had to their credit 11,015,503 dollars, being 254·22 dollars to each depositor.

British Consul at Savannah.—J. A. Donnelly.

There is a British Vice-Consul at Brunswick, Ga.

Books of Reference.

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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 37 members, and a House of Representatives of 65 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, 1917-19 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—William T. Dougherty.

The State is divided into 31 counties. The capital is Boisé (estimated population, 33,846 in 1916). Pocatello had an estimated population of 12,293 in 1916.

Area, Population, Religion, Instruction.—Area 83,888 square miles, of which 534 square miles is water. Area of Indian reservations in 1915, 85 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, the State University of Idaho, founded at Moscow in 1892, which had 75 professors and 864 students in

1916. 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.

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 97, being 29·8 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 287, being 88·1 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—For the 2 years ending September 30, 1916, the receipts and disbursements were as follows:—

	Dollars
Cash in hand, October 1, 1915	1,184,930
Receipts, 1915-1916	6,119,406
Total	7,304,336
Disbursements, 1915-16	6,260,832
Balance, September 30, 1916	1,043,504

On Sept. 30, 1916, the State bonded debt amounted to 2,227,750 dollars, sinking fund 400,000 dollars, and the assessed value of real and personal property for 1916 to 415,028,197 dollars.

The Militia or National Guard of Idaho consists of a regiment of infantry containing 63 officers and 901 men on June 30, 1916.

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 1916, 634,000 acres were devoted, the yield amounting to 15,071,000 bushels. Other crops in 1916 were oats, 13,330,000 bushels; barley, 7,410,000 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, 1917, being 239,000; mules, 4,000; sheep, 3,195,000; milch cows, 130,000; other cattle, 418,000. The wool clip (1915) was 15,286,000 pounds. The State contains (1915) 17,868,826 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 agricultral 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 (1915) 2,791 miles of railway, besides 180 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 1915, there was 1 savings bank in the State with 2,113 depositors who had to their credit 183,414 dollars, being 86·80 dollars to each depositor.

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The Reports of the Secretary, Auditor, Treasurer, and other officers of the State.
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Census Reports on Wealth, Debt, and Taxation. Washington, 1907.
The State of Idaho [Institutions, Industries, Resources]. By the Commissioner of Immigration. Boisé, 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.—Frank O. Lowden, 1917–21 (12,000 dollars.)
Secretary of State.—L. M. Emmerson.

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		55,211	0·1
1900	4,736,472	1,374	4,821,550	86·1
1910	5,529,550	85,078	5,638,591	100·6
		109,041		

[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 1916 it had an estimated population of 2,497,722. Other cities of importance are Peoria (1916), 71,458; East St. Louis, 74,708; Springfield (State Capital), 61,120; Rockford, 55,185; Decatur, 39,631; Joliet, 38,010; Quincy, 36,798; Aurora, 34,204; Danville, 32,261; Evanston, 28,591; Elgin, 28,203; Bloomington, 27,285; Moline, 27,451; Rock Island, 28,926; Oak Park Village, 26,654; Galesburg, 24,276; Alton, 22,874; Belleville, 21,149; Freeport, 19,568; Waukegan, 20,244; Jacksonville, 15,481; Cairo, 15,794; Streator, 14,304; Kankakee, 14,230; Cicerotown, 19,974; Champaign, 14,508; Kewanee, 13,561; Mattoon, 12,582.

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 163 teachers and 4,916 students in 1915, while 4 private normal schools had 57 teachers and 422 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 1916 :—

Begun in	Colleges, &c.	Control	Professors, &c.	Students
1868	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana	(State)	762	6,427
1892	Univ. of Chicago	(Non-sect.)	400	8,510
1855	North-Western Univ., Evanston	(M.E.)	452	5,227
1850	Ill. Wesleyan Univ., Bloomington	(M.E.)	44	602
1868	St. Viateur's Coll., Bourbonnais	(R.C.)	33	407
1869	Loyola Univ., Chicago	(R.C.)	129	1,621
1903	James Millikin Univ., Decatur	(C. Presb.)	66	1,128
1837	Knox College, Galesburg	(Non-sect.)	40	704
1892	Greenville Coll.	(F.M.)	20	305
1858	Lake Forest Coll.	(Presb.)	21	221
1828	McKendree Coll., Lebanon	(M.E.)	24	187
1861	North-western Coll., Napierville	(Ev. Assn.)	27	412
1860	Augustana Coll., Rock Island	(Luth.)	20	315

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.

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 5,421, being 96·1 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 5,111, being 90·6 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—For the two years ending September 30, 1916, the receipts and disbursements were :—

	Dollars
Balance on hand, Oct. 1, 1914	12,255,132
Receipts, 1914–16	40,485,039
Total	52,740,171
Disbursements, 1914–16	44,944,341
Balance, Oct. 1, 1916	7,795,830

The bonded debt of the State on October 1, 1916, amounted to 17,500 dollars. 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 500 officers and 6,099 enlisted men on June 30, 1916. The naval militia had 38 officers and 628 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, 306,800,000 bushels in 1916 ; wheat, 16,225,000 bushels ; oats, 172,095,000 bushels ; barley, rye, and buckwheat being also grown. The potato crop in 1916 amounted to 7,250,000 bushels ; and hay to 4,495,000 tons. Tobacco, grown on 700 acres, yielded 525,000 pounds, valued at 52,000 dollars in 1916. The State has an active live-stock industry. On January 1, 1917, there were 1,452,000 horses (farm animals), 150,000 mules, 1,057,000 milch cows, 1,251,000 other cattle, 898,000 sheep, and 4,444,000 swine in the State. The wool clip in 1915 yielded 3,975,000 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, are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 516.

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 (1915) 12,157 miles of railway, besides 3,760 miles of electric railway track.

British Consul-General at Chicago.—H. D. Nugent.

There is also a Vice-consul in Chicago.

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Mather (J. F.), The Making of Illinois. Chicago, 1900.
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Shaw, Local Government in Illinois.
Sparling, Municipal History of Chicago.

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.—James P. Goodrich, 1917–21 (8,000 dollars.)

Secretary of State.—Ed. Jackson.

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
1860	1,339,000	11,428	1,350,428	37·6
1900	2,458,957	57,505	2,516,462	70·1
1910	2,640,556	60,320	2,700,876	74·9

[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 1916 of 271,708; Fort Wayne with 76,183; Evansville, 76,078; South Bend, 68,946; Terre Haute, 66,083; East Chicago, 28,743; Muncie, 25,927; Hammond, 26,171; Richmond, 24,697; Anderson, 23,996; Elkhart, 21,858; Lafayette, 21,286; Michigan City, 21,512; New Albany, 23,629; Logansport, 21,046; Kokomo, 20,930; Marion, 19,834; Vincennes, 17,645.

Religion, Education.—The religious denominations most numerously represented are, in order of rank, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Disciples or Christian, Baptist, Presbyterian, United Brethren, Lutheran, and Friends.

School attendance during the full term is compulsory from 7 to 14 years of age, and from 14 to 16 unless employed. In 1916 the public elementary schools had 19,648 teachers and 564,252 enrolled pupils. The public high schools numbered 809, and had 4,569 teachers with 67,179 pupils in 1916. Teachers are trained in a State normal school. The total expenditure for all public schools in 1916 was 24,236,560 dollars.

Indiana has many institutions for superior education, the principal being, 1916:—

Begun	Institution	Control	Professors and Instructors	Students
1824	Indiana University, Bloomington	State	199	2,669
1837	De Pauw University, Greencastle	M.E.	55	1,037
1842	University of Notre Dame	R.C.	64	1,158
1874	Purdue University, Lafayette	State	214	2,393

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 3,114, being 115·3 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 2,870, being 106·3 per 100,000 of the population. On August 31, 1916, the almshouses contained 3,341 paupers.

Finance, Defence.—In the year ending September 30, 1916, the net receipts and disbursements were as follows:—

	Dollars
On hand, October 1, 1915	1,042,083
Receipts, 1915–16	13,154,310
Total Receipts	14,196,393
Disbursements, 1915–16	12,046,637
Balance Sept. 30, 1916	2,149,756

On September 30, 1916, the State had no debt.

The assessed value of real property in 1916 was 1,364,780,930 dollars, and of the personal property 756,162,390 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, 1916, of 200 officers and 4,083 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 (174,658,000 bushels in 1916), wheat (19,440,000 bushels), oats, hay, and potatoes. The area under tobacco in 1916 was 14,800 acres, yielding 13,764,000 pounds. Large quantities of tomatoes are grown, besides other vegetables and fruits of all sorts. The stock on January 1, 1917, consisted of 845,000 horses, 706,000 milch cows, 1,005,600 sheep and 3,970,000 swine. In 1915 the wool clip yielded 4,920,000 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 output (1909 Census) are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 520.

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 (1915) there are 7,479 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 1915, there were 5 savings banks in the State with 33,398 depositors who had to their credit 12,934,308 dollars, being 387·27 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

Esarey (Logan), History of Indiana. Indianapolis. 1915.

Hyman and *Cottman*, Centennial History and Handbook of Indiana. Indianapolis, 1915.

Kettleborough (Charles), Constitution Making in Indiana. Indianapolis, 1916.

Levering (Mrs. J. H.), Historic Indiana. New York, 1909.

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IOWA.

Government.—Iowa was admitted into the Union on December 28, 1846. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 50 and a House of Representatives of 108 members, meeting every two years for an unlimited session. Senators are elected for four years, half of them retiring every second year; Representatives for two years.

The State is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 11 Representatives.

Governor.—William L. Harding, 1917–19 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—W. S. Allen.

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, 2,220,321.

Census Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1880	1,615,099	9,516	1,624,615	29·2
1900	2,219,160	12,693	2,231,853	40·2
1910	2,209,693	15,078	2,224,771	40·0
1915	2,341,323	16,743	2,358,066	41·9

[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

At the Census of 1915, there were 1,212,932 males and 1,145,134 females, and of the total population 264,003 were foreign-born.

The largest cities in the State, with their population in 1915 (census), are Des Moines (capital), 105,652 ; Dubuque, 41,795 ; Sioux City, 61,774 ; Davenport, 48,483 ; Council Bluffs, 31,354 ; Cedar Rapids, 40,667 ; Burlington, 24,261 ; Clinton, 26,091 ; Otumwa, 22,437 ; Keokuk, 15,239 ; Muscatine, 15,783 ; Fort Dodge, 19,372 ; Waterloo, 33,097 ; Marshalltown, 16,062 ; Mason City, 17,152. Of the total population in 1915, 1,277,950 were urban.

Religion, Instruction.—The more important bodies (with 1915 Census figures) are given as follows : Methodist Episcopal, 325,959 ; Roman Catholic, 206,701 ; Lutheran, 107,525 ; Disciples of Christ, 60,720 ; Presbyterian, 47,059 ; Baptists, 39,321 ; Congregational, 35,538 ; United Brethren, 10,366.

School attendance is compulsory for 16 consecutive weeks annually during school age (7–16). In 1916 the 13,485 public elementary schools had 525,579 pupils and 27,230 teachers. One public normal school had 115 teachers and 3,502 students in 1915. Total expenditure on education (1915) 20,578,939 dollars. The more important institutions in the State for higher education were as follows (1915) :—

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	Disciples of Christ	147	1,061
1857	Upper Iowa University at Fayette	M.E.	16	246
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. On June 30, 1914, the almshouses contained 1,283 pauper inmates.

Finance, Defence.—For the year ending January 1, 1917, the revenue and expenditure were :—

	Dollars.
Balance, January 1, 1916	782,664
Revenue, 1916	8,929,009
Total	9,711,678
Disbursements, 1916	9,564,250
Balance, January 1, 1917	147,423

The State has no bonded debt.

The assessed value of real property in 1916 was 3,037,948,478 dollars and of personal property, 479,149,125 dollars.

The militia, called the National Guard, consists of four regiments of infantry and one battery of artillery of a total strength of 218 officers and 3,182 enlisted men on June 30, 1916.

Production and Industry.—Iowa is pre-eminently an agricultural State, nearly the whole area being arable and included in farms. In 1915 it had 199,755 farms with 32,951,056 acres of farm land. The value of all farm property in 1915 was 4,052,612,393 dollars. About half the farm area is devoted to the growing of cereals. In 1916 the crop of maize was 366,825,000 bushels ; of wheat, 10,450,000 bushels ; oats, barley, rye, and buckwheat being also grown. The crop of potatoes amounted to 4,830,000 bushels ; of hay, to 5,796,000 tons ; of flax-seed, to 180,000 bushels. The State has active live-stock industries. On January 1, 1917, it contained 1,552,000 horses, 1,405,000 dairy cows, 2,754,000 other cattle, 1,240,000 sheep, and 9,370,000 swine. The wool clip (1915) yielded 5,400,000 pounds of wool. In 1914, dairy products were valued at 38,779,860 dollars, and eggs at 20,593,720 dollars,

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 given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 523.

Within the State in 1915 there were 10,016 miles of railway, besides 477 miles of electric railway track. The rivers also provide facilities for transport.

On June 30, 1915, there were 832 savings banks in the State, with 614,566 depositors having to their credit 224,671,130 dollars, being 365·57 dollars to each depositor.

There were also in the state on June 30, 1915, 348 national banks, 323 state banks and 102 private banks.

References.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of State.
The Iowa Official Register, annual, compiled under the supervision of the Secretary of State. Des Moines, annual.
Brigham (Johnson), Iowa: its history and its foremost citizens. Des Moines, 1915.
Eiboeck (J.), Die Deutschen von Iowa und deren Errungenschaften. Iowa, 1900.
Harsha (W. J.), The Story of Iowa. Omaha, 1890.

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, 1917–19 (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, 1,829,545.

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 1916 are :—

—	Pop.	—	Pop.	—	Pop.
Kansas City	99,437	Leavenworth	19,363	Parsons	15,468
Wichita	70,722	Pittsburg	17,320	Independence	14,506
Topeka (Capital)	48,726	Coffeyville	17,548	Lawrence	13,324
Hutchinson	20,753	Atchison	16,735	Chanute	12,455

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 1915 had 136 teachers and 3,509 students.

For higher instruction are (1916) :—

Founded	Institution	Control	Professors	Students
1866	University of Kansas, Lawrence	State	241	3,200
1863	Agricultural College, Manhattan	"	212	2,171
1858	Baker University, Baldwin	M.E.	31	452
1896	Kansas City University	M. Prot.	29	239
1865	Ottawa University	Bapt.	20	388

On January 1, 1910, the number of persons in almshouses was 735, being 43·5 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 1,537, being 90·9 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—For the year ending June 30, 1916, the total receipts and disbursements were :—

	Dollars
Cash Balance, July 1, 1915	1,318,715
Receipts, 1915–16	11,243,757
Total	12,562,472
Disbursements, 1915–16	10,876,256
Balance, July 1, 1916	1,686,216

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, 1,925 enlisted men and 127 officers on June 30, 1916.

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 (69,500,000 bushels in 1916), wheat (98,022,000 bushels), and hay, but oats, barley, rye, potatoes and flax are grown. The production of Kaffir corn is mostly confined to this State. Various orchard fruits are cultivated. The State has an extensive live-stock industry comprising, on January 1, 1917, 1,120,000 horses, 265,000 mules, 900,000 milch cows, and 2,115,000 other cattle, 348,000 sheep, and 2,535,000 swine. The wool clip in 1915 yielded 1,456,000 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.	37,869,000	10,591	147,646,000	65,361,000
Flour and grist	22,741,000	2,360	60,439,000	68,476,000
Railway cars	9,607,000	7,686	5,219,000	11,193,000
Zinc smelting, &c.	9,057,000	1,821	8,877,000	10,857,000
Butter	1,776,000	348	4,951,000	6,071,000
Foundry and machines	6,791,000	2,110	3,034,000	5,919,000

Kansas city is an important centre of the live stock trade. The receipts of live stock in 1911 were valued at 31,600,000*l.* sterling, and the total value of dairy produce at 56,585,437*l.*

Kansas, traversed by numerous rivers and six important trunk railways, has abundant transport facilities. There were 9,260 miles of railway line in 1915 and 527 miles of electric railway track within the State.

In 1915 there were 10 savings banks in the State, with 21,671 depositors who had to their credit 4,576,359 dollars, being 211·17 dollars to each depositor.

Books of Reference.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments.
Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History. 3 vols. Chicago, 1912.
Robinson (C.), The Kansas Conflict. Lawrence, 1898.
Spring (L. W.), Kansas, Prelude to the War for the Union. Boston, 1907.

KENTUCKY.

Government.—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.—J. R. Lewis.

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 1916 as follows:—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Louisville	238,910	Newport	31,927	Henderson	12,192
Covington	57,144	Paducah	24,482	Frankfort	11,081
Lexington	41,097	Owensboro'	17,784	Bowling Green	9,799

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 1916 the 10,000 elementary schools of the State had 12,000 male and female teachers and 27,030 pupils. 340 public high schools had 1,189 male and female teachers and 18,638 pupils. The State had 3 public normal schools with 82 teachers and 2,927 students in 1915. For superior instruction there are universities and colleges, the more important of which (1916) were as follows:—

Begun	Institutions	Staff	Students
1819	Central University of Kentucky, Danville (Presb.)	16	150
1855	Berea College (non-Sect.)	67	1,668
1865	Kentucky University (State), Lexington	100	1,445
1887	University of Louisville	111	540

Expenditure on education in 1916, 8,301,850 dollars.

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 1,522, being 66·5 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 2,729, being 119·2 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—For the year ending June 30, 1916, the receipts and expenditure were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1915	1,070,214
Receipts, 1915–16	8,927,108
Total	9,997,322
Disbursements, 1915–16	9,709,996
Balance, July 1, 1916	287,326

The bonded debt of the State is 4,177,369 dollars, and the assessed value of real and personal property was 898,663,954 dollars in 1916.

On June 30, 1916 the State Militia, or the Kentucky National Guard, consisted of 3 regiments of infantry, and hospital corps; total strength, 170 officers and 2,252 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 1915 were 440,000 acres, yielding 356,400,000 pounds, valued at 27,799,000 dollars.

Stock raising is important in Kentucky, which has long been famous for its horses. The live stock on January 1, 1917, consisted of 434,000 horses, 224,000 mules, 418,000 milch cows, 570,000 other cattle, 1,155,000 sheep, and 1,589,000 swine. In 1915 the wool clip yielded 3,552,000 pounds of wool.

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, 21,381,000 dollars; tobacco, 18,598,000 dollars; spirits and ales, 44,360,000 dollars; men's clothing, 3,276,000 dollars.

The Ohio and Mississippi rivers provide natural facilities for transport. In 1915 the State had 3,802 miles of railway besides 462 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 1915, there were 16 savings-banks in the State with 39,892 depositors having to their credit 6,480,379 dollars, being 162·44 dollars to each depositor.

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Speed (T.), The Union Cause in Kentucky. New York and London, 1907.
Townsend (J. Wilson), Kentucky in American Letters. Cedar Rapids, 1913.

LOUISIANA

Government.—Louisiana was admitted into the Union on April 8, 1812. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 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.—R. G. Pleasant, 1917–1921 (5,000 dollars).
Secretary.—James P. Bailey.

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	460,626	360,050	437		821,113
Total	941,086	713,874	648	780	1,656,388

Most of the white population are descended from the early French settlers. In 1910 the foreign-born numbered 51,782, of whom 20,233 were Italian (39·1 per cent.), 8,918 German, 5,302 French, 3,753 Irish, and 2,056 English. The largest city in the State is New Orleans with an estimated population of 371,747 in 1916. Other cities are Shreveport, 35,230; Baton Rouge (Capital), 17,176. 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 73 teachers and 1,626 students in 1915. 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 1916 it had 96 professors and 1,669 students. Tulane University (founded in 1834) in New Orleans had, in 1916, 312 professors and 2,725 students. This university has State support to the extent of the remission of certain taxes. The Roman Catholics have Jefferson College at Convent with 11 professors and 180 students, and a University (Loyola University, founded 1904) at New Orleans with 120 professors and 305 students. The New Orleans University (established 1874) is for coloured persons. It had 23 instructors and 567 enrolled students in 1916. 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.

Louisiana has 56 benevolent institutions, most of which have been provided by private persons or ecclesiastical bodies. They comprise ten hospitals (four public), 25 orphanages, 17 homes for adults (two public), and three schools for the deaf and blind (two public).

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 187, being 11·3 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions, 2,400, being 144·9 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—For the year 1915 the receipts for all funds (including transfers and balances from former periods) and the disbursements were:—

	Dollars
Receipts, 1915	8,735,237
Disbursements, 1915	9,898,580

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 580,000,000 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 63 officers and 1,119 enlisted men on June 30, 1916. The naval militia has 22 officers and 315 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 manufactures of Louisiana are very various. The chief crops in 1916 were corn, 2,134,000 acres, producing 44,814,000 bushels; rice grown on 443,300 acres, yielding 20,392,000 bushels; cane sugar, 503,525 acres, producing 656,913,708 lbs. For 1916 the cotton area was 1,203,000 acres, and the yield 440,000 bales. Oats, potatoes, sugar, rice, and tobacco are also grown, but not extensively. On January 1, 1917, the State contained 194,000 horses, 240,000 sheep, 1,584,000 swine, and 274,000 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 statistics (1910 census) of the more important industries are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 531.

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*l.*, and the exports to 35,615,714*l.* The exports consisted of cotton and cotton-seed products, wheat, flour, rice, and other produce.

The State has ample facilities for traffic, having, besides 24,900 miles of public roads, the Mississippi and other waterways, with 4,794 miles of navigable water. In 1915 the railways in the State had a length of 5,728 miles, besides 328 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 1915, there were 11 savings banks in the State with 69,085 depositors having to their credit 17,066,502 dollars, which is 247·03 dollars to each

depositor. The bank clearings at New Orleans in 1915 amounted to 898,763,000 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.—Carl E. Milliken, 1917–19 (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			
1880	648,936	21·7	1900	694,466	23·2
			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 63,867 in 1916. Other cities and towns (with population in 1916) are Lewiston, 27,809; Bangor, 26,659; Biddeford, 17,665; Auburn, 16,393; Augusta, 14,170; Bath, 9,396; Waterville, 12,702. 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 1916 the 4,696 public elementary schools had 530 male and 5,473 female teachers and 133,036 enrolled pupils. The 195 public high schools had 255 male and 454 female teachers and 14,650 pupils. For the training of teachers in 1916 there were five public Normal Schools with 79 teachers and 699 students. The University of Maine, founded in 1868 at Orono, has 155 professors and teachers and 1,269 students. It is endowed by and receives large appropriations from the State. Bowdoin College, founded in 1794 at Brunswick, has 89 professors and 457 students. Bates College at Lewiston has 32 professors and 472 students, and Colby College at Waterville has 30 professors and 440 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 1916, 4,108,483 dollars.

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 945, being 127·3 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions, 730, being 98·3 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—For 1916 (January 1, to December 31) the amount of revenue and expenditure was as follows :—

	Dollars
Balance from 1915	1,158,938
Receipts in 1916	6,865,856
Total	8,024,794
Payments, 1916	6,551,676
Balance, January 1, 1917	1,473,118

The bonded debt in 1916 amounted to 2,502,932 dollars.

In 1916 the assessed value of real property amounted to 401,299,430 dollars, and of personal property to 97,208,419 dollars.

The National Guard of Maine contains 1,809 enlisted men (coast artillery corps and infantry) and 138 officers (Oct. 24, 1916). The Naval Militia has 17 officers and 146 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 (1916), 6,120,000 bushels; maize, 645,000 bushels; buckwheat, potatoes, and hay. On January 1, 1917, the farm animals comprised 109,000 horses, 162,000 milch cows, 110,000 other cattle, 157,000 sheep, and 100,000 swine. The wool clip in 1915 amounted to 932,000 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, 36,248 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, manufactures of clothing, &c. In 1910, according to the census of manufactures of that year, the State had 3,546 manufacturing establishments employing all together 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 given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 535.

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 1915 there were 2,301 miles of railway and 518 miles of electric railway within the State. The railways are connected with the Canadian railway systems.

In December, 1915, there were 48 savings banks in the State, with 238,300 depositors, having to their credit 106,523,164 dollars, being 447·01 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. It is necessary for a person entering the State to declare his intention of becoming a resident of the State one year before he is entitled to register as a voter.

Maryland is represented in Congress by two Senators and six Representatives.

Governor.—Emerson C. Harrington, 1916–20 (4,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Thomas W. Simmons.

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 and 2,386 are water, the Chesapeake Bay alone occupying 1,203 square miles. The extreme breadth from north to south is 128 miles; the extreme length from east to west is 315 miles. 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	533,567	117,501	53		651,121
Total	1,062,639	232,250	402	55	1,295,346

Of the total population 104,174 were foreign born, of whom 36,652 were from Germany (35·2 per cent.), 9,701 from Ireland, 27,532 from Russia and Russian Poland, and 5,197 from England. 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 1916 of 589,621. Other cities, with estimated population in 1916, are Cumberland, 26,074; Hagerstown, 25,679; Frederick 11,112; Annapolis (Capital), 8,760. 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 is compulsory for children 8 to 12 years of age in the entire State since September 1, 1916.

In 1915, there were in the 2,476 public elementary and high schools of the State, 6,222 teachers (924 males and 5,298 females), of whom 974 (222 males and 752 females) were coloured, and 220,480 enrolled pupils, of whom 51,242 were coloured. The State had 4 normal schools, with 27 teachers and 469 pupils in 1915. The total expenditure on education in 1915 was 5,613,949 dollars.

The most important institution for higher education is Johns Hopkins University, organised in 1876. It is non-sectarian, and in 1913 had 275 instructors and 2,500 students. Its hospital with educational features is famous. Goucher College, formerly the Woman's College of Baltimore, founded in 1888, has 45 instructors and 613 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 42 professors and 315 students; the Princess Anne Academy for Coloured Youths, with 4 teachers and 47 students.

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.

For charitable purposes the State contains (besides almshouses and asylums for the insane) 117 institutions nearly all provided by pivate 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).

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 1,681, being 129·8 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 2,146, being 165·7 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—For the year ending September 30, 1915, 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 1915 the assessed valuation of real and personal property amounted to 1,093,619,356 dollars.

The Militia or National Guard consists of infantry, cavalry, a signal corps, and a hospital corps; total, 168 officers and 2,824 enlisted men (on June 30, 1916). The naval militia has 21 officers and 188 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 (640,000 acres, producing 10,240,000 bushels in 1916), maize (27,300,000 bushels, valued at 24,297,000 dollars), hay, potatoes (43,000 acres, 4,085,000 bushels, valued at 5,433,000 dollars in 1917), vegetables and fruit. In 1916 the yield of tobacco was 19,635,000 pounds, valued at 3,142,000 dollars. Maryland canned 36·4 per cent. of the tomatoes put up in the United States in 1915. 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, 1917, were: horses, 169,000; mules, 25,000; milch cows, 183,000; other cattle, 125,000; sheep, 223,000; swine, 359,000. The wool clip in 1915 yielded 749,000 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.

According to the Census report of 1915, Maryland had 4,799 manufactories, capital employed 295,934,000 dollars; persons engaged in manufactories 131,333; proprietors and firm members 5,014; salaried employees 14,801; average number of wage-earners 111,518; salaries 18,008,000 dollars; wages 53,821,000 dollars; cost of material 238,982,000 dollars; value of products 377,764,000; an increase over 1910 of 19·7 per cent.

Maryland ranks 27th among the States in population, 41st in land area, 8th in manufacturing. In canning and manufacturing of fertilizers it ranks 1st, in the production of tobacco 8th, in iron and shipbuilding 2nd, in the manufacturing of clothing 3rd, in iron and steel 10th, and in cotton goods 13th.

The State has ample facilities for traffic both by sea and land, having a network of roads nearly 1,000 miles in extent (1915), railways with (1915) 1,433 miles of line in the State and 675 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*l.*), and of the exports, 117,269,378 dollars (24,129,501*l.*). 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*l.*), and that it be increased to a width of 250 feet on the surface and a depth of 25 feet. It further recommended that the canal be continued from Norfolk to North Carolina by the purchase of the existing Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, linking the Elizabeth River near Norfolk with Currituck Sound in North Carolina. This canal is to have a depth of 12 feet. The entire section, from the Delaware to Beaufort, is estimated to be fully completed within four years after construction has been begun. At Locust Point, Baltimore, the United States Government will erect a new immigrant station.

There were 141 State banks and trust companies in the State on December 31, 1915, including 15 branches with resources of 157,655,891 dollars; 19 saving institutions with 106,405,307 dollars resources. The total amount of deposits in all the banks of Maryland on December 31st, 1915, was 166,473,063 dollars.

On June 30, 1915, there were 51 savings banks in the State, with 243,623 depositors, who had to their credit 96,973,131 dollars, being 398·07 dollars to each contributor.

British Consul at Baltimore.—G. Fraser.

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MASSACHUSETTS.

Constitution and Government.—In 1614, the Plymouth Company undertook exploring expeditions to New England, 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 165 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, 1917 (salary, 10,000 dollars).

Secretary of the Commonwealth.—Albert P. Langtry, 1917.

There are 14 counties in the State, varying largely in population, and there are 37 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
1880	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	418·6

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; 28,411, 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	30,188
Worcester	162,697	Malden	48,907	Revere	25,178
Fall River	124,791	Chelsea	43,426	Gloucester	24,478
New Bedford	109,568	Newton	43,113	Beverley	22,959
Cambridge	108,822	Quincy	40,674	North Adams	22,385
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	37,200	Melrose	16,880
Somerville	86,854	Taunton	36,161	Woburn	16,410
Brockton	62,258	Medford	30,509	Newburyport	15,311
Holyoke	60,816	Waltham	30,154	Marlborough	15,250

[1] Became a city January 1, 1916.

The Registrar's Report for 1915 showed: Births, 93,155 (males, 47,786; females, 45,363; unknown, 6); deaths, 53,110; divorces granted, male, 632, female, 1,620, total, 2,252. The number of marriages in 1915 was 31,301. 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 1915 (based on an estimated population of 748,431 on July 1, 1915) was 13·91 as compared with a corresponding "corrected death rate" in 1914 of 13·97.

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, 1916, the total expenditure was 23,365,980 dollars, and the number of teachers required for the public schools was 19,003, the total number of pupils enrolled was 604,023, and the average attendance was 508,668. The 256 public high schools had 3,518 teachers and 88,240 pupils. There were 10 State normal schools with a total enrolment for the school year, 1915-16, of 3,051 pupils and 171 teachers. 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. The principal of these (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
1837	Mount Holyoke College,[3] South Hadley	119	791
1850	Tufts College,[4] Medford	266	1,540
1861	Massachusetts Institute of Technology,[4] Boston	308	1,906
1863	Massachusetts Agricultural College,[4] Amherst.	70	668
1869	Boston University,[4] Boston	188	2,060
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

[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.

Charity and Correction.—On October 1, 1916, 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 26 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, 1916, was 15,049, of which number 14,629 were in the public institutions. Of the total number, 7,376 were males and 7,673 were females. The total number of feeble-minded in the State was 2,876, of whom 1,530 were males and 1,346 were females.

On October 1, 1916, there were 11 institutions under the supervision of the State Board of Charity, consisting of the State Farm with 2,627 inmates, the State infirmary with 2,096 inmates, three industrial schools with 955 inmates, a hospital school for crippled children with 277 inmates, four sanatoria for consumptives with 1,077 inmates, and the Norfolk State Hospital with 141 inmates. Penikese Hospital (for lepers), with 9 inmates, is administered directly by the State Board of Charity. In addition to the above, there were on November 1, 1916, as State minor wards, under the custodial care of the Board, 3,861 children boarded in families and 1,575 children in families without board, also 1,736 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, 1915, was 10,966.

The penal institutions in the State consist of 5 strictly State institutions and 21 county jails or houses of correction. On September 30, 1915, the number of prisoners in these institutions was 5,824 [illegible] 289 females.

Finance, Defence.—For the fiscal year ending November 30, 1916, the net revenue and expenditures of the State were as follows :—

	Dollars
Cash in Treasury, December 1, 1915	11,924,401
Net receipts, year ending November 30, 1916	58,988,750
Total	70,913,151
Total net expenditure, year ending Nov. 30, 1916	59,449,601
Cash in Treasury, December 1, 1916	11,463,550

The total bonded debt of the State on December 1, 1916, amounted to 126,930,662 dollars, while the sinking fund amounted to 41,263,980 dollars, leaving a net total debt of 85,666,682 dollars.

For the year 1916 the figures for certain tax values are as follows :—

	Dollars
Assessed value of real estate	3,685,163,697
Assessed value of personal property	1,240,919,790
Amount of deposits in savings banks (average for last six months)	1,031,041,311
Valuation of corporate excess taxed by the Commonwealth	628,677,223
	6,585,802,021

For the financial year ending January 31, 1916, the actual receipts of the city of Boston were 46,037,996 dollars, and the actual expenditures were 44,297,711 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 84,422,478 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 March 1, 1916, the actual strength of the National Guard was 432 officers and 6,043 men. On March 1, 1916, the Naval Battalion comprised 51 officers and 742 enlisted men.

Production, Industry, Commerce.—In 1910 the number of farms in Massachusetts (a farm being defined for census purposes as 'any tract of land of three or more acres used for agricultural purposes, and also any tract containing less than three acres which produced at least 250 dollars worth of farm products in the year 1909') was 36,917, with an area of 2,875,941 acres, of which 1,164,501 acres was improved land. The value of all farm property (including land valued at 105,532,616 dollars) in the State in 1910 was 226,474,025 dollars. 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 1916 with their values were : Hay and forage, 749,000 tons, valued at 14,231,989 dollars ; potatoes, 2,275,000 bushels, valued at 3,981,000 dollars ; maize, 1,764,600 bushels, valued at 2,117,000 dollars ; tobacco, 12,118,000 pounds, valued at 3,030,000 dollars. On Jan. 1, 1917, there were in the State 59,000 horses, 160,000 milch cows, 68,000 other cattle, 25,000 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 1914 showed that the total capital invested in manufactures was 1,548,960,733 dollars, employing on the average 606,698 persons, who earned 341,309,517 dollars, using raw material valued at 931,383,793 dollars, and turned out products worth 1,641,373,044 dollars (in 1905, 1,124,092,051 dollars).

Condensed statistics of the more important industries are given in the following table (Massachusetts Statistics of Manufactures, 1914):—

Industries	No. of Establishments	Capital invested	Stock used	Goods made and work done	Persons employed	Wages
		dollars	dollars	dollars		dollars
Boots and shoes	464	92,253,524	120,325,680	200,529,858	76,944	46,748,858
Cotton goods	189	256,858,720	119,834,334	197,322,111	113,559	50,706,040
Woollen, worsted, and felt goods	171	144,235,644	83,077,423	130,348,514	54,255	27,363,082
Foundry and machine shop products	936	115,679,464	30,989,623	85,638,612	41,361	28,117,771
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	91	45,067,320	17,696,907	43,869,204	17,125	10,651,138
Paper and wood pulp	86	47,979,966	26,610,748	43,352,545	13,401	7,548,620
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	126	47,418,119	33,194,061	45,265,434	10,164	5,918,205
Slaughtering, including meat packing	107	19,064,961	47,475,817	54,446,687	3,582	2,141,451

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 Massachusetts Customs District (*i.e.*, Boston and eight minor ports) by eighteen Trans-Atlantic steamship lines. In the calendar year 1915 the imports were valued at 170,433,648 dollars and the exports (including foreign, trans-shipped) at 119,498,929 dollars. The principal commodities imported, with valuation, were: Wool, 54,300,172 dollars; hides and skins, 24,341,331 dollars; fibres and vegetable grasses, and manufactures of, 19,032,031 dollars; cotton, and manufactures of, 20,489,960 dollars; and sugar and molasses, 15,115,904 dollars. The principal exports, with valuation, were: Leather, and manufactures of, 31,503,422 dollars; meat and dairy products, 25,909,356 dollars; cotton, and manufactures of, 11,115,416 dollars; iron, steel, and manufactures of, 10,454,724 dollars; and breadstuffs, 11,144,372 dollars.

In 1915 the vessels engaged in foreign trade which entered the Massachusetts District had a tonnage of 2,270,520; and those which cleared

1,527,027. The tonnage of vessels engaged in the coasting trade and entering the port of Boston was 12,885,509.

The total number of immigrant aliens from Trans-Atlantic ports admitted at the port of Boston during the year 1915, arriving for the first time and intending to remain permanently, was 9,483 (only one-fourth the total for 1914), classified as follows:—South Italians 4,051; Portuguese, 3,402; Germans, 621; Greeks, 486; North Italians, 274; English, 208; Jews, 67; all others, 374. Of the total number (9,483) 5,144, or 54·24 per cent., gave their destination as Massachusetts.

On June 30, 1916, there were 2,128 miles of main and branch steam railroads 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, 1916, 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, 1915, there were in operation in the State 195 savings-banks with assets of 1,005,591,642 dollars and 179 co-operative banks with assets of 563,595,111 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 1915 amounted to 8,256,935,555 dollars.

British Consul-General at Boston.—Frederick P. Leay.

Vice-Consuls.—John B. Trant, 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.—Albert E. Sleeper, 1917–19 (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, 31,084 from Austria, and 35,175 from all others. In 1915 the area of the Indian reservations was 803 acres, and the population 7,514.

In 1916 the estimated population of the principal cities was:—

Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.
Detroit	571,784	Lansing	40,498	Ishpeming	15,000
Grand Rapids	128,291	Jackson	35,363	Manistee	14,000
Saginaw	77,325	Battle Creek	29,480	Alpena	13,278
Flint	54,722	Muskegon	26,100	Menominee	13,000
Kalamazoo	48,886	Port Huron	23,000	Sault Ste. Marie	13,919
Bay City	47,942	Ann Arbor	15,010	Marquette	12,409

Of the total population in 1910, 47·2 per cent. was urban.

The death-rate per 1,000 of population in the State was 13·3 in 1913; 12·8 in 1914; and 12·8 in 1915.

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 1914–15, was 24,432,130 dollars; for the University, State colleges, normal and State schools, 3,251,303 dollars. Total, 27,683,433 dollars. In 1915 the public schools had 598,159 enrolled pupils and 20,161 teachers. The State had 4 normal schools with 228 teachers and 7,259 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 7,214 students. There is a State Agricultural College at Lansing, founded in 1857; it had, in 1915, 168 professors and 1,506 students. There is a College of Mines at Houghton, founded in 1886; in 1915 it had 23 instructors and 112 students.

Each of the 83 counties has 3 Superintendents of the poor (except Wayne County, which has 8), appointed by the Board of supervisors, and 80 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. The Legislature of 1915 authorized the creation of a Commission to investigate the existing system of public care and relief of poor persons in the State of Michigan, the laws governing the same, and the administration of such laws. This Commission is to report to the 1917 Legislature. The whole number of poor persons maintained in the infirmaries during the year ending September 30, 1915, was 8,810, of whom 7,111 were males and 1,699 females. The average number of persons maintained the entire period was 3,400·15. The number of persons temporarily relieved outside the infirmaries was 66,815. The number of permanent indigent persons maintained outside the infirmaries was 3,519, the number of persons supported at public institutions 1,311, and the whole number of different persons who received assistance in any form during the period was 80,455. The whole amount expended in the care and support of the poor is reported at 2,278,633 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, 850 licensed boarding homes for children, and 27 private institutions for the aged and defective.

