



IMPERIAL LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

1 OLD BROAD STREET & 22 PALL MALL, LONDON.

The aim of the Directors of this Company is to make the Contract of Life Assurance as simple, economical, and unfettered by restrictive Conditions as possible.

With these objects in view, the following Important Concessions have been made :—

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--|
| <p>1.—Claims are payable immediately ‘on proof of death and title,’ instead of on the expiry of three months thereafter.</p> <p>2.—Free Travelling all over the World, in time of peace, is allowed from the commencement of the Assurance under nearly all ordinary Policies now issued.</p> <p>3. Very wide limits of Free Residence are allowed.</p> | <p>FREE TRAVELLING.</p> | <p>4.—The rights of third parties interested in a Policy are safeguarded should any Condition be violated without their knowledge.</p> <p>5.—A Specimen Table of Guaranteed Surrender Values is published.</p> <p>6.—The Surrender Values of Lapsed Policies are held at the disposal of the rightful owners for Six years, and written notice is sent in each case stating the amount of value.</p> |
|---|--------------------------------|--|

ALL THE MODERN FACILITIES FOR EFFECTING ASSURANCES ARE OFFERED

The **Bonuses** at last investigation varied from **£1 10s.** to **£2 18s. 9d.** *per cent. per annum* for the Quinquennium according to the duration of the Policy, and a surplus of **£38,766** was carried forward undivided.

Prospectus, post free, on application.

JAMES CHISHOLM, *Manager and Actuary.*
JAMES BUMPUS, *Secretary.*

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT
INSTITUTION,6 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH;
17 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TRUSTEES.

Sir ALEXANDER MATHESON, Esq.,
Ardross, M.P.
JOHN COWAN, Esq., of Beeslack,
Midlothian.A. H. LESLIE MELVILLE, Esq.,
Banker, Lincoln.
J. A. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Stracathro,
M.P., LL.D.

RIGHT HON. LORD WATSON of Thankerton.

THIS SOCIETY differs in its principles from other Offices.

Instead of charging rates higher than are necessary, and returning the excess in the shape of periodical Bonuses, it gives from the first as large an Assurance as the Premiums will with safety bear—reserving the Whole Surplus for those Members (a majority of the whole) who have lived long enough to secure the Common Fund from loss.

A Policy for £1,200 to £1,250 may thus at most ages be had for the Premium usually charged for (with profits) £1,000 only: while, by *reserving* the surplus, large additions have been given—and may be expected in the future—on the Policies of those who participate.

The NEW ASSURANCES have for several years exceeded a MILLION.

The EXPENSES (under 10 per cent. of Premiums and 7 per cent. of year's Income) are much under those of any other Office doing a large new business.

The PREMIUM INCOME has doubled in about Ten Years, and the FUNDS have increased by TWO MILLIONS in the last Eight Years.

THE REALISED FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO £4,500,000.

Not more than Four Offices in the Kingdom (all much older) have as large a Fund.

THE FIFTH SEPTENNIAL INVESTIGATION

showed a SURPLUS of £624,473, of which a third (£208,150) was reserved for after division, and £416,323 divided among 6,662 Policies entitled to Participate. Policies—say of £1,000—sharing a *first* time were increased to sums varying from £1,130 to £1,300 or more. Other Policies, of like amount, which had previously shared, were raised to £1,400, £1,500, and upwards. A few of the early Policies have been doubled.

Examples of Premiums for £100 at Death—With Profits.

Age	Payable during Life	Limited to 21 payments	Age	Payable during Life	Limited to 21 payments	Age	Payable during Life	Limited to 21 payments
25	£1 18 0	£2 12 6	35	£2 6 10	£3 0 2	45	£3 5 9	£3 17 6
30	2 1 6	2 15 4	40	2 14 9	3 7 5	50	4 1 7	4 12 1

* Thus, A person of 30 may secure £1,000 at Death, by a yearly payment *during life*, of £20. 15s. This Premium, if paid to any other of the Scottish Mutual Offices, would secure £800 only, instead of £1,000.

[The non-participating Rates of other Offices differ little from these Premiums, so that persons who assure with them virtually throw away the prospect of additions from the Profits without any compensating advantages.]

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of £1,000 by *twenty-one* yearly payments of £27. 13s. 4d.—*being thus free of payment after age 50.*

† At age 40 the Premium *ceasing at age 60*, is for £1,000, £33. 14s. 2d., being about the same as most Offices require to be paid during the whole term of life.

REPORTS with STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES may be had on application.

JAMES WATSON, Manager.
J. MUIR LEITCH, London Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Head Office: *St. Mildred's House, Poultry, London, E.C.*

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Extracted from the Government Returns.

VALUATION PERIOD ENDING	SUMS ASSURED	ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME	CLAIMS PAID DURING THE VALUATION PERIOD
	£	£	£
1860	2,962,591	101,310	116,512
1865	6,630,192	293,893	272,716
1870	2,342,189	363,837	522,366
1873	10,055,696	874,240	539,990
1876	10,956,586	389,418	574,200
1879	12,521,495	432,556	918,121
1882	14,129,780	494,583	1,011,419

REALISED ASSETS.

VALUATION PERIOD.		PERCENTAGE OF FUNDS TO SUMS ASSURED
	£	£ s.
1860	230,166	7 16
1865	760,795	11 10
1870	1,453,012	15 6
1873	1,821,083	18 0
1876	2,214,321	20 0
1879	2,561,870	20 6
1882	3,082,975	21 16

AT THE TRIENNIAL VALUATION IN 1882

The Society's Assets amounted to	...	...	£3,082,975	12	1
The Society's net Liability under Assurance and Annuity					
Contracts at the same date amounted to...	...	...	2,988,479	5	2
Leaving a Surplus after providing for all contingencies of			£94,496	6	11

BRANCH OFFICES: ENGLAND.

BIRMINGHAM, 18 Bennett's Hill; BRADFORD, 3 Bank Chambers, Bank Street; BRIGHTON, 4 Pavilion Buildings; BRISTOL, 1 Broad Quay; HULL, Trinity House Lane; LIVERPOOL, Gresham Buildings, 99 Dale Street; MANCHESTER, 2 Cowper Street; NEWCASTLE, Percy Buildings, Grainger Street, W.; NORWICH, Bank Plain; SUNDERLAND 37 Fawcett Street.

WALES.—CARDIFF, Gresham House, Roath.

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW, 116 St. Vincent Street; DUNDEE, 74 Commercial Street; EDINBURGH, 97 George Street; ABERDEEN, 28 Market Street.

IRELAND.—BELFAST, Atlas Chambers, 3 Skipper Street.

Moderate Rates of Premium. Liberal Scale of Annuities.

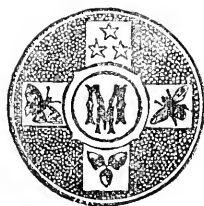
Loans granted upon Security of Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Property, Life Interests, and Reversions;
Also to Corporate and other Public Bodies upon Security of Rates, &c.

Prospectus, Reports, and Proposal Forms can be obtained on application to the Society's Agents and Branch Offices, or to

F. ALLAN CURTIS, Actuary and Secretary.

THE
STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK
1883

TWENTIETH ANNUAL PUBLICATION



6/7/81

THE

STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

STATISTICAL AND HISTORICAL ANNUAL OF THE
STATES OF THE CIVILISED WORLD

FOR THE YEAR

1883

TWENTIETH ANNUAL PUBLICATION

REVISED AFTER OFFICIAL RETURNS

London

MACMILLAN AND CO.

1883

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57
1883
cop. 3

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

PREFATORY NOTE.

MR. FREDERICK MARTIN, the founder of the 'Statesman's Year-Book,' was, in December last, compelled, on account of failing health, to retire from the editorship, which he had held for nineteen years. Mr. Martin died only a few weeks after his retirement, on the 27th of January.

In the preparation of the edition for 1883 I have received liberal assistance from many quarters, official and unofficial, at home and abroad, for which I beg to express my thanks. I have endeavoured to bring the 'facts and figures' throughout up to the latest attainable date, and I hope the present edition of the 'Statesman's Year-Book' will be found as worthy of confidence as its predecessors. In a work embracing so large a field, and giving the statistics of so many countries, it is difficult altogether to avoid error, and I shall be thankful for any corrections and suggestions that may be sent me.

J. SCOTT KELTIE.

29 BEDFORD STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.

February 1, 1883.

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I.

DENSITY OF POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES
OF EUROPE.

States	Year of Enumera- tion	Area: English sq. miles	Population	Popn. per square mile
BELGIUM . . .	1880	11,373	5,519,844	485
NETHERLANDS . .	1880	12,678	4,060,580	320
GT. BRITAIN & IRELAND	1881	120,879	35,262,762	291
England and Wales .	„	58,320	25,968,286	445
Scotland . . .	„	29,819	3,735,573	125
Ireland . . .	„	31,874	5,174,836	162
ITALY	1879	114,296	28,452,639	248
GERMANY	1880	212,091	45,234,061	213
Prussia	„	137,066	27,279,111	200
Bavaria	„	29,292	5,284,778	180
Württemberg . .	„	7,675	1,971,118	256
Saxony	„	6,777	2,972,805	438
FRANCE	1881	204,092	37,405,240	183
SWITZERLAND . .	1880	15,992	2,846,102	178
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY .	1880	240,942	37,786,246	157
Austria	„	115,903	22,144,244	191
Hungary	„	125,039	15,642,002	125
DENMARK	1880	13,784	1,969,039	143
PORTUGAL	1878	36,510	4,348,551	119
ROUMANIA	1878	48,307	5,290,000	109
SPAIN	1877	182,750	16,625,860	90
SERVIA	1880	20,850	1,700,211	81
GREECE	1881	25,041	1,979,305	79
TURKEY IN EUROPE .	1881	63,850	4,900,000	77
RUSSIAN EMPIRE . .	1879	2,088,419	83,600,349	40
SWEDEN AND NORWAY .		293,848	6,497,245	2
Sweden	1881	170,979	4,572,245	27
Norway	1880	122,869	1,925,000	15

II.

THE EXPORT MARKETS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.
IN 1880 AND 1881.

Exports of British home produce to the principal Foreign Countries and British Possessions	1880	1881	Increase (+), or Diminution (-), in 1881, as com- pared with 1880
	£	£	£
FIRST GROUP :—			
United States	30,855,871	29,796,298	— 1,059,573
British India	30,451,314	29,244,007	— 1,207,307
Germany	16,943,700	17,431,439	+ 487,739
Australasia	16,930,935	21,377,931	+ 4,446,996
France	15,594,499	16,970,025	+ 1,375,526
SECOND GROUP :—			
Netherlands	9,246,682	8,899,513	— 346,969
Russia	7,952,226	6,165,077	— 1,787,149
British North America	7,708,870	8,410,626	+ 701,756
Brazil	6,681,726	6,656,301	— 25,425
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	6,629,780	7,072,980	+ 443,200
Belgium	5,796,024	7,075,139	+ 1,279,115
Italy	5,432,908	6,630,859	+ 1,197,951
Turkey	6,765,966	6,879,127	+ 114,161
China	5,064,308	5,964,790	— 900,482
THIRD GROUP :—			
Hong Kong	3,778,201	3,614,597	— 163,604
Japan	3,290,906	2,824,620	— 466,286
Spain	3,222,022	3,654,608	+ 432,586
Sweden and Norway	3,195,724	3,361,198	+ 165,474
Egypt	3,060,610	3,168,488	+ 107,848
British West Indies	2,861,283	2,672,347	— 188,936
Argentine Confederation	2,450,576	3,340,815	+ 890,239
Straits Settlements	2,268,697	2,563,828	+ 295,131
Portugal	2,105,674	2,092,824	— 12,850
Denmark	1,899,659	2,011,276	+ 111,617
Java	1,747,431	1,570,704	— 176,727
Spanish West Indies	1,469,489	2,190,477	+ 720,988
Uruguay	1,381,238	1,392,664	+ 11,326
Mexico	1,225,567	1,607,306	+ 381,739
Roumania	1,112,761	1,322,637	+ 209,876

III.

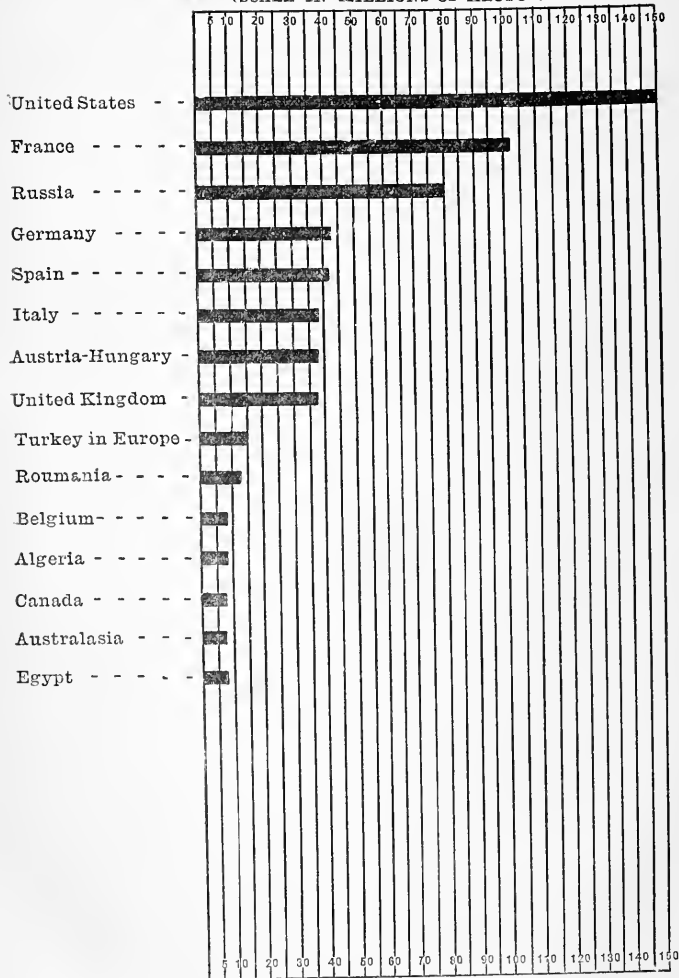
THE IMPORT MARKETS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

IN 1880 AND 1881.

Imports into the United Kingdom from the principal Foreign Countries and British Possessions	1880	1881	Increase (+), or Diminution (-) in 1881, as com- pared with 1880
	£	£	£
FIRST GROUP:—			
United States.	107,081,260	103,207,829	— 3,873,431
France	41,970,298	39,984,187	— 1,986,111
British India	30,117,980	32,629,435	+ 2,511,455
Netherlands	25,909,373	23,022,985	— 2,886,388
Australasia	25,663,334	26,975,381	+ 1,312,047
Germany	24,355,419	23,650,285	— 705,134
SECOND GROUP:—			
Russia	16,029,695	14,053,221	— 1,975,474
British North America	13,388,988	11,300,818	— 2,088,170
China	11,826,102	10,701,645	— 1,124,457
Belgium	11,253,664	11,510,388	+ 256,724
Sweden and Norway	10,989,000	10,054,051	— 934,949
Spain	10,699,936	10,027,505	— 672,431
Egypt	9,190,589	9,317,916	+ 127,327
British West Indies	6,571,474	5,695,626	— 675,848
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	5,638,522	5,413,299	— 225,223
Denmark	5,285,767	4,611,999	— 673,768
Brazil	5,260,670	6,340,414	+ 1,079,744
THIRD GROUP:—			
Turkey in Europe	3,874,280	4,104,258	+ 229,978
Portugal	3,762,504	3,357,012	— 405,492
Straits Settlements	3,697,624	3,784,157	+ 86,533
Chili	3,456,633	2,730,519	— 726,114
Ceylon	3,386,369	2,136,350	— 1,250,019
Italy	3,385,169	3,274,881	— 110,228
Peru	2,652,623	2,189,098	— 463,525
Java	2,236,585	2,662,872	+ 426,287
Greece	1,483,462	2,162,566	+ 679,104
Roumania	1,461,836	2,758,822	+ 1,296,986
Austria	1,430,949	1,390,001	— 40,948
Hong Kong	1,253,541	1,015,716	— 237,825

Diagram of the Average Annual Production
of Wheat in the Principal Wheat-Producing
Countries of the World.

(SCALE IN MILLIONS OF HECTOLITRES.) (a)



(a) One Hectolitre equal to 2.83732 bushels.

PART THE FIRST.

THE STATES OF EUROPE.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

(OESTERREICH-UNGARISCHE MONARCHIE.)

Reigning Emperor and King.

Franz Josef I., Emperor of Austria, and King of Hungary, born August 18, 1830, the son of Archduke Franz Karl, second son of the late Emperor Franz I. of Austria, and of Archduchess Sophie, Princess of Bavaria. Proclaimed Emperor of Austria after the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I., and the renunciation of the crown by his father, December 2, 1848; crowned King of Hungary, and took the oath on the Hungarian Constitution, June 8, 1867. Married April 24, 1854, to Empress *Elisabeth*, born December 24, 1837, the daughter of Duke Maximilian in Bavaria.

Children of the Emperor.

I. Archduchess *Gisela*, born July 12, 1856; married April 20, 1873, to Prince Leopold, second son of Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, born February 9, 1846 (see page 130).

II. Archduke *Rudolf*, heir-apparent, general in the service of Austria, born August 21, 1858; married May 10, 1881, to Princess *Stéphanie*, second daughter of King Leopold II., of Belgium, born May 21, 1864.

III. Archduchess *Maria Valeria*, born April 22, 1868.

Brothers of the Emperor.

I. Archduke *Karl Ludwig*, field-marshal-lieutenant in the Imperial army, born July 30, 1833; married, in first nuptials, November 4, 1856, to Princess Margaret, born May 24, 1840, daughter of the late King Johann of Saxony; widower, September 15, 1858; married, in second nuptials, October 21, 1862, to Princess Annunziata, born March 24, 1843, daughter of the late King Ferdinando II. of Naples; widower, May 4, 1871; married, in third nuptials, July 23, 1873, to Princess Maria, born August 24, 1855, daughter of the late Prince Miguel of Braganza, Regent of Portugal. Offspring of the second and third unions are six children:—1. Franz, born December 18, 1863. 2. Otto, born April 21, 1865. 3. Ferdinand, born December 27, 1868. 4. Margaret, born May 13, 1870. 5. Marie, born July 31, 1876. 6. Elizabeth, born July 7, 1878.

II. Archduke *Ludwig*, major-general in the Imperial army, born May 15, 1842.

Aunt of the Emperor.

Empress *Anna*, born Sept. 19, 1803; married Feb. 27, 1831, to Archduke *Ferdinand*, subsequently, from March 2, 1835, to Dec. 2, 1848, Emperor *Ferdinand IV.*; widow, June 29, 1875.

Cousins of the Emperor.

I. Archduke *Albrecht*, born Aug. 3, 1817, son of the late Archduke Karl, field-marshal-general; field-marshal and commander-in-chief of the army of the Empire, 1868-69; married, May 1, 1844, to Princess Hildegard of Bavaria, who died April 2, 1864. Offspring of the union is one daughter, Maria Theresa, born July 15, 1845, and married, Jan. 18, 1865, to Prince Philipp of Württemberg (see page 138).

II. Archduchess Elisabeth, born Jan. 17, 1831; married, April 18, 1854, to Archduke *Karl Ferdinand*, brother of the preceding Archduke Albrecht; widow, November 20, 1874. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Friedrich, born June 4, 1856, and married Oct. 8, 1878, to Isabella, daughter of Duke Rudolf of Croy-Dülmen, born Feb. 27, 1856. 2. Karl, born Sept. 5, 1860. 3. Eugen Ferdinand, born May 21, 1863. 4. Marie Christina, born July 21, 1858; married Nov. 29, 1879, to Alfonso XII., King of Spain.

III. Archduke *Wilhelm*, inspector-general of the artillery, born April 21, 1827, brother of the two preceding archdukes.

IV. Archduke *Leopold*, inspector-general of the Imperial corps of engineers, born June 6, 1823, the son of Archduke Rainer, fifth brother of the Emperor Franz I.

V. Archduke *Ernst*, commander of the 3rd corps d'armée, born Aug. 8, 1824, brother of the preceding Archduke Leopold.

VI. Archduke *Sigismund*, commander of the 45th regiment of Imperial infantry, born Jan. 7, 1826, brother of the two preceding archdukes.

VII. Archduke *Rainer*, administrator of the Imperial academy of sciences, born Jan. 11, 1827, brother of the three preceding archdukes; married, February 21, 1852, to Archduchess Marie Caroline, daughter of the late Archduke Karl of Austria.

VIII. Archduke *Heinrich*, major-general in the Imperial army, born May 9, 1828, brother of the four preceding archdukes; married, Feb. 4, 1868, to Leopoldine Hoffmann, elevated Countess Waldeck, born November 29, 1842.

Besides the above, there are upwards of twenty other Archdukes and Archduchesses of Austria, members of the formerly reigning branch of Tuscany and of Modena. Head of both branches—since the death of Archduke Francisco, ex-duke of Modena, October 20, 1875—is Archduke Ferdinand, born June 10, 1835,

nominal Grand Duke of Tuscany from July 21, 1859, to March 22, 1860.

The Imperial family of Austria descend from Rudolf von Habsburg, a German Count, born 1218, who was elected Kaiser of the Holy Roman Empire in 1276. The male line died out in 1740 with Emperor Karl VI., whose only daughter, Maria Theresa, gave her hand to Duke Franz of Tuscany, afterwards Kaiser Franz I. of Germany, of the House of Lorraine, who thereby became the founder of the new line of Habsburg-Lorraine. Maria Theresa was succeeded, in 1780, by her son Joseph II., who, dying in 1790, left the Crown to his brother Leopold II., at whose death, in 1792, his son Franz I. ascended the throne, who reigned till 1835, and having been married four times, left a large family, the members of which and their descendants form the present Imperial House. Franz was the first sovereign who assumed the title of Emperor, or 'Kaiser,' of Austria, after having been compelled by Napoleon to renounce the Imperial Crown of Germany, for more than five centuries in the Habsburg family. The assumption of the title of Kaiser of Austria took place on August 11, 1804. Franz I. was succeeded by his son, the Emperor Ferdinand IV., on whose abdication, Dec. 2, 1848, the Crown fell to his nephew the present Emperor-King Franz Josef I.

The present Emperor-King has a civil list of 9,300,000 florins, or 930,000*l.*: one moiety of this sum, 4,650,000 florins, or 465,000*l.*, is paid to him as Emperor of Austria, out of the revenue of German-Austria, and the other moiety as King of Hungary, out of the revenue of Hungary.

The following is a list of the sovereigns of Austria-Hungary, from the date of the conquest of the Duchy of Austria by Rudolf of Habsburg, founder of the dynasty:—

House of Habsburg.

Rudolf I.	1282	Matthias	1611
Albert I.	1291	Ferdinand II.	1619
*Friedrich III.	1308	Ferdinand III.	1637
*Albert II.	1313	Leopold I.	1657
*Rudolf II.	1358	Joseph I.	1705
*Albert III.	1365	Karl II.	1711
*Albert IV.	1395	*Maria Theresa	1740

Albert V. (Albert II. of Germany) 1404

Friedrich IV. (Friedrich III. of

Germany) 1439

Maximilian I. 1493

Karl I. (Karl V. of Germany) 1519

Ferdinand I. 1556

Maximilian II. 1564

Rudolf III. (Rudolf II. of Ger-

many). 1576

House of Habsburg-Lorraine.

Joseph II.	1780
Leopold II.	1790
Franz I. (Franz II. of Ger-	
many)	1792
*Ferdinand IV.	1835
*Franz Josef I.	1848

The average reign of the above twenty-six sovereigns of the House of Habsburg, who ruled over Austria for nearly six centuries—filling likewise, with the exception of those marked by an asterisk, the throne of Germany (see page 94), and crowned Kings of Hungary since Ferdinand I.—comprises a term of twenty-two years.

Constitution and Government.

Since the year 1867, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy forms a bipartite state, consisting of a 'Cisleithan' monarchy, and a 'Transleithan' kingdom, the former officially designated as Austria, and the latter as Hungary. Each of the two countries has its own parliament, ministers, and government, while the connecting ties between them consist in the person of the hereditary sovereign, in a common army, navy, and diplomacy, and in a controlling body known as the Delegations. The Delegations form a parliament of 120 members, one-half of whom are chosen by and represent the legislature of Austria, and the other half that of Hungary, the Upper House of each returning 20, and the Lower House 40 delegates. On subjects affecting the common affairs (*Gemeinsame Angelegenheiten*), the Delegations have a decisive vote, and their resolutions require neither the confirmation nor approbation of the representative assemblies in which they have their source. The ordinary mode of procedure for the Delegations is to sit and vote in two chambers, the 60 deputies of Austria Proper forming the one, and the 60 of Hungary the other. But it is provided that if no agreement can be arrived at in this manner, the two bodies must meet together, and, without further debate, give their final vote, which is binding for the whole Empire. The jurisdiction of the Delegations is limited to Foreign Affairs and War. Each of these has its own executive department, the finances of the two being in charge of a third. The departments thus formed are :—

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial House for the Whole Empire.—Count G. *Kálnoky de Köröspatak*, born at Letourtz, December 29, 1832; entered the diplomatic service, 1854; Secretary of Legation at Berlin, 1856-57, and at London, 1857-61; Ambassador at Rome, 1879-80; and at St. Petersburg, 1880-81. Appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial House for the Whole Empire, November 21, 1881.

2. The Ministry of War for the Whole Empire.—Lieutenant Field-Marshal Count *Bylandt-Rheydt*; President of the Technical Committee in the Administration of the Army, 1870-76; appointed Minister of War for the Whole Empire, June 21, 1876.

3. The Ministry of Finance for the Whole Empire.—Baron

von Kállay. Appointed Minister of Finance for the Whole Empire, June 4, 1882.

The above ministers are responsible for the discharge of their official functions to the Delegations.

Austria Proper.

The first constitution of Austria, called also 'Cisleithania,' originated in an Imperial diploma, dated Oct. 20, 1860, followed by an ordinance, or 'Patent,' of February 26, 1861. These decrees laid the basis of a Charter, which, after a suspension from 1865 to 1867, was put in force in December, 1867, with modifications rendered necessary by the recognition of the independence of Hungary. The main features of this Constitution are a double Legislature, consisting, first, of the Provincial Diets, representing the various states of the monarchy, and secondly, a Central Diet, called the Reichsrath, or Council of the Empire. There are seventeen Provincial Diets, namely, for Bohemia, Dalmatia, Galicia, Upper Austria, Lower Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Bukowina, Moravia, Silesia, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Gorizia, Istria, and Trieste. The Diets of all these provinces are formed in nearly the same manner, only differing in the number of deputies. Each consists of only one assembly, composed, 1st, of the archbishop and bishops of the Roman Catholic and Oriental Greek churches and the chancellors of universities; 2nd, of the representatives of great estates, elected by all landowners paying not less than 100 florins, or 10*l.*, taxes; 3rd, of the representatives of towns, elected by those citizens who possess municipal rights; 4th, of the representatives of boards of commerce and trade-guilds, chosen by the respective members; and 5th, of the representatives of rural communes, elected by deputies called 'Wahlmänner,' returned by all inhabitants who pay a small amount of direct taxation. The Provincial Diets are competent to make laws concerning local administration, particularly those affecting county taxation, the cultivation of the soil, educational, church and charitable institutions, and public works.

The Reichsrath, or Parliament of the western part of the Empire, 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, fourteen in number in 1882; 2nd, of a number of nobles—fifty-three in the present Reichsrath—possessing large landed property, in whose families the dignity is hereditary; 3rd, of the archbishops, ten in number, and bishops, seven 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—one

hundred and five in 1882. The Lower House (*Abgeordnetenhaus*) consisted in 1882, under a law passed April 2, 1873, of 353 members, elected, partly directly and partly indirectly, by the vote of all citizens who are of age and possessed of a small property qualification. The constituencies which under that law elect the representatives for the Austrian Lower House are divided into four classes. These are, first, the rural districts, where the peasantry and small landholders are the electors; secondly, the towns; third, the chambers of commerce in the cities and large towns; and fourth, the large landed proprietors. Under a law passed in 1882, the franchise was extended to all male persons in towns paying direct taxes to the amount of 10s. per annum. The duration of the Lower House of the Reichsrath is for the term of six years. In case of dissolution, new elections must take place within six months. The emperor nominates the presidents and vice-presidents of both Chambers of the Reichsrath, the remaining functionaries being chosen by the members of the two Houses. It is incumbent upon the head of the State to assemble the Reichsrath annually. The rights which, in consequence of the diploma of Oct. 20, 1860, and the 'Patent' of Feb. 26, 1861, are conferred upon the Reichsrath, are as follows:—1st, *Consent* to all laws relating to military duty; 2nd, *Co-operation* in the legislature on trade and commerce, customs, banking, posting, telegraph, and railway matters; 3rd, *Examination* of the estimates of the income and expenditure of the State; of the bills on taxation, public loans, and conversion of the funds; and general control of the public debt. To give validity to bills passed by the Reichsrath, the consent of both Chambers is required, as well as the sanction of the head of the State. The members of both the Upper and the Lower House have the right to propose new laws on subjects within the competence of the Reichsrath.

The executive of Austria Proper consists of the following eight departments:—

1. The Ministry of the Interior.—Count Edward *Taafe*, born at Vienna, February 23, 1833; entered the State service, 1857; Provincial Governor of Salzburg, 1863–67; Minister of the Interior, 1867–70; Provincial Governor of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, 1871–79. Appointed Minister of the Interior and President of the Austrian Council of Ministers, August 19, 1879.

2. The Ministry of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Baron S. Conrad *D'Eybesfeld*, formerly Governor of the province of Lower Austria. Appointed Minister of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, February 17, 1880.

3. The Ministry of Finance.—Privy Councillor Dr. J. *Dunajewski*. Appointed Minister of Finance, June 26, 1880.

4. The Ministry of Agriculture.—Count Julius *Falkenhayn*, born at Vienna, February 20, 1829; entered the army 1848, and retired

1858; editor of the journal 'Vaterland,' 1859-76. Appointed Minister of Agriculture, August 19, 1879.

5. The Ministry of Commerce and National Economy.—Baron F. Pino *Von Friedenthal*. Appointed Minister of Commerce and National Economy, January 14, 1881.

6. The Ministry of National Defence (*Landesvertheidigung*).—Major-General Count S. *Von Welsersheimb*. Appointed Minister of National Defence, June 25, 1880.

7. Ministry of Justice.—A. *Prazak*. Appointed Minister of Justice, January 14, 1881.

Besides the seven ministers, heads of departments, there is a 'minister without portfolio,' F. *Ziemialkowski* (appointed August 12, 1879), taking part in the deliberations of the cabinet, but not exercising special functions.

The responsibility of ministers for acts committed in the discharge of their official functions was established by a bill which passed the Reichsrath in July, 1867, and received the sanction of the emperor on the 21st of December, 1870.

Hungary.

The constitution of the eastern part of the Empire, or the Kingdom of Hungary, including Hungary Proper, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania, dates from the foundation of the kingdom, about 895. There exists no charter, or constitutional code, but in place of it are fundamental statutes, published at long intervals of time. The principal of them, the 'Bulla Aurea' of King Andrew II., was granted in 1222, and 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 rebellion of the nation. This decree was repealed in 1860; and the present sovereign, on the 8th of June 1867, swore to maintain the Constitution, and was crowned King of Hungary.

The legislative power rests conjointly in the King and the Diet, or Reichstag. The latter consists of an Upper and a Lower House, the first known as the House of Magnates, and the second as the House of Representatives. The House of Magnates was composed, in the session of 1882, of 731 members, namely 2 Princes of the reigning house; 50 Archbishops and Bishops of the Roman Catholic and Greek churches; 672 Peers and dignitaries of Hungary and Transylvania; 5 regalists from Transylvania; and 2 deputies of Croatia.

The Lower House, or House of Representatives of Hungary, is com-

posed of representatives of the nation, elected by the vote of all citizens, of full age, who pay direct taxes to the amount of eight gulden, or 16s., per annum. No distinction is made, either as regards electors or representatives, on account of race or religion. New elections must take place every three years. By the electoral law in force in the session of 1882, the House of Representatives consisted of 444 members, of whom 334 were deputies of Hungarian towns and districts, 75 from Transylvania, 34 delegates of Croatia and Slavonia, and 1 from Fiume.

The executive of the kingdom is in a responsible ministry, consisting of a president and nine departments, namely :—

The Presidency of the Council.—Colomann *Tisza* de Boros-Yenö; appointed President of the Council of Ministers, February 25, 1877.

1. The Ministry of Finance.—Count Gyula *Szapary*, appointed December 6, 1878.

2. The Ministry of National Defence (Landesvertheidigung).—Count Gedeon *Raday*, appointed October 10, 1882.

3. The Ministry near the King's person (*ad latus*).—Baron Bela *d'Orczy*; appointed August 12, 1879.

4. The Ministry of the Interior.—Colomann *Tisza* de Boros-Yenö, President of the Council; appointed December 6, 1878.

5. The Ministry of Education and of Public Worship.—Dr. August de *Trefort*, appointed February 26, 1877.

6. The Ministry of Justice.—Dr. Theodor *Pauler*, Minister of Justice, 1872-75; re-appointed December 6, 1878.

7. The Ministry of Communications and Public Works.—Baron de *Kemény*, appointed October 14, 1882.

8. The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.—Count *Szechenyi*, appointed October 14, 1882.

9. The Ministry for Croatia and Slavonia.—Count de *Bedeckovich*, appointed February 26, 1877.

The sovereign of Hungary, though acknowledged Emperor of Austria-Hungary, is styled 'King' in all public acts.

Church and Education.

The State religion of Austria is the Roman Catholic, but there is complete toleration for all dissenters from it, of whatever form of belief. According to the returns of the last census, rather more than 67 per cent. of the inhabitants of the Empire are Roman Catholics, while of the remainder 11 per cent. belong to the Greek and Armenian rites; 10 per cent. are Protestants, and 9 per cent. Byzantine Greeks. The following table shows the numbers, in thousands, of the various religious denominations, and the relative percentage of each, in Austria and in Hungary, as well as in the whole Empire.

	Austria		Hungary and Transylvania		Austria-Hungary	
	Numbers in 000	percent.	Numbers in 000	percent.	Numbers in 000	percent.
Roman Catholics . .	17,693	79·9	6,478	47·3	24,171	67·4
Greek and Armenian Catholics	2,536	11·5	1,487	10·8	4,023	11·2
Protestants	401	1·8	3,184	23·2	3,585	10·0
Byzantine Greeks . .	493	2·3	1,931	14·1	2,424	6·8
Jews	1,005	4·5	624	4·6	1,629	4·5
Other Sects	14	—	7	—	21	0·1
Total	22,137	100	13,711	100	35,848	100

The ecclesiastical hierarchy of Austria comprises 11 Roman Catholic archbishops—of Vienna, Salzburg, Görz, Prag, Olmütz, Lemberg, Zara, Gran, Erlau, Kalocsa, and Agram; 2 Greek Catholic archbishops—at Lemberg and Fogaras; 1 Greek Byzantine archbishop, and 1 Catholic Armenian archbishop. The Roman Catholic Church has further 51 bishops, with chapters and consistories, and 43 abbots of ancient endowed monasteries. Hungary has 22 abbots with endowments, 124 titular abbots, 41 endowed, 29 titular prebendaries, and 3 college foundations. Transylvania has 3 titular abbots, and upwards of 150 monasteries and convents; and Galicia 70 monasteries. The Greek United Church has 1 archbishop and 1 bishop in Galicia, and 6 bishops in Hungary. The Armenian Catholic Church has an archbishop at Lemberg. The Archbishop of Carlowitz is head of the Greek Church, with 10 bishops and 60 protopapas, or deans. Very extensive powers, secured by a special Concordat with the Pontifical government, were formerly possessed by the Roman Catholic clergy in Cisleithan Austria, but the whole of these were swept away in 1867 and 1868, by a series of laws enacted by the Reichsrath, the last and most important of which—passed in April 1868—established civil marriage, and the perfect equality of all religious creeds.

The extent of landed property in Austria belonging to the Roman Catholic Church is very considerable. Though reduced in number within the last half century, there are still nearly 300 abbeys, and above 500 convents in the Empire. The Protestants have no churches endowed by the state, the clergy being chosen and supported by their congregations.

Education until very recently was in a greatly backward state in Austria, the bulk of the agricultural population, constituting two-thirds of the inhabitants of the Empire, being almost entirely illiterate. During the last twenty years, however, vigorous efforts have

been made to bring about an improvement, by founding schools, and appointing teachers, partly at the expense of communes, and partly, but less, at that of the state. It was enacted by a series of decrees issued in the years 1848 and 1849, that education should be general and compulsory, and the principle, though not adhered to in Transleithan Austria, nor in those parts of Cisleithan Austria inhabited by people belonging to the Slav race, was fully carried out among the Germanic population of the Empire. In the major part of German Austria, the law enforces the compulsory attendance in the 'Volks-schulen,' or National Schools, of all children between the ages of six and twelve, and parents are liable to punishment for neglect. The cost of public education mainly falls on the communes, but of late years the state has come forward to assist in the establishment of schools for primary education.

There are nine universities in the Empire, at Vienna, Prague, Pesth, Graz, Innsbruck, Cracow, Czernowitz, Klausenburg, and Lemberg. In the summer of 1882, the university of Vienna had 257 teachers and 3,924 students; the university of Pesth 145 teachers and about 2,000 students; and the university of Prague 143 teachers and about 1,600 students.

Revenue and Expenditure.

In accordance with the political constitution of the Austrian Empire, which recognises three distinct parliaments, there are also three distinct budgets: the first, that of the Delegations, for the whole Empire; the second, that of the Reichsrath, for Austria; and the third, that of the Hungarian diet, for the kingdom of Hungary. By an agreement, or so-called 'Compromise,' entered into, in February 1868, between the governments and legislatures of Austria and Hungary, the former has to pay seventy and the latter thirty per cent. towards the 'common expenditure of the Empire,' not including the interest of the national debt.

The Whole Empire.

The budget estimates for the 'common affairs of the Empire,' were as follows for the year 1882:—

Sources of Direct Revenue	Florins	£
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	714,400	71,440
Ministry of War	2,608,026	260,802
Ministry of Finance	2,080	208
Board of Control	364	36
Contributions by the two parts of the Empire	113,824,679	11,382,468
Total	117,149,549	11,714,954

The principal sources of revenue were given as follows in the financial estimates for the year 1882 :—

Sources of Revenue	Florins	£
Direct taxes	92,970,000	9,297,000
Customs' duties	29,820,584	2,982,058
Salt monopoly	19,566,000	1,956,600
Tobacco monopoly	63,947,200	6,394,720
Stamps	16,880,000	1,688,000
Judicial fees	32,000,000	3,200,000
State lottery	20,222,000	2,022,200
Excise (Verzehrungsteuer)	58,167,000	5,816,700
State domains and railways	19,886,110	1,988,611
Post and telegraphs	23,073,000	2,307,300
Miscellaneous receipts	41,623,899	4,162,390
Total revenue of 1882	448,155,793	44,815,579

The principal branches of expenditure were given as follows in the budget estimates for the year 1882 :—

Branches of Expenditure	Florins	£
Imperial household	4,650,000	465,000
Imperial Cabinet Chancery	70,235	7,023
Reichsrath	1,482,692	148,269
Council of Ministers	1,048,210	104,821
Ministry of the Interior	17,530,765	1,753,076
National Defence	8,991,700	899,170
Public Education and Worship	17,782,885	1,778,288
Agriculture	11,519,408	1,151,940
Finance	104,396,814	10,439,681
Justice	20,745,335	2,074,533
Commerce	46,064,264	4,606,426
Board of Control	155,000	15,500
Interest on public debt	128,425,063	12,842,506
Pensions and grants	32,911,950	3,291,195
Cisleithan portion of the Common Expenditure of the Empire, including War and Foreign Affairs	89,946,630	8,994,663
Total expenditure of 1882	485,720,951	48,572,091

The largest branch of expenditure, as will be seen from the above table, is the interest on the public debt, the burthen of which falls mainly on the Cisleithan part of the monarchy. This debt has grown up gradually since the middle of the last century. It amounted

in 1789, to 349,000,000 florins, or 34,900,000*l.*, and had risen to 825,000,000 florins, or 82,500,000*l.*, in 1815; to 987,000,000 florins, or 98,700,000*l.*, in 1820; to 1,084,000,000 florins, or 108,400,000*l.*, in 1830; to 1,250,000,000 florins, or 125,000,000*l.*, in 1848; and to 3,009,804,134 florins, or 300,980,413*l.*, in 1868. The war against Prussia and Italy, in the summer of 1866, increased the public debt by about 300,000,000 florins, or 30,000,000*l.*; but, on the other hand, freed Austria from the Lombardo-Venetian Debt, which, by the terms of the Peace of Prague, of August 23, 1866, was transferred to the kingdom of Italy.

The following table gives the total amount of the public debt of Austria—including the debt of the Whole Empire, but exclusive of the special debt of Hungary—on the 1st of July 1882 :—

	Florins	£
Consolidated debt—bearing interest	3,038,116,776	303,811,677
" " without interest	115,756,604	11,575,660
Floating debt	112,183,618	11,218,361
Annuities	13,998,701	1,399,870
Total	3,280,055,699	328,005,568

Recent deficits were mainly covered by a floating debt, bearing interest in paper money, not inserted in the preceding statement. In a return dated January 1, 1882, the floating debt was estimated at 411,998,744 florins, or 41,199,874*l.*, the total comprising 91,563,797 florins, or 9,156,379*l.* of hypothecary notes, and 320,434,947 florins, or 32,043,494*l.* of bank notes.

The total annual interest and incidental expenses on the debt amounted, in 1882, to 158,365,020 florins, or 15,836,502*l.* To this sum, Hungary had to contribute 30,317,763 florins, or 3,031,776*l.*, according to an agreement come to in May 1868 by the Delegations and the governments of the Austrian and Hungarian parts of the monarchy, by which the latter has to pay 30 per cent. towards the charges of the common debt. The agreement was renewed with some modifications in 1877. Subsequent to May 1868, all loans were contracted separately by either Austria or Hungary.

Hungary.

The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure of Hungary, were as follows in each of the six years from 1877 to 1882 :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1877	21,833,949	23,341,042
1878	21,984,611	23,936,143
1879	22,220,860	25,643,638
1880	23,635,029	25,866,966
1881	26,441,471	28,718,009
1882	30,196,721	32,823,531

The financial estimates for the year 1882 gave the sources of revenue and branches of expenditure as follows :—

Sources of Revenue	Florins	£
Direct taxes	88,690,000	8,869,000
Indirect taxes and monopolies	118,127,261	11,812,726
State domains, mines, and railways	36,137,116	3,613,711
Post, telegraphs, &c.	31,280,649	3,128,065
Miscellaneous receipts	27,732,188	2,773,219
Total revenue of 1882	301,967,214	30,196,721

Branches of Expenditure	Florins	£
Royal Household	4,650,000	465,000
Royal Cabinet Chancery	70,592	7,059
Diet of the Kingdom	1,206,013	120,601
Ministry 'ad latus'	54,346	5,434
„ of Finance	53,909,830	5,390,983
„ „ the Interior	8,005,295	800,529
„ „ War	6,812,900	681,290
„ „ Education and Worship	4,802,547	480,255
„ „ Justice	10,159,893	1,015,989
„ „ Public Works	28,348,748	2,834,875
„ „ Agriculture and Commerce	8,628,913	862,891
Public Debt and Pensions	61,913,035	6,191,303
Guaranteed Interest to Private Railways	10,900,000	1,090,600
Transleithan Portion of the Common Expenditure of the Empire	63,392,174	6,339,217
Miscellaneous Expenses	65,381,025	6,538,102
Total expenditure of 1882	328,235,311	32,823,528

The actual revenue was found to be 294,325,717 florins, and expenditure 315,558,962 florins, giving a deficit of 21,233,244 florins, or 2,123,324*l*. In the budget for 1883, it is estimated that the total revenue will be 301,542,845 florins, or 30,154,284*l*., and the total expenditure 323,214,388 florins, or 32,321,438*l*.

The accounts of actual revenue and expenditure since the year 1867 showed large and annually increasing deficits, which gave rise

to the creation of a vast special debt of Hungary. In 1881 it amounted to 104,531,960*l.*, besides the share of Hungary in the common debt of the Empire.

Army and Navy.

1. ARMY.

According to the returns of the Minister of War for the whole Empire, the monarchy Austria possessed, at the commencement of 1882, a standing army numbering 268,204 men on the peace-footing, and 1,031,621 on the war-footing, besides officers, composed as follows:—

Description of Troops	Number	
	Peace footing	War footing
<i>Standing Army:—</i>		
102 regiments of infantry	144,738	490,416
1 regiment Tyrolean Chasseurs	3,848	12,138
32 battalions Chasseurs	12,288	38,560
41 regiments of cavalry	42,271	61,582
13 „ field-artillery	20,223	84,394
12 battalions fortress „	7,110	
2 engineer regiments	5,296	16,946
1 regiment pioneers	2,672	9,040
Staff, medical and other establishments	13,009	66,521
Total standing army	251,455	779,597
Austrian Landwehr	2,782	118,626
Hungarian do.	7,713	127,234
Gendarmerie, &c.	6,254	6,164
Total	268,204	1,031,621

By the terms of the ‘Compromise’ come to between Austria and Hungary, on which was based a law of army organisation, passed December 5, 1868, the military forces of the whole Empire are divided into the Standing army, the Landwehr, or militia, and the Landsturm. The army is, however, being reorganised; the territorial system is being introduced by the creation of 15 corps d’armée districts, each of which will be divided into a certain number of recruiting circles. There will be 102 regiments of infantry stationed where they are recruited, and each regiment will have four battalions instead of five. The total war strength of the army in the beginning of 1883 was a million and a quarter of men, including 245,000 Austrian Landwehr and 205,000 Hungarian Honveds. The regiments of the Standing army are under the control of the Minister of War of the Empire, and the Landwehr under the control of the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers of Landesvertheidigung. All orders relating to great concentrating movements of troops must emanate from the Emperor-King.

The Standing army is formed, after the model of Prussia, on the system of universal liability to arms. The term of service is ten years, three of which the soldier must spend in active service, after which he is enrolled for the remaining seven years in the army of reserve, with further liability to serve two years in the Landwehr.

Austria-Hungary has 25 fortresses of the first rank, namely, Comorn, Carlsburg, Temesvar, Peterwardein, Eszek, Brod, Carlstadt, Castelnovo, Arad, Munkács, Cracow, Gradisca, Olmütz, Leopoldstadt, Prague, Brixen, Theresienstadt, Kufstein, Linz, Salzburg, Buda, Ragusa, Zara, Cattaro, and Pola. The last-named is the chief naval fortress of the empire.—(Official Communication.)

2. NAVY.

The naval forces of Austria-Hungary consisted, in the year 1882, of 13 ironclads, and 37 other steamers, the majority of the latter of small dimensions, constructed chiefly for coast defence. There were, besides, at the same date, 6 sailing ships and 12 torpedo-boats. The following table gives the list of the 13 armour-clad ships, in similar arrangement as that describing the British ironclad navy. The columns of the table exhibit, after the name of each vessel, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated horse-power of the engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, the displacement in tons. Two partly armoured frigates, called the Radetzky and Laudon, built on the composite system, are not included in the list.

Names of Ironclads	Armour thickness at water-line	Guns		Indicated Horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
<i>First-class:—</i>	Inches				Tons.
Custoza	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	18-ton	6,000	7,060
Tegethoff	13	6	25-ton	8,000	7,399
Erzherzog Albrecht .	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	18-ton	4,300	5,940
Lissa	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	12-ton	3,550	6,680
Kaiser	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	18-ton	3,550	5,810
Ferdinand Max . .	5	14	10-ton	2,902	5,140
Habsburg	5	14	10-ton	2,902	5,140
Kaiser Max	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton	1,710	5,140
Don Juan d'Austria .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton	1,710	3,550
Prinz Eugen . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton	1,710	3,550
<i>Second-class:—</i>					
Salamander	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton	1,418	3,110
<i>Third-class:—</i>					
Leitha	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton	314	310
Maros	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton	314	310

The ten ironclads of the first class are sea-going cruisers, while that of the second class is used for ordinary station service, and the two of the third class for coast defence. The *Custoza*, first in the list of sea-going cruisers, launched in 1872, is a broadside ironclad, 302 feet in length, and 58 feet in extreme breadth, armed with Krupp guns. Likewise a broadside ship, but with an armoured citadel, and addition of the latest improvements, is the second ironclad, the *Tegethoff*, 287 feet long, and 71 feet broad. The *Tegethoff*, constructed in 1876-78 at the 'Stabilimento Technico,' Trieste, having a belt of steel 13 inches thick, and armed with six 11-inch Krupp guns, weighing 25 tons, is considered the strongest ironclad for aggressive warfare. The ship third in the list, the *Erzherzog Albrecht*, launched in 1872, is 275 feet in length, and 54 in extreme breadth, also armed with Krupp guns.

The navy of Austria was commanded in July 1882, by 1 admiral, 2 vice-admirals, 6 rear-admirals, 16 captains of ships-of-the-line, 19 captains of frigates, 22 captains of corvettes, 150 lieutenants, and 318 ensigns and cadets, and manned by 5,836 sailors, doubled in case of war. The navy is recruited partly by a general levy from the seafaring population of the Empire and partly by voluntary enlistment. The term of service in the navy is ten years, three in active service and seven in the reserve.

Austria has two harbours of war, Pola and Trieste. 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, while Trieste is the great storehouse and arsenal of the Imperial navy.—(Official Communication.)

Area and Population

The Austrian Empire—exclusive of the Turkish provinces, which have been under the administration of Austria since 1878, but have as yet not been formally incorporated with it—has an area of 240,942 English square miles, with a population at the last census, December 31, 1880, of 37,754,972, or 159 per square mile. At the preceding census the population was 35,884,389. The increase during the period, embracing eleven years, amounted to 1,769,270, or 8·5 per cent. for the Cisleithan monarchy, but only to 132,587, or 1·24 per cent. for Hungary. In Transylvania there seems to have been an actual decrease of about 70,000 in the eleven years.

The following table gives the area, and total number of inhabitants, of the various provinces of the Empire, after the returns of the census of December 31, 1869, and the census of December 31, 1880:—

Provinces of the Empire	Area : English square miles	Population	
		Dec. 31, 1869	Dec. 31, 1880
<i>Austria Proper :—</i>			
Lower Austria (Unter der Ens)	7,654	1,990,708	2,330,621
Upper Austria (Ober der Ens)	4,631	736,557	759,620
Salzburg	2,767	153,159	163,570
Styria (Steiermark)	8,670	1,137,990	1,213,597
Carinthia (Kärnten)	4,005	337,694	348,730
Carniola (Krain)	3,856	446,334	481,243
Coast land (Küstenland)	3,084	600,525	647,934
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	11,324	885,789	912,549
Bohemia (Böhmen)	20,060	5,140,544	5,560,819
Moravia (Mähren)	8,583	2,017,274	2,153,407
Silesia (Schlesien)	1,987	513,352	565,475
Galicia (Galizien)	30,307	5,444,683	5,958,907
Bukowina	4,035	513,404	571,671
Dalmatia (Dalmatien)	4,940	456,961	476,101
Total, Austria	115,903	20,374,974	22,144,244
<i>Kingdom of Hungary :—</i>			
Hungary Proper	87,043	11,530,397	11,644,574
Croatia and Slavonia, with mili- tary frontier	16,773	1,846,150	1,892,399
Transylvania (Siebenbürgen)	21,215	2,115,024	2,084,048
Town of Fiume	8	17,844	20,981
Total, Hungary	125,039	15,509,415	15,642,002
Total, Austria-Hungary	240,942	35,884,389	37,786,246

It was decided at the Congress of Berlin, by Art. 23 of the Treaty signed July 13, 1878, that the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Sanjak of Novi Bazar, should be occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary. According to a census taken on June 16, 1879, these provinces had the following area and population :—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population, 1879
Bosnia	16,417	1,158,453 168,000
Herzegovina	4,308	
Novi-Bazar	3,522	
Total	24,247	1,326,453

Of the total number of inhabitants in Bosnia and Herzegovina 448,613 are Mohammedans, 496,761 Greek-Orthodox, 209,391

Roman Catholics, 3,439 are Jews, and the rest belong to different faiths.

Practically belonging to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, though not incorporated with it by any treaty, is the small principality of Liechtenstein, enclosed in the Austrian province of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, with an area of 68 English square miles, and a population of 9,124 in 1880. The inhabitants of the principality pay no taxes, nor are they liable to military service.

The increase of population in Austria-Hungary has not been large in recent years, owing to a very high rate of mortality among the population. The following table exhibits the number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births, in both Austria Proper and the kingdom of Hungary, for a quinquennial period—in Austria for the five years 1877 to 1881, and in Hungary for the five years 1876 to 1880—according to the latest official returns:—

Austria Proper.

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1877	851,747	677,748	161,337	173,999
1878	854,752	683,661	164,233	171,091
1879	878,035	652,491	169,088	226,544
1880	850,009	676,287	167,200	173,722
1881	855,937	698,976	176,983	156,961

Hungary.

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1876	623,849	478,684	135,011	145,165
1877	595,984	499,343	125,064	96,641
1878	592,854	520,975	129,346	72,879
1879	724,428	566,366	162,188	158,062
1880	588,424	520,012	124,860	68,412

There are only eleven towns with over 50,000 inhabitants in Austria-Hungary, namely, seven in Austria Proper, and four in Hungary. The capital of Austria, Vienna, had 726,105 inhabitants, according to the census taken December 31, 1880, but including the suburbs, 1,103,857. Of the other large towns of Austria Proper, Prague had 162,323; Trieste, 144,844; Lemberg, 109,726; Grätz, 97,791; Brünn, 82,660; and Cracow, 66,095 inhabitants at the general census of 1880. At the same date, the four largest towns of Hungary were: Buda-Pesth, with 360,551; Szegedin, with 73,675; Holdmezö-

Vásárhely, 50,966; and Maria-Theresiopel, with 61,367 inhabitants. More than two-thirds of the population of the monarchy are engaged in agriculture. There is, however, a constantly increasing tendency towards concentration of the population in the larger towns.

At the last census, the German element (on the basis of language) constituted 36 per cent. of the inhabitants in the Cisleithan part of the Empire, and nearly 14 per cent. in the Transleithan part (excluding Croatia and Slavonia). The people of the Slav race formed 57 per cent. of the population in the Cisleithan, and 20 per cent. in the Transleithan division. The race third in numbers, the Magyars, constituted 45 per cent. of the population of the kingdom of Hungary, and numbered only 9,887 in the Cisleithan part of the Empire. In Hungary Proper (without Transylvania) a little less than 50 per cent. of the population have Magyar as their mother-tongue. In Cisleithan Austria there were 3 per cent. of Italic speech, and about 1 per cent. Roumanian; while in Transleithan Austria 17 per cent. were Roumanian, 1·5 Gypies, Wends, Armenians, &c.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Austria-Hungary, comprising imports and exports of merchandise, but not bullion, for the whole of the empire, except the province of Dalmatia—not within the Imperial line of customs—was as follows in each of the nine years 1873 to 1881:—

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Florins	£	Florins	£
1873	583,082,315	58,308,231	423,610,701	42,361,070
1874	568,703,609	56,870,360	449,266,774	44,926,677
1875	552,548,869	55,254,886	504,467,261	50,446,726
1876	516,964,350	51,696,435	509,658,721	50,965,872
1877	555,227,048	55,522,705	662,032,209	66,203,221
1878	579,547,828	57,954,782	698,302,513	69,830,251
1879	551,400,000	55,140,000	675,100,000	67,510,000
1880	607,000,000	60,700,000	666,000,000	66,600,000
1881	647,000,000	64,700,000	715,000,000	71,500,000

More than half of the whole commerce of the Austrian Empire, both as regards imports and exports, is carried on with Germany. The next important market for Austria is Roumania, the importations of which into the Empire average 4,000,000*l.* in value, and the exports to which are above 5,000,000*l.* sterling. Roumania is followed in the commercial rank list, but at a long distance, by Italy and Russia.

The commercial intercourse of Austria with the United Kingdom

is comparatively small; and it appears in the official returns even smaller than it is in reality, owing to the geographical position of the Empire, which necessitates the transit of many Austrian goods destined for the British market, and *vice versâ*, through other countries, as the exports, or imports of which they come to figure. In the Board of Trade returns, therefore, only the direct exports and imports to and from Great Britain and Ireland, by way of the Austrian seaboard, Trieste, Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia, are given. The declared real value of these direct exports and imports in the ten years from 1872 to 1881 is shown in the following table:—

Years	Exports from Austria-Hungary to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Austria
	£	£
1872	911,607	1,471,113
1873	869,433	1,484,320
1874	799,544	1,063,649
1875	1,318,889	897,069
1876	855,798	784,634
1877	1,540,980	1,041,603
1878	1,665,857	763,034
1879	1,685,602	799,085
1880	1,430,949	593,561
1881	1,390,001	693,974

The staple article exported to the United Kingdom from Austria is corn and flour, the total value of which, in the year 1881, amounted to 1,113,887*l.* This comprised barley, valued 15,100*l.*; wheat, valued 2,107*l.*, and wheat flour, valued 1,093,799*l.* It will be seen from the preceding table, that the total exports from Austria to Great Britain have been nearly stationary since the year 1875, while the value of the imports of British produce into Austria-Hungary has been greatly on the decline, the British imports of 1881 being much less than one-half in amount of those of 1872.

The principal imports of British and Irish produce into Austria are cotton manufactures and iron, the former of the value of 239,916*l.*, and the latter of 49,688*l.* in 1881. Among the minor articles of British imports are oil-seed, coals, and woollen goods.

The total length of railways in the Empire open for traffic in 1882 was 11,480 English miles, of which 7,130 are in Austria, 4,350 in Hungary, besides 177 in Bosnia. In 1881 the traffic receipts of the Austro-Hungarian railways were 21,600,000*l.*

The work of the Post Office in Austria-Hungary was as follows in the year 1881:—

	Austria	Hungary
	Number	Number
Letters	248,509,000	74,218,000
Post Cards	47,858,000	13,623,000
Patterns and Parcels	8,046,000	1,976,000
Newspapers, Books, and other printed matter	113,291,900	44,916,000
Total	417,704,900	134,733,000

On the 1st of January 1881, there were 4,033 Post Offices in Austria Proper, and 2,301 in the kingdom of Hungary.

The Telegraph, in Austria-Hungary, carried 8,865,030 messages, of which 584,059 were official, in the year 1881. In 1881, there were in Austria Proper 21,735 English miles, and in Hungary 9,032 English miles of telegraph lines. The length of wires at the same date was 56,862 miles in Austria Proper, and 32,380 miles in Hungary. The number of telegraph stations was 2,604 in Austria Proper, and 994 in Hungary.

The following tabular statement shows the strength of the commercial marine of Austria-Hungary. It gives the number, tonnage, and crews of all the vessels belonging to subjects of the monarchy in 1882 :—

	Number of Vessels	Tonnage	Crews
Sea-going steamers (16,145 horse-power) .	70	62,387	2,203
Coasting steamers (2,179 horse-power) .	42	4,472	355
Sailing vess., incl. coasters and fishing smacks	8,294	259,970	24,629
Total.	8,406	326,829	27,187

Of great importance for the commerce of the Empire is the 'Gesellschaft des Oesterreichisch-Ungarischen Lloyd,' established at Trieste in 1833. The company, which owned on the 1st of January 1879, a fleet of 69 steamers, of 56,138 tons, mainly Clyde-built, and superintended by British engineers, absorbs the greater part of the trade of Austria with the East, through the Suez Canal, being subsidized, at the rate of 1,730,000 florins, or 173,000*l.* per annum, by the Imperial Government.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador—Count A. Károlyi de Nagy-Károly, Ambassador to the German Empire from December 1871 to December 1878. Accredited Ambassador to Great Britain, February 4, 1879.

Councillor of Embassy—Ladislaus Hengelmüller von Hengervar.

Councillor of Legation—Baron von Güdel-Lannoy.

Secretaries—Count von Lützow; Baron von Wacken.

Naval Attaché—Lieut. Count O. Cassini.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Ambassador—Right Hon. Sir Henry George Elliot, G.C.B., born in 1810; Envoy to Denmark, 1858–59; to the Two Sicilies, 1859–60; and to Italy, 1863–67. Ambassador to the Sublime Ottoman Porte, 1867–77. Appointed Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, December 31, 1877.

Secretaries—V. A. Wellington Drummond; Ralph Milbanke; G. W. Buchanan; F. W. Stronge.

Military Attaché—Lieut. Col. Hon. E. H. Primrose.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Austria, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Florin*, or *Gulden*, of 100 *Neu-Kreuzer*, = 2s.

The *Golden Crown* of 8 *Florins* = 16s.

The legal standard in the Empire is silver, and the Florin, divided into 100 'New' Kreuzer, the unit of money. Practically the chief medium of exchange is a paper currency, consisting of bank notes of all denominations, from 1,000 florins down to 1 florin, convertible only at a large discount into gold.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Centner</i> = 100 <i>Pfund</i>	.	=	123½ lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Eimer</i>	.	=	14·94 wine gallons.
„ <i>Joch</i>	.	=	1·43 acre.
„ <i>Metze</i>	.	=	1·7 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Klafter</i>	.	=	67 cubic feet.
„ <i>Meile</i> = 24,000 Austrian feet		=	8,297 yards, or about 4¾ miles.

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BELGIUM.

(ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE.)

Reigning King.

Leopold II., born April 9, 1835, the son of King Leopold I., former Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and of Princess Louise, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe of the French; ascended the throne at the death of his father, Dec. 10, 1865; married Aug. 22, 1853, to Queen *Marie Henriette*, born Aug. 23, 1836, the daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria.

Children of the King.

I. Princess Louise, born Feb. 18, 1858; married February 4, 1875, to Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born March 28, 1844, eldest son of Prince August, cousin of the reigning duke, and of Princess Clementine of Orléans, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe of the French.

II. Princess Stéphanie, born May 21, 1864; married to Archduke Rudolf, only son of the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, May 10, 1881.

III. Princess Clémentine, born July 30, 1872.

Brother and Sister of the King.

I. *Philippe*, Count of Flanders, born March 24, 1837; lieutenant-general in the service of Belgium; married April 26, 1867, to Princess Marie of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born November 17, 1845. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Prince Baudouin, born June 3, 1869. 2. Princess Henriette, born Nov. 30, 1870. 3. Princess Josephine, born Oct. 18, 1872. 4. Prince Albert, born April 8, 1875.

II. Princess *Charlotte*, born June 7, 1840; married July 27, 1857, to Archduke Maximilian of Austria, elected Emperor of Mexico July 10, 1863; widow June 19, 1867.

King Leopold II. has a civil list of 3,300,000 francs, or 132,000*l*.

The kingdom of Belgium formed itself into an independent state in 1830, having previously been a part of the Netherlands. The secession was decreed on the 4th of October, 1830, by a Provisional Government, established in consequence of a revolution which broke out at Brussels on the 25th of August, 1830. A National Congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg king of the Belgians on the 4th of June 1831; the prince accepted the dignity July 12, and ascended the throne July 21, 1831. It was not until after the signing of the Treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which established peace between King Leopold I. and the sovereign of the Netherlands, that all the States of Europe recognised the kingdom of Belgium.

Constitution and Government.

According to the Charter of 1831, Belgium is 'a constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy.' The legislative power is vested in the King, the Chamber of Representatives, and the Senate. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture. The king's person is declared sacred; and his ministers are held responsible for the acts of the Government. No act of the king can have effect unless countersigned by one of his ministers, who thus becomes responsible for it. The king convokes, prorogues, and dissolves the Chambers, and makes rules and orders necessary for the execution of the laws; but he has no power to suspend, or dispense with the execution of the laws themselves. He has the right to declare war, and to conclude treaties of peace, of alliance, and of commerce, communicating the same to the Chambers as far as may be consistent with the interest and safety of the State. Those treaties which may be injurious to the State, or to the individual interests of the people, can only have effect after obtaining the sanction of the Chambers. No surrender, exchange, or addition of territory can be made except when authorised by a law passed by the Chambers. In no case can the secret articles of a treaty be destructive or contrary to the public clauses. The king sanctions and promulgates the laws. He has the power of remitting or reducing the punishment pronounced by the judges, except in the case of his ministers, to whom he can extend pardon only at the request of one of the Chambers. He has the power of coining money according to law, and also of conferring titles of nobility, but without the power of attaching to them any privileges. In default of male heirs, the king may nominate his successor with the consent of the Chambers. On the death of the king, the Chambers assemble without convocation, at latest on the tenth day after his decease. From the date of the king's death to the administration of the oath to his successor, or to the regent, the constitutional powers of the king are exercised in the name of the people, by the ministers assembled in council, and on their own responsibility. The regency can only be conferred upon one person, and no change in the constitution can be made during the regency. The successor to the throne or the regent can only enter upon his duties after having taken an oath in presence of the assembled Chambers to observe the laws and the constitution, to maintain the independence of the nation and the integrity of its territory. If the successor be under eighteen years of age, which is declared to be the age of majority, the two Chambers meet together for the purpose of nominating a regent during the minority. In the case of a vacancy of the throne, the two Chambers, deliberating together, nominate provisionally to the regency. They are then dissolved, and within two

months the new Chambers must assemble, which provide definitively for the succession.

The power of making laws is vested in the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate, the members of both houses being chosen by the people. The sittings are public, and by the decision of the majority either Chamber may form itself into a private committee. No person can at the same time be a member of both Chambers, and no member can retain his seat after accepting a salaried office under the Government, except on being re-elected. No member can be called to account for any votes or opinions he may have given in the performance of his duties. No member can be prosecuted or arrested during the session without the consent of the Chamber of which he is a member, except in the case of being taken *in flagranti crimine*. Each Chamber determines the manner of exercising its own powers, and every session nominates its president and vice-president, and forms its *bureau*. No petition can be presented personally, and every resolution is adopted by the absolute majority, except in some special cases, when two-thirds of the votes of the members are required for its acceptance; in the case of an equality of votes the proposition is thrown out. The Chambers meet annually in the month of November, and must sit for at least forty days; but the king has the power of convoking them on extraordinary occasions, and of dissolving them either simultaneously or separately. In the latter case a new election must take place within forty days, and a meeting of the Chambers within two months. An adjournment cannot be made for a period exceeding one month without the consent of the Chambers.

The Chamber of Representatives is composed of deputies chosen directly by all citizens paying direct taxes to the annual amount of 43 francs, or 1*l.* 15*s.* Under this qualification, the electoral lists, in the year 1882, contained the names of 118,425 electors, the right of suffrage being with 21·39 in every thousand of the population, or about one-thirteenth of the adult male population. The number of deputies is fixed according to the population, and cannot exceed one member for every 40,000 inhabitants. In the year 1882 they amounted to 138, elected in 41 electoral districts. To be eligible as a member, it is necessary to be a Belgian by birth, or to have received the 'grande naturalisation;' to have attained the age of twenty-five years, and to be resident in Belgium. The members not residing in the town where the Chamber sits receive, during the session, an indemnity of 423 francs, or 16*l.* 16*s.* each per month. The members are elected for four years, one-half going out every two years, except in the case of a dissolution, when a general election takes place. The Chamber has the parliamentary initiative and the preliminary vote in all cases relating to the receipts and expenses of the State and the contingent of the army.

The Senate is composed of exactly one-half the number of members comprising the Chamber of Representatives, and the senators are elected by the same citizens who appoint the deputies. The senators are chosen for eight years; they retire in one moiety every four years; but in case of dissolution the election must comprise the whole number of which the Senate is composed. The qualifications necessary for a senator are, that he must be a Belgian by birth or naturalisation; in full possession of all political and civil rights; resident within the kingdom; at least forty years of age; and paying in direct taxes not less than 84*l.* sterling. In those provinces where the list of citizens who possess this last-mentioned qualification does not reach to the proportion of one in 6,000 of the population, that list is enlarged by the admission into it of those citizens who pay the greatest amount of direct taxes, so that the list shall always contain at least one person who is eligible to the Senate for every 6,000 inhabitants of the province. The senators do not receive any pay. The presumptive heir to the throne is of right a senator at the age of eighteen, but he has no voice in the proceedings until twenty-five years of age. All the proceedings of the Senate during the time the Chamber of Representatives is not sitting are without force.

The Executive Government consists of seven departments, viz.:—

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Hubert J. W. *Frère-Orban*, born April 24, 1812; studied law, and entered the journalistic career in 1830; Minister of Public Worship, 1847–8; Minister of Finance, 1848–52, 1857–61, and 1861–70. Appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council of Ministers, June 19, 1878.

2. The Ministry of Justice.—Jules *Bara*, born 1830; Minister of Justice, 1865–70. Re-appointed Minister of Justice, June 19, 1878.

3. The Ministry of Public Works.—M. *Sabier Olin*, appointed April 5, 1882.

4. The Ministry of War.—General *Gratry*, appointed Nov. 8, 1880.

5. The Ministry of the Interior.—G. *Rolin Jaequemys*, appointed June 19, 1878.

6. The Ministry of Finance.—Charles *Graux*, appointed June 19, 1878.

7. The Ministry of Public Instruction.—Pierre *Van Humbeeck*, appointed June 19, 1878.

Besides the above responsible heads of departments, there are a number of ‘Ministres d’État,’ without portfolio, who form a privy council called together on special occasions by the sovereign. The acting ministers, as such, do not form part of the privy council.

Church and Education.

The Roman Catholic religion is professed by nearly the entire population of Belgium. The Protestants number only 15,000,

while the Jews number about 3,000. Full religious liberty is granted by the constitution, and part of the income of the ministers of all denominations is paid from the national treasury. The amount thus granted in the budget for 1882 was 4,630,000 francs, or 185,200*l.*, to Roman Catholics; 74,958 francs, or 2,998*l.*, to Protestants; and 15,272 francs, or 610*l.* to Jews.

The kingdom is divided into six Roman Catholic dioceses, namely, the Archbishopric of Malines and the Bishoprics of Bruges, Ghent, Liège, Namur, and Tournay. The archbishopric has three vicars-general and a chapter of twelve canons, and each of the bishoprics two or three vicars-general and a chapter of nine to twelve canons. In each diocese is an ecclesiastical seminary. There are few endowments, and the clergy derive their maintenance chiefly from fees and voluntary gifts. The salaries paid by the State are comparatively small, being 21,000 francs, or 840*l.* to the archbishop; 16,000 francs, or 640*l.* to each of the five bishops: 2,000 francs, or 80*l.* to canons, and from 600 to 1,360 francs, or 24*l.* to 54*l.* to the inferior parish clergy. At the last census, there were 1,559 convents in Belgium, of which number 213, with 4,027 inmates, were for men, and 1,346, with 20,645 inmates, for women.

The Protestant Evangelical Church, to which belong the greater number of the Protestants in the kingdom, is under a synod composed of the clergymen of the body, and a representative from each of the congregations. It sits in Brussels once a year, when each member is required to be present, or to delegate his powers to another member. The English Episcopal Church has eight ministers, and as many chapels, in Belgium—three in Brussels, and one in each of the towns of Antwerp, Bruges, Ostend, Spa, and Ghent. The Jews have a central synagogue in Brussels; three branch synagogues of the first class at Antwerp, Ghent, and Liège, and two of the second class at Arlon and Namur.

There are four universities in the kingdom, three of them with four 'facultés,' or branches of study, and one, Louvain, nursery of the clergy, with five. The following table gives the number of students attending the various 'facultés' in each of the four universities in the session of 1881 :—

Universities	Students of					Total
	Theology	Jurisprudence	Philosophy	Medicine	Sciences	
Brussels . . .	—	336	184	317	298	1,135
Ghent . . .	—	170	37	97	90	394
Liège . . .	—	263	172	194	256	885
Louvain . . .	58	377	212	340	337	1,324

Education is still largely in the hands of the Roman Catholic clergy, and to a great extent in that of the order of the Jesuits. Elementary education is not yet generally diffused among the people, but has recently made considerable progress; the primary public schools are supported by the communes, the provinces, and the State combined; the Government paying one-sixth, the province one-sixth, and the commune four-sixths of the expenditure. There is no compulsory law of education in Belgium.

It appears from official returns, based upon recent examinations of the National Guards, or Civic Militia of the kingdom, that nearly one-sixth of the grown-up population are unable to read and write. Luxembourg contains the smallest proportion of illiterate persons, and the other provinces come in the following order as regards instruction: Namur, Limbourg, Liège, Antwerp, West and East Flanders, Brabant, Hainaut. In the year 1881, there were 49,095 young men called out for military service, and of this number 7,707 could neither read nor write; 1,612 could read only; 22,609 could simply read and write, and 16,288 possessed a superior education. The sum devoted by the State to public education amounted in 1882 to 20,410,613 francs, or 816,424*l*.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public income and expenditure of Belgium in recent years have mostly been balanced, with an occasional surplus. The actual revenue for the year 1879—the last of which the accounts were published, in 1882—amounted to 272,653,147 francs, or 10,510,125*l*., and the actual expenditure to 273,606,473 francs, or 10,944,528*l*., leaving a deficit of 10,853,326 francs, or 434,133*l*.

The gross revenue and expenditure of Belgium, for each of the ten years 1873 to 1882—actual for the first seven, and estimated for the last three, years—are shown in the subjoined table:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1873	9,120,175	8,674,270
1874	9,804,917	9,641,621
1875	9,941,191	9,882,320
1876	10,280,474	9,989,972
1877	10,354,004	10,454,974
1878	10,470,837	10,635,792
1879	10,510,125	10,944,528
1880	11,148,463	11,688,900
1881	11,454,745	11,593,788
1882	11,865,908	12,430,235

The following table gives the details of the budgets for each of the years 1882 and 1883:—

Sources of Revenue	1882	1883
	Francs	Francs
Land taxes	22,928,500	23,082,990
Assessed taxes	16,155,000	16,522,000
Trade licenses	5,920,000	6,200,000
Mines	285,000	400,000
Customs	21,000,000	21,700,000
Succession duties	20,850,000	18,860,000
Excise on foreign wines & spirits	2,892,500	2,860,000
„ native spirits	17,030,000	17,030,000
„ beer and vinegar	9,174,750	9,304,750
„ sugar	3,480,000	3,805,000
Registration duties and fines . .	27,940,000	34,155,000
Domains	2,305,000	1,655,000
Post office	7,711,900	8,145,400
Railways and Telegraphs . . .	117,700,000	120,280,000
Packet-boats between Dover and Ostend	800,000	550,000
Miscellaneous receipts	20,475,059	15,021,620
Total revenue . { £	296,647,709 11,865,908	299,571,760 11,982,870

Branches of Expenditure	1882	1883
	Francs	Francs
Interest on public debt	87,802,897	97,519,119
Civil list and dotations	4,930,006	4,847,175
Ministry of Justice	15,746,473	16,084,111
„ Foreign Affairs	2,347,830	2,335,830
„ Interior	10,106,781	23,437,101
„ Public Instruction	20,410,613	21,597,997
„ Public Works	104,016,015	92,778,855
„ War	44,703,600	41,764,900
„ Finance	15,606,586	15,816,030
Gendarmerie	3,491,600	3,518,200
Miscellaneous expenditure . . .	1,593,500	1,653,500
Total expenditure { £	310,755,895 12,430,235	324,352,818 12,974,112

The deficits were to be covered by an increase of taxation. A deficit of 1,000,000*l.* was expected in 1883.

The following table shows the total amount of the national liabilities of the kingdom in 1882:—

Description of Debt		Capital
		Francs
2½ per cent.	Old Debt	219,959,632
3	of 1873-78	381,628,500
4	1st series of 1871-82	710,956,082
4	2nd .. of 1880	134,719,000
3	Annuities for Military Servitudes .	1,409,635
5	Annuities	7,611,960
5	various Netherlands Annuities .	2,539,680
4½	Railway Annuities	340,742,155
Total Debt		1,799,566,644
		£71,982,665

The 2½% old debt, and the first series of the 4% debt, represent the share which Belgium had to take in the national liabilities of the Netherlands, after separating from that kingdom. Almost the entire remainder of the debt of Belgium was raised for, and devoted to works of public utility, particularly the construction of state railways. There is a sinking fund attached to all descriptions of the debt, with the exception of the 2½% old debt. By a law passed in the session of 1869, the government was authorised to reduce the fixed annual payments out of the sinking fund for the whole of the 4½% debt. By another law, passed in 1879, the whole of the 4½ per cent. debt was ordered to be gradually converted into one of 4 per cent. The Floating Debt, consisting of Treasury Bonds issued in 1881, at 4 per cent., amounts to 1,240,000*l*.

Army.

The standing army is formed by conscription, to which every able man who has completed his nineteenth year is liable, and also voluntary enlistment. Substitution is permitted. The legal period of service is eight years, of which, however, two-thirds are allowed, as a rule, on furlough. According to the laws in force, the strength of the army is to be of 100,000 men on the war-footing, and of 40,000 in times of peace. The war-footing is prescribed as follows, rank and file:—

	Men	Horses	Guns
Infantry	71,679		
Cavalry	8,237	6,572	
Artillery	17,662	4,050	152
Engineers, train and other corps	11,065		
Total, without officers .	108,643	10,622	152

The actual number of soldiers under arms in 1882 amounted

to (excluding officers) 25,677 infantry, 5,680 cavalry, 7,559 artillery, 1,571 engineers, and 3,000 other troops. Besides the standing army, there is a 'Garde Civique,' numbering 30,954 men, organised, under laws of May 1848 and July 1853, to maintain liberty and order in times of peace, and to defend the independence of the country in time of war; there are besides 90,000 non-active men of the 'Garde Civique.' The chief military arsenal of the kingdom is Antwerp, the fortifications of which were greatly strengthened and enlarged since the year 1870; 80,000,000 francs have been spent on it since 1859.

By a royal decree passed Oct. 20, 1874, the kingdom was divided into two military circumscriptions, the first embracing the provinces of Antwerp and of West and East Flanders, and the second Brabant, Hainaut, Liège, Limbourg, Luxembourg, and Namur.

Area and Population.

Belgium has an area of 29,455 square kilomètres, or 11,373 English square miles. The kingdom is divided into nine provinces, the area and population of which were as follows at the last decennial census enumeration, taken December 31, 1876, and the provisional results of the census of December 31, 1880 :—

Provinces	Area : Eng. Sq. Miles	Population	
		Dec. 31, 1876	Dec. 31, 1880
Antwerp (Anvers). .	1,093	538,381	577,232
Brabant	1,268	936,062	985,274
Flanders { West	1,249	684,468	691,764
{ East	1,158	863,458	881,816
Hainaut	1,437	956,354	977,562
Liège	1,117	632,228	663,607
Limbourg	931	205,237	210,851
Luxembourg	1,706	204,201	209,118
Namur	1,414	315,796	322,620
Total	11,373	5,336,185	5,519,844

It will be seen that Belgium had, at the end of 1880, a population of 5,519,844 on an area of 11,373 English square miles, or 485 per square mile, being the densest inhabited country in Europe.

According to an official report laid before the Chambers in May 1878, there are 2,256,860 Belgians who speak French; 2,659,890 who speak Flemish; 38,070, German; 340,770, French and Flemish; 22,700, French and German; 1,790, Flemish and German; and 5,490 who speak all three languages.

The population of Belgium has increased very steadily since the establishment of the kingdom in 1830, when it amounted to barely

four millions. Since that period it rose almost exactly at the rate of one per cent. per annum. According to the last census returns, one-fifth of the population of Belgium is engaged in agricultural pursuits, and another fifth in trade and manufactures.

The population of the kingdom is increasing very rapidly. The following table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in each of the six years from 1876 to 1881 :—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of births over deaths
1876 . .	176,915	116,787	38,228	60,128
1877 . .	175,077	114,269	36,962	60,808
1878 . .	172,730	117,721	36,669	55,009
1879 . .	174,641	121,060	37,421	53,581
1880 . .	171,864	123,323	38,926	48,541
1881 . .	175,411	117,077	39,437	58,404

Land in Belgium is divided, according to the census of 1880, between 1,181,177 freehold proprietors, who possess 2,615,931 hectares of land, out of a total of 2,945,516 hectares. The State owns only 39,289 hectares, and the communes 290,296 hectares. In the thirty-four years from 1846 to 1880, the number of landed proprietors increased by 266,240, or 29 per cent. In 1880, there were 21 landowners to every 100 inhabitants, the highest number being in the province of Luxembourg, 48 to every 100, and the lowest in Antwerp and West Flanders, 14 to every 100 inhabitants.

The tendency, visible in most European countries, of an agglomeration of the people in the larger towns, is also apparent in Belgium, and is particularly showing itself in the capital, which numbered, on the 31st of December 1880, 394,940 inhabitants. Besides Brussels, there were, in 1880, six towns in Belgium with a population of above 40,000 inhabitants, namely, Antwerp, 169,112; Ghent, 131,431; Liège, 123,131; Bruges, 44,501; Mechlin, 42,381; and Verviers, 40,944 inhabitants.

There has been in recent years an excess of immigration over emigration. The number of immigrants exceeded the emigrants by 1,822, in 1876; by 3,228, in 1877; by 2,679, in 1878; and by 1,760, in 1879. There were 16,490 immigrants and 15,064 emigrants in the year 1880.

Trade and Industry.

The foreign trade of Belgium, the same as that of France, is officially divided into 'general commerce,' including the sum total of all international mercantile intercourse, direct as well as transit,

and 'special commerce,' comprising such imports as are consumed within and such exports as have been produced in the country. The value of the general commerce in the year 1881 was represented by 111,513,243*l.* of imports, and by 98,424,971*l.* of exports. The special commerce was as follows in the year 1881:—Imports for home consumption, 65,194,882*l.*; exports of home produce, 52,106,804*l.*

France heads the list of importing countries in the special commerce of Belgium, followed, in order of importance, by the United States, Germany, the Netherlands, Great Britain, and Russia. In the export market of Belgian produce France takes the first place, followed by Great Britain, Germany, and the Netherlands.

The commercial intercourse of Belgium with Great Britain is shown in the subjoined tabular statement; giving the total exports from Belgium to the United Kingdom, and the total imports into Belgium of the produce and manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland, in each of the ten years 1872 to 1881:—

Years	Exports from Belgium to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Belgium
	£	£
1872	13,211,044	6,499,062
1873	13,075,186	7,200,949
1874	15,048,865	5,828,092
1875	14,822,240	5,781,938
1876	13,848,293	5,875,407
1877	12,888,774	5,304,105
1878	12,386,625	5,525,705
1879	10,725,739	5,106,479
1880	11,253,664	5,796,024
1881	11,510,388	7,075,139

The principal articles of exports from Belgium to the United Kingdom are woollen manufactures and flax, the first, of the value of 1,065,293*l.*, and the second of 732,469*l.* in 1881. The other articles of export to Great Britain comprise chiefly metals and agricultural produce, among them iron manufactures, of the value of 543,241*l.*; butter, of the value of 285,606*l.*; and poultry and game, including rabbits, of the value of 278,598*l.* in 1881. The imports of British home produce into Belgium consist in the main of iron, and of woollen and cotton manufactures, the iron of the value of 434,424*l.*, the woollens of the value of 1,151,742*l.*, and the cottons of the value of 1,712,519*l.* in the year 1881.

The international commerce of the kingdom is almost entirely carried on by foreigners, chiefly under the British flag. The commercial marine, on the increase in recent years, consisted at

the end of 1881 of 68 vessels of an aggregate burthen of 75,666 tons, inclusive of 42 steamers of a total burthen of 65,224 tons.

One of the most important natural productions of Belgium, and chief basis of its industry, is coal, which is found in three out of the nine provinces of the kingdom, Hainaut, Liège, and Namur, about three-fourths of the total annual produce being raised in the first-named province. The coal mines in Belgium extend over 143,837 hectares of land, employing 102,930 miners, and producing, on the average of recent years, 16,000,000 tons of coal per annum. About one-fourth of the total coal produce is exported, mainly to France.

In Belgium the State is a great railway proprietor, and the State Railway is one of the largest sources of national revenue. The sub-joined tabular statement shows the length of railways, distinguishing State and private lines, open in Belgium at the end of 1881:—

						Kilomètres
Lines worked by the State	.	.	.	.	.	2,888
Lines worked by Companies	.	.	.	.	.	1,294
Total lines open						Kilom. Miles.
						4,182
						2,600

The total gross receipts per mile of the State railways during the past four years ending December, 1881, were as follows:

	1878	1879	1880	1881
Gross receipts per mile	£2,717	£2,477	£2,584	£2,413
Working expenses per mile	1,596	1,470	1,579	1,505
„ „ per cent. of re-				
receipts	58·7	59·2	61·1	62·4
Net earnings per mile	1,120	1,006	1,005	908

The decline in receipts is accounted for by the continued extensions and the purchases of new, unprofitable lines by the State.

The work of the Post Office in Belgium was as follows in the year 1881:—

	Number
Private letters	77,627,488
Official letters	12,891,656
Post Cards	20,301,762
Packets	40,538,000
Newspapers	82,573,000

On the 1st of January 1882, there were 848 Post Offices in Belgium. The total revenue of the Post Office in the year 1881 amounted to 12,301,321 francs, or 492,052*l.*, and the expenditure to 7,425,683 francs, or 337,027*l.*

The Telegraphs in Belgium carried 6,861,985 despatches, private and official, in the year 1881. On the 1st of January 1882, the

total length of telegraph lines was 5,693 kilomètres, and the length of wires 25,404 kilomètres. There were at the same date 827 telegraph stations.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF BELGIUM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Baron Solvyns, appointed October 18, 1872.

Councillor.—Baron Whettnall.

Secretary of Legation.—Count G. d'Arschot.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BELGIUM.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir John Savile Lumley, K.C.B., born in 1825; British Chargé d'Affaires in Russia, 1862 and 1865; Envoy to Saxony, 1866-67; to Switzerland, 1867-68; and appointed to Belgium, October 19, 1868.

Secretaries of Legation.—Sir H. P. T. Barron, Bart., C.M.G.; Hon. J. St. Vincent Saumarez; Ralph W. Petre.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Belgium, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Franc* Average rate of exchange, 25 to £1 sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Kilogramme</i>	. . . . .	=	2.20 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Tonne</i>	. . . . .	=	2,200 „
„ <i>Hectolitre</i>	{ Dry measure	=	2.75 imperial bushels.
	{ Liquid measure	=	22 imperial gallons.
„ <i>Mètre</i>	. . . . .	=	3.28 feet.
„ <i>Mètre Cube</i>	. . . . .	=	35.31 cubic feet.
„ <i>Kilomètre</i>	. . . . .	=	1,093 yards.
„ <i>Hectare</i>	. . . . .	=	2.47 English acres.
„ <i>Square Kilomètre</i>	. . . . .	=	247.11 English acres, or 0.386 square miles.

Belgium was one of the four Continental States—comprising, besides, France, Italy, Greece, and Switzerland—which formed a Monetary League in 1865. The four States entered into a Convention by which they agreed upon the decimal system, establishing perfect reciprocity in the currency of the four countries, and giving the *franc*, *lira*, or *drachma*, the monetary unit of each of them, as well as its multiples or fractions in gold or silver, the same course and value throughout the extent of their respective territories.

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DENMARK.

(KONGERIGET DANMARK.)

Reigning King.

Christian IX., born April 8, 1818, the fourth son of the late Duke Wilhelm of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and of Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel. Appointed to the succession of the Crown of Denmark by the treaty of London, of May 8, 1852, and by the Danish law of succession of July 31, 1853. Succeeded to the throne on the death of King Frederik VII., November 15, 1863. Married, May 26, 1842, to Queen *Louise*, born Sept. 7, 1817, the daughter of Landgrave Wilhelm of Hesse-Cassel.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Frederik*, heir-apparent, born June 3, 1843; married July 28, 1869, to Princess *Lowisa*, daughter of King Carl XV. of Sweden and Norway. Offspring of the union are six children:—
1. Prince Christian, born Sept. 26, 1870. 2. Prince *Karl*, born August 3, 1872. 3. Princess *Lowisa*, born Feb. 17, 1875. 4. Prince *Harald*, born Oct. 8, 1876. 5. Prince *Ingelborg*, born Aug. 2, 1878. 6. Princess *Thyra*, born March 14, 1880.

II. Princess *Alexandra*, born Dec. 1, 1844; married, March 10, 1863, to Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. (See page 189.)

III. Prince *Wilhelm*, born Dec. 24, 1845; admiral in the Danish navy; elected King of the Hellenes, under the title of *Georgios I.*, by the Greek National Assembly, March 31, 1863; married Oct. 27, 1867, to Olga Constantinowna, Grand-Duchess of Russia.

IV. Princess *Maria* Dagmar (Empress *Maria-Feodorovna*), born Nov. 26, 1847; married, Nov. 9, 1866, to Alexander III., Emperor of Russia. (See page 363.)

V. Princess *Thyra*, born Sept. 29, 1853; married, Dec. 21, 1878, to Prince Ernest August, Duke of Cumberland. (See page 190.)

VI. Prince *Waldemar*, born Oct. 27, 1858.

Brothers and Sisters of the King.

I. Princess *Frederica*, born Oct. 9, 1811; married, Oct. 30, 1834, to Duke Alexander of Anhalt-Bernburg; widow Aug. 19, 1863.

II. Prince *Friedrich*, born Oct. 23, 1814; married, Oct. 16, 1841, to Princess Adelaide of Schaumburg-Lippe, of which union there are issue five children:—
1. Princess *Augusta*, born Feb. 27, 1844.
2. Prince *Friedrich*, born Oct. 12, 1855. 3. Princess *Louise*, born Jan. 6, 1858. 4. Princess *Marie*, born Aug. 31, 1859. 5. Prince *Albert*, born March 15, 1863.

III. Prince *Wilhelm*, born April 10, 1816: field-marshal-lieutenant in the service of Austria.

IV. Princess *Louise*, born Nov. 18, 1820; nominated abbess of the convent of Itzehoe, Holstein, Aug. 3, 1860.

V. Prince *Julius*, born Oct. 14, 1824; general in the Danish army.

VI. Prince *Hans*, born Dec. 5, 1825, general in the Danish army.

The Crown of Denmark was elective from the earliest times. In 1448, after the death of the last male scion of the princely House of Svend Estridsen, the Danish Diet elected to the throne Christian I., Count of Oldenburg, in whose family the royal dignity remained for more than four centuries, although the crown was not rendered hereditary by right till the year 1660. The direct male line of the House of Oldenburg became extinct with the sixteenth king, Frederik VII., on November 15, 1863. In view of the death of the king without direct heirs, the great Powers of Europe, 'taking into consideration that the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish monarchy, as connected with the general interests of the balance of power in Europe, is of high importance to the preservation of peace,' signed a treaty at London on May 8, 1852, by the terms of which the succession to the Crown of Denmark was made over to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and to the direct male descendants of his union with the Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel, niece of King Christian VIII. of Denmark. In accordance with this treaty, a law concerning the succession to the Danish crown was adopted by the Diet, and obtained the royal sanction July 31, 1853.

King Christian IX. has a civil list of 500,000 rigsdalers, or 55,555*l.*, settled upon him by vote of the Rigsdag, approved Dec. 17, 1863. The heir-apparent of the Crown has, in addition, an allowance of 60,000 rigsdalers, or 6,666*l.*, settled by law of March 20, 1868.

Subjoined is a list of the kings of Denmark, with the dates of their accession, from the time of election of Christian I. of Oldenburg:—

House of Oldenburg.

	A.D.		A.D.
Christian I. . . .	1448	Christian V. . . .	1670
Hans	1481	Frederik IV. . . .	1699
Christian II. . . .	1513	Christian VI. . . .	1730
Frederik I. . . .	1523	Frederik V. . . .	1746
Christian III. . . .	1533	Christian VII. . . .	1766
Frederik II. . . .	1559	Frederik VI. . . .	1808
Christian IV. . . .	1588	Christian VIII. . . .	1839
Frederik III. . . .	1648	Frederik VII. . . .	1848

House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg.

Christian IX., 1863.

The sixteen members of the House of Oldenburg, who filled the throne of Denmark for 415 years, had an average reign of 26 years.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Denmark is embodied in the charter of June 5, 1849, which was modified in some important respects in 1855 and 1863, but again restored, with various alterations, by a statute which obtained the royal sanction on July 28, 1866. According to this charter, the executive power is in the king and his responsible ministers, and the right of making and amending laws in the Rigsdag, or Diet, acting in conjunction with the sovereign. The king must be a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, which is declared to be the religion of the State. The Rigsdag comprises the Landsting and the Folkething, the former being a Senate or Upper House, and the latter a House of Commons. The Landsting consists of 66 members. Of these, 12 are nominated for life by the Crown, from among actual or former representatives of the kingdom, and the rest are elected indirectly by the people, for the term of eight years. The choice of the latter 54 members of the Upper House is given to electoral bodies composed partly of the largest taxpayers in the country districts, partly of deputies of the largest taxpayers in the cities, and partly of deputies from the totality of citizens possessing the franchise. Eligible to the Landsting is every citizen who has passed his twenty-fifth year, and is a resident of the district. The Folkething, or Lower House of Parliament, consists of 102 members, returned in direct election, by universal suffrage, for the term of three years. The franchise belongs to every male citizen who has reached his thirtieth year, who is not in the actual receipt of public charity, or who, if he has at any former time been in receipt of it, has repaid the sums so received, who is not in private service without having his own household, and who has resided at least one year in the electoral circle on the lists of which his name is inscribed. Eligible for the Folkething are all men of good reputation, past the age of twenty-five. Both the members of the Landsting and of the Folkething receive payment for their services, at the same rate.

The Rigsdag must meet every year on the first Monday of October. To the Folkething all money bills must in the first instance be submitted by the Government. The Landsting, besides its legislative functions, has the duty of appointing from its midst every four years the assistant judges of the Rigsret, who, together with the ordinary members of the Høiesteret, form the highest tribunal of the kingdom (Rigsret), and can alone try parliamentary impeachments. The ministers have free access to both of the legislative assemblies, but can only vote in that Chamber of which they are members.

The executive, acting under the king as president, and called

the State Council—Statsraadet—consists of the following seven departments:—

1. *The Presidency of the Council.*—Jacob Brønnum Scavenius Estrup, appointed President of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of Finance, June 11, 1875.

2. *Ministry of Foreign Affairs.*—Otto Ditlev, Baron Rosencørn-Lehn, appointed October 11, 1875.

3. *Ministry of the Interior.*—E. V. R. Skeel, appointed June 15, 1875.

4. *Ministry of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.*—J. Scavenius, appointed August 24, 1880.

5. *Ministry of Justice and for Iceland.*—J. M. V. Nellemann, appointed June 11, 1875.

6. *The Ministry of Marine.*—N. F. Ravn, appointed January 4, 1879; and Minister of War since October 20, 1881.

The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their acts, and in case of impeachment, and being found guilty, cannot be pardoned without the consent of the Folkething.

The chief of the dependencies of the Crown of Denmark, Iceland, has its own constitution and administration, under a charter dated January 5, 1874, and which came into force August 1, 1874. By the terms of this charter, the legislative power is vested in the Althing, consisting of 36 members, 30 elected by popular suffrage, and six nominated by the king. A minister for Iceland, nominated by the king and responsible to the Althing, is at the head of the Administration: while the highest local authority is vested in the Governor, called Stiftamtmand, who resides at Reikjavik. Besides him there are three Amtmands for the western, the northern, and eastern districts of Iceland.—(Official Communication.)

Church and Education.

The established religion in Denmark is the Lutheran, which was introduced as early as 1536, the Church revenue being at that time seized by the Crown, to be delivered up to the University, and other religious and educational establishments. The affairs of the national Church are under the superintendence of the seven bishops of Sjælland, Lolland, Fyen, Ribe, Aarhus, Viborg, and Aalborg. The bishops have no political character; they inspect the conduct of the subordinate clergy, confer holy orders, and enjoy nearly all the privileges of episcopal dignitaries in Great Britain, except that of voting in the legislature. Complete religious toleration is extended to every sect. It is enacted, by Art. 76 of the Constitution, that 'all citizens may worship God according to their own fashion, provided they do not offend morality or public order.' By Art. 77, no man is bound to contribute to the support of a form of worship of which

he is not a member; and by Art. 79 no man can be deprived of his civil and political rights on the score of religion, nor be exempted on this account from the performance of his duties as a citizen.

According to the census of 1880, there were only 17,678 persons, or less than one per cent. of the population, not belonging to the Lutheran church. Of this number 3,946, or nearly one-third, were Jews; the remainder comprised 3,000 Roman Catholics; 1,363 members of the Reformed church, or Calvinists; 1,722 Mormons; 3,687 Baptists; 792 Irvingites; 1,919 other sects; and 1,249 without creed, or unknown.

Elementary education is widely diffused in Denmark, the attendance at school being obligatory from the age of seven to fourteen. In conformity with Art. 85 of the Constitution, education is afforded gratuitously in the public schools to children whose parents cannot afford to pay for their teaching. Besides the university of Copenhagen, there are 13 public gymnasia, or colleges, in the principal towns of the kingdom, which afford a 'classical' education, and under them are a large number of Middle Schools, for the children of the working classes. Instruction at the public expense is given in Parochial Schools, spread all over the country, to the number of 2,940, namely 28 in Copenhagen; 132 in the towns of Denmark, and 2,780 in the rural districts.—(Official Communication.)

Revenue and Expenditure.

The annual revenue of the State during the five financial years ending March 31, from 1877 to 1881, averaged 2,727,600*l*. The expenditure during this quinquennial period was fully balanced by the revenue, with an annual surplus, employed for the reduction of the public debt.

By the terms of the Constitution of Denmark the annual financial budget, called the 'Finantslovsforslag,' must be laid on the table of the Folkething at the beginning of each session. As to the annual financial accounts, called 'Statsregnskab,' the Constitutional Charter prescribes them to be examined by four paid revisors, two of whom are elected by the Folkething and two by the Landsting. The revisors are entitled to call for persons and papers, and their scrutiny of accounts is very rigid. Their report is submitted to both Chambers, which, after due consideration, pass their resolution, generally to the effect that they have no remarks to make on the balance-sheet.

In the account of revenue and expenditure for the financial year ending March 31, 1881, the revenue amounted to 51,745,463 kroner, or 2,874,748*l*., and the expenditure to 47,543,367 kroner, or 2,641,298*l*. The chief sources of revenue and branches

of expenditure were estimated as follows for the financial year 1882-3 :—

Sources of Revenue, 1882-83.	Kroner
Domains, surplus of	1,176,779
Interest of Reserve Fund	849,000
Direct taxes	9,117,000
Stamp duty	2,351,000
Duty on inheritance and transfer of property	1,617,000
Law fees	1,937,000
Custom-house dues and Excise on distilleries	23,876,000
Surplus on Postal	5,269
Surplus on State railways in Funen and Jutland	3,134,200
Miscellaneous receipts.	5,792,801
Total revenue	49,856,049
	£2,769,760

Branches of Expenditure, 1882-83.	Kroner
Civil List and Appanages	1,225,760
Rigsdag and Council of State	294,616
Interest and other expenses on National Debt	8,385,200
Pensions, including invalids of war	3,352,465
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	379,112
" Interior	2,160,432
" Justice	2,499,306
" Public Worship and Education	1,339,751
" War	9,004,309
" Navy	5,732,585
" Finance	3,087,063
" for Iceland	104,400
Advances and subventions	732,500
Public Works, &c.	7,539,174
Miscellaneous expenses	5,292,924
Total expenditure	51,129,599
	£2,840,533

According to these financial estimates, there was a calculated excess of expenditure over revenue of 1,273,550 kroner, or 70,752*l.*, for the year ending March 31, 1883, though in the end of the year 1882 it was expected that there would be a surplus of 4,000,000 kroner. The budget for 1883-4 showed a nominal surplus of 400,000 kroner.

An important feature in the administration of the finances of the kingdom is the maintenance of a Reserve Fund of a comparatively large amount. On the 31st of March 1868, the Fund stood at 6,317,000*l.*, or as much as the national revenue for two years, but it was reduced to 5,687,000*l.* in 1869, and further reduced to 5,033,000*l.* in 1871, to 3,746,000*l.* in 1872, and stood on the 31st of March,

1882, at 1,070,903*l*. The object of the Reserve Fund is to provide means at the disposal of the government in the event of sudden occurrences.

The public debt of Denmark, incurred in part by large annual deficits in former years, before the establishment of parliamentary government, and in part by railway undertakings, and the construction of harbours, lighthouses, and other works of public importance, amounted to 207,664,700 kroner, or 11,203,594*l*., on March 31, 1882. The debt has been in course of reduction since 1866, as shown in the following table, which gives the national liabilities at different periods, from 1870 to 1882 :—

Years, ending March 31	Capital of Debt	
	Kroner	£
1870 . . .	234,740,700	13,011,150
1872 . . .	229,321,567	12,740,087
1875 . . .	185,835,623	10,324,201
1877 . . .	176,248,442	9,791,580
1880 . . .	173,326,628	9,629,257
1881 . . .	202,959,136	11,275,508
1882 . . .	201,664,700	11,203,594

The entire charge of the debt for 1882-3 was set down as 554,400*l*.; after deducting productive investments, &c., the charge per head of population would be only about 2*s*.

The debt is divided into an internal and a foreign. The latter consisted in part of an English loan contracted in 1825, of the original amount of 5,500,000*l*., paid off entirely in 1879. Another English loan, raised in London in 1864, was paid off in 1877. The total foreign debt amounted in 1882 to over 700,000*l*. (Official Communication.)

Army and Navy.

The army of Denmark consists, according to a law of re-organisation, passed by the Rigsdag on July 6, 1867, of all the able-bodied young men of the kingdom who have reached the age of 22 years. They are liable to service for eight years in the regular army, and for eight years subsequent in the army of reserve. The drilling is divided into two periods: the first lasts six months for the infantry, five months for the field artillery, and the engineers; nine months and two weeks for the cavalry; and four months for the

siege artillery and the technic corps. The second period of drill, which is for only a portion of the recruits of each branch of arms, notably those who have profited the least by the first course, lasts nine months for the infantry, eleven months for the cavalry, and one year for the artillery and the engineers. Besides, every corps has to drill each year during from thirty to forty-five days. By the terms of the law of 1867, the kingdom is divided into five territorial brigades, and every brigade into two territorial battalions, in such a way that no district and no town, the capital excepted, will belong to more than one territorial battalion. Every territorial brigade furnishes the contingent of a brigade of infantry and one regiment of cavalry. The artillery contingent is furnished one-half by the two first territorial brigades, and the second half by the three other ones. The contingent of the engineers is furnished by the whole brigades.

The forces of the kingdom, under the new organisation, comprise 31 battalions of infantry of the line, with 13 of second reserve; 5 regiments of cavalry, each with 3 squadrons active and a dépôt; two regiments of artillery, in 12 batteries, and two battalions with 4 batteries and 5 companies of reserve; and one regiment of engineers. The total strength of the army was as follows in 1882:—

	Regular Army		Army of Reserve	
	Officers	Rank and File	Officers	Rank and File
Infantry . .	801	26,992	245	10,925
Cavalry . .	139	2,180	—	—
Artillery . .	175	4,755	49	2,793
Engineers . .	61	1,366	—	—
Total .	1,176	35,293	294	13,718

The staff of the army was composed, in 1882, of 25 commissioned and 16 non-commissioned officers. In the session of 1882 an extraordinary vote of supply of four millions sterling was asked for fortifications and the navy. This was to be spent mainly in fortifying Copenhagen both on the sea and landward sides, and in constructing forts and entrenched camps at the most vulnerable points in the country. Half a million sterling was to be spent on the increase of the fleet.