Finance, Defence.—For the year ending June 30, 1916, the revenu and expenditure were as follows:—

	Dollars.
Balance, July 1, 1915	9,576,075
Receipts, 1915–16	20,929,261
Total	30,505,336
Disbursements, 1915–16	17,927,106
Balance, July 1, 1916	12,578,230

The State has no bonded debt.

In 1916 the total assessed valuation of the State as equalised by the State Board of Equalization amounted to 2,800,000,000 dollars.

The Michigan National Guard had on August 1, 1916, 220 officers and 3,430 enlisted men. The Naval Brigade of the State comprised 42 officers and 519 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 1916 the chief crops were oats, 42,690,000 bushels; corn, 45,375,000 bushels; wheat, 13,600,000 bushels; hay, 4,372,000 tons; potatoes, 15,360,000 bushels. Sugar beets are also cultivated. On January 1, 1917, there were in the State 1,834,000 sheep, 680,000 horses, 865,000 milch cows, 720,000 other cattle, and 1,345,000 swine. In 1915 the wool clip yielded 3,073,000 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 1915, the number of workshops and manufacturing establishments inspected was 14,359, with an aggregate daily wage paid all employees of 1,116,428·80 dollars, 15,842 superintendents and 452,105 employees. Statistics (census 1910) of some of the more important industries are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 549.

For the fiscal year ending July 31, 1916, there were manufactured in Michigan 1,038,417 automobiles, 1,015,964 of which number were pleasure cars and 22,453 were commercial vehicles. Michigan manufactures about 75 per cent. of the entire output of motor vehicles in 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 1915 there were 8,680 miles of railway in operation, besides 971 miles of electric railway, exclusive of city lines. During 1915 a tonnage of 56,399,147 net tons with 71,290,304 short 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.

On June 30, 1916, there were 491 State banks and trust companies, and 106 national banks in Michigan, with, estimated, 2,000,000 depositors having to their credit 598,388,700·76 dollars.

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MINNESOTA.

Government.—Minnesota was admitted into the Union on May 11, 1858. The legislature consists of a Senate of 67 members, 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.—J. A. A. Burnquist, 1915-19 (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
1880	776,884	5,889	780,773	9·7
1890	1,296,408	13,875	1,310,283	16·2
1900	1,737,036	14,358	1,751,394	21·7
1910	2,059,227	16,481	2,075,708	25·7

In 1910 the population by sex and race was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	1,099,425	4,183	325		1,108,511
Female	959,802	2,901	19		967,197
Total	2,059,227	7,084	344	9,053	2,075,708

The foreign born inhabitants in 1910 numbered 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 (1915) of 854 square miles and contain 11,723 Indians.

The largest towns are Minneapolis with an estimated population of 363,454 in 1916 ; St. Paul (the administrative capital), 247,232 ; Duluth, 94,495 ; 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 6 public normal schools with 156 teachers and 3,960 pupils in 1915. Total expenditure on education in 1914, 19,869,782 dollars. The University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, founded in 1868, had 608 professors and 13,279 students in 1916. Hamline University, at St. Pauls, founded in 1854, had 24 instructors and 485 students. St. John's (Roman Catholic) University, at Collegeville, founded in 1857, had 48 instructors and 413 students.

Within the State there are (besides almshouses and asylums for the insane, &c.) 86 benevolent institutions, 74 of which have been provided by private persons or ecclesiastical bodies. They comprise 44 hospitals (seven public), three dispensaries (one public), 16 orphanages (one public), three day nurseries, 18 homes mainly for adults (one public), a school for the deaf and another for the blind (both public). On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 687, being 33·1 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions, 1,613, being 77·7 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—The revenue and expenditure for the year ending July 31, 1916, were :—

	Dollars
Balance on August 1, 1915	3,332,006
Receipts to July 31, 1916	23,851,472
Total	27,183,478
Payments to July 31, 1916	21,726,530
Balance August 1, 1916	5,456,948

The assessed value of property was (1916) : Real, 1,154,269,785 dollars personal, 233,368,380 dollars ; total, 1,387,638,115 dollars.

The Militia, called the National Guard, contained, on June 30, 1916, 21 officers and 2,889 enlisted men. All able-bodied men from 21 to 45 years of age are enrolled and liable to military service. The naval militia has 28 officers and 511 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 1916, 2,520,000 acres of land under maize yielded 84,420,000 bushels. Other crops were wheat, 27,555,000 bushels ; oats, 88,112,000 bushels ; barley, 26,125,000 bushels ; flax-seed, 2,338,000 bushels. On January 1, 1917, the farm animals included 900,000 horses, 1,302,000 milch cows and 1,340,000 other cattle ; 541,000 sheep, and 1,7[illegible] swine. In 1915 the wool clip amounted to 2,940,000 pounds of wool. The total [illegible] forest area on June 20, 1915, was 987,377 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 1915, Minnesota had 9,059 miles of railway, besides 715 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.

On June 30, 1916, there were 9 savings banks in the State with 150,552 depositors who had to their credit 36,719,606 dollars, being 243·89 dollars to each depositor.

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MISSISSIPPI.

Government.—The State was admitted into the Union on December 10, 1817. The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, both elected for four years.

Qualified as electors are all male United States citizens who have resided in the State two years and in the election district for one year (except for six months) next before the election, have paid the legal taxes, and the State registered. The applicant for registration must be able to read a section of the 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 [illegible]. Power.

Secretary of State [illegible] (8,000 dollars).

The State capital is Jackson (estimated population in 1916, 27,737).

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 1914 the public elementary schools had 10,953 teachers (2924 men and 8,029 women), 492,756 enrolled pupils. In 1915 167 public high schools had 570 teachers and 10,323 pupils. One public normal school in 1915 had 21 teachers and 985 students. For higher education Mississippi has 6 universities and colleges. These institutions comprise the University of Mississippi, established 1848, which in 1916 had 40 instructors and 625 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 468 students; and Millsaps College (1892), Jackson (M.E.So.), 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). On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in institutions was 436, being 24·3 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions, 2,283, being 127 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—The annual receipts and disbursements in the year ending September 30, 1916, were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, October 1, 1915	261,863
Receipts, 1915–16	7,808,576
Total	8,070,439
Disbursements, 1915–16	9,200,327
Deficit, October 1, 1916	1,129,888

In 1915 the bonded debt of the State amounted to 2,756,899 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 valuation, 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, 1916, had a strength of 71 officers and 1,085 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 3,114,000 acres, and yielded 800,000 bales in 1916, valued at 78,523,000 dollars. Other crops are maize, 47,600,000 bushels in 1916; rice, wheat, oats, potatoes. On January 1, 1917, there were in the State 243,000 horses, 292,000 mules, 450,000 milch cows, 535,000 other cattle, 193,000 sheep, and 1,698,000 swine.

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 and statistics are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 555.

Oyster-canning and preserving, and the manufacture of fertilizers are also prosperous.

The State in 1915 had 4,470 miles of railway, besides 123 miles of electr

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 1915, there were 13 savings banks in the State, with 10,244 depositors who had to their credit 2,236,263 dollars, being 218·29 dollars to each depositor.

Books of Reference.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.
Mississippi Official and Statistical Registers, 1904, 1908–1912. (Next Volume, 1916).
Encyclopedia of Mississippi History. 2 Vols. 1907.
Mississippi Provincial Archives. Vol. 1. (English Dominion), 1763–66. (Full and complete, 1540–1907).
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, not less than one nor more than five years before the election, have declared their intention of becoming citizens; but all who vote must have been resident in the State one year, and in the county or city 60 days next before the election.

Missouri is represented in Congress by two Senators and 16 Representatives.

Governor.—F. D. Gardner, 1917–21 (5,000 dollars).
Secretary of State.—John L. Sullivan.

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	161,234	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 1916, are :—

Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.
St. Louis	757,309	Joplin	33,216	Jefferson(Cap.)	13,484
Kansas City	297,847	Hannibal	21,836	Moberly	12,752
St. Joseph	85,236	Sedalia	19,449	Columbia	12,530
Springfield	40,341	Webb City	13,821		

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 (1916) :—

Opened	Institutions	Professors	Students
1847	Univ. of Missouri, Columbia (State)	268	3,930
1857	Washington Univ., St. Louis (non-sect.)	231	2,019
1818	St. Louis Univ. (R.C.)	253	1,684

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 2,388, being 72·5 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 3,523, being 107 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—For the year 1915 the revenue and expenditure were :—

	1915 Dollars
Balance, January 1, 1915	4,942,012
Receipts, 1915	10,000,582
Total	14,942,594
Disbursements, 1915	10,204,123
Balance, Jan. 1, 1916	4,738,471

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 (1914) was 1,279,855,544 dollars; of personal property, 378,731,840 dollars; of railway, bridge, telephone and telegraph property, assessed by State board, 198,297,761 dollars, making a total of 1,856,885,145 dollars.

The militia, or National Guard, consists of infantry and artillery with a total strength of 207 officers and 3,746 men on June 30, 1916; the naval militia had 19 officers and 234 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 1916 the maize crop amounted to 132,112,000 bushels, wheat to 16,575,000 bushels, and oats 32,250,000 bushels. Potatoes and sorghum are grown throughout the State. In the south-eastern lowlands the important product is cotton, the area under which (1916) was 132,000 acres, and the yield 62,000 bales, valued at 5,644,000 dollars. In 1916, 5,000 acres were under flax, yielding 35,000 bushels of flax-seed. The acreage in 1916 under tobacco was 3,200, from which the crop was 3,040,000 pounds, valued at 456,000 dollars. There are many orchards, and small fruit is grown. Stock-raising is important, especially the raising of hogs, of which, on January 1, 1917, there were 4,280,000 in the State; there were also 845,000 milch cows, 1,600,000 other cattle, 1,370,000 sheep, and 1,040,000 horses. The wool clip in 1915 yielded 7,035,000 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 Lamotte, 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 6,077,284 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, are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 558.

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 1915, 8,274 miles of railway, besides 1,113 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.

Books of Reference

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.

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Carr (Lucien), Missouri. In 'American Commonwealths' Series. Boston, Mass., 1894.

Houch (Louis), History of Missouri from the earliest explorations to the admission of the State into the Union in 1821. Chicago, 1908.

Williams (Walter), The State of Missouri. St. Louis, 1904.

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 41 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, 95 in number, are elected for two years. Woman Suffrage was adopted in 1914.

Governor.—Samuel V. Stewart, 1917–21 (5,000 dollars).
Secretary of State.—Charles T. Stewart.

The State is represented in the Federal Legislature by 2 Senators and 2 Representatives. For local administrative purposes the State is divided into 41 counties, and 17 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	217,620	1,058	2,810	5,384	226,872
Female	142,960	776	84	5,361	149,181
Total	360,580	1,834	2,894	10,745	376,053

Of the total population in 1910, 91,644 were foreign born. Of these 10,627 were Canadian English, 9,469 Irish, 8,980 English, and 8,669 German. There is an Indian reservation of (1915) 6,738 square miles, with a population of 11,329. The largest cities in the State are Butte, with an estimated population of 43,425 in 1916; Missoula had in 1916, 18,214; Great Falls (1916), 13,948; Helena (capital), 13,612; Billings, 14,422; Anaconda, 10,562. 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 1916 the public elementary schools had 50,832 boys and 51,936 girls, making a total of 102,768 enrolled pupils. In the public high schools there were 3,952 boys and 5,237 girls; total 9,189. The numbers of teachers (elementary and secondary) were—men, 681; women, 4,050; total, 4,731. Amount expended for school purposes, 1916, 8,386,167 dollars. The normal school had 19 teachers and 206 students in 1915. 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.

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 415, being 110·4 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions, 963, being 256·1 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—The total receipts and disbursements for the year ending November 30, 1915, were :—

	Dollars
Balances on December 1, 1914	1,383,646
Receipts, 1914–15	3,283,835
Total	4,667,481
Disbursement, 1914–15	3,173,644
Balance, November 30, 1915	1,493,837

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 1915 was 439,785,918 dollars.

The National Guard (infantry) on June 30, 1916, consisted of 50 officers and 734 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 1915 was 16,104,734 acres.

The chief crop is wheat, amounting in 1916 to 28,655,000 bushels, and worth 46,134,000 dollars; oats, 25,080,000 bushels, value 11,788,000 dollars; barley, 2,660,000 bushels, value 2,022,000 dollars; flax seed, 3,088,000 bushels, value 7,658,000 dollars; potatoes, 4,875,000 bushels, value 5,850,000 dollars; hay, 1,402,000 tons, value 15,422,000 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 1915 yielded 28,682,000 pounds of wool. On January 1, 1917, there were 3,744,000 sheep; horses, 452,000; milch cows, 148,000; other cattle, 983,000; swine, 269,000.

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, 11,655. The wages paid amounted to 10,901,000 dollars; the salaries paid, to 2,054,000 dollars; the cost of materials used, to 49,180,000 dollars; the value of output, to 73,272,000 dollars; value added by manufacture, to 24,092,000 dollars. By far the most important of the industries is the smelting and refining of copper, but details of copper and some other works are necessarily withheld. Details of other industries are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 561.

In 1915 there were 6,427 miles of railway in the State, besides 107 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, 1915, there were 5 savings banks in the State, with 9,548 depositors, who had to their credit 3,448,061 dollars, being 361·12 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, for 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 prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor, except for mechanical, medicinal, and sacramental purposes, was adopted at the election Nov. 7, 1916, by the vote of 146,574 for, and 117,152 against.

Nebraska is represented in Congress by two Senators and six Representatives.

Governor.—Keith Neville, 1917–19 (2,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—C. W. Pool.

There are 93 counties in the State. The State Capital is Lincoln.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area 77,510 square miles, of which 702 square miles 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 1917, 1,277,750.

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 with a population of 165,470 in 1916; Lincoln (capital), 46,515. 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, Methodist, Lutheran, Disciples, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Congregational.

In Nebraska in 1910 only 1·9 per cent. of the population over ten years of age were illiterate. School attendance is compulsory for children from 7 to 15 years of age for not less than 12 weeks in school term. The 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 academic institutions, of which the more important are (1916) :—

Opened	Institution	Professors, &c.	Students
1871	Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln (State)	190	4,826
1878	Creighton Univ., Omaha (R.C.)	150	1,245
1887	Nebraska Wesleyan Univ. (M.E.)	36	875
1889	Cotner University, Bethany (Disciples)	27	325

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 21,004,714 dollars.

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 biennum ending November 30, 1916, the receipts and disbursements of the State funds were :—

	Dollars
Balance, December 1, 1914	746,109
Receipts 1914–16	14,120,267
Total	14,866,376
Disbursements, 1914–16	13,577,702
Balance, November 30, 1916	1,288,674

The State has no debt. In 1916 the assessed valuation of real and personal property (under a law requiring the assessed value to be 20% of the actual value) amounted to 500,827,276 dollars.

The militia, or National Guard, with its headquarters at Lincoln, consists of cavalry, artillery, and infantry; total strength on January 1, 1917, 130 officers and 1,600 enlisted men, practically all of whom are on the Mexican border.

Production and Industry.—Nebraska is one of the most important agricultural States, being third in the production of corn, and fourth in the production of 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 2,079,818,647 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, potatoes, and apples. In 1916 the yield of maize was 192,400,000 bushels; wheat, 68,550,000 bushels; oats, 79,875,462 bushels. Beet-sugar is also produced, 125,000,000 pounds being the estimate for 1916. The live-stock industry is pursued on a large scale. On January 1, 1917, the State contained 1,018,000 horses, 112,000 mules, 676,000 milch cows, 2,349,000 other cattle, 881,000 sheep, and 4,309,000 swine. From 240,000 sheep in 1915 the wool clip yielded 1,776,000 pounds of wool.

Nebraska has some quarries and some mines (silica). Limestone and sandstone were quarried in 1914 to the value of 303,680 dollars, and the output of bricks and tiles was valued at 440,955 dollars. Total mineral output in 1913, 1,433,718 dollars; in 1914, 1,146,787 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 in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 564.

Other industries are printing and publishing, brewing, soap and candle making, brick and tile work, smelting, sugar manufacture, &c.

In 1915 there were 8,314 miles of railway in the State, besides the 229 miles of electric railway track. Omaha is a centre whence 9 trunk lines of railway radiate. Commercial navigation of the Missouri river, which was abandoned for 35 years, has been resumed, steamboats and barges carrying grain and live stock ply between Omaha and Sioux City every week.

In September, 1916, there were 834 State banks and 193 National banks in the State, with total resources of 388,746,557 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.
Bengston (N.), Geography of Nebraska. Lincoln. 1917.
Morton's History of Nebraska. 3 vols. Lincoln. 1913.
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 17 members elected for four years, about half their number retiring every two years, and a House of Representatives of 37 members elected for two years. Qualified electors, and eligible to either House, are (with the usual exceptions) all 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.—Emmet 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 1915 of Indian reservations 1,072 square miles, with 7,819 Indians. 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	4,396		52,551
Female . . .	26,384	250	2,690		29,324
Total . . .	74,276	513	1,846	5,240	81,875

In 1910 the foreign-born population numbered 19,691, of whom 1,916 were German, 1,051 Greek, 2,831 Italian, 1,793 English, 1,702 Irish, 1,790 Canadians. The largest cities in the State, with estimated population in 1914, are Reno, 13,579 ; Goldfield, 4,838 ; Spark, 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 1916 the 344 elementary public schools had 657 teachers and 13,556 enrolled pupils, the total expenditure on education being 768,385 dollars. The 16 public high schools had 66 teachers and 912 pupils. The University at Reno was founded in 1886 and has 46 professors and instructors and 611 students in 1916.

Finance.—The receipts and disbursements in the year 1916 were as follows :—

	Dollars
Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1916	302,420
Receipts, 1916	1,814,412
Total	2,116,832
Disbursements, 1916	1,488,392
Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1917	628,440

The outstanding bonds of the State on December 31, 1916, 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 1916 :—Corn, 34,000 bushels ; wheat, 1,592,000 bushels ; barley, 492,000 bushels ; potatoes, 2,660,000 bushels. On January 1, 1917, there were in the State 73,000 horses, 26,000 milch cows, 470,000 other cattle, 1,455,000 sheep, and 37,000 swine. In 1915 the wool clip from 765,000 sheep yielded 5,890,000 pounds of wool. In 1915 the area of national forests in the State was 5,287,710 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 1915 the length of railway in the State was 2,331 miles, besides 11 miles of electric railway.

In 1915 there was 1 savings bank within the State, with 1,954 depositors, who had to their credit 1,414,016 dollars, being 723·64 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.—Henry W. Keyes, 1917–19 (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	34	430,572

Of the total population in 1910, 96,667 were foreign born, of whom 2,068 were Swedes, 4,345 Russians, 2,046 Germans, 4,862 English, 10,613 Irish, 57,878 Canadian.

The largest city of the State is Manchester, with an estimated population of 78,283 in 1916. Other cities are Nashua, 27,327 in 1916; Concord (capital), 22,669 in 1916; Dover, 13,272; Berlin, 13,599; Portsmouth, 11,666; Laconia, 11,528; Keene, 10,633; Rochester, 9,119. 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 1915 the public elementary schools of the State had 2,493 teachers, and 76,929 enrolled pupils; 74 public high schools had 554 teachers and 10,535 pupils. The 2 normal schools had 14 teachers and 223 students in 1915. 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 (1916) 116 instructors and 1,494 students; the State College 44 instructors and 338 students.

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 991, being 230·2 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions, 508, being 118 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—The revenue and expenditure for the year ending August 31, 1916, was:—

	Dollars
Cash balance, Sept. 1, 1915	616,121
Receipts, Sept. 1, 1915, to Aug. 31, 1916	3,557,515
Total	4,173,636
Disbursements, 1915-16	3,502,243
Balance, September 1, 1916	671,393

The net indebtedness on September 1, 1916, amounted to 1,068,954 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, 1916, being 83 officers and 1,175 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 (767,000 tons), corn (874,000 bushels), potatoes (180,000 bushels), oats (444,000 bushels); the chief fruit crop is apples. On January 1, 1917, the farm animals in the State were 44,000 horses, 97,000 milch cows, 63,000 other cattle, 35,000 sheep, and 53,000 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 139,990,000 dollars; the wage-earners numbered 78,658; the raw materials used were valued at 98,157,000 dollars, and the output at 164,581,000 dollars. Boots and shoes rank first, followed by cotton and woollen goods. An important occupation in the State is the summer entertainment of guests in the mountain and lake regions.

The Boston and Maine Railroad owns or leases all the steam railroad lines within the State except the Grand Trunk in the extreme north. In 1915 the length of steam railway in the State was 1,255 miles; the electric railways had 267 miles of track.

In 1915 there were 57 savings banks in the State, with 219,535 depositors who had to their credit 103,623,822 dollars, being 472·01 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., 1906.
Rollins (F. W.), Guide to New Hampshire. Concord, N.H. Annual.

NEW JERSEY.

Government.—New Jersey is one of the thirteen original States in the Union. The legislative power is vested in a Senate and a General Assembly, the members of which are chosen by the people, all 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.—Walter E. Edge, 1917-20 (10,000 dollars).
Secretary of State.—Thomas F. Martin, 1915-20 (6,000 dollars).

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	39,099	1,131,116	150·5
1890	1,396,581	48,352	1,444,933	192·3
1900	1,812,317	71,352	1,883,669	250·7
1910	2,445,894	91,273	2,537,167	337·7

In 1910, the population by sex and race was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	1,241,482	43,602	1,379		1,286,463
Female	1,204,412	46,158	134		1,250,704
Total	2,445,894	89,760	1,345	168	2,537,167

In 1915, the foreign-born numbered 734,052, of whom 55,357 were English; 75,444 Irish; 115,711 German; 144,848 Italian.

Population of the larger cities was as follows in 1915 (Census):—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Newark	366,721	Hoboken	67,611	NewBrunswick	30,019
Jersey City	270,903	Passaic	61,225	Orange	29,805
Paterson	124,815	Bayonne	64,461	Plainfield	24,516
Trenton(capital)	103,190	Atlantic City	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, 1915, the public schools had nearly 15,000 teachers and 563,240 enrolled pupils, and 156 public high schools had 1,654 teachers and 44,314 pupils. In 1915, 3 public normal schools had 124 teachers and 1,696 students. The total expenditure on education (1915) was 17,158,750 dollars. There were altogether 2,155 school buildings.

Higher and non-sectarian instruction is provided at Princeton University (founded in 1746), which, in 1916, had 215 professors and 1,535 students; at Rutgers College (1766) at New Brunswick, with 60 professors and 535 students; and at Stevens Institute of Technology (1871) at Hoboken, with 34 professors and 343 students.

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.

Finance, Defence.—The receipts and disbursements of the State Fund for the financial year ending October 31, 1916, were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, October 31, 1915	2,457,687
Receipts, 1915-1916	12,816,720
Total	15,274,407
Disbursements, 1915-16	11,196,165
Balance, October 31, 1916	4,078,242

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, 1916, 305 officers and 4,123 enlisted men. There is also a naval reserve of 29 officers and 479 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 1916 the chief crop was maize, acreage 276,000, producing 10,800,000 bushels, valued at 108,000,000 dollars; of hay there was an acreage of 375,000 acres, producing 585,500 short tons, valued at 10,296,200 dollars. The yield of potatoes in 1916 was 10,370,000 bushels. The farm animals on January 1, 1917, comprised 92,000 horses, 155,000 milch cows, 74,000 other cattle, 29,000 sheep, and 163,000 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 in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 572.

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, 1,251 miles; the length of canals was 175 miles.

In 1915 there were 27 savings banks in the State with 326,888 depositors who had to their credit 129,651,358 dollars, being 396·62 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.
Lee (F. B.), New Jersey as a Colony and a State. 1902.
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. On June 20, 1910, Congress passed an Enabling Act permitting the Territory of New Mexico to frame a State Constitution, and in November, 1911, New Mexico was admitted to Statehood.

The State legislature consists of 24 members of the Senate and 49 members of the House of Representatives.

Governor.—E. C. De Baca, 1917-22 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Antonio A. Lucero.

For local government the State is divided into 26 counties. The administrative capital of the State is Santa Fé, population (as shown by the census of 1910), 5,072.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 122,634 square miles (131 square miles being water area). 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 1915, have Indian population of 22,007, 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 34 public high schools with 145 teachers and 2,424 pupils in 1915. Besides, there are 26 Indian schools with 2,291 pupils, and 141 teachers (maintained by the Federal Government). Three public normal schools had 33 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 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 25 professors and 222 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.

Finance, Defence.—For the year ending November 30, 1915, the revenue and expenditure were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, December 1, 1914	870,485
Receipts for year	1,946,290
Total	2,816,775
Disbursements for year	1,384,824
Balance, December 1, 1915	431,951

The total bonded indebtedness of the State on June 30, 1915, was 1,028,252 dollars.

The National Guard of the State contains 867 enlisted men and 67 officers on June 30, 1916; 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 1916 were: maize, 2,625,000 bushels; wheat, 2,104,000 bushels; potatoes, 816,000 bushels. Irrigation, which is indispensable over wide tracks of fertile country, is extending, in 1911 the irrigated area had reached 750,000. 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, 1917, comprised 250,000 horses, 85,000 milch cows, 1,145,000 other cattle, 3,300,000 sheep, and 101,000 swine. In 1915 the wool clip amounted to 18,620,000 pounds of wool. The national forest area (1915) covers 8,469,511 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 7,748,000 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 1915 there were 3,038 miles of railway and 10 miles of electric railway track within the State.

In 1915 there were 13 savings banks in the State, with 7,614 depositors who had to their credit 1,707,655 dollars, being 224·27 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, 'and also at such times as the Legislature may by law provide.' Under this clause the question was submitted to the people April 7, 1914, and decided in the affirmative. The Convention was held in Albany, April 6 to September 10, 1915, the revised Constitution was submitted to the people, November 2, 1915, and defeated.

The State is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 43 Representatives.

Governor.—Charles S. Whitman, 1916–18 (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.—Area 49,204 square miles (1,550 square miles being water). Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 10,273,375. Population in census years:—

Year	Population		Year	Population	
	Total	Per sq. mile		Total	Per sq. mile
1800	589,051	12·4	1910	9,113,614	191·2
1900	7,268,894	152·5	1915	9,687,744	203·2

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 population of New York City by the official census of 1915, was:—

Manhattan	2,137,747	Queens	396,727
Bronx	615,600	Richmond	98,634
Brooklyn	1,798,513		
Total N.Y.			5,047,221

Other cities in order of population, 1915 were:—

Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.
Buffalo	454,630	Poughkeepsie	32,714	Ithaca	16,750
Rochester	248,465	Auburn	32,468	Middletown	16,381
Syracuse	145,293	New Rochelle	31,758	Glens Falls	16,323
Albany	107,979	Newburg	27,876	Lackawanna	15,737
Yonkers	90,948	Watertown	26,895	Watervliet	14,990
Utica	80,589	Kingston	26,354	Hornell	14,352
Schenectady	80,381	Oswego	25,426	Ogdensburg	14,338
Troy	75,488	Cohoes	23,433	Saratoga Sps.	13,792
Binghamton	53,668	Rome	21,926	N. Tonawonda	13,498
Niagara Falls	42,257	Gloversville	21,178	Corning	13,459
Elmira	40,093	White Rains	19,287	Batavia	13,278
Jamestown	37,780	Lockport	18,693	Geneva	13,238
Mt. Vernon	37,583	Olean	17,925	Little Falls	13,022
Amsterdam	34,319	Dunkirk	17,870	Cortland	12,367

Of the total population in 1915, 74·8 per cent. was urban.

In 1913 the death-rate in cities was 14·8 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.—Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 16. Instruction in physical training and kindred subjects of all pupils above 8 years of age in the elementary and secondary schools of the State is made compulsory by an amendment of 1916 to the Education Law. An amendment to the Military Law also makes compulsory the military training of all boys between the ages of 16 and 19 who are pupils in a public or private school or in a college, for at least three hours a week during the school year and in the case of boys who are not pupils for a period not exceeding this, between September of each year and the ensuing 15th day of June.

In 1914–15 the children enrolled in the 11,990 elementary schools numbered 724,088 boys and 700,996 girls, a total of 1,425,084; the number of teachers was 3,345 males and 41,868 women, a total of 45,213. There were 776 public high schools with 153,956 pupils (70,507 boys and 83,449 girls), and 6,702 teachers (2,430 men and 4,272 women). There were 10 public normal schools with 289 teachers, and 3,248 students (215 men and 3,033 women), in the normal departments, also 2,136 males and 2,420 females in other departments, making a total enrolment in normal schools of 7,804. There were 126 universities, colleges, professional and technical schools with 5,650 professors and teachers and 52,606 students. Total expenditure on education in 1915, 97,579,268 dollars.

The University of the State of New York is governed by a Board of

Regents, whose members are at all times three more than the existing judicial districts of the State—at present 9 districts and 12 Regents. The University is the State Education Department. The Regents elect by ballot the President of the University and the Commissioner of Education.

The names, year of foundation, and numbers of instructors and students in the chief academic institutions in 1914-15 were as follows :—

Founded	Name and Place	Professors, &c.	Students
1820	Colgate University, Hamilton [1]	36	513
1854	College for the City of New York [1]	110	1,802
1754	Columbia University [1]	122	1,116
1831	New York University, New York [1]	85	854
1883	Niagara University, Niagara Falls [1]	14	109
1846	St. John's College, Fordham University, New York [1]	15	193
1889	Barnard College, New York [2]	72	730
1888	Hunter College, New York [2]	109	1,773
1861	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie [2]	127	1,122
1857	Alfred University, Alfred [3]	27	93
1865	Cornell University, Ithaca [3]	220	1,294
1856	St. Lawrence University, Canton [3]	13	214
1870	Syracuse University, Syracuse [3]	108	1,380
1846	University of Rochester [3]	42	495

[1] For men only. [2] For women only. [3] For men and women.

There are also in the State 15 schools of theology, 9 of law, 5 of education, 12 of medicine, 3 of chemistry, 5 of pharmacy, 2 of veterinary medicine, and 8 of technology.

Charity.—Charitable institutions under supervision of the State are classified as public, semi-public, and private. The public institutions in 1915 consisted of 16 State institutions with a census of 9,632 ; 67 county, city and town almshouses, census, 14,326 ; 50 general and special hospitals, census, 9,081 ; 12 semi-public institutions, 10 schools for the deaf and 2 for the blind, census, 1,928 ; 384 private institutions, 24 homes for the aged, census, 1,569 ; 2 for the blind, census, 61 ; 127 for children (4 public), census 37,094 ; 26 temporary, census, 1,112 ; 192 general and special hospitals, census, 14,463 ; 13 reformatories, census, 1,753 : making a grand total of 529 institutions with a population of 91,019.

Finance, Defence.—The State revenue and expenditure for the nine months ending June 30, 1916, were respectively as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance in hand, Oct. 1, 1915	28,235,768
Receipts, Oct. 1, 1915—June 30, 1916	105,040,958
Total	133,276,726
Disbursements, Oct. 1, 1915—June 30, 1916	91,352,054
Balance, July 1, 1916	41,924,672

The total bonded debt of the State, Sept. 30, 1916 amounted to 211,404,000 dollars. The assessed value of real property in 1916 was 11,335,638,806 dollars ; of personal property 939,000,000 dollars; total 12,274,638,806 dollars.

The City of New York in 1915 had a gross bonded debt of 1,312,298,661 dollars.

The militia, or national guard of New York, contains (June 30, 1916) 1,014 officers and 15,309 men.

The naval militia contains 95 commissioned officers and 1,712 enlisted men ; total, 1,807.

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 1916 the crops comprised maize, 16,200,000 bushels ; wheat 9,030,000 bushels ; oats, 31,356,000 bushels, besides potatoes, hay, and other products. The area under tobacco was 3,700 acres ; the yield, 4,551,000 pounds. Beet sugar is produced. The farm animals on January 1, 1917, comprised 609,000 horses, 4,000 mules, 1,539,000 milch cows and 939,000 other cattle, 840,000 sheep, and 759,000 swine. The wool clip in 1915 yielded 3,478,000 pounds of wool.

Other productive industries are mining and quarrying. In 1915 the mines within the State yielded 1,365,064 tons of iron ore (2,970,526 dollars). In 1915 the output of talc was 69,514 tons, valued at 576,643 dollars. The yield of crude petroleum in 1915 was 928,540 barrels, valued at 1,476,378 dollars ; the yield of natural gas was of the value of 2,085,324 dollars. Mineral springs yielded 8,636,920 cu. ft., valued at 745,53 dollars. The output of granite, trap rock, sandstone, marble, and limestone in 1915 was valued at 5,162,115 dollars ; of Portland cement, 5,219,460 barrels valued at 4,175,528 dollars ; of salt, 11,095,301 barrels valued at 3,011,932 dollars. The production of bricks, tiles, pottery, &c., was estimated at the value of 10,002,373 dollars. In 1915 the output of gypsum was 516,002 tons, valued at 1,261,200 dollars. The State also produces infusorial earth, emery, garnet, crystalline quartz, and other minerals. The total value of mineral output in 1915 amounted to 35,988,407 dollars.

Manufacturing Industries.—The statistics of the manufacturing industries of New York State according to the census results of 1905 and 1910 are summarised thus :—

		1905	1910
Establishments	Number	37,194	44,935
Capital	Dollars	2,031,459,515	2,779,497,000
Salaried officials	Number	98,012	151,691
Salaries	Dollars	111,145,175	186,082,000
Wage-earners (average)	Number	856,947	1,008,981
Wages	Dollars	480,014,851	557,281,000
Miscellaneous expenses	,,	301,575,788	386,074,000
Cost of raw material	,,	1,348,603,236	1,856,904,000
Value of output	,,	2,488,345,579	3,369,490,000

The more important industries (or groups of industries), judged by the value of output, in 1910 were:—

Nature of Industries	Number of Establishments	Capital	Wages	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars.
Clothing, women's	3,083	84,213,000	54,841,000	148,142,000	272,518,000
Clothing, men's, including shirts	2,983	119,421,000	48,073,000	135,327,000	266,075,000
Automobiles, including bodies and parts	113	25,102,000	7,016,000	14,908,000	30,980,000
Foundry & machine shop products	1,872	208,320,000	40,602,000	61,621,000	154,370,000
Printing and publishing	4,426	158,367,000	43,559,000	56,494,000	216,946,000
Liquors, malt	184	127,492,000	7,294,000	18,883,000	77,720,000
Bread and other bakery products	3,978	38,573,000	13,881,000	52,738,000	86,233,000
Tobacco manufactures	3,371	41,863,000	13,666,000	31,341,000	76,662,000
Slaughtering and meat packing	238	34,536,000	4,387,000	110,168,000	127,130,000
Flour-mill and grist-mill products	983	30,270,000	1,669,000	60,479,000	69,802,000
Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies	217	60,427,000	12,479,000	27,483,000	49,290,000
Paper and wood pulp	178	90,912,000	6,744,000	31,767,000	48,860,000
Boots and shoes, including cut stock & findings	296	26,048,000	10,669,000	28,975,000	48,186,000
Gas, illuminating and heating	141	278,607,000	4,364,000	15,018,000	42,347,000
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	1,552	12,216,000	1,607,000	36,161,000	42,458,000
Millinery and lace goods	931	19,920,000	9,626,000	27,135,000	52,106,000
Iron and steel, blast furnaces	9	39,666,000	1,758,000	20,917,000	26,621,000
Furnishing goods, men's	375	24,110,000	7,756,000	21,576,000	42,197,000
Fur goods	863	19,509,000	5,704,000	24,140,000	41,801,000
Hosiery and knit goods	360	52,582,000	14,839,000	38,677,000	67,130,000

Pre-eminent among the industries of the State is the manufacture of clothing. This factory industry originated in the State about 1835, and by 1880 it was first among the industries of the State. In 1910, New York held the first place among the American States as a producer of clothing.

The combined textile industries in 1905 gave an output valued at 185,780,000 dollars. The following table contains statistics of the spindles, looms, &c., employed in the more important of them:—

	Spindles	Looms	Knitting machines	Woollen cards (sets)	Combing machines
Cottons	778,036	14,088	—	—	—
Woollens	154,359	3,035	—	—	89
Hosiery	303,528	—	15,047	364	—
Silks	149,559	7,575	—	—	—
Total (1910)	1,385,482	24,698	15,047	821	89
Total (1905)	1,228,699	23,246	12,666	959	62

The output of the flour and grist mills in 1910 was of the value of 69,802,278 dollars. The material used in the year comprised wheat, 6,671,722 barrels, valued at 85,580,689 dollars; corn, 2,090,537 barrels, valued at 5,967,943 dollars; rye, 226,992 barrels valued at 970,797 dollars; buckwheat, 66,632,857 pounds, valued at 1,724,754 dollars; barley, 1,580,856 pounds, valued at 25,587 dollars.

In 1915 there were 2,121 newspapers, &c., of which 207 were dailies, 49 semi-weekly, 1,062 weekly, 661 monthly, and 46 quarterly. In English, 1,753 were published; and of the foreign languages, 60 were in German, 27 in Italian, 19 in Yiddish, 11 in Polish, 11 in Spanish, 5 each in Swedish, Croatian, French, 7 in Bohemian, 4 each in Hungarian and Russian; 8 in Syrian (Arabic), 1 in Danish, and 1 in Norwegian. In 1910 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 12,664,218 were devoted to general literature.

New York City now ranks as the first shipping port of the world. The imports, including specie and bullion, during the fiscal year of 1915 amounted to the value of 1,975,807,621 dollars, and the exports, including specie and bullion, to the value of 1,280,233,603 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 1915 the tonnage movement in the foreign trade was: entered, 12,647,606 tons; cleared, 12,162,374 tons.

In 1915 the bank clearings in New York amounted to 90,842,707,724 dollars.

In New York State there were in 1915 8,534 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. The State Barge Canal to connect New York City with Buffalo by means of a deep water route of 790 miles, having a minimum depth of 12 feet, is nearing completion. It will have a capacity of 20,000,000 tons per season.

In the year ending June 30, 1915, there were 140 savings banks in the State, with total resources of 1,974,046,375 dollars, 3,199,307 depositors who had 1,774,221,482 dollars to their credit, being 554·56 dollars to each depositor.

British Consul-General at New York.—Charles Clive Bayley.

There are four Vice-consuls.

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NORTH CAROLINA.

Government.—North Carolina is one of the thirteen original States of the Union. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 50 members, and a House of Representatives of 120 members, elected for two years.

All male citizens of the United States, resident in the State two years, and in the county six months next before the election, and registered, have a vote. For registration, the requirement is payment of poll-tax and ability to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language (Art. vi. Sec. 4).

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and ten Representatives.

Governor.—Thomas W. Bickett, 1917–21 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—J. Bryan Grimes.

North Carolina is divided into 100 counties. The State Capital is **Raleigh.**

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 52,426 square miles, of which 3,686 square miles is water. Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 2,402,738.

Years	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1820	419,200	219,629	638,829	13·2
1900	1,269,341	624,469	1,893,810	38·9
1910	1,508,444	697,843	2,206,287	45·3

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	754,852	339,581	4,043		1,098,476
Female	745,659	358,262	3,890		1,107,811
Total	1,500,511	697,843	82	7,851	2,206,287

Of the total in 1910, 6,092 were foreign-born, 1,074 being German, and 940 English. Urban population formed 14·4 per cent. of the whole. Cities (with estimated population in 1916) are: Charlotte, 39,823; Winston-Salem, 31,115; Wilmington, 29,892; Durham, 25,061; Asheville, 20,823; Raleigh (capital), 20,127; Greensboro, 19,577.

About half of the church members are Baptist, and three-fifths Methodist. The others are mostly Presbyterian, Lutheran, or Protestant Episcopal.

School attendance is compulsory. Separate schools are provided for white and for coloured children. In 1915 the 7,922 public elementary schools of the State had 13,875 teachers, and 606,350 enrolled pupils. There were 214 public high schools with 434 teachers and 8,986 pupils in 1915. Teachers are trained in 7 public normal schools, with 105 teachers and 1,362 students in 1915. Total expenditure in 1914, 5,566,992 dollars.

Higher instruction is given in 15 university and college institutions, the more important of which are the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (founded in 1795) in 1915 with 65 professors and 1,157 students; and the Agricultural and Mechanical College at West Raleigh (founded in 1889) with 63 professors and 723 pupils. Higher education for young women is given

in the State Normal and Industrial College (Greensboro) which, in 1915–16, had 64 professors and 702 students. There are large sectarian colleges, and also schools and colleges for coloured youths.

Charity.—Within the State there are (apart from almshouses and asylums for the insane, &c.) 57 benevolent institutions, six of which are public, the rest having been provided by private associations or religious bodies. They comprise 37 hospitals, one dispensary, 18 orphanages (two public), one day nursery, eight homes mainly for adults (one public), and two schools for the deaf and blind (both public). In all the almshouses in 1911 there were 1,393 pauper inmates (600 coloured).

Finance, Defence.—The State had receipts and disbursements in the year ending November 30, 1916, as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, December 1, 1915	224,623
Receipts, 1915–16	5,227,230
Total	5,451,453
Disbursements, 1915–16	5,002,607
Balance, December 1, 1916	448,846

In 1916 the outstanding debt amounted to 8,673,500 dollars. The State owns stock in railway and turnpike companies which can more than cover the State debt. According to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders the State has a defaulted debt estimated at 13,000,000 dollars. The State declares these bonds to have been fraudulently and corruptly issued during reconstruction days.

The militia, or National Guard, consisting of artillery and infantry, had, on June 30, 1916, a total strength of 208 officers and 2,846 enlisted men. The naval militia has 24 officers and 132 men.

Production and Industry.—The chief occupation of the inhabitants of the State is agriculture. In 1910 the State had 253,725 farms, while the area of the farm land was 22,439,129 acres, of which 8,813,056 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 537,716,210 dollars. Wheat and maize are grown, the yield of the former in 1916 having been 9,975,000 bushels, and of the latter, 53,650,000 bushels. The chief crop, however, is cotton, of which the area for 1916 was 1,432,000 acres, and the yield 646,000 bales (of 500 pounds, gross weight). Another important product is tobacco, grown on 320,000 acres, which yielded in 1916, 176,000,000 pounds, valued at 35,200,000 dollars. Other products are peanuts, potatoes, oats, and rye. The rice crop in 1916 amounted to 6,000 bushels. Stock-raising is not important, but there is a growing dairy industry. On January 1, 1917, the farm animals were 185,000 horses, 200,000 mules, 315,000 milch cows, 364,000 other cattle, 140,000 sheep, and 1,550,000 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 3,739,696 dollars; in 1914, 3,519,245 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 in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 584.

The chief sea-port is Wilmington, the exports from which, in 1915, amounted to the value of 11,308,535 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 5,565 miles of steam railway, and 289 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 1915 there were 28 savings banks in the State, with 52,697 depositors who had to their credit 9,693,543 dollars, being 183·94 dollars to each depositor.

There is a British Vice-Consul at Wilmington.

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NORTH DAKOTA.

Government.—North Dakota was admitted into the Union on February 22, 1889. The Legislative Assembly consists of a Senate of 49 members elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 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. J. Frazier, 1916-18 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Thomas Hall.

The State is divided into 50 organised counties. The capital is Bismarck (population 6,344 in 1915, State Census).

Area, Population.—Area, 70,837 square miles (654 square miles being water). The area in 1915 of the Indian reservations was 156 square miles with a population of 8,710 Indians. The population of the State in 1915 (State Census) was 636,956. 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			
1890	182,407	2,030	135,177 [1]	0·9 [1]
1900	311,712	8,576	190,983	2·7
1910	569,855	7,434	319,146	4·5
		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 population (State Census, 1915) of 20,549, and Grand Forks, 13,544.

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.

Instruction.—School attendance is compulsory for children between the ages of 8 and 15. In 1915-16 the 6,786 public schools had 186,341 pupils (95,834 boys and 90,507 girls); 8,093 teachers (1,329 men and 6,764 women). There were 290 high schools in the State. The State University founded in 1884 had, in 1915, 83 teachers and 728 students; Fargo College (Congregational), founded 1887, had 46 teachers and 521 students; and the State Agricultural College had 46 teachers and 1,004 students.

School revenues are derived from the State Fund, district taxes, and various other sources. Expenditure on education in 1914, 6,605,653 dollars.

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 81, being 14 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 367, being 63·6 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—The revenue expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1916, was:—

	Dollars
Cash in hand, July 1, 1915	901,629
Receipts, 1915-16	6,477,973
Total	7,379,602
Expenditure, 1915-16	5,621,440
Balance in hand, June 30, 1916	1,758,162

Bonded debt on July 1, 1916, 578,700 dollars; assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1916, 305,355,211 dollars.

The Militia, called the North Dakota National Guard, with its headquarters at Bismarck, consists of infantry and artillery, total strength (June 30, 1916), 55 officers and 735 men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the chief pursuit of the North Dakota population. In 1915 there were 70,355 farms with an area of 25,794,373 acres, of which 16,229,792 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1916 was 244,574,343 dollars. The area to be irrigated within the State under the Federal Reclamation Act extends to 40,000 acres. The chief products are cereals, potatoes, hay and flax. The wheat crop in 1916 amounted to 3,932,500 bushels; oats, 53,750,000

bushels; barley, 26,738,000 bushels. In the same year the area under flax (grown for the seed) was 790,000 acres, and the yield amounted to 8,137,000 bushels of seed, valued at 20,505,000 dollars. The State has also an active live-stock industry, chiefly horse and cattle-raising. On January 1, 1917, the farm animals were 825,000 horses, 410,000 milch cows, 629,000 other cattle, 250,000 sheep, and 650,000 swine. The wool clip yielded 1,620,000 pounds of wool in 1915.

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 1914 there were 699 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 14,213,000 dollars, employing 3,275 wage-earners, using raw material costing 14,484,000 dollars, and giving an output valued at 21,147,000 dollars. The most important of these industries was flour and grist milling. The value of the dairy and creamery industry (butter, cheese, and condensed milk) amounted in 1914 to 5 million dollars. Quantity of cream sold in creameries, 13,460,000 pounds.

In 1915 there were 6,281 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 1915 there were 2 savings banks in the State, with 6,500 depositors who had to their credit 911,458 dollars, being 140·22 dollars to each depositor.

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OHIO.

Government.—Ohio was admitted into the Union on February 19, 1803. The question of a general revision of the Constitution is submitted to the people every 20 years, provision being made for the election of a Convention to draft alterations.

The Legislature consists of a Senate of 36 members and a House of Representatives of 128 members, both Houses being elected for two years. Qualified as electors are (with certain necessary exceptions) all male citizens 21 years of age who have resided in the State one year, in the county 30 days, and in the township 20 days next before the election.

Ohio is represented in Congress by two Senators and 22 Representatives.

Governor:—James M. Cox, 1917-21 (10,000 dollars).
Secretary of State.—William D. Fulton.

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	681		2,434,758
Female	2,278,815	53,457	91		2,332,363
Total	4,654,897	111,452	645	127	4,767,121

The foreign-born population in 1910 numbered 598,374, of whom 175,095 were German, 40,062 Irish, 43,347 English, 23,692 Canadian, 72,887 Austrian.

Population (estimated) of the chief cities was as follows in 1916:—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Cleveland	674,073	Lima	35,384	Sandusky	20,198
Cincinnati	410,476	Zanesville	30,863	Alliance	18,960
Columbus(C'pt.)	214,878	Newark	29,635	Elyria	18,618
Toledo	191,554	Portsmouth	28,741	Chilicothe	15,470
Dayton	127,224	Steubenville	27,445	Middletown	15,625
Youngstown	108,385	Mansfield	22,734	Lancaster	15,670
Akron	85,625	Marion	23,430	Massillon	15,310
Canton	60,852	East Liverpool	22,586	Findlay	14,858
Springfield	51,550	Lakewood	22,615	Marietta	14,785
Hamilton	40,496	Ashtabula	21,498	Piqua	14,029
Lorain	36,964	Norwood	22,286	Ironton	13,949

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 1916 the 11,618 public elementary schools had 26,669 teachers and 840,117 enrolled pupils; 545 public high schools had 5,150 teachers and 109,353 pupils in 1916. There are 4 public normal schools with 54 teachers and 533 students in 1915. For superior instruc

tion the State contains 40 Universities and colleges, of which the following are the more important (1915):—

Founded	Institutions	Professors &c	Students (all departments)
1809	Ohio University, Athens (State)	88	2,561
1824	Miami University, Oxford (State)	58	786
1874	Cincinnati University (City)	264	2,635
1872	State University, Columbus	467	5,095
1831	Denison University, Granville (Bapt.)	47	587
1844	Wesleyan University, Delaware (M.E.)	3	1,100
1880	Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland	151	557
1868	Wooster University (Presb.)	45	784
1847	Otterbein University, Westerville (U.B.)	18	386
1826	Western Reserve University, Cleveland	87	2,006

Expenditure on education in 1916, 45,418,465 dollars.

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 8,078, being 169·5 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 4,005, being 84 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—The taxation levies for all purposes, and the expenditure, for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1916, were:—

	Dollars
Cash in hand, July 1, 1915	7,390,565
Income, 1915-1916	19,175,761
Total	26,566,326
Disbursements, 1915-16	19,695,903
Balance, July 1, 1916	6,870,423

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, 1916), of 492 officers and 5,916 enlisted men. The Naval Militia has 25 officers and 302 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 1916 amounted to 115,762,000 bushels, and the wheat crop to 20,250,000 bushels; oats, 48,076,000 bushels. The area under tobacco (100,000 acres in 1916) yielded 95,000,000 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, 1917, the live-stock in the State was 892,000 horses, 26,000 mules, 950,000 milch cows, and 863,000 other cattle 2,944,000 sheep, and 3,527,000 swine. The wool clip in 1915 yielded 14,350,000 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. The chief manufacturing industries, according to the census results for 1910, are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 590.

The railways of the State in 1915 had a length of 9,158 miles, besides 4,300 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, 1915, there were 3 savings banks in the State, with 115,241 depositors having to their credit 62,603,425 dollars, being 543·24 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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OKLAHOMA.

Government.—The State of Oklahoma, comprising the former Territory of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, was constituted on November 16, 1907, by Proclamation made by the United States President under the enabling act of June 16, 1906. The constitution provides for the *initiative* and the *referendum*, 8 per cent. of the legal voters having the right to propose any legislative measure and 15 per cent. to propose amendments to the constitution by petition. The *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 elected for 2 years, and consisting of not less than 99 nor more than 102 members. 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, 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 THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1907, p. 593.]

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was:—

Year	White	Coloured	Total	Per square mile
1890	172,554	86,103	258,657 [1]	2·01
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 1916, 92,943), Muskogee (44,218), Tulsa (30,575), Enid (30,307), McAlester (18,504), Shawnee (18,138), Cushing, new oil city, (15,000), Chickasha (15,447), Guthrie (12,035), Ardmore (10,462).

Religion, Education.—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 1916 there were in the State public elementary schools 473,702 white and 41,791 negro pupils and 12,721 teachers; 588 public high schools with 27,040 enrolled pupils and 1,467 teachers in 1916. There were in 1915 6 normal schools with 125 teachers and 4,660 students. Total expenditure on education (1916) 9,564,342 dollars. The University (founded at Norman in 1892) had, in 1916, 98 professors and 1,970 students; the Agricultural and Mechanical College (founded in 1891 at Stillwater) had 71 professors and 1,116 students; while the coloured Agricultural and Normal University (founded 1897 at Langston), with 27 instructors, has 823 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 year ending June 30, 1916:—

	Dollars
Balance in hand, 1 July, 1915	1,055,196
Receipts, 1915–16	6,261,512
Total	7,316,708
Disbursements, 1915–16	5,393,927
Balance in hand, 1 July, 1916	1,922,781

In 1916 the State debt amounted to 4,367,000 dollars. The assessed value of real property was 700,588,415 dollars and of personal property 932,108,158 dollars.

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 70 officers and 966 enlisted men (June 30, 1916).

Production and Industry.—Oklahoma is mainly agricultural. In 1910 it had 190,192 farms with a total area of 28,859,358 acres, of which 17,551,337 acres were improved land. The total value of all farm property was 918,198,882 dollars. The yield of maize in 1916 was 53,325,000 bushels; of wheat, 29,585,000 bushels; of oats, 15,080,000 bushels. Other products are potatoes, hay, sorghum, fruits, and cotton. The cotton crop for 1916 on 2,593,000 acres amounted to 835,000 bales, valued at 75,882,000 dollars. Flax is also widely grown. The western part is devoted to stock-raising. On January 1, 1917, the stock comprised 535,000 milch cows, and 1,222,000 other cattle; 1,372,000 hogs, 104,000 sheep, 743,000 horses, and 276,000 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 given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 593.

In 1915 Oklahoma had 6,405 miles of steam railway besides 301 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.

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 amendment the people reserve to themselves the power to propose laws and amendments to the Coustitution 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, 96,699 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	5,090	672,765

The foreign-born in 1910 numbered 113,136, of whom 17,958 were German, 12,409 Canadian, 7,998 English, 10,999 Swedish, 4,995 Irish, 5,538 Italian, 3,555 Greeks, and 6,843 Norwegian. The Indian reservations in 1915 comprised 1,889 square miles with a population of 6,481 Indians.

Of the total population in 1910, 45·6 per cent. was urban. The largest town is Portland, with an estimated population of 295,463 in 1916; Salem, 20,278 in 1916; Medford, 14,118; Eugene, 13,572; Astoria, 10,263.

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. For school year ending June 30, 1916, the 2,519 public schools had 6,173 teachers and 142,365 enrolled pupils, 175 standard 4 year-high schools had 1,050 teachers and 24,000 pupils; and the public normal school had, in 1916, 19 teachers and 441 pupils. Total expenditure on public school education (1916) 7,551,397 dollars. The State supports an Agricultural College at Corvallis, founded in 1870, which has 162 professors in 1915-16 and 2,435 students, and a University, known as the University of Oregon, organised at Eugene in 1876. In 1915 it had 117 professors and 1,661 students. There are also Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, Congregational, and Baptist Colleges.

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 48, being 2·9 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 1,668, being 100·7 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—The receipts and disbursements of the General Fund of the State, for the year ending September 30, 1916 :—

	Dollars
Balance, October 1, 1915	834,400
Receipts, 1915-16	5,907,036
Total	6,741,436
Disbursements, 1915-16	5,602,635
Balance, Sept. 30, 1916	1,138,801

The State has no bonded debt. In 1915 the assessed value of taxable property, as equalised, was 934,495,032 dollars.

On June 30, 1916, the Organised Militia, known as the Oregon National Guard, consisted of 96 officers and 1,595 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 1915 the forest area was 13,259,992 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 (19,550,000 bushels in 1916), hay (1,955,000 tons), and potatoes (825,000 bushels). Oats, barley, and flax-seed are grown to some extent. Sugar beet and 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, 1917, numbered 286,000; milch cows, 222,000; other cattle 577,000; sheep,

2,484,000; swine, 315,000. In 1915 the wool clip yielded 15,600,000 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 1913 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 given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 596.

Oregon has good water facilities in the Pacific Ocean, the Columbia river, the Willamette river, and the Snake river. 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. 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 1915 the State had a total railway mileage of 3,114, besides 733 miles of electric railway track. The principal lines are the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company and the Southern Pacific and the so-called 'Hill lines.'

In September, 1916, there were 261 banks in the State, with total deposits of 140,049,599 dollars; of this amount 26,599,467 dollars was in savings deposits, including postal savings accounts; demand deposits amounted to 96,928,966 dollars; time deposits, 16,521,164 dollars.

British Consul at Portland.—Thomas Erskine. There are vice-consuls at Portland and Astoria.

Books of Reference.

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PENNSYLVANIA.

Government.—Pennsylvania is one of the thirteen original States in the Union. The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Every 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 206 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. Woods.

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	2,837		3,942,206
Females	3,624,174	98,089	642		3,722,905
Total	7,467,713	193,919	1,976	1,503	7,665,111

The population is mainly English but contains elements of various European nationalities. In 1910 the foreign-born population of the State numbered 1,442,374, of whom 195,202 were German, 165,109 Irish, 109,115 English, 251,774 Austrian, 196,122 Italian, 240,985 Russian, and 123,498 Hungarian.

Estimated population of the larger cities in 1916:—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Philadelphia	1,709,518	Harrisburg (capital)	72,015	York	51,656
Pittsburg	579,090	Johnstown	68,529	McKeesport	47,521
Scranton	140,811	Allentown	63,505	Chester	41,395
Reading	109,381	Altoona	58,659	Newcastle	41,133
Wilkesbarre	76,776	Lancaster	50,853	Williamsport	33,809
Erie	75,195			Easton	30,530

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 1915 the 39,306 public schools (elementary and secondary had 8,917 male and 32,366 female teachers and 737,933 male and 724,00 female enrolled pupils. In 13 public Normal Schools in 1916 there were 17 male and 220 female teachers with 2,133 male and 5,789 female pupil

Total expenditure on public school education (1916) 46,844,448 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 academic institutions (July 1, 1916) within the State are as follows:—

Begun	Institutions.	Professors	Students
1740	University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (non-sect.)	606	8,069
1787	University of Pittsburg (non-sect.)	367	3,957
1855	Pennsylvania State College (State)	339	3,555
1846	Bucknell University, Lewisburg (Bapt.)	49	750
1878	Duquesne University, Pittsburg (R.C.)	63	810
1857	Lincoln University (Presb.)	15	212
1884	Temple University, Philadelphia (non-sect.)	287	3,696
1858	Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove (Luth.)	20	260

Charity.—There are two State Penitentiaries, at Philadelphia (Eastern) and at Pittsburg (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. Their inmates will be transferred to the new State Penitentiary. There are 30 State Institutions of which 4 are in state of construction (10 general hospitals, 8 insane, 3 feeble-minded and epileptic, 3 reformatories, 1 home for soldiers and sailors, 2 penitentiaries, 2 deaf and dumb); 1 inebriate): and 7 semi-State institutions (1 insane, 1 feeble-minded and epileptic, 2 blind, 1 reform school, 2 deaf and dumb). There are 198 private hospitals, of which 156 receive State aid, 16 sanatoria of which 5 receive State aid, and 300 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 19,462 inmates. There are 20 county insane asylums subject to State supervision. On January 1, 1916, there were 17,802 inmates of almshouses, and 5,756 inmates of county jails.

Finance, Defence.—For the year ending Nov. 30, 1916, the receipts, payments, and balances were:—

	Dollars
Balance, December 1, 1915	4,617,202
Receipts, December 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, 1916	36,663,039
Total	41,280,241
Expenditures, December 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, 1916	35,489,553
Balance, Nov. 30, 1916	5,790,688

On Dec. 1, 1916, the outstanding bonds of the State amounted to 651,110 dollars which are covered by a sinking fund of 651,110 dollars. On Dec. 31, 1916, the assessed value of real property amounted to 6,257,996,218 dollars, and the taxable value of personal property amounted to 1,506,172,805 dollars.

The militia, known as the National Guard of Pennsylvania, consists of cavalry, artillery, and infantry. On July 1, 1916, it had a total strength of 763 officers and 14,573 enlisted men. The naval militia consisted of 16 officers and 156 men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture, market gardening, fruit growing, horticulture and forestry are pursued within the State. In 1916 there were 216,500 farms; the farm area was 18,586,832 acres, of which 12,673,519 acres were improved. In 1916 the total value of all farm property was 1,375,000,000 dollars. In 1916 the yield of wheat was 26,500,000 bushels; oats, 36,526,000 bushels; tobacco, 49,329,000 pounds; maize, 53,043,000 bushels; rye, 4,655,000 bushels; buckwheat, 5,427,500 bushels; potatoes, 18,862,000 bushels; hay, 5,241,270 tons. In 1916 the wool clip amounted to 3,972,150 pounds, valued at 1,390,250 dollars. On January 1, 1917, the farm animals in Pennsylvania were 596,000 horses, 48,000 mules, 980,000 milch cows, 664,000 other cattle, 835,000 sheep, and 1,174,000 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 1915, 177,390 workers were employed in and about the anthracite coal mines, and 187,734 in and about the bituminous coal mines. In 1915 the output of anthracite coal was 89,377,706 short tons, and of bituminous coal, 157,420,068 short tons, 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; Pittsburg, having abundant supplies of coal, has become the principal iron-work centre. The value of the total mineral output of Pennsylvania (excluding pig-iron, 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 2,626,742,084 dollars.

Statistics of the more important industries, or groups of industries (according to the census of manufactures of 1910), are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 600.

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 1915 was 69,473,983 dollars, and of exports 132,437,556 dollars. Twenty-six steamship lines traded with the port. One hundred and forty-four American

vessels in cargo from foreign ports with a tonnage of 224,526 tons entered, and 127 American vessels in cargo with a tonnage of 164,214 tons cleared for foreign ports. Six hundred and thirty-four foreign vessels in cargo with a tonnage of 1,184,356 tons, and 283 foreign vessels in ballast with a tonnage of 644,775 tons entered from foreign ports, and 746 foreign vessels in cargo with a tonnage of 1,564,505 tons, and 145 foreign vessels in ballast with a tonnage of 180,607 tons cleared for foreign ports. Four thousand one hundred and forty-two vessels, including steamships, ships, barks, brigs, schooners and barges arrived, coastwise, and 4,165 vessels sailed coastwise. Of the total value of imports for 1915, 33,300,813 dollars were dutiable. The import duties received at Philadelphia during 1915 amounted to 11,587,759 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 1915 Pennsylvania contained 12,954 miles of steam railway, and 4,533 miles of electric railway track.

Statistics to July 1, 1916, of banks and banking institutions are :—

—	No.	Amount of Deposits	Total Assets	Deposit Accounts
		Dollars	Dollars	
Mutual Savings Banks .	11	238,502,000	262,515,000	515,687
State Banks . . .	190	181,544,000	227,163,000	636,290
Trust Companies . .	100	660,078,000	972,247,000	1,333,054
National Banks . . .	332	1,009,607,000	1,671,235,000	579,158,900
Total . . .	1,333	2,089,731,000	3,133,160,000	581,638,011

These figures do not include 1,833 Building and Loan Associations with 568,126 shareholders and assets of 276,393,000 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, 1917–19 (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. Population of Census years :—

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	480,082	455·4
1910	533,081	9,529	542,610	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, 28,876 French Canadian, 33,802 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 1915 there were 13,987

births in the State, 8,935 deaths, and 5,073 marriages. The death rate in cities in 1915 was 15·2 and in rural districts 14·5 per 1,000 of population.

The principal religious bodies are Catholic, Baptist, Protestant Episcopal, Congregational, and Methodist.

In 1915 the public elementary schools had 2,364 teachers and 78,881 enrolled pupils; 145 high schools had 316 teachers and 8,183 pupils. Total expenditure on education 1915, 3,336,385 dollars. The State maintains a Normal school with 33 teachers and 452 female students (1915), and an Agricultural College with 66 teachers and 383 students (1916). The Brown University at Providence, founded in 1764, is under Baptist control. In 1915–16 it had 83 professors and teachers, and 974 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 1916 had 1,400 inmates, a school for the feeble minded, 164 (1915) inmates, and a State almshouse which in 1916 had 622 inmates. There are also 37 benevolent institutions, hospitals, orphanages, homes, &c., provided by private associations and religious bodies.

Finance, Defence.—For the year 1916 the receipts and payments were to the following amounts:—

	Dollars
Cash on hand January 1, 1916, Overdrafts	11,012
Receipts during 1916	3,815,478
Total	3,804,466
Payments during 1916	3,771,626
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1917	32,840

The bonded debt of the State in January, 1917, amounted to 6,405,731 dollars. The assessed value of the property within the State in 1916 was estimated at:—

	Dollars
Real property	475,705,411
Personal property	247,960,291
Total	723,665,702

The military force of Rhode Island on April 1, 1916, was as follows: Staff Departments, 26; Coast Artillery Corps, 1,174; Cavalry, 215; Field Artillery, 162; Ambulance Company, 50; Total strength, 1,627.

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 statistics of the more important industries are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 603.

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, 1916, there were 17 national banks in the State, 3 state banks, 15 savings banks, 13 trust companies and 13 branches. The savings banks had 157,445 depositors with 88,343,735 dollars to their credit, being 561·11 dollars to each depositor.

Railways.—In 1915 the railroads within the State comprised 202 miles single track and a total mileage of all tracks operated of 466·40 miles and 359·96 miles single track of electric railway. The total length of single track, operated steam and electric, was 554 miles; the net income, steam and electric, amounted to 6,101,381·60 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, 1917–19 (3,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—W. B. Dove.

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	176		763,558
Total .	679,161	835,843	65	331	1,515,400

The foreign-born population in 1910 numbered 6,179, of whom 1,744 were German, 517 English, 767 Irish, and 786 Russian.

Of the total population in 1910, 14·8 per cent. was urban. Large towns are Charleston with an estimated population of 60,734 in 1916; Columbia, (Capital), 34,611; Spartanburg, 21,365; Greenville, 18,181.

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 1916 the 10,002 public schools of the State had 415,766 enrolled pupils and 8,333 teachers. The 149 public high schools had 427 teachers and 8,292 pupils in 1915. For the training of teachers there is one public normal school with 67 teachers and 974 students in 1916. For higher instruction the State has the University of South Carolina, founded at Columbia in 1805, with, in 1916, 42 professors and 578 students; Clemson Agricultural College, founded in 1893, had 71 professors and 840 students in 1916; 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 public school education in 1916, 3,753,831 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.

Finance, Defence.—The receipts and expenditure in 1916, including loans, transfers, &c., were to the following amounts:—

	Dollars.
Balance, December 31, 1915	550,659
Receipts in 1916	8,931,784
Total	9,482,443
Expenditure in 1916	8,825,760
Balance, December 31, 1916	656,683

On December 31, 1916, the outstanding debt amounted to 5,478,326 dollars. The assessed value of real property in 1916 was 164,111,106 dollars, of personal property 101,171,593 dollars.

The Militia, or Volunteer State Troops, with their headquarters at Columbia, consist of cavalry, artillery, and infantry; total strength (June 30, 1916) 1,424 men and 102 officers. The total available strength (unorganised) is 300,000. The naval militia contains 20 officers and 176 men.

Production and Industry.—South Carolina is an agricultural State containing in 1910, 176,434 farms, more than half of which were negro farms. The farm area covered 13,512,028 acres, 6,097,999 acres being improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 392,128,314 dollars. About 68 per cent. of the area of the State is woodland. The chief cereal crops in 1916 were wheat, 2,226,000 bushels; maize, 32,008,000 bushels; oats, 9,000,000 bushels; and rice, 49,000 bushels. Of greater importance is the cultivation of cotton, under which in 1916 were 2,834,000 acres, yielding 920,000 bales of upland cotton, valued at 86,085,000 dollars. Under tobacco in 1916 were 39,000 acres, yielding 20,280,000 pounds, valued at 2,839,000 dollars. On January 1, 1917, the farm animals in the State were 85,000 horses, 174,000 mules, 189,000 milch cows, 215,000 other cattle, 30,000 sheep, and 920,000 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, 78,046. 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	18,683,988	73,502,080
Lumber and timber products . .	17,462,158	11,772	3,971,562	11,384,340
Electricity	15,684,807	935	482,445	2,972,819
Fertilisers	13,574,886	3,630	1,315,301	12,023,712
Gas	880,187	49	29,127	129,142

In the year ending August 31, 1912, the State had 4,327,178 spindles, being 13·7 per cent. of the total in the United States

There are also works for making and repairing carriages, waggons, cars, &c., flour and grist mills, distilleries, tobacco factories, and turpentine and rosin works. The turpentine and rosin industries, formerly prosperous, are now losing ground owing to the exhaustion of suitable timber.

The chief port is Charleston, from which in 1912 the exports were valued at 13,893,234 dollars (2,894,423*l.*), and into which the imports amounted to 5,067,198 dollars (1,055,666*l.*) In 1912, 249,864 bales of cotton were exported (125,985 in 1911) and 416,013 bales were imported (286,528 in 1911).

In 1915 the length of railway in the State was 3,689 miles, and 113 miles of electric railway. The assessed value of the railroad in 1915 was 45,816,096 dollars.

In 1915 there were 28 savings banks in the State with 36,398 depositors who had to their credit 9,676,647 dollars, being 265·85 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.

Governor.—Peter Norbeck, 1917–19 (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 6 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 1915 was 985 square miles, having a population of 21,082 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	328,010	20,590	348,600	4·5
1900	380,714	20,856	401,570	5·2
1910	563,771	19,117	583,888	7·6

In 1910 the population by sex and race was as follows:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	306,952	468	9,692		317,112
Female	256,819	349	9,608		266,776
Total	563,771	817	163	19,137	583,888

In 1910, 100,790 were foreign born, of whom 21,544 were German, 20,918 Norwegians, 13,189 Russians, 4,024 English, 5,372 Austrians, 2,980 Irish.

The 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, Lutheran, Roman Catholic, 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 5,205 elementary schools in 1916 the registered number of scholars was 122,742, and the number of teachers 5,374. 300 secondary schools in the State in 1916, had 1,683 teachers and 11,524 pupils. State educational institutions in 1916 were four Normal Schools with 120 instructors and 1,640 students; (in 1915) 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 Vermilion 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. The Government maintains three Indian Schools in the State, one at Flandeau with 25 instructors and 250 enrolled pupils, 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 (1916) 7,015,326 dollars.

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 145, being 24·8 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 279, being 47·8 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—For the year ended June 30, 1916, the receipts and disbursements were:—

	Dollars
Balance on June 30, 1915	
Receipts for 1915–16	780,307
Total	4,693,595
Disbursements for 1915–16	5,473,902
Balance on June 30, 1916	4,431,139
	1,042,763

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, 1916, there were on the active list 67 officers and 1,006 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 1,166,096,980 dollars. The yield of wheat in 1916 amounted to 24,825,000 bushels; corn, 84,075,000 bushels; oats, 56,425,000 bushels; barley, 18,728,000 bushels. Rye and flax are also grown in considerable quantities, the latter yielding 1,395,000 bushels of seed in 1916. Hay, fruit and vegetables (particularly potatoes), dairy and creamery produce, eggs and poultry, are important. The live-stock within the State on January 1, 1917, consisted of 524,000 milch cows and 1,181,000 other cattle, 1,432,000 hogs, 658,000 sheep, 774,000 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 statistics of the chief groups of industries in 1910 are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 610.

In 1913 there were in the State 4,205 miles of telegraph line and 14,58 miles of telephone line (20,723 miles of wire). In 1915 the steam railway of the State were 4,278 miles in length, besides 26 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, 1917–19 (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 (335 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	58	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 1916, are Memphis, 148,995; Nashville (capital), 117,057; Chattanooga, 60,075; Knoxville, 38,676; Clarksville, 18,548; Jackson, 17,807.

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.

School attendance is now compulsory throughout the State and 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 are in the State 4 public normal schools with 77 teachers and 1,651 pupils in 1915. Higher education is provided in 26 universities and colleges, the more important of which (1916) are:—

Begun	Institutions	Professors	Students
1867	University of Chattanooga (M.E.)	27	815
1794	University of Tennessee at Knoxville (State)	200	4,535
1866	Fisk University at Nashville (Cong.)	40	552
1875	Vanderbilt University at Nashville (non-sectarian)	150	928
1842	Cumberland University at Lebanon (Presb.)	24	416
1868	University of the South, Sewanee (P.E.)	35	322

There are also 7 colleges for women, 8 commercial schools, a manual training school within the State, and 3 universities for coloured students.

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 1,569, being 71·8 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions, 2,642, being 120 9 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—For the fiscal period ending December 20, 1914, the revenue and expenditure were:—

	Dollars
Balance Dec. 20, 1914	172,411
Receipts, 1914–15	5,134,638
Total	5,307,049
Disbursements, 1914–15	5,522,627
Deficit, Dec. 20, 1915	215,578

The bonded debt (including old bonds unfunded) on June 13, 1915, amounted to 14,878,534 dollars. The assessed value of property (1911) was including real and personal property, 506,005,366 dollars.

The militia, called the National Guard of Tennessee, with headquarters at Nashville, consists of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, of a total strength of 113 officers and 1,634 men on June 30, 1915.

Production and Industry.—In 1910 there were 246,012 farms in the State with an acreage of 20,041,657, of which 10,890,484 acres was improved land. Total value of all farm property in 1910 was 612,520,836 dollars. The most important crop is maize, amounting in 1916 to 84,500,000 bushels. The wheat yield was 2,958,000 bushels. Oats, hay, potatoes and sweet potatoes, pease, sorghum, and other products are grown, the physical conditions permitting a great diversity of crops. Peanuts are grown in the Tennessee valley. The cotton crop for 1916 covered 878,000 acres and yielded 378,000 bales, valued at 35,285,000 dollars. The tobacco crop (1916) from 102,200 acres was 81,760,000 pounds, valued at 8,258,000 dollars. Fruit-trees and small fruits (notably strawberries) are cultivated. There are important forest products from about 27,300 square miles of woodland. Stock-raising in the State is falling off. On January 1, 1917, the domestic animals consisted of 350,000 horses, 270,000 mules, 366,000 milch cows, 528,000 other cattle, 650,000 sheep, and 1,485,000 swine. In 1915 the wool clip yielded 1,914,000 pounds of wool.

The most important mineral product of Tennessee is coal. The coal-fields of Tennessee have an area of about 4,400 square miles. The coal output in 1914 was 5,943,258 short tons, valued at 6,776,573 dollars. Pig-iron was obtained in 1913 to the amount of 178,481 long tons (value 2,150,452 dollars). Copper was produced to the amount of 18,737,656 pounds, valued at 2,492,108 dollars in 1914. The zinc output was 10,425 short tons (1,063,350 dollars). Other products were gold, 300 fine ounces, valued at 6,194 dollars; sandstone, marble, and limestone, to the value of 1,932,462 dollars. Clay products amounted to the value of 1,546,315 dollars. Including the value of iron-ore, and of some products from coal but not pig-iron, the mineral output of the State amounted to the value of 21,052,931 dollars in 1913, and to 19,645,213 dollars in 1914.

The manufacturing industries include iron and steel working, but are mainly concerned with agricultural products. Flour-milling, lumbering, the manufacture of cotton-seed oil and cake, the preparation of leather and of tobacco are progressing. There are also textile manufactures. According to the results of the census of manufactures in 1910, there were in the State, 4,609 manufacturing establishments, with a total capital of 167,924,000 dollars, employing 8,417 salaried officials and 73,840 wage-earners. The salaries paid in a year amounted to 9,186,000 dollars, and the wages to 28,252,000 dollars; the cost of materials used amounted to 104,016,000 dollars and the value of the output was estimated at 180,217,000 dollars. The statistics of the more important industries in 1910 are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 613.

The Mississippi and Tennessee rivers are natural waterways, and the State contains (1915) 4,101 miles of steam railway, besides 461 miles of electric railway.

In 1915 there were 33 savings banks in the State, with 78,501 depositors who had to their credit 15,448,343 dollars, being 196·79 dollars to each depositor.

Books of Reference.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.
Karns (T.), Civil Government of Tennessee. Philadelphia, 1897.

TEXAS.

In 1836 Texas declared its independence of Mexico, and after maintaining an independent existence, as the Republic of Texas, for 10 years, it was on December 29, 1845, received as a State into the American Union.

Government.—The Legislature consists of a Senate of 31 members elected for four years (half their number retiring every two years), and a House of Representatives of 142 members elected for two years. Qualified electors are all male citizens (and aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens) resident in the State one year and in the district or county six months next before the election, but persons subject to the poll-tax must have paid their tax prior to February 1 of the year in which they desire to vote.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 18 Representatives.

Governor.—Jas. E. Ferguson, 1917–19 (4,000 dollars).
Secretary of State.—John G. McKay.
The State Capital is Austin.

The State is divided into 252 counties.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 265,896 square miles (including 3,498 square miles of water). Estimated population on July 1, 1914, 4,257,854 (3,502,022 white and 755,832 coloured). Estimated population on July 1, 1916, 4,429,566.

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1880	1,591,749	6·1	1900	3,048,710	11·6
1890	2,235,527	8·5	1910	3,896,542	14·8

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	1,671,437	344,941	1,248		2,017,626
Female .	1,533,411	345,108	397		1,878,916
Total .	3,204,848	690,049	944	702	3,896,542

Of the total number (1910) 241,938 were foreign-born, 125,016 being Mexican, 44,929 German, 20,570 Austrian, and 8,498 English. The largest cities of the State with estimated population in 1916 are San Antonio, 123,831; Dallas, 124,527; Fort Worth, 104,562; Houston, 112,307; El Paso, 63,705; Galveston, 41,863; Austin, 34,814; Waco, 33,385; Beaumont, 27,711; Laredo, 15,749; Denison, 14,779; Sherman, 13,667. 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 1914 the public elementary schools had 22,043 teachers and 830,642 enrolled pupils; 490 public high schools had 1,961 teachers and 43,420 pupils in 1915. The State has five public normal schools with, in 1915, 144 teachers and 2,768 students. For superior instruction there are numerous institutions, the principal of which (1916) are :—

Students	Institutions	Control	Professors	Students
1883	University of Texas, Austin . . .	State	196	2,724
1876	Agr. and Mech. Coll., College Station .	State	86	1,129
1873	S.W. University, Georgetown . .	M.E. So.	34	877
1873	Texas Christian University, Fort Worth .	Chr.	79	712
1845	Baylor University, Waco . . .	Bapt.	75	1,378
1869	Trinity University, Waxahachie . .	Presb.	20	324
1902	Coll. of Industrial Arts (women), Denton	State	37	240
1906	University of Dallas (men), Dallas .	R.C.	24	223
1912	Rice Institute (Private endowment of W. M. Rice)	—	30	235

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.

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 861, being 22·1 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions, 4,227, being 108·5 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—The receipts and disbursements of the General Fund in the year ending August 31, 1916, were :—

	Dollars
Balance, Sept. 1, 1915	555,193
Receipts, 1915–16	10,622,227
Total	11,177,330
Disbursements, 1915–16	7,664,339
Balance, Aug. 31, 1916	3,512,991

The bonded debt, August 31, 1916, amounted to 4,002,200 dollars. The bonds are held entirely by State educational and charitable funds. In 1916 the assessed value of real property was 1,791,848,566 dollars, and of personal property was 956,462,209 dollars.