The navy of Denmark consisted, at the end of 1882, of 41 steamers, of which ten were armour-clad ships, and the rest unarmoured vessels, the latter mostly of small size. The following is a tabular list of the principal ironclads:—

Names of Ironclads	Armour thickness at water-line	Guns		Indicated horse- power	Displace- ment, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
	Inches				Tons
Helgoland . . .	12	{ 2 8	{ 25-ton 6-ton }	3,700	5,265
Odin	8	4	18-ton	2,260	3,036
Lindormen . . .	5	2	12½-ton	1,560	2,044
Gorm	8	2	12½-ton	1,670	2,308
Danmark	5	{ 8 16	{ 90-pounders 60-pounders }	1,280	4,664
Peder Skram . .	4½	18	60-pounders	1,150	3,321
Rolf Krake . . .	4½	3	60-pounders	700	1,323
Tordenskyold . .	4	5	20-ton	2,500	2,700

The largest ironclad in the Danish navy, the Helgoland, was completed in the summer of 1880. The most remarkable of these ships is the last in the list, the Tordenskyold, launched in 1880. It is a torpedo boat, the largest in the Baltic, covered with four-inch steel armour, laid on horizontally instead of vertically, besides a belt of cork. She is divided into 23 watertight compartments, and carries two swift torpedo launches besides appliances to shoot Whitehead's torpedoes, and is armed with one 15-inch Krupp breechloader, the heaviest gun in any of the Baltic fleets, besides four 5-inch Krupp breechloaders. All the other armour-clad ships were constructed after old French models, between the years 1863 and 1872—the Rolf Krake launched in 1863; the Peder Skram and the Danmark in 1864; the Lindormen and the Gorm, sister turret-ships, in 1868 and 1869; and the Odin in 1872. The most powerful of the other ironclads of the Danish navy is the Odin, constructed at the dock-yard of Nyholm, near Copenhagen, begun in 1870, and launched in 1873. The Odin, plated with 8-inch iron amidships, and 5-inch fore and aft, carries four 10-inch guns, of 18 tons each, sheltered under a rising turret on mid-deck, covering not only the guns but also the base of the chimneys and the upper part of the engines. The prow carries a steel battering-ram more than a foot square, and protruding six feet, so arranged as to be screwed back into the hull. There are besides two armed cruisers.

The Danish navy is recruited, by naval conscription, from the coast population. It is manned by 1,122 men, and officered by one admiral, 2 vice-admirals, 15 commanders, 36 captains, and 80 lieutenants and sub-lieutenants—(Official Communication.)

Area and Population.

The following table gives the area and population of Denmark according to the last decennial census, taken February 1, 1880:—

Divisions	Area English sq. m.	Population 1880
City of Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn) with- out suburbs }	7	234,850
Islands in the Baltic	4,025	865,678
Peninsula of Jutland	9,752	868,511
Total	13,784	1,969,039

At the census of February 1, 1880, the population comprised 967,360 males, and 1,001,679 females. The total population of the preceding decennial census of 1870 was 1,794,733.

The proportionate increase in the population of Denmark in recent years has been larger in the towns than in the country districts, averaging in the former 10·29 per cent., and in the latter only 5·99 per cent. in the course of 15 years. The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in each of the five years from 1875 to 1879 :—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of births over deaths
1875	59,749	39,423	15,915	20,326
1876	61,788	37,365	16,180	24,423
1877	60,850	35,806	15,428	25,044
1878	61,290	35,792	14,295	25,498
1879	62,455	38,531	14,287	23,924

The population of the capital, Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn), in 1880, was, including suburbs, 273,323.

The soil of Denmark is greatly subdivided, owing partly to the state of the law, which interdicts the union of small farms into larger estates, but encourages, in various ways, the parcelling out of landed property. It was found at the last census that out of an average of 1,000 people, 395 live exclusively by agriculture.

Emigration carried off, chiefly to the United States, 3,906 persons in 1871; 6,893 in 1872; 7,241 in 1873; 3,322 in 1874; 2,088 in 1875; 1,581 in 1876; 1,877 in 1877; 2,972 in 1878; 3,118 in 1879; 5,667 in 1880; and 7,985 in 1881.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Denmark is carried on mainly with Germany and Great Britain. The following table shows the declared value, according to official returns, of the imports and exports for each of the four years, from 1877 to 1880 :—

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Kroner	£	Kroner	£
1877	225,418,322	12,523,240	164,331,216	9,132,289
1878	190,400,000	10,577,778	153,200,000	8,511,111
1879	199,053,000	11,058,590	158,063,000	8,881,333
1880	227,386,000	12,632,555	196,557,000	10,919,833

The imports of the year 1880 came to the declared value of 80,428,000 kroner, or 4,468,222*l.* from Germany; and of 53,061,000 kroner, or 2,947,833*l.*—including colonial goods, as well as home produce—from Great Britain; while of the exports there were sent 66,528,000 kroner, or 3,696,000*l.* in value to Germany; and 75,994,000 kroner, or 4,221,944*l.* to Great Britain.

The commercial intercourse between Denmark, including Iceland, the Færoe Islands, and Greenland, and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, exhibiting the value of the total exports from Denmark to Great Britain and Ireland, aside with the imports of British and Irish home produce and manufactures into Denmark, in each of the ten years, 1872 to 1881:—

Years	Exports from Denmark to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Denmark
	£	£
1872	3,618,337	2,056,390
1873	3,571,139	2,671,344
1874	3,890,492	2,519,522
1875	4,241,671	2,323,707
1876	4,217,934	2,199,106
1877	3,950,229	1,828,166
1878	4,584,544	1,526,362
1879	4,675,090	1,647,967
1880	5,285,767	1,899,359
1881	4,611,999	2,011,276

The exports of Denmark to the United Kingdom consist almost entirely of agricultural produce, the principal of them butter, corn, and live animals. The imports of butter rose from 767,190*l.* in 1870, to 1,347,791*l.* in 1877, and to 1,691,894*l.* in 1881. The total exports of corn and flour amounted to the value of 961,802*l.* in the year 1881. The exports of live animals amounted to the value of 1,409,372*l.* in the year 1881, comprising 686,247*l.* for oxen and bulls; 472,055*l.* for cows and calves; 193,946*l.* for sheep and hogs; and 20,681*l.* for horses. Of British imports into Denmark, the principal are cotton manufactures, coals, and iron, all of which

showed a decrease in recent years. Of cotton manufactures the imports amounted to 399,918*l.*, of coals to 382,740*l.*, and of iron, wrought and unwrought, to 207,022*l.* in the year 1881.

On January 1, 1881, the commercial fleet of Denmark consisted of 3,218 vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 255,539 tons. Of these 202, of 51,984 tons, were steamers. Included in this account were all vessels of not less than 4 tons. The mass of the shipping consisted of vessels under 300 tons.

Between 1878 and 1881 the number of sailing vessels had decreased from 3,041 of 213,201 tons, to 3,016 of 203,555 tons; while the steamers had increased from 188 of 45,124 tons, to 202 of 51,984 tons.

On the 1st of January 1880, there were railways of a total length of 1,576 kilomètres, or 980 Engl. miles, open for traffic in the kingdom. Of this total, 1,241 kilomètres, or 775 Engl. miles, belonged to the State. The railways owned and worked by the State comprise a line through the islands of Falster and Lolland, terminating at the port of Naskow, connected with England by steamers; and another through the middle and western part of Jutland, terminating at the village of Esbjerg, near the frontier of Germany.

The Post Office in the year 1880 carried 29,604,007 letters and postcards, and 26,706,149 newspapers. The Telegraphs in the same year carried 1,125,124 messages, of which 442,828 were internal, 644,344 international, and 37,902 official. The total length of telegraph lines belonging to the State, at the end of 1880, was 3,528 kilomètres, or 2,195 Engl. miles, and the length of wires 9,345 kilomètres, or 5,810 Engl. miles. At the same date, there were 281 telegraph offices, of which 149 belonged to railway companies, and 132 to the State.

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of Denmark consist of the following territories, chiefly islands, in Europe and America. The area and population are given after the census return of February 1, 1880 :—

Colonies	Area Engl. sq. miles	Population 1880
Færoe Islands (17 inhabited)	510	11,221
Iceland	39,756	72,438
Greenland	46,740	10,000
West Indies { St. Croix	74	} 33,763
{ St. Thomas	23	
{ St. John	21	
Total	87,124	127,422

The possessions in the West Indies alone are of any commercial importance. The inhabitants, mostly free negroes, are engaged in the cultivation of the sugar cane, exporting annually from 12 to 16 million pounds of raw sugar, besides 1 million gallons of rum. The value of the total exports from St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John to the United Kingdom amounted to 43,221*l.*, and that of the imports of British produce to 183,290*l.*, in the year 1881. The chief article of export in 1881 consisted of unrefined sugar, valued at 35,520*l.*, while the British imports in 1881 were mainly cotton goods, of the value of 80,979*l.*

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF DENMARK IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Baron Christian Frederik von Falbe, accredited June 28, 1880.

Secretary.—W. Count de Sponneck.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN DENMARK.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Hussey Crespigny Vivian, C.B., formerly Envoy to the Swiss Confederation. Appointed Envoy, July 1, 1881.

Secretaries.—Audley Gosling, Sir Francis C. E. Denys, Bart., Arthur S. Raikes.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Denmark, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

Under a law which came into force on January 1, 1875, the decimal system of currency was introduced in Denmark, the unit being the *Krone*, or Crown, divided into 100 öre. The *Krone* is generally accounted of one-half the value of the old unit of currency of which it took the place, the *Rigsdaler*, divided into 96 shillings.

The *Krone* = 100 öre Average rate of exchange, 1*s.* 1½*d.*,
or about 18 *Kroner* to 1*l.* sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Pound</i> = 100 <i>Kcint</i>	= 1·02 avoirdupois, or about 100 <i>lbs.</i> to the cwt.
„ <i>Ship Last</i>	= 2 tons.
„ <i>Tönde</i> , or Barrel of Grain and Salt	= 3·8 Imperial bushels.
„ „ „ Coal	= 4·7 „ „
„ <i>Foot</i>	= 1·03 English foot.
„ <i>Viertel</i>	= 1·7 Imperial gallon.

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FRANCE.

(RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.)

Constitution and Government.

THE present constitution of France, voted by the National Assembly, elected in 1871, bears date February 25, 1875. It vests the legislative power in an assembly of two houses, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, and the executive in a chief magistrate called President of the Republic. The Chamber of Deputies is elected by universal suffrage, under the 'scrutin d'arrondissement,' adopted by the National Assembly, November 11, 1875. The law orders that every arrondissement has to elect one deputy, and if its population is in excess of 100,000, an additional deputy for each 100,000, or portion thereof. There were 10,179,345 'électeurs politiques,' or persons possessing votes, in the year 1881. The only requisite to be an elector is to be possessed of citizenship and to be of the age of twenty-one years, while the only requisite for a deputy is to be a citizen and twenty-five years of age. There are 557 members in the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of 300 members, of whom 75 hold their seats for life, the vacancies being filled by the choice of the Senate. The remaining 225 seats are divided by lot into three classes of 75 each, one class going out at successive periods of three years. The election of these 225 senators is by an indirect process. In the first instance, the communes or municipalities of France, large and small, elect, by a majority of their members, each one of the 'électeurs sénatoriaux,' and these, in their turn, after a lapse of two months, meet together, along with the members of each departmental council-general and the deputies of the department who are ex-officio senatorial electors, to choose the senators. No other qualification is required for a senator than to be a Frenchman and forty years of age. The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies assemble every year on the second Tuesday in January, unless a previous summons is made by the President of the Republic, and they must remain in session at least five months every year.

The Chamber of Deputies is elected for the term of four years. The President of the Republic has the right of convoking the Chambers for an extraordinary meeting. He is bound to convoke them if the demand is made by one-half of the number of members composing each Chamber. The President can adjourn the Chambers, but the adjournment cannot exceed the term of a month, nor occur more than twice in the same session. The Senate has conjointly with the Chamber of Deputies the right of initiating and framing laws. Nevertheless, financial laws must be first presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies.

Both the Senators and the Deputies receive payment for their services, at a fixed rate of 9,000 francs a year. In the budget for 1882 the expenses connected with the Senate were fixed at 4,500,000 francs, or 180,000*l.*, and those of the Chamber of Deputies at 6,898,900 francs, or 275,956*l.*, being a total of 1,348,900 francs, or 455,956*l.*

The President of the Republic is elected, by a majority of votes, by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, united in National Assembly. He is nominated for seven years, and is eligible for re-election. The President of the Republic has the initiative of legislation concurrently with the two Chambers. He promulgates the laws when they have been voted by the two Chambers. He watches over and insures the execution of them. He has the right of individual pardon, but cannot proclaim a general amnesty. He disposes of the armed force; and he appoints to all civil and military posts, including the heads of the ministerial departments. Every act of the President of the Republic must be countersigned by a Minister. The President of the Republic may, with the assent of the Senate, dissolve the Chamber of Deputies before the legal expiration of its term, but in such event the electoral colleges must be summoned for new elections within three months. The ministers as a body are responsible to the Chambers for the general policy of the Government, and individually for their personal acts. The President of the Republic is responsible only in case of high treason. By a special article, appended to the constitution of 1875, dated July 16, 1875, it is enacted that 'the President of the Republic cannot declare war without the previous assent of the two Chambers.' In the event of a vacancy by death, or any other cause, the two united Chambers must proceed immediately to the election of a new President of the Republic.

President of the Republic—François P. Jules Grévy, born at Montsous-Vaudrez, dep. Jura, August 15, 1813; studied law; member of the Constituent Assembly, 1848-9, and of the Legislative Body, 1868-70; member of the National Assembly, 1871-5, and President of the Assembly, 1871-3; President of the Chamber of Deputies, 1876-9. Elected President of the Republic, Jan. 30, 1879.

The salary of the President of the Republic is fixed at 600,000 francs, or 24,000*l.*, with an additional allowance of 300,000 francs, or 12,000*l.*, for household expenses.

The last Ministry, appointed by the President of the Republic, consists of nine members, namely:—

1. President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of the Interior, and Minister for Foreign Affairs.—C. A. Fallières, born 1842; a barrister; formerly Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Interior under M. Constans. Appointed Minister of the Interior August 7, 1882; President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, January 29, 1883.

The French Ministry.

The following new French Ministry was appointed, February 21, 1883, to supersede that given on pp. 56, 57.

1. President of the Council and Minister of Public Instruction.—Jules Ferry, born at Paris, 1823; admitted to the bar, 1848; member of the Legislative Body, 1869–70; Member of the Government of National Defence, 1870–1; Prefect of the Department of the Seine, 1871–2; Ambassador to Greece, 1872–3; Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, 1879–80; President of the Council, September 23, 1880, to November 15, 1881; Minister of Public Instruction, January to August, 1882.

2. Minister of Foreign Affairs, Paul-Amand Challemel-Lacour, born at Avranches, 1827; Professor of Philosophy at Pau, 1849, and at Limoges, 1851; expelled from France, 1852; returned, 1859, and engaged in journalism; préfet of Rhone and *commissaire* of the Republic, 1870; representative of Bouches-du-Rhône in the National Assembly, 1872, and senator, 1876; Ambassador to Switzerland, 1879–80; and to Great Britain, 1880–82.

3. Minister of the Interior.—Pierre-Marie Waldeck-Rousseau, born 1846; avocat; elected representative for the first *circonscription* of Rennes, 1879; Minister of the Interior in the Gambetta Cabinet of 1881.

4. Minister of Finance.—M. Tirard. See p. 57.

5. Minister of Justice.—Félix-Martin Feuillée, born at Rennes, 1830; doctor in law, 1854; deputy for Rennes, 1876; Under-Secretary of the Interior, 1879, and of Justice in December of the same year.

6. Minister of Commerce, Anne-Charles Hérisson. See No. 9, p. 57.

7. Minister of Agriculture, Félix-Jules Méline; born 1838; entered the bar of Paris; entered the National Assembly for Vosges 1872, and re-elected Deputy 1876; Under-Secretary of the Interior, February-March 1879.

8. Minister of War, General Thibaudin. See p. 57.

9. Minister of Marine and the Colonies, Charles-Marie Brun, born 1821; studied maritime engineering in the École Polytechnique; Director of Naval Construction, 1875; representative of Var in the National Assembly, 1871; and Senator, 1876.

10. Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, M. Cochery. See p. 57.

11. Minister of Public Works, David Raynal; born 1840; elected Deputy for Bordeaux, 1876; Under-Secretary in the Public Works Department, 1880; Minister of Public Works in the Gambetta Cabinet of 1881.

2. Minister of Finance.—P. Paul Emmanuel Tirard, born 1826; joined the Ponts et Chaussées, 1846, and in 1851 entered into commerce; Minister of Commerce, Feb. 1879 to Nov. 1881; re-appointed Jan. 31, 1882. Appointed Minister of Finance, Aug. 7, 1882.

3. Minister of Justice.—C. P. Devès; Minister of Commerce from November 1881 to January 1882. Appointed August 1882.

4. Minister of Commerce.—Pierre Legrand, born 1834; Prefect of Lille under the Government of National Defence. Appointed August 7, 1882.

5. Minister of Public Instruction and the Fine Arts.—Jules Yves Antoine Duvaux, born at Nancy, May 1827; formerly Professor at the Lycée of Nancy; Under-Secretary to Jules Ferry in the cabinet of January 1881. Appointed August 7, 1882.

6. Minister of Agriculture and Marine.—François Césaire de Mahy, born in Réunion 1830; studied medicine in Paris and practised in Réunion, for which he is representative. Appointed Minister of Agriculture, January 1882; re-appointed August 7, 1882; Minister of Marine, February 1, 1883.

7. Minister of War.—General Thibaudin; entered army, 1848; Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry, 1868; General of Brigade, 1877; General of Division, 1880; late Commander of 14th Army Corps. Appointed January 31, 1883.

8. Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—Louis Cochery, born 1830; Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, 1873-79. Appointed first Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, February 5, 1879.

9. Minister of Public Works.—Anne Charles Hérisson, born 1831; Avocat, 1853; Maire of the 6th Arrondissement of Paris, 1870, and Deputy, 1878. Appointed August 7, 1882.

The following is a list of the Sovereigns and Governments of France, from the accession of the House of Bourbon:—

House of Bourbon

Henri IV.	1589-1610
Louis XIII., 'le Juste'	1610-1643
Louis XIV., 'le Grand'	1643-1715
Louis XV.	1715-1774
Louis XVI. (+ 1793)	1774-1792

First Republic

Convention	1792-1795
Directoire	1795-1799
Consulate	1799-1804

Empire

Napoléon I. (+ 1821)	1804-1814
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House of Bourbon, Restored

Louis XVIII.	1814-1824
Charles X. (+ 1836)	1824-1830

House of Bourbon—Orléans

Louis Philippe (+ 1850)	1830-1848
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Second Republic

Provisional Government,	
Feb.-Dec.	1848
Louis Napoléon, President	1848-1852

Empire, Restored

Napoléon III. (+ 1873)	1852-1870
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Third Republic

Government of National	
Defence	1870-1871
Louis A. Thiers, President	1871-1873
Marshal MacMahon	1873-1879
F. J. P. Jules Grévy	1879

The average duration of the eighteen Governments of France since the accession of the House of Bourbon was 16 years.

Church and Education.

The population of France, at the census of December 1881, consisted of 29,201,703 Roman Catholics, being 78·50 per cent. of the total population; of 692,860 Protestants, or 1·8 per cent. of the population, as compared with 584,757 in 1872; of 53,436 Jews, and 7,684,906 persons 'who declined to make any declaration of religious belief.' This was the first census at which 'non-professants' were registered as such. On former occasions it had been customary to class all who had refused to state what their religion was, or who denied having any religion, as Roman Catholics. The number of persons set down as belonging to 'various creeds' was 33,042.

All religions are equal by law, and any sect which numbers 100,000 adherents is entitled to a grant. As a matter of fact, only the Roman Catholics, Protestants, and Jews have state allowances. In the budget for 1882, these grants were as follow:—

	Francs
Roman Catholic prelates and clergy	40,304,500
Roman Catholic Churches, seminaries, &c.	10,250,000
Protestant clergy	1,750,000
Jewish rabbis	200,000
Protestant and Jewish places of worship	125,000
Total	52,629,500 or £2,025,180

The total sum for 1883 is 52,929,306 francs.

There are eighty-seven prelates of the Roman Catholic Church—namely, seventeen archbishops and seventy bishops. The Protestants of the Augsburg Confession, or Lutherans, are, in their religious affairs, governed by a General Consistory, while the members of the Reformed Church, or Calvinists, are under a council of administration, the seat of which is at Paris. At the census of 1881, the clergy of all denominations was found to number 159,714.

A return presented to the Chamber of Deputies in the session of 1881 by the Ministry of Public Worship shows that at the end of 1880 there were in all 200,000 persons under vows in France, exclusive of 45,000 ecclesiastics in receipt of pay from the State. There are two kinds of religious bodies in France—the congregations which are controlled by a central authority, and alone have the right of forming branches, and the communities which are independent of each other, although subject to the same rules. There are in France five legally authorised congregations of men, which have founded 115 establishments at home and in the colonies, and 109 abroad. The number of members of these five congregations is 2,418. The number of communities of men is four, with 84 members. There are 384 establishments which are unauthorised,

the members of which number 7,444 men. The difference between them is that those which are not authorised labour under legal disabilities and are liable to dissolution. There are, in addition, 23 religious associations of men devoted to the education of the young. The number of schools under their direction is 3,096. The number of the members of these associations is 20,341.

Public education in France is entirely under the supervision of the Government. The highest schools, or universities, go by the name of 'facultés de l'état,' and are fifteen in number, at Paris, Aix, Besançon, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Douai, Grenoble, Lyon, Montpellier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, and Toulouse. In the session of 1879-80, the total number of students—'total des inscriptions'—at these 15 high schools was 41,185, of whom 15,885 studied law; 14,269 philosophy or 'lettres'; 9,618 medicine; and 1,413 sciences. The number of students at the 'faculté de l'état' at Paris alone was 20,167, or nearly one-half of the total number. Next to it in numbers stood the high school of Bordeaux, with 3,507 students. Some of the 'facultés de l'état' have but few students, such as Clermont, which had 46, and Besançon 38 students in the session of 1879-80. Together with the general census of May 1872, there was an official inquiry into the educational state of the nation, which, being very carefully made, gave, it is reported, accurate results. In the inquiry of 1872, the population was divided into three groups, according to ages, the first comprising all children under six; the second the growing generation between six and twenty; and the third all the grown-up persons above twenty. The following table gives the total net results of the educational census of 1872:—

Degree of Education	Groups of Ages		
	Under six years	From 6 to 20	Above 20 years
Unable to read or write . . .	3,540,101	2,082,338	7,702,362
Able to read only . . .	292,348	1,175,125	2,365,130
Able to read and write . . .	151,595	5,458,097	13,073,057
Unascertained . . .	38,042	70,721	214,005
Total . . .	4,022,086	8,786,281	23,294,554
Total population			36,102,921

It will be seen from the preceding table that nine-tenths of the children under six; more than a fifth, but less than a fourth of the youths of both sexes under twenty; and more than a third of the grown-up population of men and women, are unable to read or write. Setting aside the four millions of children under six years of age, it may be said that thirty per cent. of the population of France were entirely devoid of education.

The census of 1872 showed an extraordinary difference in the degree of education between the 87 departments of France, the

percentage of ignorance ranging between six and sixty. The following tabular statement shows the departments in the order of educational advancement, giving the percentage of all individuals above six years of age unable to read or write:—

Departments	Percentage of individuals unable to read or write	Departments	Percentage of individuals unable to read or write
Doubs	6·9	Charente-Inférieure . .	32·2
Meurthe-et-Moselle . .	8·3	Saône-et-Loire	32·3
Haute-Marne	8·4	Loiret	32·4
Jura	9·3	Maine-et-Loire	32·4
Meuse	9·7	Mayenne	32·7
Vosges	10·0	Gard	33·7
Seine	11·4	Loire-Inférieure	33·7
Marne	11·8	Ile-et-Vilaine	34·6
Haute-Saône	11·9	Puy-de-Dôme	35·9
Seine-et-Oise	12·0	Hérault	36·1
Aube	12·4	Ardèche	36·4
Rhin (Belfort)	12·7	Nord	36·6
Côte-d'Or	13·3	Sarthe	36·7
Hautes-Alpes	14·3	Deux-Sèvres	37·2
Rhône	14·5	Loir-et-Cher	37·6
Orne	15·9	Vaucluse	37·6
Ardenne	16·4	Haute-Garonne	37·7
Calvados	16·5	Var	37·7
Lozère	20·3	Lot	38·7
Seine-et-Marne	20·4	Gers	39·6
Isère	21·0	Tarn	40·4
Oise	21·8	Lot-et-Garonne	41·5
Aveyron	22·0	Aude	41·6
Haute-Savoie	22·4	Tarn-et-Garonne	42·0
Savoie	23·2	Corse (Corsica)	42·8
Eure-et-Loire	23·4	Côtes-du-Nord	43·2
Cantal	23·5	Indre-et-Loire	43·3
Ain	24·1	Creuse	46·6
Yonne	24·2	Nièvre	47·4
Manche	25·9	Charente	48·4
Aisne	26·3	Vienne	48·6
Hautes-Pyrénées	27·2	Pyrénées-Orientales . . .	49·6
Bouches-du-Rhône . . .	27·6	Vendée	50·8
Eure	27·8	Morbihan	52·1
Seine-Inférieure	28·7	Allier	52·5
Somme	28·8	Ariège	53·4
Basses-Pyrénées	28·9	Corrèze	55·8
Drôme	29·1	Finistère	56·3
Basses-Alpes	29·2	Indre	56·8
Gironde	29·2	Cher	57·3
Loire	29·5	Landes	57·6
Pas-de-Calais	29·6	Dordogne	60·3
Alpes-Maritimes	31·8	Haute-Vienne	61·8
Haute-Loire	31·8		
		General Average	31·6

It will be seen that, as a rule, education is most advanced in the north-eastern departments of France, and least in the south-western departments. In the departments now constituting the German 'Reichsland' of Alsace-Lorraine, France lost the most educated portion of her former inhabitants. The progress of education indicated in the census returns of 1866 and 1872 was very slight, due to some extent to the loss of these provinces. But since the year 1872, the progress has been very great, owing to the energetic efforts of the Government, aided by the legislature, primary education being now compulsory. It was stated by the Minister of Public Instruction in the Chamber of Deputies, in the session of 1881, that all children, without exception, would be subject to education before the end of 1883.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The budgets of revenue and expenditure were as follows in each of the nine years, from 1874 to 1882 :—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Francs	£	Francs	£
1874. . .	2,533,262,199	101,330,488	2,532,689,922	101,307,597
1875. . .	2,588,900,623	103,556,025	2,584,452,831	103,378,113
1876. . .	2,575,028,582	103,001,143	2,570,000,475	102,800,019
1877. . .	2,672,140,530	106,885,621	2,667,296,751	106,691,870
1878. . .	2,793,377,804	111,735,112	2,781,035,095	111,241,404
1879. . .	2,995,670,613	119,826,825	2,961,274,851	118,450,994
1880. . .	3,130,725,288	125,229,011	3,130,494,244	125,219,769
1881. . .	3,214,534,789	128,581,389	3,213,806,817	128,552,272
1882. . .	2,856,535,223	114,061,408	3,315,368,905	132,614,756

The principal sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were set down as follows in the budget estimates for the year 1883.

Sources of Revenue in 1883	Francs
Direct taxes	380,304,914
'Enrégistrement' stamps and domains	603,107,200
Produce of forests	36,000,000
Customs and salt monopoly	307,490,222
Indirect taxes	901,203,245
Posts and telegraphs	155,697,416
Miscellaneous receipts	164,500,010
Total ordinary receipts	2,748,303,245
'Extraordinary receipts'	314,696,755
Total Revenue	3,063,000,000
	£122,520,000

Branches of Expenditure in 1883		Francs
Public debt and dotations		1,625,825,000
Ministry of justice		32,320,500
„ foreign affairs		12,416,215
„ the interior and worship		147,214,617
„ posts and telegraphs		110,400,000
„ war		625,445,912
„ marine and colonies		215,375,000
„ public instruction and fine arts		72,000,000
„ agriculture and commerce		37,000,000
„ public works (ordinary service)		178,503,756
Total expenditure of ordinary budget		3,056,500,000
		£122,260,000

The above were the figures of the ordinary budget for 1883; but an extraordinary budget was introduced amounting to 32,000,000*l.*, and chiefly composed of estimates for public works. This budget showed a deficit of 4,000,000*l.*—that is to say, that the works for which debts had been incurred by the State exceeded the credits voted by that sum. It was elicited during the debates on the budget that since the war France had spent 80,000,000*l.* on war material and fortifications, and 70,000,000*l.* on other public works.

The following table shows the principal sources of actual revenue in the year 1869, distinguished as the last ‘normal year,’ or year before the war and invasion, according to the final ‘budget réglé’ :—

Sources of Revenue		Francs
Direct taxes		332,439,521
Special taxes assimilated to direct taxes		7,132,115
Produce of domains		11,153,178
Produce of forests		12,893,354
Registration duties and stamps	456,983,648 fr.	1,323,605,043
Customs and salt	144,612,873	
Indirect contributions	627,379,876	
Posts	94,628,646	
Universities—‘produits universitaires’		4,024,062
Revenue of Algeria		15,023,618
Tax upon civil pensions		15,378,541
Various receipts		60,826,121
‘Ressources extraordinaires’		15,718,015
Total revenue		1,798,193,568
		£71,927,742

The sources of revenue at the disposal of the Government of France have been constantly increasing for the last fifty years, more especially the revenue derived from direct taxation. It is accounted for by the constantly increasing wealth of the French people, owing to their extreme frugality, thrift, and laboriousness.

The following table shows the principal branches of actual expenditure of the ‘budget réglé’ in the ‘normal year’ of 1869 :—

Branches of Expenditure	Francs
Public debt and dotations	519,911,610
Ministry of justice	36,080,550
„ foreign affairs	13,899,963
„ the interior	75,443,099
Service of Algeria	38,011,760
Ministry of finance	20,357,989
„ war	384,157,428
„ marine and colonies	175,755,949
„ public instruction, worship and fine arts	87,952,029
„ agriculture and commerce	16,451,673
„ public works—ordinary service	83,562,728
„ „ extraordinary service	51,059,139
Cost of collecting the revenue	227,026,216
Drawbacks and restitutions	10,542,767
Total expenditure	1,740,213,900
	269,608,556

The enormously increased expenditure of recent years, compared with 1869, due principally to the augmented public debt, and, to a less extent, to cost of the army (see p. 69), was covered chiefly by the imposition of new indirect taxes. Foremost in the list of these were greatly raised customs duties, and stamps, both sources producing together upwards of 530,000,000 francs, or 21,200,000*l.* in the budget for 1883. To provide for increased disbursements connected with the army, the National Assembly, on the proposition of the Minister of Finance, voted likewise a variety of new indirect taxes, among them on sugar, wines, salt, and transports by railway.

When laying one of the last budgets before the National Assembly, the Minister of Finance gave an account of the total direct cost of the war and foreign occupation of 1870-73, and of the resources, from loans and new imposts, raised to cover the expenditure. The following two tables embody a summary of the statements of the Minister of Finance:—

Cost of the War and Foreign Occupation of 1870-73.

	Francs
War expenditure, extraordinary, in 1870	1,173,016,000
„ „ „ in 1871	700,222,000
Foreign occupation of 1871-73	38,807,000
Provisioning of Paris	169,518,000
Grants to the families of soldiers	50,000,000
Interest on sums due to Germany	302,065,000
Maintenance of German troops	248,625,000
Repayment of fines, &c., levied by Germans	61,708,000
Disbursements on account of the loans of 1870-72	631,168,000
Loss from non-payment of taxes, 1870-71	364,189,000
Miscellaneous expenditure	548,564,000
War indemnity to Germany	5,000,000,000
Total	9,287,882,000
	2371,515,280

Resources raised to cover the Expenditure of the War and Foreign Occupation of 1870-73.

	Francs
Proceeds of loans raised in 1870	1,013,471,000
Sale of rentes of the army dotation	92,197,000
Funds of the 'garde mobilisée'	120,309,000
Sale of provisions for Paris	91,288,000
Loan from the Bank of France	1,530,000,000
Loan from the Eastern Railway Company	325,000,000
Proceeds of the national loan of 1871	2,225,991,000
" " " " of 1872	3,498,744,000
Produce of new imposts in 1871	83,915,000
" " " " in 1872	154,899,000
Estimated produce of new imposts in 1873	152,065,000
Total	9,287,882,000
	£371,515,280

The necessity of further loans to cover probable deficits was foreshadowed in the presentation of the budgets for 1875 and 1876.

There were deficits, more or less in amount, throughout the period of the Empire, as well as under preceding governments. Almost uninterruptedly, so as to make it the rule and not the exception, the budgets voted by the representatives of the nation showed a small surplus, while the 'compte définitif,' published a number of years afterwards, exhibited a large deficit.

The following is a statement of the deficits of former periods, from 1814 till the last completed year of the reign of Napoleon III. :—

Periods	Deficits £
Bourbon Monarchy: April 1, 1814, to July 31, 1830	810,920
Reign of Louis Philippe: August 1, 1830, to Feb. 28, 1848	39,914,520
Second Republic: March 1, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1851	14,374,960
Second Empire: Jan. 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1869	85,541,580
Total	140,641,980

The average annual revenue and annual expenditure during each of the four periods here given were as follows :—

Periods	Average Annual Revenue	Average Annual Expenditure	Deficit
	£	£	£
First: 1814-30	39,777,800	39,828,520	50,720
Second: 1830-1848	48,855,040	51,072,520	2,217,480
Third: 1848-51	59,918,560	63,512,320	3,593,760
Fourth: 1852-69	78,507,730	83,260,040	4,752,310

The continued deficits from 1814 to the end of 1869 were covered by loans, inscribed in the 'Grand livre de la dette publique,' dating

from the year 1793, when a general consolidation was made of all the debts, annuities, and other Government obligations, which were converted into a perpetual five per cent. 'rente,' entailing an annual charge of 174 millions of francs, or 6,960,000*l*. The dividends were not, however, paid at first, except in assignats, or paper of a fictitious value, and six years later the Government was forced to compound with its creditors. The debt had become reduced by confiscation of property of the 'émigrés' to 120 millions of francs of 'rente,' which was reduced by a fresh conversion to 40 millions, the public being reimbursed the remaining two-thirds in bonds exchangeable for the confiscated lands of the church and the nobles. Thus at the commencement of the 19th century the annual charge of the National Debt of France was only about 1,600,000*l*., or less than one-tenth of that of Great Britain. The extension of the French debt made little progress under Napoleon I., and from 1800 to 1814, a period of fourteen years of almost continuous war, the annual charge increased but from 40 millions of francs to 63 millions, and of the 23 millions added to the yearly charge, 10 millions represented 'rente' created to repay debts left by the Government of the Directory to its successor. In reality the debt was only increased during the Consulate and the Empire by 7 millions of francs of 'rente,' or 140 millions of capital, the famous maxim of Napoleon the First that 'he would make war support war,' being literally adhered to, as shown by these simple debt-figures. After the fall of the Emperor the expenses of the Government were greatly enhanced. The Restoration increased the annual charge of the debt between 1814 and 1830 from 63 millions to 165 millions of francs, but that period had to bear the penalty of the doings of the former Governments, and the loans issued by it were required to pay the war indemnity of 700 millions, the indemnity of 1,000 millions paid to the 'émigrés' for their confiscated property, and the burden of the occupation of a foreign army of 150,000 men. The 'rente' created under the Restoration in reality amounted to 165 millions of francs, but during the whole of the period a regular system of amortisation was maintained, and 54 millions of 'rente' were redeemed; at the same time a saving of 6 millions was obtained by a conversion of the debt in 1825, and 3½ millions of 'rente,' having reverted to the State, were annulled. The excellent administration of several Ministers of Finance had in the meantime so improved the credit of the country that from 7½ to 9½ per cent., the cost of the loans from 1815 to 1818, a loan of 80 millions of francs in 4 per cent. 'rente' was obtained in 1830 from the house of Rothschild at 102½. This was the only instance in the financial history of France of a loan being negotiated above par.

The total public debt of France on the 1st of January, 1882,

amounted to 24,002,751,531 francs, or 960,110,061*l.* 4*s.* 9½*d.*, the interest or 'rente' on which was 872,543,575 francs, or 34,901,743*l.* The number of 'inscriptions' of 'rente,' that is, of individual holders, was 4,754,902. The following table shows the nominal capital of each of the four descriptions of 'rente,' the interest, or amount of 'rente,' and the number of holders on January 1, 1882 :—

Description of Rente	Nominal Capital	Interest, or amount of Rente	Number of Holders of Rente
	Francs	Francs	
3 per cent. . . .	16,948,102,305	524,132,918	2,202,775
4 " 	11,152,400	446,096	801
4½ " 	832,061,176	37,442,779	171,314
5 " 	6,210,435,650	310,521,782	2,380,012
Total	24,002,751,531	872,543,575	4,754,902

The following table shows, after official returns, the number of holders of 'rente,' together with the amount of 'rente,' at decennial periods from 1798 to 1870, and from 1870 to 1882 :—

Years : January 1	Number of Holders of Rente	Amount of Annual Rente
		Francs
1798	24,791	25,111,785
1810	145,663	56,730,583
1820	199,697	172,784,838
1830	195,370	204,696,459
1840	265,447	195,911,137
1850	846,330	229,608,758
1860	1,073,801	338,356,589
1870	1,254,040	358,087,510
1871	1,269,739	386,222,343
1872	2,147,130	502,126,256
1876	3,473,475	626,120,206
1878	4,130,040	690,013,493
1879	4,380,933	748,404,952
1880	4,414,212	763,206,421
1881	4,617,900	851,909,901

It will be seen that the national debt in recent years has been steadily undergoing the process of complete subdivision among the population of France, the number of the public fundholders having come to approach that of the freeholders of the soil. (See page 80.) The interest and other expenses connected with the public debt of France were distributed as follows for 1882 :—Consolidated Debt, 743,026,239 francs; Redeemable Capital, 340,432,278 francs; Annuities and Life Interests, 151,881,060 francs; total charges, 1,235,239,577 francs, or 49,413,583*l.*

At the commencement of 1882, the total burden of the capital

of the public debt of France was 642 francs, or 24*l.* 17*s.* per head of population; while the burden of the interest, or rente, was 23 francs, or 19*s.* 2*d.* per head of population.

All the departments of France, as well as many of the great towns, have their own budgets and debts, which latter were largely increased by the war. The budget estimates of the city of Paris for each of the years 1879 and 1880 were as follows:—

	1879	1880
	Francs	Francs
<i>Revenue</i> :—Ordinary receipts . . .	223,724,548	228,635,125
Extraordinary receipts . . .	4,760,786	4,987,000
Total revenue . . .	228,485,334 £9,139,413	233,622,125 £9,344,885
	Francs	Francs
<i>Expenditure</i> :—Ordinary expenditure .	223,724,548	221,635,125
Extraordinary expenditure .	4,760,786	11,987,000
Total expenditure . . .	228,485,334 £9,139,413	233,622,125 £9,344,885

In the provisional budget estimates for the year 1880, the total revenue was calculated at 233,102,579 francs, or 9,324,103*l.*, and the total expenditure at 231,041,489 francs, or 9,241,659*l.*

The principal source of revenue in the budget of the city of Paris is from tolls upon articles of general consumption, called ‘droits d’octroi,’ estimated to produce 125,398,041 francs, or 5,015,922*l.*, in 1879, and 128,713,600 francs, or 5,148,544*l.*, in the year 1880. The principal branch of expenditure is for interest and sinking fund of the municipal debt, which, at the end of September 1880, amounted to 2,295,000,000 francs, or 91,800,000*l.*

Army and Navy.

1. *Army.*

The military forces of France are in a state of nearly completed reorganisation, on the basis of a ‘loi sur le recrutement,’ voted by the National Assembly on July 27, 1872, supplemented by further organisation laws, passed on July 24, 1873, March 13, 1875, and March 1882. The first article of the law of 1872 enacts universal liability to arms: ‘Tout Français doit le service militaire personnel.’ By Arts. 2 and 4, substitution and enlistment for money are forbidden, and by Art. 3 it is ordered that ‘every French-

man not declared unfit for military service may be called up, from the age of twenty to that of forty years, to enter the active army or the reserves.' The constitution of these divisions of the armed forces is prescribed in the third chapter, the first article, as follows: 'Every Frenchman not declared unfit for military service must be for five years in the Active Army—"l'armée active"; for four years in the Reserve of the Active Army—"la réserve de l'armée active"; for five years in the Territorial Army—"l'armée territoriale"; and for six years in the Reserve of the Territorial Army—"la réserve de l'armée territoriale."' The Active Army is composed of all the young men, not otherwise exempted, who have reached the age of twenty, and the Reserve of those who have passed through the Active Army. Neither the Active Army nor its Reserve are in any way localised, but drawn from and distributed over the whole of France. On the other hand the Territorial Army and its Reserve are spread over fixed regions, determined from time to time by administrative enactments.

The principle of universal liability to arms, laid down at the beginning, is not carried out strictly in all the enactments of the law of 1872, which admits of various exemptions from the military service due by all Frenchmen. Beside those rejected on physical grounds—"les jeunes gens que leurs infirmités rendent impropres à tout service"—there are entirely exempt from service, first, the eldest of orphans having neither father nor mother; secondly, the only son, or the eldest of sons, or the grandson, or the eldest of grandsons, of a widow, or wife separated from her husband, or a father upwards of seventy. There are, moreover, partly or conditionally exempted the pupils of the *École polytechnique* and of the *École forestière*; the teachers and pupil-teachers in public schools; the professors of various institutions; the artists who have gained any of the '*Grands Prix*' of the Institute of France; and, finally, the members and novices of all religious associations devoted to teaching, and all ecclesiastics borne on a list drawn up by their episcopal superiors. Partial or additional exemption from military service may also be granted by the municipal councils and other local authorities to all young men who contribute to the support of their families, or who are engaged in studies or avocations that would suffer from interruption. These latter exemptions are subject to the revision of military councils established in each department of France.

The law of 1872 permits young men who can prove a certain amount of education by passing an examination to enlist as volunteers for one year only, and to obtain exemption thereby from service in the Active Army. They must pay a sum of 1,500 francs towards maintaining and clothing themselves. All soldiers in the Active Army who have learnt their duties, and who can read

and write, may be sent on furlough, at the end of a year, for an indefinite time.

According to the budget of the Ministry of War for 1882, the effective strength of the whole French army is composed of 498,483 men and 126,075 horses; but the Gendarmerie and the Garde Républicaine are included in these figures, and they amount together to 26,512 men and 13,013 horses. The army properly so called was, therefore, in 1882, made up of 471,971 men and 113,062 horses. Of these 52,015 men and 15,738 horses were assigned to Algiers; the remainder were quartered in France and the various colonial stations. For recruiting the army in 1882, it was estimated that 162,191 conscripts would be required. Of these 104,814 were to be assigned to the infantry, 19,630 to the cavalry, 27,318 to the artillery, 3,263 to the engineers, 2,359 to the military train, and 4,807 to the administrative branches.

Notwithstanding the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, resulting in a decrease of population of more than a million and a half, the expenditure for the army has largely increased since the war with Germany. In the year 1869, the actual expenditure for the army amounted to 384,157,428 francs, or 15,366,297*l.*; while in the estimates for 1882, voted by the Chamber of Deputies, the amount stood at 630,594,675 francs, or 25,223,787*l.*, being an augmentation of 246,437,247 francs, or 9,857,489*l.* The rise was due mainly to the increase in the numbers of the army under the new organisation.

The organisation of the French army, under the law known as the '*loi des cadres*,' passed by the National Assembly, March 13, 1875, is as follows:

Infantry:

144 regiments of the line, each of 3 battalions of 4 companies.

30 battalions of chasseurs à pied, each of 4 companies.

4 regiments of zouaves, each of 4 battalions of 4 companies.

3 regiments of Tirailleurs Algériens, each of 4 battalions.

1 Légion Etrangère, of 4 battalions of 4 companies.

3 battalions of Infanterie Légère d'Afrique.

The troops of the last four divisions form a special class, enrolled as the 19th corps d'armée.

Cavalry:

12 regiments of cuirassiers.

26 regiments of dragoons.

32 regiments of light cavalry, chasseurs and hussars.

4 regiments of Chasseurs d'Afrique.

3 regiments of Spahis.

Artillery and Engineers:

38 regiments of field artillery, forming 19 brigades.

- 2 regiments of artillery pontonniers, each of 14 companies.
- 10 companies of artillery workmen for factories, &c.
- 57 companies of train artillery.

4 regiments of sappers and miners, each of 5 battalions.

The total force of the French army, both in men, including officers, rank and file, and in horses, was reported as follows to the Chamber of Deputies in the session of 1882:—

Divisions	Men	Horses
Infantry	283,563	3,275
Cavalry	68,722	61,692
Artillery	68,762	33,298
Engineers (Génie)	11,007	945
Train (Equipages militaires)	11,696	8,918
Administrative troops	28,221	4,934
'Gendarmerie'	26,512	13,013
Total	498,483	126,075

Included in the above are 4,174 men for staff service, 3,122 unattached, 2,670 unclassified in the other corps, and 18,025 in the commissariat service. There were allowances made for 26,968 officers, 121,914 non-commissioned officers, and 349,615 rank and file.

The whole of France is divided into 18 military regions, each under a general of division, and subdivided into districts, of the same circumference as the departments, under a general of brigade. The fortified places are specially administered by a 'service des fortifications,' with 'chefs-lieux,' or head-quarters, at Arras, Bayonne, Besançon, Bourges, Brest, Cherbourg, Grenoble, Langres, La Rochelle, Le Havre, Lille, Lyon, Marseille, Montpellier, Nantes, Perpignan, St. Omer, Toulon, and Toulouse. Before the war of 1870-71, there were two more of these 'chef-lieux,' Metz and Strasbourg, which also contained the chief military establishments, manufactories, and stores. To replace them, it was ordered, by a decree of the Government, issued in July 1872, to create military establishments at Avignon, Perpignan, Quiberon, and Rouen.

2. Navy.

The war navy of France was composed, at the beginning of 1882, of 57 ironclads, 264 unarmoured screw steamers. 62 paddle-steamers,

and 113 sailing vessels. The following statement gives the number of vessels of each class, their horse-power, and armament :—

Classes of Vessels	Number	Horse-power	Guns
1. IRONCLADS (<i>Bâtiments cuirassés</i>):—			
‘Cuirassés de 1st rang’	26	118,819	338
‘Cuirassés de 2nd rang’	18	35,013	88
Coast-guards (Garde-côtes cuirassés) .	6	13,353	11
Floating batteries (Batteries flottantes).	7	35,000	44
Total, Ironclads	57	202,185	481
2. SCREW STEAMERS (<i>Bâtiments à hélice</i>):—			
Ships of the line (Vaisseaux)	29	16,680	386
Frigates (Frégates)	24	10,100	574
Corvettes (Corvettes)	21	7,940	156
Avisos (Avisos)	63	8,975	172
Gunboats (Canonnières)	78	1,871	95
Transports (Transports)	47	10,222	160
Special boats (Bâtim. spéciaux)	2	24	4
Total, Screw Steamers	264	55,812	1,547
3. PADDLE STEAMERS (<i>Bâtiments à roues</i>):—			
Frigates (Frégates)	11	3,450	32
Corvettes (Corvettes)	7	1,870	18
Avisos (Avisos)	44	3,345	104
Total, Paddle Steamers	62	8,665	154
4. SAILING VESSELS (<i>Bâtiments à voiles</i>):—			
Ships of the line (Vaisseaux)	2	—	440
Frigates (Frégates)	11	—	57
Corvettes (Corvettes)	7	—	25
Brigs (Bricks)	7	—	26
Transports (Transports)	26	—	42
Smaller vessels (Bâtiments de flotille) .	60	—	82
Total, Sailing Vessels	113	—	672
Total War Navy	496	266,662	2,854

The following is a tabular list of the 50 ironclads of the navy of France, exclusive of floating batteries, at the end of the year 1881. The columns of the table exhibit, similar to that descriptive of the British ironclad navy, after the name of each ship, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated or nominal horse-power of engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, displacement in tons. Each vessel of the French navy is enrolled at one of the five great ‘divisions maritimes’ of the country—namely, 1. Cherbourg; 2. Brest; 3. Lorient; 4. Rochefort; and 5. Toulon; and in the following

list the initial letter of these ports, preceding the name of each iron-clad, denotes the division on the register of which it stands.

Division Maritime	Names of Ironclads	Armour thickness at water line.	Guns		Indicated horse- power	Displace- ment, or tonnage
			Number	Weight		
	<i>Cuirassés de 1st rang:—</i>	Inches				Tons
T.	Dévastation . .	14	{ 4 2	38-ton 25-ton	4,200	9,600
C.	Foudroyant . .	14	{ 4 2	38-ton 25-ton	4,200	9,600
T.	Amiral-Duperré .	12	4	38-ton	4,200	8,000
T.	Caïman . .	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	{ 2 4	38-ton 24-ton	?	7,239
L.	Indomptable . .	10	2	38-ton	4,200	6,000
L.	Tonnerre . .	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	38-ton	4,200	5,495
C.	Fulminant . .	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	38-ton	4,200	5,495
C.	Furieux . .	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	38-ton	3,800	4,452
L.	Redoutable . .	9	{ 2 4	38-ton 24-ton	6,000	8,658
B.	Trident . .	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 8 2	24-ton 18-ton	4,800	8,164
L.	Friedland . .	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 8 2	18-ton 12-ton	4,800	8,164
B.	Colbert . .	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 8 2	24-ton 18-ton	4,800	8,164
T.	Marengo . .	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 4 4	88-ton 17-ton	3,673	7,360
B.	Océan . .	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 4 4	18-ton 7-ton	3,673	7,360
C.	Suffren . .	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 4 4	18-ton 7-ton	3,673	7,360
C.	Flandre . .	6	{ 8 4	12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
B.	Gauloise . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 8 4	12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
B.	Guyenne . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 8 4	12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
T.	Héroïne . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 8 4	12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
T.	Provence . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 8 4	12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
T.	Revanche . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 8 4	12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
T.	Savoie . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 8 4	12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
L.	Surveillante . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 8 4	12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
B.	Valeureuse . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 8 4	12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
L.	Couronne . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 2 10	10-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
L.	Solférino . .	5	52	6-ton	4,000	6,786

Division Maritime	Names of Ironclads	Armour thickness at water line	Guns		Indicated horse- power	Displace- ment, or tonnage
			Number	Weight		
	<i>Cuirassés de 2nd rang :</i>	Inches				Tons
B.	Tempête . . .	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	38-ton	4,200	5,495
B.	Vengeur . . .	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	38-ton	3,800	4,452
T.	Tonnant . . .	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	38-ton	3,800	4,452
B.	Lagalissonnière . .	6	{ 4 4	{ 7-ton 5-ton	3,963	3,445
R.	Triomphante . .	6	{ 4 4	{ 7-ton 5-ton	3,963	3,445
T.	Victorieuse . .	6	{ 4 4	{ 7-ton 5-ton	3,963	3,445
L.	Alma . . .	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
R.	Armide . . .	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
C.	Atalante . . .	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
T.	Belliqueuse . .	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
C.	Jeanne d'Arc . .	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
R.	Montcalm . . .	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
L.	Reine Blanche . .	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
T.	Thétis . . .	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
B.	*Bayard . . .	6	4	12-ton	1,987	3,445
C.	*Duguesclin . .	6	4	12-ton	1,987	3,445
L.	Turenne . . .	6	4	12-ton	1,987	3,445
C.	*Vauban . . .	6	4	12-ton	1,987	3,445
	<i>Garde-côtes cuirassés :—</i>					
B.	Cerbère . . .	9	2	12-ton	1,508	3,700
R.	Tigre . . .	9	2	12-ton	1,508	3,700
C.	Bélier . . .	8	2	12-ton	1,508	3,700
L.	Boule-Dogue . .	8	2	12-ton	1,508	3,700
C.	Taureau . . .	8	1	20-ton	1,508	3,700
B.	Onondaga . . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12-ton	1,613	2,550

Besides the ships enumerated here, the following ironclads were on the stocks in 1882 in the dockyards of France:—The *Kaiman*, at Toulon; the *Terrible*, at Brest; and the *Requin*, building at Bordeaux. All these are smaller *Inflexibles*, but with fixed turrets, the guns being mounted *en barbette*. They were each of 7,168 tons displacement, and protected at the water-line by compound armour 50 centimètres thick at the top and diminishing to 40 centimètres. There were also the *Bayard*, at Brest, and the *Vauban* and the *Duguesclin*, at Cherbourg, ships of the *Audacious* class, armoured at the water-line by compound plates 25 centimètres in thickness. There were the *Formidable*, at Lorient and the *Admiral Baudin*, at Brest, monster ironclads of 11,300 tons, and armoured at the sides to the extent of from 45 to 55 centimètres.

The three most powerful of the completed ironclads of the French navy are the turret-ships *Dévastation*, the *Foudroyant*, and the

Amiral-Duperré. They were designed nearly on the same lines, are 312 feet in length, and are constructed mainly of steel. Next on the list of the 'bâtiments de combat,' or ships for offensive warfare, stand the six ironclads, all with $11\frac{1}{2}$ inch armour, and differing in nothing except in strength from the preceding ones. In the whole of them, horizontal steel armour is used in sufficient strength to render the decks bomb-proof, and guns are mounted *en barbette*, capable of being used in all directions. Not much inferior to the first nine of the 'bâtiments de combat' are the next five in the list, the *Redoutable*, the *Trident*, the *Friedland*, and the *Colbert*. Most of the remaining ironclads of the 'bâtiments de combat' class are of antiquated construction, and as will be seen from the list with thin armour. By a recent decision of the Minister of Marine, the majority of them are to be struck off from the 'effectif normal' in 1885.

The 'iron-clads of the second rank,' enumerated in the preceding tabular list, are held to be available only for defensive warfare, while the six ships of the next class, 'gardecôtes cuirassés,' are, as indicated by the name, destined solely for the protection of the maritime border of France. These are second-class ships, several of the cuirassés de 1st rang being technically designated garde-côtes cuirassés.

Among the unarmoured steamers of the French navy the most notable are the frigates *Duquesne* and *Tourville*, both constructed for high speed, calculated at seventeen knots. They are sister-ships; the first launched at Rochefort, and the second at Toulon, in 1876. They are each 309 feet long, and 50 feet broad, with engines of 6,000 horse-power, and a displacement of 5,340 tons. Each of these ships is armed with 27 guns, of which 20 are of a bore of $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and seven of $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Of the remainder of the unarmoured screw steamers of the French navy, more than one-half are not in active service, being either stripped of their guns, or on the reserve list. Only two out of the twenty-nine ships of the line of this class, the 'Louis XIV.,' 480 horse-power, with 116 guns, and the 'Jean-Bart,' 400 horse-power, with 66 guns, were afloat in 1881, and in all other cases the service was carried on by smaller screw and paddle steamers. A considerable proportion of the 113 sailing vessels are employed as 'Garde-pêches,' on the fishing grounds near the coasts of France.

By a resolution of the National Assembly passed in the session of 1875, large additions were made to the navy of war, an annual credit of 30,000,000 francs, or 1,200,000*l.*, being set aside for the purpose, to be applied to 50 vessels, the construction of which was either to be finished, continued, or simply commenced within five years. The greater number of these vessels are being built in the government dockyards at Brest, Cherbourg, and Toulon.

The French navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. The marine conscription was introduced as early as the year 1683. There is an 'Inscription maritime,' on the lists of which are the names of all male individuals of the 'maritime population;' that is, men and youths devoted to a seafaring life, from the 18th to the 50th year of age. The number of men thus inscribed fluctuates from 150,000 to 180,000. Though all are liable to conscription, the government, as a rule, dispenses from taking men over forty and under twenty, as well as pilots, captains, the fathers of large families, and able seamen who have signed for long voyages. The time of service in the navy is the same as that in the army, with similar conditions as to reserve duties, furloughs, and leave of absence for lengthened periods. It is enacted by the law of 1872 that a certain number of young men liable to service in the Active Army may select instead the navy service, if recognised fit for the duties, even if not enrolled in the 'Inscription maritime.'

For administrative purposes, France is divided into five 'divisions maritimes,' and subdivided into twelve 'arrondissements maritimes,' as follows:—

Divisions	Arrondissements
1. Cherbourg	Dunkerque—Le Havre.
2. Brest	Brest—Saint Servan.
3. Lorient	Lorient—Nantes.
4. Rochefort	Rochefort—Bordeaux—Bayonne.
5. Toulon	Marseilles—Toulon—Ajaccio.

At the head of the administrative government of each maritime division is a Vice-admiral bearing the title of 'Préfet maritime.'

In 1882 the French navy was officered by 24 vice-admirals in active service; 32 rear-admirals; 104 captains of first-class men of war; 201 captains of frigates; 772 lieutenants; 402 ensigns; and 46,500 warrant officers and men, besides marines, naval engineers, and dockyard police.

Area and Population.

The area of France at the census of May 1866, embraced 543,051 square kilomètres, or 208,865 Engl. square miles, and the population at the same date numbered 38,067,064. At the census of May 1872, the area was reduced to 529,050 square kilomètres, or 203,480 Engl. square miles, and the population numbered only 36,102,921. Thus France suffered in the interval of six years a loss of territory amounting to 14,001 square kilomètres, or 5,385 Engl. square miles, and a loss in population of 1,964,143. The next census, taken December 31, 1876, showed an increase of 802,867 in the total population, and the last, December 18, 1881, showed a further increase of 766,260. The following statement gives

the summary of the enumerations of May 1866, of May 1872, of December 31, 1876, and December 18, 1881 :—

Census dates	Area : Engl. sq. miles	Population	Average Population per sq. mile
May 1866 . . .	209,580	38,067,064	181
May 1872 . . .	204,177	36,102,921	176
December 31, 1876	204,177	36,905,788	180
December 18, 1881	204,177	37,672,048	184

The increase of population between 1872 and 1876 was ascribed in part to immigration from the provinces ceded to Germany under the Treaty of Peace, concluded May 10, 1871. By its terms, France lost one entire department, that of the Bas-Rhin; two arrondissements, with fractions of a third, of the adjoining department of the Haut-Rhin; and the greater portion of the department of the Moselle.

The following table gives the area, in English square miles, and the population of the present 87 departments of France—or 86, excluding the small district of Belfort, remnant of the old department of Rhin—according to the census returns of December 31, 1876, and of December 18, 1881 :—

Departments	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 31, 1876.	Dec. 18, 1881.
Ain	2,239	365,462	363,472
Aisne	2,839	560,427	556,891
Allier	2,822	405,783	416,759
Alpes (Basses-)	2,685	136,166	131,918
Alpes (Hautes-)	2,153	119,094	121,787
Alpes-Maritimes	1,482	203,604	226,621
Ardèche	2,136	384,378	376,867
Ardennes	2,020	326,782	333,675
Ariège	1,890	244,795	240,601
Aube	2,317	255,217	255,326
Aude	2,438	300,065	327,942
Aveyron	3,376	413,826	415,075
Belfort, district of (Haut-Rhin)	235	68,600	74,244
Bouches-du-Rhône	1,971	556,379	589,028
Calvados	2,132	450,220	439,830
Cantal	2,217	231,086	236,190
Charente	2,294	373,950	370,822
Charente-Inférieure	2,635	465,628	466,416
Cher	2,780	345,613	351,405
Corrèze	2,265	311,525	317,066
Corse	3,377	262,701	272,639
Côte-d'Or	3,383	377,663	382,819
Côtes-du-Nord	2,659	630,957	627,585
Creuse	2,150	278,423	278,782
Dordogne	3,546	489,848	495,037

Departments	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 31, 1876	Dec. 31, 1881
Doubs	2,018	306,094	310,827
Drôme	2,518	321,756	313,763
Eure	2,300	373,629	364,291
Eure-et-Loire	2,268	283,075	280,097
Finistère	2,595	666,106	681,664
Gard	2,253	423,804	415,629
Garonne (Haute-)	2,429	477,730	478,009
Gers	2,425	283,546	281,532
Gironde	3,761	735,242	748,703
Hérault	2,393	445,053	441,527
Ille-et-Vilaine	2,597	602,712	615,480
Indre	2,624	281,248	287,705
Indre-et-Loire	2,361	324,875	329,160
Isère	3,201	581,099	580,271
Jura	1,928	288,823	285,263
Landes	3,599	303,508	301,143
Loir-et-Cher	2,452	272,634	275,713
Loire	1,838	590,613	599,833
Loire (Haute-)	1,916	313,721	316,461
Loire-Inférieure	2,654	612,972	625,625
Loiret	2,614	360,903	368,526
Lot	2,012	276,512	280,269
Lot-et-Garonne	2,067	316,920	312,081
Lozère	1,996	138,319	143,565
Maine-et-Loire	2,749	517,258	523,491
Manche	2,289	539,910	526,377
Marne	3,159	407,780	421,800
Marne (Haute-)	2,402	252,448	254,876
Mayenne	1,996	351,933	344,881
Meurthe-et-Moselle	2,025	404,609	419,317
Meuse	2,405	294,059	289,861
Morbihan	2,625	506,573	521,614
Nièvre	2,632	346,822	347,576
Nord	2,193	1,519,585	1,603,259
Oise	2,261	401,618	404,555
Orne	2,354	392,526	376,126
Pas-de-Calais	2,551	793,140	819,022
Puy-de-Dôme	3,070	570,207	566,064
Pyrénées (Basses-)	2,943	431,525	434,366
Pyrénées (Hautes-)	1,749	238,037	236,474
Pyrénées-Orientales	1,592	197,940	208,855
Rhône	1,077	705,131	741,470
Saône (Haute-)	2,062	304,052	295,905
Saône-et-Loire	3,302	614,309	625,589
Sarthe	2,396	446,239	438,917
Savoie	2,224	268,361	266,438
Savoie (Haute-)	1,667	273,801	274,087
Seine	184	2,410,849	2,799,329
Seine-Inférieure	2,330	798,414	814,068
Seine-et-Marne	2,215	347,323	348,991

Departments	Area : Engl. sq. miles.	Population	
		Dec. 31, 1876	Dec. 18, 1881
Seine-et-Oise	2,164	561,990	577,798
Sèvres (Deux-)	2,317	336,655	350,103
Somme	2,379	556,641	550,837
Tarn	2,217	359,232	359,223
Tarn-et-Garonne	1,436	221,364	217,056
Var	2,349	295,763	288,577
Vauchuse	1,370	255,703	244,149
Vendée	2,588	411,781	421,642
Vienne	2,691	330,916	340,295
Vienne (Haute-)	2,130	336,061	349,332
Vosges	2,266	407,082	406,862
Yonne	2,868	359,070	257,029
Total	204,092	36,905,788	37,672,048

The population, on the 31st of December 1881, was composed (in round numbers) of 18,750,000 males and 18,850,000 females, the excess of females over males being less than in any other state of Western Europe.

The increase of population between the two census periods 1876 and 1881, amounting to 766,260, did not extend over all the departments of France, as will be seen from the preceding table. In 34 departments there was a decline of population (as compared with 20 between the two previous censuses), the greatest in Orne, which had 16,400 inhabitants less at the end of 1881 than in May 1876. In the ministerial report accompanying the census returns of 1876, it was stated that the decrease of population in nearly one-fourth of the departments of France was due to 'a decline in the number of marriages, and excess of deaths over births.'

The increase of population in France within the last century and a half has been comparatively less than in any other State of Western Europe. The natural increase, from the surplus of births over deaths, amounted, when at its highest, between the years 1820 and 1830, to not quite 280,000 per annum, and during part of the decennial period 1850 and 1860, sank to 51,200 per annum. There was a slight recovery during the first half of the next decennial period, but in the year 1869, the surplus of births over deaths had again fallen to 84,206. In the following two years, 1870 and 1871, the deaths exceeded the births, the excess of deaths amounting to 103,394, in 1870, and to 444,889 in 1871. In the year 1872 there was again a surplus of 172,937 births, and the surplus continued in 1874 and 1875. The birth-rate per hundred inhabitants was 3.11 in 1827, and had fallen to 2.62 in 1868. It fell to 2.57 per cent. in 1869, and to 2.26 per cent. in 1871, and was 2.61 in 1873, and 2.64 in 1875—a birth-rate lower than that of any other country in Europe.

The following table, compiled from the last official returns, gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus (+) or deficiency (—) of births over deaths, in each of the sixteen years from 1865 to 1880:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus (+) or deficiency (—) of Births over Deaths
1865	1,005,753	921,887	298,838	+ 83,866
1866	1,006,258	884,573	302,186	+ 121,685
1867	1,007,515	866,887	300,333	+ 140,628
1868	984,140	922,038	301,225	+ 62,102
1869	948,526	864,320	303,482	+ 84,206
1870	943,515	1,046,909	223,705	— 103,394
1871	826,121	1,271,010	262,476	— 444,889
1872	966,001	793,064	352,754	+ 172,937
1873	946,364	844,588	321,238	+ 101,776
1874	954,652	781,709	303,113	+ 172,943
1875	950,975	845,062	305,427	+ 105,913
1876	966,682	834,074	291,366	+ 132,608
1877	944,576	801,956	278,094	+ 142,620
1878	937,211	839,036	279,892	+ 98,175
1879	936,529	839,882	282,776	+ 96,667
1880	920,177	858,337	279,035	+ 61,840

Not included under either the births or deaths of the above table are the 'mort-nés,' or dead-born. The number of 'mort-nés' was 39,778 in 1863, and, gradually increasing, reached 43,875 in the year 1879, and 41,737 in 1880. The births of 1880 consisted of 851,950 legitimate, and of 68,227 illegitimate, or 'natural,' children, the latter forming 7·4 per cent. of the total. In the capital, represented by the department of the Seine, the proportion of illegitimate children was 26·77 in the year 1881. The proportion of male to female children born was 106 to 100 previous to 1840, but since the latter date the male preponderance has been gradually declining, and in 1880 had fallen to 104 to 100 for the whole of France; to 103·7 to 100 for all Paris births, and to 103 to 100 for illegitimate children born in the district of the capital.

The population of France, like that of most other European countries, is agglomerating ever more in towns. In 1846 the rural population constituted 75·58 per cent. of the total, and the urban 24·42 per cent.; in 1856, the rural had fallen to 72·69, and the urban risen to 27·31 per cent.; in 1866, the rural was 69·54, and the urban 30·46 per cent.; and finally, at the census of 1876, it was found that the rural population constituted but 65·10, and the urban 34·90 per cent. of the entire population. In 1881, of the total increase of 766,260, more than two-thirds, or 561,869, belonged to the 47 towns of more than 30,000 inhabitants. But though the rural population is declining, one-half of the

total population still depends on agriculture as a means of living. The census returns of 1881 showed that there were 18,200,000 individuals engaged in agriculture, 9,324,000 in manufacturing industries, and 3,843,000 in commerce.

According to the latest official returns, the distribution of the soil of France, a surface of 529,054 square kilomètres, or 52,904,974 hectares, was as follows :—

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SOIL	Area
	Hectares
Arable land (terres labourables)	26,300,777
Vineyards (vignes)	2,582,776
Woodland (bois de forêts)	8,357,066
Meadows (prairies naturelles)	4,224,103
Commons and waste lands (pâturages et pacages)	3,131,243
Uncultivated land (terres incultes)	4,425,703
Buildings, roads, rivers, canals, &c.	3,883,366
Total	52,905,034

Land is very equally divided among the whole of the population. According to the latest official returns the cultivated land of France was divided into 5,550,000 distinct properties. Of this total the properties averaging 600 acres numbered 50,000, and those averaging 60 acres 500,000, while there were five millions of properties under six acres.

There were at the enumeration of December 31, 1881, twenty-nine towns with more than 50,000 inhabitants, namely :—

Paris	2,269,023	Reims	93,823	Rennes	60,974
Lyon	376,613	Roubaix	91,757	Orléans	57,264
Marseille	360,099	Amiens	74,170	Besançon	57,067
Bordeaux	221,305	Nancy	73,255	Montpellier	56,005
Lille	178,144	Toulon	70,103	Dijon	55,453
Toulouse	140,289	Angers	68,041	Le Mans	55,347
Nantes	124,319	Nice	66,279	Tours	52,209
St. Etienne	123,813	Brest	66,110	Tourcoins	51,895
Rouen	105,906	Limoges	63,765	Grenoble	51,371
Le Havre	105,867	Nîmes	63,552		

The total number of dwellings in France at the census of 1876 was 7,704,913, of which 7,409,614 were inhabited, 254,391 uninhabited, and 40,908 in course of construction. There were, on the average, 14·47 houses per square kilomètre, and each house contained 1·24 family, and 4·68 persons. Except in the departments of the Seine and the Rhône, the vast majority of dwellings contained but one family, indicative of a nation of small proprietors.

There is scarcely any emigration from France, the only exodus that has taken place in recent years consisting in a movement of the Basques, in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, to quit the

country, in order to escape military service. In 1873 there emigrated 10,000 Basques to South America, chiefly to the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay, and in 1874 the number rose to 12,000. The stationary character of the mass of the population is shown also by there being little migration within the country. At the census of 1872 it was found that of the total of 36,102,921 individuals constituting the population of France, 30,676,943 were born within the registration districts. Thus out of every 100 individuals but 15 had quitted their native commune, and 85 lived where they were born. Almost the whole of the existing migration is that from the rural districts into the towns of France. The total emigration in 1877 was 3,666.

Trade and Industry.

The foreign trade of France is officially divided into 'commerce général,' which comprises the entirety of imports and exports, including goods in transit, and 'commerce spécial,' which embraces the imports consumed within, and the exports produced within the country. The general commerce of the year 1881 was valued in imports at 5,996,200,000 francs, or 239,848,000*l.*, and in exports at 4,723,900,000 francs, or 188,958,000*l.*

The following table gives the value, in francs and pounds sterling, of the total imports and the total exports of the special commerce of France—exclusive of coin and bullion—in each of the sixteen years, from 1866 to 1881:—

Years	Imports for Home Consumption		Exports of Home Produce	
	Francs	£	Francs	£
1866	2,793,526,000	111,741,040	3,180,623,000	127,224,920
1867	3,026,581,000	121,063,240	2,825,955,000	113,038,200
1868	3,303,723,000	132,148,920	2,789,926,000	111,597,040
1869	3,153,162,000	126,126,480	3,074,981,000	122,999,240
1870	2,781,493,000	111,259,720	2,860,157,000	114,406,280
1871	3,393,249,000	135,729,960	2,865,613,000	114,624,520
1872	3,447,465,000	137,898,600	3,679,007,000	147,160,280
1873	3,554,789,000	142,191,560	3,787,306,000	151,492,240
1874	3,718,011,000	148,720,440	3,877,753,000	155,110,120
1875	3,672,286,000	146,891,440	4,022,162,000	160,886,480
1876	3,988,363,000	159,534,520	3,575,594,000	143,023,760
1877	3,756,368,000	150,254,720	3,484,323,000	139,372,920
1878	4,460,974,000	178,438,960	3,369,807,000	134,792,280
1879	4,594,837,000	183,793,480	3,163,090,000	126,523,600
1880	5,033,167,000	201,326,680	3,467,889,000	138,715,560
1881	4,946,448,000	197,857,920	3,612,442,000	144,497,680

The following statement shows the value of each of the four groups of imports and of the three groups of exports, according to the classification adopted by the French Douane, or Custom House, in each of the years 1880 and 1881:—

					1880	1881
					Francs	Francs
<i>Imports:—</i>						
Articles of food	.	.	.	.	2,188,982,000	1,939,603,000
Raw materials	.	.	.	.	1,856,586,000	1,893,530,000
Manufactures	.	.	.	.	490,957,000	558,042,000
Other articles	.	.	.	.	496,642,000	555,673,000
Total.					5,033,167,000	4,916,448,000
					£201,326,680	£197,857,920
<i>Exports:—</i>						
Manufactures	.	.	.	.	1,736,975,000	1,787,313,000
Articles of food	.	.	.	.	865,401,000	915,856,000
Raw materials	.	.	.	.	540,073,000	554,125,000
Other articles	.	.	.	.	325,240,000	355,148,000
Total.					3,467,889,000	3,612,442,000
					£138,715,560	£144,451,680

The imports of coin and bullion—not included here—were of the value of 363,227,000 francs, or 14,529,080*l.*, and the exports of the value of 302,167,000 francs, or 12,086,680*l.*, in the year 1881.

The foreign commerce of France is chiefly with Great Britain, Belgium, Germany, Italy, and Russia—Great Britain ranking far above any other country, the exports to it, in particular, being double in value to those to Belgium, the next export market in order of importance.

The subjoined tabular statement shows the declared value of the total exports sent from France to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the total imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into France, in each of the ten years, from 1872 to 1881:—

Years	Exports from France to United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into France
	£	£
1872	41,803,441	17,268,837
1873	43,339,234	17,291,973
1874	46,518,571	16,370,274
1875	46,720,101	15,357,127
1876	45,304,854	16,085,615
1877	45,823,324	14,233,242
1878	41,378,896	14,824,885
1879	38,459,096	14,988,857
1880	41,970,298	15,594,499
1881	39,984,187	16,970,025

The chief articles exported from France to the United Kingdom are silk-, woollen-, and leather manufactures, sugar, wine, butter, eggs, and spirits, as brandy. The following table gives the de-

clared value, in pounds sterling, of the eight staple articles exported from France to the United Kingdom in each of the two years 1880 and 1881 :—

Staple exports from France to the United Kingdom		1880	1881
		£	£
Silk manufactures		9,588,663	8,639,048
Woollen „		4,322,545	4,142,613
Leather „		1,610,045	1,379,044
Sugar, refined		2,342,912	1,928,001
Wine		3,283,091	2,834,879
Butter		2,826,586	2,720,831
Eggs		1,273,340	1,241,064
Spirits: brandy		1,301,239	1,021,721

These eight articles constitute about two-thirds of the total exports from France to the United Kingdom. The remaining third comprises a great variety of objects, mostly food substances.

The principal articles of imports of British home produce into France are woollen and cotton manufactures, and coals. The following table exhibits the declared value of these three articles of British produce imported from the United Kingdom into France during each of the two years 1880 and 1881 :—

Staple imports of British produce into France		1880	1881
		£	£
Woollen manufactures		3,165,011	3,339,833
Cotton „		1,334,071	1,328,631
Coals		1,552,756	1,506,736

The rest of the imports of British produce into France are of a miscellaneous character, not exceeding each half a million sterling per annum in value. Chief among these minor articles of British imports stand wrought iron and copper.

It will be seen from the preceding tables that the value of the exports from France to the United Kingdom is not far from thrice the amount of the imports of British produce.

At the head of French exports to the United Kingdom stands that of silk manufactures, the most important of industries of the country. Its activity, however, fluctuated much in recent years, owing to the ravages caused by an epidemic on the breaking of cocoons, the product of the silkworm. Previous to the outbreak of the epidemic, in 1851, the annual value of raw silk produced was

estimated at over 100 millions of francs, or 40,000,000*l.*, but it fluctuated, since then, as follows:—

Years	Production of silk cocoons	
	Weight	Value
	Kilogrammes	Francs
1852	12,065,542	55,742,804
1862	9,758,804	51,916,837
1866	16,436,258	98,597,548
1867	14,082,945	98,580,515
1868	10,687,054	85,496,432
1869	8,076,545	60,170,260
1870	10,186,584	65,713,464
1871	10,226,699	58,564,596
1872	9,893,163	68,756,424
1873	8,333,128	59,165,308
1874	9,021,410	41,588,700
1875	10,773,945	47,297,618
1876	2,387,369	11,101,265
1877	11,703,664	57,113,880
1878	7,794,705	33,906,966
1879	7,302,705	32,705,315
1880	8,402,550	60,110,212
1881	10,607,709	86,600,410

The strength of the French mercantile navy, exclusive of small fishing vessels—*bateaux de la pêche côtière*—is shown in the following table, which gives the number and tonnage of the vessels, classed according to tonnage, on Jan. 1, 1879, and on Jan. 1, 1880:—

Classification of Vessels	1879		1880	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Of 800 tons and upwards	127	180,233	128	182,227
„ 700 to 800 tons	61	45,016	60	44,302
„ 600 to 700 „	98	61,404	91	59,676
„ 500 to 600 „	98	53,439	93	50,794
„ 400 to 500 „	183	81,408	165	74,089
„ 300 to 400 „	272	96,033	249	88,112
„ 200 to 300 „	430	107,177	399	98,705
„ 100 to 200 „	912	127,584	875	121,660
„ 60 to 100 „	965	74,584	838	65,618
„ 50 to 60 „	370	20,338	329	17,857
Under 50	12,011	128,667	11,805	129,693
Total	15,527	975,883	15,033	932,853

The above statement comprises both sailing vessels and steamers. The total number of steamers in 1881 was 735, of 311,779

tons, and the total number of vessels 15,126, of 914,373 tons. Nearly two-thirds of the total steam tonnage of France belong to the 'Messageries Maritimes,' a company largely subsidised by the government for carrying the mails. Since 1873, when the total tonnage was 1,089,075, there was a gradual decline of the French mercantile navy.

France has a great wealth in minerals, more particularly coal and iron. Coal is found in three different districts—the first, in the north, called the Valenciennes basin; the second, the Central of France; and the third, the Southern of France basins. The total production of coal amounted to 16,804,500 tons in 1877, and to 18,933,201 tons in 1881. The coal production more than doubled from 1861, when it was 8,910,615 tons. Of iron (fontes), France produced 1,733,102 tons in 1880, more than one-half of the total in the Eastern departments of Meurthe et Moselle and Haute Marne.

The growth of the railway system of France dates from the year 1840. By a law passed June 11, 1842, the work of constructing railway was left to private companies, superintended, however, and, if necessary, assisted in their operations, by the State. Under this arrangement, the whole of the railways, were classed under two divisions, called 'ancien réseau,' or Old net-work, and 'nouveau réseau,' or New net-work; the former, representing the main arteries of traffic, and the latter the by-roads, laid down, with a view to public utility rather than to profit. On this account, the lines coming under the designation of New net-work received the grant of a state guarantee of 4 francs per cent. interest, with 65 centimes additional for a sinking fund, on the expended capital.

The following table shows the length of railways built each year in France from 1857 till 1880, and the total open for traffic on the first of January of each year:—

Years	Lines opened during the year	Total length open at the end of the year	Years	Lines opened during the year	Total length open at the end of the year
	Kilomètres	Kilomètres		Kilomètres	Kilomètres
1857	664	6,191	1870	795	17,139
1858	262	7,453	1871	665	17,750
1859	1,222	8,675	1872	672	17,665
1860	1,393	9,086	1873	111	17,776
1861	365	9,433	1874	763	18,539
1862	672	0,105	1875	542	19,081
1863	982	1,087	1876	721	19,802
1864	944	12,031	1877	555	20,357
1865	1,037	13,068	1878	680	21,037
1866	515	13,583	1879	1,304	22,341
1867	953	14,536	1880	1,406	23,747
1868	1,193	15,729	1881	655	24,402
1869	606	16,335	1882	1,430	25,832

It will be seen that from January 1, 1871, to January 1, 1872, the length of railways opened for traffic declined from 17,750 to 17,665 kilomètres, notwithstanding that 665 kilomètres of lines were opened in the year 1871. The deficiency was caused by the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, which necessitated the sale of 750 kilomètres of railway, belonging to the Eastern Company, to the Government of Imperial Germany.

The French railways at present are almost entirely in the hands of six great companies. They are, first, the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean; secondly, the Paris-Orléans; third, the Northern; fourth, the Western; fifth, the Southern; and, sixth, the Eastern, companies. The following two tables give the length of lines open for traffic at the beginning of 1881, and the total receipts in the years 1879 and 1880 of each of the six great and of the minor companies:—

OLD NET-WORK.

Companies	Length of lines Jan. 1, 1881	Receipts	
		1879	1880
	Kilomètres	Francs	Francs
Paris-Mediterranean	4,483	268,973,731	304,701,255
Paris-Orléans	2,017	110,313,875	116,686,848
Northern	1,311	117,646,911	129,979,104
Western	900	80,578,962	84,470,600
Southern	796	50,918,331	65,138,570
Eastern	754	46,585,678	52,416,320
Minor Companies	54	5,626,446	7,275,020
Total	10,315	680,643,934	760,667,717

NEW NET-WORK.

Companies	Length of lines Jan. 1, 1881	Receipts	
		1879	1880
	Kilomètres	Francs	Francs
Paris-Mediterranean	1,543	19,731,122	24,820,807
Paris-Orléans	2,342	43,726,532	50,387,914
Northern	668	14,314,000	17,036,158
Western	2,216	36,399,282	41,261,012
Southern	1,518	22,349,648	27,039,072
Eastern	2,007	56,483,497	67,944,556
Other companies	3,245	32,237,203	39,715,721
Total	13,539	225,241,284	268,205,240

The total length of all the railways open for traffic in September

1882 was 25,832 kilomètres, or 16,145 English miles (including old net-work 10,606 kilomètres, new net-work 10,417, special net-work 144, State lines 3,729, various companies 975), and the total gross receipts in 1880 amounted to 1,028,872,957 francs, or 41,146,918*l*.

By a law which passed the Chamber of Deputies, in the session of 1878, there will be added 16,000 kilomètres, or 10,000 English miles, of railways, before the end of the year 1888. To provide for the cost of the new net-work of railways, the Chamber granted a credit of 3,000,000,000 francs, or 120,000,000*l*.

At the 1st of January 1882 there were 73,878 kilomètres, or 45,943 English miles, of lines of telegraphs, comprising 233,057 kilomètres, or 144,932 English miles, of wire. At the same date there were 5,481 telegraph offices. The number of telegraphic despatches sent during the year 1881 was 19,466,164, of which 1,952,017 were international messages. The total revenue from telegraphs in the year 1881 amounted to 29,135,000 francs, or 1,165,400*l*. There were annual deficits since the establishment of State Telegraphs in March 1851.

The number of letters forwarded by the French post-office in the year 1881 was 569,910,358; registered letters, 11,327,262; post-cards, 32,224,239; journals, 345,364,572; parcels and printed matter, 378,075,770. The receipts for 1881 were 123,472,000 francs, or 4,938,880*l*., and expenses, 81,898,988 francs, or 3,275,958*l*. During the years 1849 to 1857, the correspondence by letters increased at the rate of 12½ per cent. a year; from 1858 to 1869, the increase was 3½ per cent. per annum; and from 1869 to 1881 it was at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. France entered the General Postal union of the principal states of the world on January 1, 1876.

Colonies.

The Colonial Possessions of France, dispersed over Asia, Africa, America, and Polynesia, embrace, inclusive of the so-called 'Pays protégés,' or Countries under Protection, a total area of 606,084 square kilomètres. Not comprised in the list is Algeria, which has a government and laws distinct from the other Colonial Possessions, being looked upon, partly from its proximity to France, and partly from serving as camp and practice-field of a large portion of the standing army, as a more immediate annex of the mother-country. Algeria, as well as all the other colonies, are represented in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and considered to form, politically, a part of France. The estimated area and population of the various Colonies and Countries under Protection, together with the date of their first settlement, or acquisition, is shown in the subjoined table, compiled from the latest official returns.

I. COLONIES.

	Date of Acquisition	Area. Square kilometres	Population
<i>Asia :—</i>			
Possessions in India	1679	509	276,649 (1879)
Cochin-China	1861	59,458	1,597,013 (1880)
Total of Asia		59,967	1,873,662
<i>Africa :—</i>			
Senegambia	1637	250,000?	137,905 (1878)
Gaboon and Gold coast	1843	20,000?	186,133 (?)
Réunion	1649	1,979	178,310 (1878)
St. Marie	1635	} 830	{ 7,135 (1879)
Nossi-Bé and Mayotte	1843		
Total of Africa		272,809	532,738
<i>America :—</i>			
Guiana, or Cayenne		121,413	26,116 (1879)
Guadeloupe and Dependencies	1634	1,869	191,509 (1879)
Martinique	1635	987	164,250 (1879)
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1635	235	5,224 ..
Total of America		124,504	387,099
<i>Oceania :—</i>			
New Caledonia	1854	17,080	41,694 (1876)
Loyalty islands	1864	2,743	13,174 ..
Marquesas islands	1841	1,274	5,754 ..
Tahiti, and Dependencies	1880	1,179	11,172 ..
Toubouaï and Vavitou	1881	209	793 ..
Touamotou and Gambier islands	1881	1,000	5 469 ..
Clipperton island	1881	5	Uninhabited
Total of Oceania		23,490	78,056
Total of colonies		480,223	2,849,590
II. PROTECTED COUNTRIES.			
Kingdom of Cambodia	1862	83,861	1,020,000
Tunis	1881	118,000	2,000,000
Total		201,861	3,002,600
Total, colonies and protected countries		682,621	5,891,555

If to this we add Algeria, the total Colonial possessions of France cover an area of 1,112,084 square kilometres, with a total population of 9,252,492.

On the N.E. African coast, opposite Aden, and just outside the Red Sea, France has a station, Obock, which she has been recently attempting to extend and develop.

The commercial intercourse of the Colonial Possessions of France (with the exception of Algeria) is almost entirely with the mother-country, being restricted by special legislation to this channel. The only colonies possessing commercial importance, besides Algeria and Tunis, are the islands of Réunion, on the coast of Africa, and Martinique and Guadeloupe in the West Indies.

The trade between the Colonial Possessions of France and the United Kingdom is small. The only group with which there is any notable commercial intercourse is that of the West India Islands, which sent exports of the value of 24,327*l.*, consisting mainly of raw sugar, to the United Kingdom in the year 1881. The imports of British home produce into the French West India Islands were of the value of 170,173*l.* in 1881, the chief article imported being cottons, of the value of 63,647*l.*

A large penal settlement was formed in the colony of Guiana during the years 1852-60, and another at New Caledonia in 1871-72, both for political prisoners.

Slavery was abolished throughout the whole of the Colonial Possessions of France by a decree of February 28, 1848.

For an account of the government, revenue, population, and commerce of Algeria and Tunis, see Part II., *Africa*, of the *Statesman's Year-book*.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF FRANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—M. C. J. Tissot. Accredited ambassador to Great Britain, February 21, 1882.

Secretaries.—Count d'Aunay; Vicomte de Petiteville; M. Mercier.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Colonel Descharmes.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Léon de la Chauvinière.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN FRANCE.

Ambassador.—Rt. Hon. Viscount Lyons, G.C.B., born in 1817; Envoy to the United States, 1858-64; and Ambassador to Turkey, 1865-67. Appointed Ambassador to France, July 6, 1867.

Secretaries.—Hon. F. R. Plunkett; George Sheffield; Hon. W. A. C. Barrington; N. R. O'Connor; Hon. H. G. Edwards.

Military Attaché.—Colonel George Villiers.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. Rice, R.N.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of France, and the British equivalents, are—

MONEY.

The *Franc*, of 100 *centimes* . . . Approximate value 9½*d.*, or 25 Francs to £1 sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Gramme</i>	=	15.434 grains troy, or about 30 grammes equal to an ounce.
„ <i>Kilogramme</i>	=	2.205 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal Métrique</i>	=	220 „ „
„ <i>Tonneau</i> „	=	2200 „ „
„ <i>Litre</i> , Liquid Measure	=	1.76 Imperial pints.
„ <i>Hectolitre</i> { Liquid Measure	=	22 „ „ gallons.
{ Dry Measure	=	2.75 „ „ bushels.
„ <i>Mètre</i>	=	3.28 feet or 39.37 inches.
„ <i>Kilomètre</i>	=	1093 yards, or nearly 5 furlongs, or $\frac{5}{8}$ mile.
„ <i>Mètre Cube</i> }	=	35.31 cubic feet.
„ <i>Stère</i> }		
„ <i>Hectare</i>	=	2.47 acres.
„ <i>Kilomètre Carré</i>	=	247 acres, or $2\frac{3}{5}$ K.C. to 1 square mile.

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GERMANY.

(DEUTSCHES REICH.)

Reigning Emperor and King.

Wilhelm I., German Emperor, and King of Prussia, born March 22, 1797, the second son of King Friedrich Wilhelm III. of Prussia, and of Princess Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; educated for the military career, and took part in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 against France; Governor of the province of Pomerania, 1840; Military Governor of the Rhine provinces, 1849–57; appointed Regent of Prussia during the illness of his brother, Oct. 9, 1858; ascended the throne of Prussia at the death of his brother, Jan. 2, 1861. Commander-in-chief of the German armies in the war against France, July 1870 to March 1871; proclaimed Emperor of Germany at Versailles, January 18, 1871. Married June 11, 1829, to *Augusta*, German Empress, and Queen of Prussia, born Sept. 30, 1811, the daughter of the late Grand-Duke Karl Friedrich of Saxe-Weimar.

Heir Apparent.

Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born October 18, 1831, eldest son of the Emperor-King; field-marshal in the army of Prussia (see Prussia, p. 110).

The Imperial throne of Germany has always been filled by election, though with a tendency towards the hereditary principle of succession. Originally, the Emperor was chosen by the vote of all the Princes and Peers of the Reich, but the mode came to be changed in the fourteenth century, when a limited number of Princes, fixed at seven for a time, and afterwards enlarged to nine, assumed the privilege of disposing of the crown, and, their right being acknowledged, were called Electors. With the overthrow of the old Germanic Empire by the Emperor Napoleon, in 1806, the Electoral dignity virtually ceased, although the title of Elector was retained sixty years longer by the sovereigns of Hesse-Cassel, the last of them dethroned in 1866 by Prussia. The election of the present Emperor was by vote of the Reichstag of the North German Confederation, on the initiative of all the reigning Princes of Germany.

Since the creation of the Imperial dignity by Charlemagne, crowned 'Kaiser' at Rome, on Christmas-day in the year 800, there have been the following Emperors of Germany:—

House of Charlemagne.

Karl I., 'Der Grosse' . . .	800-814
Ludwig I., 'Der Fromme' . . .	814-840
Ludwig II., 'Der Deutsche' . . .	843-876
Karl II., 'Der Kahle' . . .	876-877
Karl, 'Der Dicke' . . .	881-887
Arnulf . . .	887-899
Ludwig III., 'Das Kind' . . .	900-911

House of Franconia.

Konrad I.	911-918
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House of Saxony.

Heinrich I., 'Der Vogelsteller' . . .	919-936
Otto I., 'Der Grosse' . . .	936-973
Otto II.	973-983
Otto III.	983-1002
Heinrich II.	1002-1024

House of Franconia.

Konrad II., 'Der Salier' . . .	1024-1039
Heinrich III.	1039-1056
Heinrich IV.	1056-1106
Heinrich V.	1106-1125

House of Saxony.

Lothar II., 'Der Sachse' . . .	1125-1137
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House of Hohenstaufen.

Konrad III.	1138-1152
Friedrich I., 'Barbarossa' . . .	1152-1190
Heinrich VI.	1190-1197
Philipp	1198-1208
Otto IV.	1208-1212
Friedrich II.	1212-1250
Konrad IV.	1250-1251

First Interregnum.

Wilhelm of Holland . . .	1254-1256
Richard of Cornwall . . .	1256-1272

House of Habsburg.

Rudolf I.	1273-1291
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House of Nassau.

Adolf	1292-1298
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House of Habsburg.

Albrecht I.	1298-1308
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Houses of Luxemburg and Bavaria.

Heinrich VII.	1308-1313
Ludwig IV., 'Der Baiier' . . .	1313-1347
Karl IV.	1348-1378

Second Interregnum.

Wenceslaus of Bohemia . . .	1378-1400
Ruprecht 'Von der Pfalz' . . .	1400-1410
Sigmund of Brandenburg . . .	1410-1437

House of Habsburg.

Albrecht II.	1438-1439
Friedrich III.	1440-1493
Maximilian I.	1493-1519
Karl V.	1519-1558
Ferdinand I.	1558-1564
Maximilian II.	1564-1576
Rudolf II.	1576-1612
Matthias	1612-1619
Ferdinand II.	1619-1637
Ferdinand III.	1637-1657
Leopold I.	1657-1705
Joseph I.	1705-1711
Karl VI.	1711-1740

House of Bavaria.

Karl VII.	1742-1745
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House of Habsburg-Lorraine.

Franz I.	1745-1765
Joseph II.	1765-1790
Leopold II.	1790-1792
Franz II.	1792-1806

Third Interregnum.

Confederation of the Rhine . . .	1806-1815
German 'Bund'	1815-1866
North German Confederation . . .	1866-1871

House of Hohenzollern.

Wilhelm I.	1871
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The average duration of reign of the above fifty-five Emperors of Germany was seventeen years.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of the Empire bears date April 16, 1871. By its terms, all the states of Germany 'form an eternal union for the protection of the realm and the care of the welfare of the German people' — 'schliessen einen ewigen Bund zum Schutze des Bundesgebiets, und zur Pflege der Wohlfahrt des Deutschen Volkes.' The supreme

direction of the military and political affairs of the Empire is vested in the King of Prussia, who, as such, bears the title of Deutscher Kaiser. According to Art. 11 of the Constitution, 'the Kaiser represents the Empire internationally'—'hat das Reich völkerrechtlich zu vertreten'—and can declare war, if defensive, and make peace, as well as enter into treaties with other nations, and appoint and receive ambassadors. To declare war, if not merely defensive, the Kaiser must have the consent of the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, in which body, together with the Reichstag, or Diet of the Realm, are vested the legislative functions of the Empire. The Bundesrath represents the individual states of Germany, and the Reichstag the German nation. The members of the Bundesrath, 62 in number, are appointed by the governments of the individual states for each session, while the members of the Reichstag, 397 in number, are elected by universal suffrage and ballot, for the term of three years. The various states of Germany are represented as follows in the Bundesrath and the Reichstag:—

States of the Empire	Number of members in Bundesrath	Number of deputies in Reichstag
Kingdom of Prussia	17	236
„ „ Bavaria.	6	48
„ „ Württemberg	4	17
„ „ Saxony	4	23
Grand-Duchy of Baden	3	14
„ „ Mecklenburg-Schwerin	2	6
„ „ Hesse	3	9
„ „ Oldenburg	1	3
„ „ Saxe-Weimar	1	3
„ „ Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1	1
Duchy of Brunswick	2	3
„ „ Saxe-Meiningen	1	2
„ „ Anhalt	1	2
„ „ Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1	2
„ „ Saxe-Altenburg	1	1
Principality of Waldeck	1	1
„ „ Lippe	1	1
„ „ Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1	1
„ „ Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	1	1
„ „ Reuss-Schleiz	1	1
„ „ Schaumburg-Lippe	1	1
„ „ Reuss-Greiz	1	1
Free town of Hamburg	1	3
„ „ „ Lübeck.	1	1
„ „ „ Bremen	1	1
Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine	4	15
Total	62	397

The total number of electors to the Reichstag inscribed on the lists was 9,090,381 at the general election of 1881, while the number of actual voters was 5,324,754 at the same election.

Both the Bundesrath and the Reichstag meet in annual session, convoked by the Kaiser. The Kaiser has the right to prorogue and dissolve the Reichstag, but the prorogation must not exceed sixty days; while in case of dissolution new elections have to take place within sixty days, and a new session has to open within ninety days. All laws for the Empire must receive the votes of an absolute majority of the Bundesrath and the Reichstag. The Bundesrath is presided over by the Reichskanzler, or Chancellor of the Empire, and the President of the Reichstag is elected by the deputies.

The laws of the Empire, passed by the Bundesrath and the Reichstag, to take effect must receive the assent of the Kaiser, and be countersigned when promulgated by the Chancellor of the Empire. The latter, in his capacity as President of the Bundesrath, has the right to be present at the deliberations of the Reichstag.

Chancellor of the Empire.—Prince Otto von Bismarck-Schönhausen, born April 1, 1815; studied jurisprudence at Berlin and Göttingen; member of the Constituent Assembly of Prussia, 1848; Minister Plenipotentiary of Prussia at the Diet of Frankfort, 1851–59; Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, 1859–62; Ambassador of Prussia to the Emperor of the French, 1862; Minister of Foreign Affairs, and chief of the Council of Ministers of Prussia, September 23, 1862; Chancellor of the North German Confederation, 1867–70; appointed Chancellor of the Empire, January 19, 1871.

Acting under the direction of the Chancellor of the Empire, the Bundesrath, in addition to its legislative functions, represents also a supreme administrative and consultative Board, and as such has eleven standing committees, namely for army and fortifications; for naval matters; tariff, excise, and taxes; trade and commerce; railways, posts, and telegraphs; civil and criminal law; financial accounts; foreign affairs; for Alsace-Lorraine; for the Constitution; and for the Standing Orders. Each committee consists of representatives of at least four states of the Empire; but the foreign affairs committee includes only the representatives of the kingdoms of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg.

Church and Education.

The census of December 1, 1875, showed the religious division of the population of the states composing the German Empire as follows:—Protestants, 26,718,823; Roman Catholics, 15,371,227; Christian sects of various denominations, 116,735; and Jews, 520,575. Expressed in percentages, the proportion of Protestants in the Empire in 1875 was 62·5 per cent.; of Roman Catholics, 36

per cent.; of other Christians, 0·3 per cent.; and of Jews, 1·2 per cent. (For further particulars as to divisions of creeds, see the various States.)

Education is general and compulsory throughout Germany. The laws of Prussia, which provide for the establishment of elementary schools, supported from the local rates, in every town and village, and compel all parents to send their children to these or other schools, exist, with slight modifications, in all the states of the Empire. It appears, from statistical returns relating to the formation of the united German army, that all recruits of the year 1878 could at least read and write, though in some of the southern states, notably Bavaria, a small number of the young men entering military service were declared of defective education, 'mangelhafte Schulbildung.' (For further particulars see *Prussia*, pp. 118-19.)

There are twenty-one universities in the German Empire, all of them, with the exception of one, having four 'faculties,' or divisions of studies, namely theology, jurisprudence, philosophy, and medicine. The following table gives the list, in alphabetical order, of the universities, with the numbers of professors and teachers, and that of the matriculated students in 1881-2:—

Universities	Professors and Teachers	Students				
		Theology	Jurisprudence	Philosophy	Medicine	Total.
Berlin . . .	229	264	1,087	1,782	576	3,709
Bonn . . .	109	149	317	417	187	1,070
Breslau . . .	126	212	306	568	295	1,380
Erlangen . . .	64	216	58	75	113	462
Freiburg . . .	58	44	206	133	300	683
Giessen . . .	53	44	113	144	101	402
Göttingen . . .	116	149	182	520	151	1,002
Greifswald . . .	62	72	68	188	316	644
Halle . . .	106	359	111	633	190	1,283
Heidelberg . . .	107	33	366	279	147	825
Jena . . .	76	89	119	215	85	508
Kiel . . .	72	50	49	126	119	344
Königsberg . . .	89	88	178	400	175	841
Leipzig . . .	161	561	838	1,327	457	3,183
Marburg . . .	73	84	126	333	158	333
Munich . . .	132	78	703	498	545	498
Münster . . .	34	83	—	217	—	217
Rostock . . .	43	47	42	53	60	53
Strassburg . . .	98	67	189	343	171	343
Tübingen . . .	85	468	404	194	164	194
Würzburg . . .	71	181	152	163	473	163

The number of students in the preceding table includes only those

matriculated at each university. There were besides the total above given, a certain number of non-matriculated students—'zum Besuch der Vorlesungen berechtigt'—the majority of them, namely, 1,219, at the university of Berlin. Among the matriculated students at the university of Leipzig considerably more than half were foreigners.

Fourteen of the twenty-one universities of the Empire are Protestant, that is, teach only Protestant theology. These Protestant high schools are Berlin, Erlangen, Giessen, Göttingen, Greifswald, Halle, Heidelberg, Jena, Kiel, Königsberg, Leipzig, Marburg, Rostock, and Strassburg. In four universities, namely Freiburg, Munich, Münster, and Würzburg, the faculties of theology are Roman Catholic. The remaining three are mixed, attended by both Protestant and Roman Catholic students of theology.

Revenue and Expenditure

The common expenditure of the Empire is defrayed, according to Art. 70 of the Constitution, from the revenues arising from customs, certain branches of excise, the profits of the post, and telegraphs. Should the receipts from these various sources of income not be sufficient to cover the expenditure, the individual states of Germany may be assessed to make up the deficit, each state being made contributory in proportion to its population. The common expenditure is to be voted, 'as a rule'—in der Regel—only for one year; but also for any longer term 'in special cases'—in besondern Fällen. The financial year, formerly coeval with the calendar year, was made to run from the 1st of April to the 31st of March in 1877.

In the budget estimates for the financial year ending March 31, 1882, the total revenue of the Empire was set down at 596,811,409 mark, or 29,840,570*l.*, and the expenditure at the same amount. The budget accounts of the Empire distinguish between ordinary, or 'continual' (fortdauernde) expenditure, and extraordinary, or 'for once' (einmalige) disbursements. The estimated total ordinary, or 'continual' expenditure for the financial year ending March 31, 1883, was distributed as follows:—

Branches of Expenditure, 1882-83	Mark
Imperial Chancery and Treasury (Schatzamt)	86,443,336
Reichstag	407,670
Foreign Department	6,676,775
Imperial Army	342,493,325

Branches of Expenditure, 1882-83	Mark
Imperial Navy	27,565,856
Department of Interior	2,775,422
Imperial Court of Railway-affairs	303,150
Interest of Debt of the Empire	13,702,500
Imperial Audit (Rechnungshof)	528,673
Imperial Judicature (Reichs-Justiz-Verwaltung)	1,707,667
General Pensions	19,095,287
Invalid Fund	30,129,567
Total ordinary expenditure	531,829,228
	£26,591,461

The extraordinary expenditure was as follows:—

Branches of Expenditure, 1882-83	Mark
Imperial Chancery and Treasury	3,595,825
Interest of debt of the Empire	227,300
Department of Foreign Affairs	183,800
Imperial Post and Telegraphs	3,053,000
Imperial Army	28,033,931
Imperial Navy	8,728,800
Court of Imperial Judicature	200,000
State Railways	4,400,000
Imperial Printing Office	15,000
Expenditure in consequence of the war against France	18,283
Deficit of 1880-81	12,062,468
Public Works	9,150,000
Total extraordinary expenditure	78,908,479
Ordinary expenditure	531,829,228
Total expenditure	610,737,707
	£30,534,885

The estimated receipts for the financial year ending March 31, 1883, embraced the following branches of Imperial revenue:—

Sources of Revenue, 1882-83	Mark
Customs and Excise Duties	339,098,280
Sugar	12,062,468
Stamps	19,112,100
Statistical Tax	464,000
Posts and Telegraphs	21,264,000
Railways	12,686,400
Interest of Invalid Fund	30,129,567
Surplus of former years	10,558,350
Imperial Bank	1,506,425
Interests of Imperial Funds	3,062,953
Imperial Printing Office	1,051,240
Extraordinary and Miscellaneous Receipts	55,952,555
Total direct revenue	506,948,338
Contributions of states to Imperial revenue	103,684,369
Total revenue	610,632,707
	£ 30,531,635

The contribution of the principal states of the Empire to the revenue for the year was calculated as follows:—Prussia, 52,249,733 mark; Bavaria, 20,278,807 mark; Württemberg, 7,670,015 mark; Baden, 5,359,876 mark; Saxony, 5,598,007 mark; and the Reichsland Alsace-Lorraine, 3,838,381 mark.

For 1883-4 it was expected that the ordinary budget would balance with the sum total of 530,124,609 mark, and in 1884-5 with 531,599,999 mark, there being entered in these annual accounts loans of more than $28\frac{1}{2}$ and $19\frac{1}{2}$ million mark respectively for extraordinary expenses. The total outlay for the navy for 1883-4 was estimated at 42,000,000 mark. Of the war indemnity from France, agreed upon by Treaty of Feb. 26, 1871, amounting to five milliards of francs, or 200,000,000*l.*, Germany had received the total at the end of September 1873. Of this sum nearly one-half was portioned out among the twenty-five States of the German Empire. Of the other half, by various laws passed in the Reichsrath, 12,500,000*l.* were paid to France for the Alsace-Lorraine Railways, and 6,000,000*l.* for the fortresses in the Reichsland.