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, 1916, of 185 officers and 2,720 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 irrigable lands in Texas, of which 536,234 acres were actually irrigated in 1914. The chief crops in 1916 were (in bushels) maize, 131,100,000; wheat, 13,200,000; oats, 42,750,000; rice, 10,575,000; potatoes, 2,000,000. The yield of cotton in 1916 covered 11,517,000 acres and yielded 3,775,000 bales, valued at 350,796,000 dollars. Other products are tobacco (140,000 pounds in 1916), cane-sugar, sorghum, vegetables, and fruits (especially peaches). The State has a very great live-stock industry; on January 1, 1917, it contained 1,156,000 horses, 760,000 mules, 1,175,000 milch cows, 5,482,000 other cattle, 2,328,000 sheep, and 3,229,000 swine. The wool clip in 1915 amounted to 9,280,000 pounds of wool.

Texas ranks second among the States in the production of quick[illegible]. Coal is also of great importance. The coal mines of Texas in 1914 yielded an output of 2,323,779 short tons, valued at 3,922,456 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 [illegible]) amounted in 1913 to 31,666,910 dollars; in 1914 to 30,368,426 dollars.

In 1910 [illegible] in the State 4,588 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of [illegible] dollars, 9,849 salaried officers, and 70,230 wage-earners. The cost of material used in [illegible] was 178,179,000 dollars, and the value of the output was 272,896,000 dollars. [illegible] of some industries (1910 census) are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 616.

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, 1915) have a total mileage of 15,831 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 977 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.

British Consul at Galveston.—Alexander Spencer Perceval.

There is also a vice-consul at Galveston.

Books of Reference.

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Garrison (G. P.), Texas. In 'American Commonwealths' Series. Boston, Mass., 1903.

McElroy (R. M.), The Winning of the Far West. London, 1915.

Simonds (F. W.), The Geography of Texas. Boston, Mass., 1905.

Wooten (D. G.) (editor), A Comprehensive History of Texas, 1685–1897. 2 vols. Dallas, Texas, 1898.

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 prescribed 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.—Simon Bamberger, 1917–21 (6,000 dollars.)

Secretary of State.—Harden Bennion.

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 1915 was 2,334 square miles, and the population, 1,794 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 117,399 in 1916. Ogden in 1916 had 31,404 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. 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 1916 the 642 public elementary schools had 2,713 teachers and 98,880 enrolled pupils; 44 public high schools had 429 teachers and 9,479 pupils. A State normal school had 853 pupils in 1916 and 34 teachers; 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 organised 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,

organised in 1875, which in 1915 had 75 instructors and 1,263 students; the Brigham Young College at Logan, organised in 1878, which in 1915 had 49 instructors, and 847 students; the Latter-day Saints' University at Salt Lake City, organised 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. 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, 1916, the revenue and expenditure were:—

	Dollars
Cash on hand, Nov. 30, 1915	877,924
Receipts, 1915–16	5,152,135
Total	6,030,059
Total disbursements, 1915–16	4,645,345
Cash on hand, December 1, 1916	1,384,714

The assessed valuation, 1916, amounted to 301,479,559 dollars. The bonded debt of the State on November 30, 1916, amounted to 2,860,000 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, 1916), 32 officers and 546 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 7,449,160 acres of state forest in 1915. 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 1916 the chief crops were wheat, 6,900,000 bushels; oats, 4,480,000 bushels; potatoes, 3,600,000 bushels; hay (chiefly alfalfa), 845,000 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, 1917, the numbers were: horses and mules 140,000, milch cows 91,000, other cattle 408,000, sheep 2,089,000, swine 101,000. 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 (6,243,939 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 statistics of the more important industries in 1910 are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 619.

There are no navigable streams, but singularly good facilities for transportation. 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 1915, there were 12 savings banks in the State with 53,764 depositors who had to their credit 13,662,372 dollars, being 253·16 dollars to each depositor.

Books of Reference.

Revised Statutes of the State of Utah. Utah Legislature, 1907.
Reports of the various Administrative Departments of the State.
Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics. Salt Lake City.
U. S. Census Bureau, Bulletin 37, Census of Manufactures, 1910. Washington, 1913.

VERMONT.

Government.—Vermont was admitted into the Union as a State on February 18, 1791. The Constitution in force at the time of admission was that of 1786. In 1793 a new Constitution was adopted which, with amendments made in 1828, 1836, 1850, 1870, 1883, and 1913, is still in force. The State legislature consists of a Senate 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.—Horace Graham, 1917–1919 (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	11	26	355,956

The State contains a very high proportion of English. In 1910 the foreign-born population numbered 49,861, of whom 14,643 were Canadian French, 11,415 Canadian English, 4,938 Irish, 2,463 English, and 2,615 Scottish. The largest cities are Burlington, with an estimated population in 1916 of 21,617; Rutland, 14,831; Barre, 12,169. 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 1916 the 2,465 public schools had 2,992 teachers and 65,050 enrolled pupils. In the two public normal schools there were 23 teachers and 144 students. The University of Vermont (1800) had, in 1916, 110 instructors and 640 students; Middlebury College (1800) had 30 instructors and 372 students; Norwich University (1834) had 16 instructors and 195 students.

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 383, being 107·6 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 395, being 111·0 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—The revenue and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1916, were:—

	Dollars
Cash balance July 1, 1915	107,849
Receipts, 1915–16	3,960,725
Total	4,068,574
Disbursements, 1915–16	3,824,579
Cash balance July 1, 1916	243,995

The assessed value of real property in 1916 was 70,566,493,521 dollars, and of personal property, 58,951,971,201 dollars.

The militia, called the National Guard of Vermont, had, on June 30, 1916, 1,045 enlisted men (cavalry and infantry) and 78 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 1916 the rural population was 52 per cent. of the total population. The chief agricultural crop is hay (1,666,000 tons in 1916), but cereals are still grown in large quantities; in 1915 the yield of oats was 2,560,000 bushels; of maize, 1,935,000 bushels; wheat, 25,000 bushels; and barley, 412,000 bushels. The production of potatoes in 1916 was 2,592,000 bushels; of tobacco, 160,000 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. 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 1, 1917, Vermont had 281,000 milch cows, 172,000 other cattle, 89,000 horses, 100,000 sheep, and 113,000 swine. In 1915 the wool clip from 83,000 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 flouring 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 statistics of the more important industries in 1910 are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 622.

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 in 1915, 1,234,891 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 (1915) 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 125 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

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the latter not more than 100 nor less than 90. Senators are elected for 4 years. The Senate contains 40 members. The House of Delegates contains 100 members, elected for 2 years. Qualified as electors are (with few exceptions) all male citizens 21 years of age, resident in the State for 2 years and in the county, city, town, or precinct for which the election is held for 30 days, who have paid their State poll-taxes and registered.

The State sends to the Federal Congress 2 Senators and 10 Representatives.

Governor.—H. C. Stuart, Feb. 1914—Feb. 1918 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of Commonwealth.—B. O. James.

The State Capital is Richmond.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 42,627 square miles, of which 2,365 square miles is water area. 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 1916 of the principal cities was:—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Richmond	156,687	Portsmouth	39,561	Newport News	20,562
Norfolk	89,612	Lynchburg	32,940	Danville	20,021
Roanoke	43,284	Petersburg	25,582	Alexandria	17,846

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 1914 Virginia had public schools with 11,336 teachers (1,953 male and 9,383 female) with 427,937 enrolled pupils In 1915 there were 5 public

normal schools with 84 teachers and 956 students. Statistics of the more important institutions for higher instruction (for both sexes) are (1916):—

Founded	Name and Place of College	Professors, etc.	Students
1693	William and Mary Coll., Williamsburg (State)	19	242
1749	Washington and Lee University, Lexington	30	513
1825	University of Virginia, Charlottesville (State)	79	1,100
1865	Virginia Union University, Richmond (Bapt.)	18	320

Virginia has (1916) 5 schools of theology, with 241 students; 3 of law, with 473 students; 3 of medicine, with 488 students; 2 of dentistry, with 50 students; and 2 of pharmacy, with 76 students, besides many business schools, and schools for industrial and manual training.

Charity.—Besides almshouses and asylums for the insane, &c., there are within the State 115 benevolent institutions, most of which have been provided by private charity or by religious bodies. 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 24,128,139 dollars. The assessed valuation of property for 1914 was: Real estate, 630,081,368 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 organised military force of the State, called the Virginia Volunteers, consists of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, with (on June 30, 1916) 197 officers and 2,808 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 1916 the chief crops were maize, 60,990,000 bushels; wheat, 16,250,000 bushels; oats, 5,750,000 bushels: potatoes, 16,250,000 bushels. The tobacco area was 190,000 acres, yielding 129,200,000 pounds of tobacco valued at 18,863,000 dollars. The cotton crop for 1916 covered 44,000 acres and yielded 29,000 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 1, 1917, were 361,000 horses, 64,000 mules, 373,000 milch cows, 486,000 other cattle, 686,000 sheep, 1,023,000 swine. The wool clip in 1915 yielded 2,063,000 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 given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 625.

In 1915 there were 4,729 miles of steam railway in the State; and 602 miles of electric railway. The telegraph and telephone companies had 12,090 miles of line.

On June 30, 1915, there were in the State 20 savings banks, with 50,162 depositors, who had to their credit 10,556,642 dollars, being 210·45 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, 1917-1921 (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 (1915) of 3,373 square miles, the largest being The Colville, which contains 1,051,488 acres; and a total population (1915) of 11,423.

The principal cities are Seattle, with a population estimated on July 1, 1916, at 348,639 inhabitants; Tacoma, 112,770; Spokane, 150,323; Bellingham, 32,985; Everett, 35,485; Walla Walla, 25,136; North Yakima, 20,951; Aberdeen, 20,334; Vancouver, 13,180; and Hoquiam, 11,666. 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 1916, 3,404 public elementary schools were taught by 7,520 teachers and attended by 210,166 children; 518 public high schools had 1,775 teachers and 35,253 pupils in 1916. In 1916 three State normal schools had 130 teachers and 2,837 students. The total expenditure for the school year 1915–16, was 14,333,342 dollars.

The University of Washington, founded 1861, near Seattle, had, in 1916, 205 professors and teachers and 4,055 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.

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 564, being

49·4 per 100,000, and of prisoners in penal institutions 1,652, being 144·7 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—For the year ending September 30, 1916, the revenue and expenditure were as follows :—

	Dollars
Balance in hand, Oct. 1, 1915	4,842,465
Receipts, 1915 to 1916	12,476,533
Total	17,318,998
Disbursements, 1915–16	12,396,208
Balance, September 30, 1916	4,922,790

The assessed valuation of real property in 1916 amounted to 701,686,312 dollars, and of personal property to 124,630,347 dollars. In 1916 the valuation was of railway roads, 138,652,569 dollars; electric railways, 19,446,483 dollars; telegraph, 369,580 dollars. The outstanding bonded debt was paid off in 1911.

The organised militia consists (June 30, 1916) of 90 officers and 1,358 enlisted men, consisting of infantry, cavalry, signal corps, and hospital corps and naval militia. The men enlist for 3 years, taking oath to volunteer immediately on call from the Federal Government.

The Federal Government has a large dry dock and naval depôt at Bremerton, on Puget Sound. Garrisons of the regular army are maintained at Spokane, Seattle, 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 8,373,311 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 637,543,411 dollars. The wheat yield in 1916 was 37,635,000 bushels; barley, 6,814,000 bushels; oats, 14,300,000 bushels; corn, 1,406,000 bushels. In Pacific coast region, as well as in the eastern counties, fruit of various sorts is produced in vast quantities. On January 1st, 1917, the domestic animals were 305,000 horses, 18,000 mules, 263,000 milch cows, 275,000 other cattle, 585,000 sheep, 283,000 swine. The wool clip in 1915 amounted to 3,818,000 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 (1915) of 9,953,166 acres.

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 most important industries are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 628.

At the Puget Sound ports, including Seattle, Tacoma and Port Townsend, in the year 1916, the imports amounted to 135,580,910 dollars, and the exports to 162,935,344 dollars.

The railways within the State had, in 1915, 5,559 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. 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, 1915, there were in the State 16 savings banks with 58,327 depositors with 19,229,020 dollars to their credit, being 329 dollars to each depositor.

There are British Vice-Consuls at Port Townsend, Gray's Harbour, Port Angeles, 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.—John J. Cornwell, March 4, 1917—March 4, 1921 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Houston G. Young.

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, 1,386,038.

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 1916 the estimated population of the principal cities was: Wheeling, 43,377; Huntington, 45,629; Charleston, 29,941; Parkersburg, 20,612.

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 1916 it had 113 professors and 1,185 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.

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 808, being 66·2 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions, 1,475, being 120·8 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—The State Fund revenue and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1914, were as follows :—

	Dollars
Balance, June 30, 1914	209,917
Receipts, 1913–14	6,134,897
Total	6,344,814
Disbursements, 1914–15	6,307,798
Balance July 1, 1915	37,016

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, 1915, this amounted to 2,451,487 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, 1916, was 106 officers and 1,505 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—In 1910 the State had 96,685 farms with an area of 10,026,442 acres, of which 5,521,757 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 314,738,540 dollars. The chief agricultural products in 1916 were wheat, 4,640,000 bushels, Indian corn 22,112,000 bushels, oats, 3,220,000 bushels, hay, 1,276,000 tons, and potatoes, 4,224,000 bushels. The area under tobacco was 14,100 acres; the yield amounted to 12,690,000 pounds, valued at 1,904,000 dollars. Apples, peaches, plums, and grapes are grown. On January 1, 1916, the domestic animals were 196,000 horses, 12,000 mules, 245,000 milch cows, 369,000 other cattle, 715,000 sheep, and 380,000 swine. In 1915, the wool clip from 681,000 sheep produced 3,405,000 pounds of wool.

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 statistics of the more important industries in 1910 are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 632.

In 1915 there were within the State 3,909 miles of railway, besides 633 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.

On June 30, 1915, there were in the State 7 savings banks, with 27,608 depositors who had to their credit 5,016,024 dollars, being 181·68 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.

Governor.—E. L. Philipp, 1917–19 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Merlin Hull.

The State Capital is Madison; estimated population, 30,699 in 1916.

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	4,928		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 (1915) 450 square miles in extent and have a population of 9,889 Indians. In 1916 the estimated population of the cities was as follows:—

Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.
Milwaukee	436,535	Green Bay	29,353	Marinette	14,610
Racine	46,486	Sheboygan	28,559	Janesville	14,339
Superior	46,226	Fond du Lac	21,113	Manitowoc	13,805
Oshkosh	36,065	Eau Claire	18,807	Ashland	11,594
Lacrosse	31,677	Wausau	19,239	Chippewa Falls	9,395
Kenosha	31,576	Appleton	17,834	Merrill	8,782
Madison	30,699	Beloit	18,072	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 1916 the 8,036 public elementary schools had 10,628 teachers, and 528,102 enrolled pupils; 353 public high schools had 2,533 teachers and 47,288 pupils in 1916. The 8 public normal schools had 1,254 teachers and 4,845 pupils in 1916.

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. Marquette University, Milwaukee, R.C. (1881), has 235 instructors and 1,397 students. 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. For the 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.

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, 1916) 192 commissioned officers and 3,247 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 1916 was 60,840,000 bushels; of wheat, 3,315,000 bushels; of oats, 81,400,000 bushels; of barley, 18,300,000 bushels, rye and buckwheat being also grown. The yield of potatoes was 13,630,000 bushels; of hay, 4,420,000 tons. The area under tobacco (1916) was 43,900 acres; the yield was 55,753,000 pounds. Fruits (large and small) are extensively cultivated. On January 1, 1917, the live-stock consisted of 715,000 horses, 3,717 mules, 1,750,000 milk cows, 1,340,000 other cattle, 645,000 sheep, and 2,060,000 swine. The wool clip in 1915 amounted to 3,960,000 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 statistics of the leading industries of the State during 1910 are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 635.

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 1915 there were 7,638 miles of railroads operated in the State besides 847 miles of electric railway track. The leading railway lines are the Chicago and North-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.

On June 30, 1915, there were in the State 25 savings banks with 83,415 depositors who had 26,057,904 dollars to their credit, being 312·38 dollars to each depositor.

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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 (1915) an area of 951 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, 1916, the 1,006 public schools had 253 male and 1,482 female teachers, and 32,630 enrolled pupils (16,560 boys and 16,070 girls); the 51 high schools had 240 teachers and 3,063 pupils (1,346 boys and 1,717 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 75 professors and instructors and 573 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.

Expenditure on education in 1916 was 2,121,096 dollars.

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 19, being 13 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions, 287, being 196·6 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance, Defence.—The cash receipts and disbursements of the State (exclusive of trust funds) for the period October 1, 1914, to September 30, 1915, are given as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, October 1, 1914	943,489
Receipts for 1914–15	1,376,574
Total	2,320,063
Disbursements 1914–15	1,468,032
Balance, Sept. 30, 1915	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 579 enlisted men and 35 officers on October 30, 1916.

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 (1915) yielded 29,040,000 pounds of wool. The domestic animals on January 1st, 1917, were 191,000 horses, 55,000 milch cows and 825,000 other cattle, 4,381,000 sheep, and 69,000 swine.

In 1915, 8,385,288 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. 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 30, 1915, there were in the State 4 savings banks with 2,902 depositors having 1,161,991 dollars to their credit, being 399·44 dollars to each depositor.

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OUTLYING TERRITORIES.

ALASKA TERRITORY.

Government.—Alaska was purchased by the United States from Russia under the treaty of March 30, 1867, the purchase price having been 7,200,000 dollars. The Governor is appointed by the President of the United States for 4 years, and is assisted by a Secretary, a Surveyor-General, and other officials.

By Act of Congress approved August 24, 1912, Alaska became a Territory, with a legislative assembly consisting of 8 senators and 16 representatives. Congress reserved to itself the right to legislate on certain subjects, so that the Territory is now governed conjointly by Congress at Washington and by its local legislative assembly The first session of the legislature convened at Juneau, the capital, on March 3, 1913, and continued in session 60 days. Regular sessions are to be held biennially. Special sessions may be called by the governor.

Governor—John F. A. Strong, 1913–17 (7,000 dollars).

Area and Population.—The area of the territory is 590,884 square miles, and the census population from 1880 to 1910 is shown as follows:—

Year	Population	Per sq. mile	Year	Population	Per sq. mile
1880	33,426	0·05	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 1915 :—

Years	Internal revenue [1]	Customs	Public lands	Tax on Sealskins	Alaska fund[2] and agricultural experiment station	Miscellaneous	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Total 1869 to 1911	290,242	1,081,480	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 . .	17,081	48,220	9,173	130,640	205,907	295,605	616,626
1914 . .	31,507	17,973	15,831	50,547	278,699	209,323	603,880
1915 . .	43,124	7,400	16,218	—	228,170	—	368,722 [3]

[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 1915 was valued at 16,900,000 dollars, of silver at 400,000 dollars, and of copper 83,850,000 pounds, valued at 14,400,000 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 19,064,963 dollars ; in 1915, total value of minerals, 32,854,229 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—The value of the domestic merchandise shipped from the United States to Alaska in the year 1915–16 amounted to 26,502,311 dollars ; from Alaska to the United States 48,965,477 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 1893 the reigning Queen, Liliuokalani, was deposed and a provisional government formed; in 1894 a Republic was proclaimed, and in accordance with a resolution of Congress of July 7, 1898, the Islands were on August 12, 1898, formally annexed to the United States. On June 14, 1900, they were constituted as the Territory of Hawaii. The Organic Act has since been amended several times. There is a Legislature of two Houses, a Senate of 15 members elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 30 members elected for two years. Sessions, limited to 60 days, are held biennially. The Governor and Secretary are appointed for four years by the President of the United States.

Governor.—L. E. Pinkham, 1913–1917 (7,000 dollars).

Secretary.—Wade Warren Thayer.

The Territory is represented in Congress by a delegate elected biennially.

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, 593; Kauai, 547; Molokai, 261; Lanai, 139; Niihau, 97; Kahoolawe, 69. According to the census taken on April 15, 1910, the total population of the islands numbered 191,909, an increase of 37,908, or 24·61 per cent. since 1900. The average number of persons to the square mile in 1910 was 29·75. The Capital, Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, had 68,000 (estimated) inhabitants on June 30, 1916.

Estimated population on June 30, 1916, 237,623.

The number of Hawaiians in the islands in 1910 was 26,041; part-Hawaiians 12,506. The estimated number on June 30, 1916, was 23,770 Hawaiians and 15,334 part-Hawaiians. There are 21,965 Chinese, 97,000 Japanese, 23,755 Portuguese, 16,898 Filipinos, 5,187 Porto Ricans, 3,577 Spanish, 16,042 Americans, British, German, and Russian, 5,254 all others.

Religion and Instruction.—Nearly all the natives are Christians. There is an Anglican bishop at Honolulu; also a Roman Catholic bishop, and ministers of various denominations. Schools are established all over the islands; the sum expended for public instruction for the year ending June 30, 1916, was 1,026,772 dollars, of which 127,271 dollars was for new buildings. Elementary education has always been free. The language in general use in schools is English. In 1916, there were 171 public schools with 804 teachers and 30,205 enrolled pupils; also 52 private schools with 328 teachers and 7,741 enrolled pupils. Of the pupils in public and private schools in 1916, 8,409 were Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian, 5,716 Portuguese, 19,157 Asiatics, 1,560 American, 150 British, and 264 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.

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, 1916, the receipts and disbursements were to the following amounts:—

	Dollars
Balance June 30, 1915	464,040
Receipts for year 1915–16	5,626,905
Total	6,090,945
Disbursements for year 1915–16	5,602,863
Balance June 30, 1916	488,082

On June 30, 1916, the bonded debt amounted to 8,024,000 dollars. In 1916 the assessed value of property was 206,970,229 dollars, an increase of 30,269,007 dollars over the previous year.

In June, 1916, the Hawaiian National Guard contained 4,811 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 1916 the sugar-crop amounted to over 592,763 tons, and the sugar cane area 115,419 acres. In 1917 the crop was estimated at 633,920 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, 1916, the imports amounted to 34,098,210 dollars, and the exports to 64,670,852 dollars. The shipments of merchandise from the United States to Hawaii in 1915–16 amounted to 31,127,577 dollars, and those from Hawaii to the United States to 64,438,297 dollars, of which 52,516,283 dollars was for raw sugar, 1,901,812 dollars for refined sugar, 6,850,655 dollars for fruits, 343,829 dollars for coffee, and 132,296 dollars for rice. The imports from the United Kingdom in 1916 totalled £15,120, and the exports to the United Kingdom £26,247.

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 1916, 453 vessels of 1,437,395 tons entered, and 461 of 1,469,617 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 920 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 6,000 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.

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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 1916 there were 2,546 class-rooms in 1,506 school-buildings, with 151,562 pupils enrolled; and a well distributed system of night schools and kindergartens. There are also a number of private schools. The University of Porto Rico, established in Rio Piedras, 7 miles from San Juan, is open to both men and women.

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, 1916:—

	Dollars.
Balance, July 1, 1915	2,672,495
Receipts, 1915–16	9,142,352
	11,814,847
Disbursements, 1915–16	8,913,199
Balance, July 1, 1916	2,910,648

The assessed value of property on January 1st, 1916, was 180,776,142 dollars. The total outstanding bonded indebtedness is 8,480,000 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 crops for 5 years: 1912, 371,075 tons; 1913, 398,003 tons; 1914, 351,665 tons; 1915, 346,490 tons; 1916, 483,589 tons. Sugar exported in 1916 amounted to 424,955 tons, valued at 45,809,445 dollars, being over 68 per cent. of all products exported. In 1916, 109,130,296 cigars were consumed and 159,248,855 were exported, or a total output of 268,379,151; while 308,025,865 cigarettes were consumed and 11,785,430 were exported, or a total of 319,811,295. Over 8,000,000 pounds of leaf and scrap tobacco, valued at 3,033,149 dollars, were exported in 1916. Coffee decreased from 51,125,620 pounds, valued at 7,082,791 in 1915, to 32,144,283 pounds, valued at 5,049,283 dollars in 1916, due to climatic conditions, the price received being nearly 2 cents per pound higher than the preceding year. Orange exports amounted to 790,797 dollars; fresh pineapples to 1,176,406 dollars; canned pineapples to 122,876 dollars; grapefruit, a comparatively new product (7,586 dollars in 1907), amounted to 837,014 dollars, while cocoanuts amounted to 413,573 dollars. 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 1916 the imports into Porto Rico amounted to 38,951,156 dollars; the domestic exports to foreign countries amounted to 5,778,805 dollars. Shipments of United States merchandise to Porto Rico, 35,892,515 dollars; of foreign merchandise 3,058,641 dollars. Shipments from Porto Rico to United States, value 60,952,768 dollars.

Shipping and Communications.—In 1915-16, 1,739 American and foreign vessels of 4,718,087 tons cleared from Porto Rico to the United States and foreign countries. The vessels of 13 steamship lines (5 Spanish, the others being French, Brazilian, 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 1,100 miles of road in the island, and about 300 miles of railway. The railway system connects towns on the west coast and now almost encircles the Island, and penetrates the interior. A line is operated 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 1,344 miles of postal (government) telephone and telegraph wire. 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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VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas and St John, in the Virgin group of the Lesser Antilles, originally belonged to Denmark, by whom they were sold to the United States in 1916 for 25,000,000 dollars. Ratifications of the treaties of sale were exchanged on January 17, 1917, and the United States took possession of the islands on March 31, 1917.

The islands lie about 50 miles east of Porto Rico, have a combined area of 142 square miles (St. Thomas, 28 square miles; St. Croix, 84 square miles; and St. John, 30 square miles) and a population of 32,000.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

These islands, ceded by Spain to the United States by the treaty of peace concluded between the United States and Spain on April 11, 1899, 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 organic act of the Philippine Islands passed by the Congress of the United States on August 29, 1916, provides an autonomous form of government for the Islands. Under its provisions the Governor-General, who is the Chief Executive, the Vice-Governor, who is also the Secretary of the Department of Public Instruction, the Auditor and the Deputy Auditor are appointed by the President of the United States.

Both branches of the Legislative body—the Philippine Senate and the House of Representatives—are elective. The first Senate was inaugurated on October 16, 1916. The members of both the upper and lower houses of the Legislature are elected for terms of three years, and the Legislature elects two Resident Commissioners to the United States, who hold office for the same term. There are six Executive Departments: Interior, Public Instruction, Finance, Justice, Agriculture and Natural Resources, and Commerce and Communications. The Secretaries of Departments, appointed by the Governor-General by and with the consent of the Philippine Senate, are all Filipinos, with the exception of the Secretary of the Department of Public Instruction, who is an American.

The islands are subdivided into 36 provinces, besides the recently created Department of Mindanao and Sulu, which occupies the southernmost portion o

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 members. The governor is the chief executive of the province and presiding officer of the board. He and the members 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 Senate. The government of the towns is practically autonomous, the officials being elected by the qualified voters of the municipality and serving for three 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 850 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 1915, 6,820 deaths among residents (25·54 per 1,000) and 8,850 births (33·15 per 1,000). Among the American residents, however, the death-rate is only 4·74 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 Senate.

Public order is maintained through the municipal police and the Philippines Constabulary. The strength of the Constabulary at the close of

1916 was 361 officers and 5,200 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 5,700, Philippine Scouts.

Religion.—The dominant religion of the islands is the Roman Catholic, there being in addition to an American archbishop, 4 American, and 3 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 44 educational divisions. The teaching staff comprises 506 American teachers for all grades, 1,279 Filipino teachers on Insular pay, and 9,138 Filipino teachers paid by the municipalities. English is taught in all the public schools of the islands, to the number of 4,538. In 1915–16 there was an average monthly enrolment of 523,272 pupils in the public schools. The annual cost of teachers, &c., is about 3,500,000 dollars. The Philippine Normal School has been training teachers for a number of years. Five new normal schools were organised in the provinces at the beginning of the school year, 1916–17. The Philippine School of Arts and Trades at Manila and 32 provincial trade schools train students along industrial lines. The school system is centralised in and is wholly under the control of the Bureau of Education and the Secretary of Public Instruction. 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; School of Pharmacy, School of Education, School of Dentistry, and Conservatory of Music; the total number of students in 1916–17 was 1,705 in the collegiate departments and 808 in the School of Fine Arts.

Finance.—The revenues and expenditures of the central government for six fiscal years were:—

—	1911	1912	1913	1913[1]	1914[2]	1915
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenues .	12,651,430	15,565,809	13,517,070	5,785,982	11,912,761	15,329,555
Expenditures .	14,135,428	15,672,846	14,804,041	7,897,430	13,414,840	14,654,045

[1] Semi-fiscal year, July 1, to December 31.
[2] The Government Fiscal Year, beginning with January 1, 1914, was made coincident with the calendar year. Therefore the fiscal year pertained to the period beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

Production and Industry.—The principal products are rice, Manila hemp, coconut, sugar cane, corn, tobacco and maguey. The total area cultivated to these crops during 1915–16 was 6,284,825 acres, the largest single crop being rice (2,793,992 acres). The total value of these crops for this period was 80,209,530 dollars.

Agriculture is still in a somewhat primitive condition, although rapid steps are being made in its improvement, through different branches of the government. Modern sugar centrals have been installed in the largest sugar producing regions. The abacá (Manila hemp) industry has been greatly benefited through a government system of inspection and grading. A fibre grading law has been in force two years, by which the grades of Philippine fibres, especially abacá and maguey, have been standardised, and the

standards enforced by a system of inspection by Government fibre inspectors of all fibre exported from the Islands to foreign countries for the manufacture of rope, binder-twine, and other similar uses. Two large modern coconut oil factories are in successful operation.

The Islands possess about 40,000 square miles of forests furnishing chiefly timber, but also gums and resins, great quantities of rattan and bamboo, tan and dye barks and dye woods. The total output of commercial timber during 1915 was about 117,137,632 board feet; of firewood about 58,790 cords. The total exports of gums and resins during 1915 amounted to 133,544 dollars. Exports of wood and manufactures of wood during the same year amounted to 299,210 dollars.

In the Philippine Islands a start has been made towards the development of the mineral resources, especially gold. Lignite and iron (magnetite and hematite) are found in several provinces. The Philippine Bureau of Science has surveyed a large deposit of iron ore in Surigao, Mindanao and estimates 500,000,000 metric tons of available ore averaging 45 to 50 per cent. iron. Gold is found in almost all the larger islands, and in some of them has been long worked by natives. It is at present one of the most important of the mineral products; the gold-mining industry is well past the experimental stage, and the production is increasing each year. That for the calendar year 1913 was valued at 868,362 dollars, for 1914 at 1,174,633 dollars, and for 1915 at 1,316,764 dollars. Silver, copper and platinum have been found. Lead and manganese deposits are being worked, sulphur will probably soon enter the export trade, and petroleum, rock salt, kaolin, and gypsum are also found in the Archipelago. The total value of minerals in 1914, was 2,301,695 dollars; and in 1915, 2,433,793 dollars.

Commerce.—The values of imports and exports for fiscal years ending June 30 are stated as follows in U.S. dollars:—

—	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Imports	54,549,980	56,327,583	56,011,570	44,479,861	45,973,625
Exports	50,319,836	53,683,326	51,238,048	50,915,061	61,464,031

Import duties, 1916, 5,001,290 dollars; 1915, 5,054,770 dollars. Export duties were abolished by the Tariff Act of 1913.

The chief imports and exports during the year ending June 30, 1916, were:

Imports.		Exports.	
Commodity	Value (Dollars)	Commodity	Value (Dollars)
Cotton goods	10,393,189	Abacá (Manila hemp)	24,575,300
Iron and steel products	4,246,136	Sugar	17,203,318
Meat and dairy products	2,514,218	Copra	6,533,265
Rice	5,847,195	Cigars	2,284,848
Coal	1,484,313	Tobacco, other than cigars and cigarettes	2,141,105
Wheat flour	1,828,798	All other	8,726,195
Illuminating oil	937,468		
Leather goods	1,047,961		
Automobiles, tyres and supplies	1,109,034		
All other	16,565,318		
Total	45,973,625	Total	61,464,031

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, the commerce was mainly distributed as follows:—

Country	Imports (Dollars)	Exports (Dollars)	Country	Imports (Dollars)	Exports (Dollars)
United States	23,804,367	28,838,526	France	740,897	3,302,085
United Kingdom	2,970,277	12,990,294	Spain	344,174	2,325,418
Japan	4,105,568	3,973,174	British E. Indies	940,021	1,352,319
Germany	198,422	—	Hong Kong	159,332	3,862,889
Australasia	1,199,381	776,601			
French East Indies	5,955,460	81,848			
China	2,330,385	2,007,195	Total	45,973,625	61,464,031

Shipping and Communications.—In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, there entered in the foreign trade a total of 723 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 1,599,421, and cleared 731 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 1,620,876.

On December 31, 1915, there were in operation, 693 post-offices, 311 money-order offices, 5,272 miles of insular telegraph lines, and 1,173 miles of cables, with 311 telegraph and cable offices. At the same time there were 473 postal savings banks in operation, with 54,434 accounts. The amount of deposits in the banks on December 31, 1915, was 3,508,851 pesos (Philippine currency). Of the depositors 46,492 were Filipinos.

On December 31, 1915, there were 18 newspapers and periodicals published in English, 8 in English-Spanish, 20 in Spanish, 9 in Spanish-native dialects, 22 in native dialects, 3 in Chinese, and 1 in English-German-Spanish.

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 calendar year, 1916, was 747 miles (616 miles on Luzon, 72 on Panay, and 59 on Cebu) with practically no construction work going on, but with 173 miles more to be constructed in the near future. Total length of roads (June 30, 1916), 5,454 miles, of which 2,045 miles were first-class hard-surfaced road, 1,300 miles second-class light-surfaced road, and 2,109 third-class unsurfaced road. Besides the foregoing roads there were 1,525 miles of trails passable for horses only.

Banking and Coinage.—There are five banks doing business in the Islands: the International Banking Corporation, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, the Bank of the Philippine Islands, formerly the Banco Español Filipino, and the Philippine National Bank. The Philippine National Bank was inaugurated, under a special charter granted by the Philippine Legislature, on May 2, 1916, with an authorised capital of 10,000,000 dollars, of which 5,050,000 dollars was subscribed by the Government and of which 2,000,000 dollars was paid in during 1916. The Philippine National Bank maintains branches in Iloilo and Cebu, and during 1916 established an agency in New York City. There are also agencies in each of the capitals of the thirty-three provinces in the Philippine Islands. In addition to general banking business, the Philippine National Bank also makes loans for agricultural purposes on the security of first mortgages on the farm lands having registered titles. On November 29, 1916, the total resources of the Bank were in excess of 20,000,000 dollars. On July 1, 1916, the Bank was declared the sole Government depository.

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.—John B. Rentiers.

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 (exclusive of the military establishment) on June 30, 1916, was 13,491, of whom 13,285 were classed as 'natives.' The birth-rate was 46·7, and the death-rate 21·3 per 1,000. The native language is Chamorro, 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 Commander of the island, Commandant of the naval station, and combines the functions of the executive, legislative and judicial power of the Government. The judiciary system comprises one police court, an Island Court, and one Court of Appeal. The Spanish Colonial laws, modified when necessary by executive general orders of the Governor, are still in force.

Elementary education is compulsory. There are 2,090 pupils registered, 1,212 of whom are of school age (7 to 12). 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, 1916, amounted to 329,503 dollars, and the exports to 66,568 dollars.

The official currency is that of the United States.

Governor.—Roy. C. Smith, Captain U.S. Navy (appointed April 5, 1916).

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 Aunuu; 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 (Fitafitas) of about 75, including the 14 members of the native band, trained by a drill sergeant and a bandmaster of the U.S. navy. The chief island products, besides copra, are taro, breadfruit, yams, cocoanuts, pineapples, oranges, and bananas. Copra is the only article exported.

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PART THE THIRD

OTHER COUNTRIES

ABYSSINIA.

(Ethiopia.)

The ancient Empire of Abyssinia, or 'Ethiopia,' includes the Kingdoms of Tigré, with Lasta, in the north-east; Amhara, with Gojam, in the west and centre; Shoa in the south; besides territories and dependencies as far as Kaffa in the south and Harar in the south-east, with considerable portions of the Galla and Somali Lands. The following are the provinces into which the country is divided:—(1) Harar and Dependencies; (2) Wollo; (3) Kassa and Magi; (4) Gore; (5) Tigré; (6) Damot and Gojam; (7) Equatorial Provinces; (8) Gondar; 9. Jima. The whole area is 350,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of over 8 millions. For treaties relating to the boundaries of Abyssinia *see* The Statesman's Year-Book for 1907, p. 667. An agreement was reached in December, 1907, for the delimitation of the frontier towards British East Africa. The frontier follows the Dawa up to Ursulli, whence it runs mainly westwards, passing the south end of Lake Stephanie, and, after crossing the north-eastern branch of Lake Rudolf, runs mainly northwards and terminates at 6° N. 35° E. This frontier, however, is not yet finally delimitated and accepted by the Abyssinians.

Government.

By the convention of Adis Ababa of October 26, 1896, between Italy and King Menelik, the independence of Abyssinia was recognised.

Under an Agreement signed December 13, 1906, on behalf of Great Britain, France, and Italy, the three Powers undertake to respect and endeavour to preserve the integrity of Abyssinia; to act so that industrial concessions granted in the interest of one of them may not injure the others; to abstain from intervention in Abyssinian internal affairs; to concert together for the safeguarding of their respective interests in territories bordering on Abyssinia; and they make agreements concerning railway construction in Abyssinia and equal treatment in trade and transit for their nationals.

After the overthrow of Theodore, King of Amhara, by the British in 1868, the suzerain power passed to Prince Kassai of Tigré, who assumed the old title of Negus Negust ('King of Kings'), and was crowned in 1872 as Johannes II., Emperor of Ethiopia. After the death of this potentate in 1889, Menelik II., King of Shoa (born 1842), G.C.B., G.C.M.G., became the supreme ruler of Abyssinia. Menelik died in December, 1913, and was succeeded by Lij Yasu, born in 1896, son of his second daughter, Waizaro Shoa Rögga and Ras Mikael, the chief of the Wollo Gallas.

On September 27, 1916, Lij Yasu was deposed by public proclamation, and **Waizeru Zauditu**, another daughter of Menelik, born 1876, was nominated Empress, and **Taffari**, promoted to be a *Ras*, proclaimed heir to the throne. The new Empress was crowned at Adis Ababa on February 11, 1917.

The new government has been recognised by Great Britain.

The political institutions are essentially of a feudal character, analogous to those of mediæval Europe. There is a vague State Council consisting of the most important *rases*, under whom, for administrative purposes, are governors of districts and provinces and chiefs of villages. A Council of Ministers was constituted by the Emperor Menelik, Ministers being appointed for Justice, Finance, Commerce, War, Foreign Affairs, Posts and Telegraphs, Interior, and a sort of Lord Privy Seal. The most important Minister is the Minister of War. The Council met for the first time in

July, 1908, and was employed chiefly in defining the duties and powers of the various departments.

The regular army, consisting of contingents from the various provinces, numbers about 250,000 men, and is supplemented by irregulars and a territorial army. At Adis Ababa are 7 batteries of artillery and mitrailleuses taken at the battle of Adua.

Besides the chiefs and their retainers summoned in time of war, the King maintains a permanent army of *wottader* or mercenaries, all of whom are now armed with rifles instead of the national weapons—shield and lance.

Population.