The German Empire, as such, had no public debt at the time of its re-establishment, in 1871, but one has been created in recent years. On October 1, 1881, the total funded debt amounted to 298,951,500 mark, or 14,947,575*l.*, besides which, in virtue of a law passed February 15, 1882, a new debt of 29,674,405 mark, or 1,483,720*l.*, has been contracted. The whole debt bears interest at 4 per cent. Besides the funded there exists an unfunded debt, represented by 'Reichs-Kassenscheine,' or Imperial treasure bills, outstanding to the amount of 152,164,210 mark, or 76,982,100*l.*, on April 1, 1882.

As a set-off against the debt of the Empire there exist a variety of invested funds, of a total amount of 747,310,476 mark, or 37,390,523*l.* These funds comprise an 'Invalidenfond' of 537,956,178 mark, or 26,897,808*l.*; a 'Festungsbaufond,' of 59,750,660 mark, or 2,987,533*l.*, and a 'Kriegs-schatz' of 120,000,000 mark, or 6,000,000*l.*

Army and Navy.

1. *Army.*

By the Constitution of April 16, 1871, the Prussian obligation to serve in the army is extended to the whole Empire, it being enacted by Art. 57, that 'every German is liable to service—wehrpflichtig—and no substitution is allowed.' The time of service is thus prescribed by Art. 59 of the Constitution. Every German capable of bearing arms—wehrfähig—has to be in the standing army for seven years, as a rule from the finished twentieth till the commencing

twenty-eight years of his age. Of the seven years, three must be spent in active service—'bei den Fahnen'—and the remaining four in the army of reserve. After quitting the army of reserve, he has to form part of the Landwehr for another five years. By the Army Bill, the Prussian military legislation is applied to all the states of the Empire.

The strength of the armed forces of the Empire was greatly augmented by a law called that of the Landsturm, which passed the Reichstag in the session of 1875. Under this law, the army is increased by the addition of all men capable of bearing arms, who are not either in the Line, the Reserve, or the Landwehr. The new force, the Landsturm, is divided into two classes, the first class comprising all able-bodied men up to the age of 42, who are not already in the army, and the second including the rest. The first class is organised into 293 Landsturm battalions on the model of the 293 existing Landwehr battalions, which adds 175,800 men to the German forces. By application of the law, the German army, without the second class of the Landsturm, which is not to be organized for the present, will number about 1,800,000 men.

The 63rd Article of the Constitution of 1871 enacts 'the whole of the land forces of the Empire shall form a united army, in war and peace under the orders of the Kaiser'—'die gesammte Landmacht des Reichs wird ein einheitliches Heer bilden, welches im Krieg und Frieden unter dem Befehle des Kaisers steht.' The sovereigns of the principal states have the right to select the lower grades of officers; and the King of Bavaria, by a convention, signed Nov. 23, 1870, has reserved to himself the special privilege of superintending the general administration of that portion of the German army raised within his dominions. But the approval of the Kaiser must be obtained to all appointments, and nothing affecting the superior direction of the troops of any state of the Empire can be done without his consent. It is enacted by Art. 64 of the Constitution of 1871 that 'all German troops are bound to obey unconditionally the orders of the Kaiser'—'alle deutschen Truppen sind verpflichtet, den Befehlen des Kaisers unbedingt Folge zu leisten'—'and must swear accordingly the oath of fidelity.' Art. 65 of the Constitution gives the Emperor the right of ordering the erection of fortresses in any part of the Empire; and Art. 68 invests him with the power, in case of threatened disturbance of order—'wenn die öffentliche Sicherheit bedroht ist'—to declare any country or district in a state of siege.

The army of the German Empire is formed of 161 regiments of infantry, including the guards; 20 battalions of jäger, or riflemen; 93 regiments of cavalry, 51 regiments of artillery, 21 battalions of engineers, including a railway regiment, and 18 bat-

talions of military train. The following table shows the strength and organisation of the Imperial army on the peace-footing:—

Peace-footing	Officers	Rank and file	Horses	Guns
Infantry, 161 regiments . . .	9,532	278,826	4,813	—
Jäger, 20 battalions . . .	424	11,120	—	—
Cavalry, 93 regiments . . .	2,358	64,699	62,581	—
Field Artillery, 37 regiments	1,801	34,817	16,591	1,374
Fortress Artillery, 31 battalions	726	16,349	—	
Engineers, 21 battalions . . .	412	10,838	252	—
Train, 18 battalions . . .	200	4,905	2,457	—
Depôts of Landwehr, 275 battalions	348	4,763	—	—
Staff Division	2,014	4	—	—
Special Services	313	953	—	—
Total	18,128	427,274	86,694	1,374

The following table shows the strength and organisation of the Imperial army on the war-footing:—

War Footing	Officers	Rank and file	Horses	Guns
Infantry, including guards	22,784	1,041,353	23,509	—
Jäger or riflemen	600	30,900	840	—
Cavalry	3,433	106,776	100,705	—
Field Artillery	2,944	106,139	92,922	2,040
Fortress and Coast Artillery	1,458	58,174	9,180	444
Engineers and railway } troops }	872	38,212	10,759	—
Train and administration . . .	1,258	58,117	65,556	—
Railway and telegraph } division }	1,238	7,006	5,390	—
Bureaux	850	10,000	1,850	—
Total	35,427	1,456,677	312,731	2,484

Not included in the above statements are the troops of the field reserve, organised in 1876, calculated to number 250,000 men, and those of the Landsturm (see page 101). It is calculated that with the addition of the latter, Germany may place in the field at any time two millions and a half of armed men, without drawing upon the last reserves.

The Empire is divided for military purposes into 17 districts, each represented by one corps d'armée. The guards alone, recruited from Prussia and Alsace-Lorraine, do not belong to any special division.

For details regarding the German army, its formation, mode of service, and general organisation, see *Prussia*, 'Army,' pp. 123-25.

Since the Franco-German war, the fortress system of Germany has been entirely remodelled, and a number of old fortified places, deemed useless, have been abolished, and many new ones erected, and others enlarged. The Empire is at present divided into nine 'fortress districts' (Festungs-Inspectionen), each including a certain area with fortified places. The following table gives a list of these districts, and the names of the fortresses in each, the fortified places of the first class, serving as camps—*mit verschanzten Lagern*—being distinguished by italics, while those specially designed for railway protection, or obstruction—*Eisenbahnsperren*—are marked by asterisks (*), and coast fortresses by a dagger (†). The table is drawn up after official returns.

Districts		Fortresses	
1. Königsberg	<i>Königsberg</i> <i>Marienburg</i> <i>Dirschau</i> *	<i>Memel</i> † <i>Pillau</i> †	
2. Danzig	<i>Danzig</i> <i>Thorn</i> <i>Kolberg</i> †	<i>Stralsund</i> † <i>Swinemünde</i> †	
3. Posen	<i>Posen</i> <i>Glogau</i> *	<i>Neisse</i> <i>Glatz</i>	
4. Berlin	<i>Küstrin</i> <i>Magdeburg</i> <i>Spandau</i>	<i>Königstein</i> * <i>Torgau</i> *	
5. Mayence (Mainz)	<i>Mayence</i> <i>Rastatt</i> <i>Strassburg</i>	<i>Ulm</i> <i>Neu-Breisach</i>	
6. Metz	<i>Metz</i> <i>Diedenhofen</i> *	<i>Saarlouis</i> * <i>Bitsch</i> *	
7. Cologne (Cöln)	<i>Cologne</i> <i>Koblenz</i> <i>Ehrenbreitstein</i>	<i>Dusseldorf</i> * <i>Wesel</i> *	
8. Altona	<i>Sonderburg-Düppel</i> <i>Trave mouth</i> † <i>Friedrichsort</i> † <i>Ems mouth</i> †	<i>Kiel</i> † <i>Elbe mouth</i> † <i>Weser mouth</i> † <i>Wilhelmshaven</i> †	
9. Munich (München)	<i>Ingolstadt</i>	<i>Germersheim</i> *	

It will be seen that the Empire has 17 fortified places of the first class, serving as fortified camps, and 26 other fortresses. Works for enlarging six of the fortresses of the first class, namely, Thorn, Posen, Küstrin, Mayence, Strassburg, and Metz, are in hand at the same date, the most important of these works, consisting of the building of a wide girdle of outer fortifications,

being nearly completed at Strassburg and Metz. (Official Communication.)

2. Navy.

The formation of a German navy, due to the initiative of Prussia, dates from 1848, and rapid progress has been made in it for the last ten years. The fleet of war of the Empire consisted, in 1882, of 24 ironclads, 58 other steamers, and 4 sailing vessels, besides 18 steamers for service of the ports. At the same time 9 vessels were building, including two armoured gunboats.

The following is a tabulated list of the 24 ironclads, divided into frigates, corvettes, and gunboats. The columns of the subjoined table exhibit, similar to that descriptive of the British ironclad navy, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and size of guns; thirdly, the indicated horse-power of the engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, displacement in tons.

Armour-clad ships	Armour thickness at water line	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
<i>Frigates:—</i>	Inches				
Kaiser . . .	10	{ 8 3	22-ton 18-ton	7,800	7,560
Deutschland . .	10	{ 8 3	22-ton 18-ton	7,800	7,560
König Wilhelm .	8½	23	18-ton	7,800	9,602
Friedrich der Grosse.	8½	{ 4 2	26-ton 21-ton	5,327	6,550
Preussen . . .	8½	{ 4 2	26-ton 21-ton	5,327	6,748
Friedrich Karl .	5	16	12-ton	3,450	5,819
Kronprinz . . .	5	16	12-ton	4,735	5,303
<i>Corvettes:—</i>					
Hansa . . .	6	8	12-ton	2,960	3,553
Sachsen . . .	8	6	22-ton	5,600	7,400
Bayern . . .	8	6	22-ton	5,600	7,135
Württemberg . .	8	6	22-ton	5,600	7,135
Baden . . .	8	6	22-ton	5,000	7,135
<i>Gunboats:—</i>					
Arminius . . .	4½	4	7-ton	1,200	1,588
Wespe . . .	4	1	30-ton	600	1,000
Viper . . .	4	1	30-ton	600	1,000
Biene . . .	4	1	30-ton	600	1,000
Skorpion . . .	4	1	30-ton	600	1,000
Mücke . . .	4	1	30-ton	600	1,000
Basilisk . . .	4	1	30-ton	600	1,000
Camaleon . . .	4	1	30-ton	600	1,000
Crocodill . . .	4	1	30-ton	600	1,000
Salamander . . .	4	1	30-ton	600	1,000
Natter . . .	4	1	30-ton	600	1,000
Hummel . . .	4	1	20-ton	600	1,000

The two most powerful ships of the navy are the ironclads *Kaiser* and *Deutschland*, both built by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, Poplar, the first launched March 19, and the second September 12, 1874. The *Kaiser* and *Deutschland* are sister-ships, 285 feet long, constructed alike in every respect, after the designs of Sir Edward J. Reed, formerly constructor to the British navy. Each is protected with an armour belt extending all fore and aft, from 5 feet 6 inches below the water-line to the main deck, and has an armour-plated battery, fitted with eight 22-ton steel breech-loading Krupp guns, arranged to fire broadside. In addition to these eight guns, there is another gun of 18 tons weight placed aft, capable of being trained to an angle of fifteen degrees. The thickness of armour-plates on the vital parts of the belt and battery is ten inches; elsewhere it is eight inches, reduced at the ends of the ship. The upper and main deck beams of each ironclad are completely covered with steel plating.

The next most powerful ironclads of the German Imperial navy are the turret-ships, *Friedrich der Grosse* and *Preussen*. They were built at German dockyards, after the same model, during the years 1873 and 1874. Each of them has two turrets, with armour of the thickness of eleven inches round them, and the centre, and of seven inches fore and after, while the armament consists of four 26-ton guns in the turrets, and two 21-ton guns placed fore and aft. Not much inferior in size to these two turret-ships are the ironclads *König Wilhelm*, *Prinz Friedrich Karl*, and *Kronprinz*. The *König Wilhelm*, built at the Thames Ironworks, Blackwall, and launched on the 25th of April, 1868, was designed by the former Constructor of the British navy, and carries 23 18-ton guns, made of Krupp's hammered steel. The armour is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick amidships, tapering gradually downwards to a thickness of 7 inches at 7 feet below the water-line. Behind the bowsprit and just forward of the stern are two bulkheads, each of 6 inch armour and 18 inch of teak, which continue from the lower deck up through the main deck, and rise to the height of 7 feet above the spar deck, where they are curved into the form of semicircular shields, each pierced with portholes for cannon and loopholes for musketry. Within these shields are four 300-pounders, which can be used to fire straight fore and aft, or as broadside guns. The *Prinz Friedrich Karl* was built at La Seyne, near Toulon, after the model of the French frigate the *Couronne*. The *Kronprinz*, built at Poplar, by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, and launched in 1867, is constructed with armour-plating 5 inches thick, so arranged as to protect the rudder and steering apparatus, as well as the whole of the lower deck. The armament consists of 16 steel breech-loading guns of 12 tons, besides two small pivot guns.

Among the other vessels of the German navy, the most remarkable

are two torpedo steamers, the Zieten and the Hohenzollern. They are sea-going ships for offensive warfare, constructed for great speed, calculated to be not less than 20 knots per hour. Both are protected, in their most vulnerable parts, mainly under the bows, by steel armour.

Under a scheme presented by the Government in 1873, and adopted by the Reichsrath, the German navy is in course of being largely augmented. By March 31, 1883, the date appointed for the completion of the naval reform plan of 1873, Germany should possess a floating armament of 8 ironclad frigates, 6 ironclad corvettes, 1 monitor, 13 gunboats, also ironclad, 20 wooden corvettes, 6 despatch boats, 9 other large and 9 small gunboats, 2 artillery ships, 3 sailing brigs, and 20 torpedo boats. In the budget for 1883-4, 2,840,000 mark is allotted to the building of a new ironclad corvette, 2,250,000 mark for equipping war vessels with torpedo gear, and 1,800,000 mark for building torpedo boats.

The German navy was manned, according to the budget of 1882-3, by 7,533 seamen and boys, and officered by 1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, 4 rear-admirals, 80 captains, and 378 lieutenants and sub-lieutenants, besides cadets, engineers, surgeons, &c. There were, besides, 1,037 marines. The sailors of the fleet and marines are raised by conscription from among the seafaring population, which is exempt on this account from service in the army. Great inducements are held out for able seamen to volunteer in the navy, and the number of these in recent years has been very large. The total seafaring population of Germany is estimated at 80,000, of whom 48,000 are serving in the merchant navy at home, and about 6,000 in foreign navies.

Germany has three ports of war, at Kiel and Danzig, on the Baltic, and at Wilhelmshaven in the Bay of Jade, on the North Sea. The port of Wilhelmshaven is a vast artificial construction of granite, and comprises five separate harbours, with canals, sluices to regulate the tide, and an array of dry docks for ordinary and ironclad vessels. The first harbour is an artificial basin, flanked by granite moles, respectively 4,000 and 9,600 feet long. This basin, called 'the entrance,' is 700 feet long and 350 wide, and leads to the first sluice, 132 feet long and 66 wide. The next basin, or outer harbour is 600 feet long and 400 wide; the second sluice, immediately behind, as long and as wide as the first. Then follows a canal 3,600 feet long, and having about halfway another harbour for dredging-steamers and similar craft. This leads to the port proper, consisting of a basin 1,200 feet long and 750 wide, with a smaller basin for boats.

Area and Population.

The following table gives the area and population of the twenty-five

States of Germany in the order of their areas, and of the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, as returned at the two last census enumerations, taken December 1, 1875, and December 1, 1880 :—

States of the Empire	Area, English sq. miles	Population, Dec. 1, 1875	Population, Dec. 1, 1880
I. Prussia	137,066	25,742,404	27,279,111
II. Bavaria	29,292	5,022,390	5,284,778
III. Württemberg	7,675	1,881,505	1,971,118
IV. Saxony	6,777	2,760,586	2,972,805
V. Baden	5,851	1,507,179	1,570,254
VI. Mecklenburg-Schwerin	4,834	553,785	577,055
VII. Hesse	2,866	884,218	936,340
VIII. Oldenburg	2,417	319,314	337,478
IX. Brunswick	1,526	327,493	349,367
X. Saxe-Weimar	1,421	292,933	309,577
XI. Mecklenburg-Strelitz	997	95,673	100,269
XII. Saxe-Meiningen	933	194,494	207,075
XIII. Anhalt	869	213,565	232,592
XIV. Saxe-Coburg	816	182,599	194,716
XV. Saxe-Altenburg	509	145,844	155,036
XVI. Waldeck	466	54,743	56,522
XVII. Lippe	445	112,452	120,246
XVIII. Schwarz.-Rudolstadt	340	76,676	80,296
XIX. Schwarz.-Sondershausen	318	67,480	71,107
XX. Reuss-Schleiz	297	92,375	101,330
XXI. Schaumburg-Lippe	212	33,133	35,374
XXII. Reuss-Greiz	148	46,985	50,782
XXIII. Hamburg	148	388,618	453,869
XXIV. Lübeck	127	56,912	63,571
XXV. Bremen	106	142,200	156,723
Alsace-Lorraine	5,580	1,531,804	1,566,670
Total	212,091	42,727,360	45,234,061

At the census of December 1, 1880, the number of males was 22,185,433, and the number of females 23,048,628, being an excess of 863,195 females over males in the total population of the Empire.

The population of Germany was 23,103,211 in 1816, at the end of the great wars against France, and thirty years after, in 1837, it had risen to 30,010,711, representing an average annual increase of nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. At the general census of 1858, the population of Germany was found to be 35,334,538, showing an average annual increase of little more than $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.; while, the return of the census of 1867, the last preceding the great war against France, gave a total of 38,495,926 souls, amounting to an average annual increase of $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. From the census of 1867 to that of 1871, the war intervening, the increase was only at the rate of 0.58 per annum; but from 1871 to 1875 it rose to 1.01 per cent. per annum.

The following table exhibits the comparative census results of the years 1875 and 1880, with the increase per cent. per annum, in

each of the 25 states of Germany, and in Alsace-Lorraine, in the quinquennial period 1875-80:—

States of the Empire	Population, Dec. 1, 1875	Population, Dec. 1, 1880	Increase p. ct. p. an.
I. Prussia . . .	25,742,404	27,279,111	1·16
II. Bavaria . . .	5,022,390	5,284,778	1·02
III. Saxony . . .	2,760,586	2,972,805	1·48
IV. Württemberg . . .	1,881,505	1,971,118	0·93
V. Baden . . .	1,507,179	1,570,254	0·82
VI. Hesse . . .	884,218	936,340	1·14
VII. Mecklenburg- Schwerin . . . }	553,785	577,055	0·82
VIII. Hamburg . . .	388,618	453,869	3·35
IX. Brunswick . . .	327,493	349,367	1·29
X. Oldenburg . . .	319,314	337,478	1·10
XI. Saxe-Weimar . . .	292,933	309,577	1·10
XII. Anhalt . . .	213,565	232,592	1·70
XIII. Saxe-Meiningen . . .	194,494	207,075	1·25
XIV. Saxe-Coburg . . .	182,599	194,716	1·28
XV. Saxe-Altenburg . . .	145,844	155,036	1·22
XVI. Bremen . . .	142,200	156,723	1·95
XVII. Lippe . . .	112,452	120,246	1·34
XVIII. Mecklenburg- Strelitz . . . }	95,673	100,269	0·94
XIX. Reuss-Schleiz . . .	92,375	101,330	1·93
XX. Schwarzburg-Ru- dolstadt . . . }	76,676	80,296	0·92
XXI. Schwarzburg-Son- dershausen . . . }	67,480	71,107	1·07
XXII. Waldeck . . .	54,743	56,522	0·64
XXIII. Lübeck . . .	56,912	63,371	2·37
XXIV. Reuss-Greiz . . .	46,985	50,782	1·63
XXV. Schaumburg-Lippe . . .	33,133	35,374	1·35
Alsace-Lorraine . . .	1,531,804	1,566,670	0·45
Total	42,727,360	45,234,061	1·14

It will be seen that the increase of population during the census period was greatest in the three Free Towns, Bremen, Hamburg, and Lübeck, and, next to them, in Saxony, while it was less in Prussia. In the preceding decennial period, 1851-55, there was a decrease of population in many of the minor States, and also in the Reichsland Alsace-Lorraine, probable result of the great Franco-German war, in which perished some of the finest manhood of Germany. The aggregate increase during the period 1851-55 was 1·01 per annum, against 1·14 in the period 1875-80.

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and

marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in the whole German Empire, during each of the five years from 1876 to 1880:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1876	1,757,701	1,133,627	366,912	624,074
1877	1,747,277	1,152,493	347,810	594,784
1878	1,818,510	711,157	547,810	1,107,353
1879	1,806,741	1,214,643	335,113	592,098
1880	1,763,080	1,240,121	337,342	522,959

Emigration, which in recent years assumed larger proportions in Germany than in any other country of Europe, after declining for some time, got a new impetus in 1879 and 1880. The number of emigrants reached its highest point in 1854, when over a quarter of a million of persons left the country, then sank gradually till 1862, in which year the number fell to 27,529, and from thence rose again, with fluctuation, till the year 1872, when there were 155,595 emigrants to the United States alone. In 1873, the total emigration fell to 130,937; in 1874 to 75,502; in 1875 to 56,289; in 1876 to 37,803; in 1877 to 21,964. In 1878 it rose again to 24,217; in 1879 to 33,327; in 1880 to 106,190; and in 1881 to 210,547. The emigrants of 1881 comprised 123,235 men and 87,312 women. In 1881, 206,189 went to the United States. During the sixty-one years from 1820 to 1881 the total emigration to the United States, which absorbs the best classes of emigrants, numbered over three million individuals. It is calculated that each presented, on the average, a money value of 200 marks, or 10*l.*, so that the total loss by this emigration amounted to over 30,000,000*l.* The stream of emigration mainly flowed through Hamburg and Bremen. (See *Hamburg*, page 176, and *Bremen*, page 179.)

Trade and Commerce of Germany.

See pp. 181–85.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

See pp. 185–86.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Germany.

See pp. 186–88.

STATES OF GERMANY.

I. PRUSSIA.

(KÖNIGREICH PREUSSEN.)

Reigning King.

Wilhelm I., born March 22, 1797, the second son of King Friedrich Wilhelm III. and of Princess Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; educated for the military career, and took part in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 against France; Governor of the province of Pomerania, 1840; Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian troops against the revolutionary army of Baden, June 1849; Military Governor of the Rhine provinces, 1849-57; appointed Regent of the kingdom during the illness of his brother, Oct. 9, 1858; ascended the throne of Prussia at the death of his brother, Jan. 2, 1861. Commander-in-Chief of the German armies in the war against France, July 1870 to March 1871; proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles, January 18, 1871. Married June 11, 1829, to *Augusta*, Queen of Prussia, born Sept. 30, 1811, the daughter of the late Grand-Duke Karl Friedrich of Saxe-Weimar.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, heir-apparent, born Oct. 18, 1831; Field-Marshal in the German army; married Jan. 25, 1858, to Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain, of which marriage there are issue six children:—1. Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, born Jan. 27, 1859; married February 27, 1881, to Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, born May 3, 1860; issue, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, born May 6, 1882. 2. Princess Charlotte,^a born July 24, 1860; married Feb. 18, 1878, to Prince Bernhard, eldest son of Duke George II. of Saxe-Meiningen; offspring of the union is a daughter, Feodora, born May 12, 1879. 3. Prince Heinrich, born Aug. 14, 1862. 4. Princess Victoria, born April 12, 1866. 5. Princess Sophie, born June 14, 1870. 6. Princess Margarethe, born April 22, 1872.

II. Princess *Louise*, born Dec. 3, 1838, married Sept. 20, 1856, to Grand-Duke Friedrich of Baden (see page 147).

Nephews and Nieces of the King.

I. Prince Friedrich Karl, son of the late Prince *Karl*, brother of the King, born March 20, 1828; Field-Marshal in the German army; married, Nov. 29, 1854, to Princess Maria of Anhalt, by whom he has four children:—1. Princess Marie, born September 14, 1855; married August 24, 1878, to Prince Hendrik of the Netherlands; widow, Jan. 13, 1879. 2. Princess Elizabeth, born Feb. 8, 1857, and married Feb. 18, 1878, to Prince August,

hereditary Grand-duke of Oldenburg. 3. Princess Louise, born July 25, 1860, and married March 13, 1879, to Prince Arthur of Great Britain, Duke of Connaught. 4. Prince Friedrich Leopold, born Nov. 14, 1875.

II. Princess Louise, born March 1, 1829, and married, June 27, 1854, to the Landgrave Alexis of Hesse-Philippsthal, from whom she was divorced, March 6, 1861.

III. Princess Anna, born May 17, 1836, and married, May 26, 1853, to Landgraf Friedrich of Hesse.

IV. Prince *Albrecht*, born May 8, 1837, son of the late Prince Albrecht, brother of the King; Commanding General of the tenth corps d'armée; married April 19, 1873, to Princess Marie, born August 2, 1854, daughter of Duke Ernst of Saxe-Altenburg, by whom he has offspring two sons:—1. Friedrich, born July 15, 1874. 2. Joachim, born September 27, 1876. 3. Friedrich Wilhelm, born July 12, 1880.

V. Princess *Alexandrine*, born Feb. 1, 1842, sister of the preceding, married Dec. 9, 1865, to Prince Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; widow July 29, 1879.

Cousins of the King.

I. Prince *Alexander*, born June 21, 1820, the son of the late Prince Friedrich of Prussia.

II. Prince *Georg*, brother of the preceding, born Feb. 12, 1826.

The kings of Prussia trace their origin to Count Thassilo, of Zollern, one of the generals of Charlemagne. His successor, Count Friedrich I., built the family-castle of Hohenzollern, near the Danube, in the year 980. A subsequent Zollern, or Hohenzollern, Friedrich III., was elevated to the rank of a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, in 1273, and received the Burgraviate of Nuremberg in fief; and his great grandson, Friedrich VI., was invested by Kaiser Sigismund, in 1415, with the province of Brandenburg, and obtained the rank of Elector in 1417. A century after, in 1511, the Teutonic knights, owners of the large province of Prussia, on the Baltic, elected Margrave Albrecht, a younger son of the family of Hohenzollern, to the post of Grand-Master, and he, after a while, declared himself hereditary prince. The early extinction of the male line of Albrecht brought the province of Prussia by marriage to the Electors of Brandenburg, who, by early adopting Protestantism, acquired a very important position as leaders of the new faith in Northern Germany. In the seventeenth century, the Hohenzollern territories became greatly enlarged by the valour and wisdom of Friedrich Wilhelm, 'the Great Elector,' under whose fostering care arose the first standing army in central Europe. The Great Elector, after a reign extending from 1640 to 1688, left a country of one

and a half millions, a vast treasure, and 38,000 well-drilled troops, to his son, Friedrich I., who put the kingly crown on his head at Königsberg, on the 18th of January 1701. The first king of Prussia made few efforts to increase the territory left him by the Great Elector; but his successor, Friedrich Wilhelm I., acquired a treasure of nine millions of thalers, or nearly a million and a half sterling, bought family domains to the amount of five millions thalers, and raised the annual income of the country to six millions, three-fourths of which sum, however, had to be spent on the army. After adding part of Pomerania to the possessions of the house, he left his son and successor, Friedrich II., called 'the Great,' a state of 47,770 square miles, with two and a half millions inhabitants. Friedrich II. added Silesia, an area of 14,200 square miles, with one and a quarter million of souls; and this, and the large territory gained in the first partition of Poland, increased Prussia to 74,340 square miles, with more than five and a half millions of inhabitants. Under the reign of Friedrich's successor, Friedrich Wilhelm II., the State was enlarged by the acquisition of the principalities of Anspach and Baireuth, as well as the vast territory acquired in another partition of Poland, which raised its area to the extent of nearly 100,000 square miles, with about nine millions of souls. Under Friedrich Wilhelm III., nearly one half of this state and population was taken by Napoleon; but the Congress of Vienna not only restored the loss, but added part of the kingdom of Saxony, the Rhinelands, and Swedish Pomerania, moulding Prussia into two separate pieces of territory, of a total area of 107,300 square miles. This was shaped into a compact state of 137,066 square miles, with a population of 22,769,436, by the war of 1866.

Up to within a recent period, the kings of Prussia enjoyed the whole income of the state domains, amounting to about a million sterling per annum. Since the establishment of constitutional Government, however, this arrangement has been changed, and the domains have become public property, in so far as the income is paid into the public exchequer, after deduction of certain sums provided for the 'Kron-dotations Rente,' or civil list. The amount of the civil list was fixed by Art. 59 of the constitution of January 31, 1851; but in 1859 it was raised 500,000 thaler, and in 1868 a further 1,000,000 thaler. At present the total 'Kron-dotations Rente,' as far as it figures in the budgets, amounts to 4,500,000 mark, or 225,000*l*. The reigning house is also in possession of a vast amount of private property, comprising castles, forests, and great landed estates in various parts of the kingdom, known as 'Fideikommiss-und-Schatullgüter,' the revenue from which mainly serves to defray the expenditure of the court and the members of the royal family.

Dating from Elector Friedrich III. of Brandenburg, who, on January 18, 1701, placed the royal crown upon his head, calling himself King Friedrich I. of Prussia, there have been the following

SOVEREIGNS OF THE HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN.

Friedrich I.	1701
Friedrich Wilhelm I.	1713
Friedrich II., called 'the Great'	1740
Friedrich Wilhelm II.	1786
Friedrich Wilhelm III.	1797
Friedrich Wilhelm IV.	1840
Wilhelm I.	1861

The average reign of the seven kings of the House of Hohenzollern, including the present monarch, amounted to 26 years.

Constitution and Government.

The present constitution of Prussia was drawn up by the government of King Friedrich Wilhelm IV., with the co-operation of a Constituent Assembly, sitting August–December 1849, and was proclaimed January 31, 1850; but subsequently modified by royal decrees of April 30, 1851; May 21 and June 5, 1852; May 7 and 24, 1853; June 10, 1854; May 30, 1855; April 14 and 30, 1856; May 18, 1857; May 17, 1867; January 1, 1872; and April 5, 1873. These fundamental laws vest the executive and part of the legislative authority in a king, who attains his majority upon accomplishing his eighteenth year. The crown is hereditary in the male line, according to primogeniture. In the exercise of the government, the king is assisted by a council of ministers, appointed by royal decree. The legislative authority the king shares with a representative assembly, composed of two Chambers, the first called the 'Herrenhaus,' or House of Lords, and the second the 'Abgeordnetenhaus,' or Chamber of Deputies. The assent of the king and both Chambers is requisite for all laws. Financial projects and estimates must first be submitted to the second Chamber, and be either accepted or rejected *en bloc* by the Upper House. The right of proposing laws is vested in the government and in each of the Chambers. The first Chamber, according to the original draft of constitution, was to consist of princes of the royal family of age, and of the heads of Prussian houses deriving directly from the former empire, as well as of the heads of those families who, by royal ordinance, would be appointed to seats and votes in the Chamber, according to the rights of primogeniture and lineal descent. Besides these hereditary members, there were to be ninety deputies directly elected by electoral districts, consisting of a number of electors who pay the highest taxes to the State; and, in addition, other thirty members elected by the members of the municipal councils of large

towns. This original composition of the 'House of Lords' was greatly modified by the royal decree of October 12, 1854, which brought into life the Upper Chamber in its present form. It is composed of, first, the princes of the royal family who are of age, including the scions of the formerly sovereign families of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; secondly, the chiefs of the mediatised princely houses, recognised by the Congress of Vienna, to the number of sixteen in Prussia; thirdly, the heads of the territorial nobility formed by the king, and numbering some fifty members; fourthly, a number of life peers, chosen by the king among the class of rich landowners, great manufacturers, and 'national celebrities;' fifthly, eight titled noblemen elected in the eight provinces of Prussia by the resident landowners of all degrees; sixthly, the representatives of the universities, the heads of 'chapters,' and the burgomasters of towns with above fifty thousand inhabitants; and, seventhly, an unlimited number of members nominated by the king for life, or for a more or less restricted period.

The second Chamber consists of 432 members—352 for the old kingdom, and the rest added in 1867 to represent the newly-annexed provinces. Every Prussian who has attained his twenty-fifth year, and is qualified to vote for the municipal elections of his place of domicile, is eligible to vote as indirect elector. Persons who are entitled to vote for municipal elections in several parishes, can only exercise the right of indirect elector, or 'Urwähler,' in one. One direct elector, or 'Wahlmann,' is elected from every complete number of 250 souls. The indirect electors are divided into three classes, according to the respective amount of direct taxes paid by each; arranged in such manner, that each category pays one-third of the whole amount of direct taxes levied on the whole. The first category consist of all electors who pay the highest taxes to the amount of one-third of the whole. The second, of those who pay the next highest amount down to the limits of the second third. The third of all the lowest taxed, who, together, complete the last class. Each class may be divided into several electoral circles, none of which must, however, exceed 500 'Urwähler.' Direct electors may be nominated in each division of the circle from the number of persons entitled to vote indirectly, without regard to special divisions. The representatives are chosen by the direct electors. The legislative period of the second Chamber is limited to three years. Every Prussian is eligible to be a member of the second Chamber who has accomplished his thirtieth year, who has not forfeited the enjoyment of full civic rights through a judicial sentence, and who has paid taxes during three years to the state. The Chamber must be re-elected within six months of the expiration of their legislative period, or after being dissolved. In either case former members are re-eligible. The Chamber are to

be regularly convoked by the king during the month of November; and in extraordinary session, as often as circumstances may require. The opening and closing of the Chambers must take place by the king in person, or by a minister appointed by him. Both Chambers are to be convoked, opened, adjourned, and prorogued simultaneously. Each Chamber has to prove the qualification of its members, and to decide thereon. Both Chambers regulate their order of business and discipline, and elect their own presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries. Functionaries do not require leave of absence to sit in the Chamber. When a member accepts paid functions, or a higher office connected with increased salary, he vacates his seat and vote in the Chamber, and can only recover the same by a new election. No one can be member of both Chambers. The sittings of both Chambers are public. Each Chamber, at the proposition of the president or of ten members, may proceed to secret deliberation. Neither Chamber can adopt a resolution when the legal majority of its members is not present. Each Chamber has a right to present addresses to the king. No one can deliver a petition or address to the Chambers, or to either of them in person. Each Chamber can refer documents addressed to it to the ministers, and demand explanations relative to complaints contained therein. Each Chamber has the right to appoint commissions of investigation of facts for their own information. The members of both Chambers are held to be representatives of the whole population. They vote according to their free conviction, and are not bound by prescriptions or instructions. They cannot be called to account, either for their votes, or for opinions uttered by them in the Chambers. No member of the Chambers can, without its assent, be submitted to examination or arrest for any proceeding entailing penalties, unless seized in the act, or within twenty-four hours of the same. All criminal proceedings against members of the Chambers, and all examination or civil arrest, must be suspended during the session, should the Chamber whom it may concern so demand. Members of the second Chamber receive travelling expenses and diet money from the State, according to a scale fixed by law amounting to 20 mark, or one pound sterling, per day. Refusal of the same is not allowed.

The executive government is carried on by a *Staatsministerium*, or Ministry of State, the members of which are appointed by the King, and hold office at his pleasure. The *Staatsministerium* is divided into ten departments, as follows:—

1. President of the Council of Ministers.—Prince *Otto von Bismarck-Schönhausen*. (See above, page 96.)

2. Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Count Paul *Hatzfeld-Wildenburg*, born October 9, 1831; educated for the diplomatic career; ambassador of Germany at Madrid, 1871–75; and at Constantinople,

1875-82. Appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and Member of the Bundesrath of the Empire, October 16, 1882.

3. Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior.—Robert Victor *von Puttkamer*, born May 5, 1828; studied jurisprudence at Heidelberg and Berlin; entered the State service in 1850; Landrath at Demmin, 1860; in the war against Austria, Civil Governor of Mähren at Brünn, 1866; Privy Councillor in the Chancery of the North German Confederation, 1867; President of the government of Lorraine at Metz, 1874-77; member of the Reichstag since the year 1873; Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, July 14, 1879. Appointed Minister of the Interior, 1881; Vice-President of the Council, 1882.

4. The Ministry of Finance.—Herr *Scholz*, appointed July 3, 1882.

5. The Ministry of War.—General Arnold Karl Georg *Von Kameke*, born June 14, 1817; entered the army as Lieutenant in the engineers, 1834; captain and staff officer, 1850; military envoy at Vienna, 1856-57; major general and head of the staff of the 2nd corps d'armée, 1865; lieutenant-general and chief of the corps of engineers, 1868; commander of the 14th division of the first corps d'armée in the war against France, July-December 1870; director of the engineer operations in the siege of Paris, Dec. 1870-71. Appointed Minister of War, November 15, 1873.

6. The Ministry of Justice.—Dr. *Friedberg*, born 1813; studied jurisprudence, and admitted to the bar 1835; entered the Ministry of Justice, 1854; nominated life member of the Prussian House of Lords, 1872. Appointed Minister of Justice, October 30, 1879.

7. The Ministry of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Herr von *Gossler*. Appointed 1881.

8. The Ministry of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests.—Dr. Robert *Lucius*, born Dec. 20, 1835; studied medicine at Heidelberg and Breslau; took part as physician in the Prussian Embassy to China and Japan, 1860-62; officer of cavalry in the campaigns of 1864, 1866, and 1870-71 against Denmark, Austria, and France; member of the Reichstag since 1870; elected Second Vice-President of the Reichstag, 1879. Appointed Minister of Agriculture, &c., July 14, 1879.

9. The Ministry of Public Works.—Dr. August *Maybach*, born November 22, 1822; studied jurisprudence, and entered the State service in 1845; Director-general of the Railways of Hanover, 1866-71, and of the German State Railways, 1871-78. Appointed Minister of Commerce and Public Works, March 30, 1878.

10. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry.—The functions of this department were assumed by Prince Bismarck, in addition to that of President of the Council, in 1881.

The salary of the President of the Council is 54,000 mark, or 2,700*l.*, and that of each of the other ministers 36,000 mark, or 1,800*l.*

Each of the provinces of the kingdom is placed under the superintendence of an 'Oberpräsident,' or governor, who has a salary of 21,000 mark, or 1,050*l.* Each province has also a military commandant, a superior court of justice, a director of taxes, and a consistory, all appointed by the king. The provinces are subdivided into *Regierungsbezirke*, or counties, and these again into 'Kreise,' or circles, and the latter into 'Gemeinden,' or parishes. Each county has a president and an administrative board or council; and the further subdivisions have also their local authorities. The principal functionaries are all elective; but the elections must be confirmed by the Government.

Church and Education.

Absolute religious liberty is guaranteed by the constitution. Nearly two-thirds of the population are Protestants, and one-third Roman Catholics. At the last census, taken December 1, 1880, the Protestants numbered 17,645,868, being 64·69 per cent. of the total population of the kingdom, and the Roman Catholics 9,204,930, or 33·24 per cent. At the census of 1875 the Catholics numbered 8,625,840, or 33½ per cent., while the Protestants have increased about one million in the same period. The number of Jews was 363,790, or 1·334 per cent. of the population, at the date of the census; in 1875 it was 339,790, or 1·32 per cent. In the provinces of Prussia, Pomerania, Brandenburg, Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Hesse-Nassau, and Saxony, the great majority are Protestants; while in Posen, Silesia, Westphalia, and Rhenish Prussia, the Roman Catholics predominate. There are a few members of the Greek Church, mostly immigrants from Russia. Jews are to be found in all the provinces, but principally in Posen. At the census of Dec. 3, 1864, there were in the kingdom, as then constituted, 11,736,734 Protestants, being 60·23 per cent. of the total population, and 7,201,911 Roman Catholics, equal to 36·81 per cent., besides 262,001 Jews, and about 52,000 adherents of other creeds. The annexation of the new provinces, after the war of 1866, altered the proportion in favour of the Protestant ascendancy, the former kingdom of Hanover adding 1,682,777 Protestants, and only 226,009 Roman Catholics; Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg 990,085 Protestants and 1,953 Roman Catholics; and Electoral Hesse, Nassau, Homburg, and Frankfort, 905,605 Protestants and 336,075 Roman Catholics.

The Protestant Church is governed by 'consistories,' or boards appointed by Government, one for each province. There are also synods in most circles and provinces, and general synods representing the *old* provinces only. The constitution of the Catholic Church differs in the various provinces. In the Rhenish provinces it is fixed by the concordat entered into between the Government and Pope Pius VII. But in every other part of the monarchy, the Crown has reserved to itself a control over the election of bishops and priests. There were, at the census of December 3, 1867—the last in which religious statistics were ascertained in the fullest manner—9,317 Protestant ministers, and 7,690 Roman Catholic priests, including chaplains. The Protestants at the same date had 11,365 churches, and 1,594 other religious meeting-places, while the Roman Catholics had 6,164 churches, and 2,833 chapels, besides 259 convents and monasteries. The higher Catholic clergy are paid by the State, the archbishop of Breslau receiving 1,700*l.* a year, and the other bishops about 1,135*l.* The incomes of the parochial clergy mostly arise from endowments.

Education in Prussia is general and compulsory. Every town, or community in town or country, must maintain a school supported by the taxes, and administered by the local authorities, who are elected by the citizens, and called Aldermen or Town Councillors. All parents are compelled to send their children to one of these elementary schools, whether they can pay the school fees or not. The fees are one groschen, or rather more than a penny a week in villages, and ten groschen, or a shilling per month in towns. The money thus raised goes towards maintaining the schools, and any deficiency is made up from the local taxes. No compulsion exists in reference to a higher educational institution than elementary schools, but parents who send more than one child to any school supported by the community have a reduction made in the charge, and a limited number of pupils whose parents cannot afford to pay the full rate enjoy either this reduction or are admitted entirely free, at the discretion of the authorities. Thus the higher schools, as the commercial or colleges, are not established merely for the rich, but are likewise open to the poorest, the fee being 6 thaler, or 18*s.*, a quarter, while reductions are made to large families or poor persons. The Prussian schools are divided into eleven classes, namely, first, elementary, embracing village or town schools; second, 'Bürgerschulen,' or citizen schools; third, 'Real Schulen,' or schools in which languages, arts, and sciences are taught; fourth, seminaries, or schools for training elementary schoolmasters; fifth, colleges; sixth, industrial schools; seventh, schools of architecture; eighth, schools of mines; ninth, schools of agriculture; tenth, veterinary schools; and eleventh, the Universities.

The difference between the elementary schools of the villages and those of towns consists in the greater variety of studied subjects. In the former, reading and writing are taught, with geography and history of Germany, and the four first rules of arithmetic; in the latter, general geography, history of the world, fractions, rule of three, and the chain-rule, are added. The citizen schools, adapted for the wants of tradespeople, teach likewise mathematics, Latin, and French to a certain extent. The 'Real Schule' is divided, like the colleges, into six or seven classes.

Prussia has ten Universities, namely, Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Göttingen, Greifswald, Halle, Kiel, Königsberg, Marburg, and Münster. The studies at the University last from three to four years, at an expense of 15*l.* a year for the lectures. The Universities are maintained and administered by the Government, while all the other scholastic institutions are supported by the community, under control of the Government. (For number of professors, teachers, and students at each of the ten Universities of Prussia in 1881-2, see *Germany*, p. 97.)

The whole of the educational establishments in Prussia are under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, but there is a local supervision for every province. The administration of each of these, as far as regards the *Regierungs-Bezirke*, is vested in a President, who is the head of the Civil Government (*Regierung*). But as far as provinces are concerned, the administration of the affairs of the Protestant Church is vested in the hands of the Consistorium; while the management of the higher (secondary) schools belongs to the Provincial Schul-Collegium, under the supervision of the Ober-Präsident, who is the head of the Civil Government of the province. The Consistorium and the Provincial Schul-Collegium are separate provincial authorities, not sections of the same authority. As a general rule, the administration of school funds provided by the State is under the control of the Civil Government, which likewise takes upon itself nearly the whole management of the lower and elementary schools, while the Schul-Collegium is responsible for the higher schools, for the general system of instruction and discipline, the proper selection of school books, the examination and appointment of masters, and the examination of those who leave school for the Universities.

According to the constitution of 1850, all persons are at liberty to teach, or to form establishments for instruction, provided they can prove to the authorities their moral, scientific, and technical qualifications. But private as well as public establishments for education are placed under the superintendence of the Minister of Public Instruction, while all public teachers are considered State servants.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The estimates of public revenue and expenditure submitted by the Government to the Chambers are always prepared to show an even balance, without surplus or deficit; but in recent years the former has been constant, as a rule, and the latter an exception. The surplus of the five years from 1870 to 1874 varied from 1,425,000*l.* in 1870, to 4,158,008*l.* in 1872, reaching its maximum in the latter year. But there were deficits in 1875, in 1876, and in 1877.

Up to the end of 1876, the finance estimates were for the calendar year, but it was then decided that henceforth they should be, as in Great Britain, for financial years ending March 31. The first financial year under the new arrangement commenced April 1, 1877, so that the preceding accounts were for a period of 15 months, commencing Jan. 1, 1876, and ending March 31, 1877.

The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure of Prussia were as follows during each of the nine years from 1872 to 1881:—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Mark	£	Mark	£
Ending Dec. 31				
1872. . .	561,176,820	28,058,841	561,176,820	28,058,841
1873. . .	630,130,400	31,506,520	630,130,400	31,506,520
1874. . .	695,097,700	34,754,885	695,097,700	34,754,885
1875. . .	694,484,900	34,724,245	694,484,900	34,724,245
Ending March 31				
1877 (15 months)	808,072,700	40,403,635	808,072,700	40,403,635
1878. . .	657,520,344	32,876,017	657,520,344	32,876,017
1879. . .	713,857,764	35,692,889	713,857,764	35,692,889
1880. . .	711,500,758	35,575,037	711,500,758	35,575,037
1881. . .	913,070,400	45,653,520	913,070,400	45,653,520

The revenue in the financial estimates of Prussia, is divided under seven heads, representing the various ministerial departments. Receipts from state railways form the chief source of revenue, and, next to them, the direct taxes. In recent years, the income from railways and other state undertakings, such as mines, has been largely increasing, showing a tendency to become a far more fruitful source of revenue than all taxation, direct or indirect.

In the budget estimates for the year ending March 1883, the sources of revenue were given as follows:—

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

		Mark
1. Ministry of Agriculture, Domains and Forests:—		
Income from domains and forests		73,128,214
Various		7,000,340
Total		<u>80,128,554</u>
2. Ministry of Finance:—		
Direct taxes:—		
Land tax (Grundsteuer)		40,188,000
House tax		28,056,000
Income tax		28,827,600
Class tax (Klassensteuer)		25,146,100
Trade tax (Gewerbesteuer)		18,662,000
Railway dues		2,986,000
Miscellaneous		588,000
Total		<u>144,453,700</u>
Indirect taxes:—		
Share of Imperial customs and taxes		19,039,690
Succession tax (Erbschaftsteuer)		5,200,000
Stamps		16,500,000
Bills of exchange		70,440
Bridge, harbour, river, or canal dues		2,200,000
Fines, &c.		53,500,000
Miscellaneous		2,051,870
Total		<u>98,562,000</u>
State lottery		<u>4,043,300</u>
Naval commercial institution (Seehandlung)		<u>3,000,000</u>
The Mint		<u>236,820</u>
Miscellaneous		<u>127,863,384</u>
Total receipts of Ministry of Finance		<u>378,159,204</u>
3. Ministry of Public Works:—		
Mines, produce of		60,160,148
Furnaces, iron mills, forges, produce of		19,172,536
Salines, produce of		5,461,970
State railways		369,150,547
Miscellaneous		8,841,682
Total receipts of Ministry of Public Works		<u>462,786,883</u>
4. Ministry of Justice		<u>6,596,000</u>
5. Ministry of the Interior		<u>3,592,383</u>
6. Ministry of Commerce and Industry		<u>298,603</u>

Revenue—*continued*.

7. Ministry of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs	Mark 2,333,813
8. Ministry of State	689,310
9. Ministry of Foreign Affairs	4,500
10. Ministry of War	667
Total estimated revenue	934,589,917 £46,729,495

The expenditure in the financial estimates of Prussia is divided into ordinary (fortdauernde) and extraordinary (einmalige und ausserordentliche) disbursements. The ordinary is subdivided into current expenditure (Betriebs-Ausgaben), administrative expenditure (Staatsverwaltungs-Ausgaben), and charges on the consolidated fund (Dotationen). In the estimates for the financial year ending March 31, 1883, the branches of expenditure were as follows:—

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.

A. Current Expenditure:—		Mark
1. Ministry of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests		37,080,230
2. " " Finance		37,759,535
3. " " Public Works		344,915,267
Total current expenditure		419,755,032
B. Administrative Expenditure:—		
1. Ministry of Finance		36,738,613
2. " " Public Works		16,569,612
2a. " " Commerce and Industry		1,515,075
3. " " Justice		78,762,100
4. " " The Interior		40,402,367
5. " " Agriculture, Domains, and Forests		11,314,550
6. " " Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs		50,623,067
7. " " State		2,967,792
8. " " Foreign Affairs		500,570
9. " " War		107,472
10. " " General Administration of Finance		127,074,410
Total administrative expenditure		366,575,628
C. Charges on Consolidated Fund:—		
Addition to 'Krongotation' of the King		4,500,000
Interest of public debt, inclusive railway debt		87,094,613
Sinking fund of debt		20,480,094
Annuities and Management		1,914,641
Chamber of Lords		171,360
Chamber of Deputies		1,200,520
Total charges on Consolidated Fund		115,361,228
Total ordinary expenditure		901,691,888
Extraordinary expenditure		32,898,029
Total expenditure		934,589,917 £46,729,495

In the Budget for 1883-4, the revenue and expenditure were expected to balance at 1,089,583,000 marks or 54,479,650*l*.

The expenditure for the army and navy is not entered into the budget of Prussia, but forms part of the budget of the Empire. (See p. 99.)

The public debt of the kingdom, inclusive of the provinces annexed in 1866, was, according to the budget of 1882-3, as follows:—

	Amount	Amortisation
	Mark	
1. National debt bearing interest:—		
State Treasure Bills	107,666,100	7,070,503
Consolidated debt at 4½ per cent.	526,827,150	—
" " " 4 per cent.	1,159,225,000	—
Non-consolidated loans	88,694,100	6,995,498
Preference loan of 1855	20,850,000	1,545,000
War debt of the Kurmark and Neumark	1,948,860	165,801
State railway debt	40,476,038	1,396,637
Debt of provinces annexed in 1866	83,994,182	3,306,655
Total national debt bearing interest	2,029,681,430	20,480,094
	£101,484,071	£1,024,004

2. National debt not bearing interest:—

	Mark
Floating debt, called 'Schatz-Anweisungen'	30,000,000

Total national debt	2,059,681,430
	£102,984,071

The charges for interest and management of the debt amounted to 87,620,651 mark, or 4,381,032*l*., in the financial year 1882-83.

For the budget year 1883-4 it was reported that a loan of 32 million mark would be required. The interest on the debt would have to be increased by 18 million marks; and it was expected that on April 1, 1883, the total debt would be 2,640 million mark, to which would be added 1,860 million, to be issued in Treasury bonds, in consequence of the nationalisation of the railways. The total debt of Prussia would thus amount to 4,500 million mark or 225,000,000*l*.

Army.

The military organisation of the kingdom, dating from the year 1814, is based on the principle that every man, capable of bearing arms, shall receive military instruction and enter the army for a certain number of years. There are, practically, some exceptions from military service, though no substitution whatever is allowed. Every Prussian subject is enrolled as a soldier as soon as he has completed his twentieth year. He has to be in service during seven years, of which three years—from 20 to 23—must be spent in

the regular army, and the remaining four years—from 23 to 27—in the army of reserve. At the end of this term, the soldier enters the 'Landwehr,' or militia, for five years, with liability to be called upon twice for military practice, and to be incorporated in the regular army in time of war. Leaving the 'Landwehr,' the soldier is finally enrolled, till the age of fifty, in the 'Landsturm,' which body is only called upon for service, within the frontiers of the country, in case of invasion. There are various exemptions from this law of military service, in favour of the regular clergy, and some other classes of the population. Altogether, setting aside a few exceptions, the whole male population of Prussia may be said to be trained for arms—ready for offensive warfare, either in the army or the 'Landwehr,' from the age of 20 to that of 32; and for defensive warfare, within the country, till the age of 50 years completed.

The mass of soldiers thus raised is divided into companies, battalions, regiments, and corps d'armée. The strength of an ordinary Prussian battalion in peace is 544 men, raised in war to 1,002 by calling in part of the reserves: it is divided into four companies, each of which in war consists of 250 men. Excepted from this general rule are the battalions of the guards, and the regiments in garrison in the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, the strength of which on the peace footing is 686 men. During peace each regiment of infantry consists of three battalions; each brigade of two regiments; each infantry division of two brigades, to which, under the command of the divisional general, four squadrons of cavalry, four batteries of artillery, each of six guns, and either a battalion of riflemen, or a battalion of pioneers are attached. The corps d'armée is considered a unit which is independent in itself, and includes not only troops of all three arms, but a portion of all the stores and appliances which are required by a whole army. Each corps d'armée consists of two divisions of infantry, a cavalry division of four regiments, with two horse-artillery batteries attached, besides the two cavalry regiments attached to the infantry divisions, and a reserve of artillery of six field batteries and one mounted battery. There is, moreover, attached to each corps d'armée one battalion of pioneers and one of train.

The corps d'armée are locally distributed through the Prussian monarchy, with the exception of the corps of the guards. The Prussian army being incorporated in the army of the Empire, forming an indissoluble part of it, the corps are enumerated through the German army. There are (besides the Prussian corps of the guards) seventeen corps d'armée, the first eleven of which are named after Prussian provinces, and the remaining six after States of the Empire. They are:—1, Prussia; 2, Pomerania; 3, Brandenburg; 4, Saxony; 5, Posen; 6, Silesia; 7, Westphalia; 8,

Rhinelands; 9, Schleswig-Holstein; 10, Hanover; 11, Hesse-Nassau; 12, Saxony; 13, Württemberg; 14, Baden; 15, Alsace-Lorraine; 16 and 17, Bavaria.

The strength of the Prussian army was as follows, according to official returns, at the end of July 1880:—

	Officers	Rank and File	Horses
Infantry of the Line	7,020	203,760	3,255
Riflemen, or 'Jäger'	352	8,125	112
Infantry of the 'Landwehr'	600	4,678	3
Cavalry	1,898	51,396	55,810
Artillery (field and fortress)	1,930	34,760	10,037
Engineers	300	7,490	91
Military Train	220	4,900	1,599
Administrative and other troops	1,484	4,715	2,400
Total	13,804	319,824	73,307

In 1882 this had increased to 14,004 officers, 330,629 men, the horses being reduced to 64,167.

The strength here enumerated is that of the peace footing. On the war footing the numbers can be raised to 900,000 men, exclusive of field reserve troops and Landsturm. The war strength, effected by the calling in for service, or the 'mobilisation' of the reserve troops, may be consummated in about ten days' time. When entering upon the campaign of 1866, it required less than fourteen days to bring the whole regular army, together with the first levy of the 'Landwehr,' into the field; and at the declaration of war by France, July 1870, the mass of the troops was brought to the Rhine in twelve days. In peace, the army lies distributed over 309 garrison towns, and 29 fortresses, of which latter eleven are fortified places of the first rank, namely, Mayence, Koblenz, Cologne, Königsberg, Danzig, Thorn, Neisse. Küstrin, Magdeburg, Spandau, and Posen.—(Official Communication.)

Area and Population.

The area of Prussia extends over 6,311 German, or 137,066 English square miles. At the last census of Germany, taken December 1, 1880, the kingdom had 27,279,111 inhabitants. Prussia is administratively divided into twelve provinces, which again are subdivided into thirty-five government districts (Regierungsbezirke), with the principality of Hohenzollern, cradle of the royal family.

The following table gives the area and population, according to the census of December 1, 1880:—

Provinces	Area Eng. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1, 1875	Dec. 1, 1880
East Prussia (Ostpreussen) . . .	14,729	1,856,421	1,933,936
West Prussia (Westpreussen) . . .	10,151	1,342,750	1,405,898
Brandenburg	15,505	3,126,411	3,389,155
Pomerania (Pommern)	12,130	1,462,290	1,540,034
Posen	11,330	1,606,084	1,703,397
Silesia (Schlesien)	15,666	3,843,699	4,007,925
Saxony (Sachsen)	9,729	2,168,988	2,312,007
Schleswig-Holstein	8,524	1,073,926	1,127,149
Hanover (Hannover)	14,846	2,017,393	2,120,168
Westphalia (Westfalen)	7,771	1,905,697	2,043,442
Hesse-Nassau	5,943	1,467,898	1,554,376
Rhine (Rheinland)	10,289	3,804,381	4,074,000
Principality of Hohenzollern . . .	453	66,466	67,624
Total	137,066	25,742,404	27,279,111

The census returns of December 1, 1875, showed that at that date there were in Prussia 12,692,370 males and 13,050,034 females, being an excess of only 357,664 females, or less than in most other European states; in 1880, 13,414,866 males and 13,864,245 females.

The total population of the kingdom in 1819 was 10,981,934. In December 1858 the population had augmented to 17,739,913, showing an increase 61·34 per cent. for 39 years, or of 1·57 per cent. per annum. At the next census, taken December 3, 1861, the population was found to have risen to 18,491,220, being an increase of 4·27 per cent. in three years. In 1866 the limits of the kingdom were enlarged from 107,757 to 137,066 English square miles, and at the next following census, taken December 3, 1867, the population amounted to 23,971,462. At the census of December 1, 1871, the population had risen to 24,639,706, showing an increase at the rate of but 0·69 per annum, the decline being accounted for by the losses of the Franco-German war of 1870-71. During the nine years from December 1, 1871, to December 1, 1880, the ratio of increase amounted to 1·13 per cent. per annum.

The census of 1880 gives the average density of the population at 199 per English square mile. The variation, however, is considerable, the density being highest in the manufacturing districts of Düsseldorf, in the Rhine province, where it is nearly four times the average, and smallest in the district of Köslin, Pomerania, where it amounts but to three-fifths of the average. There are a great number of towns—1,289 officially enrolled as ‘*Städte*’—most of them of very limited population, spread all over the kingdom. The following table gives the population of the ten largest towns at the enume-

rations of December 1, 1875, and of December 1, 1880, in the order of their rank at the last census :—

Towns	Population Dec. 1, 1875	Population Dec. 1, 1880
Berlin	966,872	1,122,360
Breslau	239,050	272,912
Cologne (Köln)	135,371	144,772
Königsberg	122,636	140,909
Magdeburg	122,789	137,135
Frankfort-on-Maine	103,136	136,819
Hanover	106,677	122,843
Danzig	97,931	108,551
Barmen	86,504	95,941
Stettin	80,972	91,756

As in nearly all other states of Europe, so in Prussia there is a strong movement towards concentration of the population in the towns. At the census of Dec. 1, 1871, the total population of the 1,289 towns of the kingdom was 7,968,545, and that of the rural communes—Landgemeinden—37,987 in number, 16,637,652. Compared with the preceding census of Dec. 3, 1867, the increase in the towns amounted to 466,909, or 6·22 per cent., and that in the rural communes to but 167,951, or 1·02 per cent. Thus while the town population increased at the rate of rather more than one and a half per cent. per annum, the rural population grew but at the rate of one-quarter per cent. per annum. This increase continued through the last two periods.

About one-half, or twelve millions of the population of the kingdom, are engaged in agriculture, as sole or chief occupation, while nearly five millions possess landed property. Large estates, as a rule, are only to be found in the eastern and least populated provinces of the monarchy, while in the central and western portions land is often extremely subdivided. A cadastral survey taken in 1858, showed the existence of 1,099,000 landowners possessing each less than five morgen, or $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

Trade and Industry.

The direct trade of Prussia with foreign countries is carried on mainly through the ports on the Baltic, and the amount of exports and imports shipped through harbours on the North Sea is comparatively unimportant. A very large portion of exports from and imports into the kingdom pass in transit through Hamburg and Bremen. The commercial intercourse of Prussia with the United Kingdom is included in that of Germany. (See pp. 182–84.)

The mineral riches of Prussia are very considerable. The following table shows the quantities and value of coal and of lignite (Braunkohle), the quantities in 1,000 tons, and the values in 1,000 mark, in the various provinces of Prussia during the year 1880:—

Provinces	Coal		Lignite	
	Quantities 1,000 tons	Value 1,000 mark	Quantities 1,000 tons	Value 1,000 mark
Brandenburg	—	—	1,695·2	4,118
Posen	—	—	28·7	106
Silesia	12,656·8	57,187	417·8	1,469
Saxony	35·1	313	7,436·6	23,289
Hanover	414·5	2,744	1·0	4
Westphalia	14,871	67,816	—	—
Hesse-Nassau	100·2	919	167·4	830
Rhine	14,095·3	81,638	128·2	350
Total	42,172·9	210,617	9,874·9	30,166

The following table shows the quantities and value, in 1,000 tons and 1,000 mark, of the iron and copper ore produced in Prussia in the year 1880:—

Provinces	Iron ore		Copper ore	
	Quantities 1,000 tons	Value 1,000 mark	Quantities 1,000 tons	Value 1,000 mark
Silesia	669·4	2,355	7·1	50
Saxony	53·1	238	405·6	10,748
Hanover	385·8	1,010	18·1	681
Westphalia	943·5	8,213	41·8	258
Hesse-Nassau	620	3,807	1·5	59
Rhine	1,007·5	9,509	3·8	198
Total	3,679·3	25,132	480·9	11,994

Not included in the tabular statements given above are zinc and tin ores, salines, and other mineral produce. Gold and silver ores are likewise found in Prussia, the quantities amounting to 206,000 tons and the value to 3,812,000 mark, in 1880. The total mining produce of the kingdom amounted to 577,304,000 tons, and value to 314,936,000 mark, or 15,746,800*l.*, in the year 1880.

The production of the most important mineral, coal, in Prussia, after vastly increasing for about thirty years, from 1840 to 1871, reached its limit at the latter date, when there came to be an apparent exhaustion of the fields. But the years 1875 and 1876 again showed a large increase in production. The

following statement gives, after official returns, the quantities of coal, exclusive of lignite (Braunkohle), raised in the kingdom during the period from 1838 to 1880 :—

Years	Tons	Years	Tons
1838-41, annual average	2,901,713	1864	21,197,266
1842-46	3,817,190	1869	29,775,781
1847-51	5,027,690	1871	32,843,288
1852-56	8,571,070	1873	32,347,909
1857-61	13,037,015	1874	31,938,683
1862	16,903,520	1876	43,364,968
1863	18,330,779	1880	42,172,975

The coal mines in the Ruhr-Düsseldorf district, which extend over more than ten miles in length, and are calculated to be able to continue their present supply for 5,000 years, contribute nearly one-half of the total produce, while the coal pits of the river Saar, situated in the south-western angle of the Rhenish Provinces, and which extend their strata into Bavarian and French territory, furnish about the sixth part of the coal produce of Prussia. The coal raised in Prussia amounts to 93 per cent. of the total coal production of Germany.

Prussia has a very large and complete system of railways. On May 15, 1882, the length of the system open for traffic was as follows :—

Railways	Length in kilomètres.
1. Owned by the State	14,843
2. Owned by private companies :—	
Under State administration	2,394
Under private administration	3,745
Total	20,982
English miles	13,048

In 1878 the lines owned by the State had a length of only 4,939 kilomètres, while those owned by private companies extended to 12,880 kilomètres.

All the lines of the former territories of Hanover, Hesse, and Nassau are owned by the State, and the whole of the railways of Prussia will in time become national property.

II. BAVARIA.

(KÖNIGREICH BAYERN.)

Reigning King.

Ludwig II., born August 25, 1845, the son of King Maximilian II.; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, March 10, 1864.

Brother of the King.

Prince *Otto*, heir-apparent, Lieutenant-general in the Imperial German army, born April 27, 1848.

Mother of the King.

Queen *Marie*, born October 15, 1825, daughter of the late Prince Wilhelm of Prussia; married to Prince Maximilian, heir-apparent of Bavaria, subsequently King Maximilian II., Oct. 12, 1842; widow, March 10, 1864.

Uncle of the King.

Prince *Luitpold*, born March 12, 1821, General in the Bavarian army; married April 15, 1844, to Archduchess Augusta of Austria, who died April 26, 1864. Offspring of the union are four children:—

I. Prince Ludwig, born Jan. 7, 1845; married Feb. 20, 1868, to Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria-Este, of the branch of Modena, born July 5, 1849, of which marriage there are issue eight children:—1. Prince Ruprecht, born May 18, 1869. 2. Princess Adelgunda, born October 17, 1870. 3. Princess Marie, born July 6, 1872. 4. Prince Karl, born April 1, 1874. 5. Prince Franz, born October 10, 1875. 6. Princess Augusta, born Aug. 18, 1877. 7. Prince Wolfgang, born July 2, 1879. 8. Prince Hildegard, born March 5, 1881.

II. Leopold, born February 9, 1846; married April 20, 1873, to Archduchess Gisela of Austria-Hungary, eldest daughter of the Emperor-King Franz Joseph I.; offspring of the union are:—1. Princess Elizabeth, born January 8, 1874. 2. Princess Augusta, born April 28, 1875. 3. Prince George, born April 2, 1880.

III. Theresa, born November 12, 1850.

IV. Arnulph, born July 6, 1852, colonel in the infantry of the Imperial German army; married April 20, 1882, to Princess Theresa of Liechtenstein.

United with the Royal Family of Bavaria is the branch line

of the Dukes in Bavaria, formerly Palatine princes of Zweibrücken-Birkenfeld. The head of this house is—

Maximilian, Duke in Bavaria, born December 4, 1808, General of Cavalry in the Bavarian service; married September 9, 1828, to Princess *Ludovica* of Bavaria. Issue of the marriage are three sons and five daughters, namely, 1. Prince *Ludwig*, born June 21, 1831; married, in 'morganatic' union, May 28, 1857, to Henrietta Mendel, elevated Countess von Wallersee, born July 31, 1833. 2. Princess *Helena*, born April 4, 1834, married August 24, 1858, to Prince Maximilian of Thurn-und-Taxis; widow, June 26, 1867. 3. Princess *Elisabeth*, born December 24, 1837, married April 24, 1854, to Franz Joseph I., Emperor of Austria. 4. Prince *Karl Theodor*, born August 9, 1839; married Feb. 11, 1865, to Princess Sophie of Saxony, who died March 9, 1867; married in second nuptials, April 29, 1874, to Princess Maria Josepha of Braganza, born March 19, 1857, of which union there are offspring three daughters, namely, Sophie, born Feb. 22, 1875, Elisabeth, born July 25, 1876, and Marie, born Oct. 9, 1878. 5. Princess *Marie*, born October 4, 1841, married February 3, 1859, to the heir-apparent of the Two Sicilies, Francisco of Bourbon, subsequently King Francisco II. of Naples, in exile since 1862. 6. Princess *Mathilde*, born September 30, 1843, married June 5, 1861, to Louis of Bourbon, Count di Trani. 7. Princess *Sophie*, born February 22, 1847; married September 28, 1868, to Prince Ferdinand of Orleans, second son of the Duc de Nemours. 8. Prince *Maximilian*, born December 7, 1849; married September 20, 1875, to Princess *Amalia*, born October 23, 1848, daughter of Prince *Augustus*, uncle of the reigning duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and brother of King Ferdinand of Portugal; offspring of the union: Siegfried, born July 10, 1876, and Christopher, born April 22, 1879.

The members of the royal house of Bavaria are descendants, in the female line, of the ancient Counts of Wittelsbach, who flourished in the twelfth century. Duke Maximilian I. of Bavaria was elevated to the rank of Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, in the Thirty-Years' War, in recompense for his opposition to Protestantism; and Elector Maximilian Joseph was raised to the rank of king by Napoleon I. in 1805. The latter title was acknowledged by all the European Powers in 1815, at the Congress of Vienna.

The large income of the sovereigns of Bavaria, from private domains, and other sources, has been extensively curtailed of late, under the constitutional government. The civil list of the king, and allowances to other members of the royal family, are fixed at present at 5,344,879 mark, or 267,244*l.*, but the royal family is deriving besides a large revenue from domains.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Bavaria dates from May 26, 1818; but various modifications were introduced in 1848-9. The Crown is hereditary in the male line. To the king belongs the sole executive power; but his ministers are responsible for all his acts. The legislative functions are exercised jointly by the king and Parliament, the latter consisting of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House—Chamber of 'Reichsräthe,' or councillors of the realm—is formed of the princes of the royal family, the crown dignitaries, the archbishops, and the heads of certain old noble families, all these being hereditary members; to which are added a Roman Catholic bishop and a Protestant clergyman nominated by the king, and an unlimited number of other members appointed by the Crown. The Lower House, or Chamber of Representatives, consists of deputies of towns and universities, and various religious corporations, chosen indirectly, the people returning 'Wahlmänner,' or electors, who nominate the deputies. To be a deputy, it is necessary to be past thirty, and to be in possession of an assured income, from funds, a trade, or profession; to be on the electoral lists, it is required to be twenty-five years of age, and to be rated at a minimum of 20 mark, or 1*l.* per annum. The representation of the country is calculated at the rate of one deputy to 7,000 families, or about 35,000 souls, of the whole population. The Lower House is composed of 156 representatives.

The executive is carried on, in the name of the king, by a 'Staatsrath,' or Council of State, consisting of seven members, besides the Ministers and one prince of the blood-royal; and by the Ministry of State, divided into six departments, namely, of the Royal House and of Foreign Affairs, of Justice, of the Interior, of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, of Finance, and of War.

Church and Education.

Rather more than seven-tenths of the population of Bavaria are Roman Catholics. The population varied very little, as regards the proportion between Roman Catholics and Protestants, during the last quarter of a century; but during the whole of this period the number of Jews diminished gradually, and there was also a slight decrease in other sects. At the census of December, 1875, the total number of Roman Catholics in the kingdom was 3,573,142, and of Protestants 1,392,120, the proportion being 712 Roman Catholics to 275 Protestants in every 1,000 of the population. At the following census of December, 1880, there were 3,748,032 Roman

Catholics, and 1,477,312 Protestants, the proportion being 709 Roman Catholics to 279 Protestants in every 1,000 of the population.

The religious division of the population in each of the eight provinces of the kingdom was as follows at the last census taken December 1, 1880:—

Provinces	Roman Catholics	Protestants	Other Sects	Jews
Upper Bavaria . . .	904,119	42,711	804	4,343
Lower Bavaria . . .	641,939	4,741	133	134
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz). . .	293,399	369,024	2,860	11,988
Upper Palatinate . . .	484,679	42,160	203	1,522
Upper Franconia . . .	242,548	328,589	72	4,148
Middle Franconia . . .	140,384	490,993	751	11,689
Lower Franconia . . .	500,508	110,143	398	15,256
Suabia	540,456	88,951	678	4,436
Total	3,573,142	1,392,120	5,908	51,535

Included under the head 'Other Sects' in the above table were 3,820 'Mennonites,' also called 'Taufgesinnte;' 379 Irvingites; 216 Greek Catholics; and 623 'Free Christians'; besides Old Catholics, Anabaptists, &c. It is stated that since the census of 1871, the Old Catholics have largely increased in numbers.

As regards ecclesiastical administration, the kingdom is divided into 2 Roman Catholic archbishoprics, those of Munich and Bamberg; 6 bishoprics; 171 deaneries; and 2,756 parishes. The Protestant Church is under a General Consistory—'Ober-Consistorium'—and three provincial consistories. Of the three universities of the kingdom, two, at Munich and Würzburg, are Roman Catholic, and one, at Erlangen, Protestant. (For number of professors and students in 1881–2, see *Germany*, page 97.) Among the Roman Catholics there is one clergyman to 464 souls; among the Protestants, one to 1,013.

Elementary schools—'Volksschulen'—exist in all parishes, and school attendance is compulsory for all children from six till the age of fourteen.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The gross public revenue of Bavaria for the financial year ending June 30, 1881, was estimated at 221,741,445 mark, or 11,087,072*l.*, with an expenditure of the same amount. The sources

of revenue and branches of expenditure were reported as follows for the financial year 1882-83 :—

Sources of Revenue	Mark
Direct taxes	24,983,000
Indirect „	66,206,770
State Railways, post telegraphs, mines, &c.	104,087,235
State Domains	32,133,900
Miscellaneous receipts	1,294,428
Total gross revenue	228,705,333
	£11,435,266

Branches of Expenditure	Mark
Public debt	47,968,738
Civil list and appanages	5,344,879
Council of state	46,800
Diet	346,095
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	557,734
„ Justice	12,628,558
„ Interior	17,904,464
„ Finance	3,380,259
Worship and education	18,939,567
Pensions and allowances	8,382,590
Reserve and guarantee fund	238,553
Contribution to Imperial expenditure	20,180,300
Railway subvention	1,800,000
Total	137,718,537
Charges of collection of revenue	90,986,796
Total expenditure	228,705,333
	£11,435,266

Bavaria has a considerable debt, created in part by the deficits of former years, and in part by the construction of public works, especially railways.

The subjoined table gives the total amount of the debt of the kingdom, distinguishing the Ordinary and the Railway Debt, the accounts of which are kept separate, from 1859 to 1882, on the 1st of January of each year :—

Years	Ordinary Debt	Railway Debt	Total	
	Florins	Florins	Florins	£
1859	123,280,680	90,913,134	214,193,814	17,849,484
1862	136,293,375	104,735,559	241,028,934	20,085,744
1867	209,874,601	146,156,600	356,031,201	29,669,267
1870	261,926,754	163,428,800	425,355,554	35,446,296
1872	181,377,265	212,609,300	393,986,565	32,832,214
	Mark	Mark	Mark	
1874	232,399,043	398,345,143	630,744,186	31,537,209
1876	360,162,999	728,426,229	1,088,589,228	54,429,461
1878	351,252,225	816,091,537	1,167,343,762	58,367,188
1881	392,011,445	934,651,212	1,336,662,657	66,833,132
1882	396,664,052	944,514,079	1,341,078,131	67,053,906

The greater number of the railways in Bavaria, constructed at a cost of 650 millions of mark, or 32,500,000*l.*, are the property of the State. The debt incurred for the State railways is so large that it requires an annual charge of 37,212,587 mark (1882), and as the estimated receipts from these railways amounted only to 33,797,348 mark in 1882-3, a sum of 3,415,239 mark had to be raised from other sources to meet this deficit during the next finance period. The State is also the owner of two canals—the Frankenthal and the Danube Main—which do not pay the cost of their repairs and management.

Area and Population.

The kingdom embraces an area of $1,377\frac{1}{4}$ German, or 29,292 English square miles, with a population of 5,284,778 — males 2,578,910, females 2,705,868—according to the last German census, taken December 1, 1880. Bavaria is divided, for administrative purposes, into eight *Regierungsbezirke*, or government districts. The following table gives the area, in English square miles, and the population of each of the eight districts, according to the two census returns of December 1, 1875, and of December 1, 1880:—

Regierungsbezirke	Area: Eng. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1875	Dec. 1880
Upper Franconia (Oberfranken) . . .	2,702	555,043	575,357
Upper Palatinate (Oberpfalz) . . .	3,732	503,422	528,564
Lower Bavaria (Niederbayern) . . .	4,157	622,377	646,947
Upper Bavaria (Oberbayern) . . .	6,582	892,382	951,977
Suabia (Schwaben)	3,243	602,950	634,530
Middle Franconia (Mittelfranken) . .	2,918	607,593	643,817
Lower Franconia (Unterfranken) . .	3,243	597,056	626,305
Palatinate (Rhein Pfalz)	2,293	641,567	677,281
Total	28,870	5,022,390	5,284,778

It will be seen that there was an increase of population in all the districts, the increase being greatest in Upper Bavaria.

The increase of population in the kingdom has been comparatively small within the last half-century, as shown in the subjoined table:—

Year of Census	Population	Increase or Decrease
1837	4,315,468	—
1840	4,370,974	Increase 55,506
1843	4,440,327	„ 69,353
1846	4,504,874	„ 64,547
1849	4,520,751	„ 15,877
1852	4,559,452	„ 38,701
1855	4,541,556	Decrease 17,896
1858	4,615,748	Increase 74,192
1861	4,689,837	„ 74,089
1864	4,807,440	„ 117,603
1867	4,824,421	„ 16,981
1871	4,863,450	„ 39,029
1875	5,022,390	„ 158,940
1880	5,284,778	„ 262,368

The great fluctuations in the rate of increase, extremely low on the whole, are referred to emigration.

The soil of the kingdom is divided among 947,010 proprietors. The division is greatest in the Rhenish Palatinate, namely, 228,976, and smallest in Upper Bavaria, viz. 109,195.

The population of the three principal towns of the kingdom was as follows at the census of Dec. 1, 1875, and of Dec. 1, 1880:—

	Dec. 1, 1875	Dec. 1, 1880
Munich (München)	193,024	230,023
Nürnberg	91,017	99,519
Augsburg	57,210	61,408

Besides the three principal towns here referred to, there were three others with a population of over 30,000 at the census of 1880, namely, Würzburg, with 51,014, Regensburg (Ratisbon), with 34,516, and Fürth with 31,063 inhabitants.

There is a large emigration from Bavaria; in 1880 there were 10,129 emigrants from Bavaria to countries beyond the ocean; in the ten years 1871–80, 54,463.

III. WÜRTTEMBERG.

(KÖNIGREICH WÜRTTEMBERG.)

Reigning King.

Karl I., King of Württemberg, born March 6, 1823; ascended the throne at the death of his father, King Wilhelm I., June 25, 1864. Married, July 13, 1846, to Queen *Olga*, born Sept. 11, 1822, daughter of the late Emperor Nicholas I. of Russia.

Sisters of the King.

I. Princess *Maria*, born October 30, 1816; married March 19, 1840, to Alfred Count von Neipperg; widow November 16, 1865.

II. Princess *Catharine*, born Aug. 24, 1821; married Nov. 20, 1845, to her cousin, Prince Friedrich of Württemberg; widow, May 9, 1870. Offspring of the union is a son, Prince Wilhelm, born Feb. 25, 1848; married Feb. 15, 1877, to Princess Marie of Waldeck, who died April 30, 1882, leaving a daughter Pauline, born Dec. 19, 1877.

III. Princess *Augusta*, born Oct. 4, 1826; married June 17, 1851, to Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar, lieutenant-general in the service of Württemberg.

Cousins of the King.

I. Prince *August*, born Jan. 24, 1813, the son of Duke Paul of Württemberg; general of cavalry in the service of Prussia.

II. Prince *Alexander*, born Sept. 9, 1804, the son of Duke Ludwig of Württemberg, uncle of the king; married May 2, 1835, to Claudine, daughter of Count Rhéday of Transylvania, created Countess von Hohenstein; widower, Oct. 1, 1841. Issue of the union are three children:—1. Franz, Prince von Teck, born Aug. 27, 1837; married to Princess Mary of Cambridge, June 12, 1866 (see page 190). 2. Claudine, born Feb. 11, 1836. 3. Amelia, born Nov. 12, 1838; married Oct. 24, 1863, to Baron von Hügel, captain in the Austrian cavalry.

III. Princess *Marie*, born March 25, 1818, daughter of the late Duke Eugene of Württemberg; married Oct. 9, 1845, to Landgrave Karl of Hesse-Philippsthal; widow, Feb. 12, 1868.

IV. Prince *Wilhelm*, brother of the preceding, born July 20, 1828; general of infantry in the service of Austria.

V. Princess *Alexandrine*, sister of the preceding, born Dec. 16, 1829.

VI. Prince *Nicolaus*, brother of the preceding, born March 1, 1833; married May 8, 1868, to his cousin, Princess Wilhelmine of Württemberg, born July 11, 1844, daughter of the late Prince Eugene.

VII. Princess *Agnes*, sister of the preceding, born Oct. 13, 1835; married Feb. 6, 1858, to Prince Heinrich XIV. of Reuss-Schleiz.

VIII. Prince *Wilhelm Alexander*, born Dec. 20, 1804, the son of Duke Alexander of Württemberg, formerly general in the service of Russia; married October 17, 1837, to Princess Marie of Orléans, daughter of Louis Philippe, King of the French; widower, Jan. 2, 1839. Offspring of the union is a son, Prince Philipp, born July 30, 1838; married January 18, 1865, to Archduchess Marie Theresa of Austria, born July 15, 1845, the daughter of Archduke Albrecht of Austria, of which union there are offspring five children:—1. Prince Albert, born Dec. 23, 1865. 2. Princess Marie, born Dec. 24, 1865. 3. Princess Josephine, born Aug. 31, 1871. 4. Prince Robert, born Jan. 14, 1873. 5. Prince Ulrich, born June 16, 1877.

The former duchy of Württemberg was erected into a kingdom by the Emperor Napoleon, by decree of Jan. 1, 1806, having been enlarged previously by the annexation of the territories of a number of small princes and ecclesiastical dignitaries. The congress of Vienna acknowledged the change, in consideration of the timely transference of the troops of King Friedrich I. to the army of the Allies. Wilhelm I., the second king, soon after his accession gained the goodwill of his subjects by the grant of a constitution, as well as the satisfactory settlement of the question of right in the royal domains, or property of the crown. The civil list of the king amounts to 1,830,517 mark, or 91,525*l.*, with an additional grant of 313,420 mark, or 15,671*l.*, for the other members of the royal family.

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of Württemberg bears date Sept. 25, 1819. It vests the legislative power in a Diet, or Landtag, consisting of two Houses, called together every three years, or oftener if necessary. The Upper Chamber, or House of Standesherrn, is composed of the members of the royal family, the heads of the principal noble families of the country, the representatives of certain territories and estates possessing formerly a vote in the extinct German Diet, and a number of members nominated by the king for life, which number, however, must not exceed one-third of that of the whole House. The second Chamber, or House of Deputies—Abgeordneten—consists of 13 members of the nobility, elected by the Ritterschaft, or landowners

of the kingdom; 6 deputies of the Protestant clergy; six deputies of the Roman Catholic clergy; the chancellor of the university of Tübingen; and 70 deputies of towns and rural districts. All the members of the second Chamber are chosen for six years, and they must be thirty years of age; property qualification is not necessary. To be a member of the first Chamber it is sufficient to be of age. The president of both Houses is appointed by the king; for the Upper House without restriction of person, and for the Lower, from among three members elected by the deputies. The debates of the second Chamber are public, and have to be printed and distributed among the various constituencies. Whenever Parliament is not sitting, it is represented by a committee of twelve persons, consisting of the presidents of both Chambers, two members of the Upper, and eight of the Lower House. A special court of justice, called the Staats-Gerichtshof, is appointed guardian of the constitution and of the rights and privileges of the Houses of Parliament. It is composed of a president and twelve members, six of which, together with the president, are nominated by the king, while the other six are elected by the combined Chambers.

The executive of the kingdom is in a Ministry of State and a Privy Council, composed of six ministerial departments, and presided over by the President of the Ministry of State. The heads of the six departments are the Ministers of Justice; of the Interior; of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs; of War; of Foreign Affairs and the Royal House; and of Finance. There are besides the members of the Ministry a number of special Privy Councillors, whom the sovereign has the right to consult on all occasions.

Church and Education.

The census of Württemberg, taken December 1, 1880, stated the religious creed of the inhabitants as follows:—Evangelical Protestants, 1,361,559; Roman Catholics, 590,178; Dissenters of various denominations, 5,888; and Jews, 13,331. According to the census of 1875, the Protestants formed 69 per cent. of the population, and the Roman Catholics 30 per cent. The 'Evangelical Protestant' Church of Württemberg was formed in 1823, by a union of the Lutherans and the Calvinists, or Reformers. The administration of the Protestant Church is in the hands of a consistorium of six general superintendents, at Ulm, Ludwigsburg, Reutlingen, Hall, Heilbronn, and Tübingen. In the king is vested, according to the constitution, the supreme direction as well as the guardianship—*obersthöheitliche Schutz und Aufsichtsrecht*—of the Evangelical Protestant Church,

which is considered, though not formally declared, the religion of the State. The Roman Catholics, most numerous in the eastern part of the kingdom, comprising the circle of the Danube, are under a bishop, dependent of the Archbishop of Freiburg, in Baden, who has his seat at Rottenburg, but who, in all important matters, has to act in conjunction with a Catholic church-council—Kirchenrath—appointed by the government. The Jews likewise are under a special board, nominated by the minister of ecclesiastical affairs.

Education is compulsory in Württemberg; every child between the age of 6 and 14 must attend school; and there must be a public school in every community of 30 families. It was ascertained, according to recent official returns, that there is not an individual in the kingdom, above the age of ten, unable to read and write. There are about 2,500 elementary schools, attended by 350,000 pupils; besides numerous seminaries for imparting a classical education; four Protestant and two Roman Catholic training establishments for ministers, and seven colleges, providing a classical education, at Stuttgart, Heilbronn, Ulm, Ellwangen, Ludwigsburg, Hall, and Rottweil. The whole educational system is centred in the university of Tübingen, founded in 1477. (See *Germany*, p. 97.)

Revenue and Expenditure.

Nearly one-half of the public revenue of the kingdom is divided from domains, including vast forests, and other State property, such as railways, telegraphs, and mines.

The financial year, which formerly ended with the month of June, was changed in 1878 to finish with March. The estimated sources of revenue and branches of expenditure for the two years ending March 31, 1882, and March 31, 1883, were as follows:—

Sources of Revenue	Year ending March 31, 1882	Year ending March 31, 1883
	Mark	Mark
Domains and other state property . . .	21,408,299	21,432,718
Direct taxes	12,937,215	12,937,215
Indirect taxes	13,367,636	13,391,636
Miscellaneous receipts	4,290,734	4,442,046
Total	52,003,884 £2,600,194	52,203,615 £2,610,181

The expenditure for the same financial period was as follows:—

Branches of Expenditure	Year ending March 31, 1882	Year ending March 31, 1883
	Mark	Mark
Civil list of the king	1,830,517	1,830,517
Allowances to other members of the royal family	313,420	313,420
Public debt	19,356,239	19,276,656
Salaries and pensions	2,691,428	2,739,681
Department of Foreign Affairs	184,291	184,320
" of Justice	4,118,401	4,086,401
" of the Interior	4,879,355	4,848,398
" of Education and Ecclesias- tical Affairs	8,138,288	8,115,739
" of Finance	2,987,459	2,982,459
Parliamentary representation	351,066	338,255
Miscellaneous disbursements	360,000	360,000
Contribution to Imperial expenditure	6,960,595	6,960,595
Total	52,171,059 £2,608,553	52,036,441 £2,601,822

The public debt of Württemberg more than doubled within the last twenty years, owing to the establishment of the railway lines of the kingdom, the whole of which are State property. The capital of the public debt was as follows in the year 1882-3 :—

Description of Debt	Capital
	Mark
Debt of 3½ per cent.	19,212,186
Debt „ 4 „	304,884,274
Debt „ 4½ „	99,387,306
Debt „ 5 „	447,943
Total public debt	423,931,709 £21,196,585

The debt of the kingdom, here enumerated, is divided into two portions, namely, the general debt, and the railway debt. The latter, forming by far the largest portion of the total, amounted to 375,000,000 mark, or 8,750,000*l.* in the year 1882-3.

The net income of the railways, all expenses deducted, and making allowance for wear and tear, amounted to between

12,764,600 mark, or 638,230*l.*, in 1882-3, which covers about two-thirds of the interest of the whole public debt.

Area and Population.

Württemberg has an area of 354 German, or 7,675 English square miles, with 1,971,118 inhabitants—951,600 males, and 1,019,518 females—at the enumeration of December 1, 1875. The kingdom is divided into four Kreise, or circles, the area of which, in English square miles, and number of inhabitants, were as follows at the two enumerations of December 1, 1875, and December 1, 1880:—

Kreise	Area : Eng. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1875	Dec. 1880
Jaxt (Jagst)	1,810	390,703	407,613
Neckar	1,286	587,834	622,912
Black Forest (Schwarzwald) .	1,973	454,937	472,758
Danube (Donau)	2,606	448,031	467,835
Total	7,675	1,881,505	1,971,118

The increase of population between the two census periods, amounting on the whole to only 0·93 per cent. per annum, varied greatly in the four circles of the kingdom. It was, as will be seen, proportionately largest in the Neckar circle, and least in the Danube. The total increase in the kingdom during the 35 years from 1841 to 1880 was very slight, and at one period, from 1849 to 1855, there was a decline of population.

The kingdom has but seven towns with more than sixteen thousand inhabitants, namely Stuttgart, the capital, which had 117,303; Ulm, fortress and principal military establishment, which had 32,773; Heilbronn, which had 24,446; Esslingen, which had 20,758; Reutlingen, 16,609; Cannstadt, 16,205; and Ludwigsburg, 16,100 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1880. The population, following generally agricultural pursuits, including extensive cultivation of the vine, is dispersed over a great many villages and small boroughs. Emigration, chiefly directed to the United States of America, was formerly drawing off large numbers of the people. In the five years from 1873 to 1877, the total number of emigrants was 10,039. But the emigration here, as in other parts of Germany, greatly declined during the period, falling from 4,651 in 1873, to 1,032 in 1877. Emigrants in 1880, 8,692; in the ten years 1871-80, 32,121.

IV. SAXONY.

(KÖNIGREICH SACHSEN.)

Reigning King.

Albert I., born April 23, 1828, eldest son of King Johann I. and of Queen Amalie, daughter of King Maximilian I. of Bavaria. Educated for the military career, and entered the army of Saxony, 1846, and of Prussia, 1867. Commander of a German corps d'armée in the war against France, 1870-71. Nominated Field-Marshal in the German army, 1871. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, October 29, 1873. Married June 18, 1853, to Queen *Caroline*, born Aug. 5, 1833, daughter of Prince Gustav of Vasa.

Sister and Brother of the King.

I. Princess *Elisabeth*, born Feb. 4, 1830; married, in 1850, to Prince Ferdinand of Sardinia; widow, Feb. 10, 1855; married, in second nuptials, Oct. 10, 1856, to the Marchese Rapallo, of Florence.

II. Prince *Georg*, Duke of Saxony, born August 8, 1832; married May 11, 1859, to Infanta Maria, born July 21, 1843, daughter of King Ferdinand of Portugal. Offspring of the union are six children:—1. Princess Mathilda, born March 19, 1863. 2. Prince Friedrich August, born May 25, 1865. 3. Princess Marie, born May 31, 1867. 4. Prince Johann Georg, born July 11, 1869. 5. Prince Maximilian, born November 17, 1870. 6. Prince Albert, born February 25, 1875.

The royal house of Saxony counts among the oldest reigning families in Europe. It gave an emperor to Germany as early as the beginning of the tenth century; but the house subsequently spread into numerous branches, the elder of which, called the Ernestine line, is represented at this moment by the ducal families of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, and Saxe-Weimar, while the younger, the Albertine line, lives in the rulers of the kingdom of Saxony.

King Albert I. has a civil list of 2,940,000 mark, or 147,000*l.* per annum. Exclusive of this sum are the appanages, or dotations of the princes and princesses, amounting to 320,414 mark, or 16,020*l.* a year. The formerly royal domains, consisting chiefly in extensive forests, became, in 1830, the property of the State.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Saxony dates from Sept. 4, 1831; but has undergone alterations and modifications by the laws of March 31,

1849; May 5, 1851; November 26, 1860; October 19, 1861; December 3, 1868; and October 12, 1874. According to the terms of the Constitution, the crown is hereditary in the male line; but, at the extinction of the latter, also in the female line. The sovereign comes of age at the completed eighteenth year, and, during his minority, the nearest heir to the throne takes the regency. In the hands of the king is the sole executive power, which he exercises through responsible ministers. The legislature is jointly in the king and Parliament, the latter consisting of two chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the blood royal; the proprietors of eight baronial domains; twelve deputies elected by the owners of other nobiliary estates; ten noble proprietors nominated by the king for life; the burgomasters of eight towns; and the superintendents and deputies of five collegiate institutions, of the university of Leipzig, and of the Roman Catholic chapter of St. Peter at Bautzen. The Lower Chamber is made up of thirty-five deputies of towns and forty-five representatives of rural communes. The qualification for a seat in the Upper House, as well as the right of election to the same, is the possession of a landed estate worth at least 3,000 mark a year; which qualification, however, is not required by the *ex officio* deputies of chapters and universities. To be a member of the Lower House, no fixed income is required; and electors are all men above twenty-five years of age who pay taxes, or contribute in any way to the public burdens. A salary is attached to the performance of the legislative functions; the members of the Upper House being allowed 20 mark, or one pound a day, during the sittings of Parliament, and the deputies to the Second Chamber 10 mark, or 10s. Both Houses have the right to make propositions for new laws, the bills for which, however, must come from the ministry. No taxes can be made, levied, or altered without the sanction of both Chambers.

The executive is in the king and a Council of Ministers, consisting of five members, namely, the President of the Council, who is also Minister of War and of Foreign Affairs, the Ministers of the Interior and the Royal House, of Justice, of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, and of Finance.

Church and Education.

Although the royal family profess the Roman Catholic religion, the vast majority of the inhabitants are Protestants. At the census of December 1, 1880, the population of Saxony was composed of 2,876,138 Lutherans; 72,946 Roman Catholics; 1,467 'German' Catholics; 10,235 members of other Christian sects; and 6,516 Jews. The clergy are chiefly paid out of local rates and from endowments, the budget contribution of the State to the department of ecclesiastical affairs amounting to but 85,593 thalers, or

about 12,830*l.*, chiefly spent in administrative salaries. The government of the Protestant Church is entrusted to the Landes-Consistorium, or National Consistory. Public education has reached the highest point in Saxony, every child, without exception, partaking of its benefits. By a law of June 6, 1835, attendance at school, or under properly qualified teachers, was made compulsory.

The kingdom has the second largest university in Germany, that of Leipzig, founded in 1409, and attended, on the average of recent years, by nearly three thousand students. (See *Germany*, p. 97.)

Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial period extends over a term of two years. In the financial accounts, both the revenue and expenditure are divided into 'ordinary' and 'extraordinary,' the latter representing income from State domains and disbursements for public works. The ordinary revenue for each of the two years 1882 and 1883 was returned at 67,767,236 mark, or 3,388,361*l.*, and was balanced by the expenditure. The extraordinary revenue for each of the two years 1882 and 1883, likewise balanced by the expenditure, was returned at 4,014,905 mark, or 200,745*l.* More than one-half of the total revenue of the years 1881 and 1882 was derived from domains and state railways. The chief branch of expenditure is that of interest and sinking fund of the public debt, amounting to 31,593,138 mark, or 1,079,656*l.*, for the years 1882 and 1883.

The public debt amounted, on January 1, 1882, to 673,445,475 mark, or 33,672,273*l.*, the liabilities being made up as follows :—

	Mark
3% created in 1830	2,439,225
4% Treasury bonds of 1847	12,894,000
4% ditto, 1852-68	129,040,800
3% ditto, 1855	11,747,100
4% Saxon-Silesian Railway shares	6,350,100
4% Treasury bonds, 1867	32,585,100
4% ditto, 1869	51,900,000
4% Obligations of late Albert Railway	3,401,550
4% ditto	2,936,400
3½ and 4% shares of the Loebanzellan Railway	6,675,000
4½% Debt of 1874	20,488,000
3% Irredeemable Rente of 1876	44,803,500
3½% Obligations of the late Leipzig & Dresden Railway	2,999,700
4% ditto	16,531,500
4½% ditto	15,000,000
3% shares of the Greiz-Brunn Railway	286,500
3% shares of the Goessnitz-Gera Railway	309,000
3% of March 1, 1878	107,058,000
Total	673,445,475
	£33,672,273

The debt was incurred almost entirely for the establishment and purchase of a network of railways and telegraphs, and the promotion of other works of public utility. The total debt had risen on January 1, 1881, to 669,583,425 mark, or 33,479,171*l.*, and in 1882 to 673,445,475.

Area and Population.

Saxony has an area of 272 German, or 6,777 English square miles, with a population of 2,972,805—comprising 1,445,330 males, and 1,527,475 females—at the census of December 1, 1880. The kingdom is divided into four government districts, called Kreis-Hauptmannschaften, the area of which, in English square miles, and population, was as follows at each of the two enumerations of December 1, 1875, and December 1, 1880:—

Kreis-Hauptmannschaften	Area: Engl. square miles	Population	
		Dec. 1875	Dec. 1880
Dresden	2,229	749,503	808,512
Leipzig	1,230	639,731	707,826
Bautzen	1,232	339,203	351,326
Zwickau	2,086	1,031,905	1,105,141
Total population .	6,777	2,760,342	2,972,805

At the census of December 3, 1867, the population numbered 2,426,300. The increase in the four years 1867–71 was 129,944, being at the rate of 1·30 per cent. per annum. The increase of population during the four years 1871–75 was at the rate of 1·92 per cent. per annum; and in the five years 1875–80 1·48 per annum. The increase was nearly thrice as large in the towns as in the rural districts of the kingdom.

Saxony has a comparatively large town population. There were, at the census of December 1, 1880, nine towns with a population of more than 20,000, namely:—

Dresden	220,818	Freiberg	25,445
Leipzig	149,081	Zittau	22,473
Chemnitz	95,123	Meerane	22,293
Plauen	35,078	Glauchau	21,358
Zwickau	35,005		

The population of Leipzig is vastly increased during the period of the great annual fairs, at New Year, Easter, and Michaelmas, notably that of Easter, which bring together merchants from all parts of the civilised world. Leipzig is also the centre of the German, and to some extent European, trade in productions of the printing press.

V. BADEN.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM BADEN.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich I., born September 9, 1826, second son of Grand-duke Leopold I., and of Princess Sophie of Sweden. Ascended the throne of Baden at the death of his father, April 24, 1852. Married, September 20, 1856, to Grand-duchess *Louise*, born December 3, 1838, the daughter of King Wilhelm I. of Prussia.

Children of the Grand-duke.

- I. *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born July 9, 1857.
- II. *Victoria*, born August 7, 1862.
- III. *Ludwig*, born June 12, 1865.

Brothers and Sisters of the Grand-duke.

I. Princess *Alexandrine*, born December 6, 1820; married, May 3, 1842, to Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

II. Prince *Wilhelm*, born December 18, 1829; married, February 11, 1863, to Princess Maria Romanovska, born October 16, 1841, daughter of the late Duke Maximilian of Leuchtenberg. Offspring of the union are two children:—1. Princess Marie, born July 26, 1865. 2. Prince Maximilian, born July 10, 1867.

III. Prince *Karl*, born March 9, 1832; married, May 17, 1871, to Rosalie von Beust, elevated Countess von Rhena, born June 10, 1845.

IV. Princess *Marie*, born November 20, 1834; married, Sept. 11, 1858, to Prince Ernst of Leiningen.

V. Princess *Cecilia*, born Sept. 20, 1839; married, Aug. 28, 1857, to Grand-duke Michael of Russia (see page 364).

The title of Grand-duke was given by Napoleon I. to Margrave Karl Friedrich of Baden in 1806, on the occasion of the alliance of the heir-apparent of Baden with Stephanie Beauharnais.

The very extensive landed property formerly belonging to the reigning family, and valued at about 50 million florins, or 4,166,666*l.*, has been made over to the State, and the Grand-duke is in the receipt of a civil list of 1,788,350 mark, or 89,417*l.*, which includes the allowances made to the princes and princesses.

Constitution and Revenue.

The Constitution of Baden vests the executive power in the Grand-duke, and the legislative authority in a House of Parliament composed of two Chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the reigning line who are of age; the heads of ten noble families; the proprietors of hereditary landed estates worth 500,000 mark, or 25,000*l.*; the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Freiburg; the superintendent of the Protestant Church; two deputies of Universities; and eight members nominated by the Grand-duke, without regard to rank or birth. The Second Chamber is composed of 63 representatives of the people, 22 of which are elected by burgesses of towns, and 41 by the inhabitants of rural districts. Every citizen not convicted of crime, nor receiving parish relief, has a vote in the elections. To be a deputy, it is necessary to possess tax-paying property to the amount of 16,000 mark, or 800*l.*; or to hold a public office with a salary of not less than 2,500 mark, or 125*l.* The elections are indirect; the citizens nominating the Wahl-männer, or deputy-electors, and the latter the representatives. The members of the Second Chamber are elected for eight years. The Chambers have to be called together at least once every two years.

The executive is composed of five departments, headed by the 'Staats Ministerium' (Ministry of State). The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their actions.

The budget estimates of revenue for the year 1882 amounted to 40,533,435 mark, or 2,026,671*l.*, and that of 1883 to 40,196,612 mark, or 2,009,830*l.*, besides extraordinary revenue in each year of 834,990 mark, or 41,749*l.*; while the expenditure was calculated at 41,929,301 mark, or 2,096,465*l.* for 1882, and 42,031,249 mark, or 2,101,562*l.* for 1883. A great part of the revenue is derived from direct taxes, including a land tax—Grundsteuer—and an income tax. About one-sixth of the receipts come from the produce of crown lands, forests, and mines, and one-sixth from customs and miscellaneous sources.

Nearly all the railways of Baden are the property of the State. The accounts of the income and expenditure of the State railways, as well as of the steam navigation on the Lake of Constance, are not entered in the general budget, but form a special fund. The receipts of the state railways in the years 1882–3 (exclusive of sinking fund) were estimated for each year at 37,287,325 mark, or 1,864,366*l.*, and the disbursements to 25,088,273 mark, or 1,254,413*l.*, leaving a surplus of 12,199,052 mark, or 609,952*l.*

The public debt is divided into two parts, the first called the General debt, and the second the Railway debt. The General debt amounted, at the commencement of 1882, to 38,728,125 mark,

or 1,936,406*l.*, and the Railway debt, at the same date, to 332,847,332 mark, or 16,642,366*l.*

Area and Population.

Baden has an area of 277 German, or 5,851 English square miles, with a population of 1,570,254 at the census of December 1, 1880. The Grand-duchy is divided into four districts, the population of which was as follows at the enumerations of December 1, 1875, and December 1, 1880 :—

Districts	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1875	Dec. 1880
Seekreis (Constance) . . .	1,679	276,375	282,332
Upper Rhine	1,830	441,369	454,221
Middle Rhine	993	387,314	406,973
Lower Rhine	1,349	401,473	426,728
Total	5,851	1,506,531	1,570,254

At the census of December 3, 1867, the population of Baden numbered 1,434,970. The increase of population in the four years from 1867 to 1871 was 26,592, or 1·85 per cent., being at the rate of 0·46 per cent. per annum. In the four years from 1871 to 1875 the population increased at the rate of 0·76 per cent. per annum, and in the five from 1875–80 it was 0·82 per cent. per annum. The population decreased from the year 1846 till 1855. From 1846 till 1849, the decrease amounted to 4,712; from 1849 to 1852, to 8,282; and from 1852 to 1855, to the large number of 42,105, or 14,035 per annum. The decline of population was chiefly due to emigration.

Two-thirds of the population of Baden are Roman Catholics, and one-third Protestants. At the census of Dec. 1, 1880, there were 992,938 Roman Catholics, and 545,854 Protestants, together with 27,278 Jews. A great number of small towns are dispersed over the Grand-duchy. There were five with a population of over 20,000 at the census of December 1, 1880, namely, Mannheim with 53,465; Karlsruhe, the capital, with 49,998; Freiburg, with 36,401; Heidelberg, with 24,417; and Pforzheim, with 24,037 inhabitants.

VI. MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich Franz II., born February 28, 1823, the son of Grand-duke Paul Friedrich and Princess Alexandrine of Prussia; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, March 7, 1842; married, November 3, 1849, to Princess Augusta of Reuss-Schleiz, who died March 3, 1862; married, in second nuptials, May 12, 1864, to Princess Anna of Hesse-Darmstadt, who died April 15, 1865; married, in third nuptials, July 4, 1868, to Princess Marie, born January 29, 1850, daughter of Prince Adolph of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.

Children of the Grand-duke.

I. *Friedrich Franz*, heir-apparent, born March 19, 1851; married January 24, 1879, to Grand-duchess Anastasia, born July 28, 1860, daughter of Grand-duke Michael of Russia. (See page 364.)

II. *Paul Friedrich*, born September 19, 1852; married May 5, 1881, to the Duchess Maria of Windisch-Grätz. Son, *Paul Friedrich*, born May 12, 1882.

III. *Marie*, born May 14, 1854; married, August 28, 1874, to Grand-duke Vladimir, second son of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia. (See page 363.)