The population, which is of Semitic origin, consists of four groups—the Gallas and Somalis, in the south and south-west, the Shoans in the centre, the Tigrians in the north, and the Danka lis in the east. The Gallas comprise one-half of the entire population, and are a pastoral and agricultural people. The Shoans number 1,500,000 and furnish the ruling class. Every-one is a soldier and the present ruler depends upon them to maintain his sovereignty. The Tigrians are a lighter coloured people and show their Semitic descent. They formerly furnished the rulers of Ethiopia. The Dankalis are Mohammedans, and on account of the inaccessibility of their country preserve a sort of independence, merely paying an annual sum to the Emperor as a tribute. There are also some Negroes (in the South-West), and the Falashas (of Jewish religion), with a considerable number of non-natives (Indians, Arabs, Greeks, Armenians, and a few Europeans).

Except Harar, and perhaps in the north, there are no towns in Abyssinia in our sense of the word—not even Adis Ababa, which consists of villages and suburbs scattered round the Palace. It would be about three miles in diameter. The most important towns, politically and commercially, are: Gondar, capital of Amhara, 3,000; Adua, capital of Tigré, 5,000; Aksum, ancient capital of Ethiopia, and still the seat of an Abuna, 5,000; Antalo, former capital of Tigré, 1,000; Ankober, former capital of Shoa, 2,000; Adis Ababa, present capital of Abyssinia, and Shoa 40,000-50,000 (with a foreign population of about 150, largely Indians, Greeks and Arabs); Debra-Tabor (Mount Tabor), Magdala, and Makallé; Gore, Saiyu, Nekempti, Sameré, 3,000-4,000, and Sokoto, 1,500, important trading centres; Mahdera-Mariam (Mary's Rest), 4,000. The population of Harar is estimated at 50,000, of whom about 300 are Europeans; at Diré Dawa there are a considerable number of Europeans. Gambela, in Western Abyssinia, is a trading station leased to the Sudan Government. It is an important outlet for the trade in the West. A service of steamers is maintained from June to November with Khartum.

Religion and Instruction.

Since the conversion of the Abyssinians to Christianity in the fourth century they have remained members of the Alexandrian Church. The Abuna, or head bishop, is always a Copt, appointed and consecrated by the Coptic Patriarch of Alexandria, but his influence is controlled by the Echegheh, a native ecclesiastical dignitary, who presides over the spiritualty, numbering about 100,000 ecclesiastics. Both Copts and Abyssinians are monophysite, rejecting the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon (A.D. 451).

Education has hitherto been restricted to the teaching of the secular and regular clergy, but in October, 1907, an ediet was issued enjoining compulsory education on all male children over the age of 12. This is, however, a dead letter. There is one school in Adis Ababa, directed by a few Coptic teachers introduced by the Abuna—this is the only Abyssinian school in the country

It has over 100 pupils, but the attendances are most irregular, and the institution is unpopular as yet with the ignorant people.

Justice is administered by the provincial governors, and *shums*, or petty chiefs, with the right of appeal to the Emperor. The legal system is said to be based on the Justinian Code.

Agriculture.

The chief industries are pastoral and agricultural. Cattle, sheep, and goats are numerous. The horses of the country are small but hardy; mules are bred everywhere, being used as pack animals; donkeys are also small and serve for baggage animals. The soil belongs theoretically to the Negus; the idea of landed property scarcely exists among the populace, and agriculture is therefore backward. Cotton, the sugar-cane, date-palm, coffee, and vine might thrive well in many districts, but are nowhere extensively cultivated. The production of Harari coffee (long berry Mocha) is on the increase. Besides this, which is cultivated, there grows more especially in southern and western Abyssinia a wild coffee plant, yielding a berry known as Abyssinian coffee. The native produce includes hides and skins, barley, millet (dhurra), wheat, gesho (which serves as a substitute for hops), and tobacco, but not in sufficient quantities for export. Manufacturing industries are in a similar state. The forests abound in valuable trees and rubber. Iron is abundant in some districts and is manufactured into spears, knives, hatchets, &c. Placer gold mining and washing are carried on in many districts; coal is known to exist in the country; silver, copper, and sulphur have been found.

Commerce.

The principal artery of trade is the French Ethiopian railroad, but caravans also do a large trade in the interior. The chief trade routes besides the railway are the following:—(1) Khartum-Gambella, Khartum-Gallabat, and Khartum-Roseires (Sudan); (2) Mombasa-Nairobi-Moyale (British East Africa); (3) Bulhar-Ogaden (British Somaliland); (4) Massowah-Asmara-Gondar, Assab-Dessie (Italian Eritrea); (5) Mogadishu-Lugh-Dolo-Arusi (Italian Somaliland).

The exports consisted mainly of hides and skins, coffee, wax, ivory, civet, and native butter. In 1913 the trade in hides and skins was very flourishing; 4,105 metric tons being exported by the railway through Adis Ababa. The imports comprised grey shirting (abujedid), cotton goods, arms and ammunition, provisions, liquors, railway material, sugar, and petroleum. The sugar imports increased from 477 metric tons in 1912 to 1,138 metric tons in 1913. The imports are chiefly from England, France, India, Italy and the United States. The value of exports and imports through Jibuti in 1913 was about 736,848*l.*; through Gambela and Western Abyssinia to the Sudan in 1913, 127,647*l.*; and through Somaliland in 1913, 61,700*l.* The total trade between Abyssinia and Great Britain for 5 years was as follows:—

—	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Abyssinia .	3,631	8,609	8,106	11,220	3,260
Exports to Abyssinia .	4,926	5,620	6,187	3,769	3,774

Abyssinia has commercial treaties with Great Britain (1897) for 'most favoured nation' treatment'; with Italy (1897), termiuable on six months' notice; with the United States (1903) for 10 years, then subject to one year's notice; with Germany and Austria-Hungary (1905) for 10 years, then subject to one year's notice; with France (1908) for 10 years, and then subject to a year's notice.

Communications.

Roads in Abyssinia are mere tracks, and transport is effected by means of mules, pack-horses, donkeys, and, in some places, camels. In the capital and its vicinity a few miles of metalled road have been constructed. There is a railway of a metre gauge from the port of Jibuti in French Somaliland to Diré Dawa (about 25 miles from Harar) in the south-east of Abyssinia, 187 miles. In January, 1909, a new company was formed to complete the line to Adis Ababa, taking over the portion completed on French territory. The survey for the new line has been made and the section to the Hawash River, 150 miles from Diré Dawa, and the same distance from Adis Ababa, was about 25 miles from Adis Ababa on March 1, 1915, and was expected to reach the capital itself towards the end of the year.

There are telegraph lines (1,056 miles) connecting Adis Ababa with Harar, with Sidamo, with Jibuti in French Somaliland, and with Massawa in Eritrea. Telephone lines connect Adis Ababa with Harar, also with Gore and Gambela (in the west), Jimma and Sharada (south-west), Dessie (north), and Debra Tabor and Gojam, and with Ankober, and Asmara with Adua and Barromeida.

Money and Credit.

The Bank of Abyssinia, with authorised capital of 500,000*l.* and paid-up capital of 125,000*l.*, has its head office at Adis Ababa and agencies at Harar, Deré Dawa, Gore, Gambela and Dessie. By its constitution the Governor of the National Bank of Egypt is its President, and its governing body sits at Cairo. The current coin of Abyssinia is the Maria Theresa dollar, but a new coinage (coined at Paris) has been put in circulation, with the Menelik dollar for the standard coin. This new coin, the *talari*, or dollar, worth about 2s., weighs 28·075 grammes, ·835 fine. It has nominally the same value as the Maria Theresa dollar, but in the capital is disliked, and in some places is not taken at all. The Bank of Abyssinia has introduced a large stock of Menelik piastres (16 to the dollar). Other silver coins are the half, quarter, and sixteenth (guerche or piastre) of a talari. Copper coins are the *besa* (= one-hundredth of a dollar) and the half and quarter guerche found only at Harar. Various articles, however, are used as medium of exchange; bars of salt are regularly accepted as money all over the country, in two sizes, and at a fluctuating rate according to supply and cost of transport. Cartridges are also currency, although there is a dead-letter edict against them; and in most places barter prevails.

The Abyssinian *ounce* weighs about 430 grains (the weight of the Maria Theresa dollar); a *pound of ivory* contains 12 ounces; of *coffee*, 18 ounces; the Abyssinian *ferasla* contains 37½ lbs. av., or 50 lbs. Abyssinian (ivory). Grain measures are the *kunna*, about ½ bushel (the measure varies in different localities); and the *daula*, 2½ bushels. The mètre is largely used at Harar; native measures are the *sinzer*, 9 inches, and the *kend* (cubit), 20 inches. A *kalad* contains in some places 60 acres, in others 96.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General.—Capt. the Hon. W. G. Thesiger, D.S.O.

British Consul at Adis Ababa.—Gerald Campbell.

There is a consul also at Harrar, Gondar, Gore, and Mega.

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AFGHÁNISTÁN.

AFGHÁNISTÁN is a country of Asia lying between parallels 29° and 38° 20′ of north latitude, and 61° and 72° of east longitude, with a long narrow strip extending to 75° east longitude (Wákhán). On the north-east, the boundary follows a line running generally westward from a fixed point near one of the peaks of the Sarikol Range to Lake Victoria, thence along the line of that branch of the Oxus which issues from the lake, and so, following the course of the Oxus, to Khamiab. From Khamiab, the line runs in a south-westerly direction to Zulfikár, on the river Hari-Rúd, and thence by Kál-i-Kalla to Hashtadan, thence to the south, between Hashtadan and Siah Koh, north of Bandan, the boundary is undefined. The Sistam lake and the Helmund river form the boundary between Siah Koh and Band-i-Seistan, and thence the boundary runs south in a straight line to Koh-i-Malik Siah, where the frontiers of Persia, Afghánistán and Baluchistan meet. Here the boundary turns round and runs generally eastwardly to the Khwája Amran range. The eastern and southern boundaries of Afghánistán long remained uncertain, but the basis of a delimitation was settled, in 1893, at a conference between the late Amír, Abdur Rahmán and Sir Mortimer Durand, and the boundary agreed upon, with the exception of the Khaibar-Asmar section, has since been demarcated. The Amír agreed that Chitral, Bajaur and Swát should be included within the British sphere of political influence, while he himself was to retain Asmar and the Kunar valley above it, as far as Arnawai; also the tract of Birmal, west of Waziristán. In the subsequent demarcation, Káfiristán was included within the countries, under Afghán control, and is garrisoned by the Amír's troops. The Amír has with-drawn his pretensions over Waziristán. Between March, 1903, and May, 1905, the boundary towards Persia was demarcated from Koh-i-Malik Siah to the Helmund, and thence to Siah Koh. In July, 1905, Sir Henry McMahon announced his award concerning disputed water rights over the Helmund river, but the award has not yet been ratified by the Persian Government.

Habibullah Khán, the reigning Amír, son of Amír Abdur Rahmán Khán, grandson of Amír Afzul Khán, and great-grandson of Amír Dost Mahomad Khán, was born on July 3, 1872, and succeeded on the death of his father, October 3, 1901. The Amír has five sons:—Inayatulla Khán (born Oct. 20, 1888), Hayatulla Khán (born June 1, 1892). Kabirulla Khán (born Dec. 29, 1888), Amánulla Khán (born May 22, 1910). Brothers of the Amír are:—Nasrulla Khán (born April 7, 1875), Aminulla Khán (born Oct. 12, 1885), Muhammad Umar Khán (born Sept. 16, 1889), Ghulám Alí Khán (born Sept. 3, 1890).

In 1896, the Amír Abdur Rahmán formally assumed the title of Zia-ul-Millat wa ud-din, 'Light of the Nation and Religion.' The present ruler has formally adopted the title of Siraj-ul-Millat wa ud-din, 'Lamp of the Nation and Religion.'

For earlier British relations with Afghánistán, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, pp. 662-3.

The government of Afghánistán is monarchical under one hereditary prince, whose power varies with his own character, skill, and fortune. The dominions are politically divided into the four provinces of Kábul, Turkistán, Herat, and Kandahár, Badakhshán being now under Turkistán. Each province is under a *hákim* or governor (called Naib-ul-Hukuma), under whom subordinate officials dispense justice and collect taxes. Spoliation, exaction, and embezzlement are not infrequent.

Area, Population, Defence.

The extreme breadth of Afghánistán from north to south is about 500 miles; its length from the Herát frontier to the Khaibar Pass, about 600 miles; the area is about 250,000 square miles. The surrounding countries are, on the north, Russian territory and Bokhara, under the influence of Russia; on the west, Persia; on the south, the British Political Agency of Baluchistán and, on the east, the mountain tribes scattered along the north-western frontier of India, and included within the sphere of British influence in the North-Western Frontier Province.

Population about 6,000,000, the dominant race being the Afghans, of whom the leading tribes are the Durranis and the Ghilzáis, who amount to about 1,625,000 souls; then follow other Afghans, and the Tájiks, Hazáras, and Aimáks, and Uzbaks. The languages spoken are Persian and Pushtoo. The only newspaper published in the country is the "Court Gazette" which appears in Kábul, the capital (population about 180,000). Other large towns are Kandahár (population 40,000), and Herát (population 20,000).

Justice in criminal cases is administered by Government officials, in civil cases by a *Kazi*, or judge, who follows the law of the Koran.

The revenue of Afghánistán is subject to considerable fluctuations. The Government share of the produce recoverable is said to vary from one-third to one-tenth, according to the advantages of irrigation. The Amír receives a subsidy from the Indian Government of Rs. 1,850,000 a year, in accordance with the treaty of 1893. His total revenue is estimated at between 12 and 13 million rupees, but this estimate is probably too low.

In addition to his regular army the Amír's military forces are largely supplemented by local levies of horse and foot. The mounted levies are simply the retainers of great chiefs, or of the latter's wealthier vassals. The foot levies are now permanently embodied, and as irregulars form an auxiliary to the regular infantry. The mountain batteries are believed to be serviceable. As engineers, the Hazára 'sappers,' who are regularly enrolled, are excellent workmen. The Afghán army is said to number between 50,000 and 60,000 men, including 16,000 cavalry and 450 guns. The real military strength of Afghánistán lies in the rugged and inhospitable nature of the country, the absence of roads, and in the capacity and aptitude of its inhabitants for guerilla warfare, which have been greatly enhanced of recent years by the wholesale importation of rifles and ammunition from the Gulf.

Production.

Although the greater part of Afghánistán is more or less mountainous, and a good deal of the country is too dry and rocky for successful cultivation, yet there are many fertile plains and valleys, which, with the assistance of irrigation from small rivers or wells, yield very satisfactory crops of fruit, vegetables, and cereals. There are four classes of cultivators—1st, proprietors, who cultivate their own land; 2nd, tenants, who hire it for a rent in money or for a fixed proportion of the produce; 3rd, *bazgars*, who are the same as the *métayers* in France; and 4th, hired labourers. There are two harvests in the year in most parts of Afghánistán. One of these is sown in the end of autumn and reaped in summer, and consists of wheat, barley, *Ervum Lens*, and *Cicer arietinum*, with some peas and beans. The other harvest is sown in the end of spring and reaped in autumn. It consists of rice, millet, arzna (*Panicum italicum*), Indian corn, &c. The castor-oil plant, madder, and the assafœtida plant abound. Fruit, viz. the apple, pear, almond, peach, quince, apricot, plum, cherry, pomegranate, grape, fig, mulberry, is produced in profuse abundance.

They form the principal food of a large class of the people throughout the year, both in the fresh and preserved state, and in the latter condition are exported in great quantities.

An extremely curious variety of fat-tailed sheep is native to Afghánistán. It is characterised by the immense weight and size of its tail, caused by development of masses of fat, forming stores of nourishment which are drawn upon during the winter months, when fodder is scarce. These sheep furnish the principal meat diet of the inhabitants, and the grease of the tail is a substitute for butter. The wool and skins not only provide material for warm apparel, but also furnish the country's main article of export.

Northern Afghánistán is reputed to be tolerably rich in copper, and lead is found in many parts. Iron of excellent quality comes from Bajaur (outside Afghánistán), and the Farmúli district (or Birmal), and a gold mine is being worked under the supervision of a British mining expert at Kandahár; gold in small quantities is also brought from the Laghmán Hills and Kunar. Badakshán was famous for its precious stones, especially lapis lazuli.

Silks, felts, carpets, articles from camels' and goats' hair, are some of the principal industries. At Kábul, soap, cloth, boots, and some other articles are manufactured for local consumption, but chiefly for the army. The sheepskin coat, or *postín*, manufacture is one of the important industries. The government factories and workshops at Kábul have as their partial object public education in mechanical methods and appliances, and as a feature of such work classes are organised in different industries.

Trade.

No accurate registration of the trade of Afghánistán has yet been obtained. The trans-frontier trade between India and Afghánistán (according to Indian statistics) was as follows in five years ending March 31:—

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into India	636,000	847,000	860,000	806,000	1,116,000
Exports into Afghanistan	843,500	1,660,000	1,013,000	909,000	1,021,000

Of the exports from India to Afghánistán the chief items are cotton goods, tobacco, indigo and other dyeing materials, sugar, and tea, mostly the China leaf. The imports into India include timber, fruits and vegetables, grain and pulse, ghi and other provisions, assafœtida and other drugs, spices, wool, silk, cattle, hides. Formerly the trade with Afghánistán was subject to many restrictions in the way of heavy duties and monopolies; but with the removal of some of them, the trade with India has expanded of late years, but not to such an extent as seems possible.

The imports from Bokhára are stated to amount to nearly 4,000,000 roubles, and the exports to Bokhára to as much.

The rupee is the usual currency, though Government demands are often paid in kind.

The Amír's mint at Kábul was for some years under the supervision of a European. The current coins in Kabul are Dínár, Paisa, Sháhí, Sannár or Misqálí, 'Abbásí, Qarán, Rupee and Tumán. Dínár and Túmán are legendary coins intended for purposes of calculation only. Paisa and Sháh are copper coins, and Misqálí, 'Abbásí, Qarán and Rupee are silver coins.

10 Dínár = 1 Paisa or Taka.
5 Paisa = 1 Sháhí.
2 Sháhí = 1 Sannár, Saddinár or Misqálí
2 Sannar = 1 'Abbásí.

1½ 'Abbásí = 1 Qurán.
2 Qarán = 1 Rupee.
20 Rupees = 1 Tuman.

One Afghán rupee is equal to about eightpence at the present rate of exchange between Afghánistán and India.

Afghánistán is not a member of the International Postal Union, so that the sending of letters or parcels to the country is attended with some uncertainty and inconvenience. Letters, etc., from all parts of the world have to be addressed care of the Afghan postmaster, Peshawar, India, who forwards them to their respective destinations in Afghánistán. The amount of the postage for Afghánistán must either be deposited with the Afghan postmaster at Peshawar or else paid for by the recipients in Afghánistán. Letters are despatched by runners twice a week; between Peshawar and Kábul, a distance of about 180 miles, they require three days for delivery. Newspapers, books, and other bulky packages and boxes are detained at the Afghán post office in Peshawar until they can conveniently be sent in batches on horseback.

The trade routes of Afghánistán are as follows:—From Persia by Mashad to Herát; from Bokhára by Merv to Herát; from Bokhára by Karshi, Balkh, and Khulm to Kábul; from East Turkistán by Badakhshan and Kandahár to Kábul; from India by the Khaibar road to Kábul; from India by the Gomál Pass to Ghazni and Kelat-i-Ghilzai; from Chaman, the terminus of the North-Western Railway beyond Quetta, to Kandahár and thence to Kábul or Herát.

The Khaibar and Bolan roads are fit for light wheeled traffic as far as Kábul and Kandahár respectively. There is no wheeled carriage, except artillery, proper to the country, and merchandise is still transported on camel or pony back. There are practically no navigable rivers in Afghánistán, and timber is the only article of commerce conveyed by water, floated down stream in rafts. Telephonic communication exists between Jalálábád and Kábul, a distance of 100 miles, and it is being extended to Kandahár.

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ALBANIA.

(SKYPANIE.)

THE geographical district known as Albania was made up of the Turkish Provinces of Scutari and of Yanina, and of the parts of the Ottoman vilayets of Kossovo and Monastir, which bordered upon those Provinces. The Albanians are divided into two principal groups—the Ghegs, who live in the north, and the Tosks, who live in the south.

Little is known of their early history. From 1431, when the Turks captured Yanina, the Albanians remained under Turkish rule, except for two brief periods of independence, first between 1443 and 1477, under the Gheg Chieftain George Castriot, and again in the eighteenth century, under the Tosk, Ali of Tepedelen. In 1880 the short-lived Albanian League was founded, making an unsuccessful effort to obtain independence.

The Albanians have an hereditary aristocracy, and a more or less well-defined feudal system. Whilst in the north they are divided into clans or tribes, in the south the people look for guidance to a system of beys or chiefs, whose power is very considerable. The Albanian language is held by most authorities to be of Aryan origin. The dialects employed in the north and in the south are somewhat different.

The independence of Albania was proclaimed at Valona on November 28, 1912, and a Provisional Government was then formed under the leadership of Ismail Kemal Bey. On December 20, 1912, the London Ambassadorial Conference agreed to the principle of Albanian autonomy. Subsequently that Conference approximately decided the frontiers of the new country, and agreed that a European Prince be nominated to rule it. Prince William of Wied, having accepted the crown of the new country from an Albanian deputation, which offered it to him at Neuwied, on February 21, 1914, arrived at Durazzo on March 7, 1914.

The Government of the country was vested in the hands of the Prince, supported and advised by an International Commission of Control, the creation of which was agreed to by the Ambassadorial Conference in July, 1913.

After the outbreak of the European war in the latter days of July, 1914, the Prince and nearly all the members of the International Commission left Albania, which fell again into a state of anarchy. An attempt was made by Essad Pasha Topdani, who had been expelled from the country in May but who returned in September, after the departure of the Prince of Wied, to establish a military government with its seat at Durazzo, but the effort failed (October 5, 1914). Disorder continued, and eventually the Austrians overran Albania, capturing San Giovanni di Medici on January 25, 1916, and Durazzo on February 28, 1916.

Area and Population.—The frontiers of Albania, which were all provisional, were shown in the map of the Balkan Peninsula which accompanied THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1914. The estimated probable area of the country is between 10,500 and 11,500 square miles, and the population between 800,000 and 850,000 souls. The principal towns, with estimated population, are as follows:—Durazzo, the provisional capital, 5,000; Scutari, 32,000; Elbasan, 13,000; Tirana, 12,000; Agyrocastro, 12,000; Berat, 8,500; Korytza, 8,000; Valona, 6,500.

Religion and Instruction.—About two-thirds of the Albanians are Moslems. Of the remaining one-third the Christians in the north are for the most part Roman Catholics, and the Christians in the south are members of the Orthodox (Greek) Church. Whilst large numbers of the Mohammedans belong to the Bektashi sect, in many districts both Christian and Moslem worship may be found.

Under Turkish rule little was done for education. The only school which maintained its existence without ever being actually closed was that founded at Korytza in the year 1891, for the education of girls, by two Albanians, who worked in the interests of Protestantism and of the Albanian nationality. Mention should also be made of the Roman Catholic schools, opened in the north by the Jesuits, and the Orthodox schools, which existed in the south, and which were opened as a result of the ancient privileges possessed by the Patriarchate.

Justice.—The Albanians have a strict code of honour, but in the past no universal system of Justice has been in force. Whilst the South has been more or less ruled by the Ottoman code of law, the districts of the North have practically managed their own affairs according to their own ideas.

Production and Industry.—Great tracts of the country remain uncultivated, and the areas at present under cultivation are dealt with in such a primitive way that much will have to be done to improve and change the agricultural system of the country. There are few carriage roads, and no railways in the country; the few bridges are so unsafe that the rivers must be forded or crossed in primitive ferries.

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ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(República Argentina.)

Constitution and Government.

Argentina was discovered in 1508 by Juan Diaz de Solis and Vicente Yanez Pinzon. In 1535 Don Pedro de Mendoza was sent out by the King of Spain, and in that same year founded the town of Buenos Aires. On May 25, 1810, the population rose against the Spanish rule, and on July 9, 1816, Argentine independence was proclaimed. Between 1816 and 1852 was a period of anarchy, and in 1853 stable government was once more established.

The Constitution of the Argentine Republic bears date May 15, 1853, with modifications in 1866 and 1898. The executive power is left to a President, elected for six years by electors appointed by the fourteen provinces, equal to double the number of senators and deputies combined; while the legislative authority is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Deputies, the former numbering 30, two from the capital and from each province, elected by a special body of electors in the capital, and by the legislatures in the provinces; and the latter 120 members elected by the people. By the Constitution there should be one deputy for every 33,000 inhabitants. A deputy must be 25 years of age, and have been a citizen for four years. The deputies are elected for four years, but one-half of the House must retire every two years. Senators must be 30 years of age, have been citizens for six years. One-third of the Senate is renewed every three years. The two chambers meet annually from May 1 to September 30. The members of both the Senate and the House of Deputies each receive 18,000 pesos per annum. A Vice-President, elected in the same manner and at the same time as the President, fills the office of Chairman of the Senate, but has otherwise no political power. The President is commander-in-chief of the troops, and appoints to all civil, military, and judicial offices, and has the right of presentation to bishoprics; he is responsible with the Ministry for the acts of the executive; both President and Vice-President must be Roman Catholics, Argentine by birth, and cannot be re-elected.

President of the Republic.—Señor Hipolito *Irigoyen*. Elected June 12, 1916.

Vice-President.—Señor Dr. Pelagio *Luna*.

The Ministry, appointed by and acting under the orders of the President, consists of eight Secretaries of State—namely, of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, Justice and Public Instruction, Agriculture, Marine, and Public Works.

The President has a salary of 96,000 dollars paper, and 28,800 dollars paper for official expenses; the Vice-President 36,000 dollars paper as his salary, and 24,000 dollars for official expenses, and each of the eight ministers 40,800 dollars per annum.

Local Government.

The Constitution, with certain small exceptions, is identical with that of the United States. Such matters as affect the Republic as a whole are under the superintendence of the Central Government. The Republic is divided into 14 provinces, 10 territories and 1 federal district (Buenos Aires). The governors of the various provinces are invested with very extensive powers, and in their constitutional functions are independent of the central executive. They are elected by the people of each province for a term varying between three and four years. The provinces elect their own legislatures, and have complete control over their own affairs. The territories are under the supervision of governors appointed by the President. In Buenos Aires municipal government is exercised by a Mayor appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate. He is assisted by a deliberative council elected by tax-paying inhabitants of the various city parishes. This body votes on measures relating to city finance, works, and general administration, and its decisions are carried out by the executive. Other municipalities have constitutions of a similar nature.

Area and Population.

The Argentine Republic consists of fourteen provinces, ten territories and one federal district, containing the land area and population shown below:—

Federal District, Provinces and Territories	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population Census 1895	Population Census 1914	Pop. per sq. mile 1914
Federal District.				
Buenos Aires	72	663,854	1,575,814	21,886·30
Martin Garcia Island	—	—	783	—
Provinces.				
Buenos Aires	117,777	921,168	2,066,165	17·54
Santa Fé	50,713	397,188	899,640	17·73
Córdoba	66,912	351,223	735,472	10·91
Entre Rios	29,241	292,019	425,373	14·54
Corrientes	33,535	239,618	347,055	10·34
San Luis	29,035	81,450	116,266	4·04
Santiago del Estero	55,385	161,502	261,678	4·72
Tucumán	10,422	215,712	332,933	31·94
Mendoza	56,502	116,136	277,535	4·91
San Juan	37,865	84,251	119,252	3·14
La Rioja	37,839	69,502	79,754	2·10
Catamarca	36,800	90,161	100,391	2·72
Salta	48,302	118,015	140,927	2·91
Jujuy	14,802	49,713	76,631	5·17
Territories.				
Misiones	11,511	33,163	53,563	4·65
Formosa	41,402	4,829	19,281	0·46
Chaco	52,741	10,422	46,274	0·87
Pampa Central	56,320	25,914	101,338	1·79
Neuquén	40,530	14,517	28,866	0·71
Rio Negro	79,805	9,241	42,242	0·52
Chubut	93,427	3,748	23,065	0·24
Santa Cruz	109,142	1,058	9,948	0·09
Tierra del Fuego	8,299	477	2,504	0·30
Los Andes	34,740	—	2,487	0·07
Total	1,153,119	3,954,911	7,885,237	6·83

Of the total in 1914, 4,227,023 were males and 3,658,214 females.

The movement of population for four years is given as follows:—

	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Immigrants	Emigrants
1911	48,224	262,317	125,327	225,772	120,709
1912	51,582	272,071	120,480	323,403	120,260
1913	53,556	286,181	122,109	302,047	156,829
1914	—	—	—	115,321	178,684

In the years 1857–1915 the number of immigrants by sea was 4,709,092, comprising 2,295,019 Italians, 1,497,854 Spaniards, 215,479 French, 161,422 Russians, 136,451 Turks and Syrians, 87,264 Austrians, 62,331 Germans, 55,789 Britons, 33,340 Swiss, 27,211 Portuguese, 12,566 Greeks, 8,922 Danes, 7,692 Dutch, 6,669 North Americans. By the Constitution of the Republic, all children of foreigners born in the country are Argentine.

Population of the capital, Buenos Aires, on June 1, 1914 (census), was 1,575,814 (on September 30, 1916, it was estimated at 1,596,927); Rosario (Santa Fé), 222,592; Cordoba, 134,935; La Plata, 119,227; Avellaneda, 105,527; Tucuman, 100,080; Bahia Blanca, 62,191; Santa Fé, 59574; Mendoza, 58,790; Paraná, 36,089; Salta, 33,636; Lomas de Zamora, 30,296; Rio Cuarto, 29,574; Corrientes, 28,681; Quilmes, 28,581; Concordia, 26,780; Mar del Plata, 25,090; Santiago del Estero, 23,479; Chivilcoy, 23,230; Resistencia, 23,096; Mercedes (San Luis), 22,782; Tandil, 21,860; Junin, 21,253; Bell-Ville, 21,078; Gualeguaychú, 20,880; Pergamino, 20,249.

Religion and Instruction.

There is no State religion, though the Roman Catholic religion is supported by the State; all other creeds are tolerated and freedom of conscience prevails. There are 1 archbishop (Buenos Aires) and 8 suffragan bishops. For the clergy there are 5 seminaries. In 1884 civil marriage was established in the Republic.

Primary education is free (subsidised by the General and Provincial Governments), secular and compulsory for children from 6 to 14 years of age. Population of school age (1913), 1,275,123, of whom 804,123 attended school. Of the total population over 6 years of age, 50·5 per cent. were illiterate. There were (1913) 7,247 primary schools, 5,894 being public, and 1,353 private, with 746,725 pupils and 22,964 teachers. The secondary or preparatory education is controlled by the general Government, which maintains 30 national colleges with 8,788 pupils and 1,050 teachers. Side by side with the Government colleges there are also 38 private institutions of the same grade, with 3,200 pupils and 398 teachers. There are 67 normal schools with 6,574 pupils and 2,248 teachers. Thirty-four schools for special instruction commercial, industrial, artistic, also for the blind, &c.) with 6,550 pupils and 720 teachers. There are national universities at Córdoba (founded 1613), with 584 students in 1915, Buenos Aires (founded 1821), with 4,364 students, and La Plata (founded 1905), with 2,184 students, and provincial universities at Santa Fé, Tucuman (founded 1912), and Paraná. There is a well-equipped national observatory at Córdoba, and another at La Plata, museums at Buenos Aires and La Plata, and a national meteorological bureau at Buenos Aires.

For 1916 the Government budgeted for education 24,300,840 dollars on primary education; 5,136,720 dollars on secondary; 5,140,266 dollars on technical and commercial education; 10,244,064 dollars on normal schools, and 6,566,940 dollars on university education; total, 51,388,830 dollars (4,522,217*l.*).

In Argentina there are 795 newspapers published, 724 in Spanish, 16 in Italian, 6 in German, 9 in English, and others in Scandinavian, French, Basque, Russian.

Justice.

Justice is administered by Federal and by Provincial Courts. The former deal only with cases of a national character, or in which different

provinces or inhabitants of different provinces are parties. The Federal Courts are the Supreme Courts, with 5 judges at Buenos Aires; 4 Appeal Courts, each with 3 judges, at Buenos Aires, La Plata, Paraná, and Cordoba, and courts of first instance in each of the provinces and territories. Each province has its own judicial system, with a Supreme Court (generally so-called) and several minor courts. Trial by jury is established by the Constitution for criminal cases, but never practised.

Finance.[1]

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1912	36,230,297	34,446,874	1915	40,871,521	47,031,152
1913	39,024,241	38,529,421	1916[2]	35,748,238	30,823,656
1914	37,018,975	37,108,028	1917[2]	32,171,706	32,138,921

[1] All accounts are kept in paper currency, the paper dollar = 1*s.* 9$\frac{5}{8}$*d.*, under conversion law.

[2] Budget estimate.

The revenue and expenditure in the budget for 1916 are as follows:—

Revenue	Dollars Paper	Expenditure	Dollars Paper
Ordinary:—		Ordinary:—	
Import duties	149,000,000	Congress	4,512,151
Alcohol	18,252,750	Interior	47,332,181
Tobacco	41,908,500	Foreign Affairs	4,857,061
Licences	6,400,000	Treasury	17,287,803
Stamped paper	15,000,000	Public Debt	88,738,069
Posts and Telegraphs	16,400,000	Justice and Education	20,171,687
Service of debt from various provinces	2,951,876	Army	26,052,227
Perfumery and patent medicines	3,000,000	Navy	22,121,088
Land Tax	17,100,000	Agriculture	11,462,008
Port Dues	14,732,000	Public Works	7,350,804
Miscellaneous	72,044,500	Pensions, &c.	14,250,005
		Customs Police	3,500,000
Total ordinary	322,554,626	Total ordinary	307,142,079
Extraordinary:—		Extraordinary:—	
Proceeds of Irrigation Fund	44,518,993	Public Works	33,538,254
Miscellaneous	26,156,945	Subsidies	12,250,588
Total extraordinary	70,675,938	Total extraordinary	45,788,792
Grand total	393,230,564 (35,748,238*l.*)	Grand total	352,930,871 (30,823,656*l.*)

The consolidated debt (external and internal) at the end of 1915 was as follows:—463,146,560 dollars, gold (92,629,312*l.*), and 169,173,340 dollars paper (14,887,253*l.*).

Defence.

Army.

The army of the Argentine Republic is a National Militia, service in which is now compulsory for all citizens from their 20th to their 45th year. For the first 10 years the men belong to the 'active' army, or first line. After completing 10 years in the first line, the men pass to the National Guard and serve in it for another 10 years, finishing their service with 5 years in the Territorial Guard. The period of continuous service, or training in the ranks, is for the greater proportion of the annual contingent only 3 months; the remainder serve for 1 year. The reservists can be called out for training periodically.

The territory of the Republic is divided into 5 military districts, each of which provides on mobilisation a complete division of the first line, and also a reserve division, irrespective of the National Guard and Territorial troops. The strength of the 'active' divisions will be about 12,000 men each. The 'active' army comprises 20 infantry regiments of 2 battalions of 2 companies, 9 cavalry regiments of 4 squadrons, 5 field artillery regiments of 2 sections of 2 batteries, 1 field howitzer regiment of 3 batteries, 2 mountain artillery groups of 3 batteries each, 1 infantry company on a war footing, 1 battery of horse artillery, 1 battery of siege artillery, 1 machine-gun battery, 5 engineer battalions, and 1 railway battalion of 2 companies.

The total peace establishment of the army is about 24,000 officers and men. There is a reserve numbering 174,000.

The weapon of the Argentine infantry is at present the Mauser magazine rifle. The cavalry have a carbine of the same system. The artillery are armed with a Krupp 7·5 cm. gun.

Military budget for the year 1916 was 2,275,923*l.*

Navy

Laid down	Name	Displacement Tons	Armour: Belt	Armour: Guns	Principal Armament	Torpedo tubes	Indicated Horse Power	Nominal speed
			in.	in.				knots.
1910	DREADNOUGHTS Moreno Rivadavia	27,940	10	12	12 12-in., 12 6-in., 16 4-in.	2	39,500	22·5
1889	PRE-DREADNOUGHTS Independencia Libertad	2,336	8	8	2 9·4-in., 4 4·7-in.	2	2,780	14
1894	ARMOURED CRUISERS Garibaldi San Martin	6,840	6	6	2 10-in., 10 6-in., 6 4·7-in. 4 8-in., 10 6-in., 6 4·7-in.	4	13,000	20
1896	Pueyrredon Belgrano	6,840	6	6	2 10-in., 10 6-in., 6 4·7-in. 2 10-in., 14 6-in.	4	13,000	20
1891	P. CRUISERS 9 de Julio	3,500	—	—	4 6-in., 8 4·7 in.	5	14,500	22·5
1894	Buenos Aires	4,500	—	—	2 8 in., 4 6 in., 6 4·7 in.	—	17,000	24

There are also 2 armoured gunboats, 2 torpedo gunboats, 11 destroyers, 8 torpedo boats, and some training and miscellaneous craft. Four powerful destroyers which were building for Argentina in Germany were taken over at the outbreak of war.

Naval budget, 1916, 1,932,061*l.*

The personnel of the navy includes 316 executive and 97 engineer officers, and 23 electrical engineers. The total personnel varies from 5,000 to 6,000 men (these numbers include about 4,500 conscripts), who have to serve two years. There is a corps of coast artillery of 450 men, a naval school, a school of mechanics, a school for artillery, and a school for torpedo practice.

Production and Industry.

Argentina has an area of about 728,680,000 acres, of which about 253,195,000 acres may be used for agricultural or cattle industries, the remainder being mountain, lake, river, or arid regions. Of the cultivable portion, about 10,000,000 acres require irrigation. In the territories the Federal Government has wide tracts of land amounting to 237,768,000 acres suitable in general for pastoral colonisation, and these lands are conditionally offered free, or for sale or on lease. In 1915 nearly 35,230 square miles were offered for sale.

The Argentine census of June 1, 1914, showed 1,074,964 real-estate owners in the Republic, classified as follows:—Argentinians, 673,409; Italians, 203,500; Spaniards, 104,339; French, 22,105; Uruguayans, 13,973; Russians, 9,687; Austrians, 8,666; Ottomans, 7,709; Swiss, 4,730; Germans, 4,711; English, 4,344; others, 17,791.

The total area under cultivation in 1914 was 60,829,305 acres in the following proportion: cereals, 45·03 per cent.; industrial plants (hemp, cotton, jute, sugar, tobacco, etc.) 9.22 per cent.; trees and vegetables, 4·48 per cent. and forage, 41·27 per cent. The area and produce of principal crops are shown as follows:—

	Acreage			Produce (Tons)		
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Wheat	15,464,670	16,413,150	16,088,963	4,780,000	4,698,000	2,106,000
Oats	2,867,670	2,563,860	2,525,402	1,287,000	1,093,000	488,000
Maize	10,381,000	9,929,000	8,966,000	8,592,000	4,093,000	1,494,000
Flax	4,255,810	2,379,936	3 207,411	1,200,000	998,000	134,000

From January 1 to December 31, 1916, the quantities of cereals exported were as follows:—Wheat, 2,273,205 tons; flax, 638,654 tons; oats, 784,734 tons; maize, 2,864,209 tons. Cotton, sugar, wine, and tobacco are grown. The sugar industry is making great progress. In 1914 the total area under cane was 269,230 acres producing 3,653,331 metric tons of cane. The quantity of sugar manufactured was 84,069 metric tons in 1916, and 151,382 metric tons in 1915. In 1915 there were 127,422,000 gallons of wine produced in Argentina (135,896,000 gallons in 1914).