IV. *Johann*, born December 8, 1857.

V. *Elisabeth*, born August 10, 1869.

VI. *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born April 5, 1871.

VII. *Adolf*, born October 10, 1873.

VIII. *Heinrich*, born April 19, 1876.

The Grand-ducal house of Mecklenburg is the only reigning family in Europe of Slavonic origin, and claims to be the oldest sovereign house in the Western world. In their full title, the Grand-dukes style themselves Princes of the Vandals; and they trace their descent to Genserik, King of the Vandals, who conquered Spain in the fifth century, and, going over to Africa, took Carthage in 439.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The political institutions of the Grand-duchy are of an entirely feudal character. The fundamental laws are embodied in the 'Union' of 1523, the 'Reversales' of 1572 and 1622, and the charters of 1755 and Nov. 28, 1817. The whole legislative power and part of the executive is in the hands of the proprietors of Rittergüter, or knights' estates, numbering 622. Seldom more than one-fourth of these, however, exert their privileges and take their seats in the Diet. To these

representatives of their own property are joined forty members, nearly all burgomasters, delegated by the municipalities and corporate bodies of a like number of towns. The great bulk of the population is without political rights. The Diet is permanent, being represented, if not in actual session, by a committee of twelve members, presided over by three marshals of the nobility, whose office is hereditary in their families. It forms every two years a joint assembly with the Diet of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

The executive is represented in a ministry divided into four departments, appointed by, and responsible alone to the Grand-duke. There exists no general budget for the Grand-duchy. On July 1, 1881, the public debt was estimated at 42,181,100 mark, or 2,109,350*l.*, one-half of which sum had been raised in loans for the construction of railways.

The population of the Grand-duchy amounted to 577,055 at the census of Dec. 1, 1880, living on an area of 4,834 English square miles. There is no other administrative division than that springing from the ownership of the soil, in which respect the country is divided into Grand-ducal Domains, embracing about one-fifth of the total area of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; Knight's Estates—'Rittergüter'—comprising two-fifths; Convent Estates—'Klostergüter'—embracing one-fifth; and Town Estates, comprising the remaining fifth of the land. The Domains contain rather more than one-third of the total population of the Grand-duchy, and the Town Estates another third.

There was a gradual decrease of population up to 1875, although the average density is only 119 inhabitants per English square mile, and the soil moreover very fertile. At the census of December 3, 1867, the population of the Grand-duchy numbered 560,628, and at the next enumeration, of December 1, 1871, the number had fallen to 557,707, being a decrease of 2,921, or one-half per cent. of the population in the four years 1867-71. At the census of December 1, 1875, the population was found to have further declined to 553,785, being a loss of 3,922, or of 0.18 per cent. per annum. From 1875 to 1880, however, there was a large increase. During the five years from 1873 to 1877, the large number of 10,097 emigrants left the little State. But there was a gradual decline in emigration during the period, the number of emigrants falling from 6,492 in 1873, to 365 in 1877. In 1880 it was 1,335, and 24,870 in 1871-1880.

Nearly all the inhabitants are Protestants. There were two towns with a population of over 20,000, namely, Rostock, with 36,967, and Schwerin, the capital, with 30,146 inhabitants, at the census of December 1, 1880.

VII. HESSE.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM HESSEN.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Ludwig IV., born September 12, 1837, the son of Prince Karl, eldest brother of Grand-duke Ludwig III: and of Princess Elizabeth of Prussia. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his uncle, Grand-duke Ludwig III., June 13, 1877. Married, July 1, 1862, to Princess Alice, second daughter of Queen Victoria, of Great Britain and Ireland; widower, December 14, 1878.

Children of the Grand-duke.

- I. Victoria, born April 5, 1863.
- II. Elizabeth, born November 1, 1864.
- III. Irene, born July 11, 1866.
- IV. Ludwig, born November 25, 1868.
- V. Alice, born June 6, 1872.

Brothers of the Grand-duke.

- I. Prince *Heinrich*, born Nov. 28, 1838; married, Feb. 28, 1878, to Caroline Willich, elevated Freifrau zu Niddau; widower, Jan. 6, 1879.
- II. Prince *Wilhelm*, born November 16, 1845.

Uncle and Aunt of the Grand-duke.

- I. Prince *Alexander*, born July 15, 1823; field-marshal lieutenant in the service of Austria; married, Oct. 28, 1851, to Princess Julia von Battenberg, born Nov. 12, 1825. Offspring of the union are five children:—1. Marie, born July 15, 1852; married April 29, 1871, to Count Gustaf von Erbach-Schönberg. 2. Ludwig, born May 24, 1854, lieutenant in the British navy. 3. Alexander, born April 5, 1857; elected Prince of Bulgaria, April 29, 1879. 4. Heinrich, born October 5, 1858. 5. Franz Josef, born September 24, 1861.
- II. Princess *Maria*, born August 8, 1824; married, April 28, 1841, to Grand-duke Alexander of Russia, late Emperor Alexander II. (See page 363.)

The former Landgraves of Hesse had the title of Grand-duke given them by Napoleon I., in 1806, together with a considerable increase of territory. At the congress of Vienna this grant was confirmed, after some negotiations. The reigning family are not possessed of much private property, and dependent almost entirely

upon the grant of the civil list, amounting to 1,228,288 mark, or 61,414*l.*, the sum including allowances to the princes.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution bears date Dec. 17, 1820; but was modified in 1856. The legislative power is vested in two Chambers, the first composed of the princes of the reigning family, the heads of a number of noble houses, the Roman Catholic bishop, the chief Protestant superintendent, the Chancellor of the University, two members elected by the noble landowners, and a number of life-members, nominated by the Grand-duke; while the second consists of 10 deputies of the eight larger towns, and 40 representatives of the smaller towns and rural districts.

The executive is represented by a ministry divided into three departments, namely, of the Grand-ducal House and Foreign Affairs; of the Interior and of Justice; and of Finance.

The budget is granted for the term of three years by the Chambers, and the estimates seldom differ much from the actual revenue and expenditure. The revenue for the financial period 1882–85 was estimated at 17,558,207 mark, or 877,910*l.*, per annum, and the expenditure at 17,306,747 mark, or 865,337*l.*, per annum. The public debt, incurred mainly in recent years for the construction of a network of State railways, amounted to 21,424,804 mark, or 1,071,240*l.*, in May, 1882.

The area of Hesse embraces 2,866 English square miles, on which lived at the last census 936,340 inhabitants. The Grand-duchy is administratively divided into three provinces, the area and population of which were as follows at the two enumerations of December 1, 1875, and December 1, 1880:—

Provinces	Area Engl. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1875	Dec. 1880
Upper Hesse (Oberhessen)	1,270	255,632	264,614
Rhenish Hesse (Rhein Hessen)	530	259,164	277,152
Starkenburg	1,066	369,422	394,574
Total population	2,866	884,218	936,340

At the census of December 3, 1867, the population numbered 831,939. The increase of population in the four years from 1871 to 1875 was at the rate of 0·85 per cent. per annum, and in the five years 1875 to 1880 at the rate of 1·14.

The two largest towns of the Grand-duchy are Mayence or Mainz, with 60,905, and Darmstadt, the capital, with 48,153 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1880.

VIII. OLDENBURG.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM OLDENBURG.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Peter I., Grand-duke of Oldenburg, born July 8, 1827, the son of Grand-duke August, and of Princess Ida of Anhalt-Bernburg; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Feb. 27, 1853; married, Feb. 10, 1852, to *Elisabeth*, born March 26, 1826, daughter of Prince Joseph of Saxe-Altenburg.

Children of the Grand-duke.

I. Prince *August*, heir-apparent, born Nov. 16, 1852; married, February 18, 1878, to Princess Elizabeth, born Feb. 8, 1857, second daughter of Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia. (See page 111.)

II. Prince *Georg*, born June 27, 1855.

The cousin of the Grand-duke, Prince *Peter* (died May 14, 1881), the son of Prince Georg, brother of the late Grand-duke August of Oldenburg, and of Princess Catharine, daughter of the late Emperor Paul of Russia, and his wife, Princess *Therese* of Nassau, had the following five children:—1. Princess *Alexandra*, born June 2, 1838; married, Feb. 6, 1856, to Grand-duke Nicholas, brother of Czar Alexander II. of Russia. 2. Prince *Nicolaus*, born May 9, 1840, married May 29, 1863, to Marie Bulazel, Countess von Osternburg, born July 8, 1845; offspring of the union are a son and a daughter called Count and Countess von Osternburg. 3. Prince *Alexander*, born June 2, 1844; general in the service of Russia; married, Jan. 19, 1868, to Princess Eugenie, born April 1, 1845, daughter of the late Duke Maximilian of Leuchtenberg; offspring of the union is a son, *Peter*, born Nov. 17, 1868. 4. Prince *Constantine*, born May 9, 1850; captain in the army of Russia. 5. Princess *Therese*, born March 30, 1852.

The ancient house of Oldenburg, which has given sovereigns to Denmark, Scandinavia, and Russia, is said to be descended from Wittekind, the celebrated leader of the heathen Saxons against Charlemagne. In the fifteenth century, a scion of the House of Oldenburg, Count Christian VIII., was elected King of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The main line became extinguished with Count Günther, in 1667, whereupon the territory of the family fell to the King of Denmark, who made it over to Grand-duke Paul of Russia, in exchange

for pretended claims upon Schleswig-Holstein. The Grand-duke then gave Oldenburg to his cousin, Prince Friedrich August of Holstein-Gottorp, with whose descendants it remained till December 1810, when Napoleon incorporated it with the kingdom of Westphalia. But the Congress of Vienna not only gave the country back to its former sovereign, but, at the urgent demand of Czar Alexander I., added to it a territory of nearly 400 square miles, with 50,000 inhabitants, bestowing at the same time upon the prince the title of Grand-duke. Part of the new territory consisted of the principality of Birkenfeld, on the left bank of the Rhine, close to the French frontier, and some three hundred miles distant from Oldenburg. The Grand-duke has a civil list of 170,212 mark, or 8,510*l.*, besides an allowance of 125,000 mark from the public domains, making his total income 12,500*l.* He draws also a revenue of 6,000*l.* from private estates of the family in Holstein.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

A Constitution was given to the Grand-duchy Feb. 18, 1849, which, revised by a decree of Nov. 22, 1852, grants liberty of the press, trial by jury, and equality of all citizens in political and social matters. The legislative power is exercised by a Landtag, or Diet, elected for three years, by the vote of all citizens paying taxes, and not condemned for felony by a court of justice. The mode of election is indirect. The first electors choose a delegate, and the delegates of several districts appoint one deputy, the whole number being 33, or one for every 10,000 inhabitants. The executive is vested, under the Grand-duke, in a responsible ministry of three departments.

The budget estimates for the year 1881 were calculated upon a total public revenue of 6,955,800 mark, or 347,790*l.*, and an expenditure of 7,386,500 mark, or 369,325*l.* In the budget for 1882, the receipts were set down as 7,483,992 mark, or 374,199*l.*, and the expenses at 6,612,619 mark, or 330,630*l.* The chief item of revenue is from the produce of State property; while in expenditure the civil list and the interest of the public debt take the largest sums. The debt amounted, at the beginning of 1882, to 38,384,443 mark, or 1,919,222*l.*

The area of Oldenburg embraces 2,417 Engl. square miles, with a population, according to the census of Dec. 1, 1880, of 337,478 inhabitants. At the census of Dec. 1, 1875, the population numbered 319,314, the increase of population amounting to 1·10 per cent. per annum in the years 1875–80, to 0·35 per annum in the years 1871–75, while in the four preceding years, 1867 to 1871, the increase was only 0·05 per annum.

IX. BRUNSWICK.

(HERZOGTHUM BRAUNSCHWEIG.)

Reigning Duke.

Wilhelm I., born April 25, 1806, the second son of Duke Friedrich Wilhelm and of Princess Marie of Baden. Undertook provisionally the government of Brunswick in consequence of the insurrection of September 7, 1830, and subsequent flight of his brother, the reigning Duke *Karl*, October 12, 1830; ascended the throne, April 25, 1831.

The ducal house of Brunswick, now on the point of becoming extinct, the reigning sovereign, only representative of the family, being unmarried, was long one of the most ancient and illustrious of the Germanic Confederation. Its ancestor, Henry the Lion, possessed, in the twelfth century, the united duchies of Bavaria and Saxony, with other territories in the north of Germany; but having refused to aid the Emperor Friedrich Barbarossa in his wars with the Pope, he was, by a decree of the Diet, deprived of the whole of his territories with the sole exception of his allodial domains, the principalities of Brunswick and Lüneburg. Their possessions were, on the death of Ernest the Confessor, divided between the two sons of the latter, who became the founders of the lines of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel and Brunswick-Lüneburg, the former of which is represented at present in the ducal house of Brunswick, while the latter is merged in the royal family of Great Britain.

A law of succession to the throne of Brunswick, sanctioned by the Diet, was promulgated in March 1873. It provides, under guarantee of the German Emperor, that at the demise of the reigning Duke, the Grand-duke of Oldenburg shall assume the regency. If, previous to the throne becoming vacant, the regent refuses the regency, or if the regency becomes inoperative from other causes, the present Duke shall, jointly with the Diet of Brunswick, nominate another regent from among the number of reigning German Sovereigns. A new regent will be proposed to the Diet by the Cabinet in the place of the Grand-duke of Oldenburg in case the regency appointed after the vacation of the throne should from any cause whatever become inoperative.

The present Duke of Brunswick is one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, being in possession of vast private estates, including the principality of Oels, in Silesia, and large domains in the district of Glatz, in Prussia. It is reported that the Duke has bequeathed the

whole of these estates to the Emperor of Austria. The Duke's civil list, amounting on the average to 1,000,000 mark, or 50,000*l.*, per annum in recent years, is not set down in the budget, but is paid out of a special fund, the 'Kammercasse,' the revenues of which are derived from the State domains, and from the interest of an invested capital of 3,000,000 mark, or 150,000*l.*

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution of Brunswick bears date October 12, 1832, but was modified by the fundamental law of November 28, 1851. The legislative power is vested, according to the law of 1851, in one Chamber, consisting of forty-six members. Of these, twenty-one are elected by the highest-taxed landed proprietors; three by the Protestant clergy; ten by the inhabitants of towns, and twelve by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets every three years, and the deputies hold their mandate for two sessions. The executive is represented by a responsible Ministry, consisting of four departments, namely, of State, of Finance, of Justice, and of the Interior.

The budget is voted by the Chamber for the period of three years, but each year separate. For the year 1881 the estimates of revenue were 8,533,700 mark, or 426,685*l.*, with an expenditure of the same amount. Not included in the budget estimates, as already stated, is the civil list of the Grand-duke. The public debt of the duchy, at the commencement of 1882, was 82,432,183 mark, or 4,121,609*l.*, four-fifths of which sum was contracted for the establishment of railways.

The duchy has an area of 1,526 English square miles, with a population of 349,367 inhabitants, according to the census of December 1, 1880. There were 311,764 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1871, the increase in the four years 1871-75 being at the high rate of 1.26 per cent. per annum, while it was 1.29 in the five years 1875-80. At the census of December 3, 1867, the population numbered 302,801, the increase in the four years 1867-71 being at the rate of 0.73 per cent. per annum. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants of the duchy are members of the Lutheran Church.

The capital of the duchy, the town of Brunswick, or Braunschweig, had 75,038 inhabitants at the census of Dec. 1, 1880.

X. SAXE-WEIMAR.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-WEIMAR.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Karl Alexander, born June 24, 1818, the son of Grand-duke Karl Friedrich and of Grand-duchess Marie, daughter of the late Czar Paul I. of Russia. Succeeded his father, July 8, 1853; married October 8, 1842, to *Sophie*, born April 8, 1824, daughter of the late King Willem II. of the Netherlands.

Children of the Grand-duke.

I. Prince *Karl August*, heir-apparent, born July 31, 1844; married August 26, 1873, to Princess Pauline, born July 25, 1852, eldest daughter of Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar, of which union there are offspring two sons, namely, Wilhelm, born June 10, 1876, and Bernhard, born April 13, 1878.

II. Princess *Marie*, born January 20, 1849; married Feb. 6, 1876, to Prince Heinrich of Reuss-Schleiz-Köstritz, German ambassador at Constantinople; offspring a son, Heinrich, born March 3, 1878.

III. Princess *Elisabeth*, born February 28, 1854.

Sister of the Grand-duke.

Princess *Augusta*, born September 30, 1811; married, June 11, 1829, to Prince Wilhelm, now Emperor Wilhelm I. of Germany.

Cousins of the Grand-duke.

I. Prince *Eduard*, born October 11, 1823, the son of the late Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar; major-general in the British army; married, Nov. 27, 1851, to Lady Augusta Catherine, born Jan. 14, 1827, daughter of the fifth Duke of Richmond.

II. Prince *Hermann*, born August 4, 1825, brother of the preceding; married, June 17, 1851, to Princess Augusta, born October 4, 1826, youngest daughter of King Wilhelm I. of Württemberg, of which union there are offspring six children.

III. Prince *Gustav*, born June 28, 1827, brother of the preceding; major-general in the Austrian army; married, February 14, 1870, to Pierina Marcochia, Countess von Neupurg.

The family of the Grand-duke stands at the head of the Ernestine or elder line of the princely houses of Saxony, which include Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, while the younger, or Albertine line, is represented by the Kings of Saxony. Saxe-Weimar was formed into an independent duchy towards the end of the sixteenth century, when Elector Johann Wilhelm of Saxony divided his territory between his two sons, Friedrich Wilhelm

and Johann, giving the former Saxe-Altenburg and the latter Saxe-Weimar. At the Congress of Vienna a considerable increase of territory, together with the title of Grand-duke, was awarded to Duke Karl August, known as patron of German literature.

The Grand-duke has a large private fortune, part of which he obtained in dowry with his consort, Princess Sophie of the Netherlands. He has also a civil list of 930,000 mark, or 42,000*l.*, amounting to nearly one-seventh of the revenues of Saxe-Weimar.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution of the Grand-duchy was granted May 5, 1816; but slightly altered by the law of October 15, 1850. According to this charter the legislative power is vested in a House of Parliament represented by one Chamber. It is composed of 31 members, of whom one is chosen by the noble landowners; four by other landowners having a yearly income from 3,000 mark upwards; five by other persons of the same income; and twenty-one by all the other inhabitants. The first mentioned ten deputies are elected directly, the remaining twenty-one indirectly. The whole body of voters in the latter class choose a certain number of delegates, and these deputies elect the member for the constituency. The Chamber meets every three years.

The executive, acting under the orders of the Grand-duke, but responsible to the representatives of the country, is divided into three departments. The budget is granted by the Chamber for a period of three years. That from 1881 to 1883 comprised an annual income of 6,049,690 mark, or 302,484*l.*, and an annual expenditure of 5,962,410 mark, or 298,120*l.*, leaving a surplus of 87,280 mark, or 4,364*l.*, for each year. The public debt amounted to 6,722,334 mark, or 331,458*l.*, on January 1, 1882.

The Grand-duchy has an area of 1,421 English square miles, with a population of 309,577 at the census of December 1, 1880. During the four years from 1871 to 1875 the increase of population was at the rate of 0.58 per cent. per annum, from 1875 to 1880 at the rate of 1.10, while in the four years, from 1867 to 1871, the increase was at the rate of 0.29 per cent. per annum. The great majority of the inhabitants are Protestants.

The town of Weimar, capital and largest town of the Grand-duchy, had 19,994 inhabitants at the census of Dec. 1, 1880.

XI. MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich Wilhelm I., born Oct. 17, 1819, the son of Grand-duke Georg and of Princess Marie of Hesse-Cassel; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Sept. 6, 1860; married, June 24, 1843, to *Augusta*, born July 19, 1822, the daughter of the late Duke Adolphus of Cambridge.

Son of the Grand-duke.

Prince *Adolf Friedrich*, born July 22, 1848; married April 17, 1877, to Princess Elizabeth of Anhalt, born Sept. 7, 1857, of which union there is offspring two daughters, *Augusta*, born May 8, 1878, and *Jutta*, born January 24, 1880; and one son, *Friedrich*, born June 17, 1882.

The reigning house of Mecklenburg-Strelitz was founded, in 1701, by Duke Adolf Friedrich, youngest son of Duke Adolf Friedrich II. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. There being no law of primogeniture at the time, the Diet was unable to prevent the division of the country, which was protested against by subsequent Dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The Congress of Vienna permitted Duke Karl Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Strelitz to adopt the title of Grand-duke, notwithstanding the exceedingly limited extent of his territory. He is, however, one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, more than one-half of the country being his own private property.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The country is divided into two separate provinces, the first of which, Stargard, has a Diet composed of landowners, while the second, Ratzeburg, has no representative institutions whatever. The Stargard Diet periodically joins the legislative assembly of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Only the possession of a Rittergut, or knight's estate, gives right to a seat in the Diet, to which the 'privileged' towns may add, if called upon, seven deputies. There are sixty-two Rittergut proprietors in the province of Stargard, only a small number of whom, however, choose to take their seats.

The executive is entirely in the hands of the Grand-duke, and is exercised by him through one 'Minister of State,' which appointment, however, has at times been vacant for several years. Accounts of public income and expenditure are never made known, and the whole state revenue forms the civil list of the Grand-duke; the debt is estimated at 6,000,000 mark, or 300,000*l*.

The population, which, according to the census of December 1, 1880, numbered 100,269, was decreasing steadily, through emigration, previous to 1875, although there is a less density than in any other State of the German Empire, only 100 inhabitants living on the square mile. Between the census period, 1871-75, the decrease of population was at the rate of 0·35 per cent. per annum, while during the previous period, 1867-71, the decrease was at the rate of 0·46 per annum. During 1875-80 there has been an increase at the rate of 0·94 per cent. per annum. The area of the country is 1,130 English square miles, the ownership of which territory is divided between the sovereign, the feudal proprietors, and the corporations of certain towns, in the following manner:—527 square miles belong to the Grand-duke: 353 to the titled and untitled nobles, and 117 to the town corporations.

XII. SAXE-MEININGEN.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-MEININGEN.)

Reigning Duke.

Georg II., born April 2, 1826, the son of Duke Bernhard I. Succeeded, on the abdication of his father, September 20, 1866. Married, May 18, 1850, to Princess Charlotte of Prussia, who died March 30, 1855; married, in second nuptials, October 23, 1858, to Princess Feodora of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, born July 7, 1839, who died February 10, 1872; married, in third nuptials, March 18, 1863, to Ellen Franz, Countess von Heldburg.

Children of the Duke.

I. Prince *Bernhard*, born April 1, 1851; married Feb. 18, 1878, to Princess Charlotte, eldest daughter of Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, Prince Imperial of Germany and Crown Prince of Prussia; offspring of the union is a daughter, Feodora, born May 12, 1879.

II. Princess *Marie Elizabeth*, born September 23, 1853.

III. Prince *Ernst*, born September 27, 1859.

IV. Prince *Friedrich*, born October 12, 1861.

The line of Saxe-Meiningen was founded by Duke Bernhard, third son of Ernst I. of Saxony, surnamed the Pious, the friend and companion in arms of King Gustaf Adolf of Sweden. The duchy was only one-third its present size up to the year 1826, when, by the extinction of the ancient family of Saxe-Gotha, the territories of Hildburghausen and Saalfeld fell to the present duke. He has a civil list of 394,286 mark, or 19,714*l.*, paid out of the produce of the State domains.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The charter of the duchy bears date August 23, 1829, and is supplemented by the laws of 1870 and 1873. It provides for a legislative organisation, consisting of one Chamber of twenty-four representatives. Eight of these are elected by the most highly taxed inhabitants; sixteen by all other inhabitants. The Chamber meets every three years, and new elections take place every six. A small property qualification is requisite to become a member.

The budget estimates for each of the two financial years 1880-82 stated the revenue at 4,640,565 mark, or 232,028*l.*, and the expenditure at 4,123,100 mark, or 206,155*l.* Nearly one-half of the revenue is drawn from State domains, formerly belonging to the ducal family. The chief items of expenditure are the interest of the public debt, and the expenses for the administration of the State. The debt, on January 1, 1882, amounted to 11,824,518 mark, or 541,225*l.*, exclusive of a state guarantee on 8,000,000 mark, or 400,000*l.*, employed in the construction of a line of railway through the duchy.

The area of the duchy extends over 933 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of Dec. 1, 1880, of 207,075 inhabitants. During the four years 1871-75 the population increased at the rate of 0·80 per cent. per annum, while during the preceding four years, 1867-71, the increase was at the rate of 0·88 per cent. per annum; from 1875 to 1880, it was at the rate of 1·25 per cent. per annum. The vast majority of the inhabitants of the duchy are Protestants.

XIII. ANHALT.

(HERZOGTHUM ANHALT.)

Reigning Duke.

Friedrich, born April 29, 1831, the son of Duke Leopold of Anhalt and of Princess Friederike of Prussia. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, May 22, 1871; married, April 22, 1854, to Princess *Antoinette* of Saxe-Altenburg, born April 17, 1838.

Children of the Duke.

- I. Prince *Leopold*, born July 18, 1855.
- II. Prince *Friedrich*, born August 19, 1856.
- III. Princess *Elisabeth*, born September 7, 1857; married April 17, 1877, to the hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

IV. Prince *Eduard*, born April 18, 1861.

V. Prince *Aribert*, born June 18, 1864.

VI. Princess *Alexandra*, born April 4, 1868.

The Dukes of Anhalt trace their origin to Bernhard, son of the celebrated Albert the Bear, Margrave of Brandenburg, who died in 1211. The family, in the course of time, split into numerous branches, now reduced to the present line. At the establishment of the Germanic Confederation, in 1815, there were three reigning Dukes of Anhalt, namely of Anhalt-Cöthen, Anhalt-Bernburg, and Anhalt-Dessau. The first of these lines became extinct in 1847, and the second on August 19, 1863, leaving the former house of Anhalt-Dessau the sole heir of the family territory. In 1806, the Princes of Anhalt took the title of Dukes, on joining the Confederation of the Rhine. The Duke of Anhalt has a civil list of 580,000 mark, or 29,000*l.*, including the allowances to the younger members of the house. The family has, besides, very large private estates in Saxony, Eastern Prussia, and the Crimea, embracing an area of more than 200 square miles.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The duchy has a Constitution, proclaimed September 17, 1859, and modified by decrees of September 17, 1863 and February 13, 1872, which give legislative power to a Diet composed of 36 members, of whom ten are representatives of the nobility and great landowners, two of the highest taxed inhabitants belonging to the mercantile and industrial classes, fourteen of the other inhabitants of towns, and ten of the rural districts. The executive power is entirely in the hands of the duke, who governs through a Minister of State.

The budget estimates for the financial year 1882-83 stated the public income and expenditure at 18,198,500 mark, or 909,925*l.* More than a third of the revenue is derived from State property, and the rest chiefly from indirect taxes. The largest item in the expenditure is the civil list of the ducal house. The public debt amounted, on June 1, 1881, to 4,300,516 mark, or 215,025*l.*

The duchy comprises an area of 869 English square miles, with a population of 232,592, according to the census of December 1, 1880. In the four years, 1871-75, the increase of population was at the rate of 1·23 per cent. per annum, while during the preceding four years, 1867-71, the increase was at the rate of 0·80 per cent. per annum; from 1875 to 1880 it was at the rate of 1·7 per cent. per annum. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants belong to the reformed Protestant Church.

XIV. SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-COBURG-GOTHA.)

Reigning Duke.

Ernst II., born June 21, 1818, the son of Duke Ernst I. of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg and of Princess Louise of Saxe-Altenburg. Studied philosophy and political economy at the University of Bonn, 1834-36; entered into the military service of Saxony, 1836; travelled in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Northern Africa, 1838-40. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, Jan. 29, 1844. Married, May 3, 1842, to Princess *Alexandrine*, born Dec. 6, 1820, the daughter of the late Grand-duke Leopold of Baden.

The Duke being childless, the heir-apparent is his nephew, Prince *Alfred*, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844, the son of Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and of Victoria I., Queen of Great Britain. (See page 189.)

The immediate ancestor of the reigning family of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, formerly called Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, and previously Saxe-Coburg, was Prince Albrecht, second son of Duke Ernst, surnamed the Pious, who died in 1699. A dispute about his heritage lasted through three generations, and was only settled, towards the end of the eighteenth century, by a re-distribution of the territories of the Saxon princes. A new division took place in 1826, on the extinction of the line of Saxe-Gotha, and it was then that the house of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg exchanged its name for that of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The family is in possession of a large private fortune, accumulated chiefly by Duke Ernst I. of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, whom the Congress of Vienna made a present of the principality of Lichtenberg, in return for his services as commander of the fifth *corps d'armée* in the year 1813. This principality he sold, Sept. 22, 1834, to the King of Prussia, for a sum of two million thaler, and other advantages. Besides a vast private income, Duke Ernst II. has a comparatively large civil list. It is paid out of the revenue of the domains, and amounts to 100,000 thaler, or 15,000*l.*, at a minimum, and more in case these estates produce above 134,079 thaler, or 20,112*l.* a year. The proprietorship of these domains, which, according to the decision of the highest legal authorities in Germany, belong to the State and not to the reigning family, gave rise for a time to animated disputes between the Government and the legislature of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. A compromise was finally arrived at, by the terms of which the reigning Duke has a civil list of 100,000 thaler

out of the income of the domains, and the surplus of 34,079 thaler is paid into the public exchequer, while the rest is divided between the Duke and the State.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Staatsgrundgesetz, or fundamental law of the duchy, proclaimed May 3, 1852, vests the legislative power in two separate assemblies, one for the province of Coburg and the other for the province of Gotha. The Coburg Chamber consists of eleven, and that for Gotha of nineteen members, chosen in as many electoral divisions, by the indirect vote of all the inhabitants. Every man above the age of twenty-five, who pays taxes, has a vote, and any citizen above thirty may be elected a deputy. New elections take place every four years. The two assemblies meet separately every year, and every second year they unite into one Chamber, to which the Coburg Diet deputed seven, and that of Gotha fourteen members. The 'United Parliament' meets alternately at the town of Coburg and at Gotha.

The budget is voted for the term of four years, and in the financial accounts a distinction is made between Crown-revenue, derived from the domains, and State-revenue. In recent years the Crown-revenue produced an annual surplus of about 36,000*l.*, divided in the proportion above mentioned between the Duke and the public exchequer. In the budget estimates for 1879-85, the Crown-revenue for Coburg was set down at 445,900 mark, or 22,295*l.*, and that for Gotha (1882-5) at 1,869,386 mark, or 93,469*l.*, per annum. The annual State-revenue and expenditure for the period 1882-5 was fixed for Coburg at 986,200 mark, or 49,310*l.*, and for Gotha at 2,584,121 mark, or 129,206*l.* The public debt, in 1882, amounted to 4,059,000 mark, or 202,950*l.*, for Coburg, and to 7,468,799 mark, or 323,439*l.*, for Gotha, being a total of 531,389*l.*

The area of the duchy is 816 English square miles, of which 230 belong to the province of Coburg, and 586 to Gotha. At the census of December 1, 1880, the total population numbered 194,716, the increase during the four years 1871-75 amounting to 1·17 per cent. per annum, and the five years 1875-80, to 1·28. In the four years, 1867-71, the increase was at the rate of 0·80 per cent. per annum. Nearly the whole of the population are Protestants.

The town of Gotha had 26,525, and Coburg 15,791 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1880. There are no other towns in the duchy.

XV. SAXE-ALTENBURG.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-ALTENBURG.)

Reigning Duke.

Ernst, born September 16, 1826, the son of Duke Georg of Saxe-Altenburg and Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, August 3, 1853; married, April 28, 1853, to Princess *Agnes*, of Anhalt-Dessau, born June 24, 1824.

Daughter of the Duke.

Princess Marie, born August 2, 1854; married, April 19, 1873, to Prince Albrecht of Prussia. (See page 111.)

Brother of the Duke.

Prince *Moritz*, born October 24, 1829; married, October 15, 1862, to Princess Augusta of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he has issue three daughters and a son, *Ernst*, born Aug. 31, 1871.

The reigning family of Saxe-Altenburg, formerly called Saxe-Hildburghausen, dates its origin from the year 1482, when the separation took place between the Ernestine and Albertine lines of Saxony. Up to the year 1826, Saxe-Altenburg formed part of Saxe-Gotha, and was then, by a general exchange of territories among the Saxon princes, made over to the Hildburghausen family. The Duke has a civil list of 143,000 thaler, or 21,450*l.*, amounting to above one-sixth of the revenue of the whole country. On December 20, 1862, the Chamber raised the ducal income to this sum—from 128,000 thaler, or 19,200*l.*, which it had been previously—on condition that the whole of the domains, formerly belonging to the reigning family, should be made over definitely to the State.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution bears date April 29, 1831, but was altered at subsequent periods. It vests the legislative authority in a Chamber composed of thirty representatives, of whom nine are chosen by the highest taxed inhabitants, nine by the inhabitants of towns, and twelve by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets every three years, and the deputies are elected for two sessions.

The executive is divided into three departments, namely—1. of the Ducal House, Foreign and Home Affairs; 2. of Justice; 3. of Finance. The budget is voted for three years, the estimates of the last period, 1881–83, exhibiting an annual revenue of 2,418,177 mark, or 120,908*l.*, and an expenditure of the same amount. Two-thirds of the revenue are derived from the State domains, and the remainder from indirect taxes. The public debt

at the commencement of 1882 amounted to 1,257,854 mark, or 62,892*l*.

Saxe-Altenburg has an area of 509 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of Dec. 1, 1880, of 155,036 inhabitants. The increase of population was at the rate of 1·22 per cent. per annum in the five years 1875–80, and at the rate of 0·65 per cent. per annum in the four years 1871–75. Many of the inhabitants of the duchy are of Slavonic origin, and the customs and dress of the nationality are still prevailing in the rural districts, although the Slavonic dialect has disappeared since the middle of the sixteenth century. The peasants are reputed to be more wealthy than in any other part of Germany, and the rule prevails among them of the youngest son becoming the heir to the landed property of the father. Estates are kept for generations in the same family, and seldom parcelled out. The rural population, however, has been declining in numbers for the last thirty years.

XVI. WALDECK.

(FÜRSTENTHUM WALDECK.)

Reigning Prince.

Georg Victor, born Jan. 14, 1831, the son of Prince Georg Friedrich and Princess Emma of Anhalt-Bernburg; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, under the guardianship of his mother, May 14, 1845; married, September 26, 1853, to Princess *Helena*, born Aug. 12, 1831, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau.

Children of the Prince.

I. Princess *Pauline*, born October 19, 1855; married May 7, 1881, to the hereditary Prince Alexis of Bentheim-Bentheim.

II. Princess *Emma*, born Aug. 2, 1858; married Jan. 7, 1879, to King Willem III. of the Netherlands.

III. Princess *Helena*, born February 17, 1861; married April 27, 1882, to Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, son of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain.

IV. Prince *Friedrich*, born January 20, 1865.

V. Princess *Elizabeth*, born September 6, 1873.

After the war between Austria and Prussia, at the end of 1866, Prince Georg Victor made an offer to abdicate the throne in favour of the King of Prussia, but the proposal was not accepted by the latter. Consequent upon further negotiations, a 'Treaty of Accession' (Accessionsvertrag) was signed by the Prince on

July 18, 1867, by which he surrendered his chief sovereign rights to King Wilhelm I. for ten years, retaining merely nominal power, and renewed November 24, 1877, for another period of ten years.

Constitution and Population.

The charter of the principality was granted Aug. 17, 1852. It provided for a legislative assembly of forty-one members, but this number is now reduced to fifteen. On October 22, 1867, the assembly approved the 'Treaty of Accession' concluded between the reigning Prince and King Wilhelm I., renewed January 1, 1878, which made the administration of the country over to Prussia, restricting the authority of the representatives to purely local affairs.

The principality embraces an area of 466 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of December 1, 1880, of 56,522. At the preceding census, of Dec. 1, 1875, the inhabitants numbered 54,743; and at that of Dec. 1, 1871, 56,224.

XVII. LIPPE.

(FÜRSTENTHUM LIPPE.)

Reigning Prince.

Waldemar, born April 18, 1824, the second son of Prince Leopold and of Princess Emilie of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, Dec. 10, 1875; married, Nov. 9, 1858, to Princess Sophie, born August 7, 1834, daughter of the late Margrave Wilhelm of Baden. Heir-apparent is the Prince's brother, Prince *Hermann*, born July 4, 1829, formerly captain in the Hanoverian army.

The house of Lippe is a younger branch of the ancient family of Lippe, formed in the latter part of the sixteenth century. The Prince has a civil list amounting to about 10,000*l.*, which is stated to be insufficient for the expenses of the court. Owing to financial distress, the late Prince, on May 17, 1850, sold a part of his territory, the Lippstadt, to Prussia, for a life-annuity of 9,000 thaler, or 1,350*l.*

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

A charter of rights was granted to Lippe by decree of July 6, 1836, replaced by the electoral law of June 3, 1876, according to

which the Diet is composed of twenty-one members chosen by direct election. Seven of the members are elected by the territorial nobility, and the other fourteen by the inhabitants of towns and rural districts. The discussions are kept secret. To the Chamber belongs the right of voting, in part, the supplies; otherwise its functions are consultative. The Prince governs through one irresponsible minister.

The estimates of revenue for the year 1882 amounted to 976,248 mark, or 48,812*l.*, and of expenditure to 1,063,494 mark, or 53,174*l.*, leaving a deficit of 87,246 mark, or 4,362*l.* The public debt, on January 1, 1882, was 1,173,745 mark, or 58,687*l.*

The population, at the census of December 1, 1880, numbered 120,246 souls, living on an area of 445 English square miles. At the preceding census of Dec. 1, 1875, the inhabitants numbered 112,452, showing an increase at the rate of 1.34 per cent. per annum.

XVIII. SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.)

Reigning Prince.

Georg, born Nov. 23, 1838; succeeded his father, Prince Albert, November 26, 1869. Heir-apparent of the Prince is his cousin, Prince *Günther*, born June 3, 1860.

The Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt line is a younger branch of the house of Schwarzburg, being descended from Johann Günther, who died in the middle of the seventeenth century. The present sovereign has a civil list of 291,817 mark, or 14,590*l.*, exclusive of the revenue of the State domains, property of the reigning family.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The fundamental law of the principality is the constitution of March 21, 1854, modified November 16, 1870. For all legislative measures the Prince has to obtain the consent of a Chamber of Representatives of sixteen members, four of whom are elected by the highest-assessed inhabitants, and the rest returned by the general population. The deputies meet every three years, and their mandate expires at the end of two sessions.

There are triennial budgets. For the period 1882–84, the annual public income was settled at 1,938,765 mark, or 96,438*l.*, and the expenditure at the same amount. Former financial periods showed

small deficits. There is a public debt of 4,365,100 mark, or 218,255*l*.

The population numbered 76,676 at the census of December 1, 1875, and 80,296 in 1880, living on an area of 340 English square miles. From 1871 to 1875 the increase of population was at the rate of 0·38, and from 1875 to 1880 at the rate of 0·92 per cent. per annum.

XIX. SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.)

Reigning Prince.

Karl II., born August 17, 1830; succeeded his father, Prince Günther II., July 17, 1880; married, June 12, 1869, to Princess *Marie* of Saxe-Altenburg, born June 28, 1845.

Father of the Prince.

Günther II., born Sept. 24, 1801; succeeded his father, Prince Günther I., Aug. 19, 1835; married, in first nuptials, in 1827, to Princess *Marie* of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, who died in 1833; and, secondly, in 1835, to Princess *Mathilda* of Hohenlohe-Oehringen, from whom he was divorced in 1852. Abdicated July 17, 1880.

Brother and Sisters of the Prince.

- I. Princess *Elisabeth*, born March 22, 1829.
- II. Prince *Leopold*, born July 2, 1832.
- III. Princess *Marie*, born June 14, 1837.

The princes of the House of Schwarzburg belong to a very ancient and wealthy family, which gave an emperor to Germany in the fourteenth century. It was partly on account of this lineage that the small territory of the house was left undisturbed at the Congress of Vienna, instead of being 'mediatised,' like that of a number of other formerly sovereign princes. The civil list of the Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen amounts to 23,325*l*., being nearly one-fourth of the revenue of the country. The Prince is, moreover, in possession of a very large income from private estates in Bohemia and Mecklenburg, purchased mostly by a former sovereign, Günther I., who carried on a monopoly as brewer in his dominions.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The principality has a constitution, granted July 8, 1857, under which restricted legislative rights are given to a Diet composed of

15 members, 5 of whom are appointed by the Prince, 5 elected by certain highly-taxed landowners and others, and 5 elected by the inhabitants in general. The sole executive and part of the legislative power is in the hands of the Prince, who exercises his authority through a government divided into three departments.

The budget accounts are settled for the term of three years. In the period 1880–83, the annual revenue amounted to 2,119,391 mark, or 105,969*l.*, and the annual expenditure to 2,083,316 mark, or 104,165*l.* There is a public debt of 3,433,116 mark, or 171,655*l.*

The area of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen embraces 318 English square miles, containing a population, according to the census of Dec. 1, 1875, of 67,480 souls, and in 1880 of 71,107. The census of 1871 gave the number of inhabitants at 67,191, showing an increase at the rate of 0·11 per cent. per annum, while from 1875 to 1880 it was 1·05. The whole population is Protestant.

XX. REUSS-SCHLEIZ.

(FÜRSTENTHUM REUSS-SCHLEIZ.)

Reigning Prince.

Heinrich XIV., born May 28, 1832, the son of Prince Heinrich LXVII. and of Princess Adelaide; succeeded his father, July 10, 1867; married, Feb. 6, 1858, to Princess *Louise* of Württemberg.

Children of the Prince.

- I. Prince *Heinrich*, born November 10, 1858.
- II. Princess *Elisabeth*, born October 27, 1859.

The reigning house of Reuss-Schleiz forms a younger branch of the Reuss family. As in Reuss-Greiz (see p. 173), the greater part of the territory of the principality is the private property of the reigning family.

All the princes are called Heinrich, and, to distinguish them, they have numbers attached to their names, beginning and ending in each century. Number one is given to the first prince of the branch born in the century, and the numbers follow in the order of birth until the century is finished, when they begin again with number one. Thus the late prince, who was born in 1789 and died in 1867, was Heinrich LXVII., and his son, the reigning prince, born in 1832, is Heinrich XIV., being respectively the 67th and 14th prince of Reuss-Schleiz, born in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The principality has a constitution, proclaimed Nov. 30, 1849, and modified April 14, 1852, and June 20, 1856. Under it re-

stricted legislative rights are granted to a Diet of sixteen members, of whom four are elected by the chief landowners, and the remainder by the inhabitants in general. The Prince has the sole executive and part of the legislative power. In the administration of the State a cabinet of three members acts under his direction. The public income was given as 1,255,175 mark, or 62,758*l.*, for the years 1880–83, with an expenditure of the same amount. There is a public debt of 1,297,806 mark, or 64,890*l.*

The census of December 1, 1875, gave a population of 92,375, and of Dec. 1, 1880, of 101,330, on an area of 297 English square miles. On December 1, 1871, the population numbered 89,032, showing an increase in 1875 at the rate of 0·92 per cent. per annum, while in 1875–80, it was 1·84. All the inhabitants are Protestants.

XXI. SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.)

Reigning Prince.

Adolf, born Aug. 1, 1817, the son of Prince Georg; succeeded his father, Nov. 21, 1860; married, Oct. 25, 1844, to Princess *Hermína*, born Sept. 29, 1827, daughter of the late Prince Georg of Waldeck.

Children of the Prince.

- I. Princess *Hermína*, born October 5, 1845.
- II. Prince *Georg*, born October 10, 1846.
- III. Prince *Hermann*, born May 19, 1848.
- IV. Princess *Ida*, born July 28, 1852.
- V. Prince *Otto*, born September 13, 1854.
- VI. Prince *Adolf*, born July 20, 1859.

The reigning house of Lippe is descended from a count of the same name, who lived in the sixteenth century. The civil list of the reigning Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe amounts to 25,000*l.*, or about three-fourths of the revenue of the whole principality.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The principality has a constitution, dated November 17, 1868, under which there is a legislative Diet of 15 members, two of whom are appointed by the Prince, one nominated by the nobility, one by the clergy, one by certain functionaries, and the rest elected by the people. To the Prince belongs part of the legislative and all the executive authority.

In the budget estimates for the financial accounts for the financial year 1882–83, the revenue was stated at 543,070 mark, or 27,153*l.*, and the expenditure at the same amount. There was in 1882 a

public debt of 1,626,000 mark, or 813,000*l.*, two-thirds of it consisting of paper money.

The census, of Dec. 1, 1875, gave a population of 33,133, and of Dec. 1, 1880, of 35,374 souls, on an area of 212 English square miles. From 1871 to 1875 the inhabitants increased at the rate of 0·75 per cent. per annum, and from 1875 to 1880 at the rate of 1·31 per cent. per annum.

XXII. REUSS-GREIZ.

(FÜRSTENTHUM REUSS-GREIZ.)

Reigning Prince.

Heinrich XXII., born March 28, 1846, the son of Prince Heinrich XXI. and of Princess Caroline of Hesse-Homburg; succeeded his father, November 8, 1859; married, October 8, 1872, to Princess Ida of Schaumburg-Lippe, born July 28, 1852.

Offspring.

- I. *Heinrich*, born March 20, 1878.
- II. *Emma*, born January 17, 1881.
- III. *Maria*, born March 26, 1882.

The princely family of Reuss traces its descent to the Emperor Heinrich I. of Germany, surnamed 'The Fowler,' who died in 936. All the heads of the house, ever since the commencement of the eleventh century, have been called Heinrich. At first the succeeding generations were distinguished by descriptive appellations, such as 'The Rich,' 'The Stout,' 'The Valiant,' and so forth; but subsequently they adopted numbers. In the year 1701 it was settled, in a family council, that the figures should not run higher than a hundred, beginning afterwards again at one. The present sovereign of Reuss-Greiz has no civil list. He is very wealthy, the greater part of the territory over which he reigns being his private property.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The constitution, bearing date March 28, 1867, provides for a legislative body of 12 members, 3 nominated by the sovereign, 2 by the nobility, 3 elected by towns, and 4 by rural districts. The public revenue, balanced by the expenditure, was set down as 581,372 mark, or 29,068*l.*, for 1882. There is a public debt of 991,709 mark, or 49,585*l.*

The population of the principality amounted, at the census of Dec. 1, 1880, to 50,782 souls, living on an area of 148 English square miles. At the census of 1875 the population numbered 46,985, showing an increase at the rate 1·55 per cent. per annum.

XXIII. HAMBURG.

(FREIE STADT HAMBURG.)

Constitution and Revenue.

The present constitution of the state and free city of Hamburg was published on the 28th September 1860, and came in force on the 1st of January 1861; a revision was published October 13, 1879. According to the terms of this fundamental law, the government — Staatsgewalt — is intrusted, in common, to two Chambers of Representatives, the Senate and the Bürgerschaft, or House of Burgesses. The Senate, which exercises chiefly, but not entirely, the executive power, is composed of eighteen members, one-half of whose number must have studied law or finance, while seven out of the remaining nine must belong to the class of merchants. The members of the Senate are elected for life by the House of Burgesses; but a senator is at liberty to retire at the end of six years. A first and second burgomaster, chosen annually in secret ballot, preside over the meetings of the Senate. No burgomaster can be in office longer than two years; and no member of the Senate is allowed to hold any public office whatever. The House of Burgesses consists of 160 members, 80 of whom are elected in secret ballot by the votes of all tax-paying citizens. Of the remaining 80 members, 40 are chosen, also by ballot, by the owners of house property in the city valued at 3,000 marks, or 150*l.*, over and above the amount for which they are taxed; while the other 40 members are deputed by various guilds, corporations, and courts of justice. All the members of the House of Burgesses are chosen for six years, in such a manner that every three years new elections take place for one-half the number. The House of Burgesses is represented, in permanence, by a Bürger-Ausschuss, or Committee of the House, consisting of twenty deputies, of whom no more than five are allowed to be members of the legal profession. It is the special duty of the committee to watch the proceedings of the Senate, and the general execution of the articles of the constitution, including the laws voted by the House of Burgesses. In all matters of legislation, except taxation, the Senate has a veto; and, in case of a constitutional conflict, recourse is had to an assembly of arbitrators, chosen in equal parts from the Senate and the House of Burgesses; also to the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Empire (Reichsgericht) at Leipzig.

The revenue of the State is mainly derived from direct taxes, chief among them an income-tax, the amount of which upon each contributor is left to self-assessment. Disbursements for public works, including the maintenance of free and unobstructed navigation on the river Elbe, form the principal part of the expendi-

ture. The jurisdiction of the free port was, however, on January 1, 1882, restricted to the city and port by the inclusion of the Lower Elbe in the Zollverein. The following table gives, according to official accounts, the estimated sources of revenue and branches of expenditure of the State during the year 1882 :—

<i>Sources of Revenue.</i>		Mark	£
Domains, Quays, Railways, Water and Gas-works, State lottery, &c.	}	9,068,400	453,420
Stamps and taxes		19,717,500	985,875
Official fees (Gebühren)		1,944,800	97,240
Miscellaneous receipts		2,745,900	137,295
Extraordinary income		88,000	4,400
Total revenue		33,564,600	1,678,230
<i>Branches of Expenditure.</i>			
Senate and Burgesses		533,100	26,655
Interest on State debt		6,650,000	332,500
Annuities		140,700	7,035
Administration of Finance		2,216,700	110,835
Trade and Industry		2,477,000	123,850
Board of Works		3,610,000	180,500
Education		2,990,600	149,530
Justice and Police		6,662,000	335,200
Public Charities		3,645,100	182,265
Foreign Consulates		46,000	2,300
Contribution to Imperial expenditure		5,000,000	250,000
Miscellaneous disbursements		635,700	31,780
Total expenditure		34,606,900	1,730,340

This shows a deficit of 1,042,300 mark, or 52,115*l.*, which was covered by the surplus of former years.

For the privilege of remaining a 'Free Port,' and exempt from the customs of the Zollverein, Hamburg has to pay an annual sum.

The public debt of Hamburg on the 1st of January, 1881, amounted to 139,891,950 mark, or 6,994,597*l.* The debt was incurred chiefly for the construction of public works, a considerable part of it being devoted, after the great fire in 1842, to the rebuilding of the destroyed city on a new plan.

Population and Commerce.

The state embraces a territory of 148 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of December 1, 1875, of 388,618 inhabitants, and on Dec. 1, 1880, of 453,869. Included in the census returns were two battalions of Prussian soldiers, forming the garrison of Hamburg. The state consists of three divisions, viz. the city proper with its suburbs, the district of Geest, and the townships of Bergedorf and Ritzebüttel,

the population of each of which districts was as follows on December 1, 1880 :—

	Inhabitants
City of Hamburg, with suburbs	410,127
Rural districts and Bergedorf	36,388
Cuxhaven and Ritzbüttel	7,354
Total	453,869

The increase of population has been very considerable since the census of 1867. In the four years from 1867 to 1871 the population of the State increased at the high rate of 2·59 per cent. per annum; from 1871 to 1875, at the rate of 3·41 per cent. per annum, and in 1875–80, at the rate of 3·35. In 1881 the population of town and suburbs had increased to 416,819. A large stream of the German emigration to America—which, after rapidly declining, has as rapidly increased in recent years—flows through Hamburg. The number of emigrants was 47,294 in 1869; 32,556 in 1870; 42,224 in 1871; 74,406 in 1872; 69,176 in 1873; 43,443 in 1874; 15,826 in 1875; 12,729 in 1876, 10,570 in 1877; 11,827 in 1878; 13,165 in 1879; 42,786 in 1880; and 84,425 in 1881. The vast majority of the emigrants of 1880–81 went to the United States.

The commercial intercourse of the United Kingdom with Hamburg is very important, embracing more than one-half of the total commerce with Germany.

The total number of vessels which entered the port of Hamburg in the year 1881 was 5,975, with an aggregate tonnage of 2,805,605. The vessels entering with cargoes under the British flag numbered 2,324, with a tonnage of 1,244,768, and cargoes valued at 4,600,000*l.*; and the vessels which cleared, with cargoes, under the British flag, numbered 1,394, with a tonnage of 767,544, and cargoes valued at 10,000,000*l.*

The total number of sea-going vessels (Seeschiffe) which belonged to the port of Hamburg, was as follows on Jan. 1, 1882 :—

	Number	Tonnage
Steamers	148	128,891
Sailing vessels	347	141,164
Total	495	270,055

At the commencement of 1871, the number of vessels belonging to Hamburg was 439, with an aggregate tonnage of 184,496, so that in the nine years there was an increase of 55,366 in tonnage. The mercantile navy of Hamburg was nearly eight times as large as that of the kingdom of Belgium.

XXIV. LÜBECK.

(FREIE STADT LÜBECK.)

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The free city and state of Lübeck is governed according to a constitution adopted April 7, 1875. The main features of this charter are two representative bodies—first, the Senate, exercising the executive, and, secondly, the *Bürgerschaft*, or House of Burgesses, exercising the legislative authority. The Senate is composed of fourteen members, elected for life, and presided over by two burgomasters, who hold office for two years each, and retire in rotation. There are 120 members in the House of Burgesses, chosen by all citizens who are members of any of the twelve colleges, or guilds, of the town. A committee of thirty burgesses, presided over by a chairman elected for two years, has the duty of representing the legislative assembly in the intervals of the ordinary sessions, and of carrying on all active business. The House of Burgesses has the initiative in all measures relative to the public expenditure, foreign treaties, and general legislation; while the Senate, entrusted chiefly with the executive government, has also to give its sanction to the passing of every new law.

The high court of appeal for the three Free Cities of Germany, reorganised by treaty of July 2, 1870, after the creation of a chief tribunal of commerce for the North German Confederation, was established at Lübeck, but now at Hamburg, consisting of two Presidents and ten councillors. It is composed at present, under a convention signed July 2, 1872, of two Presidents, nominated by the Senates of the three Free Cities, and ten councillors, chosen, in certain proportions, by Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck. The supervision of the Court is in the Senates of the three cities, and is jointly exercised by them.

The estimated revenue for the year 1882 amounted to 2,801,533 mark, or 140,076*l.*, and the expenditure to the same amount. Nearly one-third of the revenue is derived from public domains, chiefly forests; another third from excise duties; and the rest mostly from direct taxation. Of the expenditure, one-half is for the interest and reduction of the public debt, the latter amounting, at the commencement of 1882, to 22,826,620 mark, or 1,141,331*l.* Rather more than one-fifth of the public liabilities were contracted in 1806, at the time of the French occupation; while the rest consist mainly of a 4% loan of 1850, and a 3½% loan of 1863.

According to the census of December 1, 1875, the state com-

prises a territory of 127 square miles, with a population of 56,912, including a Prussian garrison; on December 1, 1880, the population was 63,571. The city proper had 39,743, and the rural districts, composed of scattered portions of territory surrounded by Prussia and Mecklenburg, 12,415 inhabitants in 1875; in 1880 the city had increased to 51,055. In the four years from 1871 to 1875, the population increased at the rate of 2·18 per cent. per annum, and in the five years from 1875 to 1880 at the rate of 2·37 per cent. per annum.

Lübeck possessed, at the commencement of 1880, forty-two sea-going vessels, of 9,729 tons, including twenty-eight steamers, of 7,089 tons. In the year 1880, there entered the port of Lübeck 2,359 vessels, of 318,665 tons, and there cleared 2,313 vessels, of 311,521 tons. The number of vessels arriving under the British flag in 1878 was 8, of an aggregate tonnage of 2,250. The direct trade of Lübeck is chiefly with Russia, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, and Great Britain. Returns of the extent of commerce of the free city with Great Britain are included under Germany. (See pp. 183-84.)

XXV. BREMEN.

(FREIE STADT BREMEN.)

Constitution and Revenue.

The free city of Bremen is governed, under a constitution proclaimed March 5, 1849, and revised February 21, 1854, November 17, 1875, December 1, 1878, and May 27, 1879, by a Senate of seventeen members, forming the executive, and the Bürgerconvent, or Convent of Burgesses, of 150 members, invested with the power of legislation. The Convent is returned by the votes of all the citizens, divided into classes. The citizens who have studied at a university return 14 members; the merchants 42 members; the common traders and shop-keepers 22 members, and the other tax-paying inhabitants of the Free City the rest. The Convent elects the seventeen members of the Senate, ten of whom at least must be lawyers. Two burgo-masters, the first elected for four years, and the second for the same period, direct the affairs of the Senate, through a Ministry divided into twelve departments—namely, Foreign Affairs, Church and Education, Justice, Finance, Police, Medical and Sanitary Administration, Military Affairs, Commerce and Shipping, Ports and Railways, Public Works, Industry, and Poor Laws. All the ministers are senators.

The revenue for the year 1880 amounted to 12,158,720 mark, or 607,936*l.*, and the expenditure to 11,551,319 mark, or 577,565*l.*,

thus leaving a surplus of 607,410 mark, or 30,370*l*. More than one-third of the revenue is raised from public property—*Eigenthum und Rechten*—and another third from direct taxes. The chief branch of expenditure is for interest and reduction of the public debt. The latter amounted, in January, 1880, to 81,010,167 mark, or 4,050,508*l*. The whole of the debt, which bears interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., was incurred for constructing railways, harbours, and other public works.

Population and Commerce.

The population of the State amounted, on Dec. 1, 1875, to 142,200, inclusive of a Prussian garrison; in 1880 it was 156,723. The increase of population from 1871 to 1875 was larger than in any other State of Germany, amounting to the high rate of 3·82 per cent. per annum; but it sank afterwards, for in the five years from 1875 to 1880, the increase was but 1·94 per cent. per annum. The state embraces an area of 106 English square miles.

Bremen, with Bremerhaven, is, next to Hamburg, the chief outlet of German emigration. The number of emigrants who left the port was 61,877 in 1870; 60,516 in 1871; 80,418 in 1872; 63,167 in 1873; 30,633 in 1874; 12,613 in 1875; 10,972 in 1876; 9,328 in 1877; 11,329 in 1878; 15,828 in 1879; 51,627 in 1880: and 98,510 in 1881. The emigrants of 1881 were nearly all natives of Germany, the small remainder being composed of natives of Austria-Hungary, Russia, Switzerland, and other countries. The vast majority of the emigrants of 1881 went to the United States.

The number of merchant vessels belonging to the State of Bremen on Jan. 1, 1881, was 325, of 270,260 tons, the number including 69 steamers, of an aggregate burthen of 58,685 tons. Nearly all the steamers sailing under the Bremen and German flag belong to the Navigation Company called the 'North-German Lloyd,' which has a fleet of large ships, mainly built on the Clyde, running between Bremen and various ports in North and South America, with smaller steamers running between Bremerhaven and British ports.

In the year 1880 there arrived at the port of Bremen 2,937 vessels, of 1,169,466 tons, and there cleared 3,243 vessels, of 1,176,122 tons. The arrivals included 427 British vessels, of 280,428 tons, and the departures 435 British vessels, of 279,719 tons. Three-fourths of the commerce of Bremen are carried on under the German and British flags. Next to that of Hamburg, the port of Bremen is the largest for the international trade of Germany. It was decided in 1882 to spend 1,500,000*l*. in broadening and deepening the Weser between Bremen and Bremerhaven, a length of fifty miles; it is expected the work will take six years.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

(REICHSLAND ELSASS-LOTHRINGEN.)

Constitution and Revenue.

The fundamental laws, under which the Reichsland, or Imperial Land, of Alsace-Lorraine is governed, were voted by the Reichstag of Germany June 9, 1871, June 20, 1872, June 25, 1873, and July 4, 1879. By Art. 1 of the law of June 3, 1871, it is enacted, 'the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, ceded by France in the Peace preliminaries of February 26, 1871, under limits definitely fixed in the Treaty of Peace of May 10, 1871, shall be for ever united with the German Empire.' The Constitution of the German Empire was introduced in Alsace-Lorraine on the 1st of January, 1874.

The administration of Alsace-Lorraine is under a governor-general, bearing the title of 'Statthalter.'

Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine.—Field-Marshal Edwin Hans Karl von Manteuffel, born Feb. 24, 1809; entered the Prussian cavalry, 1826; captain, 1843; colonel, 1850; general, 1858; commander-in-chief of the Prussian army in Hanover and Hesse, 1866; commander of the 1st corps d'armée of Germany in the war against France, 1870-71; nominated field-marshal, 1872. Appointed Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine, Aug. 4, 1879; assumed office, Oct. 1, 1879.

According to the constitutional law of July 4, 1879, the Emperor appoints the Statthalter, who exercises power as the representative of the Imperial Government, having his residence at Strassburg. A Ministry composed of five departments, with a responsible Secretary of State at its head, acts under the Statthalter, who also is assisted by a Council of State, comprising the General in command of the troops in the province, the Secretary of State at the head of the Ministry, the chief provincial officials, and seven other members appointed by the Emperor. The Statthalter is President of the Council. For the administration of local affairs there is a Provincial Committee, consisting of 58 members.

The budget estimates of public revenue of Alsace-Lorraine in the year ending March 31, 1883, amounted to 46,830,713 mark, or 2,341,536*l.*; and the estimates of expenditure to the same. Nearly one-half of the total revenue is derived from customs and indirect taxes, while one of the largest branches of expenditure—amounting to 8,710,805 mark, or 410,540*l.*, in the estimates for 1882-83—is for public education and ecclesiastical affairs.

Area and Population.

The Reichsland has an area of 5,580 English square miles, with a population, in 1875, of 1,531,804, and in 1880 of 1,564,670,

being 281 individuals per English square mile. Alsace-Lorraine is administratively divided into three Bezirke, or districts, called Ober-Elsass, Unter-Elsass, and Lothringen, the first of which is subdivided into seven, and the other two each into eight Kreise, or circles. The following table gives area, in English square miles, and the population of each of the districts at the two last enumerations, the census of December 1, 1875, and the census of December 1, 1880:—

Districts	Area	Population	
	Eng. sqr. miles	December 1875	December 1880
Ober-Elsass . . .	1,353	453,374	461,942
Unter-Elsass . . .	1,844	598,180	612,015
Lothringen . . .	2,383	480,250	492,713
Total . . .	5,580	1,531,804	1,566,670

There was a decrease of population during the four years from 1871 to 1875 amounting to 0·23 per cent. per annum. During the preceding five years from December 1866 to December 1871, there was a decrease of population at the rate of 0·84 per cent. per annum, ascribed partly to the war and partly to emigration. But there were only 158 emigrants in the year 1876, and but 108 in 1877. Between 1875–80 there was an increase of 0·45 per cent. per annum.

At the census of December 1, 1880, there were in the Reichsland 1,218,468 Roman Catholics, 305,134 Protestants, 3,279 members of other Christian sects, and 39,278 Jews. According to an official estimate, 200,000 of the inhabitants are of French origin (*Sprachstamme*), and 1,350,000 of German origin.

The three principal towns of the Reichsland are Strassburg, capital of Unter-Elsass, Mülhausen in Ober-Elsass, and Metz, capital of Lothringen. At the census of 1880, Strassburg had 104,471, Mülhausen 68,140, and Metz 53,131 inhabitants.

Trade and Commerce of Germany.

The trade and commerce of the Empire are under the administration and guidance of special laws and rules, emanating from the Zollverein, or Customs' League, which embraces the whole of the states of Germany, with the exception of the two cities of Hamburg and Bremen. The privilege of Hamburg and Bremen to remain 'free ports,' conceded in 1868, was ratified in the Imperial Constitution of April 16, 1871, the 34th article of which enacts that the two Hanse towns shall remain 'outside the common line of customs'—*ausserhalb der gemeinschaftlichen Zollgrenze*—'until they themselves demand admittance.' By a treaty with the German Imperial Government, the free-port privileges of Hamburg, formerly

embracing the whole States, have now been restricted to the city and port of Hamburg.

There was, previous to the year 1871, a twofold representation of the Zollverein, that of governments, in the Zollverein Council, and that of populations, in the Zollverein Parliament, the members of which latter body were elected in the same manner as the deputies to the North German Federal diet, and met in annual session at the beginning of the year. Under the constitution of April 16, 1871, the functions of the Zollverein Parliament merged in the Reichstag of the Empire, and those of the Zollverein Council in the Federal Council, and devolves upon three committees sitting permanently, namely, for finance, for taxes and customs, and for trade. All the receipts of the Zollverein are paid into a common exchequer, and distributed, *pro rata* of population, among the states of the Empire. The chief sources of revenue are customs duties, mainly on imports, and taxes upon spirits, beer (malt), salt, sugar manufactured from beet-roots, and tobacco.

The subjoined tabular statement exhibits the amount of the commercial intercourse between Germany and the United Kingdom, giving the total value of the direct exports from all the states of the Empire, including the Hanse Towns, to Great Britain and Ireland, and the total value of the direct imports of British home produce into them, in each of the ten years 1872 to 1881 :—

Years	Exports from Germany to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Germany
	£	£
1872	19,231,873	31,618,749
1873	19,926,451	27,270,342
1874	19,947,195	24,799,846
1875	21,836,401	23,287,883
1876	21,115,189	20,082,262
1877	26,269,993	19,642,128
1878	23,570,836	19,457,190
1879	21,604,890	18,591,545
1880	24,355,419	16,943,700
1881	23,650,285	17,431,439

The annual sums here given do not represent the total value of the commercial intercourse between Germany and Great Britain, but only that of the *direct* trade. There are no detailed official returns showing the value of the exports and imports passing in transit, chiefly by way of the Netherlands, between Germany and the United Kingdom. (See page 338.)

The staple articles of exports from Germany to the United Kingdom consist of agricultural produce, chief among them bread-stuffs, unrefined sugar, live animals, timber, and potatoes. The

following table gives the declared value, in pounds sterling, of these four principal articles exported direct from Germany to the United Kingdom, in each of the two years 1880 and 1881 :—

Staple Exports from Germany to Great Britain	1880	1881
	£	£
Corn, wheat, barley, &c.	3,300,251	2,930,283
Sugar, unrefined	4,728,916	5,532,867
Animals, live	1,496,738	1,499,203
Potatoes	1,716,435	284,330

The exports of breadstuffs from Germany to Great Britain, consisting mainly of wheat and barley, but embracing, besides, wheat-meal and flour, pease, rye, and oats, fluctuated greatly in recent years. The remaining exports embrace a great variety of articles, nearly all of them the produce of agriculture.

The principal articles of imports of British produce into Germany consist of woollen and cotton manufactures, and of iron, wrought and unwrought.

The following table gives the declared value, in pounds sterling, of these three staple articles of British produce imported from the United Kingdom into Germany, in each of the two years 1880 and 1881 :—

Principal articles of British Produce imported into Germany	1880	1881
	£	£
1. Woollen manufactures :—		
Manufactured articles	1,227,558	1,187,530
Woollen and worsted yarn	1,631,214	1,488,935
Total woollen	2,858,772	2,676,465
2. Cotton manufactures :—		
Manufactured articles	1,342,658	1,205,036
Cotton Yarn	1,673,548	1,877,210
Total cottons	3,016,206	3,082,246
3. Iron, wrought and unwrought	1,144,558	1,230,354

The rest of the imports of British produce into Germany consists of miscellaneous articles, not one of them of the value of a million sterling per annum.

The Free Towns, Hamburg and Bremen, are the chief gates of

commercial intercourse of Germany with the United Kingdom. (See pages 174-79.)

The results of an agricultural census taken on the 10th of January, 1873, showed that at that date there were in the Empire 3,352,231 horses; 13,315 mules and donkeys; 15,776,702 head of cattle; 24,999,706 sheep; 7,124,088 swine; 2,320,002 goats; and 2,333,484 beehives. The number of families possessing live stock—Viehbesitzende Haushaltungen—was found to be 5,028,023, and of these there were 2,965,856 devoted, partly or wholly, to agricultural pursuits.

The production of metals and minerals in the German Empire was as follows in each of the years 1878 and 1880:—

	Metr. Tons	
	1878	1880
Pig Iron	2,124,444	2,468,371
Zinc	94,954	99,705
Lead	84,372	89,936
Copper	9,541	14,862
Tin	831	984
Antimony	1,245	2,376
Coal	39,429,308	46,973,617
Lignite	10,971,117	12,144,510
Asphalt	47,329	53,501,731

The mercantile navy of Germany, on the 1st of January 1881, numbered 4,660 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 1,181,526. Of this total there were 414 steamers, of 215,758 tons. The following was the distribution of the shipping belonging to the principal ports on the 1st of January 1881:—

Principal Ports	Sailing Vessels and Steamers		Steamers	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Prussian ports . . .	3,079	474,923	179	46,183
Hamburg	488	244,565	127	99,312
Bremen	325	270,260	69	58,685
Mecklenburg ports . .	381	112,328	11	4,489
Oldenburg	345	69,720	—	—
Lübeck	42	9,729	28	7,089
Or				
North Sea shipping . .	2,749	738,260	213	160,556
Baltic	1,911	443,265	201	55,202
Total	4,660	1,181,525	414	215,758

On May 15, 1882, the railways of the Empire completed and open for public traffic had a total length of 34,727 kilometres, or 21,600 English miles. Of these lines 25,952 kilometres belong to, and 2,609 are worked by, the State; the remainder belong to and are worked by private companies, but all will soon be State property.

The total number of telegraphic despatches in the year 1881 was 17,507,099, of which 12,431,985 were inland, and 5,075,114 foreign. The length of telegraph lines in the Empire at the end of 1881 was 72,577 kilometres, and of telegraph wires 260,790 kilometres.

The Imperial post office carried 681,976,350 letters, 168,929,480 post cards, 14,013,710 patterns, 154,496,960 stamped wrappers, and 453,602,400 newspapers, in the year 1881. The total receipts of the post office (including telegraphic service) in 1881-82 amounted to 64,259,372 mark, or 8,212,968*l.*, and the total expenditure to 40,733,520 mark, or 7,036,676*l.* The number of post offices was 11,088; with 10,308 telegraphic stations at the end of 1881, and 78,502 persons employed.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF GERMANY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Count Georg von Münster, accredited Jan. 26, 1873.

Councillor of Embassy.—Count Herbert von Bismarck.

Secretary.—Baron Ludwig von Plessen.

Military Attaché.—Commander Ivan Oldekop.

Director of Chancery.—Wilhelm Adolph Schmettau.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GERMANY.

Ambassador.—Lord Amthill, G.C.B., born in 1829; British Envoy to Rome, 1858-70; Assistant Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1870-71. Appointed Ambassador to Germany, October 16, 1871.

Secretaries.—Sir John Walsham, Bart.; R. G. Townley; L. M. H. Gosselin.

Military Attaché.—Col. L. V. Swaine.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. Beaumont, R.N.

Commercial Attaché.—J. A. Crowe.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures generally in use throughout the whole of Germany, and their British equivalents, are—

MONEY.

Old denominations.

The <i>Thaler</i> , of 30 <i>Groschen</i> , approximate value	=	3 <i>s.</i>
„ <i>Gulden</i> , or florin, of 60 <i>Kreuzer</i> „	=	1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
„ <i>Mark Current</i> of Lübeck „	=	1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>
„ <i>Mark Banco</i> of Hamburg „	=	1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
„ <i>Reichs Thaler</i> of Bremen „	=	2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>

New denomination.

The *Mark*, of 100 *Pfennig*, approximate value = 1s.

On January 1, 1872, a law for the uniformity of coinage throughout the Empire, passed by the Reichstag, was published by the Imperial government. Under this law the standard of value is gold. The same law ordered the substitution of the mark, as the general coin, to commence on the 1st of January, 1875. There are gold 5-mark, 10-mark, and 20-mark pieces, the first called *Halbe Krone*, or half-crown, the second *Krone*, or crown, and the third *Doppel-Krone*, or double-crown.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The French metrical system of weights and measures came into force in Germany on January 1, 1872. The names of the decimal weights and measures and the British equivalents are:—

The <i>Gramme</i>	= 15.434 grains troy.
„ <i>Kilogramme</i> of 2 <i>Pfund</i>	= 2.205 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Centner</i> of 50 <i>Kilogramme</i>	= 110 „ „
„ <i>Tonne</i> of 20 <i>Centner</i>	= 2200 „ „
„ <i>Liter</i> , <i>Mass</i>	= 1.76 Imperial pints.
„ <i>Meter</i> , <i>Stab</i>	= 3.28 feet or 39.37 inches.
„ <i>Kilometre</i>	= 1093 yards, or nearly 5 furlongs.
„ <i>Hektar</i>	= 2.47 acres.
„ <i>Quadrat</i> , or <i>Square Kilometre</i>	= 247 acres, or 2 $\frac{3}{5}$ sq. k. to 1 sq. mile.

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GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.)

Reigning Queen and Empress.

Victoria I., Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, born at Kensington Palace, London, May 24, 1819, the daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George III., and of Princess Victoria of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, widow of Prince Emich of Leiningen. Ascended the throne at the death of her uncle, King William IV., June 20, 1837; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838. Married, Feb. 10, 1840, to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; widow, Dec. 14, 1861.

Children of the Queen.

I. Princess *Victoria*, born Nov. 21, 1840; married, Jan. 25, 1858, to Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, eldest son of Wilhelm I., German Emperor and King of Prussia. (See page 110.)

II. *Albert Edward*, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841; married, March 10, 1863, to Princess *Alexandra*, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark. Offspring of the union are five children:—1. Albert Victor, born Jan. 8, 1864. 2. George, born June 3, 1865. 3. Louise, born Feb. 20, 1867. 4. Alexandra, born July 6, 1868. 5. Maud, born Nov. 26, 1869.

III. Prince *Alfred*, duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844; entered the royal navy, Aug. 31, 1858; married Jan. 21, 1874, to Grand-duchess Marie of Russia, only daughter of Emperor Alexander II. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Alfred, born Oct. 15, 1874. 2. Marie, born October 29, 1875. 3. Victoria, born November 25, 1876. 4. Alexandra, born September 1, 1878.

IV. Princess *Helena*, born May 25, 1846; married, July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born Jan. 22, 1831. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Christian, born April 14, 1867. 2. Albert John, born Feb. 26, 1869. 3. Victoria, born May 3, 1870. 4. Louise, born Aug. 12, 1872.

V. Princess *Louise*, born March 18, 1848; married, March 21, 1871, to John Douglas Sutherland, Marquis of Lorne, born Aug. 6, 1845, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll. (See page 509.)

VI. Prince *Arthur*, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; married, March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia, born July 25, 1860. 1. Margaret Victoria, born January 15, 1882. 2. A son, Arthur, born January 13, 1883.

VII. Prince *Leopold*, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853; married, April 27, 1882, to Princess Helena of Waldeck, born Feb. 17, 1861.

VIII. Princess *Beatrice*, born April 14, 1857.

Cousins of the Queen.

I. Prince *Ernest August*, Duke of Cumberland, born Sept. 21, 1845, the grandson of Duke Ernest August of Cumberland, fifth son of King George III.; married December 21, 1878, to Princess Thyra of Denmark, born September 29, 1853. Offspring of the union, 1. Mary, born Oct. 1879. 2. George, born Oct. 28, 1880. 3. Alexandra, born Sept. 29, 1882.

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

III. Princess *Augusta*, sister of the preceding, born July 19, 1822; married, June 28, 1843, to Grand-duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. (See page 160.)

IV. Princess *Mary*, sister of the preceding, born Nov. 27, 1833; married, June 12, 1866, to Prince Franz von Teck, born Aug. 27, 1837, son of Prince Alexander of Württemberg, and of Claudine Rhéday, Countess von Hohenstein. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Victoria, born May 26, 1867. 2. Albert, born Aug. 13, 1868. 3. Franz Josef, born Jan. 9, 1870. 4. Alexander, born April 14, 1874.

Aunt of the Queen.

Princess *Augusta*, born July 25, 1797, the daughter of Landgrave Friedrich of Hesse-Cassel; married, May 7, 1818, to Duke Adolphus of Cambridge, youngest son of King George III.; widow, July 8, 1850.

The Queen reigns in her own right, holding the crown both by inheritance and election. Her legal title rests on the statute of 12 & 13 Will. III. c. 3, by which the succession to the crown of Great Britain and Ireland was settled, on the death of King William and Queen Anne, without issue, on the Princess Sophia of Hanover, and the 'heirs of her body, being Protestants.' The inheritance thus limited descended to George I., son and heir of Princess Sophia, and it has ever since continued in a regular course of descent.

The civil list of the Queen consists in a fixed Parliamentary grant, and amounts to much less than the income of previous sovereigns. By the Revolution of 1688, the duty of the king to bear the expenses of government out of the State income allotted to him was abolished, and certain portions of the income of the country were assigned to the king to meet the expenses of the royal household. Under George I. this sum amounted at times to 1,000,000*l.* sterling. If it did not reach 800,000*l.* the deficiency was covered by Parliament. In 1777, the civil list of the king was fixed at 900,000*l.*, and the income over and above that sum from the hereditary possessions of the Crown passed to the Treasury. Under William IV. the civil list was relieved of many burthens, and fixed at 510,000*l.*

It is established by 1-2 Vict. c. 2, that during Queen Victoria's reign, all the revenues of the Crown shall be a part of the Consolidated Fund, but that a civil list shall be assigned to the Queen. In virtue of this Act, which received the royal sanction Dec. 23, 1837, the Queen has granted to her an annual allowance of 385,000*l.* 'for the support of Her Majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.' By the same statute, the application of this allowance is limited in a prescribed form. The Lords of the Treasury are directed to pay yearly 60,000*l.* into Her Majesty's Privy Purse; to set aside 231,260*l.* for the salaries of the royal household; 44,240*l.* for retiring allowances and pensions to servants, and 13,200*l.* for royal bounty, alms, and special services. This leaves an unappropriated surplus of 36,300*l.*, which may be applied in aid of the general expenditure of Her Majesty's Court. It is provided that whenever the civil list charges in any year exceed the total sum of 400,000*l.*, an account of the expenditure, with full particulars, shall be laid before Parliament within thirty days. The Queen has also paid to her the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, which in the year 1881 amounted to 80,644*l.*, in addition to 17,269*l.* from previous year, being 19,736*l.* more than in the preceding year. The salaries, law charges, taxes, charities, and other disbursements in 1881 amounted to 20,987*l.*, and the payment made to Her Majesty for the year was 43,000*l.*, leaving a balance of 19,656*l.* The payment to Her Majesty in 1867 amounted to 29,000*l.*; in 1869, 1870, and 1871 to 31,000*l.*; in 1872 to 40,000*l.*; in 1873 to 41,000*l.*; in 1874 to 42,000*l.*; in 1875 to 41,000*l.*; in 1876 to 43,000*l.*; in 1877 to 45,000*l.*; in 1878, to 47,657*l.*; in 1879, to 41,000*l.*; and to 41,000*l.* in 1880.

The annual grant of 385,000*l.* to Her Majesty is paid out of the Consolidated Fund, on which are charged likewise the following sums allowed to members of the royal family:—25,000*l.* a year to the Duke of Edinburgh; 25,000*l.* to the Duke of Connaught; 25,000*l.* to Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany; 8,000*l.* to Princess Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia; 6,000*l.* to Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; 6,000*l.* to Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne; 6,000*l.* to the Duchess of Cambridge; 3,000*l.* to the Grand-duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; 5,000*l.* to Princess Teck, formerly Princess Mary of Cambridge; and 12,000*l.* to Duke George of Cambridge.

The heir-apparent of the Crown has, by 26 Vict. c. 1, settled upon him an annuity of 40,000*l.* The Prince of Wales has besides as income the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall. Previous to the year 1840, these revenues amounted to between 11,000*l.* and 16,000*l.* per annum; but since that period they have greatly risen. The income of the Duchy of Cornwall in the year 1881 was 98,016*l.*,

and the sum of 59,079*l.* was paid over for the use of the Prince of Wales. In 1867, the sum paid over amounted to 54,927*l.*; in 1870 to 62,574*l.*; in 1871 to 62,484*l.*; in 1873 to 62,515*l.*; in 1874 to 65,901*l.*; in 1875 to 67,141*l.*; in 1876 to 70,375*l.*; in 1877 to 96,860*l.*; in 1878 to 65,831*l.*; 1879, 62,258*l.*; and in 1880, 65,258*l.* The Princess of Wales has settled upon her by 26 Vict. cap. 1, the annual sum of 10,000*l.*, to be increased to 30,000*l.* in case of widowhood. Both the parliamentary grants of the Prince and Princess of Wales are paid out of the Consolidated Fund, which bears a total yearly charge of 171,000*l.* for annuities to members of the Royal Family.

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

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

The average duration of the reigns of these rulers of Great Britain—exclusive of the period of the Commonwealth, but including the actual reign of her present Majesty—amounting in the aggregate to two and three quarter centuries, has been twenty years.

Constitution and Government.

The supreme legislative power of the British empire is by its constitution given to Parliament. 'The power and jurisdiction of Parliament,' says Sir Edward Coke, 'is so transcendent and absolute that it cannot be confined, either for causes or persons, within any bounds.' And, repeating the words, Sir William Blackstone adds, that it is 'the place where that absolute despotic power, which must in all governments reside somewhere, is entrusted by the constitution of these kingdoms.' The sovereign is not only the head, but also the beginning and the end—caput, principium, et finis—of Parliament; he alone can summon Parliament; and no Parliament, save on the demise of a sovereign, can assemble of its own accord. Parliament is summoned by the writ of the sovereign issued out of Chancery, by advice of the privy council, at least thirty-five days previous to its assembling. On a vacancy occurring whilst Parliament is sitting, a writ for the election of a new member is issued upon motion in the House. If the vacancy occurs during the recess, the writ is issued at the instance of the Speaker. By

4 Edw. III. c. 14, it was enacted, 'It is accorded that Parliament shall be holden every year once or more often if need be.' Also by 36 Edw. III. c. 10, it was directed, 'that a Parliament be holden every year if need be.' By 16 Chas. I. c. 1, it was enacted, that if the king neglected to call a Parliament for three years, the chancellor or keeper of the great seal might issue writs for summoning the peers and for the election of the commons; that if the chancellor or keeper should neglect to do it, any twelve of the peers might summon the Parliament; that if the peers should neglect to issue the necessary summons, the sheriffs of the counties and other magistrates respectively might proceed to the election; and should they refuse, then that the freeholders of each county might elect their members, and that the members so chosen should be obliged, under severe penalties, to attend. This Act was deemed such an invasion of the prerogative, that it was repealed on the Restoration by 16 Chas. II. c. 1. But the latter Act contains a provision that Parliament shall not in future be intermitted for above three years at the most. By 1 Will. and Mary, sess. 2, c. 2, it was enacted, 'that Parliaments shall be holden frequently.' As, however, the Mutiny Act and the Supplies are only granted for a year, the Crown, since the Revolution, is compelled to summon a Parliament annually. By ancient right and usage, lying at the foundation of the constitution, the House of Commons has the exclusive control over taxation, and at its will may grant or refuse Supplies to the Crown.

It has become customary of late for Parliaments to meet in annual session extending from the middle of February to about the middle of August. Every session must end with a prorogation, and by it all bills which have not been passed during the session fall to the ground. Both Houses of legislature must be prorogued at the same time. The prorogation takes place either by the sovereign in person, or by commission from the Crown, or by proclamation. The Lower House appears at the bar, and if the sovereign be present, the speaker reports upon the labours of the session; the royal assent is then given to bills of the closing session, and a speech from the sovereign is read; whereupon the chancellor prorogues the Parliament to a certain day. Parliament resumes business, however, as soon as it is summoned by royal proclamation on a certain day, which may be at a date earlier than the original date of prorogation appointed. Should the term of prorogation elapse, and no proclamation be issued, Parliament cannot assemble of its own accord. The royal proclamation which summons Parliament in order to proceed to business must be issued fourteen days before the time of meeting. A dissolution is the civil death of Parliament; it may occur by the will of the sovereign, expressed in person or by com-

missioners, or, as is most usual during the recess, by proclamation, or, finally, by lapse of time. Formerly, on the demise of the sovereign, Parliament stood dissolved by the fact thereof; but this was altered in the reign of William III. to the effect of postponing the dissolution till six months after the accession of the new sovereign, while the Reform Act of 1867 settled that the Parliament 'in being at any future demise of the Crown shall not be determined by such demise, but shall continue as long as it would otherwise have continued unless dissolved by the Crown.' Other statutes enact that if, at the time of the demise, the Parliament be adjourned or prorogued, it shall immediately assemble; and that, in the case of the demise of the sovereign between the dissolution of a Parliament and the day appointed by the writs of summons for the meeting of a new one, the last preceding Parliament shall meet again, but for not longer than six months.

The present form of Parliament, as divided into two Houses of legislature, the Lords and the Commons, dates from the time of Edward II., and it has been, except during the period of the Commonwealth, a fundamental principle of the constitution, that every Parliament shall consist of an Upper and a Lower House of legislature.

The Upper House consists of peers who hold their seats—

- 1st. By virtue of hereditary right;
- 2nd. By creation of the Sovereign;
- 3rd. By virtue of office—English bishops;
- 4th. By election for life—Irish peers;
- 5th. By election for duration of Parliament—Scottish peers.

In early times the summons of peers to attend Parliament depended in a great measure, if not entirely, on the royal will; and according to Camden, after the battle of Evesham every baron was expressly forbidden to appear in Parliament without special writ. However, it has long been held that every hereditary peerage of England confers the right of a seat in the Upper House. Any person giving proof that his ancestor was called by 'writ of summons' may claim to sit as hereditary peer. New peerages are created by royal patent, the peer being summoned by the writ issued in pursuance thereof 'ad consulendum et defendendum regem;' and the peerage rights are acquired whether the individual summoned takes his seat in the Upper House or not. Should a question arise as to the legal capacity of a peer to be admitted to the sittings of the Upper House, the sovereign is prayed for a writ through a secretary of state; the attorney-general supports the petition, and, if willing to allow it, it is ordinarily complied with. If the matter is doubtful, he recommends it to be referred to the Upper House, which resolves itself into a committee of privilege.

Upon a report to the House the latter declares its opinion by way of address. Hereditary peers may, by a 'standing order' of the Upper House, take their seat without further preliminary; peers newly created or summoned have to be 'introduced.' The privilege of the members of the Upper House, including the bishops, of voting by proxy, was suspended by a 'standing Order'—number XXXII.—passed on the 31st of March, 1868.

The Crown is unrestricted in its power of creating peers, and the privilege has been largely used by modern governments to fill the House of Lords. In consequence of certain terms in the Act of Union—5 Anne, c. 8—limiting the right of election of the Scottish representative peers to the then existing peers of Scotland, it is understood that the sovereign cannot create a new Scottish peerage; and such peerages are in fact never created except in the case of the younger branches of the royal family, though extinct peerages may be revived or forfeited peerages restored. By the Irish Act of Union—39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 67—the sovereign is restricted to the creation of one new Irish peerage on the extinction of three of the existing peerages; but when the Irish peers are reduced to 100, then on the extinction of one peerage another may be created.

The House of Lords, in the session of 1882, consisted of 516 members, of whom 5 were peers of the Blood Royal, 2 archbishops, 22 dukes, 19 marquesses, 117 earls, 26 viscounts, 24 bishops, 257 barons, 16 Scottish representative peers, and 28 Irish representative peers. Several names of peers appear in double on the 'Roll of the House of Lords' as representatives of official together with hereditary dignities. The number of names on the 'Roll' was 393 in 1830; 457 in 1840; 448 in 1850; 458 in 1860; and 503 in 1877. More than two-thirds of these hereditary peerages were created in the present century. The four oldest existing English peerages date from the latter part of the thirteenth century; while five go back to the fourteenth, and five to the fifteenth century. Of peerages of the sixteenth century, there exist 13; of the seventeenth, 35; of the eighteenth, 95; and of the present nineteenth century, 315. In the forty-five years from the accession of Queen Victoria till the end of June 1882, there were issued 166 patents of peerage, so that, with the addition of the spiritual lords, 2 archbishops and 24 bishops, all of whom were appointed during the period, 192 members of the House of Lords, or more than one-third of the whole number, owe their seats to nominations under Her Majesty.

The Lower House of legislature, representing, in constitutional theory, all the 'Commons of England,' has consisted, since 49 Hen. III., of knights of the shire, or representatives of counties; of citizens, or representatives of cities; and of burgesses or repre-

sentatives of boroughs, all of whom indistinctly vote together. At the accession of Henry VIII., the total number of constituencies in England and Wales was 147. In this reign the number was considerably increased, chiefly by the addition of representatives for Wales; and in all the following reigns, up to the Restoration, large additions to the borough franchises were made. Previous to this period, members of Parliament had to be paid by their constituencies; but the practice growing up of members bearing their own expenses, many ancient boroughs, which had formerly been exempted from the returns on account of their poverty, became desirous of resuming their franchises. The additions from Edward VI. to Charles I. were almost entirely of borough members. In the fourth Parliament of Charles I., the number of places in England and Wales for which returns were made, exclusive of counties, amounted to 210; and in the time of the Stuarts, the total number of members of the House of Commons was about 500. The number of members was not materially altered from that time until the union with Scotland, in the reign of Queen Anne, when 45 representatives of Scotland were added. The next considerable change was at the union with Ireland, at the commencement of the present century, when the House of Commons was increased by 100 Irish representatives. The number of members of the House since that period has remained nearly the same, fluctuating around the figure 650, with a slight tendency to gradual increase, through the extension of the suffrage and the formation of new classes of constituencies, such as universities. There are at present 639 members, excluding those boroughs which have been disfranchised or that have had their writs suspended.

By the statute of 2 Will. IV. c. 45, commonly called the Reform Bill of 1832, the English county constituencies were increased from 52 to 82, by dividing several counties into separate electoral divisions, and the number of county members was augmented from 94 to 159. In Scotland and Ireland, the county representation remained the same as before. By the Reform Act, 56 English boroughs, containing a population, in 1831, of less than 2,000 each, and returning together 111 members, were totally disfranchised, while 30 other boroughs, containing a population of less than 4,000 each, were reduced to sending one representative instead of two. On the other hand, 22 new boroughs, containing each 25,000 inhabitants, received the franchise of returning two members, and 20 other new boroughs, containing each 12,000 inhabitants and upwards, that of returning one member. In Scotland, the town members were increased from fifteen to twenty-three, so that the number of representatives became eight more than the number assigned to Scotland at the Union.

The next great change in the constituency of the House of Commons, after the Act of 1832, was made by the Reform Bill of

1867-68. The most important provisions of the new Act as regards England are clauses 3 and 4, the first establishing household suffrage in boroughs, and the second occupation franchise in counties. Clause 3 enacts that 'Every man shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament for a borough, who is qualified as follows:—(1) Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; (2) Is on the last day of July in any year, and has during the whole of the preceding 12 calendar months been, an inhabitant occupier, as owner or tenant, of any dwelling-house within the borough; (3) Has during the time of such occupation been rated as an ordinary occupier in respect of the premises so occupied by him within the borough to all rates made for the relief of the poor in respect of such premises; (4) Has before the 20th day of July in the same year *bonâ fide* paid an equal amount in the pound to that payable by other ordinary occupiers in respect of all poor-rates that have become payable by him in respect of the said premises up to the preceding 5th day of January, and which have been demanded of him in manner hereinafter mentioned; or as a lodger has occupied in the same borough separately, and as sole tenant for the twelve months preceding the last day of July in any year the same lodgings, such lodgings being part of one and the same dwelling-house, and of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of 10*l.* or upwards, and has resided in such lodgings during the twelve months immediately preceding the last day of July, and has claimed to be registered as a voter at the next ensuing registration of voters: provided, that no man shall, under this section, be entitled to be registered as a voter by reason of his being a joint occupier of any dwelling-house.' Clause 4 enacts that 'Every man shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament for a county who is qualified as follows:—(1) Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; and who shall be seised at law or in equity of any lands or tenements of copyhold or any other tenure whatever, except freehold, for his own life, or for the life of another, or for any lives whatsoever, or for any larger estate of the clear yearly value of not less than five pounds over and above all rents and charges payable out of or in respect of the same, or who shall be entitled either as lessee or assignee to any lands or tenements of freehold or of any other tenure whatever, for the unexpired residue, whatever it may be, of any term originally created for a period of not less than 60 years of the clear yearly value of not less than five pounds over and above all rents and charges payable out of or in respect of the same; (2) Is on the last day of July in any year, and has during the twelve months immediately preceding been, the occupier, as owner or tenant, of lands or tenements within the county of the ratable value of 12*l.* or upwards; (3) Has during the time of such occupation been rated in respect to

the premises so occupied by him to all rates made for the relief of the poor in respect of the said premises; and (4) Has before the 20th day of July in the same year paid all poor rates that have become payable by him in respect of the said premises up to the preceding 5th day of January.'

The Reform Acts for Scotland and Ireland, passed in the session of 1868, differ in some important respects from that of England. By the Act for Scotland, the franchise in burghs is conferred upon every male person of full age, and subject to no legal incapacity, who has been for twelve months an occupier, as owner or tenant, of any dwelling, unless at any time during that period he shall have been exempted from poor-rates on the ground of poverty, or shall have failed to pay his poor-rates, or shall have been in the receipt of parochial relief within twelve months. The lodger franchise in Scotland consists in the permission of any lodger to vote who has occupied in the same burgh separately, and as sole tenant, for twelve months, a lodging of the clear annual value, if let unfurnished, of ten pounds or upwards, and has claimed to be registered as a voter. In Scottish counties, the ownership franchise is five pounds, clear of any deduction in the shape of burdens, with a residential qualification of not less than six months. The Reform Act for Ireland made no alteration in the county franchise, but reduced that of boroughs to a 4*l.* rating occupation, qualified as in England.

It appears from the last annual return made by order of the House of Commons, that in May 1882, the total number of electors in the United Kingdom was 3,134,801, against 2,748,985 in January 1874. There were 2,245,108 electors on the registers for England and Wales in 1874, and 2,591,402 in 1882; in Scotland, 280,308 in 1874, and 315,121 in 1882; in Ireland, 223,569 in 1874, and 228,278 in 1882. As regards qualification, there were in the United Kingdom 1,078,180 county electors in 1874, and 1,212,996 in 1882; 1,647,596 borough electors in 1874, and 1,829,179 in 1882; 23,209 University electors in 1874, and 30,086 in 1882. The 948,258 county electors on the registers in England and Wales for 1882 were more by 124,894 than the number in 1874; the 98,444 in Scotland, and the 166,294 in Ireland, showed an increase in the former of 15,637 and a decrease in the latter of 5,715. The 1,629,373 borough electors in England and Wales in 1882 showed an increase of 219,628 over the number in 1874; and the 204,365 in Scotland and the 57,981 in Ireland, showed increases of 16,374 and 8,121 respectively. Several English agricultural counties had a smaller number of electors in 1882 than they had in 1874. The increase in numbers, whether in counties or boroughs, was most marked in and near the metropolis and in the north of England.

Under an Act passed in the session of 1872, and which was to continue in force till December 31, 1880, but which has since been

continued from year to year, all elections for members of Parliament must be by secret vote and ballot. The law enacts that the ballot-paper must show the names of the candidates for election, with a number printed on the back, and a counterfoil attached having the same number; and that 'at the time of voting the ballot-paper shall be marked on both sides with an official mark and delivered to the voter within the polling place, and the number of such voter on the register of voters shall be marked on the counterfoil, and the voter having secretly marked his vote on the paper, and folded it up so as to conceal his vote, shall place it in a closed box in the presence of the officer presiding at the polling station after having shown to him the official mark at the back.'

The sole qualification required to be a member of Parliament is to have attained the age of twenty-one. 'Naturalised' foreigners were formerly not eligible, but became so by the provisions of 33 Vict. cap. 14, which enacted that 'an alien to whom a certificate of naturalisation is granted, shall, in the United Kingdom, be entitled to all political and other rights, powers, and privileges, and be subject to all obligations to which a natural British born subject is entitled or subject to in the United Kingdom.' But all priests and deacons of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland, and Roman Catholic clergymen; 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 Irish peers are eligible.

To preserve the independence of members of the House of Commons, it was enacted, by statute 6 Anne, that, if any member shall accept any office of profit from the Crown, his election shall be void, and a new writ issue; but he is eligible for re-election if the place accepted be not a new office, created since 1705. This provision has been made the means of relieving a member from his trust, which he cannot resign, by his acceptance of the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, a nominal office in the gift of the Government.

In the session of 1882, the House of Commons numbered 639 members—six seats being vacant by disfranchisement—returned as follows by the three divisions of the United Kingdom:—

ENGLAND AND WALES:		Members
52 counties and Isle of Wight	.	187
290 cities and boroughs	.	297
3 universities	.	5
Total of England and Wales	.	489
SCOTLAND:		
33 counties	.	32
22 cities and burgh districts	.	26
4 universities	.	2
Total of Scotland	.	60

IRELAND :		Members
32 counties	.	64
33 cities and boroughs	.	37
1 university	.	2
Total of Ireland		103
Total of United Kingdom		652

Thirteen seats were, however, vacant, owing to suspense of the writs, making in all 639 representatives.

It is stated in a Parliamentary paper issued in the session of 1876, that whereas the existing distribution of representation prescribes England and Wales to return 493 members, Scotland 60 members, and Ireland 105 members, the numbers, if regulated by population, would be 476 for England and Wales, 70 for Scotland, and 112 for Ireland: if regulated by contributions to revenue, 514 for England and Wales, 79 for Scotland, and 65 for Ireland; and if regulated by the mean of the two numbers, 494 for England and Wales, 75 for Scotland, and 89 for Ireland.

The following is a table of the duration of Parliaments of the United Kingdom, from the period of the Union :—

Reign	Parliament	When met	When dissolved	Existed
				Y. M. D.
George III. . .	1st	27 Sept. 1796	29 Jan. 1802	5 4 3
" . . .	2nd	31 Aug. 1802	24 Oct. 1806	4 1 25
" . . .	3rd	15 Dec. 1806	29 Apr. 1807	0 4 15
" . . .	4th	22 June 1807	24 Sept. 1812	5 3 7
" . . .	5th	24 Nov. 1812	10 June 1818	5 6 16
" . . .	6th	4 Aug. 1818	29 Feb. 1820	1 6 25
George IV. . .	7th	23 Apr. 1820	2 June 1826	6 1 9
" . . .	8th	14 Nov. 1826	24 July 1830	3 8 10
William IV. . .	9th	26 Oct. 1830	22 Apr. 1831	0 5 28
" . . .	10th	14 June 1831	3 Dec. 1832	1 5 20
" . . .	11th	29 Jan. 1833	30 Dec. 1834	1 11 1
" . . .	12th	19 Feb. 1835	18 July 1837	2 5 0
Victoria . . .	13th	14 Nov. 1837	23 June 1841	3 7 9
" . . .	14th	11 Aug. 1841	23 July 1847	5 11 12
" . . .	15th	21 Sept. 1847	1 July 1852	4 8 11
" . . .	16th	4 Nov. 1852	20 Mar. 1857	4 4 11
" . . .	17th	30 Apr. 1857	23 Apr. 1859	1 11 23
" . . .	18th	31 May 1859	6 July 1865	6 1 6
" . . .	19th	6 Feb. 1866	31 July 1868	2 5 25
" . . .	20th	10 Dec. 1868	26 Jan. 1874	5 1 16
" . . .	21st	5 Mar. 1874	24 Mar. 1880	6 0 17
" . . .	22nd	29 Apr. 1880	—	—

The union of Ireland with England was carried into effect January 1, 1800, and the Parliament which sat the same month, and which included the members from Ireland, is styled the first Imperial Parliament. The Parliament which assembled January 29, 1833, is generally styled the first Reformed Parliament.

The powers of Parliament are politically omnipotent within the

United Kingdom and its colonies and dependencies. The parliamentary authority extends to all ecclesiastical, temporal, civil, or military matters, as well as to altering or changing the constitution of the realm. Parliament is the highest Court of law.

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, which has come to absorb the function of the ancient Privy Council, or 'the King in Council,' the members of which, bearing the title of Right Honourable, are sworn 'to advise the King according to the best of their cunning and discretion,' and 'to help and strengthen the execution of what shall be resolved.' Though not the off-spring of any formal election, and unknown to the law, the Cabinet is virtually appointed by Parliament, and more especially by the House of Commons, its existence being dependent on the possession of a majority in the latter assembly. As its acts are liable to be questioned in Parliament, and require prompt explanation, it is essential that the members of the Cabinet should have seats in either the Upper or the Lower House.

The member of the Cabinet who fills the position of First Lord of the Treasury is the chief of the ministry. It is at his recommendation that his colleagues are appointed ; and he dispenses, with hardly an exception, the patronage of the Crown. Every Cabinet includes the following nine members of the administration : the First Lord of the Treasury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the five Secretaries of State. A number of other ministerial functionaries have usually seats in the Cabinet, those most frequently admitted being the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Trade, the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, the Postmaster-General, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the President of the Local Government Board. It has occasionally happened that a statesman possessing high character and influence accepted a seat in the Cabinet without undertaking the labours and responsibilities of any particular office. The names of the members who compose the Cabinet are never officially announced, and no record is kept of its resolutions.

The present Cabinet consists of the following fourteen members :—

1. *First Lord of the Treasury*.—Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, born December 29, 1809, fourth son of Sir John Gladstone, Bart., merchant, of Liverpool ; educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford ; M.P. for Newark, 1832–45 ; one of the Junior Lords of the Treasury, 1834–5 ; Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, January to April, 1835 ; Vice-President of the Board of Trade, 1841–3 ; President of the Board of Trade, 1843–5 ; Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1845–6 ; M.P. for the University

of Oxford, 1847-65; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1852-55, and again 1859-66; M.P. for South Lancashire, 1865-8; M.P. for Greenwich, 1868-80; First Lord of the Treasury, Dec. 9, 1868 to February 21, 1874; M.P. for Midlothian, 1880. Appointed First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, April 28, 1880; resigned the Chancellorship, December 16, 1882.

2. *Lord High Chancellor*.—Lord Selborne, formerly Sir Roundell Palmer, born November 27, 1812, son of the Rev. William Jocelyn Palmer, educated at Rugby, Winchester, and Trinity College, Oxford; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1837; M.P. for Plymouth, 1847-52, and 1853-57; M.P. for Richmond, 1861-72; appointed Solicitor-General and knighted, 1861; Attorney-General, 1863-66; Lord High Chancellor, and raised to the peerage as Baron Selborne, October 15, 1872; re-appointed April 28, 1880.

3. *Lord President of the Council*.—John Poyntz Spencer, Earl Spencer, born 1835, eldest son of the fourth Earl Spencer; educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1868-74. Appointed Lord President of the Council, April 28, 1880; filling at same time the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland since May 3, 1882.

4. *Lord Privy Seal*.—C. S. Parkinson Fortescue, Baron Carlingford, born Jan. 18, 1823; educated at Christ Church, Oxford; Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1857-58; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1865-66 and 1868-71; President of the Board of Trade, 1871-74. Appointed April 28, 1880.

5. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.—Right Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, born 1827, son of the Rev. Eardley Childers, of Cantley, Yorkshire; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; one of the junior Lords of the Admiralty, 1864-5; Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1865-6; M.P. for Pontefract since 1860; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1868-74; Secretary of State for War, 1880-2. Appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, Dec. 16, 1882.

6. *Secretary of State for the Home Department*.—Right Hon. Sir William Harcourt, born 1827, son of the Rev. William Harcourt, of Nuneham Park, Oxfordshire; educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge; called to the Bar of the Inner Temple, 1854, and made Queen's Counsel, 1866; Professor of International Law at the University of Cambridge, 1869-73; Solicitor-General, 1873-4; M.P. for Oxford, 1868-80; M.P. for Derby, 1880. Appointed April 28, 1880.

7. *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*.—Granville George Leveson Gower, Earl Granville, born 1815, eldest son of the first earl; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; returned M.P. for Morpeth, 1836, and for Lichfield, 1840; succeeded to the earldom, 1846; Vice-President of the Board of Trade, 1848-51; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1851-2; Lord President of

the Council, 1852-4; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1854-5; for the second time Lord President of the Council, 1859-66; Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1868-70; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1870-74. Appointed April 28, 1880.