In 1915 the number of animals within the Republic was estimated at: cattle, 30,796,447; horses, 9,366,455; mules, 583,965; asses, 345,181; sheep, 81,485,149; goats, 4,563,808; pigs, 3,197,337. Buenos Aires contains over 70 per cent. of the sheep within the Republic. Many pedigree cattle and sheep are constantly being imported from Great Britain.

In the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, and Entre Rios, agricultural lands to the extent of 463,000 acres have been acquired by the Jewish Colonisation Association. Of this land 158,000 acres are under cultivation.

In 1914 (the last industrial census) there were 35,093 factories in Argentina, employing a total of 383,706 persons. The total capital was 105,187,596*l.*

Mining is of no great importance. Gold, silver, and copper are worked in Catamarca, and gold and copper in San Juan and La Rioja. There are no Government statistics as to mineral output.

Commerce, Shipping.

Official values in pounds sterling, exclusive of coin and bullion :—

—	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Imports	76,359,895	84,270,508	54,363,580	45,378,546	43,481,864
Exports	95,315,725	96,700,909	69,850,828	111,656,128	108,669,169

Imports and exports in 1916 :—

Imports	£	Exports	£
Living animals	493,762	Live-stock products	52,889,319
Food stuffs	5,201,439	Agricultural products	47,570,460
Tobacco	874,027	Forest products	4,396,969
Beverages	1,077,827	Mineral products and products of hunting and fishing	3,812,519
Textiles	13,118,414		
Oils	3,135,868		
Chemicals	2,499,473		
Colours	343,703		
Timber and wood	1,876,654		
Paper	1,447,429		
Leather	438,041		
Iron	4,198,697		
Other metals	1,078,104		
Agricultural implements, &c.	1,126,650		
Glassware	3,861,758		
Building materials	667,607		

The customs receipts in 1912 were 18,463,450*l.* ; in 1913, 20,166,746*l.* ; in 1914, 11,534,469*l.* ; in 1915, 10,551,819*l.* ; in 1916, 9,230,699*l.*

Trade by countries :—

Principal Countries	1915		1916	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	13,556,373	32,994,404	13,656,997	31,951,060
Germany	11,306,620	—	70,176	—
Belgium	170,749	—	55,292	—
Spain	2,267,811	1,428,328	2,695,483	1,712,785
France	2,682,130	8,071,197	2,999,812	12,947,523
Italy	4,233,675	8,187,880	4,267,606	5,529,693
United States of America	11,231,780	17,968,566	12,704,473	22,697,657
Brazil	2,076,300	4,381,049	2,379,532	4,899,045

The 'most favoured nation' treaty of 1825 with Great Britain respecting commerce, and that of 1853 respecting river navigation, are in force. All export duties are abolished from January 1, 1906.

The staple Argentine imports into the United Kingdom and the chief exports of British produce and manufactures to Argentina (Board of Trade Returns) in two years were as follows :—

Imports into U.K.	1914	1915	Exports from U.K.	1914	1915
	£	£		£	£
Wheat	2,581,389	8,609,500	Cottons	1,388,911	2,247,178
Maize	8,601,441	17,048,593	Woollens	801,358	764,008
Fresh mutton	2,390,810	2,093,923	Iron & manufactures	2,760,036	1,585,985
Fresh beef	13,134,530	15,304,661	Machinery	1,391,872	782,067
Linseed	2,285,297	3,229,294	Railway carriages	510,709	144,151
Wool	1,826,228	2,703,824	Coal	2,539,417	1,628,663
Oats	1,174,415	2,964,497	Jute manuf.	193,795	321,610

Total trade between Argentina and the United Kingdom for 5 years :—

—	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Argentina into U.K.	40,807,685	42,485,391	37,219,290	63,876,814	51,591,959
Exports to Argentina from U.K.	20,549,853	22,640,921	14,578,341	11,516,158	13,953,156

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1916 the registered shipping consisted of 238 steamers over 100 tons, of 181,929 tons,

In 1915 the number of ocean-going vessels which entered the ports of Argentina was 54,514 with an aggregate tonnage of 22,102,030 tons, and those that cleared 53,894 with an aggregate tonnage of 21,554,307 tons.

Internal Communications.

Railways open, June 30, 1916, 22,688 miles, of which 4,136 miles belong to the State. The capital in January, 1915, was 247,344,584*l.* ; receipts in 1915, 22,948,527*l.* ; expenses, 15,766,248*l.* ; passengers, 75,007,232.

The Post Offices, which numbered 3,431 at the end of 1915, dealt with 933,614,722 pieces of mail matter; there were 3,365 post offices in 1914–15. The revenue of the Postal Department was 993,582*l.* for 1914–15. National telegraph lines, 23,978 miles in 1915, provincial railway and private lines bringing the total up to 43,153 miles with 131,586 miles of wire. Number of telegrams despatched (1914–15) 14,707,322.

There are 12 stations for wireless telegraphy. All ships with a crew of over 50 and touching at Argentine ports are compelled by law to be equipped with wireless telegraph.

In 1912 a bill was passed for the canalization of the Upper Uruguay; the work will be carried out by Argentina in conjunction with Brazil and Uruguay. A ferry-boat service has also been established between Paraguay and Argentine at Posadas and Encarnacion.

Money and Credit.

The 'Banco de la Nacion Argentina,' which was established in 1891 with a capital of 4,400,000*l.*, and which now has a capital of 11,000,000*l.*, has a limited authority to lend money to the National Government, the loans to which must not exceed 20 per cent. of its capital. According to the latest census (1915) there are 143 banks within the Republic, 118 Argentine and 25 foreign. The realised capital of these 143 banks on June 30, 1913,

totalled 532,924,000 dollars, of which 38·44 per cent. was in bonds, and 61·56 per cent. in cash. The bonds and 80,971,000 dollars in cash were held by the State banks. The authorised capital of private banks was 413,110,500 dollars, subscribed to 319,218,500 dollars, and the total realised was 247,121,500 dollars. Bank reserves on June 30, 1913, were 229,524,500 dollars, with a total in circulation of notes, nickel, and copper coins of 381,601,500 dollars. The difference between the two gives 152,077,000 dollars, or approximately 40 per cent. in the hands of the public. Deposits in paper and gold totalled 781,490,000 dollars.

In 1899 a conversion law was approved by Congress fixing the value of the paper dollar at 44 cents gold. On February 24, 1916, the gold held by the Bank of the Argentine nation and the Conversion Office amounted to 245,106,497 dollars. On February 17, 1917, the Conversion Office, the Bank of the Argentine Nation, and the Argentine Legations abroad held gold to the value of 261,585,437 pesos.

On April 5, 1915, a national postal savings bank (Caja Nacional de Ahorro Postal) was incorporated. On April 5, 1916, it had 91,909 depositors with total deposits amounting to 1,755,931 dollars.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The silver *Peso nacional* or dollar of 100 *centavos* is of the value of 4*s.* at par. The 5-dollar gold piece (the *Argentino*) weighs 8·0645 grammes ·900 fine, and therefore contains 7·25805 grammes of fine gold. One pound sterling = 5·04 gold dollars.

The silver dollar (like the French 5-franc piece) weighs 25 grammes ·900 fine, and thus contains 22·5 grammes of fine silver. There are 50, 20, and 10-centavo silver coins, and both nickel and copper fractional money.

Professedly the standard of value is gold. The money in circulation is chiefly paper. The paper dollar, being convertible at ·44 gold dollar, is worth 1*s.* $8\frac{7}{10}$*d.* (11·45 to the £).

Since January 1, 1887, the use of the French metric system is compulsory

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of the Argentine Republic in Great Britain.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Vacant.
First Secretaries.—Jacinto L. Villegas and Luis H. Domínguez.
Attaché.—Carlos M. Domínguez.
Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Colonel Enrique Peme.
Naval Attaché.—Captain Julian Irizar.
Consul-General in London.—Sergio García Uriburu.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Newport, Southampton, Swansea.

2. Of Great Britain in the Argentine Republic.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir Reginald T. Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Secretary.—E. Millington-Drake.
Naval Attaché.—Capt. E. L. D. Boyle, R.N.
Commercial Attaché.—Harry O. Chalkley.
Consul.—H. G. Mackie.

There is a Consul at Rosario, and Vice-Consuls at Bahia Blanca, La Plata, Tucuman, Santa Fé, and Villa Constitución.

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AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

(Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Monarchie.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Karl I. (IV. in Hungary), Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary; grandson of the late Archduke Karl Ludwig and Princess Annunciata, daughter of the late King Ferdinando II. of Naples, and son of the Archduke Otto Franz Joseph; born August 17, 1887; succeeded his great-uncle, Franz Josef I., on November 21, 1916; crowned King of Hungary, and took the oath on the Hungarian Constitution, December 30, 1916; married October 21, 1911, to *Zita*, Princess of Bourbon and Parma, born May 9, 1892. Offspring (1) Archduke Franz Josef Otto, born November 20, 1912 (crown prince); (2) Archduchess Adelheid, born January 3, 1914; (3) Archduke Robert Karl Ludwig, born February 9, 1915; and (4) Archduke Felix Friedrich August, born May 31, 1916.

Children and Grandchildren of the late Archduke Karl-Ludwig, the Emperor-King's Grandfather.

I. Franz Ferdinand, born December 18, 1863; murdered at Sarajevo, June 28, 1914. II. Otto Franz Joseph, born April 21, 1865; married October 2, 1886, to Maria, Princess of Saxony; died November 1, 1906. Offspring (1) the Emperor Karl and (2) Maximilian Eugen Ludwig, born April 13, 1895. III. Maria Annunciata, born July 31, 1876; installed abbess at Prague, October 19, 1895. IV. Elisabeth, born July 7, 1878; married April 20, 1903, to Prince Alois of Liechtenstein.

The imperial and royal family descends from Rudolf of Habsburg, a German Count, born 1218, who was elected King of the Romans in 1273. In 1282 he bestowed the Duchy of Austria upon his son Albrecht, afterwards Roman Emperor. The male line died out in 1740 with Emperor Karl VI. (III. in Hungary), whose only daughter, Maria Theresa, gave her hand (1736) to Duke Franz of Lorraine and Tuscany, afterwards Kaiser Franz I. of the House of Lorraine, who thereby became the founder of the new line of Habsburg-Lorraine. Maria Theresa was succeeded, in 1780, by her son Joseph II., who, dying in 1790, was succeeded by his brother Leopold II., at whose death, in 1792, his son Franz II. (I. in Hungary) ascended the Imperial throne. He reigned till 1835, and, having been married four times, left a large family, whose descendants form the present Imperial House. Franz was the first sovereign who assumed the title of Emperor, or 'Kaiser,' of Austria, on being compelled by Napoleon, in 1806, to renounce the imperial crown of Rome, for more than three centuries practically in the Habsburg family. For about two years, however, he had already coupled with his title of Emperor of the Romans that of Hereditary Emperor of Austria. Franz I., as he now called himself, was succeeded by his son, Emperor Ferdinand I. (V. as King of Hungary), on whose abdication, Dec. 2, 1848, the crown fell to his nephew, Franz Josef I. whose reign lasted for sixty-eight years, and who was succeeded by his great-nephew, the present Emperor-King.

The present Emperor-King has a civil list of 22,600,000 crowns: one moiety of this sum, 11,300,000 crowns, is paid to him as Emperor of Austria, out of the revenues of Austria, and the other moiety as King of Hungary, out of the revenues of Hungary.

The following is a list of the Habsburg rulers of Austria (Dukes and from 1453 Archdukes of Austria, from 1526 also Kings of Hungary and Bohemia, from 1804 Emperors of Austria).

House of Habsburg.

Albrecht I.	1282
*Rudolf II.	1282
Rudolf III.	1293
Friedrich (III. as rival Imperial claimant)	1307
*Leopold I.	1314
*Albrecht II.	1314
*Rudolf IV.	1358
*Albrecht III.	1365
*Albrecht IV.	1395
Albrecht V. (II. as Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia).	1404
*Ladislaus (King of Hungary and Bohemia)	1439
Friedrich V. (III. as Emperor)	1457
Maximilian I.	1493
Karl I. (V. as Emperor)	1519
Ferdinand I.	1520
Maximilian II.	1564
Rudolf V. (II. as Emperor)	1576
Matthias	1612
Ferdinand II.	1619
Ferdinand III.	1637
Leopold I.	1658
Joseph I.	1705
Karl II. (VI. as Emperor, III. of Hungary)	1711
*Maria Theresa	1740

House of Habsburg-Lorraine.

Joseph II.	1780
Leopold II.	1790
Franz I. (II. as Emperor	1792
*Ferdinand I. (V. of Hungary)	1835
*Franz Josef I.	1848
*Karl I. (IV. of Hungary)	1916

All except those marked with an asterisk likewise filled the throne of the Holy Roman Empire.

Political Relations between Austria and Hungary.

Austria and Hungary or, as in international relations they are officially called, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, consists of two States, the Austrian Empire and the Hungarian Kingdom. The relation between the two States in its present form was fully regulated by the so-called Compromise (Ausgleich, Kiegyezés) of December 21, 1867. According to this agreement the two States are perfectly independent of each other, possessing each its own constitution, its legislative power and its executive departments for most branches of State affairs. There is, however, a close political connection between them through the identity of the Sovereign and the community of certain departments of State affairs.

The common head of the monarchy is the Emperor (Kaiser) of Austria and Apostolic King (Apostoli Király) of Hungary. The crown is hereditary in the Habsburg-Lorraine dynasty, passing by right of primogeniture and lineal succession to males and (on failure of males) to females (the so-called "successio mixta"). The monarch must be a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He is styled 'His Imperial and Apostolic Royal Majesty,' being 'Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary.'

Affairs common to the two States are :—(1) Foreign affairs ; (2) military and naval affairs, and (3) finance relating to common affairs. The two States administer these matters by common institutions and common ministries. The conduct of all diplomatic affairs and the diplomatic representation of the two States abroad are common to both. The greater part of the armed force and the entire navy are common, but the Austrian Landwehr and Austrian Levy-in-mass and the Hungarian *Honvédség* and the Hungarian Levy-in-mass, although standing in organic connection with the common army, are special institutions administered by a particular ministry of each State. The financial business is in so far common, as the costs and expenses are common, which are applied for the common institutions and their conduct; but each State provides separately for the assessment, collection, and transmission of its contribution.

Legislative power relating to common affairs (including the voting of money for common purposes) is exercised by the Parliaments of both States, but the duty of examining the requirements of the common services and advising what amount of money should be voted for each belongs to the so-called Delegations. Of these there are two, each consisting of 60 members, of whom 20 are chosen from each of the Upper Houses (the Austrian Herrenhaus and the Hungarian Förendiház) and 40 from each of the Lower Houses (the Austrian Abgeordnetenhaus and the Hungarian Képviselöház). The members are appointed for one year. The Delegations are summoned annually by the Emperor and King, alternately at Vienna and Budapest. They deliberate independently of each other, their decisions being communicated reciprocally in writing; and if, after three such interchanges, they do not agree, then all the delegates (or an equal number of members from each Delegation) meet together, and, without discussion, settle the matter by vote.

Besides the political connection between Austria and Hungary, which is of a permanent character, there is a commercial union which is not permanent, but renewable at intervals of ten years. Under this arrangement the two States form practically one customs and commercial territory with the same coinage, weights and measures, a joint bank of issue and the same commercial (consular) representation abroad, while the monopolies and taxes connected with industrial production (salt, tobacco, spirits, beer, sugar and mineral oil) are administered on identical principles in both countries. This customs and commercial union, begun in 1867, was renewed in 1878, 1887, 1907 (December 30), and 1917 (February). In 1897 no agreement was attained ; in fact, however, the commercial union was kept in vigour (maintained also legally by Hungary, by Law XXX., 1899) on the condition of reciprocity. The present agreement is for twenty years.

The three ministries or executive departments for common affairs are :—

1. The Common Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial and Royal House.—Count Ottokar *Czernin*. Appointed December 22, 1916.

2. The Common Ministry of War.—General Rudolf Stöger-Steiner von *Steinstätten*. Appointed April 13, 1917.

3. The Common Ministry of Finance.—Baron Stephan *Burian*, Privy Councillor. Born January 16, 1851. Appointed December 22, 1916.

To these departments must be added :—

The Common Court of Public Accounts.—Dr. Ernst Baron *Plener*, Privy Councillor, born October 18, 1841. Appointed July 10, 1895.

The Ministers are responsible for the discharge of their official functions to the Delegations.

An estimate of the different ethnical elements in the Dual Monarchy, based on the census of 1910, shows their distribution as follows :—

—	Number	—	Number
Germans	11,987,701	Servians	3,722,967
Magyars	10,061,549	Rumanians	3,224,147
Czechs	8,403,953	Jews	2,246,458
Poles	4,967,984	Slovenes	1,252,940
Ruthenians	3,991,711	Italians	768,422

Common Finance.

The cost of the administration of common affairs is borne by both States in a proportion agreed on by the Reichsrath and Parliament (*Országgyülés*), and sanctioned by the Emperor and King. The agreement, which expired in 1897, was renewed for ten years in 1907. According to this agreement the net proceeds of the common customs shall be applied to the common expenditure, and for the remainder Hungary shall pay as its *quota* 36·4 per cent. and Austria 63·6 per cent.

Expenditure and sources of revenue in thousands of crowns (24 crowns = 1*l.*):—

—	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 [1]	1914 [1 2]
Net expenditure.	419,595	433,520	514,376	631,644	543,503	553,572	683,272	493,400	291,290
Revenue from customs	154,578	162,032	109,931	197,980	228,451	222,716	238,644	197,704	97,251
Proportional contribution of both parts of the monarchy:—									
Contribution of Austria	177,398	178,102	219,067	275,810	200,373	210,423	282,783	288,063	12,408
Hungary	87,618	93,395	125,378	157,854	117,679	120,431	161,844	107,633	70,630

Budget estimates for 1914–15:—

Sources of Revenue	1914–15	Sources of Revenue	1914–15
	Crowns		Crowns
Foreign Affairs	1,065,000	Customs	216,454,959
War	10,516,157	Matricular contributions—	
Marine	530,000	Austria	234,854,168
Finance, &c.	223,726	Hungary	134,143,392
Board of Control	1,006		
Total	12,335,889 (513,995*l.*)	Total	585,722,519 (24,405,105*l.*)

[1] Sanctioned estimates.
[2] The financial year commenced on January 1; from 1914 onwards it is to commence on July 1.

Branches of Net Expenditure	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total (1914–15)
	Crowns	Crowns	Crowns
Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	20,396,054	297,619	20,693,673
Ministry of War { Army	503,475,572	82,980,000	586,455,572
Navy	71,355,140	106,441,570	177,796,710
Ministry of Finance	5,255,666	16,500	5,272,166
Board of Control	360,587	—	360,587
Total	600,843,019 (25,035,126*l.*)	189,735,689 (7,905,654*l.*)	790,578,708 (32,940,780*l.*)

By law of December 24, 1867, no loans are contracted jointly by Austria and Hungary.

Defence

I. Frontier.

Austria-Hungary lies in the heart of Europe. The land frontier is formed in the W. by Bavaria, the Canton of St. Gallen, Liechtenstein, he Canton Graubünden, and Italy; in the S. by Italy, Montenegro, Turkey, Servia, and Rumania; in the E. by Rumania in the N.E. and N. by Russia; in the N. by Prussia, and in the N.W. by Saxony.

Natural frontiers are the Fichtel Mountains, the Böhmerwald, the Inn, and the Salzach towards Bavaria; the Saale, the Alps, and the Rhine towards St. Gallen; the High Alps towards Graubünden and Italy; the Lago di Garda and Carnic Alps also towards Italy; towards Turkey, the Dinaric Alps, the Unna and Save; towards Servia, Save and Danube; towards Rumania, the South-East, and East Carpathians; towards Russia, the Dniester and Vistula; towards Prussia, the Riesen and Iser Gebirge; towards Saxony, the Erz-Gebirge.

The following are the chief territorial defences:—In Galicia: Cracow, fortified and entrenched camp at Przemysl. Hungary, on the left of the Tisza, Gyulafehérvár, Arad, and Temesvár; on the Danube, Komárom, Pétervárad, and Orsova. In Dalmatia is the coast fortification of Cattaro; in Istria, Pola, fortified naval harbour. The Alpine frontiers in Tyrol have defences on all the routes, and also between Tyrol and the Adriatic. Serajevo is a fortified place. The Austrian capital, Vienna, and the Hungarian capital, Budapest, are undefended. Pola, the chief naval port, is strongly fortified, both towards sea and land, and has been recently enlarged, so as to be able to accommodate the entire fleet. The arsenal of the imperial and royal navy is also in Pola; Trieste is the great storehouse, and there is also an arsenal of the navy.

II. Army.

The peculiar Constitution of the Dual Monarchy is reflected in the organisation of its military forces. The first line of the Austro-Hungarian army is under the common government, and is known as the 'Common' Army, which includes the troops raised in the newly annexed Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Austrian Landwehr and Landsturm are, however, entirely separate from the Hungarian Landwehr (Honvéd) and the Hungarian Landsturm (Népfölkelés). The two latter form the Hungarian national army.

Military service is compulsory and universal throughout the Empire, extending to all races, including the Mahomedans of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Liability extends from the 19th year to end of the 42nd year. Actual service usually commences in the 21st year. In the Common Army and both Landwehrs continuous service is for 2 years (3 years for cavalry and horse artillery), followed by 10 years in the reserve (7 in reserve for cavalry and horse artillery, and then 2 years in the reserve of the Landwehr). There is no Landsturm in Bosnia and Herzegovina, but the men remain in the reserve until they reach the age limit. Reservists of two years' colour service undergo 14 weeks training altogether in not more than four annual periods, those who have undergone three years' colour service only do 11 weeks in not more than three periods. After completion of his 12th year of service the soldier passes to the Landsturm, in which he remains till he has reached his 42nd birthday. The annual contingent of recruits for the Common Army is fixed at 159,500, but of these 4,000 at present go to the Navy.

Both Austrian Landwehr and Hungarian Honvédség are permanently embodied, and train their own recruits, though the peace establishments of units are lower than in the Common Army. When the young men of proper age present themselves for enrolment, those who draw the

lowest numbers are allotted to the Common Army until the required contingent is obtained. The next lowest go to the Landwehr, and the remainder of those who are physically fit are passed, with very few exceptions, to the Ersatz, or supplementary, reserve.

The Ersatz reserve is primarily intended to maintain the strength of units on field service. There are separate Ersatz reserves for the Common Army, and for each of the Landwehr forces. All undergo 8 weeks' training in their first year, and are afterwards liable to be called out for the same periods as the other reservists of the force to which they belong.

One year volunteers are admitted to the army, and many of them become reserve officers. The annual contingent for the Common Army is found at 167,263 (6,000 for the Navy). That for the Austrian Landwehr is 28,000, that for the Honvéd is 25,000.

The Empire is divided into 16 army corps districts. Each army corps district is supposed to furnish a complete army corps of 2 divisions of the Common Army, but one district has 3 divisions; the Army Corps also includes, 1 regiment of field artillery or field howitzers, 1 pioneer battalion, 1 bridging company, &c. Each of these divisions consists of 2 brigades (each of 8 battalions), 1 artillery brigade (10 batteries of 6 guns each), a regiment of cavalry, a jäger (rifle) battalion, &c. Each Army Corps district, except those including Bosnia and Herzegovina, has also 1 Landwehr or Honvéd division, but one district has 2 Honvéd divisions. The Landwehr and Honvéd consist only of infantry, cavalry and artillery. Bosnia and Herzegovina are almost entirely garrisoned by battalions detached from line regiments, while the 4 B.-H. regiments are brigaded with Austrian regiments at Vienna and elsewhere, so that the higher organisation is somewhat complicated, and the brigades are generally short of a battalion or two.

There are 6 permanent cavalry divisions (3 of these on the Russian frontier), but 8 could be mobilised in event of war; this division consists of two brigades of cavalry (24 squadrons), 3 batteries of horse artillery, and a machine gun detachment. Each army corps would have about 34,000 combatants, and each cavalry division about 4,000 combatants. The total strength of regulars in the field army may therefore be taken at 590,000 combatants. To these must be added the 8 Austrian Landwehr and 7 Honvéd divisions, about 230,000. Grand total about 820,000 combatants.

The War Minister (always a general officer of high rank) is the head of the Imperial War office, which administers the Common Army. The Austrian Defence Minister is in charge of the Austrian Landwehr and Landsturm, and the Hungarian Defence Minister (Honvéd Minister) of the corresponding Hungarian forces; they are severally responsible to the Emperor-King for efficiency, and to their respective Parliaments for administration and finance.

The following sums were budgeted for on account of the Army in 1914–15: Common Army, 21,136,200*l.*; Austrian Landwehr, 5,466,666*l.*; Hungarian Honvéd, 4,284,000*l.*; Bosnia, 363,868*l.* Total, 31,250,734*l.*

The weapon of the Austro-Hungarian infantry is the Mannlicher magazine rifle, model 95, calibre ·315. The cavalry carry the Mannlicher carbine which takes the same ammunition as the rifle.

The field gun fires a shrapnel of 14½ lb. The field howitzer batteries are armed with a 10·5 cm. piece, weighing 10 cwt. and firing a 30-lb. shell. The mountain gun is the 7 cm. malleable bronze gun, weighing 257 lb., shell 10½ or 10¾ lb.; a 10 cm. mountain howitzer is being introduced. All batteries have 4 guns in peace; in war, field guns and howitzer batteries, 6 guns, mountain batteries, 4.

The following table shows the peace establishments of the Common Army, the Austrian Landwehr, and the Hungarian Honvédség, in 1913:—

	Officers and Officials	All other ranks	Horses
COMMON ARMY—			
Staff and Establishments	8,782	18,698	4,266
Infantry: 102 regiments of 4 battalions, and 102 depot cadres	9,800	161,987	2,030
4 regiments of Tyrolese jägers of 4 battalions, and 4 depot cadres, and 26 independent jäger battalions	1,163	17,010	242
4 Bosnian-Herzegovinian regiments of 4 battalions, and 1 jäger battalion	430	6,717	42
Total infantry	11,243	185,714	2,354
Cavalry: 42 regiments of 6 squadrons, and 42 depots	1,987	45,164	41,032
Field Artillery: 42 regiments of 4 batteries, and 42 reserve cadres	2,297	34,772	17,733
14 regiments of field howitzers of 4 batteries			
8 divisions of horse artillery of 3 batteries			
10 regiments of mountain artillery in divisions of heavy howitzers of 3 batteries, and 5 reserve cadres			
Fortress Artillery: 6 regiments (14 battalions) and 10 independent battalions	574	9,300	50
Pioneers and engineers	894	12,100	29
Medical Corps	100	2,833	—
Train: 16 independent divisions, and 16 depot cadres	474	4,440	3,007
AUSTRIAN LANDWEHR—	3,943	37,214	1,370
Infantry: 40 regiments	379	4,021	3,251
Cavalry: 6 regiments and 5 squadrons	207	2,795	1,321
Artillery: 32 batteries			
Total Austrian Landwehr	4,549	44,030	5,942
HUNGARIAN HONVÉDSÉG—	2,472	24,958	418
Infantry: 32 regiments and depot cadres	447	5,176	13,318
Cavalry: 10 regiments and depot cadres	190	3,001	1,668
Artillery			
Total Hungarian Honvédség	3,109	33,138	15,404
Total Peace Establishment	34,009	390,249	89,877

III. NAVY.

Estimates (expenditure), 1914, 7,408,196*l.*; 1913, 3,094,051*l.*; 1912, 2,989,884*l.*; 1911, 2,860,717*l.* Later details of expenditure are not accessible.

The Austro-Hungarian navy has always been maintained in a state of high efficiency, and includes a flotilla of monitors for the Danube. It is administered by the Ministry of War (Naval Department). The headquarters of the fleet are at Pola, and there are other establishments upon the Dalmatian coast. The Austro-Hungarian fleet is thus constituted (the exact figures in 1917 cannot, of course, be verified, but are approximately correct):—

	Effective Aug., 1914	1916
Dreadnoughts	4	4
Pre-Dreadnoughts	12	12
Cruisers armoured	3	3
Cruisers and torpedo-cruisers	9	10
Torpedo gunboats	3	3
Destroyers	18	28
Torpedo boats	63	47
Submarines	11	12

During the war the Austrian battle fleet has been inactive in face of the blockade of a greatly superior Franco-British and Italian force, but the cruisers co-operated with the army in the occupation of Montenegro, and the submarines have been active and have scored some successes. On the other hand several of the boats have been sunk. When the Italians landed in Albania, and afterwards when the Serbian army was withdrawn, a very difficult operation, Austrian cruisers, destoyers, and submarines attempted to interfere, but were unsuccessful.

The following table shows the principal ships of the Austro-Hungarian navy in similar arrangement to that adopted for the British navy. It was stated in October, 1916, that a large Austrian ship, presumed to be one of the Dreadnoughts, had blown up in Pola harbour.

First of class laid down	Name	Displacement Tons	Water-line armour inches	Armour on guns	Principal Armament	Torpedo tubes	Indicated Horse Power	Nominal speed
	DREADNOUGHTS—							
1910	Viribus Unitis [1]	20,300	11	11	12 12-in., 12 6-in.	3	25,000	20
	Tegetthoff							
	Prinz Eugen							
	Szent Istvan							
	PRE-DREADNOUGHTS—							
1893	Monarch	5,600	10½	10½	4 9·4-in., 6 6-in.	2	8,000	17·0
	Wien							
	Budapest							
1899	Habsburg	8,300	8¾	8½	3 9·4in.; 12 6in.	2	15,000	19
	Arpad					2		
	Babenberg					2		
1901	Erzherzog Karl	10,600	8	9¼	4 9·4-in., 12 7·6-in.	2	18,000	20
	Erzherzog Friedrich							
	Erz. Ferdinand Max							
1907	Erz. Franz Ferdinand	14,500	9	10	4 12-in., 8 9·4-in.	3	20,000	20
	Radetzky							
	Zrinyi							
	CRUISERS (armoured)—							
1890	Maria Theresia	5,200	4	4	2 7·6-in., 8 6-in.	4	9,000	19·0
1896	Kaiser Karl VI.	6,300	9	8	2 9·4-in., 8 6-in.	4	12,300	20·0
1901	St. Georg	7,300	8	8	2 9·4-in. 5 7·6-in., 4 6-in.	1	15,000	22·0
1887	CRUISERS (protected)—							
	Kaiser F. Joseph	4,000	deck	3½	8 6-in	4	8,000	19·0
1896	Aspern							
	Szigetvar	2,400	deck	—	8 4·7 in.	2	7,200	20
1908	Admiral Spaun	3 500	2½	—	7 4·1 in.	—	20,000 (t)	26
1911	Saida							
	Helgoland							
	Novara							
1914	Ex Chinese A [2]	3,500	2½	—	9 4·1 in.	—	25,000	27
	,, B	4,900	—	—	—	—	—	—
	,, C	1,900	—	—	10 4 in.	—	30,000	32

[1] Four super Dreadnoughts were planned, but appear not to have been begun

[2] Believed to have been taken over and removed from Montfalcone, before the Italian occupation, for completion at Trieste or Pola. The cruisers Kaiserin Elizabeth and Zenta have been lost during the war.

The personnel of the navy in 1914 consisted of about 19,000 all told.

There is a small naval service of airships and hydro-aeroplanes.

Commerce of the Common Customs Territory (not including Bullion).

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	1,000l.	1,000l.		1,000l.	1,000l.
1909	116,514	96,020	1912	148,616	118,911
1910	118,868	100,775	1913	141,433	115,120
1911	132,988	100,179	1914	114,716	83,996

Chief imports and exports (special trade) (24 crowns or half-florins = 1l.).

Chief imports and exports in 1,000 crowns :—

Imports	1912	1913	Exports	1912	1913
	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns		1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns
Cotton (raw)	329,785	336,057	Sugar	254,076	292,880
Coal, Coke, &c.	220,905	262,827	Eggs	144,152	137,372
Maize	105,682	83,806	Sawn timber	164,036	157,094
Tobacco	61,987	46,560	Rough timber	92,073	90,890
Coffee	102,020	93,390	Metal manufactures	47,508	33,593
Wheat	1,756	2,782	Barley	45,819	33,706
Wool	161,971	141,478	Lignite	78,508	70,425
Rice	28,351	36,242	Malt	66,148	55,607
Eggs	66,574	68,518	Leather-gloves and shoes	54,050	60,628
Prints and books not bound	54,645	55,571	Cattle	36,457	44,122
Silk and manuf.	123,144	114,408	Horses	32,206	15,489
Copper	83,172	63,660	Glass and glass-ware	77,715	88,264
Flax, hemp, and jute	89,935	85,910	Bed-feathers	19,138	19,093
Machinery	100,399	80,837	Woollen-ware	70,001	64,809
Hog's lard and bacon	3,446	349	Hops	49,597	38,826
Hides and skins	102,254	115,571	Beans	19,655	10,808
Pigs	9,520	7,387	Beer (in casks)	10,252	18,817
			Fowl	16,177	15,960
			Coal (excl. lignite)	12,800	14,527

For the common customs territory the values are fixed annually by a permanent commission, comprising officials and representatives of agriculture, sylviculture, trade and industry. In general, net values are taken for imports and gross values for exports, and they must be determined at the crossing of the frontier. The commission has to fix them according to the countries of origin or of destination, and only employ averages exceptionally. Quantities are declared, but the administration may, and in the case of imports always does, check the declarations. The weight declared is either net or gross, according to the tariff regulations. The recorded country of origin is that of production, and the country of destination is that where the goods are to be consumed. When the prime origin and ultimate destination are unknown, the most distant points of transit are recorded. Trade by countries :—

Country.	Imports from (1912)	Imports from (1913)	Exports to (1912	Exports to (1913)
	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns
Germany	1,405,594	1,366,729	1,212,907	1,214,473
Great Britain [1]	245,673	217,468	260,283	269,821
Italy	161,661	169,047	239,399	215,591
Russia	227,452	200,552	90,616	102,476
Switzerland	91,119	78,260	117,287	111,526
Turkey	42,016	38,082	97,581	94,488
Rumania	102,144	95,383	134,418	114,711
Serbia	40,771	22,736	43,029	58,284

[1] And British possessions in the Mediterranean.

Country	Imports from (1912)	Imports from (1913)	Exports to (1912)	Exports to (1913)
	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns
France	119,800	113,465	84,270	80,239
Netherlands	25,701	28,268	29,191	34,452
Belgium	56,456	42,053	26,186	27,362
Egypt	36,376	34,796	31,938	33,256
British India	199,314	233,195	63,434	94,676
United States	348,575	323,333	63,887	70,236
Brazil	80,009	68,535	13,812	12,010
Greece	22,259	21,370	23,404	29,787
Argentine	47,110	48,495	21,974	22,667

The value of gold, silver, and bullion imported and exported (in crowns) was in 1913, imports, 35,619,000 ; exports, 107,278,000; in 1912, imports, 19,827,000 ; exports, 178,420,000.

The following table shows the commercial intercourse between the United Kingdom and the Dual Monarchy for 5 years (Board of Trade returns) :—

—	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Austria-Hungary into United Kingdom	7,019,030	7,705,939	4,421,712	48,531	6,681
Exports from United Kingdom into Austria-Hungary	4,943,355	4,480,768	2,676,345	—	—

Money and Credit.

The only State bank is the Austro-Hungarian, formerly the National Bank (Nemzeti bank). The bank, during the continuance of its privilege, has the exclusive right to issue bank-notes. The charter of the bank, which expired at the end of 1910, has been renewed and extended to the year 1917. Of the sum total of bank-notes in circulation, at least two-fifths must be covered by the supply of metal, silver or gold, coined or in bullion. When the amount of notes in circulation exceeds the amount necessary to cover them by 600 million crowns, the Bank pays a tax to the State of 5 per cent. The State, under certain conditions, takes a portion of the clear profits of the bank. From these profits, first 4 per cent. on the share capital is paid to the shareholders, of the remainder 10 per cent. is transferred to the reserve fund, and 2 per cent. to the pension fund. The remainder is divided into two portions : one falls to the two States ; from the other the dividend to the shareholders may be made up to 6 per cent. Of whatever still remains of the latter portion, (so long as it does not exceed 7 per cent.) one-third falls to the shareholders and two-thirds to the two States. Each of them participates in these benefits each year in the proportion of the tax paid within its territory on the taxable business of the Bank.

Statistics of the Austro-Hungarian Bank in thousands of crowns :—

—	Liabilities					Assets				
	Capital	Reserve Fund	Note Circulation	Mortgages	Total including others	Cash	Discounted Bills, &c.	State Loan	Loans on real property	Total including others
1910	210,000	23,531	2,375,938	293,055	3,225,165	1,669,168	889,088	60,000	298,347	3,225,165
1911	210,000	25,568	2,540,961	291,240	3,470,967	1,635,701	1,141,833	60,000	297,806	3,470,067
1912	210,000	28,408	2,815,797	293,261	3,734,168	1,507,575	1,341,107	60,000	299,455	3,734,168
1913	210,000	32,160	2,493,641	291,738	3,313,461	1,568,518	925,998	60,000	299,885	3,313,461

The closed accounts of the Bank for 1913 showed a net profit of 46,279,600 kronen (1,928,291*l.*), the shareholders receiving 9·221 per cent. dividend. In 1914 the dividend was 7·714 per cent., in 1915, 8·786 per cent., and in 1916, 9·143 per cent. The net profit for 1914 was 31·99 million kronen ; that for 1915, 42·15 million kronen.[1]

Money, Weights, and Measures.

In Austria by law of August 2, 1892, and in Hungary by Law XVII of 1902, the monetary system of Austria-Hungary was reformed on a gold basis, though the standard coin, the crown (krone, korona), is not coined in gold.

The new coins with English equivalents are—

Gold :—

The hundred-crown piece (gross weight 33·8753387 grammes 0·900 fine, and fine weight 30·4878048 grams) = 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* (law of August 11, 1907).

The twenty-crown piece (weighing 6·775067 grammes ·900 fine, and thus containing 6·09756 grammes of fine gold) = 16*s.* 8*d.*

The ten-crown piece = 8*s.* 4*d.*

The single ducat = 11 crowns 29 heller (fillér) = 9*s.* 4½*d.*

Silver :—

Five-crown pieces = 500 heller.

Two-crown pieces (weighing 10 grammes) = 200 heller.

The single crown (weighing 5 grammes ·835 fine, and thus containing 4·175 grammes of fine silver) = 100 heller = half-a-gulden (forint) of the old coinage = 10*d.*

Nickel :—

The ten-heller (10-fillér) piece = 5 kreuzer (krajczár) of the old coinage = 1*d.*

Bronze :—

The single heller (fillér) piece = ½ kreuzer (krajczár) = $\frac{1}{10}d.$

Iron :—

The twenty-heller (20-fillér) piece = 10 kreuzer (krajczár) of the old coinage = 2*d.* First issued on August 3, 1916.

The two-heller (2-fillér) piece = 1 kreuzer (krajczár) = $\frac{1}{5}d.$ First issued on November 10, 1916.

Silver crown-pieces are accepted to any amount at Government offices, but in general circulation they are legal tender only up to 50 crowns. The notes of the State Bank are legal tender.

The metrical system of weights and measures is now legal and obligatory in Austria-Hungary. The old weights and measures were :—

The *Centner* (*mázsa*)	= 100 *Pfund* = 56·06 kg.	= 123½ lbs. avoirdupois.
,, *Eimer* (*akó*)	= 56·59 litre	= 12·49 wine gallons.
,, *Joch* (*hold*)	= 5,754·64 square metre	= 1·43 acre.
,, *Metzen* (*mérö*)	= 61·49 litre	= 1·7 imperial bushel.

(The Klafter (öl) *of wood* = 6·82 cubic metre = 240 cubic feet.)

,, *Meile* (*mértföld*) = 24,000 Austrian feet = 7,585·6 metres = 8,897 yards, or about 4 miles.

[1] Since July 23, 1914 no details concerning the bank have been issued, excepting only the annual net profits and the dividend. The note circulation of the bank has thus not been made public during the period of war.

AUSTRIA.

Constitution and Government.

I. Central Government.

The political representation is twofold—(1) for all the Austrian provinces (Reichsrath); (2) for each separate province (Landtage).

The Reichsrath or Parliament consists of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House (Herrenhaus) is formed, 1st, of the princes of the Imperial family who are of age, 14 in number in 1913; 2nd, of a number of nobles—81 in the present Reichsrath—possessing large landed property, in whose families by nomination of the Emperor the dignity is hereditary; 3rd, archbishops, 10 in number, and bishops, 7 in number, who are of princely title inherent to their episcopal seat; and 4th, of any other life-members nominated by the Emperor, on account of being distinguished in art or science, or who have rendered signal services to Church or State—159 in 1911. (Under law of January 26, 1907, the number of these members must not exceed 170, nor be less than 150.)

Under the Electoral Law of January 26, 1907, the Lower House (Abgeordnetenhaus) is elected on the basis of universal, equal, and direct suffrage. Entitled to vote for a deputy are all Austrian male citizens over 24 years of age who have resided for at least a year in the place of election. The electoral districts are in most provinces composed, as far as possible, of uniform nationality, and are divided from each other, according to their character, as urban (industrial) or rural. In general there is only one deputy to be elected for one electoral district; but in 36 districts of Galicia, two for each. In these 36 districts the principle of the single vote is followed, inasmuch as each qualified elector has only the right to one vote, though two deputies are to be chosen. The candidate who receives more than half the number of votes recorded is regarded as the first deputy, and the one who receives more than a fourth of the votes, as the second. For the deputies of these electoral districts, there are elected, at the same time, substitutes who, in case of failure of the deputy's mandate, enter the House, so that for one of these districts a new election is held only when the mandates of both deputies fail. By this system the national minorities in those parts of Galicia which have a mixed Polish-Ruthenian population have their representation assured. In Moravia, the population entitled to vote is divided, as in elections for the provincial Landtag, according to nationality, so that German and Bohemian electors choose their deputies separately. In Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Carniola, Moravia, Silesia, Vorarlberg and Bukowina, under provincial laws each elector is obliged to appear at the election for a member of the Reichsrath, and present his electoral ticket, the penalty for neglect of this obligation being a fine of from one to fifty kronen.

The total number of members is distributed as follows: Lower Austria 64, or 1 for every 55,185 subjects of the State; Upper Austria 22, or 1 for 38,773; Salzburg 7, or 1 for 30,677; Styria 30, or 1 for 48,139; Carinthia 10, or 1 for 39,620; Carniola 12, or 1 for 73,833; Trieste 5, or 1 for 45,902; Görz and Gradisca 6, or 1 for 43,454; Istria 6, or 1 for 67,261; Tyrol 25, or 1 for 37,865; Vorarlberg 4 or 1 for 36,352; Bohemia 130, or 1 for 52,074; Moravia 49, or 1 for 53,516; Silesia 15, or 1 for 50,443; Galicia 106, or 1 for 75,714; Bukowina 14, or 1 for 57 150; Dalmatia 11 or 1 for 58,697; Total 516, or 1 for 55,372. The duration of the Lower House of the Reichsrath is for the term of six years. Members of the Lower House receive 20 crowns (16s. 8d.) for each day's attendance, with an indemnity for travelling

expenses. In case of dissolution new elections must take place within six months. The Emperor nominates the president and vice-president of the Upper House of the Reichsrath, while those of the Lower House are elected by the members. It is incumbent upon the head of the State to assemble the Reichsrath annually. All constitutional matters concerning rights, duties and interests that are common to all provinces of Austria Proper must be regulated by the Reichsrath. To give validity to bills passed by the Reichsrath, the consent of both Chambers is required, as well as the sanction of the head of the State. The members of both the Upper and the Lower House have the right to propose new laws on subjects within the competence of the Reichsrath.

Lower House (June, 1911): German Nationalists, 100; Christian Socialists (German), 73; German Social Democrats, 49; United Bohemian Club, 84; Bohemian Social Democrats, 25; Poles, 70; Polish Social Democrats, 9; Ukraine Union, 28; Croatio-Slavonian Club, 27; Dalmatians, 7 Unio-latina, 21; Independents, 23. The House has not been in Session since March, 1914.

The Ministry for Austria Proper is as follows (appointed December 3, 1916):—

Premier and Minister of Agriculture.—Count Heinrich *Clam-Martinitch.*
Minister of the Interior.—Baron Erasmas von *Handel.*
" of Finance.—Dr. Alexander von *Spitzmüller.*
" of Commerce.—Dr. Carl *Urban.*
" of Justice.—Baron Josef von *Schenk.*
" of Instruction.—Baron Max von *Hussarek.*
" of Railways.—Baron Zdenko von *Forster.*
" of National Defence.—General Baron Friedriech von *Georgi.*
" of Labour.—Baron Ottokar von *Trnka*
" of Provisioning.—Major Anton *Höfer.* (Appointed January 6, 1917.)
Ministers without Portfolio.—Dr. Josef Maria *Baernreiter* and Dr. Michael *Bobrzynski.*

The Ministers are responsible for acts committed in the discharge o their official functions.

II. Provincial Government.

The Provincial Diets are competent to legislate in all matters not expressly reserved for the Reichsrath. They have control over local representative bodies, and the regulation of local affairs affecting taxation, the cultivation of the soil, educational, ecclesiastical, and charitable institutions and public works. In Tyrol and Vorarlberg they have the regulation of the defence of the province, and consent to the employment of the local militia (Landeschüzten) in another province of the Monarchy. Each Provincial Diet consists of one assembly, composed (1) of the archbishop and bishops of the Catholic and Orthodox Greek Churches; (2) the rectors of Universities [in Galicia, also the Rector of the technical High School of Lemberg and the President of the Academy of Sciences of Cracow (Krakau)]; (3) the representatives of great estates, elected by all landowners paying land taxes of not less than 100, 200, 400, or 500 crowns, according to the provinces in which their estates are situated; (4) the representatives of towns, elected by those citizens who possess municipal rights or pay a certain amount of direct taxation; (5) the representatives of boards of commerce and industry, chosen by the respective

members; (6) representatives of the rural communes, elected by all inhabitants, who pay a small amount of direct taxation. The election is in Tyrol, Silesia, Galicia, and Dalmatia indirectly (by deputies called Wahlmänner), in other lands directly. In Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Triest and district, Görz and Gradiska, Istria, Vorarlberg, Moravia, and Bukowina, there is, besides, a general electoral class in which every qualified male subject of the State over 24 years of age, who has been domiciled for the required time has a vote. Where a general electoral class exists, persons authorised to vote in the other electoral classes are authorised to vote also in the general electoral classes; this is not the case with respect to votes for the Landtag, in Styria, Vorarlberg, and in the cities of Vienna and Triest. In Moravia, under the arrangement made by the Provincial Diet, November 27, 1905, the proportional system was introduced for the electoral classes of the great landowners and the chambers of commerce and industry; the other electoral classes (towns, country parishes, and general electoral classes) are divided into constituencies according to nationality, German and Bohemian electoral districts being formed, so that German and Bohemian voters choose their representatives separately.

The strength of the seventeen separate Diets is shown in the following table:—

	No. of Members		No. of Members
Lower Austria	127	Tyrol	68
Upper Austria	69	Vorarlberg	26
Salzburg	39	Bohemia	242
Steiermark (Styria)	87	Moravia	151
Carinthia	43	Silesia	31
Carniola	50	Galicia	161
Trieste	80	Bukowina	63
Görz and Gradiska	30	Dalmatia	43
Istria	47		

The deputies to the Provincial Diets are elected for six years. The Diets are summoned annually.

The Provincial Council (Landesausschuss) is an executive body composed of the president of the Diet (called Landmarschall in Lower Austria and Galicia; Oberstlandmarschall in Bohemia; Landtagspraesident in Dalmatia; Landeshauptmann in the other lands, nominated by the Emperor) and other members elected.

III. Local Government.

Each commune has a council to deliberate and decide, and a committee to administer all its affairs. The members of the council are elected for three (in Galicia for six) years. All who have a vote are eligible if of age. In the towns with special statutes a corporation takes the place of the communal committee.

District representative bodies are, in Styria (Steiermark), Bohemia, and Galicia, interposed between the communal bodies and Provincial Diets. They deliberate and decide on all affairs affecting the interests of the district (Bezirk). They consist of the representatives (1) of great estates, (2) of the most highly taxed industries and trades, (3) of the towns and markets, (4) of the rural communes (Landgemeinden). Members are elected for three years in Galicia for six. A committee of this body (called the Bezirksausschuss) administers the current affairs of the district.

Area and Population.

I. Progress and Present Condition.

The following is the civil population of Austria at the last 4 censuses:—

—	Population	Absolute increase	Yearly increase per cent.
1880	21,981,821	1,764,290	0·76
1890	23,707,906	1,726,085	0·76
1900	25,921,671	2,213,765	0·90
1910	28,324,940	2,403,269	0·89

Statistics of the provinces of Austria:—

Provinces	Area: English square miles	Census population, Dec. 31, 1910	Estimated population, 1913			Percentage of population 1910	Population per sq. mile 1910
		Total	Civil	Military	Total		
Lower Austria	7,658	3,581,814	3,596,383	33,581	3,634,964	12·36	461
Upper Austria	4,628	853,006	856,274	7,714	863,988	2·99	184
Salzburg	2,763	214,737	219,283	2,021	221,304	0·75	78
Styria	8,662	1,444,157	1,457,297	10,461	1,467,758	5·06	167
Carinthia	3,989	396,200	399,702	6,460	406,162	1·39	99
Carniola	3,845	525,995	526,967	3,222	530,189	1·84	137
Coast land	3,078	893,797	913,137	24,871	938,008	3·12	290
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	11,312	1,092,021	1,112,076	18,458	1,130,534	3·82	97
Bohemia	20,065	6,769,548	6,820,610	39,419	6,860,029	23·69	337
Moravia	8,584	2,622,271	2,651,943	14,670	2,666,613	9·18	305
Silesia	1,988	756,949	771,090	4,908	775,998	2·65	381
Galicia	30,321	8,025,675	8,748,521	63,249	8,211,770	28·09	265
Bukowina	4,033	800,098	814,334	3,994	818,328	2 80	198
Dalmatia	4,956	645,666	658,682	8,966	667,648	2·26	130
Total	115,882	28,571,934	28,946,299	246,994	29,193,293	100·00	247

Ethnical elements on the basis of language:—

—	1910	—	1910
German	9,950,266	Slovene	1,252,940
Bohemian, Moravian, and Slovak	6,435,983	Servian and Croatian	783,334
Polish	4,967,984	Italian and Ladin	768,422
Ruthenian	3,518,854	Rumanian	275,115
		Magyar	10,974

In 1910 there were in Austria 583,126 foreigners, of whom 301,088 were Hungarian, 4,153 Bosnian and Herzegovinian, 126,382 German, 79,062 Italian, 40,576 Russian, 8,434 Swiss, 3,571 Rumanian, 3,109 American, 3,111 British, 2,928 French, 2,921 European Turkish, 1,995 Montenegrin, 1,366 Serbian, 1,256 Greek, 813 Bulgarian, 666 Liechtensteiners, and 2,383 of other nationalities.

II. Movement of Population.

Births, deaths, and marriages :—

Year	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Living Births
1907	966,911	24,742	121,396	209,514	629,913	312,256
1908	965,593	24,218	119,594	213,670	627,771	313,604
1909	965,096	23,857	118,553	213,083	646,122	295,117
1910	946,820	23,275	115,869	214,970	602,046	321,499
1911	920,945	22,243	109,011	217,373	628,305	270,397
1912	925,682	22,317	110,657	212,187	592,426	310,981
1913[1]	863,690	—	—	195,524	589,794	275,036
1914[2]	506,838	—	—	122,377	359,811	147,027

[1] Living births only.
[2] Exclusive of Galicia, Bukowina and Dalmatia.

The rate of illegitimacy varied in 1910 from 37·3 per cent. in Carinthia, 25·5 and 24·2 in Salzburg and in Styria, 22·6 in Lower Austria, to 7·7 in Tyrol, 6·5 in Carniola, and 3·9 in Dalmatia.

Emigration Statistics.

Year	Austrians	Austrians and Hungarians	To United States	To Canada	To Brazil [1]	To Argentina
1909	129,808	250,530	170,191	20,123	4,065	4,552
1910	138,915	270,060	258,737	10,240	2,920	4,542
1911	91,868	163,962	159,057	17,420	3,352	6,945
1912	131,227	247,466	178,882	24,394	3,045	6,545
1913	194,462	309,950	254,825	29,460	1,560	24,085

[1] So far as data are available.

Of the total emigrants to the United States the Austrians numbered in 1912, 85,854 ; in 1913, 137,245 ; to Canada, in 1912, 23,472 ; in 1913, 27,846 ; and to Argentina, in 1912, 5,832 ; in 1913, 3,202.

III. Principal Towns.

Estimated population, June 30, 1914 (in thousands) :—

Austria :—

Vienna	2,149·8	Pola	59·3	Salzburg	37·3
Prague and environs	541·5	Innsbruck	57·3	Reichenberg	37·1
Trieste	246·5	Przemyśl	57 0	Tarnopol	35·2
Lemberg	212·0	Budweis	46·3	Stanislau	34·4
Krakau	171·0	Kolomea	45·7	Wiener Neustadt	34·2
Graz	156·5	Laibach	43·4	Prossnitz	34·1
Brünn	131·8	Aussig	40·0	Stryj	33·4
Czernowitz	94·0	Drohobycz	40·0	Görz	32·6
Pilsen	84·8	Mährisch Ostrau	39·1	Troppau	32·3
Linz	70·9	Tarnów	38·7	Trient	31·5

Religion.

The leading principle is religious liberty, and the independence of the Church as regards the State, saving the rights of the sovereign arising from ecclesiastical dignity.

The Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs will grant legal recognition to any religious bodies if their doctrine worship, constitution, and designation contain nothing illegal or immoral (Statute of May 20, 1874). In January, 1916, the religion of Islam received official recognition.

The Catholic Church has 7 Latin archbishoprics, 1 Greek-Ruthenian, and 1 Armenian archbishopric, 23 Latin and 2 Greek-Ruthenian bishoprics. The Greek Oriental or Orthodox Church has 1 archbishopric and 2 bishoprics. Protestants have 6 superintendents of the Augsburg confession, 3 of the Helvetian, and 1 of the mixed. The following figures relate to 1910 :—

Priests, secular :—		Members of orders [2] :—	
Roman Catholic Church	18,755[1]	Male	10,903
Greek Catholic Church	2,763	Female	26,554
Greek Oriental Church	565	Protestant clergy	366
		Jewish congregations	562

[1] Including Armenian Catholics. [2] Including Greek Catholics and Oriental Catholics.

Population according to religion, 1910 :—

—	In 1,000's	per cent. of pop.	—	In 1,000's	per cent. of pop.
Roman Catholics	22,530	78·8	Evangelical	589	2·1
Greek Catholics	3,417	12·0	Other Christian sects	7	0·0
Armenian Catholics.	2	0·0	Jews	1,314	4·6
Old Catholics	21	0·1	Others	25	0 1
Greek Oriental	666	2 3			
Armenian Oriental	1	0·0	Total	28,572	100·0

Instruction.

The educational organisation of Austria comprises :—
(1) Elementary schools ; (2) Gymnasia and Realschulen ; (3) Universities and colleges ; (4) Technical high schools ; (5) Mining high schools ; (6) Veterinary high schools ; and (7) Schools for special subjects.

Attendance is compulsory at the elementary schools from 6 to 14 in Austria generally ; in Krain, Istria, Galicia, and Dalmatia, 6 to 12 ; Bukowina, 13. Of these schools there are two grades. The cost of erecting and maintaining elementary schools, and the payment of the teaching staff falls ultimately on the communes or the land. In only a few special cases are elementary schools supported by the State.

Latest statistics of elementary schools :—

Year	Elementary Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Children of School Age	Training Colleges
1910 [1]	23,847[2]	108,006	4,520,138	4,818,870	142
1911 [1]	24,226[3]	110,607	4,533,734	4,885,504	148
1912 [1]	23,247.[4]	107,374	4,471,393	4,947,724	149

[1] End of the calendar year. [2] Including 1,245 private schools.
[3] Including 1,261 private schools. [4] Including 1,285 private schools.

In 8,508 of the elementary schools (1912) the language used was German; in 5,367 Czéch (mainly in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia); and in 7,809 other Slav dialects; 697 Italian, 185 Rumanian, 5 Magyar, and 4 in other languages; and in 278 more than one language.

Secondary education is provided in the Gymnasia and Realschulen. The curriculum of the former extends over eight years; of the latter, over seven. They are, so far as they are public, maintained by the State, by separate provinces, by the larger communes, or (in the case of denominational schools) by ecclesiastical foundations, &c., with sometimes a subvention from the State. Private middle schools of a semi-official kind are included in the following table; these are under the same regulations as public schools:—

—	Gymnasia		Realschulen	
	No.	Pupils [1]	No.	Pupils [1]
1913–1914	370	111,861	148	48,892
1914–1915	372	111,640	148	47,755
1915–1916	376	84,907	148	44,220

[1] Including 40 gymnasia for girls, having 5,871 pupils in 1913–14; 40 with 5,997 in 1914–15; and 41 with 4,818 in 1915–16.

In 146 Gymnasia (1915–16) the language used was German, in 73 Bohemian, in 107 Polish, in 9 Italian, in 16 Ruthenian, in 2 Slovenish, in 7 Serbo-Croatian, and in 16 two languages were used. There were also 75 'Lyceums' (secondary schools for girls) with 10,528 pupils.

There are eight universities maintained by the State. The number of teachers and of students in summer 1916:—

Universities	Teachers	Students	Universities	Teachers	Students
Vienna, German	638	3,472	Cracow, Polish	195	1,281
Prague {German	174	638	Lemberg, ,,	186	1,174
Prague {Bohemian	249	1,891	Innsbruck, German	115	584
Graz, German	168	647	Czernowitz, ,,	67	188

There were (1913–1914) 49 theological colleges—viz.: 43 Roman Catholic, 2 Greek Catholic, 1 Armenian Catholic, 1 Greek Oriental, 1 Protestant, and 1 Jewish, with a total of 1,945 students.

Government technical high schools, teachers and pupils in winter 1915–16:—

—	Teachers	Students	—	Teachers	Students
Vienna	183	639	Brünn {German	102	115
Graz	54	80	Brünn {Bohemian	73	133
Prague {German	86	146	Lemberg	98	167
Prague {Bohemian	151	848	Vienna agr. high school	86	186

At Vienna there is also (1910–11) an Export Academy with 30 teachers and 453 students; at Vienna and Lemberg are Veterinary high schools with

79 teachers and 738 students; at Leoben and Pribram montanist high schools with 53 teachers and 540 students. There are also Academies of Art in Vienna (22 teachers, 258 students), in Prague (18 teachers, 133 students), and in Krakau (11 teachers, 176 students). Besides these there are an Academy of Music and Dramatic Art (formerly the 'Conservatorium') with 88 teachers and 884 students, and a Consular Academy in Vienna (32 teachers, 44 students).

There are (1913–14) besides 3,202 technical institutes, training in mining, agriculture, industries of all kinds, art, music, commerce, &c., with 306,903 students.

Justice and Crime.

In Austria the ordinary judicial authorities are:—

(1) The Supreme Court of Justice and Court of Cassation Oberste Gerichts-und Kassationshof) in Vienna. (2) The 9 higher provincial courts (Oberlandesgerichte). (3) The 72 provincial and district courts (Landes- und Kreisgerichte), and, in connection with these, the jury courts (Geschworenengerichte). (4) The 968 county courts (Bezirksgerichte).

There exist also special courts for commercial (3 courts, and 3 county courts), for industry (20 courts), shipping, revenue, military, and other matters.

In case of conflict between different authorities the Court of the Empire (Reichsgericht) in Vienna has power to decide. Private persons can in certain cases appeal against the decisions of magistrates to the High Court for Administrative Affairs.

Convictions.	1909	1910	1911	1912
Of crimes	37,139	30,716	27,694	29,644
Of less serious offences	9,152	5,731	7,002	6,931
Of misdemeanours	552,592	539,471	567,496	562,044
Number of prisoners in penal establishments (Strafanstalten) at end of year:				
Males	7,303	7,287	7,193	—
Females	761	693	624	—

Pauperism.

The right to poor relief is defined by an imperial statute, but the regulations for the apportionment of the cost are made by the separate provinces. The funds first available are the public funds for the support of the poor (Localarmenfonde and Armeninstitute, the latter existing now only in Styria, Vorarlberg, Moravia, and Tyrol), derived from endowments, voluntary contributions, the poors' third of the property left by intestate secular priests, and certain percentages on the proceeds of voluntary sales. In some provinces the poors' funds are augmented from other sources, *e.g.* theatre money (Spectakelgelder), hunting licences, dog certificates, and in some large towns percentages on legacies over a fixed amount. When, in any given case, these funds are exhausted, the commune of origin (Heimatsgemeinde) must make provision. Those who are wholly or partially unfit for work may be provided for in such manner as the commune judges propose. Besides poor-houses and money relief, there exists in many provinces the practice of assigning the poor—in respect of board and lodging—to each of the resident householders in fixed succession (Einlegesystem).

In some provinces unions (Verbände) have been formed by statute to undertake certain burdens as to poor relief. In Lower Austria the care of

the poor is incumbent partly on the communes and partly on the District Unions (Bezirksarmenverbände). By the erection of houses for forwarding vagrants to their proper communes (Schubstationen), a great step was taken towards the suppression of begging and vagrancy.

Finance.

Expenditure and revenue (24 crowns = £1) in 1,000 crowns :—

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Expenditure	2,796,924	3,650,968	3,564,068	3,472,606	4,123,072	3,137,202
Revenue	2,760,330	3,701,849	3,715,967	3,494,736	4,139,497	3,157,481

Revenue and expenditure estimates for half of 1914 [1] and for 1914–15 [2] :—

Sources of Revenue	1914 (6 months)	1914–15
	Crowns	Crowns
Council of Ministers	1,901,500	3,928,000
Ministry of Interior	1,255,937	2,469,137
Ministry of Defence	561,428	1,148,557
Ministry of Worship and Instruction	9,200,781	18,627,710
Ministry of Finance	952,040,508	2,174,422,176
Ministry of Commerce	123,493,090	256,585,460
Ministry of Railways	430,083,420	910,091,210
Ministry of Agriculture	13,578,993	27,136,736
Ministry of Justice	2,450,444	4,903,890
Ministry of Public Works	24,618,387	50,773,506
Administration of Domains	291,546	900,992
New Buildings, &c.	52,322	—
Pensions	5,000,264	10,000,528
Total	1,564,528,620 (65,188,684*l.*)	3,460,987,902 (144,207,829*l.*)

Branches of expenditure	1914 (6 months)	1914–15
	Crowns	Crowns
Imperial household	5,650,000	11,300,000
Imperial Cabinet Chancery	100,950	201,528
Reichsrath	2,083,715	4,148,773
Imperial Tribunal	42,203	85,487
Council of Ministers	3,144,400	6,458,000
Contribution to common expenditure	261,069,903	537,212,870
Ministry of Interior	30,592,955	63,279,510
Ministry of Defence	60,065,710	131,310,608
Ministry of Worship and Instruction	59,452,990	125,759,100
Ministry of Finance	433,746,984	1,025,551,323
Ministry of Commerce	121,746,930	244,268,873
Ministry of Railway	373,890,330	855,783,720
Ministry of Agriculture	32,244,156	64,659,731
Ministry of Justice	44,843,716	92,797,331
Ministry of Public Works	56,010,899	123,465,052
Administration of Domains	2,772,522	33,681,884
New Buildings, &c.	9,419,642	
Board of Control	370,100	—
Pensions	67,259,424	140,018,371
Total	1,564,458,879 (65,185,786*l.*)	3,460,726,156 (144,196,965*l.*)

[1] Before 1914 the Austrian financial year ran from January to December; from 1915 onwards it runs from July 1.

[2] No later budgets have been formally presented, as Parliament has not met since March, 1914. An Imperial rescript has fixed the budget for each period of six months, the last bearing date December 30, 1916, being for the first half year of 1917.

The special debt of Austria on July 1, 1916, amounted to 36,027,834,685 crowns (1,501,159,778*l.*), being made up of 24,552,502,438 crowns of war debt and 11,475,332,247 crowns of other debt. The annual charge for interest on this amount was 1,478,048,139 crowns (61,585,339*l.*)

Production and Industry.

I. Agriculture and Forestry.

The cultivation of the soil furnishes employment to nearly half the population. The proportion of productive land is greatest in Dalmatia, Silesia, Moravia, Bukowina, Bohemia, and Galicia; least in Salzburg and Tyrol.

Cultivated area, 1912 :—

	Hectares	Percentage of cultivated area
Arable land	10,631,450	37·5
Gardens	339,289	1·2
Pastures and meadows	7,185,837	25·4
Vineyard	224,293	0·8
Woodland	9,782,167	34·5
Lakes and fishponds	100,741	0·4
Olive, mulberry land, &c.	41,176	0·2
	28,304,953	

The statistics of the leading crops are shown for three years :—

Crops	Acreage 1911	Acreage 1912	Acreage 1913	Produce 1911	Produce 1912	Produce 1913
				Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
Wheat	3,001,272	3,112,983	2,985,843	28,523,028	33,778,808	32,485,094
Barley	2,708,792	2,682,780	2,697,563	33,619,484	35,926,752	35,002,136
Oats	4,688,803	4,611,320	4,858,858	65,483,020	70,926,224	53,547,540
Rye	4,992,722	5,019,381	4,850,097	51,007,908	57,961,208	54,089,414
Maize (1st Crop)	742,462	746,891	700,457	5,726,432	7,290,640	6,724,388
Spelt	14,976	15,373	14,568	95,093	128,407	94,594
Buckwheat (1st Crop)	169,200	167,404	174,258	1,318,127	998,951	813,088
(2nd Crop)	205,707	204,639	188,409	768,659	654,476	765,849
Mixed Corn	95,372	111,150	97,550	1,110,474	1,492,376	1,284,982
Other kinds (1st Crop)	87,527	76,711	76,516	673,416	497,215	492,824
Pulse	625,730	636,494	643,941	4,746,771	4,907,515	4,639,939
Rape Seed	36,566	31,945	29,507	357,347	339,638	271,698
Flax { Seed	94,846	90,745	89,912	348,323	325,159	303,545
Flax { Fibre				416,367	459,991	457,289
Hemp { Seed	54,078	55,116	{ 56,674 / 57,099	237,514	205,354	198,241
Hemp { Fibre	10,018	8,452	8,260	280,853	294,919	261,967
Tobacco				106,066	111,481	122,002
				Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
Potatoes	3,106,734	3,091,200	3,150,359	11,418,481	12,340,049	11,342,175
Late Turnips (2nd Crop)	149,085	149,551	147,103	366,074	339,818	488,774
Mangold and Carrots	400,471	401,654	424,282	2,964,175	3,854,066	3,792,112
Cabbage (1st Crop)	143,979	150,129	148,452	648,445	969,590	974,726
Mixed Forage, Vetches, &c. (1st Crop)	497,809	691,138	580,324	520,256	916,304	689,599
Sugar Beetroot	615,270	653,206	653,658	4,181,469	7,796,423	6,887,666
			Acres			*Tons*
Hops	—	—	50,126	—	—	9,532
				Gallons of Wine	*Gallons of Wine*	*Gallons of Wine*
Vineyards	548,221	554,604	540,186	84,406,388	87,887,206	95,762,056

In Austria in 1910 there were 1,802,848 horses, 9,160,009 cattle, 2,428,101 sheep, 6,432,080 pigs, and 1,256,778 goats.

The produce of silk-cocoons in Austria was in 1905, 2,164,645; in 1912, 2,185,470 kilogrammes, in 1913, 1,645,623 kilogrammes.

In 1910 of the 9,768,290 hectares under forest, 5,860,687 hectares were under pines.

II. Mining.

Mines are worked for common coal in Silesia, Bohemia, Moravia, Galicia, Coast Land and Lower Austria; for brown coal in Bohemia, Styria, Lower Austria, Carinthia, Upper Austria, Carniola, Coast Land, Tyrol, Silesia, Galicia, Dalmatia, and Moravia; for gold ore in Bohemia. Iron ore is worked in Styria, Bohemia, Carinthia, Galicia, Salzburg, Moravia, Carniola, and Silesia; silver ore in Bohemia; quicksilver in Carniola; copper ore in Salzburg, Carinthia, Bohemia, and Tyrol; lead ore in Carinthia, Tyrol, Galicia, Bohemia, and Styria; zinc in Carinthia, Tyrol, Galicia, Silesia, Styria, and Bohemia; sulphur in Bukowina, Bohemia, Silesia, Styria, Tyrol; manganese in Bukowina and Carniola; graphite in Bohemia, Lower Austria, Styria, Moravia; petroleum and ozokerit in Galicia; while the largest production of salt is from Galicia, Upper Austria, Styria, and the Coast Land.

In mining (exclusive of petroleum, &c.) there were employed in Austria in 1912, 133,384 men, 5,532 women, 5,921 juveniles, together with 5,689 overseers; total, 150,526; in smelting, in 1912, 8,161 men, 139 women, 314 juveniles; total, 8,614; in salt works, in 1912, 6,578 men, 305 women, 229 juveniles; total, 7,112.

Value of the chief mineral and furnace products in thousands of crowns (24 crowns = 1*l*.):—

—	Common Coal	Lignite	Raw Iron	Lead	Quicksilver	Zinc	Silver	Copper
1890 .	60,802	55,278	54,621	2,799	3,193	2,036	6,395	1,204
1900 .	95,591	112,634	82,304	4,722	2,495	3,164	3,908	1,538
1910 .	139,438	136,117	120,234	5,610	3,423	6,641	4,320	2,018
1913 .	172,334	149,472	143,456	10,706	3,175	10,367	5,264	5,486

The total value of mining and furnace products in five years was as follows in Austria in crowns:—

—	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Miningproducts[1]	317,501,821	315,484,476	320,107,395	352,545,531	371,442,426
Furnace[1] .	137,235,740	143,951,194	155,669,109	179,212,612	181,607,752

[1] Exclusive of salt and petroleum, &c.

Quantities and values of the leading minerals and metallic products, 1913:

Minerals	Ores, &c.		Metals produced	
	Metric tons	Crowns	Metric tons	Crowns
Gold . . .	35,954	719,880	283 [1]	919,773
Silver . . .	19,936	3,865,466	54,433 [1]	5,264,916
Copper . . .	16,353	1,542,296	3,684	5,986,409
Quicksilver . .	130,608	3,175,455	820	3,378,600
Zinc . . .	34,224	2,072,820	19,508	10,366,981
Iron . . .	3,039,324	28,886,641	1,757,804	143,457,727
Lead . . .	25,751	6,113,751	22,311	10,706,814
Graphite . .	49,450	1,983,807	—	—
Lignite . . .	27,378,332	149,472,143	—	—
Coal . . .	16,459,838	172,384,415	—	—

[1] Kilogrammes.

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION

In 1916, 17,601,707 metric tons of coal (16,083,000 metric tons in 1915), 23,199,894 metric tons of lignite (22,027,100 in 1915), and 2,584,673 metric tons of coke (1,907,000 in 1915) were produced in Austria.

The Steel production of Austria totalled in 1915, 1,978,302 metric tons as against 1,538,771 metric tons in 1914.

III. Sea Fisheries.

Years	No. of Boats		Value caught in crowns		No. of Fishers	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
1909–1910	5,863	4,785	6,626,019	3,225,155	19,049	15,882
1910–1911	5,758	5,324	5,642,720	3,213,527	19,433	16,594
1911–1912	5,962	5,260	6,671,484	3,721,192	20,383	16,498

IV. Manufactures.

In 1913 there were 17,034 factories in Austria. Of these 3,082 manufactured pottery and glass, 2,756 textiles, 2,370 foods and delicacies, 1,669 woodwork and cane, 1,644 metal, 1,182 machinery and 1,004 chemicals.

There were in the year 1913, 1,069 breweries, producing 21,081,648 hectolitres of beer. In 1912–13 there were 37,879 distilleries which produced 1,602,656 hectolitres of alcohol. In 1913 beet sugar was manufactured in 186 factories employing 72,960 persons and the total production was 1,107,052 metric tons, and in 1913 37 tobacco factories with 37,660 work-people, produced 40,275 metric tons of tobacco to the value of 163,599,718 crowns.

Shipping and Navigation.

Commercial marine of Austria, January 1:—

—	Vessels. 1913	Tonnage. 1913	Crews. 1913	Vessels. 1914	Tonnage. 1914	Crews. 1914
Sea-going vessels	192	407,016	5,378	198	451,150	5,787
Coasting vessels .	1,603	35,428	4,878	—[1]	—[1]	—[1]
Fishing vessels, &c. . . .	14,969	28,808	35,311	—[1]	—[1]	—[1]
Total . .	16,764	471,252	45,567	—	—	—

[1] Details unobtainable owing to the war conditions.

Of the total (1913) 394 of 422,368 tons were steamers, and 16,370 of 48,884 tons were sailing vessels.

The progress of navigation is shown as follows for Austria alone:—

Year	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1912	167,113	25,566,314	167,122	25,569,882
1913	173,511	27,877,722	173,377	27,857,112
1914	132,365	19,950,194	132,000	19,071,589

Of the vessels entered and cleared, an average of 92 per cent. and 93 per cent. of the tonnage were Austrian, Italy coming next, and Greece third. At Trieste in 1914, 10,686 vessels of 3,871,346 tons entered, and 14,186 vessels of 5,475,445 tons cleared.

Internal Communications.

In 1913 the total length of navigable rivers and canals in Austria was for rafts only, 2,390 miles; for vessels and rafts, 1,646 miles; of which 974 miles were navigable for steamers.

The river traffic during three years was as follows:—

Year	Danube Steam Navigation Company				Vereinigte Elbeschiffahrts Gesellschaften-Aktien-gesellschaft.		
	Number of		Passengers (including military)	Goods and Luggage shipped, in metre-centners.	Number of		Goods carried in metre-centners
	Steam-boats	Tow-boats			Steam-boats	Tow-boats	
1913	142	868	2,206,460	23,109,560	116	353	27,957,765
1914	140	858	2,046,286	17,602,780	—	—	—
1915	139	859	2,141,105	9,806,940	—	—	—

The following are railway statistics of Austria in 1913: State lines, 8,244 miles; private companies' lines worked by the State, 532 miles; private companies' lines worked by themselves, 5,673 miles; of foreign companies in Austrian territory, 63 miles, making a total of 14,512 miles; in 1915, 14,747 miles.

The following table shows the traffic on the Austrian railways:—

—	1909	1910	1911	1912
Passengers (in 1,000's)	241,956	227,800	276,643	290,851
Goods carried (in 1,000 tons)	152,186	137,560	146,127	159,210
Receipts (in 1,000*l.*)	38,089	38,708	43,605	47,368
Working expenses (1,000*l.*)	30,989	31,437	32,536	35,284

There were, in 1915, 10,126 post offices. Work of the Post Office:—

	1914	1915
No. of postal orders issued	35,402,137	36,923,025
Value in crowns	1,810,783,993	2,036,690,613
No. of postal orders cancelled	36,187,061	40,043,000
Value in crowns	1,894,211,525	2,256,151,174
No. of telegrams despatched	21,047,517	22,599,026
Length of telegraph lines (in miles)	29,554	30,226
,, ,, wires ,,	153,221	160,725
No. of local telephone systems	1,475	1,486
No. of inter-urban telephone systems	950	958
No. of ,, ,, calls	6,325,705	7,168,987
Total number of employees	76,171	75,560

In 1914 there were in Austria 1,475 urban telephone systems with 314,792 miles of wire and 950 inter-urban circuits with 10,331 miles of line and 54,098 miles of wire; 396,888,039 conversations were held.

Money and Credit.

The following table shows the issues from the Austrian mint and the value of notes now in circulation:—

—		1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
		Crowns	Crowns	Crowns	Crowns	Crowns
Gold	Four-ducat / Single-ducat	8,558,700	9,450,881	735,723	11,692,195	9,569,314
	100 kronen, Twenty & ten-crown	32,215,730	18,281,890	14,160,430	1,300,500	880,760
	Levantine thalers	6,954,100 (pieces)	6,514,100 (pieces)	8,877,200 (pieces)	4,082,200 (pieces)	4,298,500 (pieces)
	(silver)	—	—	—	8,457,000	9,345,000
Silver	Single-crown / Two crown / Five kronen	17,422,935	—	—	20,489,000	14,512,008
Nickel	Twenty & ... heller	3,540,000	1,641,144	3,864,416	—	—
Bronze	Two and single-heller	646,100	787,530	1,184,111	411,000	—
					1,755,210	636,460

The following are the savings-bank statistics:—

—	1910	1911	1912
No. of banks	669	675	634 [1]
Depositors at end of year	4,262,108	4,385,064	4,404,506
Amount deposited at end of year (1,000 crowns)	6,045,174	6,359,809	6,416,084

The following are the statistics of the Austrian Post Office savings-banks:—

—	1913	1914	1915
No. of banks	7,100	2,277,151	2,335,556
Depositors at end of year	2,300,407	—	—
Value of deposits at end of year, in crowns	196,510,000	174,040,000	200,390,000

[1] 691 at the end of 1913.

HUNGARY.

Constitution and Government.

I. Central and Provincial Government.

The Constitution of the eastern part of the monarchy, or the kingdom of Hungary, including Hungary Proper and Croatia-Slavonia, dates from the occupation of the country by the Magyars, about 891. The first king, Saint Stephen, was crowned in 1000. The first charter or constitutional code is the 'Bulla Aurea' of King Andrew II., granted in 1222, which defined the form of government as an aristocratic monarchy. The Hungarian Constitution has been repeatedly suspended and partially disregarded, until, at the end of the armed struggle of 1849, it was decreed to be forfeited by the nation. This decree was repealed in 1860; and the Emperor-King Francis Joseph I. on June 8, 1867, swore to maintain the Constitution, and was crowned King of Hungary.

The Hungarian Parliament (Országgyülés) has legislative authority for Hungary, and for Croatia and Slavonia in matters which concern these provinces in common with Hungary Proper. It consists of an Upper House (Förendiház) and a Lower House (Képviselöház).