8. *Secretary of State for the Colonies*.—Right Hon. Edward Henry Smith-Stanley, Earl of Derby, born 1826; eldest son of 14th Earl; educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, graduated M.A. 1848; Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, February to December, 1852; Secretary of State for the Colonies, February to May, 1858; Secretary of State for India, 1858-9; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1866-8, and again 1874-8; succeeded to the Earldom, 1869. Appointed Secretary for the Colonies, Dec. 16, 1882.

9. *Secretary of State for India*.—Earl Kimberley, born 1826, grandson of second Baron Wodehouse; educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford; succeeded to his grandfather's title, 1846; Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1852-6 and 1859-61; Ambassador to Russia, 1856-8; Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, 1864-6; created Earl of Kimberley, 1866; Lord Privy Seal, 1868-70; Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1870-74, again 1880-2; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, July-December, 1882. Appointed Secretary of State for India, December 16, 1882.

10. *Secretary of State for War*.—Right Hon. Marquis of Hartington, born 1833, eldest son of the seventh Duke of Devonshire; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; one of the junior Lords of the Admiralty, March to April 1863; Under-Secretary of State for War, 1863-6; Secretary of State for War, February to July 1866; M.P. for North Lancashire, 1857-68; M.P. for New Radnor, 1869; Postmaster-General, 1868-71; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1871-4; Secretary of State for India, 1880-2. Appointed Secretary of State for War, December 16, 1882.

11. *First Lord of the Admiralty*.—Thomas George Baring, Lord Northbrook, born 1826, eldest son of the first Baron Northbrook; educated at Cambridge; one of the Lords of the Admiralty, 1857-59; Under Secretary of State for India, 1859-61; Under Secretary of State for War, 1861-66, and again 1868-72; Governor-General of India, 1872-76. Appointed April 28, 1880.

12. *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster*.—Right Hon. Joseph G. Dodson, born 1825, son of Sir John Dodson; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. for East Sussex, 1857-73; and for Chester since 1874; Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons, 1865-72; Secretary of the Treasury, 1873-74; President of the Local Government Board, 1880-2. Appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, December 28, 1882.

13. *President of the Board of Trade*.—Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, born 1835, eldest son of Joseph Chamberlain, Esq., of Manor Green Hall, Birmingham; educated at University College,

London; Mayor of Birmingham, 1874-76; M.P. for Birmingham since 1876. Appointed April 28, 1880.

14. *President of the Local Government Board*.—Right Hon. Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Bart., born 1843, son of the first baronet; educated at Cambridge; called to the bar of the Middle Temple, and succeeded to the baronetcy 1866; M.P. for Chelsea since 1868; Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1880-2. Appointed President of the Local Government Board, December 28, 1882.

The following is a list of the heads of the various administrations of Great Britain since the accession of the House of Hanover:—

First Lords of the Treasury	Dates of Appointment
Robert Walpole	October 10, 1714
James Stanhope	April 10, 1717
Earl of Sunderland	March 16, 1718
Sir Robert Walpole	April 20, 1720
Earl of Wilmington	February 11, 1742
Henry Pelham	July 26, 1743
Duke of Newcastle	April 21, 1754
Earl of Bute	May 29, 1762
George Grenville	April 16, 1763
Marquis of Rockingham	July 12, 1765
Duke of Grafton	August 2, 1766
Lord North	January 28, 1770
Marquis of Rockingham	March 30, 1782
Earl of Shelburne	July 3, 1782
Duke of Portland	April 5, 1783
William Pitt	December 27, 1783
Henry Addington	March 7, 1801
William Pitt	May 12, 1804
Lord Grenville	January 8, 1806
Duke of Portland	March 13, 1807
Spencer Perceval	June 23, 1810
Earl of Liverpool	June 8, 1812
George Canning	April 11, 1827
Viscount Goderich	August 10, 1827
Duke of Wellington	January 11, 1828
Earl Grey	November 12, 1830
Viscount Melbourne	July 14, 1834
Sir Robert Peel	December 10, 1834
Viscount Melbourne	April 18, 1835
Sir Robert Peel	September 1, 1841
Lord John Russell	July 3, 1846
Earl of Derby	February 27, 1852
Earl of Aberdeen	December 28, 1852
Viscount Palmerston	February 8, 1855
Earl of Derby	February 26, 1858
Viscount Palmerston	June 18, 1859
Earl Russell	November 6, 1865
Earl of Derby	July 6, 1866
Benjamin Disraeli	February 27, 1868
William Ewart Gladstone	December 9, 1868
Benjamin Disraeli (Earl of Beaconsfield)	February 21, 1874
William Ewart Gladstone	April 28, 1880

The average duration of each Ministry has been 3 years and 8 months, or about the same as the average duration of Parliaments.

Church and Education.

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

The Queen is by law the supreme governor of the Church, possessing the right, regulated by the 4th section of 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 Queen's letter naming the person to be elected; and afterwards the royal assent and confirmation of the appointment is signified under the Great Seal. But this form applies only to the sees of old foundation; the bishoprics of Gloucester and Bristol, Chester, Peterborough, Oxford, Ripon, Manchester, St. Albans, Liverpool, Truro, and Newcastle, are conferred direct by letters patent from the Crown. The Queen, and the First Lord of the Treasury in her name, also appoints to such deaneries, prebendaries, and canonries as are in the gift of the Crown.

There are 2 archbishops and 30 bishops in England. The former are the chiefs of the clergy in their provinces, and have within them the inspection of the bishops, as well as of the inferior clergy, for which purpose they undertake visitations, which are now, however, practically episcopal, not archiepiscopal, and made only as bishops within their own dioceses. They have, assisted by at least two other bishops, the confirmation and consecration of the bishops. They have also each his own particular diocese, wherein they exercise episcopal, as in their provinces they exercise archiepiscopal, jurisdiction. For the management of ecclesiastical affairs, the provinces have each a council, or convocation, consisting of the bishops, archdeacons, and deans, in person, and of a certain number of proctors, as the representatives of the inferior clergy, each chapter, in both provinces, sending one, and the parochial clergy of each diocese in the province of Canterbury, and of each archdeaconry in the province of York, sending two. These councils are summoned by the respective archbishops, in pursuance of the Queen's mandate. When assembled, they must also have the Queen's licence before they can deliberate; as well as the sanction of the Crown to their resolutions, before they are binding on the clergy. In the province of Canterbury, the Convocation forms two Houses; the archbishop and bishops sitting together in the Upper House, and the inferior clergy in the Lower. In the province of York, all sit together in one House.

England is distributed into 200 extra-parochial places, and about 12,000 parishes. In every parish there is a parish church, presided over by a rector, who holds the living. Whoever is in full possession of all the rights of such parish church is called 'parson'—*persona ecclesiæ*—and constitutes a jural person. During his life he has the freehold of the parsonage, the glebe-lands, the tithes, and other dues. Occasionally these dues are 'appropriated,' that is, the benefice is perpetually annexed to some spiritual corporation, which, either sole or aggregate, is the patron of the living. Such corporation appoints a vicar, to whom the spiritual duty belongs, in the same manner as, in parsonages not appropriated, to the rector. The patronage—*advocatio, advowson*—is ranked under the head of real property. Advowsons are either *appendant* or *in gross*; *appendant* when annexed to the possession of a manor, and passing by a grant of the manor only, without any other authority. But when the advowson has been once separated from the property of the manor, it is called *advowson in gross*. The owner of the advowson is invested with the same privileges as in landed property. When an alien purchases a right of presentation, the Crown has to present; if a Catholic, it is exercised by either university in turn. Since 1835 the right of presentation of corporate towns has been abolished. Besides the right of presentation pertaining to the Queen, the Lord Chancellor, the Prince of Wales, the higher clergy, the chapters, and the universities, there are about 3,850 lords, gentlemen, and ladies in the enjoyment of private patronage.

No information regarding the number of persons belonging to the Episcopal Church and those adhering to other religious creeds in England is given in the last official census. It is estimated that in the middle of the year 1882 the population of England and Wales claiming membership with the Established Church was about 13,500,000, leaving about 12,500,000 to other creeds. Among the Protestant dissenters the most prominent bodies and religious organisations are the Wesleyans, or so-called Methodists, the Independents, or Congregationalists, the Baptists, and the English Presbyterians. The Wesleyan Body, subdivided into members of the Old and New Connexion, Primitive and Free Church Methodists, Bible Christians, and various other sects, is stated to possess above 13,630 places of worship; the Independents 3,500; and the Baptists 2,000. Of more or less importance, among the other Protestant dissenters, are the Unitarians, the Moravians, and the members of the Society of Friends. There are altogether 180 religious denominations in Great Britain, the names of which have been given in to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

The number of Roman Catholics in Great Britain is estimated at two millions. There are fourteen dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church in England and Wales, namely, one archbishop and fifteen

bishops, presiding over as many dioceses, united in the so-called 'Province of Westminster.' In Scotland, the Roman Catholic Church has (since 1878) two archbishops and four bishops. In December 1882, there were 1,188 Roman Catholic chapels in England and Wales, and 295 in Scotland. The number of officiating Roman Catholic clergy at the same date was 2,112 in England and Wales, and 306 in Scotland.

The Church of Scotland differs in many and important respects from the Episcopal Church of England. The clergy of the Scottish Church form a perfect democracy, all the members being equal, none of them having power or pre-eminence of any kind over another. There is in each parish a parochial tribunal, called a kirk session, consisting of the minister, who acts as president, and of a greater or smaller number of laymen 'ordained' as elders ('presbyters'). The principal duty of the latter is to assist the minister in administering the Sacrament, to superintend the affairs of the poor, and to assist in visiting the sick. The session interferes in certain cases of scandal, calls parties before it, and inflicts ecclesiastical penalties. But parties who consider themselves aggrieved may appeal from the decisions of the kirk session to the presbytery in which it is situated, the next highest tribunal in the church. The General Assembly, which consists partly of clerical and partly of lay members, chosen by the different presbyteries, boroughs, and universities, comprises 386 members, and meets annually in May, sitting for ten days, the matters not decided during this period being left to a commission.

Of the dissenters from the Church of Scotland the largest body is the Free Church formed from a secession in 1843, with 1,084 ministers, 1,055 churches, and claiming as members and adherents 800,000 of the population. Next is the United Presbyterian Church, formed from the amalgamation of several bodies of seceders, one dating as far back as 1741, with 587 ministers, 551 churches, and about 500,000 members and adherents. There are also Baptists, Independents, Methodists, and Unitarians. The Roman Catholics have increased largely of late years, chiefly from the influx of Irish population. The Episcopal Church in Scotland, which includes a large portion of the nobility and gentry, and is said to be growing, had in 1882, 7 bishops, 220 churches, and 255 clergy, and claimed the adherence of about 75,000 of the population.

The number of Jews in Great Britain was estimated, in 1882, at 60,000, of which number 40,000 resided in London.

The census of Ireland, taken on April 3, 1881, stated that there were 3,960,891 Roman Catholics, 639,574 persons returning themselves as belonging to the 'Church of Ireland,' or as 'Protestant Episcopalians,' 470,734 Presbyterians, 48,839 Methodists, 6,210 Independents, 4,879 Baptists, 3,645 Quakers, 472 Jews, the

remainder being distributed among a considerable variety of persuasions.

The Roman Catholic Church is under four archbishops, of Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam, and twenty-four bishops. Eight of the bishops, viz. Ardagh, Clogher, Derry, Down and Connor, Dromore, Kilmore, Meath, and Raphoe, are suffragan to Armagh. Dublin has but three suffragans, viz. Kildare and Leighlin united, Ferns, and Ossory. Six are suffragan to Cashel, namely Ardferd and Aghadoe—usually called the Bishop of Kerry, Cloyne, and Ross—Cork, Killaloe, Limerick, Waterford, and Lismore. Tuam has four suffragans, viz. Achonry, Cionfert, Killala, and Galway. The bishop of the united dioceses of Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora is alternately suffragan to the archbishops of Tuam and Cashel. The wardenship of Galway, formerly an exempt jurisdiction, subject only to the triennial visitation of the archbishop of Tuam, has been lately erected into a bishopric, under its former archiepiscopal jurisdiction. On the death of a bishop, the clergy of the diocese elect a vicar-capitular, who exercises spiritual jurisdiction during the vacancy. They also nominate one of their own body, or sometimes a stranger, as successor to the vacancy, in whose favour they postulate or petition the Pope. The bishops of the province also present the names of two or three eligible persons to the Pope. The new bishop is generally chosen from among this latter number; but the appointment virtually rests with the cardinals, who constitute the congregation *de propagandâ fide*. Their nomination is submitted to the Pope, by whom it is usually confirmed. In cases of old age or infirmity, the bishop nominates a coadjutor, to discharge the episcopal duties in his stead, and his recommendation is almost invariably attended to. 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 cathedraicium. The last is an annual sum, varying from 2*l.* to 10*l.*, according to the value of the parish, paid by the incumbent, in aid of the maintenance of the episcopal dignity. The parochial clergy are nominated exclusively by the bishop. The incomes of all descriptions of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland arise partly from fees on the celebration of births, marriages, and masses; and partly, and principally, from Christmas and Easter dues, and other voluntary offerings. All places of worship are built by subscription.

The established Protestant Church of Ireland, formerly in union with the Church of England, under two archbishops, and ten bishops, ceased to be a state establishment by Act of Parliament, 32 and 33 Vict., cap. 42, which decreed that 'on and after January 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland shall cease to be established by law.'

Public education has made vast progress in Great Britain within the last quarter of a century, though, according to the test of educa-

tion supplied by grown-up persons signing their names or having to make their mark, a great difference exists in the prevalence of elementary knowledge in different counties of England. The last returns, issued in 1882, and referring to the year 1880, show that in this year over 14 per cent. of the males and 18·6 of the females who were married—the number of marriages in England and Wales being 191,965 (see p. 243)—made marks instead of signing their names to the marriage register. In the quinquennial period from 1875 to 1880, out of every hundred men married, 14·8 had to sign with marks, and 20 in every hundred women. In his report of 1881, the Registrar-General remarks: 'Taking the whole country, women are much behind men in the matter of elementary education. Of every hundred men who married in 1879, there were 86 able to sign their names; but if, instead of considering the aggregate country, we take the counties separately, very different results are often obtained, and in many cases the women are found to be far ahead of the men in an educational point of view.' In some parts of England and South Wales, scarcely more than one-half of the women who were married from 1869 to 1878 could write or sign their names. In parts of South Wales more than half the women had to make their 'marks'; and in Monmouthshire, Hertfordshire, and North Wales the illiterate condition of the people was little better. The counties in which the highest proportion of women wrote their names were Westmoreland, Surrey, Sussex, Rutland, Middlesex, Hants, Kent, and Berks—the counties taking rank in the order here given. The percentages of men who could write their names to the marriage register in the year 1879 were highest in Westmoreland, Middlesex, Rutland, Northumberland, Surrey, the North Riding of Yorkshire and the East Riding of Yorkshire. In London the percentage was as high as 93, while among the women the percentage was 89. Taking the whole of England there were, in 1879, 14 per cent. of the men, and 20 of the women who had to make their 'mark.' In Scotland, the proportion was 9 per cent. of men and 18 of women, and in Ireland it was 31 per cent. of men and 38 per cent. of women. A full comparison of the lists shows that the uneducated are found in greater numbers among mining and manufacturing populations than in the agricultural portions of the kingdom.

An important measure towards the further spread of education in England was passed by Parliament in the session of 1870. By 33 Victoria, cap. 75, entitled 'An Act to provide for Public Elementary Education in England and Wales,' it is ordered that 'there shall be provided for every school district a sufficient amount of accommodation in public elementary schools available for all the children resident in such district, for whose elementary education efficient and suitable provision is not otherwise made.' It is enacted

further that all children attending these 'public elementary schools,' whose parents are unable, from poverty, to pay anything towards their education, shall be admitted free, and the expenses so incurred be discharged from local rates. The new schools are placed in each district under 'School boards,' invested with great powers, among others that of making it compulsory upon parents to give all children between the ages of five and thirteen the advantages of education.

The following table, compiled from official returns, relating to the Primary Schools in Great Britain, gives a view of the progress of education within the years 1873 to 1881:—

Years ended 31st August	Number of Schools inspected	Number of Children who can be accommodated	Average number of Children in attendance
England and Wales (including Isle of Man and Roman Catholic Schools for Great Britain)			
1873 . . .	11,911	2,683,467	1,570,741
1874 . . .	13,084	2,952,479	1,710,806
1875 . . .	14,067	3,229,112	1,863,176
1876 . . .	14,375	3,483,789	2,007,732
1877 . . .	15,187	3,653,418	2,150,683
1878 . . .	16,293	3,942,337	2,405,197
1879 . . .	17,166	4,142,224	2,594,995
1880 . . .	17,614	4,240,753	2,750,916
1881 . . .	18,062	4,389,633	2,863,535
Scotland, exclusive of Roman Catholic Schools			
1873 . . .	2,043	279,719	212,989
1874 . . .	2,587	391,592	274,588
1875 . . .	2,890	407,002	312,346
1876 . . .	2,912	462,986	332,545
1877 . . .	2,931	535,949	360,413
1878 . . .	2,998	563,481	377,257
1879 . . .	3,003	585,629	385,109
1880 . . .	3,056	602,054	404,618
1881 . . .	3,074	612,483	409,960
Total for Great Britain			
1873 . . .	13,954	2,963,186	1,783,730
1874 . . .	15,671	3,344,071	1,985,394
1875 . . .	16,957	3,636,114	2,175,522
1876 . . .	17,787	3,946,775	2,340,277
1877 . . .	18,118	4,189,367	2,511,096
1878 . . .	19,291	4,505,818	2,782,454
1879 . . .	20,169	4,727,853	2,980,104
1880 . . .	20,670	4,842,807	3,155,534
1881 . . .	21,136	5,002,116	3,273,501

The annual parliamentary grants to primary schools in Great Britain, which amounted to 30,000*l.* in 1840, rose to 180,110*l.* in 1850; to 668,873*l.* in 1858; and to 774,743*l.* in 1862. In 1863, the grant was reduced to 721,386*l.*; in 1866 to 649,006*l.*; in 1867, to 682,201*l.*; and in 1868 to 680,429*l.*; while in 1869 it was raised again to 840,711*l.*; in 1870 to 914,721*l.*; in 1871 to 1,038,624*l.*; in 1873 to 1,313,078*l.*; in 1874 to 1,424,878*l.*; in 1875 to 1,566,271*l.*; in 1876 to 1,881,728*l.*; in 1877 to 2,127,730*l.*; in 1878 to 2,463,283*l.*; in 1879 to 2,733,404*l.*; in 1880 to 2,468,077*l.*; in 1881 to 2,683,958*l.*; and in 1882 to 2,749,863*l.*

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following statement exhibits the sources of revenue and the branches of expenditure of the United Kingdom, for the financial year ending March 31, 1882 :—

Sources of Revenue, 1881-82.			
		£	£
Customs		—	19,287,000
Excise		—	27,240,000
Stamps		—	12,260,000
Land Tax and House Duty		—	2,725,000
Property and Income Tax		—	9,945,000
Post Office		—	7,000,000
Telegraph Service		—	1,630,000
Crown Lands (Net)		—	380,000
Interest on Advances, Local Works, &c.	1,020,433		
Interest on Purchase Money of Suez Canal Shares	198,829		
			1,219,262
Miscellaneous :—			
Military and Naval extra Receipts, and Proceeds of Old Stores sold	554,058		
Contributions from Colonial Revenues in Aid of Military Expenditure	214,702		
Amount received from the Revenues of India on account of the Effective and Non- Effective Charges of British Troops serving in that Country	1,100,000		
Allowance out of the Profits of Issue received from the Bank of England, per Act 24 Vict. c. 3	138,578		
Net Profit on Post Office Savings Banks	144,879		
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	1,983,802		
			4,136,019
Total Revenue from all Sources			85,822,281

Branches of Expenditure, 1881-82		
PERMANENT CHARGE OF DEBT :		£
Interest (except as below) and Management of } the Debt	21,393,803	
Terminable Annuities	7,150,961	
Interest of Exchequer Bills	97,581	
Interest of Bank Advances for Deficiency	7,534	
New Sinking Fund	270,121	
	28,920,000	
Trustee Savings Banks, Deficiency Annuity	41,836	
		28,961,836
Interest, &c., on Temporary Loans for Local } Purposes	—	473,496
Interest, &c., on Suez Exchequer Bonds	—	199,874
Interest on Stock created for Loan to India	—	30,739
OTHER CHARGES ON CONSOLIDATED FUND :		
Civil List	407,590	
Annuities and Pensions	306,835	
Salaries and Allowances	93,407	
Courts of Justice	587,124	
Miscellaneous Charges	199,482	
Localisation of the Military Forces	70,000	
		1,661,438
SUPPLY SERVICES :		
Army (including Army Purchase)	16,309,585	
Army Charges on Account of Troops in India	1,100,000	
Grant to India (Afghan War)	500,000	
Navy	10,756,453	
Transvaal, Expenses connected with the	400,000	
Zulu, &c. Wars	135,000	
Miscellaneous Civil Services	16,419,038	
Customs and Inland Revenue Departments	2,840,755	
Post Office	3,606,800	
Telegraph Service	1,366,000	
Packet Service	708,542	
		54,142,173
Total Expenditure		85,472,556
Excess of Income over Expenditure in the } Year ended March 31, 1882 }		349,725
		85,822,281

The budget estimates for the financial year ending March 31, 1883, laid before the House of Commons April 24, 1882, and including the subsequent modifications, were as follows:—

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£		£
Customs	19,300,000	Permanent Charge of Debt	29,003,672
Excise	27,230,000	Interest, &c. of Debt, not	
Stamps	11,145,000	forming part of Perma-	
Land Tax, &c. . .	2,775,000	nent Charge	710,000
Income Tax . . .	11,662,000	Other Charges on Conso-	
Post Office . . .	7,150,000	lidated Fund	1,701,000
Telegraphs . . .	1,650,000	Army, Navy, Civil and	
Crown Lands . . .	380,000	other Services	55,982,141
Interest on Advances	1,180,000		
Miscellaneous . .	4,725,000		
Total Revenue . .		Total Expenditure . .	87,396,813
	87,197,000		

It will thus be seen that there is a slight deficit, and that both income and expenditure were estimated to considerably exceed those of the previous year. This was mainly due to an addition of 2,300,000*l.*, which had to be made to the first army and navy estimates, on account of Egypt, to be met by an addition to the income tax.

The following table shows the total amounts of the estimated and actual gross public revenue for the seventeen financial years from 1866 to 1882, together with the proportion of actual receipts per head of population of the United Kingdom:—

Years ended March 31	REVENUE			Proportion of receipts per head of population
	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual receipts at the Exchequer	More (+) or less (—) than Budget	
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1866	66,392,000	67,812,292	+ 1,420,292	2 5 1
1867	67,013,000	69,434,568	+ 2,421,568	2 5 8
1868	69,970,000	69,600,218	— 369,782	2 5 6
1869	73,150,000	72,591,991	— 558,009	2 6 8
1870	73,515,000	75,434,252	+ 1,919,252	2 8 4
1871	67,634,000	69,945,220	+ 2,311,220	2 4 5
1872	72,315,000	74,708,314	+ 2,393,314	2 7 3
1873	71,846,000	76,608,770	+ 4,762,770	2 8 2
1874	73,762,000	77,335,657	+ 3,573,657	2 8 2
1875	74,425,000	74,921,873	+ 496,873	2 6 3
1876	76,625,000	77,131,693	+ 506,693	2 7 1
1877	78,412,000	78,565,036	+ 153,036	2 7 6
1878	79,146,000	79,763,299	+ 617,299	2 7 8
1879	83,230,000	83,115,972	— 114,028	2 9 2
1880	83,055,000	81,265,000	— 1,790,000	2 7 7
1881	82,696,000	84,041,288	+ 1,345,288	2 8 7
1882	85,100,000	85,822,281	+ 722,282	2 9 0

The following table shows the total amount of the estimated and actual gross public expenditure for the sixteen years from 1867 to 1882, with the difference between the calculated and real expenses, and the proportion of actual payments per head of population:—

Years ended March 31	EXPENDITURE			Proportion of expenditure per head of population of the United Kingdom
	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual pay- ments out of the Exchequer	More (+) or less (—) than Budget	
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1867	67,031,000	66,780,396	— 250,604	2 4 0
1868	71,287,000	71,236,242	— 50,758	2 6 6
1869	77,858,000	74,971,816	— 2,886,184	2 8 6
1870	68,498,000	68,864,752	+ 366,752	2 4 0
1871	69,486,000	69,548,539	+ 62,539	2 4 3
1872	72,433,000	71,490,020	— 942,980	2 5 0
1873	71,663,000	70,714,448	— 948,552	2 4 5
1874	75,511,815	76,466,510	+ 954,695	2 7 7
1875	74,527,000	74,328,040	— 198,960	2 5 10
1876	76,741,000	76,621,773	— 119,227	2 6 10
1877	78,901,000	78,125,227	— 775,773	2 7 2
1878	85,669,000	82,403,495	— 3,265,505	2 9 3
1879	86,241,110	85,407,789	— 833,321	2 10 6
1880	85,999,871	84,105,754	— 1,894,117	2 9 3
1881	83,840,025	83,107,924	— 732,101	2 8 1
1882	86,190,653	85,472,556	— 718,097	2 8 10

The expenditure for the financial periods 1868 and 1869 included supplemental votes for the Abyssinian expedition, to the amount of 5,600,000*l.*, and the expenditure for the year 1873–74 was inclusive of the sum of 3,200,000*l.* paid for 'Alabama Claims' under the Treaty of Washington. In the expenditure for the year 1875–76 were included disbursements not covered by money raised, to the amount of 276,566*l.*, for the army, and for arrangements for the purchase of Suez Canal shares. The expenditure for 1877–78 included extraordinary disbursements in connection with the Russo-Turkish war, and that for the years 1878–79 and 1879–80 a portion of the cost of the war in South Africa, and that for the two following years grants to India on account of the Afghan war.

It will be seen from the above tables that, during the sixteen financial years, ending March 31, from 1867 to 1882, in the first two there was a large surplus, amounting to 2,654,172*l.* in 1867. But in the year ending March 31, 1868, there was a considerable deficit, namely, 1,636,024*l.*, which increased to 2,380,825*l.* in the year ending March 31, 1869, the deficit of both periods being due entirely to the expenditure of the expedition to Abyssinia.

The financial year 1869-70 showed again a surplus of 6,569,500*l.*; the year 1870-71 a surplus of 396,681*l.*; the year 1871-2 a surplus of 3,218,294*l.*; the year 1872-73 a surplus of 5,894,322*l.*; the year 1873-74 a surplus of 869,147*l.*; the year 1874-75 a surplus of 593,833*l.*; the year 1875-76 a surplus of 509,920*l.*; and the year 1876-77 a surplus of 439,809*l.* Finally, the year 1877-78 exhibited a deficit of 2,640,197*l.*, the year 1878-79 a deficit of 2,291,817*l.*, the year 1879-80 a deficit of 2,840,692*l.*, the year 1880-81 a surplus of 933,364*l.*, and the year 1881-2 a surplus of 349,728*l.*

During the greater part of the period, there was an almost uninterrupted reduction of taxation. The changes made in taxation in the sixteen years, 1864 to 1882, were as follows:—

Years ending Mar.31	Taxes repealed or reduced	Estimated Amount	Taxes imposed	Estimated Amount
1864	Customs :— Duties reduced : <i>£</i> Tea 1,641,541 Tobacco 74,055 Charges on bills of lading repealed } Property tax reduced } Total	 180,723 2,750,000 4,646,319	Customs :— Duty on chicory : } —increased . } <i>£</i> Excise :— Chicory :—increased 1,000 Stage carriages 11,000 Beer dealers :—ad- } ditional licence } 2,000 Beer retailers 10,000 Total	 30,811
1865	Customs :— Reduced : Sugar & molasses 1,741,272 Confectionery 3,112 Excise :— Tea licences reduced 15,000 Stamps :— Various reductions 365,000 Property tax red. 1,230,000 Total	 15,000 365,000 1,230,000 3,354,384	Excise :— Occasional licences to retailers } 1,000 Sugar used in brewing :—Duty increased . } 6,000 Licences :—various trade, imp. } 110,000 Chicory duty increased } 2,000 Total	 119,000
1866	Customs :— Tea duty reduced 2,224,981 Stamps :— Fire ins. duty red. 520,000 Property tax red. 2,600,000 Total	 520,000 2,600,000 5,344,981	Customs :— Sugar-cane juice duty increased } Total	 1,576 1,576

Years, ending Mar.31	Taxes repealed or reduced	Estimated Amount	Taxes imposed	Estimated Amount
		£		£
1867	Customs & Excise:— Various reductions in stagecarriages duties, and post- horse licences.	601,462	Nil	—
1868	Stamps:— Marine Insu- rances reduced . }	210,000	Excise:— Dog licences . .	150,000
	Assessed Taxes:— Dog duty reduced .	105,000	Taxes:— Income-tax incr. .	1,450,000
	Total . . .	315,000	Total . . .	1,600,000
1869	Nil	—	Taxes:— Income-tax incr. .	1,450,000
1870	Customs & Excise:— Various reductions	1,231,687	Customs:— Beer, spruce: in- creased . }	114
	Stamps:— Fire Ins. repealed Various taxes rep. .	1,000,000 166,983	Excise:— Licences imposed in lieu of Assessed Taxes repealed .	1,112,886
	Income-tax reduced .	1,450,000	Total . . .	1,113,000
	Total . . .	3,848,670		
1871	Customs:— Sugar reduced .	2,783,281	Customs:— Spirits, perfumed, } increased . . }	2,338
	Excise:— Licences repealed .	40,000	Excise:— Licence to carry } Guns imposed } Sugar used in } Brewing, in- creased . . }	75,000 70,000
	Stamps:— Stamp upon News- papers repealed }	120,000	Total . . .	147,338
	Stamps reduced .	201,400		
	Income-tax reduced .	1,500,000		
	Total . . .	4,614,681		
1872	Customs:— Various small re- ductions . }	45	Customs:— Duties imposed .	131
	Total . . .	45	Taxes:— Income-tax inc. .	3,050,000
			Total . . .	3,050,131

Years ending Mar. 31	Taxes repealed or reduced	Estimated Amount	Taxes imposed	Estimated Amount
1873	Customs and Excise : Chicory reduced . . Coffee " . . Income Tax reduced Total . .	£ 61,868 191,301 3,642,000 3,895,169	Customs :— Chloroform, duty } increased . . } Total . .	£ 64 64
1874	Customs :— Sugar Duty red. . Excise :— Duty repealed . . Income Tax reduced Total . .	 1,617,380 30,000 1,756,000 3,403,380	Excise :— Sugar used in } Brewing duty } increased . . } Total . .	 30,000 30,000
1875	Customs and Excise : Duties repealed . . Income tax reduced Total . .	 2,771,903 1,840,000 4,611,903	Excise :— Sugar used in } brewing, duty } increased . . } Total . .	 57,000 57,000
1876	Excise duties . . Stamps repealed . . Total . .	 60,000 6,000 66,000	Nil	
1877	Licence Excise } Duties reduced } Duties on Offices } and Pensions } reduced } Income Tax re- } duced by exemp- } tions } Total . .	 26,000 950 390,000 416,950	Taxes :— Income Tax } increased } Total . . } 1,966,000 1,966,000	
1878	Stamps :— Duties reduced . .	 6,000	Nil	
1879	House Duty re- } duced } Tax on Machi- } nery reduced } Total . .	 30,000 80,000 110,000	Income Tax in- } creased } Tobacco Duties } increased } Dog Licences in- } creased } Total . .	 3,600,000 750,000 100,000 4,450,000
1880	Nil	—	Customs : Cigars, increased	—

Years ending Mar. 31	Taxes repealed or reduced	Estimated Amount	Taxes imposed	Estimated Amount
		£		£
1881	Customs repealed:—		Excise:—	
	Malt	23	Beer duty (in lieu of malt)	8,760,040
	Vinegar	378	Brewers' licences	40,000
	Excise repealed:—		Publicans' licenses	295,000
	Duty on Malt	7,440,000	Stamps:—	
	Duty on Sugar used in brewing }	620,000	Probate duties	700,000
	Brewers' and Maltster's licenses }	384,000	Income-tax increased	1,800,000
	Total	8,444,401	Total	11,595,000
1882	Income tax & legacies	2,624,000	Probate duty	654,500

The revenue from the most important of direct taxes, that upon incomes, underwent many alterations from the time it was established in its present form in 1842, till the year 1882.

The annual revenue during each of the financial years from 1870 to 1882 was as follows:

Year ending March 31	Tax in £	Annual Receipt	Limitations.
		£	
1870	5d.	10,044,000	On incomes of and above £100, with an abatement of £60 on incomes under £200.
1871	4d.	6,350,000	
1872	6d.	9,084,000	
1873	4d.	7,500,000	
1874	3d.	5,691,000	On incomes of and above £100, with an abatement of £80 on incomes under £300.
1875	2d.	4,306,000	
1876	2d.	4,109,000	
1877	3d.	5,280,000	
1878	3d.	5,820,000	On incomes of and above £150, with an abatement of £120 on incomes under £400.
1879	5d.	8,710,000	
1880	5d.	9,230,000	
1881	6d.	10,650,000	
1882	5d.	9,945,000	

The gross amount of the annual value of property and profits assessed to the income tax under each of its four schedules, in the year 1880, in the United Kingdom, was 576,896,901*l*.

The total amount annually raised by local taxation was as follows in the three divisions of the United Kingdom in the years 1879-80:—

	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
	£	£	£	£
Local Taxes:				
Direct, levied by rates .	25,694,477	2,622,000	2,654,719	30,971,396
Indirect, levied by tolls, dues, &c.	4,574,322	1,060,000	610,005	6,244,327
Total	30,268,799	3,682,000	3,264,724	37,215,723
Other Receipts:				
Rents, interest, &c. .	764,462	253,000	71,287	1,088,749
Sales of property . .	536,478	41,000	—	577,478
Government contribu- tions	2,733,846	556,000	106,960	3,396,806
Loans	13,717,911	1,122,000	263,971	15,103,882
Miscellaneous . . .	4,085,826	417,000	261,200	5,664,026
Total	22,738,523	2,389,000	703,418	25,830,941
Total receipts . . .	53,007,322	6,071,000	3,968,142	63,046,664

The following table exhibits the amount of the various branches of local expenditure in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom in the years 1879-80:—

	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
	£	£	£	£
By Unions and Parishes in Relief to the Poor . .	8,042,797	882,217	1,006,594	9,931,608
All other Parochial Ex- penditure payable out of Poor Rates	809,047	36,000	54,154	899,201
From Loans	533,000	82,080	—	615,080
By School Boards . . .	3,651,108	1,203,953	—	4,855,061
By Town and Municipal Authorities for Police, Sanitary, and other Pub- lic Works, &c.	28,852,592	2,097,000	819,147	31,768,739
By Rural Sanitary Autho- rities	497,956	—	50,767	584,763

	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
	£	£	£	£
By County Authorities for Police, Lunatic Asylums, &c.	2,778,499	410,000	1,145,930	6,167,240
By Highways Boards and Road Trustees . . .	1,832,811			
By Turnpike Trusts . . .	271,879	145,700	—	417,579
For Bridges and Ferries . .	52,528	—	—	52,528
By Drainage and Embank- ment Authorities . . .	354,579	—	52,237	406,816
By Burial Boards . . .	503,243	—	11,984	515,227
From Church and Ecclesi- astical Rates . . .	14,057	54,000	—	68,057
By Harbour Authorities . .	2,558,244	918,000	430,841	3,907,085
By Pilotage Authorities . .	434,550	19,900	18,549	472,999
From Light Dues (Mer- cantile Marine Funds) . .	235,882	62,640	80,760	379,282
By other Authorities . . .	70,030	9,000	90,185	169,215
Total Expenditure . . .	51,492,842	5,920,490	3,761,148	61,174,480

If this total sum be added to the total amount of taxes actually received at the Exchequer during 1879–80, it will bring the total taxation of the United Kingdom to considerably over 100,000,000*l*.

The largest branch of national expenditure, amounting to three-fourths of the receipts from local taxation in the United Kingdom, is that for the interest and management of the National Debt. The expenditure on this account more than quintupled in the course of the last hundred years, since the war of independence of the United States. At the commencement of the American struggle, in 1775, the total charge for interest and management was less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling; but at the end of the war it had risen to $9\frac{1}{2}$ millions. The twenty years warfare with France, from 1793 to 1814, added nearly 23 millions sterling to the annual charge of the debt, which had risen to 32 millions in 1817, the year of consolidation of the English and Irish exchequer. Since this date, the capital of the debt went on decreasing, the total decrease to the present time, amounting to 87 millions sterling, bringing with it a decline of the annual charge for interest and management to the amount of upwards of five millions.

The following table exhibits the growth of the debt from its origin to the year 1882, at various periods:—

Periods	Capital of Debt	Interest and Manage- ment
Debt at the Revolution, in 1689	£ 664,263	£ 39,855
Excess of debt contracted during the reign of William III. above debt paid off	15,730,439	1,271,087
Debt at the accession of Queen Anne, in 1702	16,394,702	1,310,942
Debt contracted during Queen Anne's reign	37,750,661	2,040,416
Debt at the accession of George I., in 1714	54,145,363	3,351,358
Debt paid off during the reign of George I., above debt contracted	2,053,125	1,133,807
Debt at the accession of George II., in 1727	52,092,238	2,217,551
Debt contracted from the accession of George II. till the peace of Paris in 1763, three years after the accession of George III.	86,773,192	2,634,500
Debt in 1763	138,865,430	4,852,051
Paid during peace, from 1763 to 1775	10,281,795	380,480
Debt at the commencement of the American war, in 1775	128,583,635	4,471,571
Debt contracted during the American war	121,267,993	4,980,201
Debt at the conclusion of the American war, in 1784	249,851,628	9,451,772
Paid during peace from 1784 to 1793	10,501,380	243,277
Debt at the commencement of the French war, in 1793	239,350,148	9,208,495
Debt contracted during the French war	601,500,343	22,829,696
Total funded and unfunded debt on the 1st of February, 1817, when the English and Irish Exchequers were consolidated	840,850,491	32,038,191
Debt cancelled from the 1st of February, 1817, to 5th of January, 1836	53,211,675	2,894,674
Debt, and charge thereon 5th of January, 1836	787,638,816	29,143,517
Debt, including terminable annuities, and charge thereon, 31st of March, 1882	763,045,940	29,665,945

The capital of the national debt varied as follows during the fifteen years, ending March 31, from 1868 to 1882 :—

Financial Years ended March 31	Debt			
	Funded	Terminable Annuities.	Unfunded	Total
	£	£	£	£
1868	741,844,981	53,258,874	7,911,100	803,014,955
1869	741,112,640	51,913,623	9,896,100	802,922,363
1870	741,514,681	49,667,479	6,761,590	797,943,660
1871	732,043,270	54,413,310	6,091,000	792,547,580
1872	731,756,962	52,286,775	5,155,100	789,198,837
1873	727,374,082	50,201,768	4,829,100	782,404,950
1874	723,514,005	48,024,178	4,479,600	776,017,783
1875	714,797,715	52,311,487	5,239,000	772,348,202
1876	713,657,517	49,078,792	11,401,800	774,138,109
1877	712,621,355	46,549,819	13,943,800	773,114,974
1878	710,843,007	43,644,057	20,603,000	775,090,064
1879	709,430,593	40,345,454	25,870,100	775,646,147
1880	710,476,359	36,222,976	27,344,900	774,044,235
1881	709,078,526	37,547,666	22,077,500	768,703,692
1882	709,498,547	35,539,693	18,007,700	763,045,940

The alterations in amounts of unfunded debt after 1868 were caused by the conversion of stock into terminable annuities. The unfunded debt was inclusive of Suez Canal bonds to the amount of 4,000,000*l.* in 1876, decreasing annually to 3,663,900*l.* in 1882.

The balances in the Exchequer for the sixteen years from 1867 to 1882 amounted to the following sums:—

Financial Year ended March 31	Amount	Financial Years ended March 31	Amount
	£		£
1867	7,294,151	1875	6,265,322
1868	4,781,846	1876	5,119,587
1869	4,707,259	1877	5,988,650
1870	8,606,647	1878	6,243,389
1871	7,023,435	1879	6,915,756
1872	9,342,652	1880	3,273,428
1873	11,992,705	1881	5,923,662
1874	7,442,854	1882	5,976,584

By the provisions of an Act of Parliament, passed in the session of 1875, the national debt is to be gradually reduced by means of a new permanent Sinking Fund, maintained by annual votes of the legislature. The charge of the Sinking Fund for the financial year ending March 31, 1876, was fixed at 27,400,000*l.*; for the year 1876-77 at 27,700,000*l.*; and for every subsequent year at 28,000,000*l.* It was also provided that the charges under this head should be entered under the Consolidated Fund.

Army and Navy.

1. *Army.*

The maintenance of a standing army, in time of peace, without the consent of Parliament, is prohibited by the Bill of Rights of 1690. From that time to the present, the number of troops which the security of the kingdom and its possessions rendered it necessary to maintain, as well as the cost of the different branches of the service in detail, have been sanctioned by an annual vote of the House of Commons. The amount of the military force to be maintained for the year is always a matter for the decision of the Government. The question is annually brought under consideration, shortly before the commencement of the parliamentary session, at a meeting of the Cabinet, when, on the basis of communications made by the Commander-in-Chief, a decision is arrived at as to the number of officers and men, of each arm of the service, to be maintained for the coming year. Upon this decision, the Secretary of State for War frames the 'Army Estimates,' or detailed accounts of the strength and cost of the army, which are submitted in 'votes'—25 in the estimates of 1882-83—to the approval of the House of Commons.

Parliament exercises another important means of control over the army. Formerly in time of war, or rebellion, the troops, kept only at such periods, were subject to martial law, and liable to be severely punished for mutiny or desertion. But when armies began to be maintained in time of peace, questions of discipline arose. The common law, which alone prevailed, knew of no distinction between a citizen and a soldier, so that, if the soldier deserted, he could only be punished for breach of contract; if he struck his officer, he was only liable to an indictment for the assault. Such questions soon came before the tribunals, and Chief Justice Holt, when Recorder of London, decided that, although the King may, by his prerogative, enlist soldiers, even in time of peace, still if there was no statute passed to punish mutiny, and to subject them to a particular discipline, they could not be punished for any military offence, and they were only amenable to the same laws as the rest of the King's subjects. Hence the authority of Parliament became necessary for the maintenance of military discipline. Parliament granted this in an Act, limited in its duration to one year, which Act was subsequently passed at the commencement of every session under the name of the 'Mutiny Act,' investing the Crown with large powers to make regulations for the good government of the army, and to frame the Articles of War, which form the military code. Subject to such restrictions, the army has now become a recognised part of the constitution, under the will of Parliament.

According to the army estimates laid before the House of Commons in the session of 1882, the regular army of the United Kingdom—exclusive of India—during the year ending March 31, 1883, is to consist of 6,819 commissioned officers, 17,856 non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers, and 108,230 rank and file, being a total of 132,905 men of all ranks. This force is to be composed of the following staff, regiments, and miscellaneous establishments:—

Branches of the Military Service	Officers	Non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers	Rank and file
Officers on the General and Departmental Staff:—			
General staff	233	149	—
Army accountants	254	70	—
Chaplain's department	86	—	—
Medical and veterinary department	677	3	—
Commissariat department, &c.	337	119	—
Total Staff	1,587	341	—
REGIMENTS:			
Royal horse artillery, including riding establishment	117	218	2,445
Cavalry, including life and horse guards	555	1,381	10,420
Royal artillery	683	1,540	16,637
Royal engineers	422	797	4,001
Infantry, including foot guards	2,823	7,931	68,390
Departmental Corps	54	872	4,046
Colonial corps, including Gun Lascars	112	717	2,116
Total Regiments	4,766	12,006	108,080
Staff of Militia:—			
Artillery and engineers	52	1,487	70
Infantry	262	4,080	—
Total Militia Staff	314	4,839	70
MISCELLANEOUS ESTABLISHMENTS:			
Instruction in gunnery and engineering	21	66	71
Royal military academy, Woolwich	14	20	8
Royal military college, Sandhurst	28	21	19
Staff College	6	2	2
Regimental schools	14	180	—
Manufacturing establishments	19	37	2
Various ditto	50	144	50
Total Miscellaneous	152	470	159

Year 1882-83.	Officers	Non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers	Rank and file
RECAPITULATION:			
Total, general and departmental staff	1,587	341	—
„ regiments	4,766	12,032	108,068
„ staff of Militia	314	4,839	70
„ miscellaneous ditto	152	470	150
Total regular army, defrayed from Army Grants in 1872-73 }	6,819	17,856	108,230

The following table exhibits, after official returns, the number of officers, rank and file, maintained for service in the United Kingdom since the year 1800, at quinquennial periods up to 1870, and from that date to 1882, on the 1st of January in every year:—

Year	Cavalry	Artillery	Engineers	Infantry	Total
1800	14,003	6,935	421	49,386	70,745
1805	17,839	13,692	786	74,014	106,331
1810	20,405	16,814	974	74,325	112,518
1815	14,913	9,617	1,322	54,879	80,731
1820	9,900	4,046	371	46,799	61,116
1825	7,710	3,463	452	34,639	46,264
1830	8,036	4,037	682	35,339	48,094
1835	7,389	4,017	566	35,242	47,214
1840	7,190	4,118	544	38,624	50,476
1845	7,507	4,183	647	47,533	59,870
1850	8,108	7,353	1,201	50,415	67,077
1855	7,105	8,569	885	32,783	49,342
1860	11,389	14,045	1,707	62,366	89,507
1865	11,015	13,338	2,624	51,433	78,410
1870	10,910	14,469	2,890	56,092	84,361
1871	10,792	13,529	2,632	55,519	82,472
1872	11,765	14,334	3,356	64,947	94,402
1873	12,745	16,892	3,662	67,846	101,145
1874	13,051	19,205	3,646	62,817	98,719
1876	13,375	17,856	4,007	61,037	96,275
1881	12,934	19,016	5,223	76,017	113,190
1882	12,356	21,640	5,220	79,144	118,360

The distribution of the army on the 1st of January, 1882, was as follows:—50 per cent. of the British army were stationed in England and Wales, 3 per cent. in Scotland, 25 per cent. in Ireland, and 22 per cent. abroad, including India.

The total force of the British army in India was stated to amount to 61,590 men of all ranks in the estimates of 1882-83. The number in the year 1871-72 amounted to 62,864, in 1872-73 to

62,957, in 1874-75 to 62,840, in 1875-76 to 62,850, in 1876-77 to 62,849, and in 1881-82 to 62,548 men. (See *India*, p. 685.)

The troops here enumerated do not constitute the whole armed force of the United Kingdom; but the army estimates for the year ending March 31, 1883, as well as former years, contained votes of money for four classes of reserve, or auxiliary forces, namely, the militia, the yeomanry cavalry, the volunteer corps, and the enrolled pensioners and army reserve force. The total number of militia provided for in the army estimates of 1882-83, was 143,459, of which number 87,346 men were in training at the end of 1882. The total number of yeomanry cavalry provided for was 14,458, of which number there were 8,645 in training at the same date. The total number of volunteers provided for in the army estimates of 1882-83, was 245,431, of whom there were in training 206,265 at the end of 1881. The total of volunteers comprised 44,149 artillery, 610 light horse, 9,870 engineers, 61 mounted rifles, and 191,828 rifle volunteers, with a staff of 1,440. Finally, the number of enrolled pensioners and army reserve force provided for in the army estimates of 1882-83, was 47,600, divided into two classes, 23,000 men forming the first, and 23,000 the second class.

The total cost of the British army, provided for by Parliament in the army estimates for 1882-83, was calculated at 17,726,828*l.*; but from this amount there was deducted the sum of 2,268,728*l.* for 'estimated exchequer extra receipts,' leaving the net charge as army services for the year ending March 31, 1883, at 15,458,100*l.* The following is an abstract of the votes of the army estimates for the year 1882-83, with the corresponding sums of the financial year 1881-82:—

ARMY ESTIMATES.

I. REGULAR FORCES:		1881-82	1882-83
General staff and regimental pay, allowances, and charges		£	£
		4,436,000	4,351,513
Divine service		52,400	50,874
Administration of martial law		39,800	28,251
Medical establishment and services		300,500	284,175
II. AUXILIARY AND RESERVE FORCES:			
Militia pay and allowances		476,800	531,228
Yeomanry cavalry		73,900	67,030
Volunteer corps		540,500	539,845
Enrolled pensioners and army reserve force		218,800	196,774
III. COMMISSARIAT ESTABLISHMENTS AND SERVICES:			
Commissariat establishments and wages		404,800	429,592
Provisions, transport, and other services		3,411,000	3,183,964
Clothing establishments and supplies		780,000	830,484
Manufacture and repair of war stores		1,170,000	1,258,239
IV. WORKS AND BUILDINGS			
Superintending establishment and expenditure for works, buildings, and repairs, at home and abroad		758,900	822,604

V. VARIOUS SERVICES:		1881-82	1882-83
	£	£	£
Military education	164,100	160,423	
Miscellaneous services	40,100	43,542	
Administration of the army	222,200	220,371	
Total effective services	13,089,900	12,998,909	
VI. NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES:			
Rewards for military service	34,000	33,411	
Pay of general officers	129,700	94,907	
Pay of reduced and retired officers	1,054,700	860,977	
Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances	124,200	124,782	
Pensions for wounds	17,000	19,283	
In-pensions	33,900	32,989	
Out-pensions	1,386,500	1,303,918	
Superannuation allowances	202,200	196,902	
Militia and volunteer corps	37,400	36,077	
Total non-effective services	3,019,600	2,708,590	
RECAPITULATION:			
Effective services	13,089,900	12,998,909	
Non-effective services	3,019,600	2,708,590	
Total effective and non-effective services	16,109,500	15,707,499	

It will be seen that the estimates for 1882-83 showed a net decrease of 402,001*l.* as compared with the previous year's vote; the amount of the vote in 1881-82 having been 16,109,500*l.*—inclusive of various sums voted upon supplementary estimates—and the amount of the estimate for 1882-83 being 15,707,499*l.* The amount paid into the exchequer as extra receipts was set down in the army estimates for the financial year 1882-3 at 1,650,357*l.* The Exchequer Extra Receipts are derived from supplies voted in the army estimates of previous years and not expended, and include contributions from Colonial revenues in aid of the military expenditure of the United Kingdom.

Under various laws of army organisation, completed in 1876, Great Britain and Ireland are partitioned into 13 military districts or general officers' commands. These are further divided into sub-districts, the division varying with the arms of the service. For the infantry there are 102 sub- or regimental districts, commanded by line colonels; for the artillery there are 12 sub-districts, commanded by artillery colonels; and for the cavalry there are two districts, commanded by cavalry colonels. The authority of the Commander-in-Chief is distributed, in the first instance, to the general officers commanding districts, and passes downward from them to the infantry colonels, the artillery colonels, and the cavalry colonels. The brigade of an infantry sub-district consists, as a rule, of two line battalions, two militia battalions, the brigade dépôt, rifle volunteer corps, and infantry of the army reserve. Of the two line battalions one is generally abroad and the second at one of the home

stations. An artillery sub-district contains, in addition to the royal artillery, the militia artillery, and that of the volunteers and of the army reserve; and a cavalry colonel similarly has command, not merely over the cavalry regiments within his district, but over the yeomanry, volunteers, and reserve cavalry. The colonel of each district is responsible for the training, inspection, recruiting, and instruction of all the forces under his command.

A Parliamentary return issued in the session of 1879, and bearing the date of the War Office of August 16, 1878, gives as follows the numbers of commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers and men, native of each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, composing the army:

	English	Scottish	Irish
Commissioned officers	5,738	785	1,386
Non-commissioned officers and men	124,708	14,235	39,121
	130,446	15,020	40,507

The infantry of the line, largest branch of the service, was officered, at the date of the return, by 3,232 Englishmen, 439 Scotsmen, and 926 Irishmen, while the rank and file consisted of 74,367 Englishmen, 9,477 Scotsmen, and 29,448 Irishmen.

It appears from a report of the Director-General of Military Education, issued as a Parliamentary paper in 1874, that, on the 1st of January, 1874, out of regiments and corps amounting to 178,356 men, 10,724 could neither read nor write; whereas, from a report issued in the end of 1882 the number was only 6,556 out of 200,000 men, or 37 to every 1,000 men. There exists compulsory education in the army, the rule laid down being that every recruit is obliged to attend school until he is in possession of a fourth class certificate of education.

The establishments for military educational purposes comprise the Council of Military Education, Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, Royal Military and Staff College at Sandhurst, Royal Military Asylum and Normal School at Chelsea, Royal Hibernian Military School at Dublin, Department for Instruction of Artillery Officers, Military Medical School, and a varying number of Garrison Schools and Libraries. In the army estimates for 1882-83, the sum provided for military education was 140,423*l.*, representing a decrease of 1,792*l.* over the previous year. The two principal educational establishments for officers are the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and the Royal Military and Staff College at Sandhurst. In the army estimates of 1882-83, the cost of the Woolwich Academy, was set down at 39,891*l.*, and of the Sandhurst Colleges at 48,671*l.* At Sandhurst, 20 'Queen's cadets' are educated for the Indian army, for which 3,000*l.* per annum is paid out of the revenues of India.

2. *Navy.*

The government of the navy, vested originally in a Lord High Admiral, has been carried on since the reign of Queen Anne—with the exception of a short period, April 1827 to September 1828, when the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., revived the ancient title—by a Board, known as the Board of Admiralty, and the members of which are styled ‘Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral.’ The Board consists of seven members, namely, the First Lord, who is always a member of the Cabinet, and six assistant commissioners, styled, respectively, Senior Naval Lord, Second Naval Lord, Third Naval Lord (Controller of the Navy), Junior Naval Lord, Parliamentary Civil Lord, and Civil Lord. Under the Board is a Financial Secretary, changing, like the seven Lords, with the Government in power; while the fixed administration, independent of the state of political parties, consists of one Permanent Secretary, and a number of heads of departments, the Accountant-General, Director-General of the Medical Department, Director of Engineering and Architectural Works, Director of Transports, Director of Contracts, Director of Naval Construction, Director of Naval Ordnance, and the Directors of Victualling and Stores. The First Lord has supreme authority, and all questions of importance are left to his decision. The Senior Naval Lord directs the movements of the fleet, and is responsible for its discipline. The Second Naval Lord is responsible for the manning and officering of the Fleet and the Reserve Forces. The Junior Naval Lord deals with the victualling of the fleets, and with the transport department. The Parliamentary Civil Lord controls the civil establishments. The Third Naval Lord, or Controller of the Navy, and the Civil Lord, deal with questions affecting the matériel and armament of the fleet. The Parliamentary and Financial Secretary is answerable for purchases of stores, and all questions in which expenditure of any kind is involved. He represents the Admiralty in the House of Commons when the First Lord is a Peer.

The navy of the United Kingdom is a perpetual establishment, and the statutes and orders by which it is governed and its discipline maintained—unlike the military laws, which the Sovereign has absolute power to frame under the authority of an Act of Parliament—have been permanently established and defined with great precision by the legislature. The distinction also prevails in the mode of voting the charge for these two forces. For the army, the first vote sanctions the *number* of men to be maintained; the second, the charge for their pay and maintenance. For the navy, no vote is taken for the number of men; the first vote is for the *wages* of the stated number of men and boys to be maintained; and though the result may be the same, this distinction exists both in practice and principle.

According to the naval estimates granted by Parliament in the session of 1882, the ordinary expenditure for the navy, for the year ending March 31, 1883, will be 11,155,900*l.* as compared with 10,725,919*l.* voted for the year 1881-82, or an increase of 429,981*l.* The following is an abstract of the estimates—exclusive of extraordinary expenditure, such as for the Egyptian war—for 1882-83 as compared with the votes for 1881-82:—

NAVY ESTIMATES.		1881-82	1882-83
		£	£
Wages to seamen and marines		2,704,226	2,753,941
Victuals and clothing for ditto		1,014,481	1,264,927
Admiralty office		180,583	186,147
Coastguard service, royal naval coast volunteers, and royal naval reserve		194,481	195,416
Scientific branch		120,382	131,791
Dockyards and naval yards at home and abroad		1,446,346	1,447,736
Victualling yards and transport establishments at home and abroad		71,917	71,450
Medical establishments at home and abroad		65,969	64,515
Marine divisions		22,138	22,066
Naval stores, and ships built by contract :			
Naval stores		1,172,700	1,320,000
Ships &c. built by contract		683,239	767,153
New works, building, machinery, and repairs		550,141	485,853
Medicines and medical stores		70,460	85,825
Martial law and charges		10,069	9,973
Miscellaneous services		127,421	123,286
Total for the effective service		8,434,553	8,930,079
Half-pay, reserved half-pay, and retired pay to officers of the navy and royal marines		877,890	873,688
Military pensions and allowances		847,035	866,177
Civil pensions and allowances		337,991	330,965
Total for the naval service		10,497,469	11,000,909

FOR THE SERVICE OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT.

Army department (conveyance of troops)	228,450	155,000
Grand total	10,725,919	11,155,900

A supplementary grant for the navy, amounting to 4,000,000*l.*, was made by Parliament late in the session of 1882.

The number of seamen and marines provided for the naval service in the estimates for 1882-83 was as follows:—

FOR THE FLEET :		FOR THE COASTGUARD :	
Seamen	35,700	Afloat (included with fleet) and	
Boys, including 2,200 for training	4,900	On shore, officers and men	4,000
	40,600		
Marines, afloat	6,200	INDIAN SERVICE :	
" on shore	6,800	Officers and men	1,200
	13,000		
Total	53,600	Grand Total	58,800

Included in the number of 35,700 seamen of the fleet, provided for in the estimates of 1882-83 were 136 flag officers; 30 officers

superintending dockyards and naval establishments; and 2,691 other commissioned officers, on active service.

The efficient strength of the navy of the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined official return, annexed to the navy estimates for 1882-83, giving a comparative statement of the number of steam ships and sailing vessels—classified under the two heads of sea-going steamers, and reserve steamers and sailing vessels—afloat and in commission on the 1st Nov. 1880, and on the 1st Nov. 1881:—

Ships in Commission	Nov. 1, 1880	Nov. 1, 1881
Sea-going steamers :—		
Ironclad line-of-battle ships	9	11
Other " " " " " " " "	5	3
Ironclad frigates and corvettes	10	5
Other " " " " " " " "	28	23
Sloops and small vessels	60	56
Total sea-going steamers	110	98
Reserve steamers and sailing vessels :—		
First reserve steamers	12	9
Receiving and depot steamers	6	6
" " " " sailing vessels	12	18
Surveying steamers	4	4
Troop ships, steamers	6	6
Store ships, steamers	1	1
Tenders, steamers	37	37
" " " " sailing vessels	11	11
Coast-guard cruisers, steamers	6	6
" " " " sailing vessels	23	23
Gunnery training vessels, and sloops, sailing .	9	9
Drill ships for the Naval Reserve	9	9
Total reserve steamers and sailing vessels .	133	143
Total navy	243	241

The most important division of the navy, the ironclad fleet of war, consisted, at the end of 1882, of 74 ships, afloat and building, of which number 55 were afloat and described as efficient for sea service, or for coast defence, while 3 were not strictly British, being built solely for the defence of the Colonies, 6 were on the stocks, and 10 had become inefficient for naval warfare. The following is a tabulated list of the efficient ironclads, and of the ironclads still on the stocks, divided into five classes, according to strength of armour and armament, and mode of construction. The columns of the table exhibit, after the name of each ship, first, the thickness of armour; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated horse-power of engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, displacement (total weight) in tons. Those ironclads marked with an asterisk (*) before their names were not completed at the end of 1882 :—

Names of Armoured Ships	Armour thickness; inches	Guns		Indica- ted horse power.	Displace- ment, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
FIRST CLASS:					
<i>Turret Ships—</i>					
Inflexible . . .	16 to 24	4	80-ton	8,000	11,800
Dreadnought. . .	12 to 14	4	38-ton	8,200	10,820
Devastation . . .	10 to 14	4	35-ton	6,650	9,330
Thunderer . . .	10 to 14	4	35 and 38-ton	6,270	9,330
*Colossus . . .	14 to 18	8	4, 43-ton; 4, 4-ton	6,000	9,150
*Edinburgh . . .	steel-faced	8		6,000	9,150
<i>Barbette Ships—</i>					
*Collingwood . . .	14 to 18 steel-faced	10	4, 43-ton; 6, 4-ton	7,000	9,150
*Rodney. . .		10		7,300	9,600
*Howe . . .		10	4, 60-ton; 6, 4-ton	7,300	9,600
*Camperdown . . .		10		7,500	10,000
*Benbow . . .		10		7,500	10,000
SECOND CLASS:					
Agamemnon . . .	14 to 18	6	4, 38-ton; 2, 4-ton	6,000	8,500
Ajax . . .		6		6,000	8,500
*Conqueror . . .	11 to 12 steel-faced	6	2, 43-ton; 4, 4-ton	4,500	6,200
Rupert . . .	9 to 12	4	2, 18-ton; 2, 3½-ton	4,630	5,440
Hotspur . . .	8 to 11	4	2, 25-ton; 2, 3½-ton	3,060	4,010
Belleisle . . .	10 to 12	4	25-ton	3,200	4,870
Orion . . .	10 to 12	4		4,040	4,870
Glatton . . .	10 to 12	2	25-ton		
Polyphemus . . .	3 (steel)	machine guns only		5,500	2,640
THIRD CLASS:					
Superb . . .	7 to 12	16	18-ton	6,580	9,170
Neptune . . .	9 to 12	6	4, 38-ton; 2, 12-ton	8,000	9,310
Monarch . . .	6 to 10	7	4, 25-ton; 2, 12-ton	7,840	8,320
Hercules . . .	6 to 9	14	8, 18-ton; 6, 12-ton and 6½-ton	6,750	8,680
Sultan . . .	6 to 9	12	8, 18-ton; 4, 12-ton	7,720	9,290
Alexandra . . .	6 to 12	12	2, 25-ton; 10, 18-ton	8,610	9,490
Téméraire . . .	8 to 11	8	4, 25-ton; 4, 18-ton	7,520	8,540
Nelson . . .	6 to 9	12	4, 18-ton; 8, 12-ton	6,640	7,630
Northampton . . .	6 to 9	12		6,070	7,630
Shannon . . .	6 to 9	9	2, 18-ton; 7, 12-ton	3,370	5,390
Bellerophon . . .	6	15	10, 12-ton; 5, 6½-ton	6,520	7,550
Penelope . . .	5 to 6	11	8, 9-ton; 3, 40-prs.	4,470	4,700
*Impérieuse . . .	8 to 10	10	4, 18-ton; 6, 4-ton	8,000	7,390
*Warspite . . .	steel-faced	10		8,000	7,390
Audacious . . .	6 to 8	14	10, 12-ton; 4, 64-prs.	4,830	6,010
Invincible . . .	6 to 8	14		4,830	6,010
Iron Duke . . .	6 to 8	14		4,270	6,010
Swiftsure . . .	6 to 8	14		4,910	6,910
Triumph . . .	6 to 8	14		5,110	6,640
FOURTH CLASS:					
Cyclops . . .	6 to 10	4	18-ton	1,660	3,480
Gorgon. . .	6 to 10	4		1,670	3,480
Hecate. . .	6 to 10	4		1,750	3,480
Hydra . . .	6 to 10	4		1,470	3,480

Names of Armoured Ships	Armour thickness; inches	Number	Guns		Indica- ted horse power	Displace- ment, or tonnage
			Weight, &c.			
FOURTH CLASS cont.:						
Prince Albert . . .	4½ to 10	4	12-ton		2,130	3,880
Scorpion . . .	4½ to 5	4	12-ton		1,450	2,750
Wivern. . .	4½ to 5	4	12-ton		1,450	2,750
Vixen . . .	4½	4	6½-ton		740	1,230
Viper . . .	4½	4	6½-ton		700	1,230
Waterwitch . . .	4½	4	6½-ton		780	1,280
FIFTH CLASS:						
Warrior . . .	4½	32	4, 9-ton; 28, 6½-ton		5,270	9,210
Black Prince. . .	4½	28	4, 9-ton; 24, 6½-ton		5,770	9,210
Achilles . . .	4½	16	14, 9-ton; 2, 6½-ton		5,720	9,820
Minotaur . . .	5½	17	12-ton		6,700	10,690
Agincourt . . .	5½	17	12-ton		6,870	10,690
Northumberland . .	5½	27	7, 12-ton; 20, 9-ton		6,560	10,780
Hector . . .	4½	18 }	2, 9 ton; 16, 6½-ton		3,260	6,710
Valiant. . .	4½	18 }			3,350	6,710
Defence . . .	4½	16 }	2, 9-ton; 14, 6½-ton		2,540	6,270
Resistance . . .	4½	16 }			2,430	6,270
Lord Warden . . .	4½ to 5½				6,700	7,840
Repulse . . .	6	12	9-ton		3,350	6,190

The following is a succinct description of the most notable ironclads, under their divisions, as in the preceding tabular list, into five classes:—

First class—Eleven turret-ships and barbette ships for great naval warfare at home and abroad. The requirements aimed at in the construction of this class of ironclads were to carry the heaviest possible guns and armour, to be very manageable, and to have room for a large supply of coal. The principal war-ship of this class, the *Inflexible*, built at Portsmouth dockyard, and completed in 1881, is 320 feet in length, and 75 feet in breadth at the water line, with a total weight of armour 3,275 tons. The power and strength of the ship is concentrated in its central part, which forms a citadel 12 feet high, one half above and half below the water, is 75 feet broad and 110 feet long, and encloses within its rectangular walls the engines and boilers, the base of the turrets, the hydraulic loading gear, the magazines, and all those parts of the ship which are most vulnerable. Its walls are 41 inches thick, and consist of armour-plates varying in thickness from 16 inches to 24 inches, with strong teak backing between and behind the plates. The ship extends 18 feet below the citadel and 105 feet before and behind it, and the office of these extramural portions, which are in the main unarmoured, is to float the citadel, described by the designer as ‘a rectangular armoured castle.’ The central part of this armoured castle is filled by the two

turrets, 12 feet high, with an internal diameter of 28 feet, placed to the right and left—unlike all other double turret ships, where both stand in a line—each holding two 81-ton guns, capable of firing 1,700lb. shot, with a charge of 450 lbs. powder. The *Inflexible* has a light auxiliary sail equipment carried on two iron masts, 96 feet and 83 feet high, with brig-rigged sails about 18,000 square feet in area.—The three next war-ships of the first class, the *Dreadnought*, the *Devastation*, and the *Thunderer*, are mastless, and dependent, therefore, solely on steam-power. Their speed, like that of the *Inflexible*, averages thirteen to fourteen knots an hour; they have two independent screws and two sets of engines, and they carry 1,200 to 1,600 tons of coal, or sufficient to take them over a distance of 6,000 miles. The deck is given up in heavy weather to the waves; but a narrow deck-house, running between the two turrets, is so spread out at the top as to form a spacious hurricane or flying-deck, 24 feet above water. The last two of the six turret-ships of the first class, the *Colossus* and the *Majestic*, were in course of construction at the end of 1882. They differ from the preceding ones in being built entirely of steel, instead of iron. They are sister-ships, 325 feet in length, and 68 feet in extreme breadth. Like the *Inflexible*, both have a central armoured citadel, about one-third the length of the ship, rising high out of the water; and two submerged ends on which are raised unarmoured structures, which complete the form of the vessel and provide space for her crew of 400 officers and men, stores, and fuel, besides providing these portions of the ship with the necessary stability. The turrets are placed *en échelon*, so as to command a fore-and-aft fire from all the guns. The *Colossus* and the *Majestic* are expected to be completed before the end of 1883. The five barbette ships in this class resemble the *Colossus* in form under water, but are more heavily armed and have higher speeds. They have no sail equipment.

Second class—Nine ships constructed for ocean warfare, but inferior in power to those of the first class. The *Agamemnon* and *Ajax*, exact imitations of the *Inflexible*, were practically completed at the end of 1882. The *Belleisle* and the *Orion* were purchased in March 1878 by the British Government, having been constructed in the Thames, by order of Turkey. In this class are also four rams, the *Glatton*, the *Conqueror*, the *Rupert*, and the *Hotspur*. Nearly all British ironclads are fitted to act occasionally as rams, but in the *Glatton*, the *Rupert*, and the *Hotspur*, the ramming power is made the principal object; and this is true also of the *Conqueror*, which is more heavily armed and armoured than her predecessors. The ram, in these ironclads, has its sharp point about eight feet below the water-line, and twelve feet in advance of the upright portion of the stern. The last, the *Polyphemus*, constructed

at Chatham dockyard, is intended to represent an entirely new type of ship for aggressive naval warfare. The Polyphemus may be described as simply a steel tube, deeply immersed, the convex deck rising but 4 feet 6 inches above the water line. She carries no masts and sails, nor any heavy guns, her whole power being concentrated in a powerful ram bow, 12 feet long, and, under it, a large 'torpedo port,' which will enable Whitehead torpedoes to be ejected right ahead of the ship. There are also two 'torpedo ports' on each side amidships, from which they will be ejected on the broadsides. The Polyphemus was commenced in Sept. 1878, and was dispatched on her preliminary cruise in the autumn of 1882. None of these ships have more than a very light auxiliary rig, and most of them have no sails.

Third class—A number of rigged ships for cruising, foremost among them the Monarch, the Hercules, the Sultan, the Alexandra, the Superb (purchased from the Turks), and the Neptune (purchased from the Brazilians in 1878), the *Téméraire*, the Nelson, the Northampton, and the Shannon. The Neptune and Monarch are the only rigged turret-ships of the ironclad navy. The Monarch, launched in 1869, has 8-inch armour only at the water-line, with 10-inch armour over the port-holes, and 8-inch over the rest of each of the two turrets. The Neptune is larger, more heavily armed, and better protected than the Monarch. The *Impérieuse* and *Warspite* are swift armoured cruisers, with barbette armaments. Both the Hercules and the Sultan, completed in 1870, carry 9-inch armour at the water-line, and 6-inch and 8-inch over the turrets. Similar in design to the last two vessels, but rather stronger, and with improvements in construction, are the Alexandra, launched in 1875; the *Téméraire*, which embodies in its construction both the barbette and broadside principle; the twin ships Nelson and Northampton, built at Glasgow; and the Shannon, all launched in 1876. A subdivision of this class is formed by the *Bellerophon*, the *Audacious*, the *Invincible*, the *Iron Duke*, the *Swiftsure*, and the *Triumph*. The whole of the vessels of this class are broadsides, very powerful for their size, and especially adapted for foreign service.

Fourth class—A group of ships, only fitted for coast or harbour defence. The four mastless turret ships, the Cyclops, the Gorgon, the Hecate, and the Hydra, were built during the years 1870 and 1871. Each of these vessels has two turrets, with two 18-ton guns in each turret, a hull 225 feet long and 45 feet beam, covered by a belt of armour seven feet wide in two strakes, the upper one eight inches thick and the lower one six inches thick amidships, tapering fore and aft. Above the hull is raised a breastwork, 117 feet by 34 feet, plated with 6 ft. 6 in. of armour, varying in thickness from eight to nine inches. This breastwork protects the engines and

machinery for working the turrets, which are built at either end. The remaining vessels in this class are of earlier date or smaller size than the Cyclops and her sisters. They are chiefly useful for harbour defence.

Fifth class—A number of partly antiquated rigged ships for cruising: the Warrior, the Black Prince, the Minotaur, the Achilles, the Agincourt, the Northumberland, and the Lord Warden, in the first list, and the Hector, the Valiant, the Defence, and the Resistance in the second. The vessels of the first list vary greatly in size, but their armament, strength, and speed are very similar. All are of considerable speed, varying from 14 to 15 knots an hour; nevertheless their great length and consequent 'unhandiness,' together with limited fighting power, render them unfit for anything beyond the protection, or destruction, of mercantile fleets. Next in rank to the Warrior and Minotaur, of lesser power as well as speed, stands the Lord Warden, wooden ship. A subdivision of the class, imperfectly armed and protected, are the old ironclads, Hector, Valiant, Defence, and Resistance, constructed in the years 1861 to 1863. The Lord Warden and Repulse are the only two wood-built ironclads still on active service.

The ironclads not included in the preceding list are three small vessels for colonial defence: the Abyssinia and the Magdala, stationed permanently at Bombay, and the Cerberus, built at the cost of the government of Victoria, stationed permanently at Melbourne. Their armour thickness varies from 6 to 10 inches, and each carries four 18-ton guns. They form part of Her Majesty's navy for the defence of the colonies. There are, besides, a number of ironclads held to be non-efficient, and classed under "Harbour Service" in the Navy List.

Among the unarmoured ships of the British navy, the chief are three iron-built frigates, the Shah, the Inconstant, and the Raleigh. The Shah, launched in Sept. 1873, an iron screw frigate, cased with wood, of 5,700 tons burthen and 7,500 horse-power, carrying 26 guns—two 12-ton, sixteen 6½-ton, and eight 64-pounders—was formerly the swiftest vessel in the navy. The Iris and Mercury, steel dispatch vessels, have, however, attained still higher speeds, exceeding 18½ knots per hour. Protected vessels of similar form and high speed are now (1883) in process of construction.

Area and Population.

The population was thus distributed over the various divisions of the United Kingdom at the last census, taken April 4, 1881:—

Divisions	Area in acres	Males	Females	Total population on April 4, 1881
England	32,597,398	11,947,726	12,663,665	24,608,391
Wales	4,721,823	677,028	682,867	1,359,895
Scotland	19,084,659	1,799,475	1,936,098	3,735,573
Ireland	20,819,982	2,533,277	2,641,559	5,174,836
Isle of Man	145,325	25,646	27,846	53,492
Channel Islands	48,322	40,334	47,397	87,731
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad }	—	242,844	—	242,844
Total, United Kingdom	77,417,509	17,266,332	17,996,432	35,262,762

The following table gives the ascertained number of the various divisions of the United Kingdom at each of the four decennial censuses previous to 1881 :—

Divisions	1841	1851	1861	1871
England	15,002,443	16,921,888	18,954,444	21,495,131
Wales	911,705	1,005,721	1,111,780	1,217,135
Scotland	2,620,184	2,888,742	3,062,294	3,360,018
Ireland	8,196,597	6,574,271	5,798,967	5,412,377
Isle of Man	47,975	52,387	52,469	54,042
Channel Islands	76,065	90,739	90,978	90,596
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad }	202,954	212,194	250,356	216,080
Total, United Kingdom	27,057,923	27,745,949	29,321,288	31,845,379

The proportion per cent. of the population living in the various divisions of the United Kingdom was as follows at each of the six decennial censuses from 1831 to 1881 :—

Divisions	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881
England	53·6	55·4	61·0	64·6	67·5	69·8
Wales	3·3	3·4	3·6	3·8	3·8	3·8
Scotland	9·7	9·7	10·4	10·4	10·6	10·6
Ireland	31·8	30·2	23·7	19·8	17·0	14·6
Isle of Man	·2	·2	·2	·2	·2	·2
Channel Islands	·3	·3	·3	·3	·3	·3
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad }	1·1	·8	·8	·9	·6	·7

The soil of the United Kingdom is in fewer hands than that of any other country of Europe. A series of official returns, published in the years 1875 and 1876, stated the number of owners of land in Great Britain and Ireland, exclusive of the metropolis, as follows :—

	Number of owners below an acre	Number of owners above an acre	Total number of owners
England and Wales exclusive of London	703,289	269,547	972,836
Scotland	113,005	19,225	132,230
Ireland	36,114	32,614	68,758
Great Britain and Ireland	852,408	321,386	1,173,824

The total number of acres accounted for in the returns numbered 72,119,882, being 5,515,364 acres less than the whole area of Great Britain and Ireland. Excluded from the ownership survey were, besides the metropolis, and the lands of all owners possessed of less than an acre, likewise all common and waste lands.

The following table gives an abstract of the same returns, showing the percentage of owners below an acre, the proportion of owners to population, and the proportion of owners to inhabited houses in Great Britain and Ireland :—

	Percentage of owners below an acre	Proportion of owners to population	Proportion of owners to inhabited houses
England and Wales . . .	72·3	1 in 20	1 in 4
Scotland	85·5	1 in 25	1 in 3
Ireland	52·6	1 in 79	1 in 14
Great Britain and Ireland	72·6	1 in 24	1 in 4

In the subjoined table an abstract is given, after the same returns, of the average estimated rental per acre, the average extent of land held by each owner, and the average estimated rental of each owner in Great Britain and Ireland :—

	Average estimated rental per acre	Average extent of land held by each owner	Average estimated rental of each owner
England and Wales . . .	£ s. d. 3 0 2	ac. r. p. 33 3 30	£ s. d. 102 3 0
Scotland	0 19 9	143 1 6	141 8 0
Ireland	0 13 4	293 0 32	195 3 0
Great Britain and Ireland	1 16 5	61 1 30	112 0 0

It is officially admitted that these returns cannot be altogether relied on, and have to be looked upon in general as understatements, seeing that the machinery by which they were obtained—namely, the valuation lists of parishes—was in many cases extremely defective. Still the figures must be held of considerable value as indicating approximately, and in the absence of all other information, the ownership and division of the soil of the United Kingdom.

Computed on the basis of the registration of births and deaths, the population of the United Kingdom and its divisions was, exclusive of army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad, as follows, at the end of June, in the ten years from 1873 to 1882:—

Years	Total of United Kingdom	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
1873	32,124,598	23,356,414	3,430,923	5,337,261
1874	32,426,369	23,648,609	3,462,916	5,314,844
1875	32,749,167	23,944,459	3,495,214	5,309,494
1876	33,093,439	24,244,010	3,527,811	5,321,618
1877	33,446,930	24,547,309	3,560,715	5,338,906
1878	33,799,386	24,854,397	3,593,929	5,351,060
1879	34,156,113	25,165,336	3,627,453	5,363,324
1880	34,505,043	25,480,161	3,661,292	5,363,590
1881	34,246,562	25,789,922	3,695,456	5,294,436
1882	35,278,999	26,406,820	3,784,100	5,088,079

The total population of the United Kingdom, as shown in the above table, consisted on the 4th of April 1881, of 35,262,762 persons. This was an increase of 3,417,383 upon the enumeration of 1871, and was equivalent to an average daily addition of 936 persons to the community throughout the decade, the daily increase in the preceding decade having been 705.

The decennial rate of increase was exactly 10·7 per cent., which was considerably higher than the rate in any of the three preceding decades, in which it had been successively 2·5, 5·7, and 8·6. This gradual rise in the rate of increase in each successive decade since 1841–51 was due in the main, though not entirely, to the fact that the decrease of the population of Ireland, which in 1841–51 was at the rate of 19·8 per cent., has become less and less in each succeeding decennium. If Ireland be excluded from the calculation, it will be found that the rate of increase for the remainder of the United Kingdom was very nearly uniform.

Subjoined is a more detailed statistical account of the popu-

lation of 1. England and Wales; 2. Scotland; 3. Ireland; and 4. Islands in the British Seas.

1. *England and Wales.*

England and Wales, taken by themselves, are more densely populated than any other country in Europe, except Belgium. On an area of 58,311 square miles, or 37,319,221 acres, there lived, on the 3rd of April 1881, according to the census, 25,968,286 inhabitants, or 445 individuals per square mile. The population of England and Wales was as follows at the nine enumerations, 1801 to 1881 :—

Date of Enumeration	Population		
	Males	Females	Total
1801, March 10th . .	4,254,735	4,637,801	8,892,536
1811, May 27th . .	4,873,605	5,290,651	10,164,256
1821, May 28th . .	5,850,319	6,149,917	12,000,236
1831, May 29th . .	6,771,196	7,125,601	13,896,797
1841, June 7th . .	7,777,586	8,136,562	15,914,148
1851, March 31st . .	8,781,225	9,146,384	17,927,609
1861, April 8th . .	9,776,259	10,289,965	20,066,224
1871, April 3rd . .	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266
1881, April 4th . .	12,624,754	13,343,532	25,968,286

The following table shows the area, in statute acres, number of inhabited houses, and population of each of the 52 counties of England and Wales, at the date of the census of 1881 :—

Counties, or Shires	Area in statute acres	Inhabited houses, April 3, 1881	Population, April 3, 1881
<i>England.</i>			
Bedford . . .	295,509	31,545	149,461
Berks . . .	450,132	43,126	218,382
Buckingham . . .	467,009	37,599	176,277
Cambridge . . .	524,926	41,312	185,475
Chester . . .	705,493	126,421	643,237
Cornwall . . .	869,878	69,899	329,484
Cumberland . . .	970,161	49,055	250,630
Derby . . .	656,243	92,783	461,141
Devon . . .	1,655,161	106,407	604,397
Dorset . . .	627,265	39,819	190,979
Durham . . .	647,592	147,207	867,586
Essex . . .	1,055,133	109,100	575,930
Gloucester . . .	804,977	108,827	572,480

Counties or Shires	Area in statute acres	Inhabited houses, 1881	Population, 1881
<i>England—continued.</i>			
Hampshire . . .	1,032,105	110,531	593,487
Hereford . . .	532,898	25,627	121,042
Hertford . . .	391,141	41,295	202,990
Huntingdon . . .	229,515	13,282	59,614
Kent . . .	1,004,984	173,311	977,585
Lancashire . . .	1,207,926	655,496	3,454,225
Leicester . . .	511,719	68,020	321,018
Lincoln . . .	1,767,962	100,830	469,994
Middlesex . . .	181,317	369,831	2,918,814
Monmouth . . .	368,399	39,698	211,374
Norfolk . . .	1,356,173	99,439	444,825
Northampton . . .	629,912	57,671	272,524
Northumberland . . .	1,290,312	70,761	434,024
Nottingham . . .	526,176	82,567	391,984
Oxford . . .	470,095	38,165	179,650
Rutland . . .	94,889	4,551	21,434
Shropshire . . .	841,167	50,756	247,993
Somerset . . .	1,049,815	95,130	469,010
Stafford . . .	732,434	187,869	981,385
Suffolk . . .	949,825	78,529	356,863
Surrey . . .	483,178	214,788	1,435,842
Sussex . . .	934,006	87,805	490,316
Warwick . . .	566,458	149,279	737,188
Westmoreland . . .	500,906	12,894	64,184
Wiltshire . . .	859,303	55,756	258,967
Worcester . . .	472,453	77,337	380,291
York (<i>East Riding</i>) . . .	750,828	64,722	310,830
„ (<i>City</i>) . . .	1,979	11,532	54,198
„ (<i>North Riding</i>) . . .	1,361,664	68,954	346,147
„ (<i>West Riding</i>) . . .	1,768,380	450,280	2,175,134
<i>Wales.</i>			
Anglesey . . .	193,511	11,965	50,964
Brecon . . .	460,158	12,187	57,735
Cardigan . . .	443,387	16,231	70,226
Carmarthen . . .	606,172	25,941	124,861
Carnarvon . . .	369,482	26,110	119,195
Denbigh . . .	392,005	22,944	108,931
Flint . . .	169,162	17,271	80,373
Glamorgan . . .	547,070	91,975	511,672
Merioneth . . .	385,291	11,621	54,793
Montgomery . . .	485,351	13,631	65,798
Pembroke . . .	393,682	19,383	91,808
Radnor . . .	276,552	4,779	23,539
Total of England . . .	32,597,398	4,559,806	24,608,391
Total of Wales . . .	4,721,823	274,038	1,359,895
Total of England and Wales } . . .	37,319,221	4,833,844	25,968,286

More than one-fourth of the total urban population of England and Wales is concentrated in the metropolis. The limits of the metropolis were defined by the Registrar-General in the census returns of 1881, as consisting of an 'Inner Ring' and an 'Outer Ring,' the former subdivided into a 'Central Area' and 'Rest of Inner Ring.' The following table gives the results of both censuses in 1871 and in 1881:—

Divisions of the Metropolis	Population		Rates of Increase (+) or Decrease (-) per cent.	
	1871	1881	1871-81	1861-81
Central Area	952,529	877,782	- 7·8	- 13·2
Rest of 'Inner Ring' .	2,301,731	2,936,789	+ 27·6	+ 63·8
Total of London Proper .	3,254,260	3,814,571	+ 17·2	+ 36·0
'Outer Ring'	631,381	949,741	+ 50·4	+ 126·8
'Greater London'	3,885,641	4,764,312	+ 22·6	+ 47·8

Twenty cities and towns have been selected for the publication of weekly rates of mortality in comparison with those of the metropolis and of other British and foreign cities. Those comprised, in 1881, a total population of 7,578,815, being more than a fourth of the entire population of England and Wales. The increase of population in the decennial period from 1871 to 1881 amounted to 16·9 per cent. The population of these twenty cities and towns was as follows at the censuses of 1871 and 1881.

Cities and Towns	Population 1871	Increase per Cent. 1861-1871	Population 1881	Increase per Cent. 1871-81
London	3,885,641	16·1	4,764,312	22·6
Liverpool	493,405	11·1	552,425	12·1
Manchester	379,374	3·7	393,676	2·2
Birmingham	343,787	16·1	400,757	16·6
Leeds	259,212	25·1	309,126	19·3
Sheffield	239,946	29·6	284,410	18·5
Bristol	182,552	18·5	206,503	13·1
Bradford	145,830	37·3	180,459	21·4
Wolverhampton	156,978	12·2	164,303	10·9
Newcastle-on-Tyne	128,443	17·7	145,228	13·1
Salford	124,801	21·8	176,233	41·2
Hull	123,408	24·8	161,519	26·5
Brighton	103,758	17·5	128,407	17·5
Portsmouth	113,569	19·8	127,953	12·7
Sunderland	104,409	25·6	124,960	18·3
Leicester	95,220	40·0	122,351	28·5
Nottingham	86,621	16·0	111,631	34·2
Oldham	82,629	14·2	152,511	39·8
Norwich	80,386	7·3	87,843	9·3
Plymouth	70,091	9·8	77,401	9·2

Subjoined is the birth, death, and marriage rate of the population of England and Wales, for the fifteen years from 1867 to 1881, with the estimated population for the middle of each year:—

Years	Estimated population	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1867	21,608,286	768,349	471,073	179,154
1868	21,882,059	786,156	480,622	176,962
1869	22,164,847	772,877	495,086	175,629
1870	22,457,366	792,129	515,544	181,655
1871	22,760,359	797,428	514,879	190,112
1872	23,067,385	825,907	492,065	201,267
1873	23,356,414	829,778	492,520	205,615
1874	23,648,609	854,956	523,632	202,010
1875	23,944,459	850,187	546,317	201,212
1876	24,244,010	887,968	510,315	201,874
1877	24,547,209	888,200	500,496	194,352
1878	24,854,397	891,908	539,874	190,054
1879	25,165,336	882,866	526,255	182,082
1880	25,480,161	881,620	528,056	191,965
1881	25,789,922	883,518	491,813	197,080

The proportion of male to female children born in England is as 104,810 to 100,000. But as the former suffer from a higher rate of mortality than the latter, the equilibrium between the sexes is restored about the tenth year of life, and is finally changed, by emigration, war, and perilous male occupations, to the extent that there are 100,000 women, of all ages, to 94,900 men in England.

The number of paupers, exclusive of vagrants and 'casual poor,' in receipt of relief in the several unions and parishes, was as follows, on the 1st January, for the fifteen years from 1868 to 1882:—

January 1	Number of unions and parishes	Adult able-bodied paupers	All other paupers	Total
1868 . .	655	185,630	849,193	1,034,823
1869 . .	655	183,162	856,387	1,039,549
1870 . .	649	194,089	885,302	1,079,391
1871 . .	648	189,839	892,087	1,081,926
1872 . .	647	153,753	823,911	977,664
1873 . .	647	127,697	762,675	890,372
1874 . .	647	114,324	714,957	829,281
1875 . .	647	115,209	700,378	815,587
1876 . .	649	97,065	652,528	749,593
1877 . .	650	92,806	635,544	728,350
1878 . .	649	97,927	644,776	742,703
1879 . .	649	118,933	681,493	800,426
1880 . .	649	126,228	711,712	837,940
1881 . .	647	111,169	691,957	803,126
1882 . .	647	106,280	691,324	797,614

The number of criminal offenders committed for trial, and convicted, in England and Wales, was as follows in the fifteen years from 1867 to 1881 :—

Years	Committed for trial			Convicted
	Men	Women	Total	
1867 . .	15,208	3,763	18,971	14,207
1868 . .	16,197	3,894	20,091	15,033
1869 . .	15,722	3,596	19,318	14,340
1870 . .	14,010	3,568	17,578	12,953
1871 . .	12,640	3,629	16,269	11,946
1872 . .	11,467	3,334	14,801	10,862
1873 . .	11,490	3,403	14,893	11,089
1874 . .	11,912	3,283	15,195	11,509
1875 . .	11,662	3,052	14,714	10,954
1876 . .	12,711	3,367	16,078	12,195
1877 . .	12,536	3,354	15,890	11,942
1878 . .	13,104	3,268	16,372	12,473
1879 . .	13,130	3,258	16,388	12,525
1880 . .	11,943	2,827	14,770	11,214
1881 . .	12,058	2,728	14,786	11,353

In 1842, the number of criminal offenders committed for trial was 31,309, and of those convicted 22,733, and the number continued increasing till 1854. Subsequently there was a decrease both in the number of persons committed for trial and convicted, attributed in part to the Criminal Justice Act of 1855, which authorised Magistrates to pass sentences for short periods, with the consent of the prisoners. It will be seen from the above table that the number of criminal offenders underwent a gradual decline during the whole of the period from 1866 to 1881.

2. *Scotland.*

Scotland has an area of 29,819 square miles, including its islands, 186 in number, with a population (including military in barracks and seamen on board vessels in the harbours), according to the census of 1881, of 3,735,573 souls, giving 125 inhabitants to the square mile. More than three-fourths of the surface of the country is sterile, consisting of mountains, morasses, and other waste lands. Out of the total, computed at 19,496,132 acres, only 5,335,100 acres were cultivated in 1881.

The country is divided into 33 civil counties, grouped under eight geographical divisions. The following table gives the results of the census of 1881, the numbers of population excluding the military in barracks and the seamen on board vessels in the harbours on the 4th of April, 1881 :—

Divisions and civil counties	Inhabited houses	Population		
		Males	Females	Total
1. Northern :—				
Shetland . . .	5,444	12,656	17,049	29,705
Orkney . . .	6,378	14,982	17,062	32,044
Caithness . . .	7,861	18,391	20,474	38,865
Sutherland . . .	4,840	11,219	12,151	23,370
2. North-Western :—				
Ross and Cromarty	15,665	37,027	41,520	78,547
Inverness . . .	17,215	43,852	46,602	90,454
3. North-Eastern :—				
Nairn . . .	2,094	4,979	5,476	10,455
Elgin . . .	8,611	20,725	23,063	43,788
Banff . . .	12,568	29,789	32,947	62,736
Aberdeen . . .	51,688	128,097	139,893	267,990
Kincairdine . . .	6,748	16,978	17,486	34,464
4. East-Midland :—				
Forfar . . .	52,688	120,091	146,269	266,360
Perth . . .	26,722	61,552	67,455	129,007
Fife . . .	36,854	80,893	91,038	171,931
Kinross . . .	1,705	3,112	3,585	6,697
Clackmannan . . .	5,290	12,214	13,466	25,680
5. West-Midland :—				
Stirling . . .	22,361	56,147	56,296	112,443
Dumbarton . . .	14,235	37,312	38,021	75,333
Argyll . . .	15,481	37,895	38,573	76,468
Bute . . .	3,870	8,100	9,557	17,657
6. South-Western :—				
Renfrew . . .	52,703	126,743	136,631	263,374
Ayr . . .	41,733	106,819	110,700	217,519
Lanark . . .	180,259	449,297	455,115	904,412
7. South-Eastern :—				
Linlithgow . . .	8,532	22,746	20,764	43,510
Edinburgh . . .	72,581	183,915	205,249	389,164
Haddington . . .	8,122	18,806	19,696	38,502
Berwick . . .	7,103	16,943	18,449	35,392
Peebles . . .	2,696	6,626	7,196	13,822
Selkirk . . .	5,082	12,159	13,405	25,564
8. Southern :—				
Roxburgh . . .	10,389	25,436	28,006	53,442
Dumfries . . .	15,635	36,024	40,116	76,140
Kirkeudbright . . .	8,412	19,807	22,320	42,127
Wigtown . . .	7,440	18,143	20,468	38,611
Total Scotland .	739,005	1,799,475	1,936,098	3,735,573

The following table exhibits the numbers of the population of

Scotland at the dates of the several enumerations, together with the increase between each census, and the percentage of increase:—

Dates of enumeration	Population	Increase	Percentage of decennial increase
March 10, 1861 . .	1,608,420	—	—
May 17, 1811 . .	1,805,864	197,444	12·27
May 28, 1821 . .	2,091,521	285,657	15·82
May 29, 1831 . .	2,364,386	272,865	13·04
June 7, 1841 . .	2,620,184	255,798	10·82
March 31, 1851 . .	2,888,742	268,558	10·25
April 8, 1861 . .	3,062,294	173,552	6·00
April 3, 1871 . .	3,360,018	297,724	9·80
April 4, 1881 . .	3,735,573	375,555	1·18

The population of the eight principal towns of Scotland was as follows at the census of 1881: Glasgow, 674,095 (municipal and suburban); Edinburgh, 236,002; Dundee, 140,239; Aberdeen, 105,189; Greenock, 66,704; Leith, 59,485; Paisley, 55,638; and Perth, 28,780. The total represented more than a third of the population of Scotland. The tendency to agglomerate in towns is even greater in Scotland than in England.

The following table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages in Scotland, in each of the ten years 1872 to 1881, with the estimated population for the middle of each year:—

Years	Estimated Population	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1872	3,399,226	118,873	75,741	25,580
1873	3,430,923	119,738	76,857	26,730
1874	3,462,916	123,795	80,676	26,247
1875	3,495,214	123,693	81,785	25,921
1876	3,527,811	126,749	74,122	26,563
1877	3,560,715	126,824	73,946	25,790
1878	3,593,929	126,707	76,775	24,333
1879	3,627,453	125,736	73,329	23,462
1880	3,661,292	124,652	75,795	24,489
1881	3,695,456	126,214	72,301	25,948

The division of the soil in Scotland is greater than in England and Wales, but less than in Ireland. In the returns of the 'Modern Domesday Book' of 1875-76 the number of landowners possessing more than an acre is given at 19,225, and of those possessing less than an acre at 132,230. (See pages 237-38.)

The number of registered paupers and their dependents, exclusive of casual poor, who were in receipt of relief in parishes of Scotland

during the ten years from 1872 to 1881, on the 14th of May in each year, is shown in the subjoined table:—

Year	Number of parishes	Paupers	Dependents	Total
1872	887	74,752	42,859	117,611
1873	886	71,537	40,459	111,996
1874	886	68,428	37,467	105,895
1875	886	65,661	35,930	101,591
1876	886	63,362	35,235	98,597
1877	886	62,058	34,346	96,404
1878	887	61,156	33,515	94,671
1879	886	62,315	35,361	97,676
1880	886	63,009	35,599	98,608
1881	886	62,191	35,596	97,787

The number of criminal offenders, committed for trial, and convicted, in each of the ten years from 1872 to 1881, was as follows:—

Years	Committed for trial			Convicted
	Men	Women	Total	
1872	2,358	686	3,044	2,259
1873	2,118	637	2,755	2,110
1874	2,279	601	2,880	2,231
1875	2,285	587	2,872	2,205
1876	2,103	600	2,703	2,039
1877	2,179	505	2,684	2,009
1878	2,373	549	2,922	2,273
1879	2,185	514	2,699	2,090
1880	2,097	486	2,583	2,046
1881	1,982	462	2,444	1,832

It will be seen from the above tables that, notwithstanding a large increase of population, there was a gradual diminution of crime, as well as pauperism, in Scotland during the decennial period.

3. *Ireland.*

Ireland has an area of 32,531 square miles, or 20,819,982 acres, inhabited, in 1881, by 5,174,836 souls. This gives a density of population of a little less than 160 inhabitants per square mile, or considerably less than one-half of that of England.

The movement of the population of Ireland since the beginning of the century was very different from that of England and Scotland. There was an increase, slow at first, and then rapid, from 1801 to 1841, and a decrease, more rapid than the previous increase, from 1841 to 1871. At the census of 1801 the population of Ireland

was 5,395,456; in 1811 it had risen to 5,937,856; in 1821 to 6,801,827; in 1831 to 7,767,401; and in 1841 to 8,175,124. At the next census, that of 1851, the population was found to have sunk to 6,552,385, representing a decline of nearly twenty per cent. The decline during the decennial period 1851 to 1861 was 8·10 per cent.; during the period from 1861 to 1871 it was 6·83 per cent.; while, finally, during the last decennial period, from 1871 to 1881, it amounted to 4·4 per cent. The subjoined table gives the results of the enumerations of April 3, 1871, and of April 3, 1881, together with the decrease, in numbers and rate per cent., between 1871 and 1881 :—

Provinces	1871	1881	Decrease between 1871 and 1881	
			Number	Rate per cent.
Leinster . .	1,339,451	1,278,989	60,462	4·5
Munster . .	1,393,485	1,331,115	62,370	4·48
Ulster . .	1,833,228	1,743,075	90,153	4·9
Connaught .	846,213	821,657	24,556	2·9
Total of Ireland	5,412,377	5,174,836	237,541	4·4

The numbers of the population of the counties, cities, and towns of the four provinces of Ireland were found to be as follows at the census of April 3, 1881 :—

Provinces and counties	Population		
	Males	Females	Total
<i>Province of Leinster.</i>			
Carlow County . .	23,078	23,490	46,568
Dublin „ . .	197,740	221,170	418,152
Kildare „ . .	40,701	35,103	76,102
Kilkenny „ . .	48,971	50,560	99,064
King's „ . .	37,106	35,746	72,668
Longford „ . .	30,770	30,239	61,009
Louth Co., and Co. of the Town of Drogheda	37,989	39,695	77,684
Meath County . .	44,315	43,154	87,469
Queen's „ . .	36,861	36,263	73,124
Westmeath „ . .	36,478	35,320	71,798
Wexford „ . .	60,928	62,926	123,854
Wicklow „ . .	35,101	35,285	70,386
Total of Leinster	630,038	648,951	1,278,989

Provinces and counties	Population		
	Males	Females	Total
<i>Province of Munster.</i>			
Clare County . . .	71,058	70,399	141,457
Cork „ E.R. } . . .	246,044	249,563	495,607
„ „ W.R. } . . .			
Kerry „ . . .	101,208	99,831	201,039
Limerick County . . .	88,311	92,321	180,632
Tipperary „ N.R. } . . .	98,755	100,857	199,612
„ „ S.R. } . . .			
Waterford „ . . .	54,618	58,150	112,768
Total of Munster . . .	659,994	671,121	1,331,115
<i>Province of Ulster.</i>			
Antrim County . . .	196,774	225,169	421,943
Armagh „ . . .	77,683	85,494	163,177
Cavan „ . . .	64,637	64,839	129,476
Donegal „ . . .	100,671	105,364	206,035
Down „ . . .	128,562	143,545	272,107
Fermanagh „ . . .	42,060	42,819	84,879
Londonderry County . . .	79,294	85,697	164,991
Monaghan „ . . .	50,077	52,671	102,748
Tyrone „ . . .	96,466	101,253	197,719
Total of Ulster . . .	836,224	906,851	1,743,075
<i>Province of Connaught.</i>			
Galway County . . .	120,609	121,396	242,005
Leitrim „ . . .	45,190	45,182	90,372
Mayo „ . . .	119,421	125,791	245,212
Roscommon County . . .	66,657	65,833	132,490
Sligo „ . . .	55,144	56,434	111,578
Total of Connaught . . .	407,021	414,636	821,657
Total of Ireland . . .	2,533,277	2,641,559	5,174,836

The number of inhabited houses at the census of 1881 was 914,108, against 961,380 in 1871, and 995,156 in 1861, the decrease amounting to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the decennial period 1871–81. Of uninhabited houses, there were 31,530 at the census of 1871, and 58,257 in 1881 representing an increase of $84\cdot76$ per cent. in uninhabited houses.

The subjoined table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages, in each of the nine years 1873 to 1881, together with the estimated population of Ireland in the middle of the year :—

Years	Estimated population	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1873	5,337,261	144,377	97,537	26,270
1874	5,314,844	141,288	91,961	24,481
1875	5,309,494	138,320	98,114	24,037
1876	5,321,618	140,438	92,324	26,388
1877	5,338,906	139,659	93,543	24,722
1878	5,351,060	134,117	99,629	25,284
1879	5,363,324	135,408	105,432	23,313
1880	5,363,590	128,010	102,955	20,390
1881	5,129,950	125,840	90,085	21,762

A Parliamentary return issued in the session of 1880, states that the total number of natives of Ireland who left the Irish ports from May 1, 1851—the date at which the collection of these returns commenced—to December 31, 1881, was 2,718,604, comprising 1,356,539 males and 1,185,131 females. Emigration from Ireland has gone on steadily increasing from 37,587 in 1876—the year in which the smallest number was registered—to 38,503 in 1877, 41,124 in 1878, 47,065 in 1879, 95,517 in 1880, and 78,719 in 1881. In the decade from 1866 to 1875 the average annual number was 74,667, and in the preceding decade from 1856 to 1865 the average number of emigrants per annum amounted to 88,272, while in the four preceding years, from 1852 to 1855, the numbers averaged 148,985 annually. The numbers fluctuated from 190,322 in 1852 to 37,587 in 1876.

The last official agricultural returns of Ireland, referring to 1882, show that of the total area of Ireland, inclusive of lakes, rivers, &c. (20,328,753 acres) the land under grass is almost exactly one-half, being 10,110,079 acres. The number of separate holdings in Ireland was 499,109 in 1881, being 1,818 less than in the previous year. The number of holdings 'above one and not exceeding five acres' in Ireland, diminished 80 per cent. between 1841 and 1881; and the total number of holdings 'above one acre' diminished from 691,202 in 1841 to 472,230 in 1881, showing a decrease of 31·5 per cent. As regards the estimated total produce of the crops in 1880 compared with 1879, in cereals there is an increase in wheat of 428,786 cwts.; oats, of 4,025,841 cwts.; barley, of 183,632 cwts.; bere, of 1,461 cwts.; beans, of 55,060 cwts.; and pease, of 624 cwts.; while there is a decrease in rye of 6,240 cwts. In green crops there is an increase in potatoes of 1,872,183 tons; turnips, of 2,281,884 tons; mangold wurzel and beetroot, of 195,125 tons; and cabbage, of 144,394 tons. Flax increased by 1,022,118 stone, and hay by 196,423 tons. Compared with 1879, every crop in 1880 showed an increased average produce per acre.

The following is a general summary of cereal and green crops of Ireland in 1881 and 1882:—

	1881	1882	Increase in 1882.	Decrease in 1882
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Cereal crops	1,777,175	1,756,819	—	20,356
Green crops	1,270,026	1,218,954	—	21,072
Flax	147,145	113,502	—	33,643
Total under tillage . .	3,194,346	3,119,275	—	75,071
Meadow and clover . .	2,001,029	1,961,773	—	39,256

Total decrease in the extent of land under crops in 1882 . 114,327 acres.

The subjoined table gives the number of indoor and outdoor paupers, and the total—including others in blind and deaf-and-dumb asylums—in receipt of relief in unions in Ireland at the close of the first week of January in each of the ten years 1873 to 1882:—

Years January	Indoor paupers	Outdoor paupers	Total
1873	49,856	29,232	79,088
1874	49,193	29,857	79,050
1875	49,805	30,631	80,436
1876	46,214	31,078	77,292
1877	45,762	32,128	77,890
1878	49,365	35,500	84,865
1879	51,764	39,335	91,099
1880	57,455	42,735	100,190
1881	55,304	53,688	109,655
1882	53,731	58,358	112,829

The number of criminal offenders, committed for trial, and convicted, in Ireland, was as follows during each of the ten years 1872 to 1881:—

Years	Committed for trial			Convicted
	Men	Women	Total	
1872 . . .	3,662	814	4,476	2,565
1873 . . .	3,724	820	4,544	2,542
1874 . . .	3,293	837	4,130	2,367
1875 . . .	3,392	856	4,248	2,484
1876 . . .	3,395	751	4,146	2,344
1877 . . .	3,112	758	3,870	2,303
1878 . . .	3,424	759	4,183	2,293
1879 . . .	3,573	790	4,363	2,207
1880 . . .	3,936	780	4,716	2,383
1881 . . .	4,557	754	5,311	2,698

It will be seen that there was no great increase during the ten years in the number of criminal offenders in Ireland.