The House of Magnates, reformed by an Act passed in 1885, now includes the archdukes who have attained the age of majority (18 years), those Hungarian princes, counts and barons whose families possess the right of hereditary peer-ages created by the Act of 1885 or having received it since by a special Act); crowns a year [illegible] archbishops, bishops, and other dignitaries of the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches; 12 ecclesiastical and lay representatives of the Protestant Confessions; life peers appointed by the Crown not exceeding 50 in number; life peers elected, once for all, by the Upper House; 17 members *ex officio*, being State dignitaries (*barones regni*) and high judges; and lastly, 3 delegates of Croatia-Slavonia, and the Governor of Fiume. In the session of 1912–13 the number of archdukes was 15, and there were 227 hereditary peers holding the property qualification; and 61 life peers appointed by the Crown or chosen by the House of Magnates.

The Lower House or House of Representatives is elected by the vote of all male citizens, of 20 years of age, who pay a small direct tax on house property or land, or on an income varying with occupation; but in all cases low. Certain large classes—professional, scientific, learned, and others—are entitled to vote without other qualifications. The number of the electorate was in 1912 in Hungary Proper, 1,221,415, or 24·9 per cent. of the total civil male population over 20 years. New elections must take place every five years. By the electoral law now in force, the House of Representatives consists of 453 members, of whom 413 are deputies of Hungarian towns and districts, and 40 delegates of Croatia and Slavonia.

Members of the Lower House receive 4,800 crowns (200*l.*) a year, with an allowance of 1,600 crowns (66*l.* 13*s.*) for house rent.

The Parliament is summoned annually by the King at Budapest. The language of the Parliament is Hungarian; but the representatives of Croatia and Slavonia may speak their own language.

Lower House (June 1910):—"National party of work," 255; Independents (in their two sections—Kossuthites, 53; and Justhists, 38), 91; other parties (Social Democrats, Christian Socialists, Farmers), 67.

The executive power of the kingdom is in a responsible ministry, consisting of a presidency and nine departments, namely:—

The Presidency of the Council.—Count Stephen *Tisza*, Privy Councillor, born April 22, 1865; appointed June 10, 1913.

1. The Ministry of Finance.—John *Teleszky*, Privy Councillor, born September 15, 1868; appointed April 22, 1912.

2. The Ministry of the King's Person (*ad latus*).—Erwin Baron *Rosner-Rogeneck*, Privy Councillor.

3. The Ministry of National Defence (Honvédelem).—Alexander von *Szurmay*, Field-Marshal; appointed February 19, 1917.

4. The Ministry of the Interior.—John *Sándor*, Privy Councillor, born November 14, 1860, appointed June 13, 1913.

5. The Ministry of Education and of Public Worship.—Dr. Adalbert *Yankovich*, Privy Councillor, born April 29, 1865; appointed February 26, 1913.

6. The Ministry of Justice.—Dr. Eugen *Balogh*, Privy Councillor, born May 14, 1864; appointed January 4, 1913.

7. The Ministry of Industry and Commerce.—Baron John *Harkányi*, born April 6, 1859; appointed July 13, 1913.

8. The Ministry of Agriculture.—Baron Emeric *Ghillányi*, Privy Councillor, born 1860; appointed June 10, 1913.

9. The Minister for Croatia and Slavonia.—Emmerich von *Hideghety*, appointed January 21, 1916.

The provinces of Croatia and Slavonia have autonomy for home affairs, public instruction, and justice.

The Croatian-Slavonian Provincial Diet meeting annually at Zágráb (Agram), consists of 90 members, elected for five years, representing 21 town districts and 69 rural districts, and of personal voters (not more than half). The electors must have a low property qualification, be of certain professions, or pay a small tax. Personal voters are certain ecclesiastical and political dignitaries, and the members of certain noble families (Magnates) possessing the right by inheritance or by royal nomination. They must pay at least 2,000 crowns of land tax.

At the head of the autonomous provincial government, which has three departments (Interior, Public Instruction and Worship, and Justice), is the Ban, who is responsible to the Provincial Diet and to the Hungarian Prime Minister.

Ban.—Baron Iván *Skerlecz*, Privy Councillor, appointed November 27, 1913.

II. Local Government.

In Hungary a distinction is observed between communes which are large or small, or may be townships with regular magistrates, and municipalities, which are regarded as communes of a higher order. The communal electoral right is possessed by every male inhabitant over twenty years of age who for two years has paid the State tax. The representative body is composed half of members elected for six years, and half of persons who pay the highest taxes. The committee consists of members appointed, in the towns for six years, in the rural communes for three years, with officials appointed for life. The counties and cities invested with similar rights are independent municipalities. Each has its council constituted similarly to the representative body of the communes; and the members are elected also for six years. All electors for the Parliament are qualified to vote. In Budapest they must be able to read and write. The executive is in the hands of the official body of the municipality, who sit and vote with the council.

In Croatia and Slavonia each county has an assembly similar to the Hungarian local representative bodies. The electoral qualification is the same as for the Diet. The municipalities within the county

(except Zágráb and Eszék) send delegates, and the higher county officials also sit and vote. In the rural communes the representative body is the council, elected for three years; in the towns for four years. In the former the executive is in the hands of the magistrates; in the latter, of the municipal council.

Area and Population.

I.—Progress and Present Condition.

The Hungarian dominions, including Croatia and Slavonia, have an area of 325,711 square kilomètres, or 125,609 English square miles. At the last four census enumerations the total (civil and military) population was as follows:—

Year	Population	Absolute increase	Yearly increase per cent.
1880	15,739,259	—	—
1890	17,463,791	1,724,532	0·99
1900	19,254,559	1,790,768	0·98
1910	20,886,487	1,631,928	0·85

The following table gives further details:—

Provinces	Area: English square miles	Population, Dec. 31			Population per sq. mile 1910
		1890	1900	1910	
Civil population:					
Hungary Proper	109,188	15,162,988	16,721,574	18,142,200	166
Croatia and Slavonia	16,421	2,186,410	2,400,766	2,602,544	159
Hungary	125,609	17,349,398	19,122,340	20,744,744	165
Population in active military service:					
Hungary Proper	—	98,876	116,681	122,333	—
Croatia and Slavonia	—	15,517	15,538	19,410	—
Hungary	—	114,393	132,219	141,743	—
Total population:					
Hungary Proper	109,188	15,261,864	16,838,255	18,264,533	167
Croatia and Slavonia	16,421	2,201,927	2,416,304	2,621,954	160
Total Hungary	125,609	17,463,791	19,254,559	20,886,487	166

In 1910, there were 10,345,333 males and 10,541,154 females.

The ethnical elements of the total population on the basis of language were as follows in 1900 and 1910 (in Hungary including Croatia and Slavonia):—

—	1900	1910	—	1900	1910
Hungarian (Magyar)	8,742,301	10,050,575	Ruthenian	429,447	472,587
German	2,135,181	2,037,435	Croatian	1,682,104	1,833,162
Slovak	2,019,641	1,967,970	Servian	1,048,645	1,106,471
Roumanian	2,799,479	2,949,032	Others	397,761	469,255

The Hungarians in Hungary Proper in 1900 numbered 8,651,520 (51·4 per cent.); and in 1910, 9,944,627 (54·5 per cent.); persons speaking the Hungarian language in Hungary Proper, in 1900, 10,036,249 (59·6 per cent.); and in 1910, 11,820,416 (64·7 per cent.).

There were 278,130 foreign residents in Hungary at the end of 1910, of whom 235,475 were Austrian, 8,655 Germans, 10,612 Italians, 5,640 from Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1,055 French, 2,389 Russians, 998 Swiss, 1,042 British, 1,674 Turks, and 10,590 others.

Population (1910) according to occupations: *see* Statesman's Year Book for 1916, p. 709.

The town population of Hungary in 1890 numbered 2,821,563; in 1900 3,431,641; and in 1910, 3,959,289.

II. Movement of Population.

Births, deaths and marriages:—

Year	Total Births (including Still-births)	Stillborn	Illegitimate (including Still-births)	Marriages	Deaths (including Still-births)	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1911	747,916	15,149	69,439	193,482	539,645	208,271
1912	782,231	16,340	72,280	182,373	508,062	274,169
1913	751,517	—	—	195,030	500,875	250,642

Births in 1914, 630,407; in 1915, 423,000; in 1916, 333,551. Deaths in 1914, 435,433; in 1915, 469,902; in 1916, 428,057.

The percentage of stillborn to total births in Hungary is 2·1 in 1912. The rate of illegitimacy is 9·2 per cent. of the whole.

Emigration statistics for 6 years:—

Year	Total emigrants	To America	To Rumania	Year	Total emigrants	To America	To Rumania
1908	52,942	38,214	6,457	1911	64,057	53,502	5,586
1909	113,315	101,424	6,639	1912	104,663	92,664	7,291
1910	96,324	85,248	5,451	1913	81,301	69,263	7,845

III. Principal Towns, with Population.

	1910		1910		1910
Budapest	880,371	Kolozsvár	60,808	Makó	34,918
Szeged	118,328	Ujpest	55,197	Szatmár-Németi	34,892
Szabadka	94,610	Miskolcz	51,459	Czegléd	33,942
Debreczen	92,729	Pécs	49,822	Sopron	33,932
Zágráb (Zagreb)	79,038	Fiume	49,806	Mjvidék	33,590
Pozsony	78,223	Györ	44,300	Nagyszeben	33,489
Temesvár	72,555	Kassa	44,211	Szentes	31,593
Kecskemét	66,834	Békéscsaba	42,599	Eszék (Osiek)	31,388
Nagy-Várad	64,169	Brassó	41,056	Erzsébetfalva	30,970
Arad	63,166	Nyiregyháza	38,198	Szombathely	30,947
Hódmezö-Vásárhely	62,445	Székesfehérvár	36,625	Zombor	30,595
		Kiskunfélegyháza	34,924	Kispest	30,212

Religion.

There is perfect equality among all legally recognised religions. These are:—The Roman and Greek Catholic, the Evangelical (Augsburg and Helvetian), the Unitarian, the Greek-Oriental, the Gregorian-Armenian, the

Baptist (since 1905), the Jewish, and the Mohammedan (since 1916). Each has the independent administration of its own affairs.

The following figures relate to 1912:—

Priests secular (not including bishops, canons, vicars, provosts, &c.):—		Members of orders:—	
Roman Catholic Church	6,665	Roman Catholic Male	2,534
Greek Catholic Church	2,424	Roman Catholic Female	6,807
Greek Oriental Church	2,861	Greek Catholic (male)	47
		Greek Oriental (male)	157
		Protestant clergy	3,863
		Jewish clergy	1,828

The following table gives the division of the total population according to religion on the basis of the census of 1910:—

Religion	Number	Per cent. of pop.
Roman Catholics	10,888,138	52·1
Greek Catholics	2,025,508	9·7
Evangelical Helv.	2,621,329	12·6
Evangelical Augs.	1,340,143	6·4
Greek Oriental	2,987,163	14·3
Unitarians	74,296	0·3
Jews	932,458	4·5
Others	17,452	0·1
Total	20,886,487	100·0

Instruction.

Public education in Hungary comprises the following grades:—(1) Infant schools; (2) elementary schools; (3) middle or secondary schools, gymnasia and realschools (in Croatia and Slavonia, realgymnasia); (4) preparatory and training institutions for infant-school teachers and male and female teachers; (5) academies (high schools) of law; (6) institutions for religious education; (7) universities; (8) polytechnica (technical high schools). The schools for special subjects, such as agricultural, industrial, commercial, mining, and military schools, are for the greater part administered by the competent ministries, while the philanthropic and artistic schools are placed under the authority of the Ministry of Public Instruction.

The progress of elementary education in Hungary in two intercensal periods is shown in the following statement:—

Civil Population	1890	1900	1910[1]
Read and write	7,326,372	9,483,930	1,775,204
Read only	557,854	507,034	
Neither read nor write	9,465,172	9,131,376	9,111,283
Total	17,349,398	19,122,340	20,886,487

[1] Civil and military population.

School attendance is compulsory for children of six to twelve years, the industrial law of 1884 requires special courses for apprentices; and by the law of 1891, children from three to six years of age may be sent to infant schools, unless otherwise provided for.

Every parish or commune is bound to maintain an infant school. There were in 1912 altogether 2,885 infants' schools with 252,756 infants, and 10 training colleges for nurses.

Primary education is of three grades:—(1) Elementary schools; (2) high primary schools for boys and girls separately, with, respectively, a three and two years' course for commercial or industrial education, and closely associated with the sixth class of the elementary school; (3) the so-called 'burgher' schools (Polgári iskolák) for boys and girls separately, with, respectively, a six and a four years' course, are connected with the fourth class of the elementary school. There are also high schools for girls mostly supported by the State.

Every parish or commune is bound to have a school if the number of children of school age is thirty. For the support of the elementary schools every commune can levy an additional tax of 5 per cent. on the direct State taxes.

In the gymnasia and realschools (in Croatia and Slavonia, the realgymnasia) the curriculum extends over eight years. They are maintained by the State, by the larger communes, or (in the case of the denominational schools) by ecclesiastical foundations, with sometimes a subvention from the State. There were in 1911-1912, 192 gymnasia, with 3,971 teachers and 66,863 pupils; 43 real schools, with 1,044 teachers and 14,938 pupils.

There are five universities maintained by the State, each comprising four faculties, viz., theology, law, medicine, philosophy (the university of Zágráb is without the faculty of medicine): the university of Budapest, with 412 professors, &c., and 6,962 students; the University of Kolozsvár, with 137 professors and 2,157 students; the University of Zágráb (Agram), with 97 professors and 1,096 students in 1912, and the Universities of Pozsony (Pressburg) and Debreczen—the last two having been founded in 1912. There are also 47 theological colleges, viz., 29 Catholic, 4 Greek Catholic, 4 Greek Oriental, 9 Protestant, and 1 Jewish, with a total of 296 professors and 2,007 students; and 10 law schools with 123 professors and 1,386 students. The technical high school (polytechnicum) in Budapest has 169 professors and 1,868 students. There were, in 1912, 66 institutes for agriculture, 673 for industries of all kinds, 187 for commerce, 55 for art and music, 6 for mining, 15 for military training, with 35,634 students and 3,568 teachers. There were of the 673 industrial schools, 599 for apprentices, with 4,378 teachers and 101,999 pupils; of the 187 commercial schools, 99 for apprentices, with 522 teachers and 6,743 pupils. The number of pupils at elementary schools was 2,754,422; at middle schools, 86,378; at higher city schools (polgári iskolák), 98,125. Of the school children (in proper Hungary) 1,088,943 were Magyar (Hungarian). Of the 20,255 elementary schools, 13,270 were Magyar; 458 German; 403 Slovaks; 2,257 Rumanian; 1,821 Croatian and Sero; other languages, 79. The number of teachers in elementary schools was 36,870.

In 1912, 2,067 periodicals of various kinds were published in Hungary, 416 being political papers. Of the whole, 1,550 were in Hungarian (81·02 per cent. in Hungary proper), 76 in Hungarian with another language, 157 in German, the rest being in Slovakish, Croatian, Servian, Ruthenian, French, Italian, &c.

Justice and Crime.

In Hungary the ordinary judicial authorities are:—

The Royal Supreme Court (kir. Kuria) in Budapest and the Supreme Court of Justice (Table of Septemvirs) in Zágráb (Agram), of the highest instance in all civil and criminal matters; 12 Royal Tables (királyi táblák) of second instance. As courts of first instance, 76 county courts (törvényszékek) with collegiate judgeships; 458 district courts (járásbiróságok) with single judges; 15 jury courts, (sajtóbiróságok) for press offences, besides an army special court.

There are 11 penal establishments in Hungary for males, and 1 for females.

There have been convicted in Hungary proper for offences falling under the competence of the county courts and of the district courts 125,465 persons in 1911; and 128,435 in 1912; for offences within the competence of the administrative authorities, 543,764 in 1911, and 619,390 in 1912. In Croatia-Slavonia the number of the convicted at the county courts was 3,223 in 1911; at the district courts 30,368 in 1911.

Pauperism.

In Hungary poor relief falls within the province of the Ministry of the Interior, but in the main is left to communal administration. In the smaller communes orphans and the indigent are cared for by official guardians and overseers while in the larger there are poor-houses, the funds being mostly derived from fines and taxes. The number of asylums for paupers and orphans is about 300. The Church and charitable societies also render assistance, and several millions of crowns are annually bestowed in legacies and gifts towards benevolent purposes.

Finance.

Expenditure and revenue in thousands of crowns:—

	1910	1911	1912	1913 [1]	1914 [2]	1914–15
Expenditure	1,901,666	1,768,379	2,013,261	2,072,754	1,110,901	2,264,096
Revenue	2,074,549	1,880,779	1,954,877	2,072,809	1,072,824	2,264,157

[1] Estimates. [2] Estimates for 6 months.

Budget estimates for the year 1914–15:—

REVENUE.

Ordinary revenue:	Crowns
Direct taxes	326,077,000
Indirect taxes	758,214,781
State properties and undertakings	170,609,045
Post Office Savings Bank	10,905,000
Post and Telegraphs	111,280,000
Railways	496,000,000
Miscellaneous items	80,519,787
Total ordinary	1,953,605.613
Extraordinary revenue	310,552,270
Grand total	2,264,157,883 (94,339,745*l.*)

EXPENDITURE.

Ordinary expenditure:	Crowns
Civil list	11,300,000
Cabinet Chancery	201,529
Parliament	4,824,049
Common expenditure	125,127,974
Pensions	45,044,728
National debt	262,191,456
Debts of guaranteed railways now taken over by the State	24,318,082
Guaranteed railway interests	5,446,186
Loans chargeable on separate Departments	8,578,237
Administration of Croatia	32,500,000
Accountant-General's office	483,917
High Court of Administration	842,569
Minister-Presidency	1,927,116
Ministry *ad latus*	223,766
,, for Croatia	125,800
,, of the Interior	119,439,591
,, of Finance	285,627,567
,, of Commerce	519,433,580
,, of Agriculture	82,474,286
,, of Instruction and Public Worship	132,620,783
Ministry of Justice	60,041,985
,, of National Defence	78,823,603
Total of all ordinary expenses	1,878,270,912
Transitory expenditure	150,430,492
Investments, total of	235,395,426
Grand total	2,264,096,830 (94,337,368*l.*)

The provisional war budgets gave no information as to probable income or expenditure. The bill for the 1917 war budget was introduced into the Hungarian parliament on December 7, 1916.

Debt of Hungary in thousands of crowns:—

—	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Consolidated debt	3,485,780	3,564,974	3,834,939	4,083,872	4,195,845	4,315,820
Annuities	1,067,909	1,058,758	1,048,312	1,038,776	1,026,609	1,013,640
Debts of various Ministries	198,985	179,572	102,125	194,680	184,504	191,110
Arrears outstanding:						
In cash	721,515	723,873	774,518	752,412	796,965	888,349
In papers or value	173,598	184,911	182,999	175,586	186,941	183,927
Total	5,647,787	5,712,088	6,032,893	6,245,326	6,390,864	6,592,846

Production and Industry.

I.—Agriculture and Forestry.

The cultivation of the soil is the chief industry of Hungary, since (if we include the forests) it furnishes employment to 68·4 per cent. of the population. According to the census of 1900, 12,977,419 persons are supported by agriculture properly so-called; 11,864 persons by dairy work, sheep breeding, and poultry; 43,954 persons by market gardening and horticulture; 132,399 by forestry, the chase, and charcoal-burning, and 9,447 by other agricultural occupations.

The total area of all the holdings in 1912 was 32,494,267 hectares (80,260,239 acres), and the different branches of culture were distributed as follows:—

Branch of culture (1912)	Hectares	Percentage of area
Arable land	14,003,348	43·09
Gardens	431,277	1·33
Meadows	3,156,335	9·71
Pastures	3,941,734	12·13
Vineyards	321,386	0·99
Woodlands	8,884,033	27·34
Reed-bank	63,831	0·20
Infertile area	1,692,323	5·21
Totals	32,494,267	100·00

The estimated production of crops in Hungary in 1915 is as follows:—Wheat, 81,111,000 cwts., or 43·9 per cent. above last year's production; rye, 22,735,000 cwts., an increase of 7·2 per cent.; barley, 23,790,000 cwts., a decrease of 14·9 per cent.; oats, 22,891,000 cwts., a decrease of 7·4 per cent.; and maize, 92,835,000 cwts., an increase of 7·8 per cent.

The fruit crops of Hungary in 1913 are estimated as follows, in pounds:—Apples, 88,184,000; apricots, 28,659,800; grapes (for table), 22,046,000; peaches, 6,613,800; pears, 24,250,600; plums, 110,230,000; quinces, 1,102,300.

In 1912 the tobacco crop grown on 121,730 acres yielded 67,993 metric tons. The wine production in 1913 was 145,296,300 gallons. The sugar yield in 1916–17 was 2,120,000 metric cwts, the beet yield being 14,960,000 metric cwts. Hops in 1915 grown on 7,062 acres produced 4,667,000 pounds; in 1914, the quantity was 5,333,000 pounds.

HUNGARY

In Hungary there were (April, 1913) 2,005,019 horses, 905 mules, 16,157 asses, 6,206,867 cattle (including 161,683 buffaloes), 6,659,858 sheep, 6,824,657 pigs, 268,752 goats, and 607,986 beehives. The export of horses, cattle, and sheep far exceeds the imports.

In silk culture 66,280 families were engaged in 1912, compared with 1,059 in 1879. The produce of cocoons (1912) was 1,298 metric tons, the value being 110,819*l.*

In Hungary proper the inhabitants of 11,392 communes were engaged (1912) in rearing bees, which produced 2,679 metric tons of honey, and 163 metric tons of wax, of the value of 125,238*l.*

There are 64 agricultural institutions in Hungary with (1912) 2,408 pupils.

The total area under forest was in Hungary (1912), 8,948,875 hectares, of which 2,308,195 hectares are under oak, 4,695,883 hectares under beech, and 1,944,797 hectares under pine. The forests are mostly situated in the Carpathians and between the rivers Drava and Save.

II.—Mining.

In Hungary were employed in mining and smelting works (1912) 72,352 men, 1,429 women, and 4,400 children, total, 78,181 persons; in salt works, 2,438 men, 1 woman, and 411 children, total, 2,850 persons.

Value of the principal mineral and furnace products in thousand crowns:

Mineral and furnace products	Thousand crowns				
	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Gold	9,960	10,469	9,354	9,586	8,804
Silver	1,079	907	1,023	820	830
Iron ore	13,628	13,334	15,379	5,816	4,228
Pig iron	40,987	43,848	46,447	51,116	40,254
Coal	16,679	15,481	16,904	14,430	13,448
Lignite	71,494	77,200	80,697	88,256	81,715

The steel production of Hungary totalled in 1915, 688,267 metric tons (623,468 in 1914).

III.—Manufactures.

In 1911–12 there were 84 breweries which brewed 64,589,575 gallons of beer; 58,587 distilleries, which produced 26,054,180 gallons of alcohol; 25 active sugar factories employing 20,763 workpeople, and yielding 424,048 metric tons of sugar. The number of tobacco manufactories (tobacco manufacturing being a State monopoly) was (in 1912) 22, occupying 20,309 workpeople and producing 637 million cigars and 2,374 million cigarettes. The number of mills (including Croatia and Slavonia) was (1906) 20,726, of which 2,040 were steam-mills, 183 mills driven by steam and water, 16,590 water-mills 562 motor mills, 700 wind-mills, and 651 tread-mills.

Commerce.

The special commerce of Hungary for five years was as follows (in thousands of pounds sterling):—

—	1911	1912	1913	1914 [1]	1915 [1]
Imports	1,000*l.* 86,755	1,000*l.* 92,173	1,000*l.* 84,535	1,000*l.* 42,620	1,000*l.* 27,033
Exports	76,270	82,960	78,193	35,512	28,233

[1] First six months only.

Chief imports and exports (in thousands of crowns):—

Imports	1912	1913	Exports	1912	1913
Cotton and cotton wares	314,298	280,081	Cereals, flour, &c.	637,004	562,684
Machinery and instruments	120,682	78,960	Fruit, vegetables and plants	56,626	74,818
Wool and woollen goods	167,464	154,507	Live-stock	304,477	321,286
Iron and ironware	146,244	116,570	Beverages	88,477	72,327
Leather and leather goods	129,681	123,907	Animal products	87,776	92,490
Wood, coal and peat	123,505	129,554	Sugar	111,595	109,097
Made-up goods	123,192	118,747	Wood, coal and peat	93,881	90,177
Metal and metal goods	76,605	63,628	Matches and fuses	13,178	15,309
Cereals, flour, &c	99,958	72,053	Grease	43,558	46,350
Grease	23,685	20,384	Leather and leather goods	37,304	36,368
Silk and silken goods	56,228	52,935	Iron and ironware	30,389	28,918
Precious metals	77,818	68,746	Chemical substances	29,495	27,437

In Hungary the values are fixed annually by a permanent commission, comprising merchants and a few representatives of industry and agriculture, with the approval of the Ministries of Finance, Commerce, Agriculture, and other authorities. In general, gross values are taken, and they are determined according to the value the goods represent at crossing of the frontier.

Shipping and Navigation.

The commercial marine of Hungary in 1912:—

—	Number of vessels	Tonnage	Crews
Sea-going vessels	68	127,965	1,518
Coasting-vessels	160	10,730	753
Fishing vessels, &c.	305	594	860
Total	533	139,289	3,131

Of the total number of vessels 133 of 137,416 tons were steamers, and 400 of 1,873 tons were sailing vessels.

The progress of navigation is shown as follows:—

Year	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1910	35,120	4,552,114	35,113	4,566,755
1911	37,250	4,664,645	37,210	4,651,998
1912	33,771	4,713,866	33,779	4,728,424

Internal Communications.

In 1913 the total length of navigable rivers and canals in Hungary was 3,727 miles, of which 2,177 miles were navigable for steamers.

The river traffic of Hungary during five years was as follows:—

Year	Number of steamboats [1]	Number of passengers carried [2]	Goods carried in tons [2]
1910	149	2,175,481	4,150,424
1911	166	2,443,353	4,744,130
1912	190	2,443,221	5,095,321

[1] Exclusive the Danube Steam Navigation Company.
[2] Inclusive the Hungarian traffic of the Danube Steam Navigation Company.

In 1912, the public roads of the Kingdom of Hungary had a length of 59,431 miles.

The following are railway statistics for 1912:—

Length of lines:—State lines, 5,061 miles (5,495 miles, December 31, 1915); Companies' lines worked by the State, 6,170 miles; Companies' lines worked by companies, 2,102 miles; total length, 13,333 miles, in 1915, 13,671 miles. Capital expenditure (1,000*l.*), 194,906; passengers carried (1,000's), 164,008; goods carried (1,000 tons), 83,629; receipts (1,000*l.*), 24,050; working expenses (1,000*l.*), 15,171. For the year 1915-16, the revenue from passenger traffic was 11,225,328*l.* and from goods traffic, 13,926,877*l.*

The following are statistics of the Hungarian post-office for three years:—

—	1912	1913	1914
Number of offices	6,489	6,610	6,774
Letters and post-cards (1,000's)	605,974	647,649	689,535
Newspapers (1,000's)	221,045	—	—
Samples and printed packets (1,000's)	126,886	141,726	152,455
Money and postal orders (1,000's)	31,617	35,157	32,460
,, ,, value (1,000*l.*)	79,579	—	—
Parcels and money letters (1,000's)	39,665	—	49,250

In 1914 there were in Hungary 5,380 telegraph offices and 16,740 miles of telegraph line with 103,540 miles of wire; number of messages, 15,470,000. In 1914 there were 2,535 urban telephone systems, with altogether 17,475 miles of line and 251,342 miles of wire, by which 212,382,000 conversations were held.

Money and Credit.

Coinage of the Hungarian mint (in thousands of crowns):—

—	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Gold:	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns
20-crown	2,770	9,175	1,705	1,256	4,218
10-crown	5,090	5,738	13,618	18,284	7,386
Silver	9,715	5,295	1,207	6	12,006
Nickel	4,036	1,722	4	5	5
Bronze	330	382	107	6	4

On December 31, 1912, there were in Hungary 2,033 savings-banks and other banks with a total nominal capital of 1,641,054 crowns; mortgage-banks with nominal capital of 15,200,000 crowns; and 3,964 co-operative banks.

The following are statistics of the post-office savings-banks:—

—	1909	1910	1911	1912
No. of banks	4,487	4,487	4,555	4,588
Depositors at end of year	727,146	775,970	823,251	836,143
Value of deposits at end of year, in crowns	98,554,000	107,853,000	116,522,000	108,295,000

Diplomatic Representatives.

Diplomatic relations were broken off between the two countries by the declaration of war by Great Britain on Austria-Hungary on August 12, 1914. At that date His Excellency Count Albert Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein was Austrian Ambassador in London, and the Rt. Hon. Sir Maurice de Bunsen, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., British Ambassador in Vienna.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

Government.—The Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were, by the Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878), handed over to the Austro-Hungarian Government for administration and military occupation. By autograph letter of October 5, 1908, addressed to the Premiers of the two States, the sovereignty of the Emperor-King Francis Joseph I. was extended over these two provinces. The direction of their administration is exercised by the Bosnian Bureau, entrusted to the common Austro-Hungarian Finance Minister in Vienna in the name of the Emperor-King.

Common Minister of Finance and Administrator.—Baron Stephen Burian.

Governor (resident in Sarajevo).—General Stephen von Sarkotich.

The chief authority in the province itself, with its seat in Sarajevo, is the provincial government (Landesregierung), in six departments, for internal affairs, finance, justice, matters of political economy, instruction and public works. For administration purposes there are 6 district (Kreis) and 54 county (Bezirk) authorities. The new Constitution was proclaimed on February 20, 1910. The Diet chosen by universal suffrage is competent to deal with provincial finance, taxes, railways, police, public works and civil and criminal law, subject to Austrian or Hungarian veto. There are 3 divisions of the electorate. The electors of the First Division are subdivided according to their qualification and the nature and amount of the taxes paid and in all three divisions the number of representatives in the Diet is fixed according to the number of the inhabitants professing each religion. The Jews have 1 seat, the Roman Catholics 16, the Mohammedans 24, and the Orthodox 31 seats. The Government appoints, besides, 20 members, 4 representing the authorities, 16 others being spiritual heads of the Orthodox, the Mohammedan, the Roman Catholic, and the Jewish religious organisations; total, 72 elected members and 20 nominated. The President and Vice-Presidents of the Assembly are appointed by the Emperor each Session, each religion being represented and holding the Presidency in turn.

Area and Population.—Bosnia and Herzegovina contain six districts (Kreise), with an area of 19,768 square miles. Population, 1910, 1,898,044 (994,852 males and 903,192 females). Estimated population, Dec. 31, 1912, 1,962,411, of whom there were: Mohammedans, 626,649; Servian Orthodox, 856,158; Roman Catholic, 451,686; Evangelical, 6,734; Greek Catholic, 8,605; Jews, 12,798; There was an increase in 1910 of 329,952 on the census of 1895, or 21·04 per cent.

The nationality is Croato-Servian, only in the greater towns there are Spanish Jews, and here and there gipsies and colonists of different nationality. The most populous towns are the capital, Sarajevo, with 51,919; Mostar, 16,392; Bania Luka, 14,800; and Tuzla, 11,333 (1910).

Vital statistics for 3 years were as follows :—

Year	Marriages	Births		Deaths	Net Increase
		Living	Dead		
1911	20,763	76,698	213	49,622	27,071
1912	16,323	81,994	178	48,416	33,578
1913	—	82,333	210	54,473	27,860

Of the number of living births (1913), 43,427 were boys and 38,906 girls.

Instruction.—In 1912 there were 6 gymnasia, 2 *Realschule*, 1 military college, 11 advanced schools for girls, 9 commercial schools, 544 elementary schools, 1,246 lower and 94 reformed Mohammedan schools, 1 Servian Orthodox, and 1 Roman Catholic seminary for priests, 38 Mohammedan schools for higher religious instruction, 3 training colleges for teachers, and a college for Mohammedan judges. Technical and industrial schools exist in most of the larger towns, and in the village schools the teaching of practical agriculture has been introduced. Elementary education is free, and under certain circumstances compulsory.

Justice.—There is an upper court of justice in Sarajevo, the 6 district (Kreis) courts and 53 county (Bezirk) courts of first instance. In every district court (Kreisgericht) and county court (Bezirksgericht) there are 2 assessors taken from the people to advise the judge in criminal causes

Finance.—The provisional budget estimates for 1916–17 were :—Revenue, 118,596,602 crowns ; total expenditure, 118,573,512 crowns.

The chief items of revenue are receipts from tobacco and railways ; those of expenditure are for railways, public worship and instruction, and troops.

Production and Industry.—The agricultural population in 1910 numbered 1,668,587 or 87·9 per cent. of the whole, but agriculture is still in a low state of development, though the soil is very fertile. Forest land occupies 49·8 per cent. of the whole area. Tobacco, an important crop, is a Government monopoly. In 1912, 1,648 metric tons of tobacco (value, 3,678,379 crowns ; 24 crowns = 1*l.*) were exported. Maize (217,000 tons in 1912), wheat (81,000 tons in 1912), barley (62,000 tons in 1912), oats (69,000 tons in 1912), rye (11,000 tons in 1912), millet and buckwheat, potatoes (95,000 tons in 1912), flax, and hemp are cultivated. Both provinces have superabundance of fruit. In 1911 about 13,000 tons of dried plums and marmalade were exported, valued at 7,560,851 crowns.

The wine produced in Herzegovina is of good quality. Sugar-beet is cultivated, and there is a sugar factory at Usora, near Doboj. Silk-culture has been introduced. Timber is exported. Cattle-grazing and sheep-farming are important. In Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1910 there were 221,931 horses, 1,308,930 cattle, 1,393,068 goats, 2,499,422 sheep, and 527,271 swine.

Minerals are abundant; mining is now carried on (mainly by the Government) for iron and copper, manganese, chromium, quicksilver, and coal. In 1915 the output of coal was 7,988,916 metric cwts. (8,068,310 in 1914), of iron ore 1,104,095 metric cwts. (1,788,301 in 1914), of manganese

104,221 metric cwts. (41,200 in 1914), of pig iron 257,009 metric cwts. (440,780 in 1914), of steel ingots 189,333 metric cwts. (285,203 in 1914), of rolled iron 140,192 metric cwts. (227,793 in 1914). There are salt-pits at Tuzla, and an ammoniac soda factory. In 1915 the output of salt was 1,465,354 hectolitres (1,577,248 in 1914). The total value of the output of the mining industry in 1915 was 7,700,000 crowns (6,670,000 in 1914). There are various factories for chemicals, sugar, timber, plum drying, matches, and sundry minor products.

Commerce and Communications.—Bosnia and Herzegovina belong to the Austro-Hungarian customs territory; their export to Austria-Hungary and foreign countries in 1912 was estimated at 180,179,153 crowns, and their import at 174,713,655 crowns.

A law providing for the exclusive application of the metric system passed through the Diet in November, 1910. Before that date, from 1878 onwards, the metric system of weights and measures was in use side by side with the Turkish system.

There were in 1915 956 miles of railway. There were in 1914 2,202 miles of telegraph lines, and 6,625 miles of wire. Post- and telegraph-offices, 249 ; messages, 1,388,600. The telephone service had in 1914, 119 miles of line and 990 miles of wire.

In 1914 there were transmitted 35,831,000 letters and postcards, and 11,342,000 pieces of printed matters, samples, and newspapers.

A post-office savings bank for Bosnia-Herzegovina was opened in July, 1911.

Military service is compulsory over 21 years of age. The native troops comprise 4 infantry regiments, 4 battalion *cadre* of reserve, 4 sections of train, 1 battalion of jägers, with a total of 7,200 men, on peace footing.

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schools, of whom 565 Greek-Christian. Total enrolment in elementary schools 37,672, comprising 6,822 Moslem, 30,671 Greek-Christian, 54 Armenian, and 125 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 1915–16 the number of offences was 15,790; there were 21 murders and 17 cases of attempts to murder. The number of persons committed to prison in 1915–16 was 8,206. Strength of police force, March 31, 1916, 23 officers, and 754 men; total, 777 including 1 officer and 79 men detailed for duty as prison warders.

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

—	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue .	319,572	334,685	341,816	290,110	363,692
Expenditure [1]	235,256	258,661	296,165	316,414	294,318

[1] Excluding 92,800*l.* paid annually as tribute to Turkey ('share of Turkish debt charge').

Chief sources of revenue, 1915–16:—Tithes, 120,227*l.*; excise, 51,949*l.*; customs, 43,476*l.*; sheep, goat, and pig taxes, 13,587*l.*; verghis, 29,296*l.*; court receipts and stamps, 16,996*l.*; port dues, &c., 10 288*l.*; railway, 15,832*l.* Customs revenue; 1911–12, 48,122*l.*; 1912–13, 54,095*l.*; 1913–14, 52,117*l*; 1914–15, 41,608*l.*; 1915–16, 43,476*l.*

Public debt, 251,501*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.*; 1915–16, 50,000*l.*

Cyprus is essentially agricultural. Chief products in 1915–16: wheat, 1,761,501 bushels; barley, 1,912,316 bushels; vetches, 141,673 bushels; oats, 378,724 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 1915–16 there were 62,928 cattle, 34,735 pigs, 70,161 horses, mules and asses, 282,235 sheep and 228,232 goats. One-third of cultivable land is under cultivation. There are irrigation works for the storage and distribution of rain-water. The Forest Department has done much for the preservation and development of the forests existing at the time of the British occupation, and for the re-afforestation of denuded districts. The area of delimited forest is 700 square miles. Sponge fisheries are successfully carried on, 229,216 sponges being fished in 1915–16. Gypsum, terra umbra and marble are found in abundance; mining for copper has commenced; asbestos is mined, 27,979 cwt. of asbestos being exported in 1915.

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

—	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
	£	£	£	£	£
Merchandise:—					
Imports . .	547,772	602,345	619,337	496,744	588,019
Exports . .	626,557	728,988	620,591	496,776	650,490
Bullion and specie:					
Imports . .	88,416	104,692	56,747	73,806	24,598
Exports . .	76,246	60,427	79,322	53,463	10,907
Shipping entered	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
and cleared .	758,502	644,363	721,515	581,926	808,311

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, 1915:—Sugar, 36,232*l.*; raw coffee, 17,875*l.*; wheat, 48,050*l.*; flour, 47,035*l.*; olive oil, 15,146*l.*; rice, 17,158*l.*; tobacco leaf, 24,589*l.*; petroleum, 21,850*l.*; cotton yarn, thread, and piece goods, 88,447*l.*; woollen manufactures, 17,657*l.*; haberdashery and millinery, 6,742*l.*; leather and leather manufactures, 33,826*l.*; soap, 15,009*l.* Chief exports, 1915:—Animals, 51,799*l.*; barley, 68,371*l.*; raisins, 34,468*l.*; carobs, 203,162*l.*; wine, 38,158*l.*; cotton, 16,306*l.*; silk cocoons, 37,299*l.*; wool, 14,528*l.*; hides and skins, 4,686*l.*; pomegranates, 20,250*l.*; lemons and oranges, 13,235*l.*

Imports from United Kingdom, inclusive of specie, in 1915, 199,882*l.* Exports to United Kingdom, inclusive of specie, in 1915, 270,028*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 1915, 206 depositors, with 5,043*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; 245 miles of telegraph lines; cable connects with Alexandria. A narrow gauge railway runs from Famagusta (where harbour works were completed in 1906) through Nicosia and Morphou to Evrykhou (76 miles). Total number of letters, postcards, newspapers, book-packets, and parcels delivered in Cyprus, 1915–16: local, 1,207,657; received from abroad, 703,006; posted for foreign countries, 625,059.

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