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 4, 1881 :—

Islands	Area in statute acres	Inhabited houses	Population		
			Males	Females	Total
Isle of Man .	145,325	9,424	25,646	27,846	53,492
Channel Islands:					
Jersey . . .	28,717	8,963	23,498	28,957	52,455
Guernsey, &c.	19,605	5,807	16,836	18,440	35,276
Total .	193,647	24,194	65,980	75,243	141,223

The following were the numbers of the population of the Islands at each of the four censuses of 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881 :—

Islands	1851	1861	1871	1881
Isle of Man . . .	52,387	52,469	54,042	53,492
Jersey	57,020	55,613	56,627	52,455
Guernsey and Herm .	29,806	29,850	30,685	32,659
Alderney	3,333	4,932	2,738	2,039
Sark	580	583	546	578
Total	143,126	143,447	144,638	141,223

It will be seen that since the census of 1871, there has been a decrease in the total population of the Islands.

Emigration from the United Kingdom.

There was very little emigration from the United Kingdom previous to 1815, in which year the number of emigrants was no more than 2,081. It rose gradually from 12,510 in 1816, to 34,987 in 1819. In the five years 1820–24 there emigrated 95,030 individuals; in the next five years 1825–29 the number was 121,084; in 1830–34 it rose to 381,956; but sank again to 287,358 in 1835–39. Up to the year 1834, the main stream of emigration from the United Kingdom was directed towards the North American Colonies, but a change occurred in 1835, from which year the chief current set in towards the United States, continuing so to the present, but with very great fluctuations.

The following table exhibits the number of persons, natives and foreigners, emigrating from the United Kingdom to British North America, the United States, and Australasia, and the total number—the latter figure including the comparatively small number going to other than these three destinations—(20,304 in 1881)—in each of the thirty years from 1852 to 1881 :—

Years	To British North America	To the United States	To Australasia	Total
1852	32,873	244,261	87,881	368,764
1853	34,522	230,885	61,401	329,937
1854	43,761	193,065	83,237	323,429
1855	17,966	103,414	52,309	176,807
1856	16,378	111,837	44,584	176,554
1857	21,001	126,905	61,248	212,875
1858	9,704	59,716	39,295	113,972
1859	6,689	70,303	31,013	120,432
1860	9,786	87,500	24,302	128,469
1861	12,707	49,764	23,738	91,770
1862	15,522	58,706	41,843	121,214
1863	18,083	146,813	53,054	223,758
1864	12,721	147,042	40,942	208,900
1865	17,211	147,258	37,283	209,801
1866	13,255	161,000	24,097	204,882
1867	15,503	159,275	14,466	195,953
1868	21,062	155,532	12,809	196,325
1869	33,891	203,001	14,901	258,027
1870	35,295	196,075	17,065	256,940
1871	32,671	198,843	12,227	252,435
1872	32,205	233,747	15,876	295,213
1873	37,208	233,073	26,428	310,612
1874	25,450	148,161	53,958	241,014
1875	17,378	105,046	35,525	173,809
1876	12,327	75,533	33,191	138,222
1877	9,289	64,027	31,071	119,971
1878	13,836	81,557	37,214	147,663
1879	22,509	134,590	42,178	217,163
1880	29,340	257,274	25,438	332,294
1881	23,912	176,104	22,682	392,514

The table shows that the number of emigrants, including foreigners, in 1881 was 392,514, as against 332,294 in 1880, being an increase of 60,220. The increase of emigrants of Irish origin was greater than that of all others.

The emigrants who left the United Kingdom in 1881 comprised 243,002 persons of British origin, namely, 139,976 English, 26,826 Scotch, and 76,200 Irish. The remainder consisted of 144,380 foreigners, and 5,131 persons not distinguished. As regards ports of departure, seven-tenths sailed from England and Wales; one-tenth from Scotland; and two-tenths from Ireland.

In the year 1881 there were 77,105 *immigrants*, British and foreign, which, deducted from the total of 392,514 emigrants, left an excess of 315,409 emigrants. As regards persons of British origin the *immigrants* in 1881 numbered 52,707, which, deducted from the total of 243,002 British emigrants, left an excess of 190,285 emigrants of British origin.

Commerce and Industry

1. Imports and Exports.

The declared value of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom was as follows during the ten years from 1872 to 1881 :—

Years	Total Imports	Exports of British produce	Exports of Foreign and Colonial produce	Total Imports and Exports
	£	£	£	£
1872	354,693,624	256,257,347	58 331,457	669 282,458
1873	371,287,372	255,164,603	55 840,162	682,292,137
1874	370,082,701	239,558,121	58,092,343	667,733,165
1875	373,939,577	223,465,963	58,146,360	655,551,900
1876	375,154,703	200,639,204	56,137,398	631,931,305
1877	394,419,682	198,893,065	53,452,955	646,765,702
1878	368,770,742	192 848,914	52,634,944	614,254,600
1879	362,991,875	191,531,758	57,251,606	611,775,239
1880	411,229,565	223,060,446	63,345,020	697,644 031
1881	397,022,489	234,022,678	63,060,097	694,105,264

The following table exhibits the average share, per head of population of the United Kingdom, in the imports, the exports of British produce and the total, during the ten years 1872 to 1881 :—

Years	Imports			Exports of British produce			Total Imports and Exports		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1872	11	2	6	8	1	0	21	0	6
1873	11	11	2	7	18	10	21	4	9
1874	11	8	3	7	7	9	20	11	10
1875	11	8	5	6	16	6	20	0	4
1876	11	6	8	6	1	3	19	1	11
1877	11	15	10	5	18	11	19	6	9
1878	10	18	3	5	14	1	18	3	6
1879	10	12	7	5	12	2	17	18	3
1880	11	18	7	6	9	5	20	4	10
1881	11	7	4	6	14	0	19	7	5

The following table gives the total value of the imports of foreign and colonial merchandise, and of the exports of British produce and manufactures from and to foreign countries and British possessions in the year 1881, in the order of the aggregate value of their commerce with the United Kingdom :—

Countries	Imports, 1881	Exports of British Produce, 1881	Total Imports, and Exports of British Produce 1881
	£	£	£
United States	103,207,829	29,796,298	133,004,127
British India	32,629,435	29,244,007	61,873,442
France	39,984,187	16,970,025	56,954,212
Australasia	26,975,381	21,377,931	48,353,312
Germany	23,650,285	17,431,439	41,081,724
Netherlands	23,022,985	8,899,513	31,922,498
Russia	14,053,221	6,165,077	20,218,298
British North America	11,300,818	8,410,626	19,711,444
Belgium	11,510,388	7,075,139	18,585,527
China	10,701,645	5,964,790	16,666,435
Spain	10,027,505	3,654,608	13,682,113
British South Africa	5,413,299	7,072,080	12,486,279
Egypt	9,317,916	3,168,488	12,486,404
Brazil	6,340,414	6,656,301	12,996,715
Turkey	4,170,037	6,879,127	11,049,164
Sweden	7,351,881	2,081,311	9,433,192
British West Indies	5,898,622	2,672,347	8,570,969
Italy	3,274,881	6,630,859	9,905,740
Denmark	4,611,999	2,011,276	6,623,275
Portugal	3,481,375	2,140,921	5,622,296
Straits Settlements	3,784,157	2,563,828	6,347,985
Chili	2,730,519	2,521,287	5,251,806
Hong Kong	1,015,716	3,614,597	4,630,313
Ceylon	2,136,350	806,948	2,943,298
Java	2,662,872	1,570,704	4,233,576
Norway	2,702,170	1,279,887	3,982,057
Japan	675,711	2,824,620	3,500,331
Argentine Confederation	585,418	3,340,815	3,926,233
Spanish West Indies	1,624,498	2,190,477	3,814,915
Philippine Islands	2,344,404	1,485,689	3,830,093
Peru	2,189,098	809,308	2,998,406
Foreign West Africa	2,023,634	1,394,413	3,418,047
Roumania	2,758,822	1,322,637	3,081,459
Greece	2,162,566	1,140,032	3,302,598
Uruguay	465,497	1,392,664	1,858,161
Austria	1,390,001	693,974	2,083,976
Central America	1,197,126	941,148	2,138,274
New Granada	1,372,137	1,186,415	2,558,552
Mexico	591,435	1,607,306	2,198,741
British West Africa	510,194	643,014	1,158,208
Channel Islands	755,809	642,164	1,397,973
Algeria	750,858	278,964	1,029,822
Malta	169,797	934,710	1,044,507
Ecuador	290,851	252,803	543,654
Gibraltar	26,418	723,310	749,728
Hayti	113,797	381,940	495,737
Mauritius	449,487	438,682	888,169
Venezuela	209,641	482,493	692,134

Countries	Imports, 1881	Exports of British Produce, 1881	Total Imports and Exports of British Produce, 1881
	£	£	£
Morocco	246,051	270,292	516,343
Tunis and Tripoli . .	530,063	95,029	62,592
Aden	359,518	122,600	482,118
East Africa	236,166	194,402	430,566
Dutch West Indies . .	106,601	202,799	259,182
Bolivia	327,781	106,362	434,143
Siam	34,000	20,404	50,404
Persia	82,750	78,699	160,849
Danish West Indies . .	43,221	183,290	228,511
Islands in the Pacific . .	42,997	129,396	172,373
French West Indies . .	24,362	171,932	196,294
Falkland Islands . .	92,262	23,705	115,967
Cochin China	20,931	3,323	24,254
Northern Whale Fisheries.	72,908	161	73,069
Bermudas	8,891	53,428	62,319
Madagascar	45,577	46,294	91,871
French North America . .	—	4,338	4,338
Bourbon (Réunion) . .	—	60,856	60,856
St. Helena	6,366	17,930	24,296
French India	162	14,473	14,635
Patagonia	—	—	—
Indian Sea Islands . .	—	—	—
Ascension	7,140	1,788	8,928
Arabia	2,822	1,978	4,800
Portuguese India and Ma- cao	2,133	386	2,519
Total	397,022,489	234,022,678	631,045,167

It will be seen from the preceding table that while the commerce of the United Kingdom extends all over the globe, the bulk of commercial transactions lies with but a few countries. More than one-half of the total imports in 1881 came from six countries—the United States, France, India, Germany, Australasia, and the Netherlands—and more than one-half of the total exports of British produce and manufacture also went to six countries—India, Australasia, Germany, the United States, France, and the Netherlands. The commerce with these principal import and export markets is increasing to a greater extent than that with the remaining countries, more especially as regards the imports.

The large increase in the imports into the United Kingdom

in the ten years from 1872 to 1881—to be traced back for another ten years—was entirely in articles of food, mainly corn and flour. In the year 1872, the total imports of grain of all kinds and of flour amounted to 79,921,936 cwts.; to 94,401,347 cwts. in 1873; to 107,521,642 cwts. in 1875; to 124,628,193 cwts. in 1877; to 134,172,530 cwts. in 1880; and to 126,635,553 cwts. in 1881. The increase in quantities of other kinds of food imported was almost equally great within the same decennial period. In 1872, the imports of bacon and hams amounted to 2,001,855 cwts., and to 4,627,484 cwts. in 1881. Of eggs the number imported was 531,591,729 in 1872, and 756,719,160 in 1881; of fish, 671,192 cwts. in 1872, and 1,530,219 cwts. in 1881; and of refined sugar, 1,729,302 cwts. in 1872, and 2,790,464 cwts. in 1881.

The six principal articles imported at present into the United Kingdom are, first, corn and flour; secondly, raw cotton; third, wool; fourth, sugar; fifth, wood and timber; and sixth, tea. The six chief articles of home produce exported are, first, cotton manufactures; secondly, woollen manufactures; third, iron and steel; fourth, coals; fifth, machinery; and sixth, linen manufactures. The subjoined tables exhibit the declared real value of these twelve great articles of British commerce, imported and exported in each of the years 1879, 1880, and 1881:—

THE SIX PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

Principal articles imported	1879	1880	1881
	£	£	£
1. Corn and flour . . .	61,261,437	62,857,269	60,856,768
2. Cotton, raw . . .	36,180,548	42,772,088	43,834,647
3. Wool, sheep and other . .	23,564,064	26,375,407	26,011,024
4. Sugar, raw and refined . .	22,063,297	22,894,835	24,288,797
5. Wood and timber . . .	10,750,502	16,726,809	14,957,335
6. Tea	11,262,593	11,613,398	11,208,601

THE SIX PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

Principal articles exported	1879	1880	1881
1. Cotton manufactures:	£	£	£
Piece goods, white or plain . .	29,253,812	34,755,147	37,167,517
" printed or dyed . . .	17,253,074	22,377,370	21,234,695
" of other kinds . . .	5,360,206	6,529,916	7,520,266
Cotton yarn	12,106,961	11,901,623	13,165,053
Total of cotton manufactures	63,974,053	75,564,056	78,989,531

The Six principal Articles of Export—*continued.*

Articles exported	1879	1880	1881
2. Woollen and worsted manufactures:	£	£	£
Cloths, coatings, &c.	6,145,773	6,736,721	7,522,654
Flannels, blankets, and baizes	806,093	897,088	972,459
Worsted stuffs	6,921,532	7,241,156	7,237,504
Carpets and druggets	803,223	1,133,545	1,164,438
All other sorts	1,184,535	1,256,667	1,201,701
Woollen and worsted yarn	3,714,230	3,344,740	3,225,696
Total of woollen and worsted manufactures }	19,575,386	20,609,917	21,354,451
3. Iron and steel:			
Iron, pig and puddled	3,150,389	5,218,660	4,104,776
„ bar, angle, bolt, and rod	1,536,134	2,376,379	2,013,133
„ railroad, of all sorts	2,876,661	5,072,353	5,666,446
„ wire	497,057	827,915	1,000,844
„ tinned plates	3,507,977	4,457,887	4,163,132
„ hoops and plates	2,108,326	3,383,120	3,404,790
„ wrought, of all sorts	3,433,532	3,792,128	3,964,268
„ old, for re-manufacture	801,303	1,165,069	488,047
Steel, wrought and unwrought	1,505,966	2,096,805	1,785,472
Total of iron and steel	19,417,345	28,390,316	27,890,908
4. Coals, cinders, and fuel	7,206,799	8,372,933	5,785,950
5. Linen and jute manufactures:			
White or plain	4,414,302	4,818,841	4,838,664
Printed, checked, or dyed	200,396	150,182	161,023
Of other sorts	848,429	886,996	846,674
Linen and jute yarn	1,276,079	1,201,542	1,302,172
Total of linen manufactures	6,739,206	7,047,361	7,148,533
6. Machinery	7,279,205	9,263,516	9,960,210

In the principal articles of imports above enumerated, corn and flour, there was an immense increase in the thirty-five years from 1846 to 1881. In 1846 the imports of corn and flour amounted to 17 pounds weight per head of population; in 1855 they had risen to 70 pounds per head; and in 1865 to 93 pounds weight per head of population. Finally, in 1881, the imports of corn and flour amounted to 217 pounds weight per head of population of the United Kingdom.

Subjoined is a statement of the customs receipts for the two years 1880 and 1881, showing the increase or decrease of the gross produce in the year 1881, as compared with 1880:—

Articles	Gross produce of Customs duties		Increase or decrease of the gross produce in 1881, as compared with 1880	
	1880	1881	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Chicory	75,938	76,301	363	—
Cocoa, cocoa husks, and chocolate	50,775	52,693	1,918	—
Coffee	203,648	199,735	—	3,913
Fruit, dried: Currants	293,045	327,245	34,200	—
„ Figs, plums, and prunes	37,584	41,487	3,903	—
„ Raisins	132,403	148,313	15,910	—
Spirits: Rum	2,357,503	2,358,007	504	—
„ Brandy	1,691,781	1,612,924	—	78,857
„ Geneva and other sorts	348,404	342,241	—	6,143
Tea	3,964,290	4,005,672	41,382	—
Tobacco and snuff	8,783,554	8,827,221	43,667	—
Wine	1,407,026	1,380,431	—	26,595
Other articles	14,817	15,209	392	—
Total gross receipts	19,360,768	19,387,479	26,711	—
Deduct drawbacks and repayments	87,848	104,318	16,470	—
Total net receipts	19,272,920	19,283,161	10,241	—

The tendency of modern legislation is towards concentration of customs' duties on a few articles. At present there are virtually but four great articles of customs' produce, namely tobacco, spirits, tea, and wine.

The gross receipts of customs were collected as follows in the years 1880 and 1881 at the chief ports of England, in Scotland, and in Ireland:—

Ports	1880	1881	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
London	9,663,597	9,658,358	—	5,239
Liverpool	2,868,682	2,905,256	36,574	—
Other Ports of England	3,320,939	3,292,315	—	28,624
Scotland	1,597,162	1,627,301	30,139	—
Ireland	1,944,980	1,938,873	—	6,107
Total U. K.	19,395,360	19,422,103	26,743	—

It will be seen that the amount of customs receipts collected in London in each of the years 1880 and 1881 was equal to the

aggregate of all the ports of Great Britain and Ireland, and five times that of the whole of Ireland. Besides London and Liverpool, there is only one port in England, Bristol, the customs receipts of which are over half a million a-year. It appears from the customs returns of the last thirty years, that there is an ever-increasing tendency of concentration of trade within a few great centres of commerce.

2. Shipping.

The number and tonnage of registered sailing vessels of the United Kingdom engaged in the home trade—the expression ‘home trade’ signifying the coasts of the United Kingdom, or ‘ports between the limits of the river Elbe and Brest’—with the men employed thereon—exclusive of masters—was as follows in each of the fourteen years, from 1868 till 1881:—

Home Trade	Sailing Vessels			Home Trade	Sailing Vessels		
Years	Number	Tons	Men	Years	Number	Tons	Men
1868	11,787	804,749	39,448	1875	10,563	715,950	37,401
1869	11,576	776,683	39,481	1876	10,641	707,343	36,561
1870	11,598	766,742	40,265	1877	10,642	698,124	35,940
1871	11,838	777,185	41,828	1878	10,516	696,243	35,997
1872	12,240	794,162	42,095	1879	10,709	708,082	36,782
1873	11,546	749,345	39,590	1880	10,677	693,501	35,839
1874	10,827	693,599	36,951	1881	10,269	676,792	34,623

The number of steam vessels—exclusive of river steamers—employed in the home trade during each of the fourteen years, from 1868 to 1881, was as follows:—

Home Trade	Steam Vessels			Home Trade	Steam Vessels		
Years	Number	Tons	Men	Years	Number	Tons	Men
1868	729	153,265	9,755	1875	1 183	231,722	13,479
1869	751	161,984	10,049	1876	1,345	247,255	14,664
1870	1,071	170,746	11,445	1877	1,323	241,253	14,378
1871	1,191	195,125	12,613	1878	1,324	243,092	14,447
1872	1,237	208,490	13,238	1879	1,344	240,070	14,279
1873	1,096	215,263	13,243	1880	1,317	236,358	14 088
1874	1,128	219,550	13,323	1881	1,377	239,488	14,409

The number of sailing vessels engaged partly in the home and partly in the foreign trade was as follows in each of the fourteen years, from 1868 to 1881:—

Partly Home and partly Foreign Trade	Sailing Vessels			Partly home and partly Foreign Trade	Sailing Vessels			
	Years	Number	Tons		Men	Years	Number	Tons	Men
	1868	1,432	240,921	8,688	1875	1,331	205,352	7,510
	1869	1,617	288,849	0,265	1876	1,200	184,515	6,767
	1870	1,585	283,682	19,988	1877	1,167	178,876	6,511
	1871	1,610	286,803	0,060	1878	953	143,774	5,234
	1872	1,378	245,563	18,580	1879	909	128,027	4,743
	1873	1,341	204,667	7,521	1880	988	132,534	4,989
	1874	1,486	251,235	9,089	1881	791	106,870	4,078

The number of steam vessels employed partly in home and foreign trade, during the years 1868 to 1881, was as follows:—

Partly Home and partly Foreign Trade	Steam Vessels			Partly Home and partly Foreign Trade	Steam Vessels			
	Year	Number	Tons		Men	Years	Number	Tons	Men
	1868	134	52,150	2,339	1875	322	145,308	5,582
	1869	164	73,964	3,048	1876	287	133,575	4,833
	1870	234	08,813	4,221	1877	255	108,825	4,097
	1871	300	157,964	5,767	1878	246	105,910	3,913
	1872	244	121,337	4,605	1879	209	84,496	3,153
	1873	221	97,445	3,817	1880	179	68,598	2,700
	1874	221	94,264	3,727	1881	165	63,579	2,592

The number and tonnage of registered sailing vessels engaged in the foreign trade alone, with the men employed—exclusive of masters—was as follows during the fourteen years 1868 to 1881:—

Employed in the Foreign Trade	Sailing Vessels		
Years	Number	Tons	Men
1868	7,306	3,646,150	105,704
1869	6,963	3,611,743	102,440
1870	6,757	3,468,717	96,954
1871	6,202	3,279,570	89,147
1872	6,091	3,206,179	86,426
1873	5,898	3,113,132	83,766
1874	5,613	3,092,730	82,693
1875	5,327	3,123,202	81,329
1876	5,387	3,234,200	82,483
1877	5,292	3,261,149	81,112
1878	5,235	3,236,081	78,854
1879	4,831	3,082,567	73,652
1880	4,518	2,924,407	67,840
1881	4,163	2,785,506	63,797

The number of steamers employed in the foreign trade during the same period was as follows:—

Employed in the Foreign Trade	Steam Vessels		
	Number	Tons	Men
1868	862	619,199	31,568
1869	810	644,080	30,207
1870	935	760,410	33,089
1871	1,066	936,914	40,323
1872	1,364	1,185,877	48,776
1873	1,479	1,368,245	54,302
1874	1,597	1,513,210	57,823
1875	1,465	1,470,158	54,366
1876	1,489	1,489,264	53,330
1877	1,640	1,627,411	54,524
1878	1,820	1,811,024	57,140
1879	2,027	2,006,591	60,939
1880	2,293	2,289,179	67,516
1881	2,546	2,618,778	73,404

It will be seen from the preceding six tables that the merchant navy is being gradually converted from sailing to steam.

A summary of the total shipping of the United Kingdom, sailing and steam, and for both home and foreign trade, during the fourteen years from 1868 to 1881 is given in the following table:—

Years	Number of Vessels	Tons	Men
1868	22,250	5,516,434	197,502
1869	21,881	5,557,303	195,490
1870	22,180	5,559,110	195,962
1871	22,207	5,633,561	199,732
1872	22,554	5,761,608	203,720
1873	21,581	5,748,097	202,239
1874	20,872	5,864,588	203,606
1875	20,191	5,891,692	199,667
1876	20,349	5,996,152	198,638
1877	20,319	6,115,638	196,562
1878	20,094	6,236,124	195,585
1879	20,029	6,249,833	193,548
1880	19,972	6,344,577	192,972
1881	19,311	6,490,953	192,903

The above numbers include vessels of the Channel Islands, but not those of the British possessions.

The total tonnage of British and foreign vessels, both sailing and steam, which entered and cleared at ports of the United Kingdom, either with cargoes or in ballast, during the fourteen years 1868 to 1881, is shown in the following table:—

Years	British	Foreign	Total
	tons	tons	tons
1868	22,660,424	11,020,555	33,680,979
1869	23,789,167	11,121,114	34,910,281
1870	25,072,180	11,568,002	36,640,182
1871	28,034,748	13,513,130	41,547,878
1872	28,719,090	13,781,935	42,501,025
1873	29,647,344	14,792,642	44,439,986
1874	30,089,683	15,339,274	45,428,957
1875	30,944,744	15,332,094	46,276,838
1876	33,441,979	17,342,923	50,784,902
1877	34,765,907	16,765,170	51,531,077
1878	35,291,483	16,303,596	51,595,079
1879	37,433,991	15,281,459	52,715,450
1880	41,348,984	17,387,079	58,736,063
1881	41,543,159	16,406,286	57,949,545

The number and tonnage of vessels built and first registered in the United Kingdom, from 1868 to 1881, was as follows:—

Years	Sailing Vessels		Steamers	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1868	879	300,477	232	79,096
1869	731	245,373	281	123,203
1870	609	136,286	434	226,591
1871	485	60,260	537	330,798
1872	427	58,757	635	415,961
1873	422	89,626	509	363,917
1874	499	187,313	482	333,890
1875	566	241,646	357	178,905
1876	687	236,890	320	123,475
1877	707	212,364	389	221,330
1878	590	141,221	499	287,080
1879	400	59,153	412	297,720
1880	353	57,534	474	346,361
1881	359	92,420	486	408,764

At the end of the year 1881 there were registered as belonging to the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands, 19,325 sailing vessels of 3,688,008 tons, and 5,505 steam vessels, of 3,003,988 tons, making in the whole 24,830 vessels of 6,691,996 tons, being 117,483 tons more than at the end of the year 1880. The numbers for 1881, compared with those for 1867, show in the 14 years a decline of 6,817 in the number of sailing vessels, and of 1,164,903 tons in the tonnage; and in steam vessels, an increase of 2,574 in the number and of 2,107,926 tons in the tonnage. The total shipping, sailing and steam, showed, in the 14 years, a decline of 3,943 in the number of vessels, but an increase of 938,023 tons in the tonnage.

3. *Textile Industry.*

The quantity of raw cotton imported into the United Kingdom in 1815 amounted to only 99,000,000 pounds; it rose to 152,000,000 in 1820; to 229,000,000 in 1825; to 264,000,000 in 1830; to 592,000,000 in 1840; to 663,576,861 pounds in 1850; and to 1,390,938,752 pounds in 1860; and fell to 669,583,264 pounds in 1863. The subsequent trade fluctuations are exhibited in the subjoined table, giving the total cotton imports, exports, and the home consumption in the fourteen years from 1868 to 1881:—

Years	Total imports of cotton	Total exports of cotton	Retained for home consumption
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1868	1,328,084,016	322,620,480	1,005,463,536
1869	1,220,809,856	272,928,544	947,881,312
1870	1,338,305,584	236,630,576	1,101,675,008
1871	1,778,139,776	362,234,160	1,409,905,616
1872	1,408,837,472	273,005,040	1,135,832,382
1873	1,527,596,224	220,000,256	1,307,595,968
1874	1,566,864,432	258,967,632	1,307,896,800
1875	1,492,351,168	262,853,808	1,229,497,360
1876	1,487,858,848	203,305,872	1,284,552,976
1877	1,355,281,200	169,396,304	1,185,884,896
1878	1,340,380,048	147,257,936	1,193,122,112
1879	1,469,358,464	188,201,888	1,281,156,576
1880	1,628,664,576	224,577,360	1,404,087,216
1881	1,679,068,384	207,710,618	1,471,357,766

The subjoined table exhibits the total quantities of wool—sheep, lamb, and alpaca—imported, exported, and retained for home consumption during the fourteen years from 1868 to 1881:—

Years	Total imports of wool	Total exports of wool	Retained for home consumption
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1868	252,744,155	105,070,311	147,673,844
1869	258,461,689	116,608,305	141,853,384
1870	263,250,499	92,542,384	170,708,115
1871	323,036,299	135,089,794	187,946,505
1872	306,379,664	137,511,247	168,868,417
1873	318,036,779	123,246,172	194,790,607
1874	344,470,897	144,294,663	200,176,234
1875	365,065,578	172,075,439	192,990,139
1876	390,055,759	173,020,372	217,035,387
1877	409,949,198	187,418,627	222,530,571
1878	399,449,435	199,286,544	200,162,891
1879	417,110,099	243,386,008	173,724,091
1880	463,508,963	237,408,589	226,100,374
1881	450,141,735	265,583,927	184,557,808

The following tabular statement gives the number of textile factories, and the number of workmen and workwomen employed in them in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, on the 31st of October 1874. The statement is drawn up from official returns under the Factories and Workshops Inspection Act, laid before the House of Commons in the session of 1875 :—

	Number of Factories	Persons employed		
		Males	Females	Total
<i>Cotton Factories—</i>				
England and Wales	2,542	180,607	259,729	440,336
Scotland	105	5,830	30,274	36,104
Ireland	8	1,183	1,892	3,075
United Kingdom . .	2,655	187,620	291,895	479,515
<i>Woollen Factories—</i>				
England and Wales .	1,483	54,119	51,252	105,371
Scotland	257	11,816	15,912	27,728
Ireland	60	782	724	1,506
United Kingdom . .	1,800	66,717	67,888	134,605
<i>Shoddy Factories—</i>				
England and Wales .	123	1,568	1,856	3,424
Scotland	2	3	4	7
Ireland	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom . .	125	1,571	1,860	3,431
<i>Worsted Factories—</i>				
England and Wales .	648	53,995	77,835	131,830
Scotland	43	3,052	7,203	10,255
Ireland	1	3	9	12
United Kingdom . .	692	57,050	85,047	142,097
<i>Flax Factories—</i>				
England and Wales .	141	6,856	15,471	22,327
Scotland	159	12,752	33,064	45,816
Ireland	149	18,323	41,993	60,316
United Kingdom . .	449	37,931	90,528	128,459
<i>Hemp Factories—</i>				
England and Wales .	45	1,465	1,574	3,039
Scotland	12	581	1,250	1,831
Ireland	4	221	120	341
United Kingdom . .	61	2,267	2,944	5,211

	Number of Factories	Persons employed		
		Males	Females	Total
<i>Jute Factories—</i>				
England and Wales	15	1,510	3,423	4,933
Scotland	84	9,543	21,350	30,893
Ireland	11	479	1,615	2,094
United Kingdom	110	11,532	26,388	37,920
<i>Hair Factories—</i>				
England and Wales	21	464	322	786
Scotland	6	48	377	425
Ireland	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	27	512	699	1,211
<i>Silk Factories—</i>				
England and Wales	812	12,772	31,647	44,419
Scotland	4	109	631	740
Ireland	2	290	110	400
United Kingdom	818	13,171	32,388	45,559
<i>Hosiery and other Factories—</i>				
England and Wales	548	15,158	11,419	26,577
Scotland	8	535	585	1,120
Ireland	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	556	15,693	12,004	27,697

The following is a summary of the total number of textile factories in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, and of the total number of persons, male and female, employed therein on the 31st of October 1874:—

	Number of Factories	Persons employed		
		Males	Females	Total
<i>Textile Factories—</i>				
England and Wales	6,379	328,494	454,528	783,022
Scotland	680	44,269	110,650	154,919
Ireland	235	21,281	46,463	67,744
United Kingdom	7,294	394,044	611,641	1,005,685

While the total number of textile factories in the United Kingdom on the 31st of October 1874, was 7,294; that of spinning spindles was 45,793,107; of doubling spindles, 5,284,136; and of power

looms, 667,711. Of the total number of persons employed, 1,005,685, there were 61,209 male, and 64,677 female, children under thirteen years of age; so that the total numbers of 'half-timers' employed was 125,886. There were 84,486 males between thirteen and eighteen years of age; 248,349 adult male workers; and 546,964 girls over thirteen and adult female operatives, forming a total of 394,044 males and 611,641 females. Of the whole 1,005,685 persons employed in the three kingdoms, the proportion of men was 39 per cent., and of women 61 per cent. In England alone it was, men, 42 per cent.; women, 58 per cent. In Scotland—men, $28\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; women, $71\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In Ireland—men, $32\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; women, $68\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

4. Minerals and Metals.

The total quantities and value of the two most important mineral and metal products of the United Kingdom, namely, coal and pig iron, were as follows in each of the twelve years 1870 to 1881:—

Years	Coal		Pig iron	
	Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value
	tons	£	tons	£
1870	110,431,192	27,607,798	5,963,515	14,908,787
1871	117,439,251	35,121,347	6,627,179	16,667,947
1872	123,497,316	46,311,216	6,741,929	18,540,304
1873	127,016,747	47,631,280	6,566,451	18,057,739
1874	125,043,257	46,849,194	4,985,084	14,844,936
1875	131,867,105	46,163,486	6,365,420	15,645,774
1876	133,344,766	46,670,668	6,555,997	16,062,192
1877	134,610,763	47,113,767	6,608,664	16,191,236
1878	132,654,887	46,429,210	6,381,051	16,154,992
1879	134,008,228	46,902,879	5,995,337	14,988,342
1880	146,818,622	62,395,414	7,749,233	19,373,082
1881	154,184,300	65,528,327	8,144,449	20,361,122

Of the pig iron produced in 1881 there were 6,010,651 tons made in England, one-third of it in Yorkshire; 957,798 tons were made in Wales and Monmouthshire, and 1,176,000 tons in Scotland. To the coal produce of 1881 Durham and Northumberland contributed 35,592,420 tons; Yorkshire, 18,294,177 tons; Lancashire, 18,499,810 tons; Derbyshire, 8,508,923 tons; Staffordshire and Worcestershire, 14,858,070 tons; Wales and Monmouthshire, 24,904,773 tons; and Scotland, 20,950,540 tons.

The total amount of iron ore produced in 1881 in the United Kingdom was 17,446,065 tons, and the value 6,201,068*l*. As regards other minerals, the production was as follows:—Lead ore, 64,702 tons, value 656,725*l*.; tin ore, 12,898 tons, value 697,444*l*.; copper ore, 52,556 tons, value 190,057*l*.; salt, 2,298,220 tons, of the value of 1,149,110*l*. As to the metals obtained from these ores, the total

value in 1881 was 22,514,508*l.* Among the metals produced in the year 1881 were 48,587 tons of lead, of the value of 728,805*l.*; 8,615 tons of tin, of the value of 839,680*l.*; and 3,875 tons of copper, of the value of 263,500*l.* There were 308,398 oz. of silver obtained from lead, of the value of 67,140*l.*, and 4½ oz. of gold, of the value of 18*l.*; in 1878 it was 702 oz., of the value of 2,848*l.* The total value of minerals and metals obtained from the mines of the United Kingdom in 1881 reached 90,860,487*l.*—namely, 22,514,508*l.*, the value of metals, 65,528,327*l.* coal, and 2,817,652*l.* minerals, salt, and earthy substances.

The United Kingdom is divided by the Mining Record Office into 18 coal fields, of which the most important are Yorkshire, which is returned with 452 pits; Staffordshire and Worcestershire, with 693 pits; Scotland, with 635; Lancashire, with 532; Durham and Northumberland, with 365; South Wales, with 349; a group comprising Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, with 319 pits; and Gloucestershire and Somerset, with 138 pits. Ireland has a comparatively large number of pits (51), but a small output, amounting to only 127,585 tons in 1881.

The exports of coal from the United Kingdom to foreign countries more than quintupled within the last thirty years. They amounted to 3,468,545 tons in 1851; to 5,789,779 tons in 1856; to 7,855,115 tons in 1861; to 8,800,420 tons in 1864; to 9,616,244 tons in 1866; to 10,967,062 tons in 1868; to 11,702,649 tons in 1870; to 12,712,231 tons in 1872; to 13,927,205 tons in 1874; to 16,299,077 tons in 1876; to 14,998,527 tons in 1878; and to 18,759,991 tons in 1881. The declared value of these exports was 1,302,473*l.* in 1851; 2,826,582*l.* in 1856; 3,604,790*l.* in 1861; 4,165,773*l.* in 1864; 5,102,805*l.* in 1866; 5,352,525*l.* in 1868; 5,506,890*l.* in 1870; 9,858,418*l.* in 1872; 11,984,621*l.* in 1874; 8,351,799*l.* in 1876; 7,010,036*l.* in 1878; and to 8,285,352*l.* in 1881. Of the coal exports (including very small quantities of cinders and fuel) of 1881 the largest amount, 3,603,514 tons, valued 1,506,736*l.*, went to France, and the next largest amount, 2,142,878 tons, valued 812,557*l.*, to Germany. The rest was distributed, mostly in quantities not exceeding 500,000 tons, to about forty foreign countries and British Colonial Possessions.

5. *Railways.*

From the opening of the first railway, in 1825, till the end of 1850, a period of a quarter of a century, 6,621 miles of lines were constructed in the United Kingdom, being at the rate of 265 miles per annum. At the end of 1860, the length of lines opened for traffic was 10,433, showing an increase of construction at the rate of 381 miles per annum. At the end of 1881 there were 18,180 miles open for traffic, the increase presenting an average of 369 miles per

annum of the total length. Of the total length of lines open at the end of 1881, there belonged to England and Wales 12,810 miles, to Scotland 2,930 miles, and to Ireland 2,440 miles.

The following table gives the length of lines open, the capital paid up, the number of passengers conveyed, and the traffic receipts of all the railways of the United Kingdom in each of the ten years from 1872 to 1881 :—

Years	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)		Traffic receipts	
			Total	Per mile	Total	Per mile
	miles	£	No.	No.	£	£
1872	15,814	569,017,346	422,874,822	26,740	51,304,114	3,244
1873	16,082	588,320,308	455,320,288	28,312	55,675,421	3,462
1874	16,449	609,895,919	478,316,701	29,078	56,901,281	3,459
1875	16,658	630,226,942	507,532,187	30,468	58,982,753	3,541
1876	16,872	658,214,776	538,681,722	31,928	59,917,868	3,551
1877	17,077	674,059,048	551,593,654	32,301	62,973,328	3,687
1878	17,335	698,545,154	565,024,455	32,594	60,486,122	3,485
1879	17,696	717,003,469	562,732,890	31,800	59,395,282	3,356
1880	17,933	728,516,848	603,885,025	33,675	62,961,767	3,411
1881	18,180	745,519,000	622,423,000	34,224	63,873,000	3,512

To the total capital in 1881 England and Wales contributed 616,453,000*l.*, Scotland 94,808,000*l.*, and Ireland 34,258,000*l.* In the division of the traffic receipts of 1881, England and Wales took 54,322,000*l.*, Scotland 6,966,000*l.*, and Ireland 2,588,000*l.* The working expenditure amounted to 34,589,000*l.* on all the railways in 1881, being 54 per cent. of the total traffic receipts.

The following tabular statement gives the total length of railways open for traffic in the British Empire on the 1st January, 1881 :—

	Miles	Miles
United Kingdom		18,180
India	9,875	
Ceylon	136	
Dominion of Canada	6,891	
Jamaica	25	
British Guiana	21	
Trinidad	16	
New South Wales	840	
Victoria	1,199	
South Australia	667	
Australasia - Queensland	633	
Tasmania	172	
New Zealand	1,258	
Western Australia	72	
Total, Australasia	4,850	
Cape Colony and Natal	1,006	
Mauritius	66	
Total of Colonial Empire of Great Britain	22,886	
Total, British Empire	41,066	

There were upwards of 6,000 miles of railways in construction within the British Empire at the end of 1880.

6. *Post and Telegraphs.*

The following tabular statement gives the number of letters, in millions, delivered in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, and the average number for each individual of the population, in the fifteen years from 1867 to 1882:—

Years ending Dec. 31	Number of Letters delivered (in Millions)			Number of Letters per 100 of the Population		
	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
	Millions	Millions	Millions			
1867	640	76	59	2,962	2,343	1,076
1868	670	78	60	3,062	2,382	1,099
1869	683	79	62	3,081	2,391	1,139
1870	704	79	64	3,135	2,369	1,182
1871	721	80	66	3,168	2,376	1,225
1872	737	82	66	3,195	2,412	1,229
1873	756	84	67	3,237	2,448	1,255
1874	802	90	70	3,377	2,600	1,318
1875	847	91	71	3,529	2,600	1,339
1876	856	91	72	3,520	2,579	1,354
March 31						
1878	884	100	74	3,601	2,808	1,386
1879	922	99	76	3,698	2,748	1,419
1880	950	102	76	3,775	2,801	1,417
1881	981	105	79	3,828	2,852	1,497
1882	1,057	110	82	3,967	2,930	1,602

The number of post-cards delivered in the year ending March 31, 1882 was 114 millions in England and Wales, 15 millions in Scotland, and 6 millions in Ireland, or a total of 135 millions for the United Kingdom.

The number of newspapers and book packets delivered in the year ending March 31, 1882 was 338 millions in England and Wales, 43 millions in Scotland, and 31 millions in Ireland, or a total of 412 millions for the United Kingdom. In the preceding financial year the total was 374 millions.

The number of money orders issued by the Post Office during the year 1881, in the whole of the United Kingdom, was 14,939,132, of the aggregate value of 23,471,008*l.*, being at the rate of 42 orders to every 100 of the population. In England and Wales, the number was 12,745,161, and of the value of 19,989,724*l.*, being at the rate of 51·8 orders to every 100 persons; in Scotland

the number was 1,301,974, of the value of 2,215,786*l.*, being at the rate of 34·8 orders to every 100 persons, and in Ireland the number was 891,997, of the value of 1,265,498*l.*, being at the rate of 17·3 orders to every 100 of the population.

The telegraphs were transferred to the State on February 5, 1870; in 1882 there were 26,465 miles of line and 121,720 miles of wire.

The following table gives the number of telegraphic messages (exclusive of Press and Service messages) forwarded from Postal Telegraph Stations, in each of the ten years from 1873 to 1882:—

Years ended March 31	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
1873	14,070,993	1,942,610	1,280,731	17,294,334
1874	15,612,409	2,141,030	1,363,195	19,116,634
1875	17,058,816	2,272,465	1,434,996	20,766,277
1876	17,671,518	2,383,820	1,519,869	21,575,207
1877	17,958,330	2,457,350	1,561,404	21,977,084
1878	18,418,673	2,488,189	1,571,282	22,478,144
1879	19,287,999	2,548,471	1,548,946	23,385,416
1880	22,247,562	2,704,574	1,595,001	26,547,137
1881	25,187,997	3,042,291	1,736,677	29,966,965
1882	26,275,513	3,207,994	1,862,354	31,345,861

The following table shows the annual gross revenue, the working expenses, and the net revenue of the postal telegraph department in each of the eight years ending March 31, from 1875 to 1882:—

Years ended March 31	Gross Revenue	Working Expenses	Net Revenue
	£	£	£
1875	1,137,079	1,077,347	59,732
1876	1,276,662	1,031,524	245,138
1877	1,313,107	1,123,790	189,317
1878	1,333,542	1,164,131	169,411
1879	1,346,892	1,089,291	257,601
1880	1,549,866	1,111,483	341,006
1881	1,663,251	1,241,671	369,231
1882	1,697,552	1,365,685	264,758

The number of Post Offices in the United Kingdom at the end of March 1882 was 14,918; there were besides 13,942 road and pillar letter boxes, about 2,000 of them in the London district alone. The staff of officers forming part of the Post Office department was 53,712 at the end of March 1882, besides 20,000 persons who do not hold permanent positions.

The total number of post offices open for the transaction of tele-

graph business was 5,595 at the end of 1881, including railway telegraph offices. The estimated total length of the postal telegraph wires at the end of 1881 was 121,100 miles.

A Parliamentary paper issued in the session of 1880 states that on June 30, 1880, there were, in the United Kingdom, 3,680 miles of street and road tramways open, from which, during the year 1879-80 1,842,933*l.* had been received, and upon which 1,113,094*l.* had been expended. This left a balance of receipts of 729,839*l.* The total number of passengers who travelled during the year on the tramways was 173,067,108; the mileage being 23,842,000. The number of horses was 12,392, of locomotive engines 17, and of cars 1,619 on June 30, 1880.

Colonial Possessions.

The Colonies and Dependencies of Great Britain embrace about one-seventh of the land surface of the globe, and nearly a fourth of its population. The total area of these possessions is estimated at 7,647,000 English square miles, or more than sixty times the extent of the United Kingdom. Of this vast dominion, three millions square miles are in America, half a million in Africa, a million in Asia, and more than two millions and a-half in Australasia.

The whole of the Colonial Possessions are, under the latest arrangements, existing at the end of 1878, grouped in forty administrative divisions, some of them embracing a number of formerly separate colonies. Of these forty colonies, and groups of colonies, four are in Europe, eleven in or near America, ten in or near Africa, seven in Asia, and eight in Australasia. In Europe, the Possessions are, in alphabetical order, first, Gibraltar; second, Heligoland; and, third, Malta. In America, or adjoining the American continent, the possessions are, first, the Bahamas, a group of some 800 islands and islets, of which twenty are inhabited; second, the Bermudas, a group of about 300 islands, of which fifteen are inhabited; third, the Dominion of Canada, comprising the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British Columbia, and (since June 26, 1873) Prince Edward Island; fourth, the Falkland Islands, a group of large area, with very few inhabitants; fifth, Guiana, on the continent of South America; sixth, Honduras, on the continent of Central America; seventh, Jamaica, to which are annexed, by an Act of Parliament, passed in 1873, the Turks and Caicos Islands; eighth, the Leeward Islands, comprising the formerly separate colonies of Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica, the whole united under an Act of Parliament, passed in 1871; ninth, Newfoundland,

not yet included in the Dominion of Canada; tenth, the Island of Trinidad; and, eleventh, the Windward Islands, comprising the formerly separate colonies of Barbadoes, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, and Tobago. In Africa, the colonial possessions are, first, the Island of Ascension, in the South Atlantic Ocean; second, the Cape of Good Hope, including annexations made from 1866 to the present time; third, the Gambia settlement, on the west coast; fourth, the vaguely limited Gold Coast territory, enlarged in 1872, by a cession of old Dutch settlements; fifth, the South African settlement of Griqualand West, proclaimed British territory October 27, 1871; sixth, the Island of Lagos, and territories on the mainland, ceded under treaty of August 6, 1861; seventh, the Island of Mauritius, and its dependencies, in the Indian Ocean; eighth, Natal, separated from the Cape of Good Hope in 1856; ninth, the Island of St. Helena, in the South Atlantic; and, tenth, the territory of Sierra Leone, on the West Coast of Africa. In Asia, the colonial possessions are, first, the town and port of Aden, in Arabia, at the entrance of the Red Sea; second, the Island of Ceylon; third, Cyprus; fourth, the Island of Hong Kong; fifth, the Empire of India; sixth, the Island of Labuan, on the coast of Borneo; seventh, the Island of Perim, in the Red Sea; and eighth, the Straits Settlements, comprising the Islands of Singapore and Penang, with the territory of Malacca, in the Indian Archipelago. Finally, in Australasia, there are the Fiji Islands, and the colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia. To these should be added, as at least indirectly a British possession, the district of North Borneo—Sabah—for which a charter was granted to a company in 1881. The district embraced in the company's claim extends to about 22,000 square miles, with a population of about 150,000.

The following table exhibits the date of acquisition, the area, and the form of government, of the whole of the Colonial Possessions of Great Britain at the end of 1881. The form of government is stated after the definition given in the 'Colonial Office List,' under which the colonies are divided into three classes, namely, first, *Crown Colonies*, in which the Crown has the entire control of legislation, while the administration is carried on by public officers under the control of the Home Government; secondly, colonies 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, thirdly, colonies possessing *Responsible Government* in which the Crown has only a veto on legislation, and the Home Government has no control over any public officer, except its own representative. The title of this representative, Governor,

President, or Administrator, is added to the description of the form of government in the last column of the table:—

Colonial Possessions	Date of Acquisition	Area: Eng-lish square miles	Form of Government, and title of chief executive officer
In Europe:—			
Gibraltar . . .	1704	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crown; Governor.
Heligoland . . .	1814	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Crown; Governor.
Malta . . .	1800	115	Crown; Governor.
In America:—			
Bahamas . . .	1629	3,021	Representative; Governor.
Bermudas . . .	1609	24	Representative; Governor.
Canada, Dominion of	1623-1760	372,290	Responsible; Gov.-General.
Falkland Islands . .	1833	3, 6,500	Crown; Governor.
Guiana . . .	1803	76,000	Crown; Governor.
Honduras . . .	1670	13,500	Crown; Lieut.-Governor.
Jamaica and Turks Islands . . .	1629-55	6,900	Crown; Captain-General.
Leeward Islands . .	1626-1763	738	Representative; Governor.
Newfoundland . . .	1583	40,200	Responsible; Governor.
Trinidad . . .	1797	1,755	Crown; Governor.
Windward Islands . .	1605-1803	775	Representative; Governor.
In Africa:—			
Ascension . . .	1815	34	Crown; Governor.
Cape of Good Hope with dependencies . .	1806-1877	347,855	Responsible; Governor.
Gambia . . .	1631	21	Crown; Administrator.
Gold Coast . . .	1660	6,000	Crown; Administrator.
Lagos . . .	1661	5,000	Crown; Administrator.
Mauritius . . .	1810	708	Crown; Governor.
Natal . . .	1843	18,750	Representative; Governor.
St. Helena . . .	1650	47	Crown; Governor.
Sierra Leone . . .	1788	468	Crown; Governor.
In Asia:—			
Aden . . .	1838	5	Crown; Governor.
Ceylon . . .	1796	25,365	Representative; Governor.
Cyprus . . .	1878	4,200	Crown; Governor.
Hong Kong . . .	1843	29	Crown; Governor.
India . . .	1625-1849	908,350	Crown; Governor-General.
Labuan . . .	1846	45	Crown; Governor.
Perim . . .	1855	7	Crown; Gov. of Aden.
Straits Settlements . .	1785-1819	1,350	Crown; Governor.
In Australasia:—			
Fiji Islands . . .	1874	7,403	Crown; Governor.
Rotumah . . .	1881	14	Crown; Governor.
New South Wales and Norfolk Island . .	1787	325,000	Responsible; Governor.
New Zealand . . .	1814	105,342	Responsible; Governor.
Queensland . . .	1859	669,520	Responsible; Governor.
South Australia . . .	1836	903,690	Responsible; Governor.
Tasmania . . .	1803	26,215	Responsible; Governor.
Victoria . . .	1787	88,198	Responsible; Governor.
Western Australia . .	1829	1,057,250	Representative; Governor.

The following table gives the numbers of the population, distinguishing the sexes, of the whole of the colonial possessions, according to the latest returns:—

Colonial possessions	Year of census	Population		
		Males	Females	Total
In Europe:—				
Gibraltar	1881	8,640	9,741	18,381
Heligoland	1881	—	—	2,001
Malta	1881	73,430	76,352	149,782
In America:—				
Bahamas	1881	—	—	43,521
Bermudas	1881	—	—	13,948
Canada, Dominion of . .	1881	2,188,854	2,135,956	4,324,810
Falkland Islands . . .	1881	976	577	1,553
Guiana	1881	—	—	252,186
Honduras	1881	14,106	13,340	27,452
Jamaica and Turks Islands	1881	—	—	585,616
Leeward Islands . . .	1871	56,297	64,194	120,491
Newfoundland	1879	83,283	78,091	161,374
Trinidad	1881	—	—	153,128
Windward Islands . . .	1881	144,041	167,372	311,413
In Africa:—				
Ascension	1871	16	11	27
Cape of Good Hope and dependencies	1875 } —80 }	—	—	1,420,162
Gambia	1881	7,215	6,985	14,150
Gold Coast	1881	—	—	400,000
Lagos	1881	—	—	75,270
Mauritius	1881	218,121	159,252	377,373
Natal	1879	176,766	184,821	341,587
St. Helena	1881	2,617	2,442	5,059
Sierra Leone	1881	31,201	29,345	60,546
In Asia:—				
Cyprus	1881	—	—	18,587
Aden	1881	—	—	35,165
Ceylon	1881	1,469,553	1,290,185	2,759,738
Hong Kong	1881	115,369	45,033	160,402
India	1881	—	—	252,660,550
Labuan	1881	3,927	2,371	6,288
Perim	1881	—	—	35,165
Straits Settlements . . .	1881	281,687	141,697	423,384
In Australasia:—				
Fiji Islands	1881	—	—	127,195
Rotumah	1881	—	—	2,500
New South Wales . . .	1881	411,149	340,319	751,468
New Zealand	1881	293,975	240,057	544,032
Queensland	1881	125,325	88,200	213,525
South Australia	1881	149,530	130,335	279,865
Tasmania	1881	61,162	54,543	115,705
Victoria	1881	452,083	410,263	862,346
Western Australia . . .	1881	17,062	12,646	29,708

The cost of the Colonial Possessions to Great Britain has not varied greatly for a number of years. It amounts at present—inclusive of Cyprus, acquired in 1878, the revenue of which for 1880–81 was estimated at 163,735*l.*, with an expenditure of 157,673*l.*—to a little over two millions sterling per annum. More than one-half of this amount is paid on account of nine of the Possessions, classed as general military and naval stations.

The following table gives the abstract of several parliamentary returns showing the cost of the Colonial Possessions of the Empire falling to the charge of the British Exchequer, the first column giving the actual cost of the financial year 1872–73, and the other two columns showing the estimated cost for each of the two financial years 1878–79 and 1879–80:—

Colonial Possessions	1872-73	1878-79	1879-80
	£	£	£
MILITARY AND NAVAL STATIONS:			
Gibraltar	306,433	342,500	365,969
Malta	378,520	476,835	387,242
Cape Colony and Natal	162,827	428,107	642,162
Mauritius	33,575	47,832	46,016
Bermuda	193,015	178,717	169,973
St. Helena	27,659	18,030	22,298
Cyprus	—	—	38,790
Hong Kong	112,389	95,061	97,847
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES:			
Western Australia	44,548	9,968	9,903
Queensland	—	—	—
Victoria	10,740	—	—
New South Wales	248	—	—
Tasmania	1,335	—	—
New Zealand	1,226	—	—
Fiji Islands	—	159	—
OTHER COLONIES:			
Jamaica	80,779	62,926	70,698
Bahamas	23,308	11,139	9,006
Honduras	10,684	14,246	15,728
Windward and Leeward Isl.	152,106	99,113	104,546
Canada (Halifax)	3,552	132,506	132,676
Nova Scotia	149,616	—	—
New Brunswick	3	—	—
Newfoundland	560	—	—
Vancouver Island	796	—	—
West Coast of Africa	66,110	45,518	46,795
Ceylon	17,865	92,996	103,160
Labuan	50	—	—
Straits Settlements	68,250	67,819	75,443
TOTAL	1,846,194	2,123,472	2,338,252

According to the Army Estimates for the year 1882-83, the total effective strength of the British forces in the colonies, exclusive of India—for which see p. 685—was 26,158 men, rank and file. The number of troops in the various colonies having British garrisons was as follows:—Malta, 5,938 men; Gibraltar, 5,186; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 3,454; Ceylon, 1,236; Bermuda, 1,597; Canada (Halifax), 2,271; Hong Kong, 1,213; Jamaica, 873; Straits Settlements, 1,022; Mauritius, 461; Windward and Leeward Islands, 1,195; West Coast of Africa, 614; Cyprus, 568; Honduras, 200; St. Helena, 230; and the Bahamas, 100 men.

For further details concerning the Constitution and Government, Revenue and Expenditure, Population, and Trade and Commerce of the principal Colonies and Dependencies of the United Kingdom, see Part II. of the *Statesman's Year-book*.

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GREECE.

(KINGDOM OF THE HELLENES.)

Reigning King.

Georgios I., born Dec. 24, 1845, the second son (Wilhelm) of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, present King of Denmark; elected King of the Hellenes by the National Assembly at Athens, March 18 (30), 1863; accepted the crown, through his father the King of Denmark, acting as his guardian, June 4, 1863; declared of age by decree of the National Assembly, June 27, 1863; landed in Greece, Nov. 2, 1863; married, October 27, 1867, to Queen *Olga*, born Aug. 22 (Sept. 3), 1851, the eldest daughter of Grand-duke Constantine of Russia, brother of the late Emperor Alexander II.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Konstantinos*, Duke of Sparta, heir-apparent, born Aug. 2, 1868.

II. Prince *Georgios*, born June 24, 1869.

III. Princess *Alexandra*, born August 30, 1870.

IV. Prince *Nicolass*, born January 21, 1872.

V. Princess *Marie*, born March 3, 1876.

VI. Prince *Andreas*, born February 1, 1882.

By decision of the Greek National Assembly of May 15, 1863, a civil list of 1,125,000 drachmas, or 40,178*l.*, was settled on King Georgios I., to which the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia added 4,000*l.* each, making the total income of the sovereign of Greece 52,178*l.* per annum.

Greece, a province of the Turkish empire since the commencement of the 16th century, gained its independence in the insurrection of 1821-9, and by the Protocol of London, of Feb. 3, 1830, was declared a kingdom, under the protection of Great Britain, France, and Russia. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg having declined the crown of Greece, on the ground that the boundaries proposed were insufficient, it was offered to, and accepted by, Prince Otto of Bavaria, who ascended the throne Jan. 25, 1833, being under the age of eighteen. He was expelled the kingdom after a reign of 29 years, in October 1862, which event was followed by the election, under the directing guidance of the three protecting Powers, of the present sovereign.

The King, according to Art. 49 of the Constitution of 1864, attains his majority upon completing his eighteenth year. Before he ascends the throne, he must take the oath to the constitution in the presence of the ministers, the sacred synod, the deputies then in

the metropolis, and the higher officials of the realm. Within two months at the most, the King must convoke the Legislature. If the successor to the throne is either a minor or absent at the time of the King's decease, and no Regent has been appointed, the Legislative Chamber has to assemble of its own accord within ten days after the occurrence of that event. The constitutional royal authority in this case has to be exercised by the ministerial council until the choice of a Regent, or the arrival of the successor to the throne. The present sovereign is allowed, by special exception, to adhere to the religion in which he was educated, the Protestant Lutheran faith, but his heirs and successors must be members of the Greek Orthodox Church.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Greece was elaborated by a Constituent Assembly, elected in December 1863, and adopted Oct. 29, 1864. It vests the whole legislative power in a single chamber of representatives, called the Boulé, elected by manhood suffrage for the term of four years. The elections take place by ballot, and each candidate must be put in nomination by the requisition of at least one-thirtieth of the voters of an electoral district. The voting takes place by means of ballot-boxes, into which balls are dropped, there being one box for each candidate, and every voter being at liberty to give his vote either for or against each, so that the voter has as many votes as there are candidates in his district. The Boulé must meet annually for not less than three, nor more than six months. No sitting is valid unless at least one-half of the members of the Assembly are present, and no bill can pass into law without an absolute majority of members. Every measure, before being adopted, must be discussed and voted, article by article, thrice, and on three separate days. But the Legislative Assembly has no power to alter the Constitution itself; particular provisions may be reviewed after the lapse of ten years, with the exception of 'fundamental principles.' The Chamber of Deputies, unless specially convoked at an earlier date, for extraordinary occasions, must meet on the 1st of November (old style) of every year. The number of members, dependent upon the number of population, was (including the members for the recently annexed territories of Epirus and Thessaly) 244 in the session of 1882-83.

The executive is vested in the King and his responsible Ministers, the heads of eight departments. They are the Presidency of the Council, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, the Ministry of War, the Ministry of Marine, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Since the accession of the present sovereign, in

1863, ministerial changes have been exceedingly frequent, the average duration of ministries being less than a year.

At the side of the executive Council of Ministers stands, by the terms of the constitution, a deliberative Council of State, which, however, has not been formed in recent years. If in existence, it is to the Council of State that all Bills must be referred from the Chamber of Deputies, and returned with observations or amendments within 10 days; but this term may be prolonged by resolution of the Chamber to 15 days more. In case the Council of State make no report at the expiry of the time fixed, the Chamber of Deputies may vote the law and send it up to the king.

Church and Education.

The great majority of the inhabitants of the kingdom are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church. At the census of 1879 there were 1,635,698 members of the Greek Orthodox Church; 14,677 other Christians, mainly Roman Catholics; 2,652 Jews, and 917 Mohammedans. To these must be added the population of Epirus and Thessaly (300,025), of whom 272,642 belong to the Greek Orthodox Church, 24,243 are Mohammedans, and 3,140 Jews. By the terms of the constitution of 1864, the Greek Orthodox Church is declared the religion of the state, but complete toleration and liberty of worship is guaranteed to all other sects, of whatever form of belief. Nominally, the Greek clergy owe allegiance to the Patriarch of Constantinople, who is elected by the votes of the bishops and optimates subject to the Sultan, and whose jurisdiction extends over Thrace and other countries, including Roumania, as well as the greater part of Asia Minor. But the jurisdiction of the Patriarch, existing in theory, has frequently been challenged, while the real ecclesiastical authority, formerly exercised by him, was annulled by the resolutions of a National Synod, held at Nauplia, in 1833, which vested the government of the Orthodox Church, within the limits of the kingdom, in a permanent council, called the Holy Synod, consisting of the Metropolitan of Athens, and four archbishops and bishops, who must while in office reside at the seat of the executive. The Orthodox Church has four archbishops and four bishops on the continent of Greece; six archbishops and six bishops in the Peloponnesus; and five archbishops, and as many bishops, besides the Metropolitan of Corfu, in the Islands of Greece.

The Orthodox Greek Church differs from the Church of Rome as to the honour given to the later General Councils, the number of sacraments, the use of both kinds by the laity in the eucharist, the time of observing Easter, the doctrine of Purgatory, making the sign of the Cross, the celibacy of the clergy, and the use of the Scriptures by the laity. While differing from the Church of Rome

on all these points, the Greek Church agrees with it in the doctrine of Transubstantiation, and in praying to the Virgin and saints.

Public instruction has been much attended to in recent years, but the educational state of the people is nevertheless, though improving, low. Communal schools were established by law in 1834 on the German system. By the 6th article of the law, all children between the ages of five and twelve years must attend the communal school. It was found at the census of 1870, that but 33 per cent. of grown-up men, and but 7 per cent. of the grown-up women, were able to read and write. There were 55 communes in which, at the census, not a single woman was able to read or write. According to the census of 1879, 46·06 per cent. of males and 23·08 females could read and write.

Public schools in Greece are divided into four classes. The communal schools form the first class, the ancient Greek schools the second class, the gymnasium the third class, and the university the fourth class. There were, in 1879, 1,198 male and 249 female schools, with 91,213 pupils, as against 64,061 in 1870, and 1,292 teachers, as against 500 in 1870. For primary education the Communes spent in 1879 1,549,654 drachmai, as against 1,090,501 in 1870, and the Government 211,832 as against 152,800. The total number of schools increased in 1882 to 1,400. For primary education, the Communes of the kingdom (except those of Epirus and Thessaly) spent, in 1882, 1,616,472 drachmai, and the Government 556,000 drachmai. The budget of 1883 contains 746,588 drachmai as the Government contribution to communal education. There were, in 1882, in Greece 4 high schools for training schoolmasters, having a total number of 230 scholars and 48 teachers. For females there are 2 of the same kind at Athens and Corfu.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue and expenditure of the kingdom were as follows in the eight years from 1875 to 1882, according to official returns, the first two years giving the actual receipts and expenses, and the last six years the budget estimates voted by the Chamber:—

	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Drachmas	£	Drachmas	£
1875	39,644,000	1,415,857	39,791,512	1,421,125
1876	38,826,800	1,386,671	39,063,841	1,395,137
1877	39,247,000	1,401,678	41,067,825	1,466,708
1878	42,789,442	1,528,194	44,834,272	1,601,224
1879	45,808,442	1,636,016	60,078,760	2,145,670
1880	47,036,457	1,679,873	105,085,618	3,753,050
1881	49,051,560	1,751,841	124,155,130	4,434,112
1882	68,621,542	2,236,483	80,436,069	2,872,716

The various sources of revenue and branches of expenditure

of the kingdom, according to the official budget estimates, for the year 1883, were as follows :—

Revenue	Drachmai ¹
Direct taxes and usufruct	9,375,000
Pastures	210,000
Cattle, &c. &c.	3,200,000
Licences	1,600,000
Farmhouse tax	1,400,000
Income of Banks	300,000
Indirect taxes—	
Customs	23,700,000
Stamps	6,540,000
Miscellaneous receipts	635,000
Articles of Consumption	9,440,000
Consular duties	650,000
State establishments, receipts—	
Mintage	190,000
Post Office	1,200,000
Telegraphs	1,220,000
Printing Office	7,000
Royalties and rent of State domains	4,175,447
Sale of State property	4,040,460
Miscellaneous	3,151,703
Ecclesiastical revenues	369,000
Closed accounts	1,620,000
Renewing receipts from closed accounts	90,000
Total revenue	73,113,610
	£2,924,544

Expenditure	Drachmai
Foreign debt	1,109,700
Internal debt	20,803,114
Pensions	3,545,460
Civil list	1,012,500
Salaries of Deputies	568,800
General Service of Ministry :—	
Ministry for foreign affairs	2,193,252
„ justice	3,591,979
„ interior	6,419,816
„ worship and instruction	3,189,681
„ war	16,560,174
„ marine	4,178,542
„ finance	1,723,640
Administration and collection of revenue	3,475,900
Miscellaneous expenses	3,699,450
Total expenditure	72,072,008
	£2,882,880

¹ In all accounts after 1882 the drachma is equal to 1 franc.

There was thus a surplus of 1,041,602 drachmai, or 41,664*l*. The large increase of expenditure of the two previous years was caused by the extraordinary Military and Naval preparations.

Since the establishment of Greece as an independent kingdom, there have been few financial terms without a deficit.

Greece has a very large public debt, consisting in part of unpaid arrears of old loans. In the budget estimates for the year 1883, the interest payable on the foreign debt was set down, as will be seen in the preceding table, at 1,109,700 drachmai, or 44,388*l*., and that on the internal debt at 20,803,114 drachmai, or 832,124*l*., the total being equal to more than one-fourth of the entire expenditure. Interest is now paid on all the loans regularly, with the exception of the guaranteed loan, on which only a stated sum per annum is paid, as set forth in the next page.

According to the statement published in July 1881 last by the Minister of Finance, the public debt of Greece amounted to:—

				Drachmai
1863	Loan for 6,000,000.	Outstanding amount July 31, 1881 .		4,180,000
1867	„ 28,000,000.	„ „ „ .		21,063,600
1871	„ 4,000,000.	„ „ „ .		3,860,360
1874	„ 26,000,000.	„ „ „ .		27,983,200
1876	„ 10,000,000.	„ „ „ .		8,120,560
1879	„ 60,000,000.	„ „ „ .		66,337,600
To this is added Foreign Debt:— ¹				
1824-5, converted 1879	„ „ „ .			25,538,584
				157,084,804
				£5,610,171

Another loan for 4,285,000*l*. was issued at the end of 1880 and beginning of 1881 through a syndicate of French and Greek bankers, for the purpose of military preparations in a probable war with Turkey. In 1882 a bill was passed for the issue of a loan for 800,000*l*. for the purpose of constructing roads mainly for military purposes.

Besides the above regularly paid loans, the indebtedness of Greece includes: Loan of 1832 guaranteed by the Powers, with arrears, 105,033,054 drachmai; Indemnity to the Greek Islanders for sacrifices during the Revolution, 18,000,000 drachmai; Exchequer Bill, July 1881, 527,042 drachmai.

Thus the total debt in 1882, according to the official statement, was 15,108,031*l*.

An agreement was signed in October 1878 between the Government and the Greek bondholders in England, under which the latter consented to receive, in exchange for the 100*l*. bonds of the loans of 1824 and 1825, new bonds of the value of 31*l*. 12*s*. and 30*l*. 10*s*., bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, with a sinking fund attached.

¹ By *Foreign Debt* is meant the converted 1824-5 and the guaranteed loan. All other loans are designated as *internal*, as being issued in Greece itself. But they are largely subvented and held abroad.

By the terms of the agreement, the Greek Government now sets aside and pays annually 60,000*l.* for interest, and 15,000*l.* for the redemption of the new bonds, both sums secured on the public revenue from stamp duties and the customs of the island of Corfu.

The loan of 1862, guaranteed by England, France, and Russia upon the elevation of the present King of Greece to the throne, amounting to 2,343,750*l.*, was contracted through Messrs. Rothschild. Upon this the dividends have been regularly paid, but only from reserved funds of the loan itself in the first instance, and since then chiefly from the treasuries of the guaranteeing Powers, who are now, therefore, in each case heavy claimants upon the Greek Government. The guarantee is not by the Powers jointly, but is distinct in each case for a third of the loan. By the terms of a convention signed in 1866, it is arranged that the Government of Greece, instead of fulfilling its original engagement to provide half-yearly for the interest and sinking fund of the above loan, should pay to the three guaranteeing Powers not less than 36,000*l.* a year—British portion 12,000*l.*; and by the Act 27 and 28 Vict. c. 40, passed in 1864, a sum of 4,000*l.* sterling a year, out of the amount thus repayable in respect of the British portion, was relinquished in favour of the present King. (Official statement.)

Army and Navy.

The army of the kingdom till recently was raised by conscription, but in the session of 1879 the Boulé passed a law introducing universal liability to arms on all able-bodied males aged 21 years and upwards. The term of active service in the regular army is fixed at three years, in the reserves at six, and the militia at ten years.

The nominal strength of the army was reported as follows in the budget estimates for the year 1883:—

	Officers	Non-commissioned officers	Bandsmen	Rank and file	Total
War Office	44	56	—	—	100
Engineers	81	293	39	1,077	1,490
Artillery and Arsenal . .	171	582	70	2,075	2,898
Cavalry	72	303	39	1,086	1,500
Infantry	783	2,304	468	13,464	17,019
Commandment of Hospitals	6	79	5	328	418
General Services . . .	234	238	273	47	792
Military School . . .	25	2	—	—	217
Gendarmerie	113	605	—	4,280	4,998
Supernumeraries and Un- attached }	38	—	—	—	38
Total	1,567	4,462	894	22,357	29,280

There are besides 3,602 horses and mules.

By the terms of a law passed by the Boulé in the session of 1877,

the numerical strength of the army on the peace footing was fixed at 24,076 men, comprising 16,136 infantry, 4,877 cavalry, and 3,063 artillerymen and engineers. On the war footing, the strength was fixed at 35,188.

The navy consisted, at the end of 1882, of two small ironclads, the King Georgios and Queen Olga, each carrying two 12-ton guns in single turrets; two iron wood-sheathed gun-boats built in 1881 in the Thames, called Hydra and Spetsia, carrying each one 26-ton Krupp gun and two Hotchkiss guns; a cruiser, Admiral Miaouris. Also one unarmoured corvette Anadalis, built in 1880 in France; a torpedo boat Psaea built in 1881; six screw steamers, the Paralos, Salaminia, Plexaura, Suros, Nauplion, and Afroessa; three schooners, the Methonë, Saffo, Aura, and Kuthnos; two cutters, the Glaukos and Poludeukes; 45 torpedo steamers; and the Royal yacht, Amphitrite. Large ironclads are to be built in England in 1883. At the same date the navy was manned by 2,700 men, including 206 officers. The navy is manned by conscription from the people of the sea-coast. (Official statement.)

Population.

Greece, at the last census, taken June 1879, had a total population of 1,679,775—of whom 881,080 were males and 798,695 females—living on an area of 19,941 English square miles. The kingdom is divided into 13 Nomos or Nomarchies, and subdivided into 59 Eparchies. By the return of the census of June 1879, the area and population of each of the 13 Nomarchies was as follows:—

Nomarchies	Area, English square miles.	Population, 1879
NORTHERN GREECE:—		
Attica and Bœotia . . .	2,472	185,364
Phocis and Phthiotis . . .	2,044	128,440
Acarnia and Ætolia . . .	3,013	138,444
PELOPONNESUS:—		
Argolis and Corinth . . .	1,442	136,081
Achaia and Elis . . .	1,901	181,632
Arcadia . . .	2,020	148,905
Messenia . . .	1,221	155,760
Laconia . . .	1,679	121,116
ISLANDS:—		
Eubœa and Sporades . . .	2,216	95,136
Cyclades . . .	923	132,020
Corfu . . .	431	106,109
Zante (Zakynthos) . . .	277	44,522
Cephalonia (Kephallonia) . .	302	80,543
Soldiers and Seamen . . .	—	25,703
Total . . .	19,941	1,679,775

By a treaty with Turkey, executed—under pressure of the Great Powers—June 14, 1881, a large addition of territory, detached from the Turkish province of Albania, was given to Greece. The area of the new territory is about 5,100 square miles, and it is divided into 3 nomoi—Arta, 31,141 inhabitants; Trikkoula, 116,758; Larissa, 145,947; which, with 5,684 natives living abroad, make the population 299,530.

The following table shows the number of births, deaths, and marriages, with surplus of births over deaths, in each of the eight years from 1874 to 1881:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of births over deaths
1874	45,212	29,863	9,529	15,349
1875	44,386	30,936	10,250	13,450
1876	47,248	31,082	9,758	16,165
1877	46,355	31,280	9,472	15,075
1878	44,921	30,588	8,603	14,333
1879	41,683	30,498	9,322	11,185
1880	41,304	30,288	8,513	11,016
1881	41,689	32,195	7,843	9,464

About one-half of the total population of Greece is agricultural, living dispersed in villages. The principal towns are Athens, with a population of 63,374, or 84,992 including the Piræus; it was stated to be 140,000 in the end of 1882; Syra, with 21,500; and Patras with 25,494. The increase of the population of Greece since 1870 was at the rate of 1·69 per cent. per annum.

At the liberation of the country, there were only nine towns which had partly escaped the total devastation of the rest; the principal of them being Lamia, Vonitza, Nauplia, and Chalcis. All the other towns and villages were in ruins, so that the first necessity of the inhabitants of the new State was to get housed. Since that time ten new cities have been founded, and twenty-three old towns, including Athens, Thebes, and Argos, have been rebuilt, besides many villages.

From a linguistic point of view, at least, the nationality of Greece is mainly Hellenic. Most of the Albanians who have, at various dates during the last 400 years, migrated into Greece, have become Hellenised. At present there are not more than 90,000 or 100,000 of distinct Albanian nationality in the whole of Greece. These are scattered in small communities chiefly over Attica; northwards, as far as Thebes; then across the isthmus of Corinth, throughout the ancient Argolis, in the southern districts of Eubœia, and a few of the neighbouring isles. On the other hand, there are large numbers of Greeks in the Ottoman Empire, raising the whole

Greek nationality to nearly 8,000,000, as under:—Greece, about 2,000,000; Asia Minor, 2,000,000; Crete, Cyprus, and other Ottoman islands, 400,000; European Turkey, 3,500,000; total, 7,900,000.

Only one-sixth of the area of Greece is under cultivation; the rest, though to some extent good for agricultural purposes, lies waste. The ground is chiefly in the hands of a few proprietors; but many of the peasants hold little patches of land of their own, which become smaller from generation to generation, in consequence of the existing law of subdivision, which is the same as that in France. On the whole, agriculture is in a very backward state. According to an enumeration made at the end of 1877, there were at that date only 97,176 horses, 279,445 horned cattle, 45,440 mules, and 97,395 asses in Greece. In contrast to these numbers, there were 2,291,917 sheep and 1,836,663 goats, the latter, roaming about in a half-wild state, described as causing much destruction.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Greece averaged rather more than seven millions sterling per annum in the five years 1877–82, the imports amounting to about four millions and a half, and the exports to over three millions. About one-fourth of the imports come from, and one-third, in value, of the exports go to, the United Kingdom. The principal other countries with which commercial intercourse is carried on are, in order of importance, France, Turkey, Austria, Italy, and Russia. But the value of the imports and exports interchanged with these States is comparatively unimportant.

The commercial intercourse of Greece with the United Kingdom is exhibited in the subjoined tabular statement, showing the value of the total exports from Greece to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Greece, in the ten years 1872 to 1881:—

Years	Exports from Greece to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Greece
	£	£
1872	1,998,153	923,649
1873	1,736,643	993,571
1874	1,536,805	1,010,313
1875	1,762,301	1,938,456
1876	1,799,377	866,643
1877	2,454,601	866,852
1878	1,763,064	982,037
1879	1,861,196	944,336
1880	1,483,462	820,508
1881	2,162,566	1,140,032

The staple article of export from Greece to Great Britain is currants, the value of which, in the year 1881, amounted to 1,629,780*l.* At the head of the other articles of export stands olive oil, shipped to the value of 150,120*l.* in 1881, lead, of the value of 101,324*l.*, and silver ore, of the value of 70,448*l.*, the minerals exported mainly from the Ionian Islands. Of the imports from the United Kingdom into Greece, about one-half are manufactured cotton goods. The declared value of cotton goods imported in the year 1881 amounted to 707,844*l.* There were also imported woollen manufactures valued 46,127*l.* and iron to the value of 60,226*l.* in 1881. It will be seen from the preceding table that the commerce of Greece with Great Britain has been almost stationary in the ten years, from 1872 to 1881.

Greece is mainly an agricultural country, and the existing manufactures are few and unimportant. Corn is not produced, however, in sufficient quantities to serve for the subsistence of the inhabitants. The most favoured and best-cultivated of crops is that of the currant, or the 'papolina.' Vast districts are planted with currants. Almost all trade is carried on by sea, and there is very little inland traffic, owing to want of roads. Railways are open for a length of traffic of 20 miles—7 miles between Athens and Piræus, 8 in Katakolon, and 5 on the island Paros. Within three years' time (1883) it is expected that there will be opened 375 miles of railways in Thessaly, between Athens and several towns of Peloponnesus, and between Athens and Laurium. It is officially stated that negotiations between the Hellenic Government and foreign capitalists are being carried on for the construction of the railway between Athens and Larissa, which is intended to join Greece with the rest of Europe through Salonica and Austria.

The telegraphic lines were of a total length of 2,916 English miles, at the end of 1882. They carried 419,874 telegrams, of which 380,894 were inland, and 38,980 international, in the year 1882.

Of post-offices there existed 415 at the end of 1882. In 1880 there passed through the post 2,476,241 inland, and 3,830,966 foreign letters; besides 13,336 post cards, 15,788 samples, 31,888 printed matter, 379,797 inland newspaper parcels, and 912,748 foreign. The receipts were 673,597 drachmai, expenses 402,627 drachmai, revenue 260,970 drachmai, or 9.534*l.*

The merchant navy of Greece numbered 6,790 vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 294,021 tons, at the end of 1882. The mercantile navy is officially divided into three classes, namely, first, sailing vessels under sixty tons; secondly, sailing vessels over sixty tons; and, thirdly, steamers. The following was the number of the vessels of each of these classes in 1882:—

Classes	Number of vessel	Aggregate tonnage
1st class (under 60 tons) .	5,700	50,775
2nd class (above 60 tons) .	1,040	218,390
Steamers	50	24,856
Total	6,790	294,021

A considerable amount of the carrying trade of the Black Sea and the eastern parts of the Mediterranean is under the Greek flag.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF GREECE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir Peter Braila Armeni, G.C.M.G.; appointed 1882.

Secretary.—G. A. Argyropoulos.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GREECE.

Envoy and Minister.—Francis Clare Ford, C.B., C.M.G., formerly Envoy and Minister to the Emperor of Brazil. Appointed Envoy and Minister to the King of the Hellenes, March 5, 1881.

Secretaries.—E. H. Egerton; George Greville.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Greece, and their English equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Drachma*, of 100 *lepta*, is equivalent, it is officially stated, to the franc of the Monetary League (25 francs = £1 sterling). Previous to November 1, 1882, when the new monetary system came into force, the drachma was equal to about 8½*d*.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Oke</i>	=	2·80 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Cantar</i>	=	123·20 „ „
„ <i>Livre</i>	=	1·05 „ „
„ <i>Baril</i> (wine)	=	16·33 Imperial gallons.
„ <i>Kilo</i>	=	0·114 Imperial quarter.
„ <i>Pike</i>	=	$\frac{2}{3}$ of an English yard.
„ <i>Stremma</i>	=	$\frac{1}{3}$ „ „ acre.

Greece entered, in 1875, the Monetary League of the Continental States (see page 39), and by a decree of the Government, dated August 11, 1876, all foreign silver coins, with the exception of those of the League, ceased to be legal tender in the kingdom. The chief medium of circulation at present is an inconvertible paper currency, consisting chiefly of notes of the National Bank, which were made legal tender by a royal decree of July 1, 1877. The Ionian Bank at Corfu and the Thessalian bank at Larissa have also the right to circulate their own notes in their respective provinces.

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ITALY.

(REGNO D' ITALIA.)

Reigning King.

Umberto I., born March 14, 1844, the eldest son of King Vittorio Emanuele II. of Italy and of Archduchess Adelaide of Austria. Succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, January 9, 1878. Married, April 22, 1868, to Queen *Margherita*, born November 20, 1851, the only daughter of the late Prince Ferdinando of Piedmont, Duke of Genoa.

Son of the King.

Vittorio Emanuele, Prince of Naples, born November 11, 1869.

Sisters and Brother of the King.

I. Princess *Clotilde*, born March 2, 1843; married, January 30, 1859, to Prince Napoleon Jérôme Bonaparte, born Sept. 9, 1822; offspring of the union are Napoleon Jérôme, born July 18, 1862, Louis, born July 16, 1864, and Marie, born Dec. 20, 1866.

II. Prince *Amedeo*, Duke of Aosta, born May 30, 1845; elected King of Spain by the Cortes Constituyentes Nov. 16, 1870; abdicated the crown February 11, 1873; married, May 30, 1867, to Maria, daughter of Prince Carlo Emanuele del Pozzo della Cisterna, born August 9, 1847; widower, Nov. 7, 1876. Offspring of the union are three sons:—1. Prince *Emanuele*, born Jan. 13, 1869. 2. Prince *Vittorio*, born Nov. 24, 1870. 3. Prince *Ludovico*, born Jan. 31, 1873.

III. Princess *Pia*, born Oct. 16, 1847; married, Oct. 6, 1862, to King Luis I. of Portugal. (See page 344.)

Aunt of the King.

Princess *Elisabetta*, born Feb. 4, 1830, the daughter of King Johann of Saxony; married, April 22, 1850, to Prince Ferdinando of Piedmont, Duke of Genoa; widow, Feb. 10, 1855; re-married,

in 1856, to the Marquis of Rapallo. Offspring of the first union are:—1. Princess *Margherita*, born Nov. 20, 1851; married, April 22, 1868, to King Umberto I. 2. Prince *Tommaso*, Duke of Genoa, born Feb. 6, 1854.

The origin of the reigning house is not historically established; but most genealogists trace it to a German Count Berthold, who, in the eleventh century, established himself on the western slope of the Alps, between Mont Blanc and Lake Leman. In 1111 his descendants were enrolled among the Counts of the Holy Roman Empire. Count Amadeus, in 1383, founded a law of primogeniture which greatly strengthened the family, leading to the immediate acquisition of the territory of Nice. In 1416 the Counts of Savoy adopted the title of Duke; in 1418 they acquired the principality of Piedmont; and in 1713 they obtained the island of Sicily, with the title of King. Sicily had to be exchanged, in 1720, for the isle of Sardinia, to which henceforth the royal dignity remained attached. Genoa and the surrounding territory were added to the Sardinian Crown at the peace of 1815. The direct male line of the House of Savoy died out with King Carlo Felix, in 1831, and the existing Salic law prohibiting the accession of females, the crown fell to Prince Carlo Alberto, of the House of Savoy-Carignano, a branch founded by Tommaso Franceseo, born in 1596, younger son of Duke Carlo Emanuele I. of Savoy. King Carlo Alberto, the first of the house of Savoy-Carignano, abdicated the throne, March 23, 1849, in favour of his son, the late king Vittorio Emanuele II. By the Treaty of Villafranca, July 11, 1859, and the Peace of Zürich, Nov. 10, 1859, King Vittorio Emanuele II. obtained western Lombardy, part of the Papal States, and the Duchies of Parma and Modena, while the remaining districts of Lombardy with Venetia were added to his dominions by the Peace of Prague, of Aug. 23, 1866. Finally, the Papal States, having been taken possession of by an Italian army, after the retreat of the French garrison, were annexed to the kingdom by royal decree of Oct. 9, 1870.

The 'Dotazione della Corona,' or civil list of the King, has been settled at 15,250,000 lire, or 610,000*l.* The brother of the King, Prince Amedeo, Duke of Aosta, has an 'Appannaggio,' or State allowance, of 300,000 lire, or 12,000*l.*; and his cousin Prince Tommaso, Duke of Genoa, an allowance of 200,000 lire, or 8,000*l.* To these sums are added 100,000 lire, or 4,000*l.*, as 'Spese di rappresentanza.' Extraordinary expenses of the Court, such as the journeys of the sovereign into the different provinces of Italy, are paid out of the public exchequer, the same as the cost of building and repairing the royal residences. The large private domains of the reigning family were given up to the State in 1848.

Constitution and Government.

The present constitution of Italy is an expansion of the 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno,' granted on March 4, 1848, by King Charles Albert to his Sardinian subjects. According to this charter, the executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the sovereign, and is exercised by him through responsible ministers; while the legislative authority rests conjointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two Chambers—an upper one, the Senato, and a lower one, called the 'Camera de' Deputati.' The Senate is composed of the princes of the royal house who are of age, and of an unlimited number of members, above forty years old, who are nominated by the King for life; a condition of the nomination being that the person should either fill a high office, or have acquired fame in science, literature, or any other pursuit tending to the benefit of the nation, or, finally, should pay taxes to the annual amount of 3,000 lire, or 120*l*. The deputies of the lower House are elected according to the electoral law of 1882, which introduced the *scrutin de liste*, by ballot, by all citizens who are twenty-one years of age, can read and write, and pay taxes to the amount of 20 lire, or 16*s*. 8*d*. Members of academies, professors, persons who have served their country under arms for two years, and numerous other classes, are qualified to vote by their position. For electoral purposes the whole of the kingdom is divided into 135 electoral colleges, or districts, and these again into several sections. No deputy can be returned to Parliament unless at least one-eighth of the inscribed electors appear at the poll. A deputy must be thirty years old, and have the requisites demanded by the electoral law, among them a slight property qualification. Incapable of being elected are all salaried government officials below a certain rank, as well as all persons ordained for the priesthood and filling clerical charges, or receiving pay from the state. Officers in the army and navy, ministers, under-secretaries of state, and various other classes of functionaries high in office, may be elected, but their number must never be above one-fifth that of the total number of members of the chamber of deputies. Neither senators nor deputies receive any salary or other indemnity, but are allowed to travel free throughout Italy by rail or steamer.

The duration of Parliaments is five years; but the King has the power to dissolve the lower House at any time, being bound only to order new elections, and convoke a new meeting within four months. It is incumbent upon the executive to call the Parliament together annually. Each of the Chambers has the right of introducing new bills, the same as the Government; but all money bills must originate in the House of Deputies. The ministers have the right to attend the debates of both the upper and the lower

House; but they have no vote unless they are members. The sittings of both Chambers are public; and no sitting is valid unless an absolute majority of the members are present.

The executive power is exercised, under the King, by a ministry divided into the following nine departments:—

1. The Presidency of the Council and the Ministry of the Interior.—Agostino Depretis, born at Stradella, Pavia, 1825; Governor of Brescia, 1859–60; Pro-dictator of Sicily, 1860–61; Minister of Public Works, 1862–63; Minister of Finance and President of the Council of Ministers, 1876–77; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1878–79. Appointed Minister of the Interior, November 25, 1879, and President of the Council of Ministers, May 29, 1881.

2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Pascal Stanislas Mancini, born 1817; Minister of Education, 1862; Minister of Justice, 1876–8. Appointed May 29, 1881.

3. The Ministry of Finance.—Agostino Magliani, born at Laurino, Naples, in 1824; Minister of Finance, 1876–77 and 1878–79. Re-appointed Minister of Finance, May 29, 1881.

4. The Ministry of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Giacomo Zanardelli. Appointed Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, May 29, 1881.

5. The Ministry of War.—General Eduardo Ferrero. Appointed Minister of War, May 29, 1881.

6. The Ministry of Marine.—Vice-Admiral Acton, formerly Chief Secretary in the Ministry of Marine. Appointed Minister of Marine, May 29, 1881.

7. The Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture.—Domenico Berti, Minister of Public Instruction and Commerce, 1865–6. Appointed May 29, 1881.

8. The Ministry of Public Instruction.—Guido Baccelli, appointed Minister of Public Instruction, May 29, 1881.

9. The Ministry of Public Works.—Antonio Baccarini, appointed Minister, December 19, 1878.

In each of the 69 provinces into which the kingdom of Italy is divided, the executive power of the Government is intrusted to a prefect appointed by the ministry.

Church of Rome.

The 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno' enacts, in its first article, that 'the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion is the sole religion of the State.' By the terms of the royal decree of Oct. 9, 1870, which declared that 'Rome and the Roman Provinces shall constitute an integral part of the Kingdom of Italy,' the Pope, or Pontiff, was constituted supreme head of the Church, preserving his former dignities as a reigning prince, and all other prerogatives of absolute and independent sovereignty. Officially the Pope bears

the title : 'Bishop of Rome and Vicar of Jesus Christ, Successor of St. Peter Prince of the Apostles, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church.'

Supreme-Pontiff.—**Leo XIII.**, born at Carpineto, March 2, 1810, the son of Luigi Pecci; educated at the college of Jesuits, Viterbo; appointed one of the chaplains of Pope Gregorio XVI., 1837; created bishop of Damietta, 1843; Papal Nuncio to Belgium, 1843-46; Archbishop of Perugia 1846; created cardinal, December 19, 1853. Elected Supreme Pontiff, as successor of Pio IX., February 21, 1878.

The Pontiff was originally elected by the priests and people of the diocese of Rome; but subsequently by the cardinals. In the eleventh century, Nicola II. conferred on the cardinals the right of directing the election, and, in accordance with his statutes, the cardinals, who had figured as a body since the eighth century, were bound to demand of the Roman people and the Roman clergy the ratification of their choice. To legalise the election, it was indispensable that the same name should obtain two-thirds at least of the votes of the Conclave, together with the suffrages of the people and the clergy of Rome. This mode of proceeding, however, was found to give rise to dissensions, and the consequence was that both the clergy and the people were excluded from all participation in the election. This change took place in 1227, on the accession of Gregorio IX.

The election of a Pontiff is by *scrutiny* or ballot. Each cardinal writes his own name with that of the candidate he proposes on a ticket. These tickets are deposited in the consecrated chalice which stands on the altar of the chapel where they sit; and each one approaching and leaving the altar kneels and repeats a prayer. After a pause the tickets are taken from the sacred cup by officers named *ad hoc* from their own body; the tickets are compared with the number of cardinals present, and when it is found that any one of them has two-thirds of the votes in his favour he is declared elected. If no one can show the requisite number of votes another proceeding is gone through. This proceeding is the election by access—so called because any cardinal has the right to accede to the vote of another by altering his ticket according to a prescribed form. The moment the election is declared the tickets are burnt. The present Pontiff, Leo XIII., was elected by unanimity. He is regarded as the 263rd Pope from St. Peter, inclusive of the 'Anti-Popes.'

The rise of the Pontificate of Rome, as a temporal power, dates from the year 755, when Pepin, king of the Franks, granted to Pope Stefano III. the exarchate of Ravenna, to which Charlemagne added the provinces of Perugia and Spoleto. Kaiser Heinrich III., in 1053, increased these possessions of the head of the Church by the city of Benevento, with the surrounding territory; and not long after, in 1102, the Marchioness Matilda of Tuscany bequeathed to the Holy See the provinces known as the 'Patrimony of St. Peter.' In 1297, Forli and

the rest of the Romagna, and, in 1364, Bologna, became portions of the Papal dominions; and, towards the end of the fourteenth century, the Pontiff acquired full jurisdiction over Rome and Sabina. From the accession of Stefano III., first temporal sovereign, and 95th in the official list of Pontiffs, to Leo XIII., first modern spiritual sovereign, and 263rd in the list, there were 169 Popes (including 'Anti-Popes'), as follows:—

No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election	No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election
95	Stefano III.	Italian	752	137	Benedetto VI.	Italian	972
96	Paolo I.	"	757	138	Donato II.	"	973
97	Stefano IV.	"	768	139	Benedetto VII.	"	975
98	Adriano I.	"	771	140	Giovanni XIV.	"	984
99	Leo III.	"	795	141	Boniface VII.	"	985
100	Stefano V.	"	816	142	Giovanni XV.	"	985
101	Pasquale	"	817	143	Giovanni XVI.	"	996
102	Eugenio II.	"	824	144	Gregorio V.	German	996
103	Valentino	"	827	145	Giovanni XVII.	Italian	999
104	Gregorio IV.	"	827	146	Silvestro II.	French	999
105	Sergius II.	"	844	147	Giovanni XVIII.	Italian	1003
106	Leo IV.	"	847	148	Giovanni XIX.	"	1003
107	Benedetto III.	"	855	149	Sergius IV.	"	1009
108	Niccolo I.	"	858	150	Benedetto VIII.	"	1012
109	Adriano II.	"	867	151	Giovanni XX.	"	1024
110	Giovanni VIII.	"	872	152	Benedetto IX.	"	1033
111	Martino I.	"	882	153	Gregorio VI.	"	1044
112	Adriano III.	"	884	154	Clemente II.	German	1046
113	Stefano VI.	"	885	155	Damaso II.	"	1048
114	Formosus	"	891	156	Leo VIII.	"	1049
115	Boniface VI.	"	896	157	Vittore II.	"	1055
116	Stefano VII.	"	897	158	Stefano X.	"	1057
117	Romano	"	898	159	Benedetto X.	"	1058
118	Teodoro II.	"	898	160	Nicolo II.	French	1059
119	Giovanni IX.	"	898	161	Alessandro II.	Italian	1061
120	Benedetto IV.	"	900	162	Gregorio VII.	"	1073
121	Leo V.	"	903	163	Vittore III.	"	1087
122	Cristoforo	"	903	164	Urbano II.	French	1088
123	Sergius III.	"	904	165	Pasquale II.	Italian	1099
124	Anastasio III.	"	911	166	Gelasius II.	"	1118
125	Landono	"	913	167	Callisto II.	French	1119
126	Giovanni X.	"	915	168	Onorato II.	Italian	1124
127	Leo VI.	"	928	169	Innocente II.	"	1130
128	Stefano VIII.	"	929	170	Celestino II.	"	1143
129	Giovanni XI.	"	931	171	Lucio II.	"	1144
130	Leo VII.	"	936	172	Eugenio III.	"	1145
131	Stefano IX.	German	939	173	Anastasio IV.	"	1153
132	Martino II.	Italian	943	174	Adriano IV.	English	1154
133	Agapito II.	"	946	175	Alessandro III.	Italian	1159
134	Giovanni XII.	"	956	176	Lucio III.	"	1181
135	Benedetto V.	"	964	177	Urbano III.	"	1185
136	Giovanni XIII.	"	965	178	Gregorio VIII.	"	1187

No in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election	No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election
179	Clemente III.	Italian	1187	222	Pio III.	Italian	1503
180	Celestino III.	"	1191	223	Giulio II.	"	1503
181	Innocente III.	"	1198	224	Leo X.	"	1513
182	Onorato III.	"	1216	225	Adriano VI.	Dutch	1522
183	Gregorio IX.	"	1227	226	Clemente VII.	Italian	1523
184	Celestino IV.	"	1241	227	Paolo III.	"	1534
185	Innocente IV.	"	1243	228	Giulio III.	"	1550
186	Alessandro IV.	"	1254	229	Marcello II.	"	1555
187	Urbano IV.	French	1261	230	Paolo IV.	"	1555
188	Clemente IV.	"	1265	231	Pio IV.	"	1559
189	Gregorio X.	Italian	1271	232	Pio V.	"	1566
190	Innocente V.	French	1276	233	Gregorio XIII.	"	1572
191	Adriano V.	Italian	1276	234	Sisto V.	"	1585
192	Giovanni XXI.	Portuguese	1276	235	Urbano VII.	"	1590
193	Nicola III.	Italian	1277	236	Gregorio XIV.	"	1590
194	Martino IV.	"	1281	237	Innocente IX.	"	1591
195	Onorato IV.	"	1285	238	Clemente VIII.	"	1592
196	Nicola IV.	"	1288	239	Leo XI.	"	1605
197	Celestino V.	"	1294	240	Paolo V.	"	1605
198	Bonifacio VIII.	"	1294	241	Gregorio XV.	"	1621
199	Benedetto XI.	"	1303	242	Urbano VIII.	"	1623
200	Clemente V.	French	1305	243	Innocente X.	"	1644
201	Giovanni XXII.	"	1316	244	Alessandro VII.	"	1655
202	Benedetto XII.	"	1334	245	Clemente IX.	"	1667
203	Clemente VI.	"	1342	246	Clemente X.	"	1670
204	Innocente VI.	"	1352	247	Innocente XI.	"	1676
205	Urbano V.	"	1362	248	Alessandro VIII.	"	1689
206	Gregorio XI.	"	1370	249	Innocente XII.	"	1691
207	Urbano VI.	Italian	1378	250	Clemente XI.	"	1700
208	Bonifacio IX.	"	1389	251	Innocente XIII.	"	1721
209	Innocente VII.	"	1404	252	Benedetto XIII.	"	1724
210	Gregorio XII.	"	1406	253	Clemente XII.	"	1730
211	Alessandro V.	Greek	1409	254	Benedetto XIV.	"	1740
212	Giovanni XXIII.	Italian	1410	255	Clemente XIII.	"	1758
213	Martino V.	"	1417	256	Clemente XIV.	"	1769
214	Eugenio IV.	"	1431	257	Pio VI.	"	1775
215	Nicola V.	"	1447	258	Pio VII.	"	1800
216	Callisto III.	Spaniard	1455	259	Leo XII.	"	1823
217	Pio II.	Italian	1458	260	Pio VIII.	"	1829
218	Paolo II.	"	1464	261	Gregorio XVI.	"	1831
219	Sisto IV.	"	1471	262	Pio IX.	"	1846
220	Innocente VIII.	"	1484	263	Leo XIII.	"	1878
221	Alessandro VI.	Spaniard	1492				

The Supreme Pontiff is the absolute and irresponsible ruler of the Roman Catholic Church. His judgments are held to be infallible, and there is no appeal against his decrees. The Pontiff may seek advice from the Sacred College of Cardinals, consisting, when complete, of seventy members, namely, six cardinal-bishops, fifty cardinal-priests, and fourteen cardinal-deacons, but not often com-

prising the full number. In December, 1882, the Sacred College consisted of six cardinal-bishops, forty-five cardinal-priests, and thirteen cardinal-deacons. The following list gives the names of these sixty-three cardinals, together with their office, or dignity, if any, their nationality, year of birth, and year of nomination :—

Names	Office or dignity	Nationality	Year of birth	Year of Nomination
Cardinal-Bishops :—				
Camillo di Pietro . . .	Dean of Sacred College	Italian	1806	1853
Carlo Sacconi . . .	Bp. of Porto	"	1808	1861
Luigi Bilio . . .	" Sabina	"	1826	1866
Antonino de Luca . . .	Prett. of Congregation	"	1805	1863
Giambattista Pitra . . .	Bp. of Frascati	"	1812	1863
Gustav von Hohenlohe . . .	" Albano . . .	German	1823	1866
Cardinal-Priests :—				
F. von Schwarzenberg . . .	Archbp. of Prague	German	1809	1842
Antonio Panebianco . . .	Grand Penitentiary	Italian	1808	1861
Gaston de Bonnechose . . .	Archbp. of Rouen	French	1800	1863
Lucien Bonaparte . . .	—	Italian	1828	1868
Innocente Ferreira . . .	—	"	1810	1868
Juan Moreno . . .	Archbp. of Valladolid	Spanish	1817	1868
Ra. Monaco La Valletta . . .	Vicar General . . .	Italian	1827	1868
Flavio Chigi . . .	Grand Prior . . .	"	1810	1873
Johann Simor . . .	Primate of Hungary . . .	Hungarian	1813	1873
Jos. Hippolyte Guibert . . .	" Paris . . .	French	1802	1873
Luigi O. di Santo Stefano . . .	Pref. of Congregation	Italian	1828	1873
I. de N. Moraes Cardoso . . .	Primate of Portugal . . .	Portgese.	1811	1873
Tommaso Martinelli . . .	Monk of St. Augustin	Italian	1827	1873
Henry Edw. Manning . . .	Archbp. of Westminster	English	1808	1875
John McCloskey . . .	" New York	American	1801	1875
Micasslaw Ledochowsky . . .	" Posen . . .	German	1822	1875
Victor A. J. Dechamps . . .	" Malines . . .	Belgian	1810	1875
R. Luigi E. Antici-Mattei . . .	—	Italian	1811	1875
Giovanni Simeoni . . .	Prefect of Propaganda	"	1816	1875
Dominico Bartolini . . .	Pref. of Congregation	"	1813	1875
Bartolomeo d'Avanzo . . .	Bp. of Calvi . . .	"	1811	1876
Giambattista Franzelin . . .	Society of Jesus . . .	"	1816	1876
Joseph Mihalovitz . . .	Archbp. of Agram . . .	Hungarian	1814	1877
Lucido Parocchi . . .	" Bologna . . .	Italian	1833	1877
Miguel Payá y Rico . . .	" Compostella	Spanish	1811	1877
Louis M. Caverot . . .	Archbp. of Lyons	French	1806	1877
Edward Howard . . .	" Neocesarea	English	1829	1877
Benavides y Navarrete . . .	Patr. of the Indies	Spanish	1810	1877
Luigi di Canossa . . .	Bp. of Verona	Italian	1809	1877
Luigi Serafini . . .	" Viterbo	"	1808	1877
Lorenzo Nina . . .	—	"	1822	1877
Fried. von Fürstenberg . . .	Archbp. of Olmütz	German	1813	1879
Jules F. Desprez . . .	" Toulouse	French	1807	1879
Lud. von Haynald . . .	" Koloeza	Hungarian	1816	1879
Ferriera dos Santos Silva . . .	Bp. of Oporto	Spanish	1829	1879

Name	Office or dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Nomination
Gaetan Alimonda .	—	Italian	1818	1879
Joaquim Cattani .	Archbp. of Ravenna	"	1823	1879
Pier Francesco Meglia .	—	"	1810	1879
Ludovico Jacobini .	Pontif. Secr. of State	"	1830	1879
A. Peter Hassoun .	Patriarch of Cilicia	Armenian	1825	1880
Domenico Agostini .	Patriarch of Venice	Italian	1825	1882
Charles M. Lavigerie .	Archbp. of Algiers	French	1825	1882
Edward MacCabe .	" Dublin	Irish	1816	1882
Angelo Bianchi .	Apos. Nuncio to Spain	Italian	1817	1882
Valdemir Czacki .	—	"	1834	1882
Cardinal-Deacons:—				
Teodulo Mertel .	Pres. Council of Pontiff	Italian	1806	1858
Domenico Consolini .	Pref. of Propaganda	"	1807	1866
Lorenzo Randi .	Ap. Vice Chamberlain	"	1818	1875
Frédéric de Falloux .	Reg. Cancellaria Apost.	French	1815	1877
Aeneas Sbarretti .	Secr. of Congregations	Italian	1808	1877
Antonio Pellegrini .	Auditor of Sacra Rota	"	1818	1877
Guiseppe Pecci .	—	"	1801	1879
John Henry Newman .	—	English	1801	1879
Jos. Hergenröther .	—	German	1824	1879
Tommaso Zigliara .	Order of Preachers	Italian	1837	1879
Francesco Ricci Par- racciani }	Auditor of Sacra Rota	"	1830	1880
Petro Lasagni .	—	"	1814	1880
Angelo Jacobini .	—	"	1825	1882

Of these Cardinals, one was nominated by Pope Gregorio XVI., 42 by Pio IX., and 21 by Leo XIII.

The cardinals are Princes of the Church, with an annual allowance of 30,000 lire, or 1,200*l.*, besides the income from their respective offices, or dignities. In the early ages the cardinals were the principal priests of the churches in Rome, or deacons of districts. In the eleventh century they numbered but twenty-eight; and it was in modern times that the number was raised to seventy. When assembled the cardinals form the Sacred College, compose the Council of the Pope, preside at special and general congregations, and govern the Church so long as the Pontifical throne is vacant. They received the distinction of the red hat under Innocente III., during the Council of Lyons, in 1245; and the purple from Bonifacio VIII., in 1294. The great Catholic Powers are allowed to propose a certain number of prelates to be named by the Pope, and these are known as Cardinals of the Crown.

The upper Catholic Hierarchy throughout the world comprises 7 Patriarchs of the Latin Rite, and 5 of the Oriental Rite, with

Patriarchal Jurisdiction; 149 Archbishops of the Latin Rite, and 27 of the Oriental Rite; and 668 Bishops of the Latin and 47 of the Oriental Rite. The list is as follows:—

I. PATRIARCHATES.

Of the Latin Rite:—1. Constantinople, 2. Alexandria, 3. Antioch, 4. Jerusalem, 5. Venice, 6. West Indies, 7. Lisbon.

Of the Oriental Rite, with Patriarchal Jurisdiction:—1. Antioch, of the Melchite Greeks (*Antiochen, Melchitarum*); 2. Antioch, of the Maronites (*Antiochen, Maronitarum*); 3. Antioch, of the Syrians (*Antiochen, Syrorum*); 4. Babylon, of the Chaldeans (*Babylonen, Chaldeorum*); 5. Cilicia, of the Armenians (*Cilicia, Armenorum*).

II. ARCHBISHOPRICS.

Latin Rite:—

Immediately subject to the Holy See	13
With Ecclesiastical Provinces	136

Oriental Rite:—

With Ecclesiastical Provinces:

Armenian	1
Greco-Roumaic	1
Greco-Ruthenian	2

Under Oriental Patriarchs:

Armenian	5
Greco-Melchite	4
Syriac, Syro-Maronite, and Syro-Chaldaic	15

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III. BISHOPRICS.

Latin Rite:—

Suburban Sees	6
Immediately subject to the Holy See	86
Suffragan, in Ecclesiastical Provinces	572

Oriental Rite:—

Armenian	12
Greco-Melchite	8
Greco-Roumaic	3
Greco-Ruthenian	7
Syriac	8
Syro-Chaldaic	6
Syro-Maronite	3

Total 711

Besides the above, there are a number of titular dignitaries, Apostolic Delegates, Vicars, and Prefects (many of them titular archbishops and bishops, formerly 'in partibus infidelium'), to the number of 153, and 18 bishops without dioceses.

The summary stands as follows:—

Patriarchates	12
Archbishoprics	177
Bishoprics and Sees 'in Partibus Infidelium.'	882
Total	<u>1,071</u>

The central administration of the Roman Catholic Church is carried on by a number of permanent ecclesiastical committees called Sacred Congregations, presided over by cardinals. There were eighteen regular or fixed Congregations at the end of December 1878, and besides three special Congregations. At the head of all the Congregations, embracing large and varied functions, is a department bearing the title of 'Holy Roman and Universal Inquisition,' also called 'The Holy Office,' under the immediate presidency of the Supreme Pontiff.

The apostolical vicariates, the delegations, and prefectures in all parts of the world stand under the 'Congregatio de Propagandâ Fide' at Rome. The number of vicariates is one hundred and fourteen, of delegations six, and of apostolic prefectures thirty-three. At the end of 1882, there were ten vicariates in Europe, namely, three in Germany; one at Gibraltar; one in Sweden; two in Roumania; and three in European Turkey.

Church and Education.

The Roman Catholic Church is, nominally, the ruling State religion of Italy; but many Acts of the Legislature, passed since the establishment of the Kingdom, and more especially since the suppression of the temporal government of the Supreme Pontiff, have subordinated the power of the Church and clergy entirely to the authority of the civil government, and secured perfect religious freedom to the adherents of all creeds without exception. However, scarcely any other creeds as yet exist but Roman Catholicism. At the census of 1871, the total population of the kingdom of Italy amounted to 26,801,154. Of this number, 99 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. were returned as Catholics, while the small remainder was made up chiefly of Protestants and Jews, the former representing but 0·15, and the latter 0·11 per cent. of the total population.

The Roman Catholic hierarchy in Italy consists of 47 archbishops and 207 bishops. All these dignitaries of the Church are appointed by the Pope, on the advice of a council of Cardinals, the congregation 'De Propagandâ Fide.' But the royal consent is necessary to the installation of a bishop or archbishop, and this having been frequently withheld of late years, there was constantly a large number of vacant sees. On the death or removal of a bishop, the clergy of the diocese elect a vicar-capitular, who exercises spiritual jurisdiction during the vacancy. In case of old age or infirmity, the bishop nominates a coadjutor to discharge the episcopal duties in his stead. His recommendation is almost invariably attended to by the Pope, and the bishop-coadjutor is appointed and consecrated, and takes his title from some oriental diocese not actually existing,

which he relinquishes on succeeding to a bishopric. As long as he retains the oriental title, he is styled a titular bishop (formerly bishop 'in partibus infidelium'). Each diocese has its own independent administration, consisting of the bishop, as president, and two canons, who are elected by the chapter of the diocese.

The immense wealth of the Italian clergy has been greatly reduced since the year 1850, when the bill of Siccardi, annihilating ecclesiastical jurisdiction and the privileges of the clergy, passed the Sardinian chambers. This law was extended, in 1861, over the whole of the kingdom, and had the effect of rapidly diminishing the numbers as well as the incomes of the clergy. But it was stated in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, in May 1869, that at that period the proportion of priests to the general population was still as high as seven per thousand, 'the average proportion in all the rest of the Catholic world being four and a half per thousand.'

It appears from an official return laid before the Chamber of Deputies in the session of 1865, that there were in that year 2,382 religious houses in Italy, of which 1,506 were for men, and 876 for women. The number of religious persons was 28,991, of whom 14,807 were men, and 14,184 women. The Mendicant order numbered 8,229 persons, comprised in the above-mentioned total. A project of law, brought in by the Government, for the entire suppression of all religious houses throughout the kingdom, was adopted by the Chamber of Representatives in the session of 1866. Art. 1 of this law provides that all religious corporations shall cease to exist from the moment of the promulgation of the law, and their property devolve to the State. Art. 2 grants civil and political rights to all the members of the corporations thus dissolved. By Art. 3, all monks and nuns having taken regular vows before the 18th of January 1864, are entitled to a pension of 500 lire, or 20*l.*, each; lay brethren and sisters, to 250 lire, or 10*l.*, each; and servants 60 years old and upwards, having served at least 10 years in a monastery, may receive a pension of 120 lire, or a little less than 5*l.* By Art. 5, several monasteries are set aside for the reception of such monks or nuns as may wish to continue their monastic life; but there must not be fewer than six in one monastery. Mendicant friars may continue to ask alms under certain restrictions. By Art. 6, all chapters of collegiate churches, abbeys, ecclesiastical benefices not attached to parishes, lay benefices, and all brotherhoods and foundations to which an ecclesiastical service is annexed, are suppressed. Arts. 7 and 8 regulate the interests of present holders of such benefices. Art. 9 regulates the transfer of ecclesiastical property to the State. Art. 10 excepts from this transfer all property liable to reversion to third parties; also that of lay or ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of lay patrons, the property of which reverts to the patron on condition of his paying the holder of the benefice the annual

revenue of the property, leaving one-third of the same for the execution of the ecclesiastical duties attached to the benefice.

Under the new Italian Government, a great part of the property confiscated from the monastic establishments has been devoted to the cause of public education. Since the commencement of the year 1860, there were opened, throughout the kingdom, thirty-three great model schools, of which ten in the Sardinian states, six in Lombardy, four in the Emilia, six in the Marches and Umbria, two in Tuscany, and five in the Southern Provinces. There have been other recent improvements; the new law on primary schools has been applied to 7,533 communes out of 8,276. According to a return published in 1882 the number of teachers in these schools is 41,000—one-half of whom are females; of the pupils 1,048,000 are males and 853,479 females. The annual grant to these schools is 31,000,000 lire. There are besides 7,422 private primary schools, with 7,422 male and 4,444 female teachers, and 63,000 male and 92,228 female pupils. There are also 11,161 evening schools for males and 492 for females, the former with 439,624 pupils and the latter 16,063.

An official return issued by the Italian Government March, 1870, furnishes detailed tabular information regarding the amount of education received by the conscripts born in 1847, and called up for military service in 1868. According to this return, the percentage of 'analfabeti,' or totally illiterate men, of the age of twenty-one was as follows, in progressive ratio, in the various provinces of the kingdom:—Vicenza, 20.37; Sondrio, 25.17; Turin, 26.18; Novara, 29.39; Bergamo, 33.13; Leghorn, 35.40; Cuneo, 35.99; Como, 37.23; Alessandria, 39.61; Pavia, 41.04; Brescia, 41.18; Porto Maurizio, 43.27; Cremona, 44.25; Milan, 49.93; Belluno, 50.92; Verona, 53.54; Genoa, 54.61; Lucca, 55.34; Treviso, 55.34; Pisa, 56.72; Mantua, 58.06; Udine, 59.96; Reggio (Emilia), 61.34; Padua, 62.66; Venice, 63.84; Florence, 64.13; Rovigo, 64.90; Grosseto, 66.16; Modena, 66.61; Massa Carrara, 66.67; Bologna, 67.03; Piacenza, 68.24; Ferrara, 68.80; Abruzzo Ulteriore II., 70.43; Parma, 70.66; Siena, 70.91; Macerata, 71.19; Molise, 71.36; Capitanata, 71.86; Principato Citeriore, 72.25; Naples, 73.58; Arezzo, 76.45; Terra d'Otranto, 76.67; Ravenna, 77.49; Forli, 77.69; Ancona, 77.71; Sassari, 77.91; Umbria, 78.19; Terra di Bari, 78.56; Abruzzo Citeriore, 78.80; Syracuse, 78.91; Messina, 79.12; Abruzzo Ult. I., 79.60; Cagliari, 79.74; Terra di Lavoro, 80.00; Calabria Ult. II., 80.04; Caltanissetta, 80.34; Principato Ult., 80.55; Pesaro, 81.41; Catania, 81.59; Palermo, 81.91; Calabria Cit., 82.16; Basilicata, 82.23; Benevento, 82.36; Ascoli Piceno, 82.49; Calabria Cit., 82.99; Trapani, 83.58; Girgenti, 85.82. These statistics show a

general average of 64.27 per cent. of the adult male population without the rudiments of education. In 1879 this had been reduced to 59 per cent.

There are twenty-two universities in Italy, many of them of ancient foundation. The oldest are Bologna, founded in the year 1119; Naples, founded in 1244; Padua, in 1228; Rome, in 1244; Perugia, in 1320; Pisa, in 1329; Siena, in 1349; Pavia, in 1390; Turin, in 1412; Parma, in 1422; and Florence, in 1443. The other universities are, in alphabetical order, Cagliari, Camerino, Catania, Ferrara, Genoa, Macerata, Messina, Modena, Palermo, Sassari, and Urbino. The number of students at all the universities was returned at 11,397 in 1881; in 1862, the number given was 15,688, of whom 9,459 were reported to be at the university of Naples; 1,173 at Pavia; and 889 at Turin. In 1881, only 3,000 were at Naples university. By a decree of the Minister of Public Instruction, issued in 1871, six high schools—Naples, Pavia, Turin, Bologna, Florence, and Parma—were declared first-class universities of the kingdom. In 1881 there were 1,261 students in the superior institutes and schools of science.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Since the establishment of the kingdom, in 1861, there have been frequent deficits, rising in one year to the amount of 617 millions lire, or 24,680,000*l.* During the same time, the public revenue nearly trebled, but the expenditure did not increase to the same amount, and, during recent years, there have been surpluses. The following table exhibits the total revenue and expenditure of the kingdom, together with the annual deficit or surplus, in each of the sixteen years from 1866 to 1881, the first fifteen years, up to 1880 inclusive, representing actual receipts and disbursements, and the following last year, 1881, the budget estimates:—

Years	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Difference
	Lire	Lire	Lire
1866	639,612,269	1,256,822,008	— 617,209,739
1867	784,250,797	1,117,588,023	— 333,337,226
1868	726,486,545	1,187,351,948	— 460,865,403
1869	901,573,731	1,151,480,294	— 249,906,563
1870	800,649,014	1,021,925,930	— 221,276,916
1871	1,046,003,551	1,277,780,785	— 231,777,234
1872	1,295,336,212	1,548,335,022	— 252,998,810
1873	1,317,286,731	1,552,060,918	— 234,774,187
1874	1,314,147,325	1,540,862,261	— 226,714,936
1875	1,336,307,886	1,494,152,530	— 157,844,644
1876	1,344,710,190	1,472,941,850	— 128,231,670
1877	1,491,778,495	1,480,750,305	+ 11,028,190
1878	1,443,035,277	1,430,822,500	+ 12,212,777
1879	1,470,992,506	1,428,478,752	+ 42,513,754
1880	1,439,368,496	1,420,226,726	+ 19,141,770
1881	1,434,522,357	1,426,711,988	+ 7,810,369

It will thus be seen that in recent years there has been a considerable improvement in the administration of Italian finance.

The following table gives an abstract of the official budget accounts for the year 1882, showing the principal sources of revenue and chief branches of expenditure:—

Sources of Revenue	Lire
1. Ordinary revenue:—	
Direct taxes, including house duty	381,627,451
Indirect taxes and monopolies	641,223,145
State lottery	72,500,000
Post, state railways, telegraphs, prisons, &c. .	116,201,825
Ecclesiastical and State domains	27,228,750
Miscellaneous receipts	27,823,559
Compensations	94,237,608
Total, ordinary revenue	1,360,842,338
2. Extraordinary revenue, including loans . .	837,061,600
Total revenue	2,197,904,028
	£87,916,161

Branches of Expenditure	Lire
Consolidated fund	1,426,701,529
Ministry of finance	135,433,496
„ justice and worship	28,695,369
„ foreign affairs	6,618,520
„ public instruction	29,248,445
„ the interior	59,490,488
„ public works	208,007,593
„ war	225,364,626
„ the navy	49,667,705
„ agriculture	10,076,097
Total expenditure	2,179,403,868
	£87,176,154

According to these financial accounts, there was a surplus of 18,500,160 lire, or 740,000*l.*, in the year 1882, but as in previous years there were supplementary expenses, incurred afterwards, the amount of which, however, was not made public. The great increase in the budgets of previous years is remarkable. Among the extraordinary receipts we find 'new debts,' amounting to over 668 million lire, while the extraordinary expenditure on the Consolidated Fund amounted to 678,800,000 lire.

The interest of the national debt, and its management, as well as the civil list, and pensions, are summarised under the heading of Consolidated Fund, administered by the 'Governo del tesoro.' Included in this great branch of expenditure is likewise the annual dotation of the Supreme Pontiff, amounting to 3,225,000 lire, or 129,000*l*. The late and present Pontiff have not consented, however, to accept this annual allowance, which is therefore paid over to the 'Asse Ecclesiastico.'

In the budget estimates for 1883 the revenue is set down at 1,539,128,670 lire, or 61,565,146*l*., and the expenditure 1,531,062,988 lire, or 61,242,519*l*., thus showing a surplus of 8,065,682 lire, or 322,627*l*. Besides this, however, special provision was made for an extraordinary expenditure extending over five years for the Ministry of War.

The ever-recurring deficits of former years necessitated large loans, foreign and internal, in consequence of which the public debt of Italy, which stood at 97,480,000*l*., in 1860, the year before the establishment of the kingdom, had increased to 446,502,440*l*. in 1881. The debt was made up of the following liabilities:—

	Lire	£
Funded debt inscribed in the 'Libro Grande'	8,079,526,000	323,181,040
Redeemable debt in the 'Rentes' of 3 and 5 per cent.	1,667,505,750	66,700,230
Floating Debt	475,529,250	19,021,170
Paper Currency	940,000,000	37,600,000
Total	11,162,561,000	446,502,440

To this should be added a loan of 729,745,000 lire, or 29,189,800*l*., raised in 1881–2; but as it was intended to redeem paper currency, the addition to the principal will not be large.

As a guarantee for the issued Treasury Bonds and of paper currency, which has a forced circulation, the Government has deposits of certificates of the funded debt, bearing no interest, in the National Bank of Italy. The total amount of these deposits was calculated at 1,150,000,000 lire, or 46,000,000*l*., at the end of 1878.

Nearly all the cities and communes of Italy have their own budgets and debts, the latter, like the national liabilities, tending to constant increase. The total revenue of the communes of Italy in 1877 amounted, according to official reports, to 466,100,000 lire, or

18,644,000*l.*, exclusive of those of the provinces of Rome. The amount was 316,800,000 lire, or 12,672,000*l.*, in 1867, the first year in which Venice appeared as in Italy. There was thus an increase of 149,300,000 lire, or 5,972,000*l.*, in the revenue during the ten years. The burden of the revenue per head of the population rose during the time in question from 12 lire, or 10*s.*, to 18 lire, or 15*s.* In the urban communes—that is, in towns containing over 5,000 inhabitants—and the chief towns of provinces, the burden per head of the population was 34 lire, or 1*l.* 8*s.*, against 10 lire 80*c.*, or 8*s.* 6*d.*, in the rural communes. The revenue of the province of Rome amounted to 36,000,000 lire, or 1,440,000*l.*, in 1877, against 13,200,000 lire, or 528,000*l.*, in 1871. In 1871 the deficit was considerable, but in 1877 the revenue and expenditure of the capital were very nearly balanced. The burden per head of the urban population of Italy was in 1877 in the province of Rome 71 lire 62*c.*, or 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, and of the rural population of the kingdom, 19 lire 25*c.*, or 15*s.* 6*d.*

Army and Navy.

The German law of universal liability to arms form the basis of the present military organisation of the Kingdom of Italy. According to it, a certain portion of all the young men of the age of twenty-one, the number varying from 65,000 to 75,000 is levied annually for the standing army, while the rest are entered in the army of reserve, in which they have to practise annually for forty days, and are then sent on unlimited furlough, but can be called permanently under arms at the outbreak of a war.

By the law of military organisation passed September 30, 1873, supplemented by that of June 9, 1882, which considerably increased the war effective of the army, the standing army of Italy is divided into ten general commands, or corps d'armée, each consisting of three divisions, and each division of two brigades; twelve regiments of 'bersaglieri,' or riflemen; twenty-two regiments of cavalry; twelve regiments of field artillery; two brigades of horse artillery; five regiments of fortress artillery, two brigades of mountain artillery; four regiments of engineers; one regiment of pontoons; and one railway and telegraph regiment; eleven territorial legions of carabinieri; besides sanitary, intendance, instruction, and other special corps. In the second line is the mobile militia, and the third line the territorial militia. The war strength of the standing

army is placed at 690,000 men, including staff; the mobile militia, 300,000; and the territorial militia, 1,000,000; total, 1,990,000.

The organisation of the Italian army prescribes the division of the kingdom into twenty territorial military districts, each under the command of a general.

The nominal organisation of the standing army on the war footing was as follows at the end of 1881:—

Infantry	251,152
Military districts	264,007
Alpine companies	16,050
Bersaglieri	42,741
Cavalry	36,012
Artillery	62,544
Engineers	14,763
Carabineers	19,637
Military instruction	2,767
Invalides	793
Stud	236
Discipline companies	1,305
Penitentiary establishments	1,961
Active officers	12,147
Supplementary officers	2,563
Total	<hr/> 733,712

The time of service in the standing army is three years in the infantry and five years in the cavalry. A certain number, distinguished as 'soldati d'ordinanza,' to which class belong the Carabinieri and some of the Administrative troops, have the option to serve eight years complete, and are then liberated without further liability to arms. In the army of reserve, the time of service is nine years. Every native of the kingdom is liable to the military service, to be enrolled either in the standing army or the reserve. An exemption in favour of young men able to pass an examination is allowed, they having to remain only one year in the service, the same as in Germany. (See page 124.)

In the distribution of the standing army over the kingdom there are generally eight battalions of infantry at or near the capital, fifteen at Genoa, five at Turin, nine at Alessandria, twelve in Tuscany, and 120 in the valley of the Po, from Milan to Ancona. At Naples there are eighteen battalions of the line, besides thirty-nine in the Neapolitan provinces and thirty-two in Sicily.

The navy of the kingdom of Italy consisted, at the end of December 1882, of 86 steamers, afloat or building. They were classed as follows:—

	Ironclads		Screw steamers		Paddle steamers	
	Number	Guns	Number	Guns	Number	Guns
<i>Steamers:—</i>						
Ironclad ships . . .	16	109	—	—	—	—
Frigates	—	—	9	280	—	—
Corvettes of the 1st class	—	—	5	74	3	30
Corvettes of the 2nd class	—	—	3	18	5	30
Corvettes of the 3rd class	—	—	—	—	4	15
Gunboats	—	—	12	47	—	—
Transports	—	—	9	20	20	38
Total	16	109	38	439	32	113
Total horse-power . .	72,910		12,256		6,810	

The following is a tabular list of the 18 armour-clad ships of the Italian navy. The columns of the table exhibit, after the name of each ship, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated or nominal horse-power of engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, the displacement in tons. The ironclad marked with an asterisk (*) before its name was not completed at the end of 1882 :—

Names of Ironclads	Armour thickness at water-line	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
<i>First-class:—</i>	Inches				Tons
Italia	33	4	100-ton	9,000	14,000
*Lepanto	33	4	100-ton	9,000	14,000
Duilio	22	4	100-ton	7,500	10,650
Dandolo	22	4	100-ton	7,500	10,650
<i>Second-class:—</i>					
Venezia	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	{ 1	25-ton	3,670	5,814
		{ 6	18-ton		
Palestro	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	{ 1	25-ton	3,496	6,100
		{ 6	18-ton		
Principe Amedeo . .	8 $\frac{5}{8}$	{ 1	25-ton	3,413	6,500
		{ 6	18-ton		
Roma	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	9	25-ton	3,738	5,700
<i>Third-class:—</i>					
Affondatore	5	2	12-ton	2,682	4,070
Castelfidardo . . .	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	10	12-ton	2,125	4,250
Ancona	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	12-ton	2,548	4,250
Maria Pia	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	12-ton	2,924	4,250
San Martino	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	12-ton	2,924	4,250
Varese	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	12-ton	1,000	2,000
Terribile	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	12-ton	1,200	2,700
Formidabile	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	12-ton	1,200	2,700

The three most remarkable completed ironclads of the Italian

navy—reputed also to be the most powerful types of men-of-war yet constructed—are the double-turret ships, the *Duilio*, launched at Castellamare on the 8th of May 1876, the sister ship, the *Dandolo*, launched at La Spezzia towards the end of 1877, and the *Italia*, launched in 1880. The length of the *Duilio* is 339 feet, the breadth 65 feet, and the displacement 10,600. The armour of the *Duilio* is of the immense thickness of 22 inches throughout, of plates rolled by C. Cammell & Co., Sheffield. As unsurpassed in size as the armour, is the armament of the *Duilio*, which consists of four 100-ton Armstrong guns, 33 feet long, firing projectiles 2,500 lbs. in weight, with powder charges of 350 lbs. The hull of the *Duilio* is altogether of iron and steel. It consists of a central ironclad compartment, 167 feet in length and 54 feet in breadth, which descends to 5 feet under the water-line, encloses the machinery and boilers, the powder magazines, and a portion of the mechanism used in working the turrets and the cannon. At the bow and stern of this compartment the deck passage, which lies about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the water-line, is defended by horizontal armour, so that neither a projectile nor water can enter it. The part of the hull above this ironclad deck is constructed in a peculiar way, in consideration of the probability of its being seriously damaged in a fight. A second central ironclad compartment is built over the first, and encloses the bases of the turrets and the remaining portion of the mechanism employed in loading and working the cannon. Above this second compartment rise the two turrets, which have each two 100-ton Armstrong guns, and are arranged with their centres at the distance of 8 feet from the longitudinal plane of the vessel, which renders it possible to discharge three cannon contemporaneously in a parallel direction with the keel. Besides its gigantic armament, the *Duilio* has a powerful ram, and at the stern, in a tunnel closed by a grated door, a very rapid torpedo boat, which can be launched forth from its resting-place to carry its torpedoes. As means of propulsion, the *Duilio* has two screws, driven by engines of 7,500 horse-power, and is calculated to run 14 miles an hour. The ship will carry 1,200 tons of coal, being sufficient for a run of 1,000 miles with full force, and 4,000 miles at a moderate rate. The *Dandolo* is absolutely similar in construction to the *Duilio*, and the two nominally represent the strength of whole navies, though different opinions are entertained as to their actual power in naval warfare.

The *Lepanto* is almost similar, of 14,000 tons, and covered throughout with armour of the enormous thickness of 36 inches, or three feet, were little advanced in construction at the end of 1881.

The *Italia* is also of 14,000 tons, 9,000 indicated horse-power, armour $33\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 inches thick, armed with 4 100-ton Armstrong guns and 18 smaller ones. She is 400 feet long, and can steam 16 knots an hour. Two other ironclads on the largest scale, the *Ruggia*

di Laria and the Francesco Maresini, were laid down in 1882. The other ironclads of the Italian navy are of old construction, and much less power.

The navy was manned in 1882 by 1 admiral, 4 vice-admirals, 10 rear-admirals, 108 captains, 346 lieutenants, 7,878 sailors, 3,008 gunners and torpedo-men, 1,287 engine-men, besides engineers, petty officers, &c., making in all 15,055 officers and men.

Area and Population.

The first general census of the kingdom of Italy, inclusive of the Pontifical States, annexed by Royal decree of October 9, 1870, was taken by the Government on the 31st December 1871. On this date, the population numbered 26,792,354 souls—13,472,262 males and 13,328,892 females—living on an area of 296,013 square chilos, or 114,296 English square miles, being 235 per square mile. At the census of December 31, 1881, the total population was found to be 28,452,639, showing an increase in ten years of 1,660,285, and giving a density of 248 per square mile.

The kingdom of Italy is administratively divided into sixty-nine provinces, the names of which, in alphabetical order, with area in English square miles, and number of population on the 31st December, 1871, and 31st December, 1881, are given in the subjoined table:—

Provinces	Area : Eng. square miles	Population	
		Dec. 31, 1871	Dec. 31, 1881
Alessandria	1,952	683,361	728,750
Ancona	740	262,349	267,236
Aquila (Abruzzo Ulteriore II.)	2,509	332,784	353,024
Arezzo	1,276	234,645	238,707
Ascoli Piceno	809	203,004	209,313
Avellino (Principato Ulteriore)	1,409	375,691	393,228
Bari (Terra di Bari)	2,293	604,540	678,968
Belluno	1,263	175,282	174,162
Benevento	676	232,008	238,626
Bergamo	1,027	368,152	391,010
Bologna	1,392	439,232	457,506
Brescia	1,784	456,023	471,564
Cagliari	5,224	393,208	421,085
Caltanissetta	1,455	230,066	266,006
Campobasso (Molise)	1,778	364,208	365,947
Caserta (Terra di Lavoro)	2,307	697,403	714,487
Catania	1,970	495,415	563,217
Catanzaro (Calabria Ulteriore II.)	2,307	412,226	434,217
Chieti (Abruzzo Citeriore)	1,105	339,986	343,972
Como	1,049	477,642	515,134
Cosenza (Calabria Citeriore)	2,841	440,468	451,271
Cremona	670	300,595	302,064

Provinces	Area : Eng. square miles	Population	
		Dec. 31, 1871	Dec. 31, 1881
Cuneo	2,756	618,232	635,978
Ferrara	1,010	215,369	230,733
Firenze	2,263	766,824	790,720
Foggia (Capitanata)	2,955	322,758	355,829
Forlì	716	234,090	251,112
Genova	1,588	716,759	760,809
Girgenti	1,491	289,018	311,910
Grosseto	1,712	107,457	113,858
Lecce (Terra d'Otranto)	3,293	493,594	554,418
Livorno (including Elba)	126	118,851	121,612
Lucca	577	280,399	284,287
Macerata	1,057	236,994	239,675
Mantua	856	288,942	295,612
Massa Carrara	680	161,944	169,481
Messina	1,768	420,649	460,329
Milano	1,155	1,009,794	1,114,539
Modena	966	273,231	279,405
Napoli	429	907,752	999,517
Novara	2,527	624,985	676,292
Padova	805	364,430	397,833
Palermo	1,964	617,678	698,072
Parma	1,251	264,381	267,386
Pavia	1,286	448,435	469,853
Perugia	3,719	549,601	572,070
Pesaro Urbino	1,145	213,072	222,926
Pisa	1,180	265,959	283,269
Piacenza	965	225,775	227,603
Porto Maurizio	467	127,053	132,218
Potenza	4,122	501,543	524,485
Ravenna	742	221,115	225,764
Reggio Calabria (Calabria Ult. I.)	1,515	353,608	372,737
Reggio Emilia	884	240,635	244,961
Roma (Latia)	4,553	836,704	903,265
Rovigo	652	200,835	217,712
Salerno (Principato Citeriore)	2,116	541,738	544,621
Sassari	4,139	243,452	260,927
Siena	1,465	206,446	205,914
Siracusa	1,428	294,885	343,053
Sondrio	1,259	111,241	120,516
Teramo (Abruzzo Ulteriore I.)	1,284	246,004	254,986
Trapani	1,214	236,388	280,170
Treviso	939	352,538	375,882
Torino	3,965	972,986	1,028,168
Udine	2,483	481,786	501,649
Venezia	850	337,538	356,631
Verona	1,102	367,437	394,128
Vicenza	1,041	363,161	395,190
Total	114,296	26,792,354	28,452,639

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with surplus of births over deaths, in each of the eight years from 1873 to 1880 :—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1873	985,188	813,973	214,906	171,215
1874	951,658	827,253	207,997	124,405
1875	1,035,377	843,161	230,486	192,216
1876	1,083,721	796,420	225,453	287,301
1877	1,029,037	787,817	214,972	241,220
1878	1,043,780	844,855	199,885	198,925
1879	1,097,778	870,307	213,096	227,471
1880	988,305	900,397	196,738	87,908

The great mass of the people of Italy are devoted to agricultural pursuits, and the town population is comparatively small. The number of inhabitants of the principal cities and towns was as follows, at the census of December 1881 :—

Towns			Population	Towns			Population
Naples	.	.	494,314	Florence	.	.	169,001
Milan	.	.	321,839	Venice	.	.	132,826
Rome	.	.	300,467	Messina	.	.	126,497
Turin	.	.	252,832	Bologna	.	.	123,274
Palermo	.	.	244,991	Catania	.	.	100,417
Genoa	.	.	179,515	Leghorn	.	.	97,615

The number of emigrants from Italy, very small previous to the establishment of the kingdom, has been assuming some proportions in recent years. In 1869, the number amounted to 23,040, to 81,500 in 1870, to 100,170 in 1871, to 115,272 in 1872, in 1873 to 80,716, to 51,200 in 1874, to 26,872 in 1875, to 108,807 in 1876, to 99,213 in 1877, to 95,768 in 1878, to 126,273 in 1879, 119,901 in 1880, and 135,832 in 1881. The emigration is mainly directed to France, Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, and to the United States, the Argentine Confederation, Brazil, and other South American states.

Trade and Industry.

The commercial intercourse of Italy is chiefly with four countries, France, the United Kingdom, Austria, and Switzerland. The imports from France in 1881 amounted to $14\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling per annum, and the exports to 22 millions. Next in order of importance are the commercial transactions with the United Kingdom, and after that, but considerably below for imports, but higher for exports, those of Austria and Switzerland.

The following table shows the total imports and exports of the kingdom in each of the ten years from 1872 to 1881:—

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Lire	£	Lire	£
1872	1,139,233,528	45,569,340	1,108,834,842	44,353,392
1873	1,287,829,774	51,513,188	1,133,543,863	45,341,752
1874	1,304,994,328	52,199,772	985,458,532	39,418,340
1875	1,215,051,015	48,602,040	1,057,161,050	42,286,440
1876	1,330,147,820	53,205,913	1,216,921,205	48,676,848
1877	1,154,303,039	46,172,121	966,523,543	38,660,941
1878	1,070,802,615	42,832,104	1,040,789,434	41,631,577
1879	1,262,044,668	50,480,786	1,100,961,109	44,038,444
1880	1,224,812,701	48,992,508	1,130,659,312	45,226,642
1881	1,225,600,000	49,024,000	1,192,200,000	47,692,000

It will be seen that there has been a marked increase in the value of both imports and exports in the course of the ten years. The large falling off in the exports of 1874 and of 1877 was caused by a deficiency in the harvest produce.

Corn and cotton manufactures form the chief imports into Italy. The principal exports are silk, raw and manufactured, and spirits and oils, the first of which averages 7,000,000*l.* and the second 4,000,000*l.* sterling per annum. The commercial intercourse is chiefly with France, and next to it with Austria.

The value of the commercial intercourse of Italy with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the value of the exports from Italy to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Italy, in each of the ten years from 1872 to 1881:—

Years	Exports from Italy to Great Britain	Imports of British home produce into Italy
	£	£
1872	4,159,161	6,557,538
1873	3,831,091	7,444,195
1874	3,634,360	6,369,609
1875	4,632,619	6,766,698
1876	4,152,201	6,689,402
1877	4,100,812	6,218,612
1878	3,252,459	5,363,838
1879	3,233,594	4,983,676
1880	3,385,109	5,432,908
1881	3,274,881	6,430,859

The two principal articles of export from Italy to Great Britain in the year 1881 were olive oil, of the value of 452,127*l.*, and hemp, of the value of 292,630*l.* The next important articles shipped to Great Britain were oranges and lemons, of the value of 308,802*l.*; brimstone, of the value of 233,899*l.*; chemical products, of the value of 290,844*l.*; shumac, of the value of 151,711*l.*; wine, of the value of 110,551*l.*; flax, 118,345*l.*; stones, 114,161*l.*; and iron ore, 110,489*l.* The staple articles of British produce imported into Italy are cotton fabrics, iron, coals, and woollen manufactures. The value of the most important article, cotton manufactures, imported from Great Britain in the year 1881, amounted to 2,375,957*l.* Next in importance to cotton manufactures stood iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 807,310*l.*; coals, of the value of 723,695*l.*; and woollen manufactures, of the value of 703,977*l.*, imported in the year 1881 from the United Kingdom.

On the 1st of January 1882, the total number of sailing vessels and steamers making long voyages was 7,815, of 989,057 tons, the tonnage of steamers alone being 93,698 tons. According to an official return, the kingdom of Italy had a registered seafaring population, that is individuals whose names were inserted in the 'Inscription Maritime,' of 176,335 at the commencement of 1882. The total number of vessels which entered Italian ports in the year 1881 was 110,184, of 16,115,763 tons, of which 25,024 were steamers, of 12,530,869 tons. There cleared the Italian ports during the same year 109,414 vessels, of 15,954,941 tons, of which 24,984 of 12,461,598 tons were steamers. Four-fifths of these vessels were, however, coasters.

The total length of railways opened for traffic on the 1st of January 1881, was 8,713 chilometri, or 5,445 English miles, of which about one-fourth belonged to the State. The whole of the

lines are divided into five systems, of the following extent in January 1878 :—

Railways	Length	
	Chilometri	English miles
Alta Italia	3 379	2,099
Roman (Romane) . . .	1,673	1,039
Southern (Meridionali) . .	1,454	903
Sardinian (Sarde) . . .	198	123
Sicilian (Calabro-Sicule) . .	949	589
Various lines	557	345
Total	8,210	5,098

* The first line of railway was opened in 1839, and the progress of construction was slow till 1861, from the beginning of which year till the end of 1866 the length opened for traffic rose to 2,902 chilometri, or 1,803 English miles. In the following six years, till the end of 1872, the length opened for traffic was 1,663 chilometri, or 1,033 English miles, and in the next three years, till the end of 1875, it was 932 chilometri, or 579 English miles. The construction of railways by the State was begun in recent years, in order to extend, more rapidly than private enterprise was willing to do, the existing network of lines. In October 1875, the government purchased from the South-Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian railway company the Italian portion of the system, or the 'Alta Italia' lines, of a length of 1,444 chilometri, or 897 English miles.

In the sessions of 1878 and 1879 the Italian Parliament passed bills for the construction of additional 6,020 chilometri, of 3,739 miles of railway, to complete the existing system. The new lines are to be built within a period of fifteen years, at a total cost of 1,000,000,000 lire, or 40,000,000*l.*, with a State contribution of 650,000,000 lire, or 26,000,000*l.*, paid in annual instalments of 50,000,000 lire, or 2,000,000*l.*

The number of post-offices in the kingdom at the commencement of 1881, was 3,328. In the year 1880 the post conveyed 165,842,944 letters and postcards, and 155,218,754 newspapers. The revenue in 1880 was 28,189,618 lire, and the expenditure 24,357,935 lire.

The length of telegraph lines in 1882 was 16,430 English miles, nearly two-thirds of the whole belonging to the Government. There were, at the same date, 1,633 telegraph offices, exclusive of railway offices. The number of telegrams forwarded in the year 1881 throughout the kingdom was 6,250,496, including 310,329 official telegrams. The revenue in 1881 amounted to 12,051,308 lire, or 482,052*l.*, and the expenditure to 8,047,597 lire, or 321,904*l.*

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Italy in Great Britain.

Ambassador.—Count Nigra, accredited January 19, 1883.

Councillor of Embassy.—Chevalier C. Ressimann.

Secretary.—Chevalier Tommaso Catalani.

Attachés.—Cav. Ceriana, Prince de Cariati, Count Charles Menabrea.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. Noce.

2. Of Great Britain in Italy.

Ambassador.—Sir Augustus Berkeley Paget, K.C.B., born in 1821; envoy to the Netherlands, 1854-56; to Portugal, 1857-58; to Prussia, 1858-59; to Denmark, 1859-66; and to Portugal, 1866-67. Appointed envoy and minister to Italy, July 6, 1867; raised to the rank of ambassador March 24, 1876.

Secretaries.—Hugh Fraser, Hon. Hugh Gough, W. N. Beauclerk.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. Rice, R.N.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Italy are the same as those of France, the names only being altered, the Franc changing into the Lira, divided into 100 centesimi, the Kilogramme into the Chilogramma, the Mètre into the Metro, the Hectare into the Ettaro, and so on. The British equivalents are:—

MONEY.

The *Lira*, of 100 *Centesimi* = Average rate of exchange (gold), 25 to 1*l.* sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Gramma</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	15.434 grains troy.
" <i>Chilogramma</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	2.20 lbs. avoirdupois.
" <i>Quintal Metrici</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	220 " "
" <i>Tonnelata</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	2200 " "
" <i>Litro</i> , Liquid Measure	.	.	.	.	.	=	0.22 Imperial gallon.
" <i>Ettolitro</i> { Liquid Measure	.	.	.	.	.	=	22 " "
" { Dry Measure	.	.	.	.	.	=	2.75 Imperial bushels.
" <i>Metro</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	3.28 feet or 39.37 inches.
" <i>Chilometro</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	1093 yards.
" <i>Metro Cube</i> }	.	.	.	.	.	=	35.31 cubic feet.
" <i>Stero</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=
" <i>Ettaro</i> , or <i>Hectare</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	2.47 acres.
" <i>Square Chilometro</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	0.386 square mile.
							(2.59 sq. chilo—1 sq. mile)

The common currency of the kingdom in recent years has been paper money of various denomination, gold standing at a premium of from 10 to 12 per cent.

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MONTENEGRO.

(TCHERNAGORA—KARA-DAGH.)

Reigning Prince.

Nicholas I., Petrovic Njegos, born October 7 (September 25), 1841; educated at Trieste and Paris; proclaimed Prince of Montenegro, as successor of his uncle, Danilo I., August 14, 1860. Married, November 8, 1860, to *Milena Péetrovna Vucoticova*, born May 3, 1847, daughter of Peter Vucotič, senator, and Vice-President of the Council of State. Offspring of the union are seven daughters and two sons, *Danilo Alexander*, heir-apparent, born June 29, 1871; *Mirko*, born April 17, 1879.

The reigning prince is descended from Petrovic Njegos, proclaimed Vladika, or prince-bishop, of Montenegro, in 1697, who liberated the country from the 'Turks, and, having established himself as both spiritual and temporal ruler, entered into a religious and political alliance with Russia. His successors retained the theocratic power till the death of Peter Petrovic, October 31, 1851, last Vladika of Montenegro, a ruler of great wisdom, as well as a widely celebrated poet. He was succeeded by his nephew, Danilo I., who abandoned the title of Vladika, together with the spiritual functions attached to it, and substituted that of Hospodar, or Prince. At the same time Danilo I., to throw off a remnant of nominal dependency from Turkey, acknowledged by his predecessors, obtained the formal recognition of his new title from Russia. Danilo I., assassinated August 13, 1860, was succeeded by his nephew, second Hospodar of Montenegro.

Former rulers of Montenegro possessed the whole of the revenues of the country, and, in fact, this system obtains still, although laws have from time to time been passed regulating both the Prince's annual civil list and the public expenditure. Prince Nicholas' nominal yearly income is fixed, for the present, at 9,000 ducats, or 4,100*l*. A yearly sum of 48,000 roubles, or 4,800*l*., has been received by Montenegro from Russia since the Crimean war, as a reward for its friendly attitude during that period. The Austrian Government is stated to contribute about 30,000 florins per annum towards the construction of carriage roads in Montenegro.

Government and Population.

The constitution of the country, dating from 1852, with changes effected in 1855 and 1879, is that of a limited monarchy, resting on a patriarchal foundation. The executive authority rests with the reigning Prince, while the legislative power is vested, according to an 'Administrative Statute' proclaimed March 21, 1879, in a State

Council of eight members, one-half of them nominated by the Prince, and the other elected by the male inhabitants who are bearing, or have borne, arms. The inhabitants are divided into 40 tribes, each governed by elected 'elders,' and a chief called Knjas, who acts as magistrate in peace and as commander in war. By the 'Administrative Statute' of 1879, the country was divided into 80 districts and five military commands.

No official returns are published regarding the public revenue and expenditure. Reliable estimates state the former at 450,000 Austrian florins, or 45,000*l*. A loan of 1,000,000 florins was raised in Vienna in 1881 at an interest of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the salt monopoly of the principality.

The area of Montenegro is estimated to embrace 3,550 English square miles, inclusive of the annexations effected by the Congress of Berlin in 1878, including the town and district of Dulcigno on the Adriatic. The latter, however, was not actually surrendered by Turkey to Montenegro till the end of November 1880, under pressure of the great European Powers. The total population was stated in official returns to number 250,000 in 1879.

The number of men capable of bearing arms, between the ages of 20 and 50, is calculated at 21,850. There exists no standing army, except a lifeguard of the Hospodar, numbering 100 men; but all the inhabitants, not physically unfitted, are trained as soldiers, and liable to be called under arms. The Montenegrins belong entirely to the Servian branch of the Slav race, and in religion adhere to the Greek Church, governed, since 1852, by a bishop consecrated by the Holy Synod of Russia, with the exception of 4,000 Roman Catholics and 4,000 Mussulmans of the Albanian race.

The exports are valued at about 200,000*l*. There are 280 miles of telegraph in the country.

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NETHERLANDS.

(KONINGRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN.)

Reigning King.

Willem III., born February 19, 1817, the eldest son of King Willem II., and of Princess Anna Paulowna, daughter of Emperor Paul I. of Russia; educated by private tutors, and at the University of Leyden; succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, March 17, 1849. Married, June 18, 1839, to Princess *Sophie*, born June 17, 1818, the second daughter of King Wilhelm I. of Württemberg; widower June 3, 1877. Married, in second nuptials, Jan. 7, 1879, to Queen *Emma*, born August 2, 1858, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck. (See page 167.)

Son and daughter of the King.

I. *Alexander*, Prince of Orange, heir-apparent, offspring of the first marriage, born August 25, 1851; admiral in the navy of the Netherlands, and major-general in the army.

II. Princess *Wilhelmina*, offspring of the second marriage, born August 31, 1880.

Sister of the King.

Princess *Sophie*, born April 8, 1824; married, Oct. 8, 1842, to Grand-Duke Karl Alexander of Saxe-Weimar, born June 24, 1818.

Aunt of the King.

Princess *Marianne*, born May 9, 1810, sister of the preceding; married, September 14, 1830, to the late Prince Albert of Prussia; divorced March 28, 1849.

The royal family of the Netherlands, known as the House of Orange, descend from a German Count Walram, who lived in the eleventh century. Through the marriage of Count Engelbrecht, of the branch of Otto of Walram, with Joan of Polanen, in 1404, the family acquired the barony of Breda, and thereby became settled in the Netherlands. The alliance with another heiress, only sister of the childless Prince of Orange and Count of Chalon, brought to the house a rich province in the south of France; and a third matrimonial union, that of Prince Willem III. of Orange with a daughter of King James II., transferred the crown of Great Britain

for a time to the family. Previous to this period, the members had acquired great influence in the Republic of the Netherlands, and, under the name of 'stadtholders,' or governors, became the sovereign rulers of the State. The dignity was formally declared to be hereditary in 1747, in Willem IV.; but his successor, Willem V., had to fly to England, in 1795, at the invasion of the French republican army. The family did not return till November 1813, when the fate of the republic, released from French supremacy, was under discussion at the Congress of Vienna. After various diplomatic negotiations, the Belgian provinces, subject before the French revolution to the House of Austria, were ordered by the Congress to be annexed to the territory of the republic, and the whole to be erected into a kingdom with the son of the last Stadtholder, Willem V., as hereditary sovereign. In consequence, the latter was proclaimed King of the Netherlands at the Hague on the 16th of March, 1815, and recognised as sovereign by all the powers of Europe. The established union between the northern and southern provinces of the Netherlands was dissolved by the Belgian revolution of 1830, and their political relations were not readjusted until the signing of the Treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which constituted Belgium an independent kingdom. King Willem I. abdicated in 1840, making over the crown to his son Willem II., who, after a reign of nine years, left it to his heir, the present sovereign of the Netherlands.

King Willem II. had a civil list of 1,000,000 guilders, or 83,333*l.*; but the amount was reduced to 600,000 guilders, or 50,000*l.*, at the commencement of the reign of the present king. There is in addition an allowance of 150,000 guilders, or 12,500*l.*, for the members of the royal family and the maintenance of the Court. The latter sum is divided at present in the manner that the heir-apparent has 100,000 guilders, or 8,333*l.*; and the remaining 50,000 guilders, or 4,166*l.*, are given as a subsidy for the maintenance of the royal palaces. The family of Orange are, besides, in the possession of a very large private fortune, acquired, in greater part by King Willem I., in the prosecution of vast enterprises, tending to raise the commerce of the Netherlands.

The House of Orange has given the following Sovereigns to the Netherlands, since its reconstruction as a kingdom by the Congress of Vienna:—

Willem I.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1815
Willem II.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1840
Willem III.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1849

The average reign of the three Sovereigns, inclusive of that of the present king, amounted to 19 years.

Constitution and Government.

The present constitution—*grondwet*—of the Netherlands received the royal sanction October 14, 1848, and was solemnly proclaimed Nov. 3, 1848. It vests the whole legislative authority in a Parliament composed of two Chambers, called the States-General. The Upper House, or first Chamber, consists of 39 members, elected by the provincial States from among the most highly assessed inhabitants of the various counties. The second Chamber of the States-General, elected by ballot, at the rate of one deputy to every 45,000 souls, numbers 86 members. All citizens, natives of the Netherlands, not deprived of civil rights, and paying assessed taxes to the amount of not less than 20 guilders, or 1*l.* 13*s.*, are voters. Clergymen, judges of the Hooge Raad, or High Court of Justice, and Governors of Provinces are debarred from being elected. The members of the second Chamber receive an annual allowance of 2,000 guilders, or 166*l.*, besides travelling expenses. Every two years one-half of the members of the second Chamber, and every three years one-third of the members of the Upper House, retire by rotation. The Sovereign has the right to dissolve either of the Chambers separately, or both together, at any time, but new elections must take place within forty days. The second Chamber alone has the initiative of new laws, together with the government, and the functions of the Upper House are restricted to either approving or rejecting them, without the right of inserting amendments. The constitutional advisers of the King, having a seat in the Cabinet, must attend at the meetings of both Houses, and have a deliberative voice, but they cannot take an active part in the debate. The King has full veto power, but it is seldom, if ever, brought into practice. Alterations in the Constitution can only be made by the vote of two-thirds of the members of both Houses, followed by a general election, and a second confirmation, by two-third vote, of the new States-General.

The executive authority is, under the Sovereign, exercised by a responsible Council of Ministers. There are eight heads of departments in the Ministerial Council, namely:—

1. The Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Baron W. F. van Rochussen; appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and President of the Council of Ministers, September 3, 1881.

2. The Minister of Finance.—Baron Dr. C. T. van Lynden van Sandenburg, formerly Professor of Jurisprudence; appointed September 3, 1881.

3. The Minister of Justice.—Dr. J. Modderman, formerly Professor of Criminal Law; appointed August 18, 1879.

4. The Minister of the Colonies.—Dr. O. W. Stavenisse van Brauw; appointed August 24, 1882.

5. The Minister of the Interior.—M. Pynacker Hordyk, Professor of Law at Utrecht; appointed Feb. 9, 1882.

6. The Minister of Marine.—Jonker H. van Taalman-Kip; appointed August 18, 1879.

7. The Minister of War.—General A. E. Reuter, R.A.; appointed August 18, 1879.

8. The Ministry of Public Works and Commerce (Waterstaat).—Dr. N. van Klerck; appointed August 18, 1879.

Each of the above ministers has a salary of 12,000 guilders, or 1,000*l.* per annum. Whenever the sovereign presides over the deliberations of the ministry, the meeting is called a Cabinet Council, and the privilege to be present at it is given to princes of the royal family nominated for the purpose. There is also a State Council—Raad van State—of 14 members, which the sovereign may consult on extraordinary occasions.

Church and Education.

According to the terms of the Constitution, entire liberty of conscience and complete social equality is granted to the members of all religious confessions. The royal family, and a majority of the inhabitants, belong to the Reformed Church; but the Roman Catholics are not far inferior in numbers. In the last census returns the number of Protestants is given at 2,469,814; of Roman Catholics, 1,439,137; of divers other Christian denominations, 22,049; and of Jews, 81,693. The government of the Reformed Church is Presbyterian; while the Roman Catholics are under an archbishop, of Utrecht, and four bishops, of Haarlem, Breda, Roermond, and Hertogenbosch. The salaries of several British Presbyterian ministers, settled in the Netherlands, and whose churches are incorporated with the Dutch Reformed Church, are paid out of the public funds.

Education is spreading throughout the kingdom, though as yet it has not reached the lower classes of the population. It is calculated that among the strictly rural population of the kingdom, one-fourth of the grown-up men, and one-third of the women, can neither read nor write. However, the education of the rising generation is provided for by a non-denominational Primary Instruction Law, passed in 1857, supplemented, with important alterations, tending to make education absolutely compulsory, by another law, passed August 18, 1878. Under the regulations of the latter Act, the cost of primary instruction is borne jointly by the State and the communes, the State being responsible for 30 per cent., and the communes for 70 per cent. of the total expenditure. According to government returns for 1880, there are 2,771 public elementary schools, with 8,423 schoolmasters, and 1,583 schoolmistresses, and 1,109 private schools,

with 2,471 schoolmasters, and 1,697 schoolmistresses. At the same date, the pupils in the public schools numbered 407,807, among them 226,297 boys, and the pupils in the private schools 136,808, among them 61,041 boys. A fuller education than the schools for primary instruction impart is given in 69 public middle-class schools, with 5,511 pupils, and 29 additional 'Latin schools,' with 1,730 pupils in 1880; besides private middle-class schools, and technical schools of various kinds. There are four universities at Leyden, Groningen, Amsterdam, and Utrecht, with 1,606 students in the summer of 1881, and a polytechnical institution at Delft, with 180 pupils. The ecclesiastical training schools comprise five Roman Catholic and three Protestant seminaries. The proportion of attendance in the schools for primary instruction is one in eight of the entire population of the kingdom.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The national revenue is derived mainly from excise duties, chief among them those on spirits, from direct taxes, on land and assessed, and from stamps. Interest upon the public debt forms the principal branch of expenditure. The following tables exhibit the revenue and expenditure of the kingdom in each of the six years 1875 to 1880, with the estimates for 1881 :—

Years	Revenue	
	Guilders	£
1875	119,837,573	9,986,464
1876	105,733,172	8,811,097
1877	102,273,821	8,522,818
1878	110,474,620	9,206,219
1879	111,703,169	9,308,597
1880	115,514,181	9,626,181
1881	105,110,605	8,759,217

Years	Expenditure	
	Guilders	£
1875	118,911,247	9,909,270
1876	112,635,219	9,394,601
1877	118,165,410	9,847,117
1878	115,896,889	9,658,074
1879	115,291,264	9,607,605
1880	113,399,179	9,449,931
1881	124,446,935	10,372,244

The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year were as follows :—

Sources of Revenue	1882
	Guilders
Direct taxes	25,067,860
Excise duties	39,225,000
Indirect taxes, including stamps	23,460,000
Customs duties on imports	4,711,040
Tax on gold and silver wares	311,100
State domains	1,700,000
Post Office	4,200,000
Telegraph service	1,018,650
State lottery	430,000
Shooting and fishing licenses	145,000
Pilot dues	900,000
Dues on mines.	3,105
State railways	2,118,000
Miscellaneous receipts.	4,071,850
Total revenue	107,421,555
	£8,951,769

Branches of Expenditure	1882
	Guilders
Civil list	750,000
Legislative body and council of state	615,047
Department for foreign affairs	684,299
Department of justice	4,862,427
Department of the interior	10,723,704
Department of marine	12,014,879
Public debt	29,030,671
Department of finance	18,979,992
Department of war	21,492,742
Department for the colonies	1,164,477
Public Works and Commerce	29,619,406
Contingencies	50,000
Total expenditure	129,987,644
	£10,832,303

In the budget estimates for the year 1881, the revenue was calculated at 105,110,605 guilders, or 8,759,217*l.*, and the expenditure at 124,446,935 guilders, or 10,372,244*l.*, leaving a deficit of 19,356,330 guilders, or 1,613,027*l.* In the budget estimates for the year 1882 there was a deficit of 22,566,089 guilders, or 1,880,507*l.*

The expenditure of the 'Department for the Colonies,' entered in the budget estimates, only refers to the central administration for the West Indies and Surinam. There is a separate budget for the great colonial possessions in the East Indies, voted as such by the States-General. The financial estimates for the year 1882 calculated the total revenue at 138,913,703 guilders, or 11,576,142*l.*, with an

expenditure of 148,499,631 guilders or 12,383,302*l*. The expenditure of 1882 was distributed between the colonies and the mother country in the following proportions:—

	Guilders
Administrative and other expenses in the colonies.	96,661,652
Home government expenditure	42,252,051
Total expenditure!	138,913,703
	£11,576,142

See under *Java*, in Part II. of the *Statesman's Year-book*.

It will be seen from the preceding budget estimates for the kingdom of the Netherlands, that the largest branch of expenditure is that for the national debt. In the year 1882, the national debt was represented by a capital of 941,308,450 guilders, or 78,442,370*l*., bearing an annual interest of 29,030,671 guilders, or 2,419,222*l*. The following table gives the divisions of the debt, with the annual interest:—

Funded Debt.	Nominal Capital	Annual Interest
	Guilders	Guilders
2½ per cent. Debt	613,294,400	15,332,285
3 per cent. ditto	90,312,150	2,709,364
3½ per cent. Redeemable ditto	10,150,000	351,875
Old 4 per cent.	186,239,400	7,449,576
4 per cent. Debt of 1878	31,312,500	1,286,980
Floating Debt	—	850,000
Annuities	—	60,191
Total	931,308,450	28,010,271
Paper Money	10,000,000	—
Sinking Fund	—	1,020,400
Total Debt	941,308,450	29,030,671
	£78,442,370	£2,419,222

In the session of 1873, the States-General passed an Act to increase the annual sum set aside as a sinking fund for the redemption of the debt, namely, 1,900,000 guilders, by 7,000,000 guilders, and thus redeem a total amount of 8,900,000 florins, or 741,666*l*. Another Act, passed in the session of 1875 by the States-General, increased the sum to 10,000,000 guilders, or 833,333*l*., to be set aside for the redemption of the national debt.—(Official Communication.)

Army and Navy.

The army of the Netherlands, which was reorganised partly on the system of Germany, in 1881, is formed partly by conscription and partly by enlistment, the volunteers forming the stock, but not the majority of the troops. The men drawn by conscription, at the age of twenty, have to serve, nominally, five years; but really only

for twelve months, meeting afterwards for six weeks annually for practice, during four years. Besides the regular army, there exists a militia—'schutteryen'—mainly for internal defence, divided into two classes. To the first, the 'active militia,' belong all men from 25 to 34; and to the second, the 'resting (rustende) militia,' all from 35 to 55. The first class, numbering about 30,000 men, is again subdivided into two parts: 1, the unmarried men and widowers without children, and 2, married soldiers. The 'resting militia,' to the number of 40,000 men, is organised in eighty-nine battalions. Besides this there is the 'landstorm,' consisting of all between 19 and 50 capable of bearing arms, and the 'Society of Sharpshooters,' corresponding somewhat to the English 'Volunteers.'

The regular army stationed in the Netherlands was composed as follows on the 1st January 1882:—

	Officers	Rank and File
General Staff and Military Administration .	204	—
Sanitary Service	336	693
Infantry :—		
Staff	23	—
1 regiment of guards	107	4,693
8 regiments of the line	856	37,496
1 battalion of instruction	31	625
Depôt of discipline	6	25
Superior education	13	4
Cavalry :—		
Staff	2	—
3 regiments of hussars and 1 depôt . .	132	3,825
Riding school, &c.	4	29
1 Squadron Ordnance	5	133
Engineers :—		
Staff	62	45
1 battalion of sappers and miners .	32	1,387
Artillery :—		
Staff	63	51
3 regiments of field artillery, with train .	147	4,122
4 regiments of heavy (fortress) artillery .	216	7,368
1 regiment of light-horse artillery . .	16	533
1 company of pontonniers	14	523
1 company of instruction	6	227
1 torpedo company	12	444
Superior education	6	23
Colonial depôt	17	79
Mounted Police	10	362
Total	2,320	62,687

The army of the Netherlands in the Dutch East Indies in 1882 numbered 32,149 officers and men, composed as follows :—

Colonial Army	Officers	Rank and file	Total
Staffs and special services	447	2,273	2,719
Infantry . . .	793	24,599	25,392
Cavalry . . .	30	860	890
Artillery . . .	133	3,162	3,495
Sappers and miners .	53	800	853
Total . . .	1,456	31,693	32,149

Of the rank and file 15,399 were Europeans, 156 Africans, and 16,130 natives. There are besides small garrisons, altogether about 600 officers and men, in the Dutch West Indies, besides several companies of volunteers.

The navy of the Netherlands was composed, in January 1882, of 103 steamers, including 17 ironclads and 19 sailing vessels.

The following is a tabular list of the armour-clad ships, the columns of the table exhibiting, after the name of each ship, first, the armour thickness at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated horse-power of the engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, the displacement in tons:—

Names of Ironclads	Armour thickness at water-line	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
<i>First-class:—</i>	Inches				
Koning der Nederlanden	8½	4	35-ton	4,500	5,400
Schorpioen . . .	8	2	18-ton	2,269	2,175
Guinea . . .	8	2	18-ton	2,200	2,378
Buffel . . .	6	{ 2 4	{ 12-ton 32-pdrs. }	2,200	2,198
Stier . . .	6	{ 2 4	{ 12-ton 32-pdrs. }	2,200	2,113
Prins Hendrik der Nederlanden .	5½	4	12-ton	2,426	3,375
<i>Second-class:—</i>					
Adder . . .	5½	2	12-ton	680	1,650
Bloedhond . . .	5½	2	12-ton	680	1,650
Cerberus . . .	5½	2	12-ton	630	1,650
Draak . . .	5½	2	12-ton	800	2,156
Haak . . .	5½	2	12-ton	680	1,650
Heiligerlee . . .	5½	2	12-ton	630	1,650
Hyena . . .	5½	2	12-ton	680	1,650
Krokodill . . .	5½	2	12-ton	630	1,650
Linpaard . . .	4½	2	12-ton	680	1,525
Matador . . .	4½	2	12-ton	680	1,935
Panter . . .	5½	2	12-ton	680	1,650
Tijger . . .	5½	2	12-ton	680	1,414
Wesp . . .	5½	2	12-ton	680	1,650

The largest ironclad of the navy, the *Koning der Nederlanden*, was built at the Government dockyard at Amsterdam, and launched in August 1876. It is a double-turret ship, 245 feet in length, and 48 feet in breadth, and armed with four 35-ton Armstrong guns. The next armour-clad vessel in the preceding list, the *Schorpioen*, constructed by the 'Société des Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée,' at Marseilles, France, is 194 feet long, and 36 feet in extreme breadth, and has its armament of two 18-ton guns in a single turret. The *Guinea* is a sister-ship of the *Schorpioen*, and also built on the same plan are the *Buffel* and the *Stier*, all of them with single turrets and ram bows. The *De Ruyter*, built at the dockyard of Flushing, has its fourteen guns in a central battery; while the *Prince Hendrik der Nederlanden*, constructed at Birkenhead, is a double-turret ship, designed for great speed.

The iron armour-clad ships of the second class are all constructed on the same model. They are each 187 feet in length, and 44 feet in breadth, with their two 12-ton guns in a single turret. They are intended only for coast defence, their maximum not being greater than seven knots per hour.

The unarmoured ships of the navy of the Netherlands comprise 24 corvettes, while the rest are avisos and gunboats, all of them screw steamers. There are also numerous paddle steamers, most of them used as despatch boats. The whole of the sailing vessels, as well as many of the smaller steamers, are employed in the colonial service.

The navy was officered, at the commencement of January 1882, by 1 admiral, 1 'admiral-lieutenant,' 3 vice-admirals, 4 rear-admirals ('schouten-bij-nacht'), 24 captains, 35 commanders, 305 first and second lieutenants, 155 midshipmen ('adelborsten'), 71 administrative and 53 medical officers. The marine infantry, at the same date, consisted of 56 officers and 2,190 non-commissioned officers and privates. Both sailors and marines are recruited by enlistment, conscription being allowed, but not actually in force.—(Official Communication.)

Area and Population.

The Netherlands, since the separation of Belgium, consists of eleven provinces. Connected with the kingdom in the person of the sovereign, though possessed of a separate administration, is the

Grand-duchy of Luxemburg, included from 1815 to 1866 in the dissolved Germanic Confederation.

A census of the Netherlands is taken every ten years. The last decennial census of December 31, 1879, gave the area at 32,972 square kilometre, or 12,648 English square miles, with a population of 4,012,693, comprising 1,983,164 males and 2,029,529 females. The following table shows the area and population of each of the eleven provinces of the kingdom at the census of December 31, 1879, with the estimate for December 31, 1881 :—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population	
		Dec. 31, 1879	Dec. 31, 1881
North Brabant . . .	1,980	466,497	475,493
Guelderland . . .	1,965	466,805	476,026
South Holland . . .	1,166	803,530	835,112
North Holland . . .	1,070	679,990	713,238
Zealand . . .	690	188,635	189,306
Utrecht . . .	534	191,679	197,638
Friesland . . .	1,282	329,877	329,309
Overyssel . . .	1,291	274,136	277,946
Groningen . . .	790	253,246	257,153
Drenthe . . .	1,030	118,845	120,734
Limburg . . .	850	239,453	242,122
Total . . .	12,648	4,012,693	4,114,077

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in each of the eight years from 1874 to 1881 :—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of births over deaths
1874	136,072	85,069	31,353	51,003
1875	138,469	96,834	31,553	41,635
1876	142,209	90,186	31,699	52,023
1877	142,618	82,289	31,470	60,329
1878	150,493	98,486	30,710	52,007
1879	155,134	98,099	30,655	57,035
1880	151,380	102,806	30,349	48,574
1881	150,690	95,447	29,849	55,243

The Netherlands possess a comparatively large town population.

On December 31, 1881, there were eight towns in the kingdom with a population of above 30,000 inhabitants, namely:—

Amsterdam	328,047	Groningen	48,000
Rotterdam	157,270	Arnhem	42,761
The Hague ('s Gravenhage)	123,499	Leiden	41,631
Utrecht	71,337	Haarlem	39,977

In the provinces of North and South Holland the population of the towns is considerably larger than that of the country districts.

Trade and Industry.

The foreign commerce of the Netherlands, classified, like that of Belgium and France, into 'general and special,' is chiefly carried on with two countries, Germany and Great Britain, the former standing first in the list as export, and the latter first as import market. No official returns are kept of the value of the general commerce, but only of the weight of the goods, but there are annual estimates published by the customs authorities of the approximate value of the total general imports and exports.

The following are the estimates of the imports for home consumption and the exports of home produce for the three years 1878–80:—

Years	Total Imports		Total Exports	
	Guilders	£	Guilders	£
1878	795,748,000	61,333,000	554,919,000	46,243,000
1879	817,742,000	68,145,000	578,602,000	48,217,000
1880	827,961,000	68,996,000	624,748,020	52,062,000

To the imports for home consumption of 1880, Great Britain contributed 25, and Germany 29 per cent. From Java came $6\frac{1}{2}$, from Belgium 12, from Russia 5, from America 9, and from France 2 per cent. of the imports of the same year. Of the exports of home produce of 1880, there went 41 per cent. to Germany, and 23 per cent. to Great Britain, while Belgium had 15, Java 7, France $1\frac{1}{2}$, and Russia 1 per cent. The trade with both Germany and Great Britain has largely increased in recent years.

The total value of the exports from the Netherlands to Great Britain, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into the Netherlands, in each of the ten years 1872 to 1881, is shown in the subjoined table:—

Years	Exports from the Netherlands to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Netherlands
	£	£
1872	13,108,473	16,211,775
1873	13,272,444	16,745,850
1874	14,464,158	14,427,113
1875	14,836,336	13,118,691
1876	16,602,154	11,777,192
1877	19,861,254	9,614,387
1878	21,465,591	9,303,090
1879	21,959,384	9,353,151
1880	25,909,373	9,246,682
1881	23,022,985	8,899,513

The principal articles of export from the Netherlands to the United Kingdom in the year 1881 were butter, of the value of 3,745,855*l.*; live animals, principally cows and sheep, of the value of 1,073,062*l.*; cheese, of the value of 747,052*l.*; gin, 1,157,011*l.*; iron and steel goods, 1,231,026*l.*; wool, 1,087,405*l.* Enumerated also as exports from the Netherlands to Great Britain, in the official returns, are silk manufactures of various kinds, chiefly stuffs and ribbons, of the value of 3,380,276*l.*, in 1880, and of 1,061,726*l.* in 1881, but these must be considered as principally goods in transit, coming from the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, seat of the German silk industry. (See p. 182.) The principal articles of British home produce imported into the Netherlands in the year 1881 were cotton goods, including yarn, of the value of 2,491,507*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 996,679*l.*; and woollen manufactures, of the value of 1,393,149*l.* A considerable amount of these British imports are not for consumption in the Netherlands, but pass in transit to Germany.

The following table shows the number of the vessels belonging to the mercantile navy on the 1st of January 1881 :—

Description of Vessels	Number
Ships (Fregatten)	72
Barques (Barken)	143
Brigs (Brikken)	70
Schooner-brigs (Schoener-Brikken)	69
Schooners (Schoeners)	163
Galliot (Galjoeten)	61
Koff boats (Koffen)	75
Flogs (Tjalken)	116
All other vessels (andere Zeilschepen)	43
Steamboats (Stoomschepen)	78
Total	890

The total tonnage was about 500,000. In 1871 there were 1,842 sailing vessels and 59 steamers; in 1876, 1,707 of the former and 84 of the latter; while from the above table it will be seen in 1881 both classes had declined, there being only 812 sailing vessels and 78 steamers.

On the 1st of January 1882, there were railways of a total length of 1,976 kilometres, or 1,230 English miles, open for traffic in the kingdom. The State owned 1,010 kilometres, or 630 English miles, and private companies 966 kilometres, or 600 English miles. The total earnings of the private lines in the year 1880 was 17,167,424 francs, and the total expenses 11,858,353 francs, leaving a balance of 5,309,071 francs. The total outlay upon the State railways up to June 1881 was 176,339,544 francs, or 7,053,581*l*.

In 1881 the number of private letters from or to the interior was 44,144,240; from or to foreign countries, 13,298,865; post cards, 17,640,758; journals, 39,955,634.

The number of Post-offices in 1881 was 1,287. The total income of the Post-office in the year 1881 amounted to 4,260,168 guilders, or 355,014*l*., and the expenditure to 3,005,286 guilders, or 250,640*l*.

The length of telegraph lines on the 1st January 1882 was 3,943 kilometers, or 2,450 English miles, the length of wires 14,373 kilometers, or 8,940 English miles, and the number of offices 418. In the year 1881 there were 3,281,792 telegrams carried. The receipts amounted to 1,083,190 guilders, or 90,266*l*., and the ordinary expenses to 1,416,734 guilders, or 118,061*l*., besides extraordinary expenses of 75,754 guilders, or 6,313*l*.

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of the Netherlands embrace an area of 6,591,260 English square miles. The total population, according to the last returns, was 25,530,426, or more than six times as large as that of the mother country.

The following table gives the area and population of the various colonial possessions, divided into three groups; first, the possessions in Asia or the East Indies; secondly, the West India islands; and thirdly, the colony of Surinam, in South America.

Colonial Possessions	Area : English Square Miles	Population
1. East Indies :—		
Java and Madura	51,324	19,298,804
Sumatra, West Coast	46,200	1,116,009
Benkulen	9,576	143,248
Lampongs	9,975	125,756
Palembang	61,152	628,490
Atgeh	5,370	479,098
Riau-Linga	17,325	87,877
Banca	4,977	69,312
Billiton	2,500	31,333
Borneo, West Coast	58,926	359,694
Borneo, South and East Districts	137,928	656,653
Celebes	45,150	614,356
Menado	26,600	217,377
Molucca Islands	42,420	500,000
Timor and Sumba	21,840	800,000
Bali and Lombok	3,990	90,493
New Guinea	67,410	200,000
Total, East Indies	612,663	25,418,500
2. West India Islands :—		
Curacao	210	24,146
Aruba	69	6,204
St. Martin	17	3,142
Bonaire	95	4,906
St. Eustache	7	2,097
Saba	5	1,955
Total, West Indies	403	42,450
3. Surinam	46,060	69,476
Total Possessions	659,126	25,530,426

The populations given above are mainly after official data relative to the year 1880.

Of the colonial possessions of the Netherlands, the East Indian island of Java, with the adjoining Madura, is by far the most important. Administered as dependencies of Java, are the whole of the other possessions of the Netherlands in the East Indies.

The kingdom derives a considerable revenue from its colonial possessions, arising from the sale of colonial produce, chiefly coffee and tin. The sales are effected on what is called the Consignation system, carried out through the medium of the 'Netherlands Trading

Company,' acting as agents of the Government. (See *Java*, p. 715.)

Slavery ceased in the West Indian colonies on July 1, 1863. There were at this period 44,645 slaves, for all of whom the owners received compensation, the same amounting to 300 guilders, or 25*l.*, per individual, in Surinam, and to 200 guilders, or 16*l.* 13*s.*, in the rest of the colonies.

For a detailed account of the principal colonial possession, Java with Madura, see Part II. of the *Statesman's Year-book*.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF THE NETHERLANDS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Count C. M. E. George de Bylandt, accredited June 23, 1871.

Councillor of Legation.—Jonkheer van des Does de Willebois.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE NETHERLANDS.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. William Stuart, C.B., Envoy to the Argentine Confederation, 1861–71; Envoy to Greece, 1872–77; appointed Envoy and Minister to the Netherlands October 31, 1877.

Secretaries.—Henry Philip Fenton; H. A. Helyar; Hon. E. B. Lyon.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the Netherlands, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Guilder*, or *Florin*, of 100 *Cents* = 1*s.* 8*d.*, or 12 guilders to £1 sterling.

The money in general circulation is chiefly silver; but a bill which passed the States-General in the session of 1875, ordered an unrestricted coinage of ten guilder pieces in gold.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Netherlands adopted the French metric system of weights and measures in 1820, retaining, however, old designations for the same. Much confusion having arisen therefrom, an Act was passed April 7, 1869, establishing from January 1, 1870, a series of new international names of weights and measures, with facultative use, during the first ten years, of the old denominations. The principal new names, together with the old designations, are :—

The <i>Kilogram</i> (Pond)	. . .	=	2·205 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Meter</i> (El)	. . .	=	3·281 imperial feet.
„ <i>Kilometer</i> (Myl)	. . .	=	1093 yards, or nearly 5 furlongs.
„ <i>Are</i> (Vierkante Roede)	. . .	=	119·6 sq. yards, or 0·24·6 sq. acre.
„ <i>Hektare</i> (Bunder)	. . .	=	2·47 acres.
„ <i>Stere</i> (Wisse)	. . .	=	35·31 cubic feet.
„ <i>Liter</i> (Kan)	. . .	=	1·76 imperial pints.
„ <i>Hektoliter</i> (Vat)	. . .	=	22 imperial gallons.

All the other French metric denominations are adopted with trifling changes in the new code of names.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning the Netherlands.

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Bijdragen tot de geneeskundige plaatsbeschrijving van Nederland. Uitgegeven door het departement van Binnenlandsche Zaken. 1^o Stuk. Natuurkundige plaatsbeschrijving van de provincie Zeeland. 8. 's Gravenhage, 1870. Idem van Friesland. 2^o Stuk. 8. 1872. 3^o Stuk. Geneeskundige plaatsbeschrijving van Gooiland. 1875. 4^o Stuk. Natuurk. plaatsbeschrijving van Overijssel. 8. 's Gravenhage, 1875.

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Verzameling van Consulaire en andere Berigten en Verslagen over Nijverheid, Handel en Scheepvaart. Uitgegeven door het Ministerie van Buitenlandsehe Zaken. Jaargang 1881. 4. 's Gravenhage, 1882.

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Report by Mr. Sidney Locock, Secretary of Legation, on the trade of the Netherlands with Great Britain, during the five years ending December 31, 1871, dated The Hague, July 1872; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. III. 1872. 8. London, 1872.

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Report by Mr. Fenton on the Netherlands Telegraph Service in 1881, in Part II.; and on the Finances of the Netherlands and Dutch East Indies, in Part III. of 'Reports from H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' 1882.

Report by Mr. Consul Turing on the trade and commerce of Rotterdam, dated December 31, 1873; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls on the manufactures, commerce, &c., of their consular districts.' Part III. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Reports by Mr. Vice-Consul Cohen on the trade of Surinam, dated Surinam, December 3, 1874; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

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Report by Mr. Consul Newnham on the trade and commerce of Amsterdam, dated August 9, 1879; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1879. 8. London, 1879.

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2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Allgemeene Statistiek van Nederland. Uitgegeven door de Vereeniging voor de statistiek in Nederland. 8. Leiden, 1869-82.

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PORTUGAL.

[(REINO DE PORTUGAL E ALGARVES.)]

Reigning King.

Luis I., born Oct. 31, 1838, the son of Queen Maria II. and of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg; succeeded his brother, King Pedro V., Nov. 11, 1861; married, Oct. 6, 1862, to Queen *Pia*, born Oct. 16, 1847, the youngest daughter of King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Carlos*, Duke of Braganza, born September 28, 1863.

II. Prince *Affonso*, Duke of Oporto, born July 31, 1865.

Sisters and Brother of the King.

I. Princess *Maria*, born July 21, 1843; married, May 11, 1859, to Prince Georg, son of the King of Saxony. (See p. 143.)

II. Princess *Antonia*, born Feb. 17, 1845; married, Sept. 12, 1861, to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born Sept. 22, 1835. Offspring of the union are three sons:—1. Prince *Wilhelm*, born March 7, 1864. 2. Prince *Ferdinand*, born Aug. 24, 1865. 3. Prince *Karl*, born September 1, 1868.

II. Prince *Augustus*, born November 4, 1847.

Father of the King.

Prince *Ferdinand* of Saxe-Coburg, titular King of Portugal, born Oct. 29, 1816, the eldest son of the late Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg; married, April 9, 1836, to Queen Maria II. of Portugal; widower, Nov. 15, 1853; Regent of Portugal during the minority of his son, the late King Pedro V., Nov. 15, 1853, to Sept. 16, 1855; married, June 10, 1869, to Elise, Countess Edla.

Aunt of the King.

Princess Adelaide, born April 3, 1831; married Sept. 24, 1851, to Don Miguel, son of King João VI. of Portugal and of Princess Charlotte of Spain; widow, Nov. 14, 1866. Offspring of the union are six daughters and one son, Prince Miguel, born Sept. 19, 1853; married, Oct. 17, 1877, to Princess Elisabeth of Thurn und Taxis, born May 28, 1860.

The reigning dynasty of Portugal belongs to the House of Braganza, which dates from the commencement of the fifteenth century, at which period Affonso, an illegitimate son of King João or John I., was created by his father Duke of Braganza and Lord of Guimaraens. When the old line of Portuguese kings, of the House of Avis, became extinct by the death of King Sebastian, and of his

nominal successor, Henrique 'the Cardinal,' Philip II. of Spain took possession of the country, claiming it in virtue of his descent from a Portuguese princess; but in disregard of the fundamental law of the kingdom, passed by the Cortes of Lamego in 1139, which excluded all foreign princes from the succession. After bearing the Spanish rule for more than half a century, the people of Portugal revolted, and proclaimed Don João, the then Duke of Braganza, as their king, he being the nearest heir to the throne, though of an illegitimate issue. The Duke thereupon assumed the name of João IV., to which Portuguese historians appended the title 'the Fortunate.' From this João, through many vicissitudes of family, the present rulers of Portugal are descended. For two centuries the members of the line of Braganza kept up the ancient blood alliances with the reigning house of Spain; but the custom was broken through by the late Queen Maria II., who, by a union with a Prince of Coburg, entered the great family of Teutonic Sovereigns. Luis I. is the second Sovereign of Portugal of the line of Braganza-Coburg.

Luis I. has a civil list of 365,000 milreis, or about 82,000*l.*; while his consort, Queen Pia, has a grant of 60,000 milreis, or 13,300*l.*, and King Ferdinand 100,000 milreis, or 22,200*l.* The whole grants to the royal family—*dotação da familia real*—amount to 571,000 milreis, or 126,888*l.*

The following is a list of the Sovereigns of Portugal since its conquest from the Moors:—

I. <i>House of Burgundy.</i>		A.D.			A.D.
Henri of Burgundy	.	1095	Philip III.	.	1590
Affonso I. 'the Conqueror'	.	1112	Philip IV.	.	1623
Sancho I. 'the Dexterous'	.	1185	IV. <i>House of Braganza.</i>		
Afonso II., 'the Fat'	.	1211	Joan IV., 'the Fortunate'	.	1640
Sancho II., 'Capel'	.	1223	Affonso VI.	.	1656
Affonso III.	.	1248	Pedro II.	.	1683
Diniz, 'the Farmer'	.	1279	Joan V.	.	1706
Affonso IV. 'the Brave'	.	1325	José	.	1750
Pedro, 'the Severe'	.	1357	Maria I. and Pedro III.	.	1777
Ferdinando I. 'the Handsome'	.	1367	Maria I.	.	1786
II. <i>House of Avis.</i>			Joan José, Regent	.	1796
Joan I., 'the Great'	.	1385	Joan VI.	.	1816
Eduardo	.	1433	Pedro IV.	.	1826
Affonso V., 'the African'	.	1438	Maria II.	.	1826
Joan II., 'the Perfect'	.	1481	Miguel I.	.	1828
Manoel	.	1495	Maria II., restored	.	1834
Joan III.	.	1521	V. <i>HOUSE OF BRAGANZA-COBURG.</i>		
Sebastian 'the Desired'	.	1557	Pedro V.	.	1853
Enrique 'the Cardinal'	.	1578	Luis I.	.	1861
III. <i>Interval of Submission to Spain.</i>					
Philip II.	.	1580			

The average reign of the thirty-five sovereigns of Portugal, from the ascension of the House of Burgundy, was twenty-two years.

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental law of the kingdom is the 'Carta constitucional' granted by King Pedro IV., April 29, 1826, and altered by an additional act, dated July 5, 1852. The crown is hereditary in the female as well as male line; but with preference of the male in case of equal birthright. The constitution recognises four powers in the State, the legislative, the executive, the judicial, and the 'moderating' authority, the last of which is vested in the Sovereign. There are two legislative Chambers, the 'Câmara dos Pares,' or House of Peers, and the 'Câmara dos Deputados,' or House of Commons, which are conjunctively called the Cortes Geraes. The peers, unlimited in number, but actually comprising 150, are named for life by the Sovereign, by whom also the president and vice-president of the first Chamber are nominated. The peerage is still hereditary in certain families; but on May 27, 1864, the Cortes passed a law making certain qualifications necessary for peers chosen by the Crown. Fresh reforms in the organisation of the Upper House are in contemplation (1883). The members of the second Chamber are chosen in direct election, by all citizens possessing a clear annual income of 133 milreis, or 22*l*. The deputies must have an income of at least 390 milreis, or 89*l*., per annum; but lawyers, professors, physicians, or the graduates of any of the learned professions, need no property qualification. Continental Portugal is divided into ninety-four electoral districts, which, with Madeira and the Azores, return 149 deputies. Each deputy has a remuneration of about 10*s*. a day during the session. The annual session lasts three months, and fresh elections must take place at the end of every four years. In case of dissolution, a new Parliament must be called together immediately. The General Cortes meet and separate at specified periods, without the intervention of the Sovereign, and the latter has no veto on a law passed twice by both Houses. All laws relating to the army and general taxation must originate in the Chamber of Deputies.

The executive authority rests, under the Sovereign, in a responsible Cabinet, divided into seven departments, namely:—

1. Presidency of the Council and Minister of Finances.—General A. M. de Fontes *Pereira de Mello*. Appointed President of the Council, November 15, 1881.

2. The Ministry of the Interior.—Senhor T. A. *Ferreira Ribeiro*. Appointed Minister of the Interior, November 15, 1881.

3. The Ministry of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Dr. J. *Marques de Vilhena*. Appointed November 15, 1881.

4. The Ministry of Public Works.—Dr. E. R. *Hintz Ribeiro*. Appointed April 5, 1881.

5. The Ministry of Marine and of the Colonies.—Senhor J. de Mello Gouveia. Appointed November 15, 1881.

6. Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Senhor A. de Serpa Pimentel. Appointed November 15, 1881.

7. The Ministry of War.—General A. M. de Fontes Pereira de Mello. Appointed, *ad interim*, November 15, 1881.

The Sovereign is permitted, in important cases, to take the advice of a Council of State, or Privy Council, consisting, when full, of thirteen ordinary and three extraordinary members, nominated for life. The leading ministers, past and present, generally form part of the Privy Council, which in 1882 numbered twelve members.

Church and Education.

The Roman Catholic faith is the State religion; but all other forms of worship are tolerated. The Portuguese Church is under the special jurisdiction of a 'Patriarch,' with extensive powers, two archbishops, and fourteen bishops. The Patriarch of Lisbon is always a cardinal, and, to some extent, independent of the Holy See of Rome. Under the Patriarch are five continental and five colonial bishops; under the Archbishop of Braga, who has the title of Primate, are six; and under the Archbishop of Evora three bishops. The total income of the upper hierarchy of the Church is calculated to amount to 300,000 milreis, or 66,666*l*. There are 3,769 parishes, each under the charge of a *presbitero*, or incumbent. All the conventual establishments of Portugal were suppressed by decree of May 28, 1834, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the State. At that period there existed in the country 632 monasteries and 118 nunneries, with above 18,000 monks and nuns, and an annual income of nearly a million sterling. This revenue was applied to the redemption of the national debt; while a library of 30,000 volumes was set up at the former convent of San Francisco, at Lisbon, from the collections of books and manuscripts at the various monasteries. A few religious establishments are still permitted to exist; but their inmates are in a state of great poverty, and the buildings are gradually falling to ruin. The lower ranks of the priesthood are poorly educated, and their income scarcely removes them from the social sphere of the peasants and labouring classes. The number of Protestants in Portugal, mostly foreigners, does not exceed 500. They have chapels at Lisbon and Oporto.

The superintendence of public instruction is under the management of a superior council of education, at the head of which is the Minister of the Interior. Public education is entirely free from the supervision and control of the Church. By a law enacted in 1844, it is compulsory on parents to send their children to a place of

public instruction ; but this prescription is far from being enforced, and only a very small fraction of the children of the middle and lower classes really attend school. In 1854 there were 1,136 schools devoted to primary instruction, attended by 33,500 pupils of both sexes, of whom, however, only 1,570 were females. From the year 1854 to 1862 the Government founded 588 new schools, of which for boys 452, for girls 136. Portugal had in 1854, 1,200 public schools, with 55,192 scholars. At the close of 1861 there were 1,788 public schools, with 79,172 scholars, showing an increase of 23,980 scholars. In 1862, there was one scholar to every 36 inhabitants. Within the last few years there has been great progress in primary education. There is only one university in the kingdom, that of Coimbra, founded in 1290. It has five faculties, and 46 professors and lecturers, who are attended by between 800 and 900 students. The lyceums, which impart secondary instruction, number 182, with, on the average, 3,000 scholars. The clergy are educated in six seminaries and eight training schools, where most of them receive gratuitous instruction. In the building of the extinct monastery at Belem, about 900 orphan and abandoned children of both sexes are supported, educated, and taught various useful trades.

The expenditure on public education by the government averaged 9,000 milreis, or 2,000*l.*, in the years 1875-79 ; while in 1882-83 it had risen to 868,648 milreis, or 193,033*l.*

Revenue and Expenditure.

The annual revenue of Portugal amounted, on the average of the last ten years, to nearly 5,000,000*l.* sterling, while the average expenditure during the same period was about 750,000*l.* more. The actual revenue in the year 1878-79 was 6,432,107*l.*, and the actual expenditure 7,581,933*l.*, thus showing a deficit of 1,149,826*l.*

The following were the estimated sources of revenue and branches of expenditure of the budget, approved by the General Cortes, for the financial year ending June 30, 1883 :—

Branches of Revenue, 1882-83	£
Direct taxes	1,348,140
Stamp and Register duties	683,488
Indirect taxes and customs	3,380,171
National domains and miscellaneous receipts	572,941
Repayments and sundries	245,484
	6,230,224
Extraordinary receipts (loans)	359,555
Total revenue.	6,589,779

Branches of Expenditure, 1882-83	£
Public debt	2,908,738
Treasury	1,280,860
Home Office	480,255
Justice	139,416
War	1,022,206
Marine and Colonies	369,715
Foreign affairs	68,552
Public works, ordinary	—
" " extraordinary { 606,018 963,395	1,569,413
Total expenditure	7,839,195

The estimated deficit was consequently 1,249,466*l*. The unsatisfactory state of the finances the minister of finance ascribed in the budget speech of 1880, to the following causes: "That no effective control over the public purse can be exercised by the Cortes, in the absence of any authoritative statement of the actual as compared with the estimated expenditure of each completed financial year; that for the last six years the balances, as represented in the Budget, have been fictitious, the sums voted at the beginning of each Session having always been exceeded, sometimes even without the authorisation of a special law; that from 1874-79, inclusive, over 9,000,000*l*. had been obtained from loans."

There has been no budget for the last thirty years without a deficit. The deficit for the year 1867-68 amounted to 5,811,560 milreis, or 1,291,457*l*., and it rose to 6,133,627 milreis, or 1,363,028*l*. in 1868-69, but fell to 1,156,000 milreis, or 256,888*l*., in the estimates of 1879-80. The revenue of the kingdom during the thirty years 1850-80 increased by about sixty per cent.

The public debt of Portugal dates from the year 1796, when the first loan of 4,000,000 milreis, or about 900,000*l*., was raised. Increasing very slowly at first, it was not till the year 1826 that another large sum was raised, namely, 35 millions of milreis, or 7,777,777*l*. The total debt rose gradually in the next thirty years, and at the end of 1856 had come to amount to 20,974,000*l*., requiring an annual interest of 629,000*l*. The debt more than doubled in the next ten years, and at the end of 1866 amounted to 43,255,000*l*., the annual interest being 1,297,000*l*. At the end of 1871 the debt had risen to 64,333,000*l*., the annual interest amounting to 1,927,000*l*.; and at the end of 1881 the debt was 97,512,000*l*., the annual interest being 3,065,285*l*.

Included in the existing debt is the 'old debt,' which has been nearly all converted, only about 400,000*l.* remaining unconverted. The external debt amounts to about 50,000,000*l.* sterling, the last loan issued being one of 5,189,000*l.* in 1882. The funded debt of Portugal, per head of population, is nearly as large as that of the United Kingdom, the quota of debt for each inhabitant amounting to 20*l.* 11*s.*, and the annual share of interest, at 3 per cent., to 13*s.* 6*d.* Besides the funded debt there is a large floating debt, estimated variously at from 2,500,000*l.* to 4,000,000*l.* sterling.

A large portion of the foreign debt of Portugal consists of loans raised between 1877 and 1882. The first of these, a foreign loan of 6,500,000*l.* nominal, at three per cent., was issued at 50 in 1877. Only 4,000,000*l.* of this loan was subscribed at the time. This was followed by the issue of another foreign loan of 2,500,000*l.*, on the same terms, in July 1878, and by a foreign loan of 5,000,000*l.*, issued in December 1880, and, finally, in 1882, by a loan of 5,189,000*l.*, in 5 per cent. bonds.

The floating debt of Portugal has been increasing in recent years, although its gradual extinction was decreed in 1873, when the Government raised a loan for this special object. This loan, issued in September 1873, was in bonds for the nominal amount of 8,500,000*l.* at 3 per cent., the issue-price being 43½ per cent.

The interest on the public debt has remained frequently unpaid. Portions of the national debt have also been repudiated at various periods; among others the loan contracted by Don Miguel in 1832. At times, as in the year 1837, the interest on the home debt has been paid, but not that on the foreign debt. By a royal decree of Dec. 18, 1852, the interest on the whole funded debt, internal and foreign, was reduced to 3 per cent. Many of the creditors protested against this act, but without effect. On the 19th of June 1867, the Chamber of Deputies approved a bill presented by the government for raising 37,000,000 milreis to fund the floating debt and to negotiate 3 per Cent. External Bonds at such a price that the interest shall not exceed ¾ per cent. above the rate of the actual stock.

Army and Navy.

The army of the kingdom is formed partly by conscription, and partly by voluntary enlistment. Its organisation is based on the law of June 23, 1864, modified by subsequent laws in 1868, 1869, 1875, and 1877. All young men of twenty-one-years of age, with certain exceptions, are obliged to serve. The effective is fixed annually by the Cortes, and was nominally 78,200 officers and men, in 1882, on the war footing. For one-half of those drawn by conscription the time of service is eight years, of which three have to

be spent in the regular army, and five in the reserve; the other half belong to the second reserve. A large part of the standing army consists of men procured by enlistment, or who have made the military service their profession.

The state of the finances of the kingdom has hitherto prevented the carrying out of the plan of organisation, and scarcely more than half the number of men fixed by law are kept under arms. The actual strength of the army in 1882 was reported to consist of 26,059 rank and file, chiefly infantry, the cavalry numbering 3,241, and the artillery 2,709 officers and men.

The number of troops in the Portuguese colonies amount to 8,500 infantry and artillery, besides a reserve of 9,500 men.

The navy of Portugal was composed, at the end of 1882, of 31 steamers and 16 sailing vessels, most of the latter laid up in harbour. The steamers comprise—

8 corvettes, with a total of 46 guns and of 2,320 horse-power.	
10 sloops, " " 13 " " 637 "	
9 gun-boats, " " 31 " " 840 "	
2 transports, " " 4 " " 420 "	
2 torpedo-boats, " " — " " 600 "	

Total 31 steamers, . . . with 94 guns and of 4,817 horse-power.

The largest war-ship of the Portuguese navy is the ironclad corvette *Vasco do Gama*, built at the Thames Ironworks, Blackwall, and launched in January 1876. The *Vasco do Gama* has an unusually sharp prow for 'ramming,' with engines of 450 horse-power, although her burden is only 1,497 tons. The ship is plated with armour to the depth of 10 inches, and carries two 18-ton guns, one 6½-ton, and two 40-pounder guns. The length of the *Vasco do Gama* is 200 feet, the depth 25 feet, and the breadth, 40 feet. The only other two notable vessels of the navy are the screw-corvettes *Rainha de Portugal* and *Mindello*, both built at Blackwall, and launched in October 1875. They are sister vessels, 170 feet long, and 36 feet in breadth, with engines of 900 horse-power, each having an armament of 8 guns, two of 90 cwt. and six 40-pound Armstrong cannon.

The navy is officered by 1 vice-admiral, 10 rear-admirals, and 42 captains; 41 lieutenant-captains; 149 lieutenants; and manned by 3,034 sailors.

Area and Population.

Portugal is divided into six provinces, the area of which and population, according to the two last censuses, taken in December 1869, and on the 1st of January, 1878, is given in the subjoined table:—

Provinces	Area : Engl. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1869	Jan. 1, 1878
Minho	2,671	988,995	982,735
Tras-os-Montes	4,065	370,144	393,279
Beira	8,586	1,288,994	1,323,134
Estremadura	8,834	837,451	911,922
Alemtejo	10,255	333,237	350,103
Algarve	2,099	177,342	199,142
Total . .	36,510	3,996,163	4,160,315

The following table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in each of the three years from 1873 to 1875 :—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1873	147,933	116,061	32,146	31,872
1874	152,715	117,431	33,323	35,284
1875	153,597	106,673	33,095	46,924

To the kingdom belong likewise the Azores, or Western Islands, containing an area of 966 Engl. square miles, with a population of 259,800 inhabitants ; and Madeira and Porto Santo, with 317 square miles and a population of 130,584.

Portugal had in 1878 two towns with a population of above 50,000—Oporto, with 105,838; and Lisbon, with 246,343 inhabitants.

Trade and Industry.

The commercial relations of Portugal are chiefly with Great Britain ; the imports from and exports to which are nearly equal to those of all the other countries. The subjoined table gives the total value of the exports from Portugal to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce into Portugal in the ten years 1872 to 1881 :—

Years	Exports from Portugal to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Portugal
	£	£
1872	4,119,363	2,310,202
1873	4,329,806	2,934,393
1874	4,265,032	2,706,990
1875	4,444,071	2,563,067
1876	3,361,071	2,231,191
1877	3,776,795	2,253,352
1878	3,319,968	2,116,094
1879	3,025,228	1,899,039
1880	3,762,504	2,105,674
1881	3,357,012	2,092,824

Wine is the staple article of export from Portugal to the United Kingdom, the average annual value amounting to over 1,000,000*l.* (see below). The imports of British home produce into Portugal embrace cotton goods, of the value of 832,479*l.* in 1881; iron, wrought and unwrought, valued at 225,362*l.*; and woollen fabrics, of the value of 117,313*l.* in 1881.

The subjoined table shows the quantity and declared value of wine exported from Portugal to the United Kingdom in each of the ten years from 1872 to 1881:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Gallons	£
1872	4,043,195	1,429,642
1873	4,037,594	1,358,241
1874	3,747,815	1,258,508
1875	4,478,097	1,487,518
1876	3,978,615	1,273,971
1877	4,069,555	1,338,552
1878	2,920,285	931,011
1879	2,888,288	904,479
1880	3,144,927	1,035,397
1881	2,798,885	888,508

The total imports of wine, from all countries, into the United Kingdom, amounted to 19,660,127 gallons in 1872, to 21,682,356 gallons in 1873, to 18,234,972 gallons in 1874, to 18,429,305 gallons in 1875, to 19,950,723 gallons in 1876, to 19,568,807 gallons in 1877, to 16,452,538 gallons in 1878, to 15,162,857 gallons in 1879, to 17,385,496 gallons in 1880, and to 16,297,033 gallons in 1881. Consequently, the average amount contributed by Portugal was about one-fifth of the total quantity. It was about one-sixth of the average value of the total imports, which latter amounted to 7,718,848*l.* in 1872, to 8,267,326*l.* in 1873, to 6,863,465*l.* in 1874, to 6,801,015*l.* in 1875, to 6,993,399*l.* in 1876, to 7,138,966*l.* in 1877, to 5,988,685*l.* in 1878, to 5,365,250*l.* in 1879, to 6,465,944*l.* in 1880, and to 5,651,107*l.* in 1881. (See *Spain*, page 417.)

The commercial navy of Portugal consisted, on the 1st of January 1881, of 453 vessels, including 41 steamers, of an aggregate burthen of 88,829 tons.

The total length of railways open for traffic in October 1882 was 1,673 kilometres, or 1,045 English miles, with 144 kilometres, or 90 English miles more, in course of construction. All the railways receive subventions from the state.

The number of post-offices in the kingdom in September 1881 was 858, besides 45 in the islands. There were 20,338,171 letters and postcards, and 15,276,552 packets and newspapers carried in

the year 1881. The number of telegraph offices, at the end of 1880, was 196. There were, at the same date, 4,369 kilometres, or 2,715 English miles of telegraph lines and 10,889 kilometres or 6,770 English miles, of telegraph wires. The number of telegrams dispatched in the year 1880 was 1,121,384, comprising 423,937 inland despatches, and the remainder international or transit. Of the whole number 688,065 were official or uncharge.

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of Portugal, situated in Africa and Asia, embrace a total area of 709,469 English square miles. The total population, according to the last official returns, referring to 1871-79, numbered 3,306,247. These returns state the area and population of the various possessions as follows :—

Colonial Possessions.	Area : English square miles	Population
1. Possessions in Africa :		
Cape Verde Islands (1879)	1,650	99,317
In Senegambia, Bissao, &c. (1873)	26	9,282
Prince's and St. Thomas' Islands (1878-9)	454	20,931
Ajuda (1873)	13	4,500
Angola, Ambriz, Benguela, and Mos- samedes	312,509	2,000,000
Mozambique and dependency	382,683	350,000
Total, Africa	697,335	2,484,030
2. Possessions in Asia :		
In India—Goa, Salsette, Bardes, &c. (1881)	1,447	419,993
Daman, Diu (1881)	158	61,474
Indian Archipelago	5,527	300,000
China : Macao, &c. (1880)	28	68,086
Total, Asia	7,160	849,553
Total Colonies	709,495	3,333,700

The statements of the area and population of the possessions in Angola, &c., in Mozambique, and in the Indian Archipelago, are drawn from estimates.

Although of small extent, the Cape Verde Islands are estimated the most important colonial possession of Portugal, politically and commercially. There are nine principal or inhabited islands that form the Archipelago. Five of these islands, viz., St. Nicholas, Bona Vista, San Antonio, St. Vincent, and Sal, compose the windward, and the four remaining islands, St. Jago, Fogo, Brava, and Maio, the leeward group. Placed as these islands are, in the direct route of steamers bound to the coast of Brazil, the

River Plate, and the west coast of South America, they are of great value as affording a convenient resting-place for coaling and renewing provisions and water. The island of St. Vincent, 70 English square miles in extent, but with not more than 3,297 inhabitants, is possessed of a deep and excellent harbour, affording a secure anchorage at all seasons for vessels of the largest size.

By the terms of a law passed by the Cortes Geraes of Portugal in 1858, domestic slavery came to an end in all the Portuguese colonies and settlements on the 29th of April, 1878.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PORTUGAL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister—Senhor M.M. d'Antas, accredited Envoy and Minister to Great Britain, April 30, 1877.

Secretaries—H. Teixeira de Sampayo; Luiz de Quillinan.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PORTUGAL.

Envoy and Minister—Sir Charles Lennox Wyke, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. Appointed Envoy and Minister to Portugal, April 13, 1882.

Secretaries—Walter Baring; Hon. W. J. G. Napier; Lord F. S. Hamilton.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Portugal, with the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Milreis*, or 1,000 *Reis* $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Average rate of exchange, 4s. 5d., or about} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} \text{ milreis to } \pounds 1 \text{ sterling.} \end{array} \right.$

Large sums are calculated in *Contos of Reis*, or 1,000,000 Reis, value $\pounds 222$ 4s. 5d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The French metric system of weights and measures was introduced in Portugal between the years 1860 and 1863, measures of length being first adopted, and weights afterwards, and it became compulsory from the 1st of October 1868. The chief old measures still in use are:—

The <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	=	1.012 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Almude</i>	{	of Lisbon		=	3.7 imperial gallons.
„ „		„ Oporto		=	5.6 „ „
„ <i>Alquiere</i>	.	.	.	=	0.36 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Moio</i>	.	.	.	=	2.78 imperial quarters.

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ROUMANIA.

Reigning King.

Carol I., King of Roumania, born April 20, 1839, son of the late Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; elected 'Domnul,' or Lord of Roumania, April 20, 1866; accepted his election May 22, 1866. Proclaimed King of Roumania, March 26, 1881. Married, November 15, 1869, to Princess Elizabeth von *Neuwied*, born December 29, 1843.

The King has an annual allowance of 1,185,185 lei, or 47,400*l.*

The succession to the throne of Roumania, in the event of the King remaining childless, was settled by Art. 83 of the Constitution, upon his elder brother, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, who renounced his rights in favour of his son Prince Ferdinand, the act having been registered by the Senate in October, 1880.

The union of the two principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia was publicly proclaimed at Bucharest and Jassy, on December 23, 1861, the present name being given to the united provinces. The first ruler of Roumania was Colonel Couza, who had been elected 'Hospodar,' or Lord, of Wallachia and Moldavia in 1859, and who assumed the government under the title of Prince Alexander John I. A revolution which broke out in February 1866, forced Prince Alexander John to abdicate, and led to the election of Prince Carol I. The representatives of the people, assembled at Bucharest, proclaimed Roumania's independence from Turkey, May 21, 1877, which was confirmed by Art. 43 of the Congress of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878.

Constitution and Government

The constitution now in force in Roumania was voted by a Constituent Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, in the summer of 1866. The charter vests the legislative power in a parliament of two houses, a Senate, and a Chamber of Deputies. The Senate consists of 70 members, two for each of the 30 districts, 2 for the Universities, and 8 bishops. The other house consists of 145 deputies, of whom 80 are for Wallachia and 65 for Moldavia. A senator must be 40 years and a deputy 25. A deputy must either belong to a learned profession, to the military or civil services, or have an income of about 400*l.* a year. All citizens of full age, paying taxes, are electors, who are divided into four Electoral Col-

leges in each district. Those who pay most taxes belong to one or other of the first three classes of voters, who elect their deputies directly. The remaining electors vote indirectly. Only the first and second have votes for the Senate. The Prince has a suspensive veto over all laws passed by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The executive is vested in a council of seven ministers, and a President who is Prime Minister.

Wallachia is divided into seventeen, and Moldavia into thirteen districts (the Dobruja being excluded), each of which has a prefect, a receiver of taxes, and a civil tribunal. Nearly the whole population belongs to the Eastern Roumanian (Greek) Church. The government of the Church rests with two archbishops, the first of them styled the Primate of Roumania, and the second the Archbishop of Moldavia. There are, besides, six bishops of the National Church, and one Roman Catholic bishop.

Revenue and Army.

The chief source of revenue of the government was a capitation-tax of nine lei, or francs—which, since January 1, 1882, has been reduced by two-thirds—per head on the rural population, with a higher scale for merchants. The chief sources of revenue consist in direct and indirect taxes, and the profits derived from the extensive State domains and valuable salt-mines, and from the salt and tobacco monopolies. The financial accounts for the year 1877 gave the total revenue as 101,746,760 lei, or 4,069,870*l.*, and the expenditure 108,464,691 lei, or 4,338,587*l.*, leaving a deficit of 268,717*l.* In 1880, the revenue amounted to 120,942,755 lei, or 4,837,710*l.*, and the expenditure to 117,245,944 lei, or 4,689,838*l.*, leaving a surplus of 147,872*l.* In 1881 the revenue was 123,180,935 lei, or 4,927,237*l.*, and the expenditure 130,675,100 lei, or 5,227,004*l.*, leaving a deficit of 299,767*l.* In the budget for 1882–3 the receipts are set down at 121,501,447 lei, or 4,860,057*l.*, and the expenditure the same. Among the items of expenditure are 48,300,000 lei for the Public Debt, 27,300,000 for the Ministry of War, 5,300,000 for Public Works, and 11,500,000 for the Ministry of Public Instruction. About two-thirds of the expenditure is for two branches, the first the payment of interest of the public debt, and the second the maintenance of the army. For the year 1883–4, the estimated revenue and expenditure balance at 123,430,445 lei, or 4,937,217*l.*

The public debt of Roumania amounted, according to an official statement, to 629,223,113 lei, or 25,168,924*l.* on the 1st of January, 1882, but 1,593,151*l.* had been paid off by means of a sinking fund, which exists for all contracted loans, with the exception of the

Five per Cent. Rentes of 1875, and by means of which it is proposed to pay them off at periods between 1888 and 1968. The first loan was contracted in 1864, since which time 15,321,000*l.* have been spent in the construction of railways, and 481,000*l.* for iron bridges. There are only two loans, those of Messrs. Stern (351,300*l.* in 1882) and Oppenheim (700,630*l.* in 1882) in the London market, and these it is intended to redeem in 1888 and 1889. The others are held to a large extent in Germany, a small portion in France, and about one-third in the country itself.

The active army in Roumania consists of 4 army corps (each of 2 divisions of infantry, 1 brigade of light cavalry (Calarashi), 1 brigade of artillery, 1 battalion of engineers, 1 squadron of train, and 1 company of hospital corps), and 1 active division in the Dobruja. 1. Permanent Army.—Infantry: 18 regiments of 2 battalions of 4 companies each; 4 battalions of rifles. Cavalry: 2 regiments of hussars (Roshiori) of 4 squadrons, 1 regiment of gendarmerie in the Dobruja. Artillery: 5 regiments of field artillery, each of 6 batteries of 6 guns; 3 companies of artificers. Engineers: 2 battalions, each consisting of 2 companies of sappers, 1 company of miners, 1 telegraph company, and 1 company of pontoniers. Gendarmerie: 2 companies and 2 squadrons. Hospital Service: 80 officers, 18 *employés* and 4 companies. Administrative Troops: 40 officers, 3 companies of artificers, and 4 squadrons of train. Every retired officer is obliged to serve in the reserve until the age of 37. The strength of the permanent army in time of peace is 1,200 officers, 80 *employés*, 18,532 men, 2,945 horses, and 180 guns. 2. Territorial Army.—32 regiments of infantry (Dorobanzi) of 2, 3, and 4 battalions; 12 regiments of cavalry (Calarashi) of 5 and 6 squadrons each; 14 batteries of artillery, with 6 guns per battery; these latter perform the duties of firemen in time of peace. The total of the territorial army is 100,000 men and 84 guns. 3. The militia, consisting of 30 regiments of infantry. 4. The Civic Guard and the *levée en masse*, the strength of which is not definitely fixed.

Every Roumanian from his 21st to his 46th year is obliged to serve either in the permanent army, 3 years of active service and 5 in the reserve, or in the territorial infantry 5 years of active service and 3 in the reserve, or in the territorial cavalry 4 years of active service and 4 in the reserve. The entry into the permanent or territorial army is decided by lot. All young men not taken for the conscription form part of the militia. After completing their service in the permanent or territorial army, all are enrolled in the militia until their 36th year. Inhabitants of towns serve in the civic guard till the age of 46, and those of the country from their 36th to their 47th year form part of the *levée en masse*.

Area and Population.

The area and population of Roumania are only known by estimates. According to official returns made in 1876 and 1877, the total area embraced 45,642 English square miles, of which 27,500 square miles came to the former Wallachia, and 18,142 to Moldavia, including the new Bessarabian provinces annexed to the Principality by the treaty of Paris. The total population of Roumania was estimated in the same returns at 5,073,000, comprising 2,618,136 males, and 2,454,864 females.

By articles 42 and 43 of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, the area of Roumania underwent considerable alterations, by the cession to Russia of that portion of the territory of Bessarabia taken from Russia under the Treaty of Paris of 1856. At the same time the Principality received, in addition to several islands in the Danube, the territory known as the Dobruja.

The alterations thus effected may be described in their results as follows, according to the latest estimates:—

	Area: Eng. sq. m.	Population
Roumania before the Treaty of Berlin	45,642	5,073,000
Addition made by , " "	5,935	357,000
Total 	51,577	5,430,000
Deduct cession . .	3,270	140,000
Total actual . . .	48,307	5,290,000

The number of births, deaths, and marriages, with surplus, or otherwise, of births over deaths, was as follows (excluding the Dobruja) in each of the three years from 1879 to 1881:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus or deficit (—) of births over deaths
1879	166,058	127,273	46,484	38,785
1880	166,448	158,585	39,117	7,863
1881	190,824	121,892	42,040	68,932

There were five towns with over 30,000 inhabitants at the end of 1876. The capital and seat of the Government, Bucharest, had 221,805 inhabitants; Jassy, 90,125; Galatz, 80,763; Botachani, 39,941; and Ploesti, 33,170 inhabitants.

Trade and Commerce.

As the British Annual Trade Returns indicate only the values at the port of shipment, and only of such goods as are shipped direct to the Danube ports, exclusive of those forwarded to Roumania *via*

Germany, which are by no means inconsiderable, we give the following table taken from Roumanian Official Trade Returns, comparing British imports and exports with the total imports and exports of Roumania :—

Year	Total Imports from all Countries.	British Imports.	Total Exports to all Countries.	Total Exports to Great Britain and Colonies.
	£	£	£	£
1879	10,179,305	2,021,171	9,546,000	1,515,946
1880	10,213,456	2,294,395	8,756,755	2,256,639
1881	10,990,298	2,020,330	8,260,732	3,289,083

According to these statistics the values of British cotton goods, including yarns, imported into Roumania was in 1879 1,256,150*l.*, in 1880 1,405,256*l.*, and in 1881 889,025*l.*, but it must be observed that the system of their valuation was altered in 1881.

According to the British Trade Returns the total imports of British home produce into Roumania in 1881 amounted to 1,322,637*l.*, and the total exports of Roumania to Great Britain to 2,758,822*l.*

The commerce and industry of Roumania largely profited by the construction, in recent years, of several lines of railway. In 1869, the first line, 44 English miles in length, was opened from Bucharest to Giurgevo on the Danube, and at the end of June 1882 the completed network had risen to 914 English miles. There were 568 miles of railway lines in course of construction in 1882. The whole of the railways of Roumania are State property.

The postal establishment of Roumania carried 12,919,668 letters, packets and newspapers in the year 1881. There were 200 post-offices at the end of 1881.

The telegraphs of the Principality were of a length of 5,310 kilometres, or 3,230 English miles, at the end of 1881, the length of wires being 8,671 kilometres, or 5,410 English miles. The number of telegrams carried in the year 1881 was 1,150,188.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF ROUMANIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Prince Jon Ghica, accredited August 10, 1881.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ROUMANIA.

Envoy and Minister.—William Arthur White, C.B.; Vice-Consul and Acting Consul-General at Warsaw, 1857–63; Consul at Danzig, 1864–75; Diplomatic Agent for Servia, 1875–78. Appointed Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General for Roumania, May 2, 1878; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, March 3, 1879.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The French decimal system of money, weights, and measures was introduced into Roumania in 1876. Unit of the monetary system is the lei, equivalent to the franc, divided into 100 bani, or centimes.

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RUSSIA.

(EMPIRE OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.)

Reigning Emperor.

Alexander III., Emperor of all the Russias, born February 26 (March 10 new style), 1845, the eldest son of Emperor Alexander II. and of Princess Maria, daughter of the late Grand-duke of Hesse-Darmstadt; educated at Russian universities; ascended the throne at the death of his father (by assassination) March 1 (March 13, new style), 1881; married, Nov. 9, 1866, to Maria Dagmar, born Nov. 26, 1847, daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark.

Children of the Emperor.

- I. Grand-duke *Nicholas*, heir apparent, born May 6 (May 18), 1868.
- II. Grand-duke *George*, born April 28 (May 10), 1871.
- III. Grand-duchess *Xenia*, born April 6. (April 18), 1875.
- IV. Grand-duke *Michael*, born Nov. 23 (Dec. 5), 1878.
- V. Grand-Duchess *Olga*, born June 1 (June 13), 1882.

Brothers and Sisters of the Emperor.

I. Grand-duke *Vladimir*, born April 10 (April 22), 1847; married August 16 (August 28), 1874, to Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Offspring of the union are three sons:—1. Cyrille, born September 30 (October 12), 1876. 2. Boris, born November 12 (Nov. 24), 1877. 3. Andreas, born May 2 (May 14), 1879. 4. Helene, born January 17 (January 29), 1882.

II. Grand-duke *Alexis*, born January 2 (January 14), 1850.

III. Grand-duchess *Marie*, born October 5 (October 17), 1853; married January 21, 1874, to the Duke of Edinburgh, son of Queen Victoria of Great Britain. (See p. 189.)

IV. Grand-duke *Sergius*, born April 29 (May 11), 1857.

V. Grand-duke *Paul*, born September 21 (October 3), 1860.

Uncles and Aunts of the Emperor.

I. Grand-duchess *Olga*, sister of the late Emperor Alexander II.; born August 30 (September 11), 1822; married July 1 (July 13), 1846, to Prince Karl, then heir-apparent, now king, of Württemberg. (See page 137.)

II. Grand-duke *Constantine*, brother of the preceding, born September 9 (September 21), 1827; high-admiral of the Russian

navy; married, August 30 (September 11), 1848, to Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Altenburg, of which union there are issue five children:—1. Nicholas, born February 2 (February 14), 1850. 2. Olga, born August 22 (September 3), 1851, and married October 27, 1867, to Georgios I., King of the Hellenes (see page 281). 3. Vera (Wjera), born February 4 (February 16), 1854, and married May 8, 1874, to Prince Eugene of Württemberg; widow, January 27, 1877. 4. Constantine, born August 10 (August 22), 1858; aide-de-camp of the Emperor. 5. Dimitri, born June 1 (June 13), 1860; captain in the Russian army.

III. Grand-Duke *Nicholas*, brother of the preceding, born July 27 (August 8), 1831; field-marshal in the Russian army, and inspector-general of cavalry and the corps of engineers; married, January 25 (February 6), 1856, to Princess Alexandra of Oldenburg, of which marriage there are two sons—1. Nicholas, born November 6 (November 18), 1856; colonel in the Russian army. 2. Peter, born January 10 (January 22), 1864; captain in the Russian army.

IV. Grand-duke *Michael*, born October 13 (October 25), 1832, field-marshal in the Russian army; married, August 16 (Aug. 28), 1857, to Princess Cecilia of Baden, of which union there are issue seven children:—1. Nicholas, born April 14 (April 26), 1859. 2. Anastasia, born July 16 (July 28), 1860, and married Jan. 12 (January 24), 1879, to Prince Friedrich Franz of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; offspring a daughter, Alexandrine, born December 24, 1879. 3. Michael, born October 4 (Oct. 16), 1861; general in the Russian army. 4. George, born August 11 (August 23), 1863. 5. Alexander, born April 1 (April 13), 1866; colonel in the Russian army. 6. Sergius, born September 25 (Oct. 7), 1869; colonel in the Russian army. 7. Alexis, born December 16 (December 28), 1875; lieutenant in the Russian army.

The reigning family of Russia descend, in the female line, from Michael Romanof, elected Tsar in 1613, after the extinction of the House of Rurik; and in the male line from the duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp, born in 1701, scion of a younger branch of the princely family of Oldenburg. The union of his daughter Anne with Duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp formed part of the great reform projects of Peter I., destined to bring Russia into closer contact with the western states of Europe. Peter I. was succeeded by his second wife, Catherine, the daughter of a Livonian peasant, and she by the grandson of Peter's elder brother, with whom the male line of the Romanofs terminated, in the year 1730. The reign of the next three sovereigns of Russia, Anne, Ivan III., and Elizabeth, of the female line of Romanof, formed a transition period, which came to an end with the accession of Peter III., of the house

of Holstein-Gottorp. All the subsequent emperors, without exception, connected themselves by marriage with German families. The wife and successor of Peter III., daughter of the Prince of Anhalt Zerst, general in the Prussian army, left the crown to her only son, Paul, who became the father of two emperors, Alexander I. and Nicholas, and the grandfather of a third, the present Alexander II. All these sovereigns married German princesses of the Protestant faith, creating intimate family alliances, among others, with the reigning houses of Württemberg, Baden, and Prussia.

The emperor is in possession of the revenue from the Crown domains, consisting of more than a million of square miles of cultivated land and forests, besides gold and other mines in Siberia, and producing a vast revenue, the actual amount of which is, however, unknown, as no reference to the subject is made in the budgets or finance accounts, the Crown domains being considered the private property of the imperial family. The sum total of the income of the imperial family is estimated, in a British Consular report of 1867, at 2,450,000*l.* sterling, it being added that 'about 450,000*l.* are spent in charities, schools, theatres, &c.,' leaving a net revenue of 2,000,000*l.*

The following have been the Tsars and Emperors of Russia, from the time of election of Michael Romanof. Tsar Peter I. was the first ruler who adopted, in the year 1721, the title of Emperor.

House of Romanof—Male Line.

Michael . . .	1613
Alexei . . .	1645
Feodor . . .	1676
Ivan and Peter I. . .	1682
Peter I. . . .	1689
Catherine I. . . .	1725
Peter II. . . .	1727

House of Romanof—Female Line.

Anne	1730
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Ivan III. . . .	1740
Elizabeth	1741

House of Romanof-Holstein.

Peter III. . . .	1762
Catherine II. . . .	1762
Paul	1796
Alexander I. . . .	1801
Nicholas	1825
Alexander II. . . .	1855
Alexander III. . . .	1881

The above list shows that, notwithstanding many vicissitudes in the succession of the crown, the average reign of the sovereigns of Russia, for two centuries and a half, has been sixteen years.

Constitution and Government.

The Government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy. The whole legislative, executive, and judicial power is united in the emperor, whose will alone is law. There are, however, certain rules of government which the sovereigns of the present reigning house have acknowledged as binding. The chief of these is the

law of succession to the throne, which, according to a decree of the Emperor Paul, of the year 1797, is to be that of regular descent, by the right of primogeniture, with preference of male over female heirs. This decree annulled a previous one, issued by Peter I., February 5, 1722, which ordered each sovereign to select his successor to the throne from among the members of the imperial family, irrespective of the claims of primogeniture. Another fundamental law of the realm proclaimed by Peter I., is that every sovereign of Russia, with his consort and children, must be a member of the orthodox Greek Church. The princes and princesses of the imperial house, according to a decree of Alexander I., must obtain the consent of the emperor to any marriage they may contract; otherwise the issue of such union cannot inherit the throne. By an ancient law of Russia, the heir-apparent is held to be of age at the end of the sixteenth year, and the other members of the reigning family with the completed eighteenth year.

The administration of the empire is entrusted to four great boards, or councils, possessing separate functions, but centring in the 'Private Cabinet of the Emperor.' The first of these boards is the *Council of the Empire*, established in its present form by Alexander I., in the year 1810. It consists of a president, and an unlimited number of members appointed by the emperor. In 1882, the council consisted of forty-six members, exclusive of the ministers, who have a seat *ex officio*, and of the princes of the Imperial House, who can claim the right to be present at the deliberations. The Council is divided into three departments, namely, of Legislation, of Civil Administration, and of Finance. Each department has its own President, and a separate sphere of duties; but there are collective meetings of the three sections. The chief function of the Council of the Empire is that of superintending the action of the general administration, of watching over the due execution of the laws of the realm, and of proposing alterations and modifications of the same whenever necessary. The Council stands in direct communication with the 'Private Cabinet of the Emperor.'

The second of the great colleges, or boards of government, is the *Directing Senate* or 'Prawitelstwujuschtschi Senat,' established by Peter I., in the year 1711. The functions of the senate are partly of a deliberative and partly of an executive character. It is the high court of justice for the empire, controlling all the inferior tribunals. The senate is divided into eight committees or sections, of which five sit at Petersburg and three at Moscow. Each committee is authorised to decide in the last resort upon certain descriptions of cases, brought either immediately before it, or by appeal from the inferior courts. In a few cases, however, parties dissatisfied with its decisions may petition the emperor. The senators are mostly per-

sons of high rank, or who fill high stations; but a lawyer of eminence presides over each department, who represents the emperor, and without whose signature its decisions would have no force. In the *plenum*, or general meeting of the sections, the minister of justice takes the chair, as high procurator for his majesty. Besides its superintendence over the court of law, the senate examines into the state of the public revenue and expenditure, and has power to appoint to a great variety of offices, and to make remonstrances to the emperor.

The third college, established by Peter I., in the year 1721, is the *Holy Synod*, and to it is committed the superintendence of the religious affairs of the empire. It is composed of the principal dignitaries of the Church. All its decisions run in the emperor's name, and have no force till approved by him. The President of the Holy Synod is the Metropolitan of Novgorod and St. Petersburg.

The fourth board of government is the *Council of Ministers*. It is divided into eleven departments. They are—

1. The Ministry of the Imperial House.—General Count Vorontzoff-Dashkoff, aide-de-camp of the emperor; appointed Minister of the Imperial House, in succession to Count Alexander Adlerberg, March 29, 1871.

2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Nicolas Carlovich De Giers, appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, April, 1882.

3. The Ministry of War.—General Count Vannovski, aide-de-camp of the emperor; appointed minister of war, March 29, 1881.

4. The Ministry of the Navy.—Vice-Admiral Grand Duke Alexis.

5. The Ministry of the Interior.—Count Tolstoy, appointed June, 1882.

6. The Ministry of Public Instruction.—M. Delyanoff, appointed 1882.

7. The Ministry of Finance.—Privy Councillor Bunge, appointed 1881.

8. The Ministry of Justice.—Privy Councillor D. Nabokoff, appointed June 14, 1878.

9. The Ministry of the Imperial Domains.—Privy Councillor Ostrovsky, appointed 1881.

10. The Ministry of Public Works and Railways.—Vice-Admiral Possiet, appointed July 23, 1874.

11. The Department of General Control.—Privy Councillor Solski, appointed Comptroller-General, October 1879.

Most of the above heads of departments have assistant ministers, who supply their place on certain occasions. They all communicate directly with the sovereign, or with the 'Private Cabinet of the Emperor,' in which body centres the whole executive authority of

the empire. The Private Cabinet is divided into four sections, the first of which has the presidency and superintendence of the other two, and is in immediate communication with the emperor. The second is the legislative department; the third is specially devoted to the control of the army and secret police; and the fourth to public instruction and ecclesiastical affairs.

The local administration of the empire differs in different provinces; Government having always allowed conquered or annexed countries to preserve their own laws and institutions, except in so far as they were hostile to the general constitution of the empire. The Grand-duchy of Finland has a special and partially independent form of government; and the provinces wrested from Sweden by Peter the Great, Courland, and those formerly belonging to Poland, have peculiar institutions and privileges, which, however, have latterly been much modified.

The empire is divided into general governments, or vice-royalties, governments, and districts. There are at present in European Russia, 14 of the first, 51 of the second, and above 320 of the last. At the head of each general government is a viceroy, or general-governor, the representative of the emperor, who as such commands the forces, and has the supreme control and direction of all affairs, whether civil or military. All the functionaries within their jurisdiction are subordinate to, and make their reports to the general-governors. They sanction or suspend the judgments of the courts, and exercise the right of pardon in a limited degree. A civil-governor, representing the general-governor, assisted by a council of regency, to which all measures must be submitted, is established in each government or province. In case of dissent, the opinion of the governor is provisionally adopted till the pleasure of the emperor with respect to the matter be ascertained. A vice-governor is appointed to fill the place of the civil-governor when the latter is absent or unwell. There is also, in each government, a council of finance under the presidency of the vice-governor.

The government of the parish, and part of the local administration, is intrusted to the people, to the extent of leaving them free in matters of social interest. For this purpose, the whole country is divided into communes denominated 'Mir'—which means both 'the village' and 'the world'—and these again are united into districts or 'Voloste,' embracing a population of about two thousand souls. Each of the latter divisions is presided over by an Elder, or 'Starshina,' who, in case the district consists of several villages, has above him a 'Starosta,' or head of a commune, as also a tax-collector or superintendent of public stores. All these officers are elected by ballot at annual assemblies by the peasants, and from among themselves. The offices are more or less honorary,

the emoluments connected with some of them being so small as to be scarcely more than nominal. The annual assemblies for electing these local representatives are constituted in a very peculiar manner. Every five houses have the election of one deputy for the communal assembly, and these again choose a delegate for the district assemblies, in the proportion of one man to every ten houses. These representatives elect their own parish officers and discuss and decide all parish affairs, such as the division of the fields, the arrangement of the tenancies, the proper distribution of the taxes, the audit of accounts, the supervision of the recruiting business, the admittance of new members into the commune, petitions and complaints to the Tsar and the ministry, and similar matters. As a rule, these communal assemblies take place regularly three times a year; but they may be called more frequently if business of importance require it. In conjunction with these assemblies are village tribunals, consisting of two elected members of the commune called 'conscience people.' Injuries and offences of every kind, as well as disputes relating to property, not involving more than five roubles, come under the jurisdiction of these popular tribunals.

The grand-duchy of Finland, ceded to the Emperor of Russia by the treaty of Frederickshamm, September 17, 1809, has preserved, by special grant of Alexander I. (renewed by the decrees of the Emperor Nicholas, of December 24, 1825, of Alexander II., of March 3, 1855, and of Alexander III., of March 14, 1881), its ancient constitution, dating from the year 1772, and reformed in 1789. This charter provides for a national parliament, consisting of four estates, the nobles, the clergy, the burghers, and the peasants. The right of legislation and of general taxation is nominally in the hands of this assembly, though in reality it is exercised by a senate appointed by the 'Emperor Grand-duke.' This senate was created by an ordinance of Alexander I., of October 25, 1811, and consisted first of three members, called the 'Committee for the Affairs of Finland.' Another ukase, of February 12, 1812, created a Governor-general of Finland, in whom was vested the whole executive power, as representative of the sovereign. In 1816, a consultative body, called the 'Imperial Senate of Finland,' was placed at the side of the ministerial council, as the 'Committee for the Affairs of Finland,' and denominated, after a while, 'the Senate.' The 'Imperial Senate,' originally consisting of fourteen members, then of sixteen, and finally, up to the present time, of nineteen, is nominated by the sovereign for three years, and chosen the one-half from the nobility of Finland, and the other half from among the classes of citizens and peasants. The organ of their communication with the emperor is a secretary of state for the grand-duchy of Finland, residing at St. Petersburg.

Poland, which had a constitution of its own from 1815 to 1830, and a separate government till 1864, was deprived at the latter date of the last remnant of its administrative independence. By imperial decree of September 1, 1864, following in the wake of the suppression of the great revolt of the two preceding years, the kingdom was placed under the rule of eight military governors depending from a 'Council of State' established at Warsaw; and this form of government again was superseded by a decree of March 22, 1867, which, abolishing the Council of State, transferred the entire administration of the country to a 'Commission for the interior affairs of Poland,' sitting at St. Petersburg. Finally, by ukase of the Emperor, dated Feb. 23, 1868, the Commission was dissolved, and the government of Poland absolutely incorporated with that of Russia.

Church and Education.

The established religion of the empire is the Greco-Russian, officially called the Orthodox-Catholic Faith. The Russian Church separated from the See of Rome in 1054, and from the Byzantine patriarchate in 1589. It has its own independent synod, but maintains the relations of a sister Church with the four patriarchates of Constantinople, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria. The sacred synod, the board of government of the Church, was established with the concurrence of the Russian clergy and the four Eastern patriarchs.

There have been three epochs in the government of the Russian Church. At first it had a foreign head, the patriarch in Constantinople, who appointed the Metropolitan of Kief, and afterwards of Moscow; during the second period, commencing in 1589, it was governed by a patriarch appointed by the Tsar, but nearly independent; lastly, the direction of the Church was transferred to the emperor. He is, however, not the head of the Church in the same sense as the Pope of Rome. The emperor exercises the external functions in a still greater degree than the pontiff; he appoints to every office in the Church, and is restricted only so far as to leave to the bishops and prelates the privilege of proposing candidates; and he transfers and dismisses persons from their offices in certain cases. But he has never claimed the right of deciding theological and dogmatic questions. In the case of any new heresy springing up in Russia, requiring a judgment, the emperor cannot pronounce a decision, but this duty appertains to the synod, and, if the question is critical, the opinion of the four Eastern patriarchs must be consulted, and finally a council has to be convened. The judgment of the Church being once given, the emperor must command

its execution. In official documents the emperor is not called the Head, but the Protector, or Defender, of the Church.

The points in which the Greco-Russian Church differs from the Roman Catholic faith, are, its denying the spiritual supremacy of the Pope, its prohibiting the celibacy of the clergy, and its authorising all individuals to read and study the Scriptures in the vernacular tongue. The prohibition of celibacy is carried to such an extent, that no priest can perform any spiritual function before he is married, nor after he becomes a widower; and as, by the rules of the Church, he is not allowed to remarry, the death of his wife occasions the cessation of his clerical functions. The priests may, however, on the death of their wives, enter into a convent, and enjoy the privilege of becoming eligible to be dignitaries of the Church. There are in Russia nearly 500 cathedrals and about 29,000 churches attached to the established faith, the latter employing about 70,000 secular or parochial clergymen. There are also about 550 convents, of which 480 are for men and 70 for women. The clergy are either secular or regular—the former consisting of the parochial clergy, and the latter of the higher dignitaries, monks, and priests. The hierarchy is composed of bishops, archbishops, and metropolitans.

The Russian Church formerly possessed immense wealth, but it was partly confiscated by Peter I. and partly by Catherine II. The latter sovereign appropriated the whole movable property of the Church for the use of the State, assigning, in compensation, pensions to the chief ecclesiastical dignitaries. But, with the exception of a few benefices in Petersburg, Moscow, and other principal cities, the stipends of the clergy, even when increased by the offerings of the people, and by the fees on occasion of births, marriages, and funerals, are almost inadequate to provide for their subsistence. The total number of established clergy, of all ranks and orders, is stated at 254,000.

With the exception of the restraints laid on the Jews, all religions may be freely professed in the empire. No member of the Russo-Greek Church is, however, permitted to renounce his creed; and when a marriage takes place between one of its members and a person belonging to another faith, the children must all be brought up in the established church. Roman Catholics are most numerous in the formerly Polish provinces, Lutherans in those of the Baltic, and Mohammedans in Southern Russia, while the Jews are almost entirely settled in the towns and larger villages of the western and south-western frontier districts.

The number of members of the principal religious creeds in European Russia was returned as in the following table for 1879:—

Creeds	Total
Orthodox Greek Catholics	63,835,000
United Greeks and Armenians	55,000
Roman Catholics	8,300,000
Protestants	2,950,000
Jews	3,000,000
Mohammedans	2,600,000
Pagans	26,000

Under the Ministry of Public Instruction, Russia is divided into eleven educational provinces, each presided over by a curator. Including Siberia, the empire possesses nine Universities, which in 1878 were attended by 6,250 students.

In 1876 there were 24,456 primary schools, with 1,019,488 pupils; in 1877 there were 68 normal schools, with 4,596 pupils; while the various secondary establishments—lyceums, gymnasiums, district schools, &c.—had 88,400 pupils.

In the budget for the year 1882, a sum of 18,030,867 roubles, or 2,575,838*l.*, was set down for public education.

The mass of the population of Russia is as yet without education. In 1860 only two out of every hundred recruits levied for the army were able to read and write, but the proportion had largely increased in 1870, when eleven out of every hundred were found to be possessed of these elements of knowledge. In the Grand-duchy of Finland, which has a system of public instruction separate from that of the rest of the empire, education is all but universal, the whole of the inhabitants being able at least to read, if not to write.

The empire, Finland excepted, is divided, as above stated, into educational districts, each of which has a number of lyceums, at which the young men intended to fill civil offices are mostly instructed, besides gymnasiums, high schools, and elementary schools, varying according to area and population. The districts are those of Petersburg, Moscow, Kharkof, Kasan, Dorpat, Kief, Odessa, Wilna, Warsaw, Caucasus, and Orenburg.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue of the empire is derived to the extent of two-thirds from direct and indirect taxes, while nearly two-thirds of the total expenditure are for the army and navy, and interest on the public debt. There are annual budget estimates published by the government, and also, since 1866, accounts of the actual receipts and disbursements of the State, which, entering into minute details, cannot be issued till after the lapse of a number of years.

The following table gives the total actual revenue and expenditure of the Imperial Government for each of the years from 1875 to 1881 :—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Roubles	£	Roubles	£
1875	532,306,209	76,043,744	529,050,426	75,578,632
1876	534,791,290	76,398,757	534,705,120	76,386,446
1877	537,784,596	76,826,371	537,776,074	76,825,153
1878	625,972,735	89,424,676	600,510,612	85,644,373
1879	661,954,192	94,564,884	641,924,957	91,703,565
1880	651,016,683	93,002,383	694,505,313	99,215,044
1881	651,754,009	93,107,715	762,393,837	108,913,405

The expenditure from 1876 to 1881 is exclusive of the large expenses incurred during the war with Turkey, which in 1876 amounted to about 51 million roubles, in 1877 to over 429 million, in 1878 to 408 million, in 1879 to 128 million, and in 1880 to about 59 million. It should also be remembered that, during the last five years, the actual value of the rouble has only been about 2s.

The financial estimates of Russia are framed on the model of the former Imperial French budgets. The estimates of revenue are subdivided under the three heads of, first, ordinary receipts; secondly, 'recettes d'ordre;' and thirdly, extraordinary receipts. The estimates of expenditure are subdivided into four heads, namely, first, ordinary, expenditure; secondly, anticipated deficits in receipts ('non valeurs dans les recettes'); thirdly, 'dépenses d'ordre;' and fourthly, temporary disbursements, the latter chiefly incurred for the construction of railways. The ordinary revenue includes all the direct and indirect taxes raised for the purpose of meeting the ordinary cost of the administration, while the 'recettes d'ordre' represent the estimated receipts from the sale of volumes of laws printed by the government, of the produce of State mines, and of other miscellaneous sources. These receipts are balanced by sums of a similar amount placed on the estimates of expenditure under the heading of 'dépenses d'ordre.' The extraordinary receipts consist mainly of sums borrowed for the purpose of subsidising railways and for promoting other works of public utility. They are entered in the same manner as the 'recettes d'ordre' on the expenditure side of the Budgets.

The following two tables show the principal sources of revenue and the chief branches of expenditure of the Government according to the budget estimates for the year 1882 :—

Sources of Revenue	1882
1. Ordinary Revenue :	Roubles
Direct taxes	128,291,700
Indirect taxes	390,687,940
Mint, mines, post, and telegraphs	26,183,328
State domains	42,562,237
Miscellaneous receipts	49,158,117
Revenue of Transcaucasia	9,834,548
Total ordinary revenue	656,717,870
2. 'Recettes d'Ordre'	22,165,068
3. Extraordinary receipts	83,121,574
Total revenue { £	762,004,512 108,857,787

Branches of Expenditure	1882
1. Ordinary Expenditure :	Roubles
Interest and sinking fund of the national debt	191,776,287
Imperial Chancery	1,650,230
Holy Synod	10,300,800
Ministry of the Imperial House	8,954,000
" Foreign Affairs	3,686,185
" War	183,489,042
" the Navy	27,507,721
" Finance	78,430,477
" Imperial Domains	19,244,882
" the Interior	65,120,548
" Public Instruction	18,030,867
" Public Works and Railways	16,072,905
" Justice	14,780,362
Department of General Control	2,367,225
Civil administration of the Transcaucasus	7,252,291
Various	931,329
Total ordinary expenditure	658,595,151
2. Anticip. deficits in receipts	8,500,000
3. 'Dépenses d'Ordre'	22,165,068
4. Extraordinary expenses	72,744,293
Total expenditure { £	762,004,512 108,857,787

It is expected that the actual revenue will show a deficit of $4\frac{1}{2}$ million roubles. The budget estimates for 1883 balance the revenue and expenditure at 778,505,423 roubles, or 111,215,060*l*.

The direct taxes of the empire consist chiefly of imposts on land—‘*impôts redevances foncières*’—which produce nine-tenths of the whole poll-tax, levied from the peasantry, and raised at very little expense. Customs and excise duties, the former of a protective nature, and the latter laid principally on spirits, beer, salt, and tobacco, form the bulk of the revenue from indirect taxation.

It will be seen from the table showing the budget of expenditure for 1882 that the largest branch of expenditure is that for the public debt. In the budget estimates for the year 1882, the total amount required for interest and sinking fund was divided as follows:—

Interest, &c., on Public Loans	1882
Foreign loans :	Roubles
Terminable	23,481,601
Perpetual	23,486,172
Internal terminable loans :	
Debt to sundry departments	125,837
Four per cent. bank bills (metallic)	4,500,000
Five per cent. bank bills	13,450,000
1st and 2nd lottery loans	13,285,000
1st and 2nd oriental loans	44,000,000
Treasury bills	9,331,200
Polish obligations	1,890,000
Debt on Polish ‘ <i>Feuilles de liquidation</i> ’	3,184,123
Internal perpetual loans	10,117,646
Interest and sinking fund on consolidated bills issued for construction of railways, &c.	51,924,708
Total	198,776,287 £28,396,612

The finances of Russia, almost since the beginning of the century, exhibit large annual deficits, caused partly by an enormous expenditure for war, and partly by the construction of reproductive works, such as railways. But the war expenditure was by far the greatest cause of the deficits.

According to official returns, issued in 1881, the total war outlay incurred by Russia during the four years 1876–80 amounted to 1,075,396,653 roubles, or 153,628,093*l*.

To cover a series of annual deficits and, at the same time, to procure the capital for the construction of a network of railways throughout the Empire, a number of foreign loans were raised during the twenty-eight years from 1850 to 1882. The most important of them were, first, a loan of 6,400,000*l*., issued in 1850, to meet the expenditure for the railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow; secondly, a loan of 12 millions sterling, issued in 1859; thirdly, a loan of 8 millions, issued in 1860; and fourthly, a loan of 15 mil-

lions sterling, issued in 1862, the latter three contracted partly for the covering of financial deficits and partly for the construction of railways. The subsequent foreign loans were one for 2,600,000*l.*, issued in 1863, and two for 6,000,000*l.* each, issued respectively in 1864 and 1866. The next was a foreign loan of 12,000,000*l.*, brought out in January 1870; followed by another loan of 12,000,000*l.*, issued in 1871; and by two loans, each of 15,000,000*l.*, the first brought out in September 1872, and the second raised in December 1873. The two foreign loans of 1850 and of 1864 were contracted for by Messrs. Baring; the four foreign loans of 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873 were contracted by Messrs. Rothschild, of London and Paris; the foreign loan of 1877 was contracted by Messrs. Mendelssohn, Berlin, in union with the Comptoir d'Escompte, Paris, and other continental banks. A foreign loan of 23,000,000*l.* was issued in November 1880 direct by the Russian Government, but both Messrs. Rothschild and the Comptoir d'Escompte of Paris declining to contract for it, there were but few subscribers; and, finally, in 1882, Messrs. Baring brought out a loan of 8,904,200*l.*

The following table gives the year of issue, nominal capital, interest per cent., and price of issue, of the foreign loans of Russia, fifteen in number—including early liabilities dating back to 1822—contracted up to 1882:—

FOREIGN LOANS OF RUSSIA.

Year of issue	Nominal capital	Interest per cent.	Price of issue per cent.
	£		
1822	6,400,000	5	77
1850	5,500,000	4½	93
1859	12,000,000	3	68
1860	8,000,000	4½	92
1862	15,000,000	5	94
1863	2,600,000	5	85
1864	6,000,000	5	86
1866	6,000,000	4	61
1867-9	23,110,000	4	61-3
1870	12,000,000	5	80
1871	12,000,000	5	81
1872	15,000,000	5	89½
1873	15,000,000	5	90
1874	1,480,000	5½	87½
1875	15,000,000	5½	87½
1877	15,000,000	5½	85
1880	24,000,000	4	75
1882	8,900,000	3	55
	202,990,000		

Not included in the above list are several loans for railways, guaranteed by the Imperial Government. The earlier of the foreign

loans of Russia have become largely reduced at present, through the operation of sinking funds. Of the 1822 loan, issued by Messrs. Rothschild, more than one-half had been repaid at the end of 1875; of the 1850 loan, contracted for by Baring Brothers, the outstanding sum was 2,950,000*l.*; of the 1859 loan, issued by Thomson, Bonar, and Co., the amount was 5,100,000*l.*; and of the 1860 loan, issued by Baring Brothers, it was 6,600,000*l.* at the same date. But the repayments, through sinking funds, were comparatively small of the subsequent loans.

The entire public debt of Russia, interior and foreign, was estimated to amount to 2,450,000,000 roubles, or 350,000,000*l.*, on the 1st of September 1878, the total including an internal loan of 210,000,000 roubles, or 30,000,000*l.*, issued in 1877, soon after the commencement of the war against Turkey, and another internal loan, called 'The Second Eastern Loan,' to the amount of 300,000,000 roubles, or 42,857,142*l.* issued in August 1878. On January 1, 1880, the total debt had increased to 4,480,812,699 roubles, or 640,116,099*l.*

Included in the debt here enumerated is a very large quantity of paper money with forced currency. According to official reports, the total amount of bank notes in circulation on the 1st of January 1876, was 797,313,480 roubles, or 113,901,925*l.* There were new issues of paper money to a very large amount during the years 1876 to 1879. The total debt represented by paper money of forced currency was estimated at 1,500,000,000 roubles, or upwards of 210,000,000*l.*, in January 1880.

The destruction of public credit, through an illimited issue of paper money, is of old standing. In the reign of Catherine II., the first attempt, on a large scale, was made to cover the annual deficits by a very liberal supply of paper roubles, the sum total of which at the death of the Empress, 1796, amounted to 200,000,000. During the subsequent wars with France and Turkey, new emissions of paper followed, with the consequence that in 1815 the notes had fallen to 418, that is, one silver rouble was worth four roubles eighteen copecs in paper. Great efforts were now made by the Government to improve this state of things, by withdrawing a portion of the paper from circulation. After ten years of improved financial management, there remained, however, still 600,000,000 of notes, circulating at the rate of three paper roubles to one silver rouble. As a final remedy, the Imperial Government withdrew, in 1843, the whole of the old paper money, introducing, in its stead, a new form of bank notes, with forced currency. By these and other means, particularly the establishment, in 1859, of a State bank, the Bank of Russia, under the control of the Minister of Finance, the nominal value of the paper money was considerably raised, with a prospect of the resumption of specie payments in the course of a number of years.

The Grand-duchy of Finland had a revenue of 32,320,714 marcs, or 1,292,828*l.*, and expenditure of 35,131,146 marcs, or 1,405,245*l.* in 1882. Its total debt on January 1, 1882, amounted to 61,422,865 marcs, or 2,456,914*l.* In December 1882 Finland contracted an additional loan of 810,000*l.* at 4 per cent. for 42 years. The special budgets of Poland ceased in 1867, on the final incorporation of the kingdom with Russia.

Army and Navy.

1. *Army.*

The armed forces of Russia were drawn, previous to the year 1871, from the classes of peasants and artisans, partly and principally by means of a conscription, partly by the adoption of the sons of soldiers, and partly by voluntary enlistment. In January 1871, a law of military re-organisation was sanctioned by the Emperor, which came into force in 1872. The new law orders an annual conscription, to which all men who have completed their twenty-first year, and are not physically incapacitated, are liable. Immunity from service by the purchase of substitutes is prohibited under the new regulations. They fix the period of service in the army at fifteen years, six of them in active service, and nine years in the reserve. The men remain with the colours only as long as will be required to keep up the force at its full complement, and during the remaining period they are sent on furlough. After acquitting themselves of their six years' service, the soldiers pass over into the reserve for another period of nine years, during which they are liable to serve only in time of war. If called out during these nine years, the younger men of the reserve are employed in active operations, the older ones being set apart to form a reserve to reinforce the garrisons of fortresses. In time of peace, the men of the reserve are called out only for short periods of drill, undergone near their ordinary places of residence. To enable the educated classes to free themselves from compulsory conscription, and also to provide the requisite number of officers, and persons fit to serve in the supplementary branches, young men possessed of a certain degree of education are permitted to enter from their 17th year as volunteers for a short period of service. After acquitting themselves of service in the line, the volunteers either undergo a military examination of an inferior degree, and pass over to the reserve, or they may pass an officer's examination and become either army officers or reserve officers. Volunteers passing into the reserve, as officers or as privates, remain in the reserve till their 36th year. All other officers leaving the regular army before their 36th year are likewise liable to serve in the reserve to that age. Soldiers belonging to the reserve are

exempt from service only in case of illness, or if serving in some other public capacity. All able-bodied men not entering the army, or navy, can in time of war be called out to serve in a militia, to be organised in accordance with the rules announced in an Imperial manifesto. It is enacted by the law of 1871, that 'now as formerly, military service will be performed under special laws by the Cossacks, the non-Russian inhabitants of certain portions of the Empire, and the population of the Grand Duchy of Finland.' The levies furnished by the Cossacks are regulated by particular treaties; and many half-savage tribes are excused, partly on account of their diminutive size, and partly because of their great aversion to a military life. Generally, it is found that a levy of two on every 500 males produces a supply of about 90,000 or 100,000 men.

Under the new law of army organisation the land forces of Russia consist in time of peace of field troops and garrison troops. In addition to these, reserve forces are organised during the continuance of peace, and independently of the army being placed on a war footing. A militia is also formed for extraordinary contingencies, if the safety of the country require it. The garrison troops are organised to answer the following purposes. Firstly, in time of peace they are employed to do ordinary garrison service, and, secondly, they instruct recruits, and, in the cavalry, break-in horses; they also drill the men on furlough and in the reserve called out for exercise. In time of war, the garrison troops continue the garrison duty, drill recruits, and supply the 'cadres' for the formation of the infantry and foot artillery reserves, as also for the formation of 'troupes de marche' of all arms of the service. The reserve forces are only formed in time of war. The 'cadres' are supplied by the local garrisons and filled up by the reserves. The reserve forces have a double destination, namely, first to act as a field force in separate infantry regiments and divisions with their own foot artillery and train, and, secondly, to garrison fortresses and supply fortress artillery. One company of the garrison troops is regarded as a sufficient 'cadre' for a battalion of reserve, and one garrison gun as a 'cadre' for a reserve battery. The 'troupes de marche' are formed upon 'cadres' supplied by the garrison troops of all arms. They consist of all men on furlough and in reserve, in excess of the numbers required for raising the field forces to the war standard. They are also employed to fill up the gaps occasioned by losses in the field forces. To keep the Guards always at their full complement, special reserve forces are attached to them, at the rate of one battalion per regiment of infantry and rifle brigade, and one battery per artillery brigade. The reserve and garrison battalions are stationed in the districts whence they draw their reserves at the rate of two reserve battalions per garrison

battalion. The organisation of the reserve forces is not at first to be fully carried out under the new law in any but those provinces of European Russia densely enough inhabited to admit of it. In those outlying or little inhabited portions in which the formation of reserve troops would be inexpedient, the reserve men are to be formed into 'troupes de marche' and despatched to the seat of war to reinforce the reserve corps; or they are to be sent to garrison neighbouring fortresses, or do garrison duty in the interior. Subsequent laws from 1874 to 1882 have in some important points altered the organisation of the Russian army.

The following was the composition of the regular Russian army in 1882 :—

<i>Peace Footing.</i>				<i>War Footing.</i>			
Battalions		1,045		Battalions		1,766	
Squadrons		404		Squadrons		412	
Guns		1,562		Guns		3,772	
Horses		94,789		Horses		258,056	

The nominal strength of the various divisions of the Russian army, according to the returns of the ministry of war, was as follows in 1882 :—

				On the peace footing	On the war footing
1. Regular army.					
Infantry				625,617	1,915,703
Cavalry				85,860	94,466
Artillery				108,610	210,772
Engineers				20,624	43,352
Total				840,711	2,264,293
2. Irregular army.					
Infantry				6,500	8,510
Cavalry				34,196	142,400
Artillery				2,912	12,650
Total				43,608	163,560
General total				884,319	2,427,853

To this has to be added the staff, gendarmerie, militia (raised only in time of war), &c., which would raise the war forces to a total of 2,733,305 men.

By the law of December 18, 1878, which came into force on January 1, 1881, personal military service is declared obligatory in

Finland. The Finnish troops form nine battalions of riflemen, each with 18 officers and 505 men, and number in all 4,833.

Among the irregular troops of Russia, the most important are the Cossacks. The country of the Don Cossacks contains from 600,000 to 700,000 inhabitants. By Imperial decree, dated April 29, 1875, every Cossack of the Don, from fifteen to sixty years of age, is bound to render military service. No substitution is allowed, nor payment of money in lieu of service. Exemption from military service is granted, however, at all times, to the Christian clergy, and, in times of peace, to physicians and veterinary surgeons, apothecaries, and teachers in public schools. The regular military force consists of fifty-four cavalry regiments, each numbering 1,044 men, making a total of 56,376. The number of Cossacks is computed as follows:—

	Heads	In military service
On the Black Sea	125,000	18,000
Great Russian Cossacks on the Caucasian Line	150,000	18,000
Don Cossacks	440,000	66,000
Ural Cossacks	50,000	8,000
Orenburg Cossacks	60,000	10,000
Siberian Cossacks	50,000	9,000
Total	875,000	129,000

The military organisation of the Cossacks is in eight districts, called Woisskos. Each Woissko furnishes a certain number of regiments, fully armed and equipped, and undergoing constant military exercise, so as to be prepared to enter the field, on being summoned, in the course of ten days. The two larger districts are the Woissko of Kuban, which has the privilege of furnishing a squadron of picked men for an Imperial escort in time of war, and the second the Woissko of Terak, which furnishes a like escort in time of peace.

The Cossacks are a race of free men; neither serfage nor any other dependence upon the land has existed among them. The entire territory belongs to the Cossack commune, and every individual has an equal right to the use of the land, together with the pastures, hunting-grounds, and fisheries. The Cossacks pay no taxes to the Government, but in lieu of this they are bound to perform military service. They are divided into three classes, viz., first, the minors or 'Maloletniye,' up to their sixteenth year; secondly, those on actual service, the 'Sluzhiliye,' for a period of twenty-five years, therefore until their forty-second year; thirdly, those released from service, the 'Otstavniye,' who remain for five years, or until their forty-seventh year, in the reserve, after which period they are regarded as

wholly released from service and invalided. Every Cossack is obliged to equip, clothe, and arm himself at his own expense, and to keep his horse. Whilst on service beyond the frontiers of his own country, he receives rations of food and provender, and a small amount of pay. The artillery and train are at the charge of the Government. Instead of imposing taxes on the Don Cossacks, the Russian Government pays them an annual tribute, varying in peace and war, together with grants to be distributed among the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in battle. Besides the regular Cossacks, there are, on the Orenburg and Siberian lines, the Bashkir Cossacks, numbering some 200,000 men.

2. *Navy.*

The Russian navy consists of two great divisions, the fleet of the Baltic, and that of the Black Sea. Each of these two fleets is again subdivided into sections, of which three are in or near the Baltic, and two in or near the Black Sea. The divisions carry the white, blue, and red flag—an arrangement originating with the Dutch—but without the rank of the admirals being connected with the colour of the flag.

At the end of the year 1881, the strength of the various divisions of the Russian navy was returned officially as follows:—1, the Baltic Fleet, consisting of 137 men-of-war, comprising 29 armour-clad ships, 44 unarmoured steamers, and 66 transports; 2, the Black Sea Fleet, consisting of 31 men-of-war, comprising 2 armour-clad ships, 25 unarmoured steamers, and 3 transports; 3, the Caspian Sea Fleet, consisting of 11 unarmoured steamers and 8 transports; 4, the Siberian Fleet, consisting of 15 unarmoured steamers and 21 transports. The total comprises 224 men-of-war, all steamers, armed with 561 guns, with engines of aggregate 188,120 horse-power.

The ironclad fleet of war of Russia, comprising 31 ships—29 in the Baltic, and 2 in the Black Sea—was made up, at the end of 1882, of the following classes of ships:—

	Armour thickness Inches
1st Class: One mastless turret-ship	14
2nd Class: Twelve sea-going cruisers. . . .	4½ to 7
3rd Class: Sixteen vessels for coast defence	4 to 5
4th Class: Two circular monitors	9 and 16

The following table gives the list of the ironclad vessels of the Russian navy. The columns of the table show, after the name of each ship, first, the maximum thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated horse-power of the engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, or displacement in tons. Those ironclads marked by an asterisk before their names were not completed at the end of 1882:—

Names of ironclads	Armour at water line	Guns		Indicated horse- power	Displace- ment, or tonnage
		Number	Calibre		
	Inches				
Peter the Great (<i>turret ship</i>)	14	4	12-inch	8,000	9,665
<i>Cruisers :—</i>					
Minin	7	16	4 8-inch 12 6-inch	5,700	5,740
Duke of Edinburgh	6	6	4 8-inch	6,300	4,600
General-Admiral	6	6	2 6-inch	6,300	4,600
*Demeter Donskoi	7	6	ditto	7,000	5,750
*Wladimir Monomach	7	6	ditto	7,000	5,750
<i>Turret ships (seagoing) :—</i>					
Admiral Tchitchagoff	6	2	11-inch	2,000	3,700
Admiral Spiridoff	6	2	11-inch	2,000	3,740
Admiral Greig	4½	3	11-inch	2,000	3,750
Admiral Lazareff	4½	3	11-inch	2,000	3,750
<i>Battery ships :—</i>					
Knjaz-Pojarski	4½	10	8 8-inch 2 6-inch	2,835	4,800
Sevastopol	4½	17	16 8-inch 1 6-inch	3,090	6,210
Petropaulovski	4½	22	21 8-inch 1 6-inch	2,810	6,175
Pervenetz	4½	14	10 8-inch 4 6-inch	900	3,280
Netronj-menja	4½	16	8-inch	1,630	3,340
Kreml	6	16	8-inch	1,120	3,410
<i>Two-turretted monitors :—</i>					
Tcharodeika	4½	4	9-inch	785	1,880
Roussalka	4½	4	9-inch	705	1,880
Smertch	4½	2	9-inch	700	1,520
<i>Single-turretted monitors :—</i>					
Strjlec	5 layers of 1-inch plates	2	9-inch	1,430	444
Jedinrog		2		1,406	460
Latnik		2		1,515	490
Bronensoe		2		1,380	480
Vragan		2		1,415	432
Tifon		2		1,666	430
Lawa		2		1,590	335
Perm		2		1,550	338
Wjescum		2		1,450	530
Koldun		2		1,666	480
<i>Circular ironclads :—</i>					
Admiral Popoff	16	2	12-inch	3,590	2,230
Novgorod	9	2	11-inch	2,705	3,300

NOTE.—The 12-inch gun weighs 40 tons ; 11-inch, 28 tons ; 9-inch, 12 to 15 tons ; 8-inch, 9 tons ; 6-inch, 4½ tons.

The most powerful vessel of the Russian ironclad navy is the mastless turret-ship *Peter the Great*, constructed in the harbour of Kronstadt, and launched in 1874. She resembles in design and construction the great mastless turret-ships of the British navy, more especially the *Dreadnought* (see page 234), though of larger size, its length being 330 feet, and its extreme breadth 64 feet. The *Peter the Great* carries two turrets. The engines originally fitted in the ship having proved unsatisfactory, the ship was sent to England in 1881, and fitted with engines of the most modern type.

Next to the *Peter the Great* in the list stand five belted cruisers. The *Duke of Edinburgh*, originally called the *Alexander Nevsky*, and the *General-Admiral*, are each 285 feet in length and 48 feet in extreme breadth, built of iron sheathed with wood, and with a six-inch armour-belt on the water line to protect the vital parts. The battery deck of these cruisers is not protected by armour, the guns being so arranged as to fire in all directions. Next in the list of sea-going cruisers stand the four Russian ironclads named after admirals, namely, the *Admiral Tchitchagoff*, *Admiral Spiridoff*, *Admiral Greig*, and *Admiral Lazareff*. They are turret-ships of the type of the *Prince Albert* in the Royal Navy, the turrets being encased in six-inch armour. The next ship in the list, the *Knjaz-Pojarski*, was built by English engineers at the naval yard of St. Petersburg, and launched in September 1866. The *Knjaz-Pojarski* is a central battery ship, 280 feet long, 49 feet beam, and is fully rigged. The last two armour-clad ships in the list of seagoing cruisers, the *Sevastopol* and *Petropaulovski*, are of obsolete type, having been built in 1863 and 1864, the former being the first constructed ironclad of the Russian navy.

An entirely new feature in the construction of armour-clad vessels is represented by the two *Circular Monitors*, also called '*Popoffkas*,' after their designer, *Admiral Popoff*, builder of the *Peter the Great*. The first of these new ships, named the *Novgorod*, of 2,000 tons burthen and 480 horse-power, was launched in June 1873, at the docks of *Nicholaieff*, near *Sevastopol*; and the second, named *Admiral Popoff*, was launched in October 1875 from the dockyard of *Nicholaieff*. The *Admiral Popoff* is reported to embrace all the latest improvements in this class of vessels, being 120 feet in diameter against 100 feet of the *Novgorod*, and of greater speed, with lesser draught of water, namely, $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet. However, as the mean speed of the *Circular Monitors* is not calculated to be more than from six to eight miles an hour, they must be held to be chiefly fitted for defensive purposes, serving as 'floating fortresses.'

The Imperial navy was commanded, in 1881, by 17 admirals, 32 vice-admirals, 31 rear admirals, 201 first-class captains, 98 second-class captains, 303 captain lieutenants, 443 lieutenants, and 129 midshipmen of the special corps attached to the navy. The navigation detachment contained, at the same date, five generals and 508 staff officers; the naval artillery four generals and 197 staff officers; and the naval engineers six generals and 139 staff officers.

The sailors of the Imperial navy are levied, like the army, by recruitment; many of them, however, are enlisted voluntarily, and the crews furnished by Finland are obtained altogether in this manner. The period of service in the navy is nine years, seven of which must be spent in active service, and two in the reserve.

Area and Population.

The Russian empire comprises one-seventh of the territorial part of the globe, and about one-twenty-sixth part of its entire surface. Owing to the vast extent of the Empire, and its social condition, no surveys that can lay claim to accuracy have yet been made, and the area is obtained in greater part from estimates. There has been likewise no general census of the population, but various enumerations, made by the government in recent years, mainly undertaken for purposes of finance or war, serve to furnish an approximately correct return of the numbers of the people. According to them, the total area of the Empire embraces 8,387,816 English square miles, while the total population numbers 98,297,407, being, on the average, 12 individuals to the square mile. The density of population of European Russia is considerably greater than that of the Asiatic part of the Empire. Russia in Europe (including Poland and Finland), comprising an area of 2,088,419 English square miles, with 83,600,349 inhabitants, has, on the average, 40 individuals to the square mile, while Asiatic Russia, extending over 6,299,397 English square miles, with 14,697,058 inhabitants, has barely more than two individuals to the square mile.

The following table exhibits the details of official estimates,—referring mostly to the year 1879, as regards the whole of European Russia, and mostly to 1878–80, in respect to the Asiatic portion of the Empire—concerning the area and population of the various political and geographical divisions of the Empire of Russia :—

Governments	Area: English square miles	Population
1. <i>Russia in Europe</i> :—		
Archangel	331,490	307,231
Jaroslav	13,750	1,051,948
Kaluga	11,939	1,098,814
Kostroma	32,701	1,251,718
Koursk	17,936	2,239,397
Moscow	12,858	1,938,358
Nijni Novgorod	19,796	1,369,369
Novgorod	47,234	1,078,955
Olonetz	57,437	314,438
Orel	18,041	1,826,169
Pskov	17,069	883,604
Riazan	16,254	1,653,263
Smolensk	21,638	1,223,863
Tambov	25,683	2,405,713
Tula	11,956	1,279,715
Tver	25,223	1,638,196
Vladimir	18,863	1,332,156
Vologda	155,492	1,131,584
Voronej	25,438	2,340,266
Great Russia	880,798	26,364,757
Chernigov	20,232	1,850,522
Kharkov	21,040	2,027,165
Kiev	19,689	2,530,204
Poltava	19,265	2,399,004
Little Russia	80,226	8,806,895
Astrakhan	86,668	688,719
Kazan	24,600	1,872,437
Orenburg	73,886	1,070,420
Penza	14,996	1,332,598
Perm	128,245	2,439,134
Samara	60,198	2,143,490
Saratow	32,622	1,988,328
Simbirsk	19,109	1,409,727
Ufa	47,032	1,648,754
Viatka	59,114	2,620,000
Eastern Russia	546,470	17,213,607
Bessarabia	14,046	1,314,191
Cossacks of the Don	61,911	1,367,486
Ekaterinoslaf	26,147	1,532,045
Kherson	27,522	1,765,302

Governments	Area : English square miles	Population
Sea of Azov	14,217	—
Taurida	24,538	878,925
South Russia	168,381	6,857,949
Grodno	14,965	1,165,401
Kovno	15,691	1,403,079
Minsk	35,273	1,451,938
Moghilev	18,158	1,092,163
Podolia	16,223	2,169,423
Vilna	16,412	1,171,400
Vitebsk	17,439	1,073,539
Volhynia	27,736	1,981,300
Western Russia	161,897	11,508,243
Courland	10,535	681,930
Esthonia	7,817	353,108
Livonia	18,158	1,117,074
St. Petersburg	20,759	1,591,244
Baltic Provinces	57,269	3,743,356
Total, Russia Proper	1,895,041	74,494,807
Kalisz	4,391	743,152
Kielce	3,897	607,950
Lomsha	4,667	537,074
Lublin	6,500	842,086
Piotrkow	4,729	308,315
Plotzk	4,200	522,006
Radom	4,769	613,086
Siedlee	5,536	606,328
Suwalki	4,846	534,059
Warsaw	5,622	1,230,704
Poland	49,157	7,044,760
Abo-Bjorneborg	9,332	344,649
Kuopio	16,499	256,420
Nyland	4,584	202,806
St. Michael	8,818	167,310
Tevastehus	8,333	221,360
Uleaborg	63,954	207,782
Viborg	16,623	301,975
Wasa	16,078	358,480
Finland	144,221	2,060,782
Total, European Russia	2,088,419	83,600,349
2. <i>Russia in Asia</i> :—		
Kuban	36,782	843,247
Stavropol	27,020	475,051

Governments	Area: English square miles	Population
Terek	23,267	530,980
Northern Caucasia .	87,069	1,849,278
Baku	15,151	540,773
Daghestan	11,521	481,524
Elizabethpol	17,114	593,784
Erivan	10,670	547,893
Kutais	7,995	570,691
Sukhum	3,331	41,364
Chernoïemore	2,741	15,735
Tiflis	15,613	660,800
Sakhatali	1,620	68,839
Trans-Caucasia .	85,756	3,521,203
Batûm	2,790	80,987
Kars	6,174	95,086
Armenia .	8,964	176,073
Trans-Caspian territory .	126,248	203,000
Caucasia .	308,037	5,749,554
Amoorskaya	173,552	34,859
Irkutsk	309,177	383,578
Primorskaya, or Maritime Region .	731,910	73,217
Tobolsk	531,959	1,228,433
Tomsk	329,024	1,032,599
Trans-Baikal	240,770	488,000
Yakutsk	1,517,063	242,001
Yeniseisk	992,832	428,517
Siberia .	4,826,287	3,911,200
Zarafshan	19,625	348,413
Semirechinsk	155,290	679,154
Syr-Daria	165,996	1,098,557
Russian Kulja	4,350	70,090
Amu-Daria	39,974	220,000
Ferganah	28,040	800,000
Government of Turkestan .	413,275	3,216,124

Governments	Area : English square miles	Population
Akmolinsk	210,556	454,205
Semipalatinsk	188,291	525,979
New Region in Black Irtysh	9,300	—
Turgai	202,183	320,065
Uralsk	141,468	520,131
Khirgiz Steppes	751,798	1,820,380
Central Asia	1,155,773	5,036,504
Total, Asiatic Russia	6,299,397	14,697,058
Grand total, Russian Empire	8,387,816	98,297,407

By articles 42 and 59 of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, Russia added to its vast territories the province of Bessarabia, taken from Roumania, together with the districts of Ardahan, Kars, and Batum, in Asia Minor, detached from the Turkish Empire.

In 1881 most of Kulja was restored to China, leaving Russia only the area given in the above table, though the population of that portion has increased since the census from about 30,000 to 70,000. In 1881-2 several changes were introduced in the administration and grouping of the Asiatic provinces. Among other modifications the Amur province was placed under the authority of the Governor-General of Turkestan.

According to official returns of births and deaths for the years 1867-70, the population progresses at an average increase of 781,000 a year.

The vast majority of the population of Russia are devoted to agricultural occupations, and dwell in villages, spread thinly over the vast area of the empire. According to recent enumerations there are but twenty-three towns containing more than 50,000 inhabitants. The list is as follows:—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
St. Petersburg (1881)	876,575	Nicolaieff (1875)	82,805
Moscow (1882)	748,000	Elisabetgrad	63,064
Warsaw (1881)	383,973	Astrakhan	57,704
Odessa (1877)	193,513	Tula	57,374
Riga (1881)	168,844	Lodz	57,000
Kherson	128,079	Orel	53,505
Kieff (1874)	127,251	Simferopol	52,585
Kicheneff (Bessarabia)	112,937	Berdicheff	52,563
Kharkoff (1879)	101,175	Dunaburg	52,261
Kasan	94,170	Samara	51,947
Vilna	88,693	Revel (1881)	50,859
Saratoff	80,418		

In the larger towns a considerable proportion of the trading and industrial population are either aliens, or of foreign extraction.

The population of Russia Proper is composed of three groups: Great Russians, or Veliko-Russ; Little Russians, or Malo-Russ; and White Russians, or Bélo-Russ. The first, numbering about 35,000,000, all belonging to the Slav race, occupy the central provinces; the second, numbering about 11,000,000, compose the bulk of the population of Poltava, Kharkof, Chernigof, Kief, Vollynia, Podolsk, Ekaterinoslaf, and Taurida; the White Russians, about 3,000,000, inhabit the provinces of Mohilef, Minsk, Vitebsk, and Grodno. Besides these three groups of Russians proper, there is a great variety of ethnical elements in the general population of the Russian Empire.

Previous to the year 1861, the greater portion of the inhabitants of the empire were serfs, belonging either to the Crown or to private individuals. The number of the latter class was estimated in 1861 at 22,000,000, who were the property of 109,340 nobles and other private persons. By an imperial decree of March 3, 1861, coming into final execution on March 3, 1863, serfdom was abolished, under certain conditions, within the whole of Russia. The owners of the serfs were compensated for their land on a scale of payment by which the previous labour of the serf was estimated at a yearly rental of 6 per cent., so that for every six roubles which the labourer earned annually, he had to pay 100 roubles to his master as his capital value to become a freeholder. Of this sum, the serfs had to give immediately 20 per cent., while the remaining 80 per cent. were disbursed as an advance by the Government to the owners, to be repaid, at intervals extending over forty-nine years, by the freed peasants. According to an official report, the whole of these arrangements were completed at the end of July, 1865, so that, from this date, serfdom ceased to exist in Russia.

Besides the 22,000,000 of serfs belonging to private owners, there were, according to a census taken at the time, 22,225,075 Crown peasants—10,583,638 men, and 11,641,437 women. The emancipation of this class began previous to that of the private serfs, and was all but accomplished on September 1, 1863. By an imperial decree of July 8, 1863, land was granted to the peasants on the private and appanage estates of the Crown, and to the peasants who belonged to the imperial palaces, which they are to pay for in forty-nine years in instalments, each equal in amount to the 'obrok,' or poll-tax formerly yielded by them. The peasants on these Crown estates, about 2,000,000 in number, were thereby elevated to the rank of rent-paying peasants, a situation in which they will remain for forty-nine years, when they become freehold landowners.

Since the Emancipation Act of 1861 the cultivable lands of Russia proper in Europe have been approximately distributed as follows:—

	Per cent.
Town lands, about	0·4
Crown	34·6
Lands attached to mines	3·5
„ held by peasants: 1. Crown peasants 15·6 per cent.)	20·6
„ „ 2. Former serfs 5·0 „)	
„ „ landed gentry and nobility	19·7
„ „ other proprietors, or not surveyed	20·4

It will be seen that about one-third of the cultivable land in Russia proper is held by the State; one-fifth by landed proprietors; and one-fifth by the peasantry.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Russia with foreign countries is officially divided into trade with Europe, and trade with Asia; the former being subdivided into trade through the Baltic ports, through the White Sea ports, through the Southern ports, and over the European land frontier. The immense extent of the Empire, and its ever-changing limits eastward, make it difficult to obtain exact returns of the aggregate amount of its foreign commerce, which must be partly estimated. According to official statements, the total value of imports in the five years 1876 to 1880 averaged, in round numbers, 500,000,000 roubles, or 71 millions sterling, while the value of the exports during the same triennial period averaged 534,000,000 roubles, or 76 millions sterling per annum. The four principal articles of import during the period were raw cotton, iron and other unwrought metals, tea, and manufactured goods and machinery of all kinds, while the staple article of export was grain and other agricultural produce.

The two principal countries trading with Russia are Germany and Great Britain. Of the imports, about 40 per cent. annually came from Germany, and 20 per cent. from Great Britain; and of the exports 30 per cent. each went to Great Britain and Germany, on the average of the five years 1876 to 1881.

The commercial intercourse of Russia with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the value of the total exports from Russia to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Russia, in each of the ten years from 1872 to 1881:—

Years	Exports from Russia to Great Britain and Ireland	Imports of British Home Produce into Russia
	£	£
1872	24,320,333	6,609,224
1873	21,189,231	8,997,721
1874	20,933,391	8,776,468
1875	20,708,901	8,059,524
1876	17,574,488	6,182,838
1877	22,142,422	4,178,641
1878	17,803,852	6,559,482
1879	15,876,585	7,644,629
1880	16,029,695	7,952,226
1881	14,053,221	6,165,077

The commerce between Russia and the United Kingdom was divided as follows between the Northern and the Southern ports of the empire, in each of the three years 1879 to 1881 :—

Exports from Russia to Great Britain	1879	1880	1881
	£	£	£
Northern Ports . . .	11,063,115	12,497,004	11,229,563
Southern „ . . .	4,813,470	3,532,691	3,823,653
Total . . .	15,876,585	16,029,695	14,053,221

Imports of British home produce into Russia	1879	1880	1881
	£	£	£
Northern Ports . . .	6,609,251	6,818,982	5,136,124
Southern „ . . .	1,035,378	1,133,244	1,028,953
Total . . .	7,644,629	7,952,226	6,165,077

The chief article of export from Russia to the United Kingdom is grain, mainly wheat. The grain and flour exports were of an annual average value of over 7 millions sterling during the five years 1876 to 1881, though in 1881 they were little more than one-half. (See table below.) The principal other articles of export to Great Britain in the year 1881 were flax, exported to the value of 2,211,084*l.*; wood and timber, the exports of which amounted to 2,694,382*l.*; flax seed, rape, and linseed, exported to the value of 1,824,409*l.*; and hemp, exported to the value of 589,027*l.* Minor articles of export to Great Britain are tallow and stearine; bristles; wool; cordage and twine; oil-seed cake; and tar. The principal British imports into Russia in the year 1881 were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 1,073,338*l.*; cotton stuffs and yarn, of the value of 728,781*l.*; and woollens, of the value of 483,963*l.*

The quantities of grain and flour, exported from Russia to the United Kingdom in each of the five years 1877 to 1881, from both the northern and southern ports of the empire, were as follows:—

Exports	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Northern Ports .	15,243,594	11,109,783	10,457,892	8,306,082	6,098,715
Southern „ .	4,927,515	10,299,388	7,965,046	4,891,318	5,620,169
Total .	20,171,109	21,409,171	18,422,938	13,197,400	11,718,884

The declared value of the exports of bread stuff from the northern ports in the year 1881 was 2,231,297*l.*, and from the southern ports it was 2,637,983*l.* Thus, the total value of these exports of Russia to the United Kingdom amounted to 4,869,280*l.* in 1881. The total was 7,154,204*l.* in 1876; 10,085,049*l.* in 1877; 8,334,171*l.* in 1878, 7,379,285*l.*, in 1879, and 5,393,476*l.* in 1880.

The commercial navy of Russia consisted, at the end of the year 1879, of 2,568 sea-going vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 261,231 ship last, or 522,462 tons. The total comprised 629 ships engaged in trading to foreign countries, and 1,780 coasting vessels, many of them belonging to Greeks, sailing under the Russian flag. Not included in the return were 389 trading steamers on the rivers and lakes of the empire, very nearly two-thirds of the number on the river Volga and its affluents. In 1880 15,358 vessels entered and 14,908 cleared the Russian ports, more than half at the Baltic ports, and about one-third at the southern ports; 2,660 of them were British.

The internal commerce of the empire, as well as its foreign trade, has been greatly extended by the establishment, in recent years, of a comprehensive network of railways. During the latter part of the reign of Nicholas, three lines were constructed by the initiative of the Emperor, being the short line from St. Petersburg to Zarskoie-Selo and Pavlosk, first of Russian railways, opened in 1838, the more important one from Warsaw to the Austrian frontier and Cracow, and finally, the line from St. Petersburg to Moscow, called the Nicholas railway, commenced in 1842, and opened Nov. 1, 1851. Under the successor of Nicholas, the late Emperor, the construction of railways, both directly by the state, and by private companies—the latter, in every case, receiving considerable Government aid—was continued more actively than before, and on the 1st of January 1878, the total length of the railways of Russia open for traffic was returned officially at 20,417 versts, or 13,611 English miles. The latest official returns state that on the 1st of January 1882, the total length of railways in Europe, exclusive of

Finland, open for traffic had increased to 21,235 versts, or 14,100 English miles. At the same date 1,110 miles more of lines were in course of construction.

On the proposition of the Minister of Public Works, the Emperor sanctioned, in June 1875, the extension of the then existing system by 6,500 versts, or 4,333 English miles, which, added to the 2,500 versts, or 1,666 English miles, previously sanctioned, raised the total to 9,000 versts, or 6,000 English miles. The new network is divided into four classes, according to different degrees of urgency, and the first of these classes will include the Siberian Railway and the seven projected lines in the coal basin of the Don; 2,600 versts, or 1,734 English miles, are assigned to this class, at the head of which has been placed the immense Siberian line, reported as 'most urgent' by a Special Commission on Railways summoned in 1870. It is from a station on this line, probably Tiumen, that the Central Asian line to Tashkend is to take its rise, the continuation of the Orenburg line in that direction having been condemned as impracticable, owing to the inhospitable nature of the country it would have to traverse. The importance of the seven lines for the coalfields of the South is great, as the new railways will traverse this field in every direction, and connect it on one side with the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, and on the other with the existing trunk lines of the Empire.

In 1880-81 a railway for military purposes was constructed from Mikhailovsk on the S.E. shore of the Caspian to Kizil Arvat, and a tramway thence to Beurma, near Bami, about 200 miles in all; within 100 miles of Askabad, and 260 of Sarakhs on the N.W. frontier of Afghanistan.

On the 1st of January 1879 there were 45 railway companies existing in the empire. Of this number, 10 had constructed their lines altogether without Government assistance; while the remaining 35 were guaranteed—15 to the full amount of their capital, and the other 20 only to a partial extent. The entire sum guaranteed in 1874 by the State in the shape of interest and repayment of capital amounted to 51,177,627 roubles, or 7,311,089*l*. In the year 1878 the sum of 14,592,172 roubles, or 2,084,596*l*., being 78·52 per cent. of the sum total, was paid out of the exchequer to the railway companies. The charters granted to railway companies are for the most part terminable after between 75 and 85 years; but some small companies have charters only for 37 years.

The following table shows the gross receipts, the working expenses, and the net receipts of the Russian railways during each of the eleven years from 1869 to 1879:—

Years	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses	Net Receipts
	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
1869	65,272,518	35,469,953	29,802,565
1870	78,820,633	46,719,992	32,100,642
1871	95,075,742	60,386,666	34,689,076
1872	102,645,916	66,081,549	36,564,367
1873	123,696,908	72,248,948	51,447,960
1874	141,632,640	89,124,000	52,508,640
1875	142,004,655	92,941,455	49,063,200
1876	147,396,236	100,267,449	47,128,787
1877	193,223,874	121,494,777	71,729,097
1878	211,905,758	133,120,261	78,785,497
1879	212,771,418	151,175,558	61,595,860

It appears from official returns referring to the end of the year 1878, that at that date the capital of all the railway companies amounted to 1,450,288,196 roubles, or 207,184,028*l*. The capital consisted of 135,446,153*l*. in bonds and 71,737,875*l*. in shares. No less than 92,101,350*l*. of the bonds and 9,055,750*l*. of the shares were held by the Government themselves; 48 8-10 per cent. of the whole railway property of the country was therefore held by the Government.

The Post-office in the year 1880 conveyed 128,817,612 letters and post cards, 8,960,721 wrappers and parcels, and 88,168,700 newspapers. There were 4,458 post-offices in the empire in 1880. The total receipts of the General Post in the year 1880 did not cover the expenditure.

The length of telegraph lines in Russia, in 1880, was 59,000 English miles, and the length of wire 134,000 English miles. Of the total system, about seven-eighths was the property of the State. There were at the same date 2,838 telegraph offices, 1,157 belonging to the State, and the remainder to private companies. The total number of telegrams carried in 1880 was 7,298,429, comprising 5,768,255 inland despatches, and the rest on international service. The receipts of the telegraph office—1,226,762*l*., in 1878—showed, in recent years, a small annual surplus, which is, by Imperial decree, always devoted to the extension of the telegraphic system.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF RUSSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Baron Mohrenheim, accredited December 12, 1882.

Councillor of Embassy.—Alexander Davydoff.

Secretaries.—Count N. Adlerberg; Prince Dimitri Dolgorouky.

Military Attaché.—Major-General G. De Lantz.

Naval Attaché.—Vice-Admiral J. Likhatcheff.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN RUSSIA.

Ambassador.—Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, K.C.B., born in 1820; Chargé d'Affaires in Uruguay, 1854–59; Envoy to the Argentine Confederation, 1859–63, and to Paraguay, 1863–65; Envoy and Minister to Brazil, 1865–67; Envoy and Minister to the United States, 1867–81. Appointed Ambassador to Russia, October 24, 1881.

Secretaries.—J. G. Kennedy; C. F. F. Adam; G. E. Welby.

Military Attaché.—Colonel Chevenix Trench.

Money, Weights, and Measures of Russia.

The money, weights, and measures of Russia, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Silver Rouble*, of 100 copecks . = Approximate value 2s. 10d., or about $\frac{7}{10}$ roubles to the pound sterling.

The silver rouble is the legal unit of money in Russia, and must contain as such 278 grains, or 4 *Zolotnicks* and 21 *Dolis*, of fine silver. In actual circulation there is little else but paper money, discounted at from 10 to 20 per cent. below its nominal value.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Berkowitz</i>	= 360 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Pood</i>	= 36
„ <i>Chetvert</i>	= 5·77 imperial bushels.
„ <i>Oxhuft</i>	= 58½ wine gallons.
„ <i>Anker</i>	= $\frac{9\frac{3}{4}}{4}$ „ „
„ <i>Vedro</i>	= 2¼ imperial gallons.
„ <i>Arshecn</i>	= 28 inches.
„ <i>Dessiatine</i>	= 2·702 English acres.
„ <i>Ship Last</i>	= 2 tons.
1 <i>Pound</i>	= $\frac{9}{10}$ of a pound English.
1 <i>Pood</i> , or 40lbs. Russian	= 36lbs. English.
63 <i>Poods</i>	= 1 ton.
1 <i>Tchetvert</i>	= $\frac{7}{10}$ of imperial quarter.
100 <i>Tchetverts</i>	= 70 quarters.
1 <i>Verst</i>	= 3,500 ft., or two-thirds of a mile.

Since 1831, the English foot of 12 inches, each inch of ten parts, has been used as the ordinary standard of length measures.

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SERVIA.

(KNJAŽESTVO SRBIJA.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Milan I., King of Servia, born August 1854, the son of Milos I. Obrenović. Succeeded to the throne, as Prince Milan Obrenović IV., by the election of the Servian national assembly, after the assassination of his cousin, Prince Michail Obrenović, June 10, 1868. Crowned Prince at Belgrade, and assumed the government, August 22, 1872; proclaimed King, March 6, 1882; married October 17, 1875, to Natalie, born 1859, daughter of Colonel Keschko, of the Russian Imperial Guard. Offspring of the union is a son, Alexander, born August 14, 1876.

The present ruler of Servia is the fourth of his dynasty, which was founded by Milos Todorović Obrenović, leader of the Servians in the war of insurrection to throw off the yoke of Turkey. The war lasted from 1815 to 1829, when the Turkish Government was compelled to grant virtual independence to Servia. By the terms of the treaty, signed September 14, 1829, Milos T. Obrenović was acknowledged Prince of Servia, and by a subsequent Firman of the Sultan, dated August 15, 1830, the dignity was made hereditary in his family. In consequence of a revolt of the troops, Milos was forced, June 12, 1839, to abdicate in favour of his eldest son, Prince Milan Obrenović II. The latter died July 8, 1839, whereupon his brother, Michail, was proclaimed prince. Another revolt drove Michail from the country, in 1842, and his family remained banished till 1858, when Milos T. Obrenović was recalled to the throne. He died Sept. 26, 1860, and was succeeded by his son, Michail, former Prince of Servia, who was assassinated June 10, 1868, and replaced by the present ruler.

The independence of Servia from Turkey was established by article 34 of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, and was solemnly proclaimed by Prince (now King) Milan at his capital, August 22, 1878.

Constitution and Government.

By the constitution of Servia, proclaimed by the Great National Assembly, June 29, 1869, the executive power is vested in the prince, assisted by a council of eight ministers, who are, individually and collectively, responsible to the nation. The legislative authority is exercised by two independent bodies, the 'Sovjet' Senate, or Council of State, and the 'Narodna-Skupština,' or National Assembly. The Senate consists of fifteen members, whose president and vice-

president are nominated by the king. This body is always sitting. The ordinary National Assembly, which is renewed every three years, consists of 170 members, three-fourths of whom are elected by the nation, and one-fourth by the king. No military man may be member of the Assembly, or vote in elections. Besides this there is the Great National Assembly, which has four times the elected members of the ordinary (512), and is called when required to decide on vital and constitutional questions. It has no king's deputies, and is supposed to meet at least once in every three years. Every tax-paying Servian is eligible as elector, and as deputy all who pay not less than 30 francs taxes per annum, and who are past thirty years of age.

Revenue and Army.

The revenue of Servia is derived chiefly from direct imposts, including a general capitation tax, classified as to rank, occupation, and income of each individual, and which is assessed, in the first instance, on the different communes, or parishes. The budget for 1883 is as follows:—Revenue, 1,392,000*l.*, expenditure, 1,391,100*l.*, showing 900*l.* surplus, and being an increase of revenue to the amount of 86,500*l.* over the previous year. The increase (about the same) in the expenditure is chiefly due to the expenses incurred in reorganising the Servian army on the German system. The national debt is about 5½ millions sterling, 3½ millions being incurred for the new railway (Belgrade-Vranja), the interest and amortization of which, during 50 years, is 6 per cent.; 1½ millions for a lottery loan to repay the war requisitions; a quarter of a million due to Russia; and a quarter of a million incurred in 1882 to pay the claims of the disinherited Turks in the annexed provinces. The interest and expenses on the debt is 310,000*l.* in the budget for 1883.

The standing army of Servia is at present, in peace, 9,710 men—infantry, artillery, engineers, and cavalry. Besides the standing army, there is the national militia; so that, on paper, in 1882, the total war force of Servia amounted to 210 battalions with 225,000 men in all. This army has 810 officers and some 300 pieces of artillery. The army is, however, being reorganised on the German system. By the new law every able-bodied Servian will be in the army from his twentieth till his fiftieth year. At twenty he enters for two years the regular army, afterwards passing into the reserve until he reaches his thirtieth year. From thirty to thirty-seven he is in the first-class militia, and from thirty-seven till fifty in the second-class militia. The infantry will have fifteen battalions, and the cavalry two regiments. The total war force will be 135 battalions with 160,000 men.

Population and Commerce.

Servia has an area of 20,850 square miles, with a population of nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ million. The inhabitants are almost entirely Slav, the Turkish population on the territory (4,250 square miles) acquired from Turkey by the Berlin Treaty having rapidly disappeared. There are under 2,000 Jews (who have much of the commerce of the country in their hands). The gypsy population, it is stated, is turning to the cultivation of the land on the advantageous terms offered to them by the Government. The capital of the country is Belgrade, with a population of 27,000. The state is divided into 21 counties.

The religion of Servia is the Greek Orthodox, but it is almost independent of the Patriarch at Constantinople. There are about 10,000 Roman Catholics, chiefly subjects of Austria-Hungary, with about 460 Protestants.

The excess of births over deaths amounted to 15,355 in 1880, and to 36,836 in 1881.

The chief trade of Servia is with Austria. Besides with that country, commercial intercourse is mainly carried on with France, the United States, Turkey, and Roumania. The total imports are officially valued at about 2,000,000*l.*, and the exports at considerably less, mainly to and from Austria and Turkey. The chief article of export is that in live animals, particularly pigs, which are kept in countless herds, feeding on the acorns which cover the ground for miles. Large quantities of cereals, hides, and prunes are also exported. The commercial resources of Servia are as yet wholly undeveloped, chiefly for want of roads, but a railway from Belgrade to Vranja is being constructed. There are 1,370 miles of telegraph.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF SERVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—M. Christiĉ, appointed Dec. 6, 1882.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SERVIA.

Minister Resident.—Sidney Loeck, formerly Secretary of Legation in Japan, 1865–8; the Hague, 1868–72; Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, 1872–74; Minister Resident for Central America, 1874–81. Appointed Minister Resident in Servia, April 16, 1881.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The circulating coin consists largely of Austrian and Russian currency.

Servia joined the Latin Monetary Convention (see page 39), by

a treaty dated June 20, 1879. The Servian dinar is equal to one franc; the gold Milan is equal to 20 dinars; there are also various decimal silver and copper coins.

The usual weights and measures adopted by the people in their transactions are those of Turkey (see page 477), and in foreign trade those of Austria; though the official weights and measures have been adapted to the metric system.

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SPAIN.

(LAS ESPAÑAS.)

Reigning King.

Alfonso XII., born November 28, 1857, the son of Queen Isabel and of the Infante Francisco; proclaimed King of Spain at Madrid, December 31, 1874; assumed the government, January 9, 1875; married January 23, 1878, to Princess Marie-de-las-Mercedes, born June 24, 1860, youngest daughter of the Duc de Montpensier; widower, June 26, 1878; married, in second nuptials, Nov. 29, 1879, to Archduchess Marie Christina of Austria, born July 21, 1858. Offspring of the second union are two daughters: 1. Marie-de-las-Mercedes, born September 11, 1880; 2. Maria Teresa, born November 12, 1882.

Sisters of the King.

I. Infanta *Isabel*, born Dec. 20, 1851; married, May 13, 1868, to Gaetan, Count de Girgenti; widow, Nov. 26, 1871.

II. Infanta Marie della *Paz*, born June 23, 1862.

III. Infanta *Eulalia*, born February 12, 1864.

Parents of the King.

Queen *Isabel*, born October 10, 1830; the eldest daughter of King Fernando VII.; ascended the throne at the death of her father, Sept. 29, 1833; assumed the government on being declared of age, Nov. 8, 1843; exiled Sept. 30, 1868; abdicated in favour of her son, June 25, 1870. Married, Oct. 10, 1846, to her cousin, Infante *Francisco*, born May 13, 1822.

Aunt of the King.

Infanta *Louise*, born Jan. 30, 1832, the second daughter of King Fernando VII.; married Oct. 10, 1846, to Prince Antoine d'Orléans, duc de Montpensier, sixth son of King Louis Philippe of the French. Offspring of the union are two children:—1. Princess Isabelle, born Sept. 21, 1848; married May 30, 1864, to Prince Louis Philippe. Comte de Paris, born Aug. 24, 1838, eldest son of Prince Ferdinand, Duke of Orléans. 2. Prince Antoine, born Feb. 23, 1866.

Cousin of the King.

Infante Don *Carlos* Marie-de-los-Dolores, born March 30, 1848, the eldest son of Infante Don Carlos, nephew of King Fernando VII. Married, Feb. 4, 1867, to Princess Marguerite of Bourbon, daughter of Duke Carlos III. of Parma. Offspring of the union are four daughters and a son, Prince Jaime, born June 27, 1870.

King Alfonso XII. has a civil list, fixed by the Cortes in June 1876, of 7,000,000 pesetas, or 280,000*l.*, exclusive of allowances to

members of the royal family. The annual grant to the Queen was fixed by the Cortes, in December 1879, at 450,000 pesetas, or 18,000*l.*, with a jointure of 250,000 pesetas, or 10,000*l.*, in case of widowhood. The parents of the King, ex-queen Isabel and her husband, have an allowance of 1,050,000 pesetas, or 42,000*l.*, and the four infantas, his sisters, of 800,000 pesetas, or 32,000*l.* The total amount of the civil list and allowances to the relatives of the King was fixed by the Cortes in 1876 at 10,000,000 pesetas, or 400,000*l.*

The following is a list of the sovereigns and sovereign rulers of Spain, with dates of their accession, since the foundation of the Spanish monarchy by the union of the crowns of Aragon and Castile:—

<i>House of Aragon.</i>		<i>House of Bourbon.</i>	
Fernando V., 'The Catholic' .	1512	Fernando VII., restored .	1814
<i>House of Habsburg.</i>		Isabel II.	1833
Carlos I.	1516	Provisional Government .	1868
Felipe II.	1556	Marshal Serrano, Regent .	1869
Felipe III.	1598	<i>House of Savoy.</i>	
Felipe IV.	1621	Amadeo	1870
Carlos II.	1665	<i>Republic.</i>	
<i>House of Bourbon.</i>		Executive of the Cortes .	1873
Felipe V.	1700	Marshal Serrano, President .	1874
Fernando VI.	1746	<i>House of Bourbon.</i>	
Carlos III.	1759	Alfonso XII.	1875
Carlos IV.	1788		
Fernando VII.	1808		
<i>House of Bonaparte.</i>			
Joseph Bonaparte	1808		

The average reign of the thirteen monarchs of Spain, from King Fernando V. to King Alfonso XII., filling a period of nearly three centuries and three-quarters, was twenty-seven years.

Government and Constitution.

The present constitution of Spain, drawn up by the Government and laid before a Cortes Constituyentes, elected for its ratification, March 27, 1876, was proclaimed June 30, 1876. It consists of 79 articles or clauses. The first of them enacts that Spain shall be a constitutional monarchy, the executive resting in the King, and the power to make the laws 'in the Cortes with the King.' The Cortes are composed of a Senate and Congress, equal in authority. There are three classes of Senators—first, Senators by their own right, or *Senadores de derecho propio*; secondly, 100 life Senators nominated by the Crown; and thirdly, 130 Senators elected by the Corporations of State, and by the largest payers of contributions. Senators in their own right are the sons, if any, of the King and of the immediate heir to the throne, who have attained their majority; Graudees who are so in their own right and who can prove an

annual *renta* of 60,000 pesetas, or 2,400*l.*; captain-generals of the army; admirals of the navy; the patriarch of the Indias and the archbishops; the presidents of the Council of State, of the Supreme Tribunal, and of the Tribunal of Cuentas del Reino. The elective Senators must be renewed by one-half every five years, and by totality every time the King dissolves that part of the Cortes. The Congress is formed by deputies 'named in the electoral Juntas in the form the law determines,' in the proportion of one to every 50,000 souls of the population. By a royal decree issued August 8, 1878, the Island of Cuba received the privilege of sending deputies to the Cortes, in the proportion of one to every 40,000 *free* inhabitants, paying 125 pesetas, or 5*l.*, annually in taxes. Members of Congress must be 25 years of age; they are re-eligible indefinitely, the elections being for five years. The deputies cannot take State office, pensions, and salaries; but the ministers are exempted from this law. Both Congress and Senate meet every year. The King has the power of convoking them, suspending them, or dissolving them; but in the latter case a new Cortes must sit within three months. The King appoints the president and vice-president of the Senate from members of the Senate only. The King and each of the legislative chambers can take the initiative in the laws.

The constitution of June 30, 1876, further enacts that the King is inviolable, but his ministers are responsible, and that all his decrees must be countersigned by one of them. The Cortes must approve his marriage before he can contract it, and the King cannot marry any one excluded by law from the succession to the crown. Should the lines of the legitimate descendants of Alfonso XII. become extinct the succession shall be in this order—first, to his sisters; next to his aunt and her legitimate descendants; and next to his uncles, the brothers of Ferdinando VII., 'unless they have been excluded.' If all the lines become extinct 'the nation will elect its monarch.'

The executive is vested, under the King, in a Council of Ministers of nine members, as follows:—

President of the Council.—Señor Praxedes Mateo Sagasta, appointed President of the Council, February 8, 1881.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Señor Antonio Aguilar, Marquis de la Veja de Armijo, appointed March 18, 1881.

Minister of Finance.—Señor Belayo Cuesta, appointed January 8, 1883.

Minister of the Interior.—Señor Pio Guyon, appointed January 8, 1883.

Minister of Justice.—Señor Rimero Giron, appointed January 8, 1883.

Minister of Public Works.—Señor Gamazo, appointed January 8, 1883.

Minister of War.—General A. Martinez de Campos, appointed February 9, 1881.

Minister of Marine.—Vice-Admiral P. Arias, appointed January 8, 1883.

Minister of the Colonies.—Señor Nunez de Arce, appointed January 8, 1883.

The various provinces of Spain, districts and communes, are governed by their own municipal laws, with strongly pronounced local administration. In the Constitution of 1869, the municipal liberties of the people are guaranteed by Section 99. Every commune of at least sixty members has its own elected Ayuntamiento, consisting of from four to twenty-eight Regidores, or Consejales, and presided over by the Alcalde, at whose side stand, in the larger towns, several Alcaldes tenientes. The entire municipal government, with power of taxation, and authority for preserving the public peace, is vested in the Ayuntamientos, re-elected every two years, the members appointing annually the Alcalde, executive functionary, from their own body. From the communal representation flows that of the provinces of Spain, each of which has its own Parliament, the Diputacio provincial, the members of which are elected by the Ayuntamientos. The Diputaciones provinciales, which are invested with large political powers, and in many respects independent of the national government and legislature, meet in annual session, and are permanently represented by the Consejo provincial, a committee of from three to six members, re-elected every year. The Constitution of 1876 secures to the Diputaciones provinciales and the Ayuntamientos the government and administration of the respective provinces and communes. Neither the national executive nor the Cortes have the right to interfere in the established municipal and provincial self-government, except in the case of the action of the Diputaciones provinciales and Ayuntamientos going beyond the locally limited sphere to the injury of general and permanent interests. In the Basque provinces, however, self-government is being generally abolished since the last civil war, and in the rest of Spain, notwithstanding the provisions of the Constitution, pressure is too frequently brought to bear upon the local elections by the Central Government.

Church and Education.

The national Church of Spain is the Roman Catholic, and the whole population of the kingdom, with the exception of about 60,000 persons, adhere to the same faith. According to Article 12 of the Constitution of 1876, a restricted liberty of worship is allowed to Protestants, but it has to be entirely in private, all public an-

nouncements of the same being strictly forbidden. The Constitution likewise enacts that 'the nation binds itself to maintain the worship and ministers of the Roman Catholic religion.' Resolutions of former legislative bodies, not repealed in the Constitution of 1876, settled that the clergy of the established Church are to be maintained by the State. On the other hand, by two decrees of the Cortes, passed July 23, 1835, and March 9, 1836, all conventual establishments were suppressed, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the nation. These decrees gave rise to a long dispute with the head of the Roman Catholic Church, which ended in the sovereign pontiff conceding the principle of the measure. By a concordat with Rome, concluded in August 1859, the Spanish Government was authorised to sell the whole ecclesiastical property, except churches and parsonages, in return for an equal amount of untransferable public debt certificates, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent.

It was found at the general census of 1860, that of the total population of the kingdom there were 2,414,015 men, and 715,906 women, able to read and write; 316,557 men, and 389,211 women, able to read but not to write; and that all the rest, upwards of 5,000,000 men, and 6,800,000 women, could neither read nor write. At the preceding census, of 1846, the total number of persons of both sexes, able to write, was found to be no more than 1,221,001, while the total number able to read was only 1,898,288, or considerably less than one-fifth of the population.

In 1878 there were stated to be 29,600 schools in Spain for primary education, with 1,611,000 pupils.

According to official returns laid before the Cortes in July 1876, the number of places of worship and schools of Spanish Protestants were as follows: 53 places of worship; 90 schools, enrolled members 2,500, and 8,000 attendants at service on Sundays at the various chapels; 3,000 children. The poorest receive Protestant education.

Middle-class education is given in fifty-eight public colleges by 757 professors to 13,881 pupils. In first-class education, the most remarkable feature is the large number of law-students, namely, 3,755 in 1859-60, divided among ten faculties. There were, at that date, ten faculties of literature and philosophy, with 224 students; seven faculties of sciences, with 141 students; four faculties of pharmacy, with 544; seven faculties of medicine, with 1,178; and six faculties of theology, with 339 students—in all 6,181 students. The expenditure for public education by the government amounted, on the average of the last years, to rather less than 250,000*l*.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the kingdom is raised by a system of direct and

indirect taxation, stamp duties, Government monopolies, and income from state property. The direct taxes are imposed on landed property, houses, live stock, industry, commerce, registration acts, titles of nobility, mortgages, and mineral produce. The indirect taxes are derived from foreign imports, articles of consumption, tolls, bridge and ferry dues.

There have been no accounts of the actual public revenue and expenditure of the kingdom published since the year 1870-71, but only budget estimates. These differ, as will be seen from the sub-joined tabular statement, giving the budget estimates of five financial periods, to an extent such as to allow not even an approximate judgment of the real receipts and disbursements. There are, indeed, accounts of public revenue and expenditure published monthly; but the public accounts have not been approved by Parliament since 1865-67; and the *Tribunal de Cuentas* has not audited the accounts later than 1868-69. According to official returns, the following were the estimated revenue and expenditure for the financial years from 1877 to 1882:—

Financial years	Revenue		Total Expenditure	
	Pesetas	£	Pesetas	£
1877-78	736,000,000	29,440,000	735,750,000	29,430,000
1878-79	750,630,202	30,025,208	753,177,865	30,127,114
1879-80	778,478,388	31,139,135	806,590,940	32,263,638
1880-81	791,650,792	31,666,031	836,651,193	33,466,047
1881-82	783,000,000	31,320,000	782,650,000	31,306,000

The following are the budget estimates for the year ending June 30, 1883:—

REVENUE, 1882-83.

	Pesetas
Direct taxes	230,979,000
Indirect „	164,409,000
Customs	115,458,000
Stamps and excise	221,585,000
Revenue from national property	28,860,225
Various	21,706,000
Total	782,997,225
	£31,319,889

EXPENDITURE, 1882-83.

	Pesetas
Civil list	9,800,000
Cortes	1,859,250
Public debt	223,023,056
Indemnities and pensions	47,750,065

	Pesetas
Ministry of President of Council	1,101,600
„ Foreign Affairs	3,580,900
„ Justice	51,625,675
„ War	126,272,700
„ Marine	36,127,300
„ Interior	45,369,000
„ Public Works	90,117,400
„ Finance	20,531,925
State Monopolies	124,957,875
Various	522,520
Total	782,639,250
	£31,305,570

The Minister of Finance declared, in presenting the budget for 1871-72, that the State was 'on the verge of bankruptcy,' from which it could be saved only 'by the most strenuous exertions, devoted both to raise the revenue, by the imposition of new taxes and otherwise, and to depress the expenditure to the lowest possible point.' The latter recommendation has in recent years become difficult of execution on account of the large expenditure connected with the civil war. In the budget for 1870-71 the cost of the war department was estimated at 4,730,321*l.*, while it was set down in 1874-75 at 9,840,000*l.*, being about one-half of the total revenue which it was expected would be raised. But the army expenditure fell again to under five millions in the budget of 1877-78, and remained the same in the budgets of 1878-82. Although in 1881-82 the budget estimate of the revenue was 31,320,000*l.*, and the expenditure 31,306,000*l.*, still, as in previous years, there was a large deficit, and in October 1881, the Minister of Finance spoke in strong terms of the mismanagement of his predecessors, and proposed a new basis of financial administration, by which to rectify past deficiencies and secure a surplus in the future. He proposed, as seen above, a budget for 1882-83, with a revenue of 782,997,225 pesetas and an expenditure of 782,639,250 pesetas, leaving a balance of 14,319*l.* Efforts were made again, in preparing the budget for 1883-84, to adopt extraordinary means to increase the revenue, but without satisfactory results.

The large and constantly increasing annual deficits, dating from the reign of Queen Isabel, were covered, partly, by loans, partly by extraordinary taxation—such as 'exemptions from military service,' figuring in the budget of 1874-75,—and partly by the sale of national property, formerly belonging to churches, convents, and monasteries. The national and church property of Spain was and is still of immense value, but there was a reluctance in some persons to buy the latter on account of religious scruples, till 1858, when a concordat was concluded with the Pope and sanction obtained for the

sales, which were then actively continued, the Government giving great facilities to the purchasers. The payments are made one-tenth in cash, and the remainder in promissory notes from 1 to 10, and, in some cases, to 19 years, the property remaining mortgaged to the final instalment, owing to which the biddings at times have been for even more than double the amount of its value. The Cortes, in 1859, 1861, and 1863, authorised the Government to apply 28,000,000*l.* for extraordinary expenses in constructing roads and railways, and of this sum about 18,000,000*l.* had been spent in 1869, the money being obtained out of the funds placed at interest by capitalists, corporations, and the public in the 'Caja de Depositos,' or Deposit Bank, under the direction of the Government.

The constant and ever-increasing excess of Government expenditure over public revenue created a national debt of very large amount.

The following is a statement of the Spanish debt on September 1, 1881:—

	Pesetas
5 per cent. consolidated, due to the United States	3,000,000
3 " " " " Denmark	3,250,000
1 " " external debt	4,092,894,000
1 " " internal "	3,245,160,194
1 " " Bonds inscribed in favour of Corporations	20,784,433
1 " " " " the Clergy	14,332,005
2 " " " for public works	21,578,000
2 " " subventions to railways	614,409,000
Old debts convertible into internal 3 per cents	204,088,175
2 per cent. external redeemable debt	254,402,000
2 " " internal "	471,647,821
1 " " bills	170,326
Arrears	9,567,895
3 per cent. securities of guarantees	2,685,486,250
Total	12,503,327,576
	£500,133,103

In 1851, on account of the inability of the Government to meet its engagements in full, a portion of the debt of Spain was converted into Passive Stock, that is, a stock not bearing interest, and which was to be liquidated by an annual sinking fund. The law closed the London market, and subsequently that of Paris, against Spanish loans. It was admitted by successive ministers of finance in recent years that Spain was absolutely unable to pay interest on its debt in the existing state of things, ruined both by a costly and wasteful civil war, and desperate and equally costly efforts to suppress the insurrection in Cuba. In a report of the Government of the King Alfonso XII., dated July 1875, it was stated that not any of the national creditors could hope to be satisfied 'without having recourse

to credit operations at an enormous rate of interest, which in a short time doubles the original debt.' By a complicated process of conversion arranged in 1881-82, the various classes of Spanish debt are to be converted into 'new 4 per cents,' whereby the actual capital will probably be reduced to 338,000,000*l.*, bearing an annual charge of 9,500,000*l.*, equal to about 11*s.* per head of the population. In addition to this, the State has incurred obligations in respect to the island of Cuba, estimated at over 10,000,000*l.*

Army and Navy.

The army of Spain was re-organised in 1868, after the model of that of France, and by subsequent laws in 1877, 1878. and 1882. Under the new military law, the armed forces of the kingdom consist of—1. A permanent army; 2. A first or active reserve; 3. A second or sedentary reserve. All Spaniards past the age of 20 are liable to be drawn for the permanent army, in which they have to serve three years; they then pass for three years into the first or active reserve, and for six years into the second reserve. By a payment of about 60*l.* any one may purchase exemption from service. For the colonial army the total period of service is eight years, four with the colours and four in the second reserve. By increasing the number of dépôt battalions, assigning to each reserve battalion a special district, and making it the essential basis of regimental organisation, both for recruits and for the reserves, it is hoped that in time Spain may be able easily to mobilise in case of necessity an army of 400,000 men. The strength of the permanent army of the Peninsula for 1882-83 was framed at 94,810 men; while for Cuba the number was 26,579; Porto Rico, 3,318; and the Philippines, 10,035. Of the infantry there are 140 battalions, of the cavalry 24 regiments; 6 regiments of artillery, and 10 battalions of pioneers. The Civic Guard consists of 15 regiments, with 780 officers and 14,756 men.

For military purposes the kingdom is divided into fifteen districts, or 'capitanias generales,' at the head of each of which stands a 'captain-general,' with the rank of field-marshal.

The navy consisted, according to official returns, of the following vessels afloat and under construction, in 1882:—

Vessels	First-class:—	Guns
5 ironclad frigates	60
12 screw frigates	228
2 paddle steamers.	9
	Second-class:—	
5 paddle steamers.	12
11 screw steamers	39
2 screw transports	4

Third-class :—

<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Guns</i>
1 ironclad monitor	3
2 floating batteries	5
19 screw steamers	35
26 screw gunboats	26
1 paddle gunboat	1
7 paddle steamers	14
1 screw transport	2
4 pilot sailing vessels	

Unclassified :—

1 steamer	2
2 cadet corvettes	40
29 small screw gunboats	37
2 torpedo boats	—

Total 132

517

The total horse-power of the engines is 26,067.

The armour-clad ships of the Spanish navy were constructed in England and in France. The largest of them, the *Vittoria*, launched early in 1868, was constructed by the Thames Ironworks Company. The dimensions of the ship are, in length, 316 ft.; in breadth, 57 ft.; and in depth, 38 ft.; while the displacement is 7,053 tons. The *Vittoria* carries four 12-ton, three 9-ton, and twelve 7-ton guns, and is armoured from stem to stern with 5½-in. plates and 10-in. teak; the engines, of 5,000-horse power, nominal, are of the same type as those of the *Warrior* and *Minotaur*. Next to the *Vittoria* in size is the *Numancia*, constructed by the company of the 'Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée,' at Marseille, France. The *Numancia* is built entirely of iron, with the exception of the teak backing for the armour plating, and is 316 feet long, and 57 feet broad at the beam, with a draught of water of 27 feet 4 inches. The *Numancia* is encased by 5-in. plates, and has an armament of six 18-ton, three 9-ton, and sixteen 7-ton Armstrong guns, broadside battery. Next in rank after the *Numancia* stands the *Arapiles*, oldest of Spanish ironclads, built at Blackwall, near London, and launched October 17, 1864. The *Arapiles*, constructed after French models, is of wood, covered with plates 4½ inches thick, and carries 34 guns in broadside battery. Of similar construction is the *Saragossa*, also with 4½-inch armour, and the *Mendez Nunez*, formerly named the *Resolution*. The other five ironclads, called the *Sagunto*, *Puycerda*, *Duque de Tetuan*, *Aragon*, *Castilla*, and *Navarra*, are smaller vessels, with 4-inch armour, carrying from three to ten guns. The three last-named ironclads were built for coast defence. In 1882 an iron-clad frigate was being built at Kiel for Spain.

For the defence of the colonies, and mainly of Cuba and Porto Rico, Spain maintains a small fleet of gunboats, thirty-five in

number, all of the same size, 107ft. long, $22\frac{1}{2}$ ft. beam, 8ft. depth of hold, and drawing about 5ft. water. They are screw steamers, and each one carries a 100-pounder pivot gun at the bow.

The navy of Spain was manned, in 1879, by 14,000 sailors, and 7,033 marines, and commanded by one admiral, seven vice and rear-admirals, and 644 commissioned officers of various grades. The navy, like the army, is recruited by conscription, naval districts for this purpose being formed along the coast, among the seafaring population. The number inscribed on these naval conscription lists of men between 18 and 30 years, was reported to be 72,000 at the end of June 1875.

Area and Population.

The last general enumeration of the population took place on the 31st December 1877, the returns showing that at that date the kingdom, including the Balearic and Canary Islands—'Baleáres' and 'Canárias,' each considered a province—and the small strip of territory in North Africa, facing Gibraltar, had a total population of 16,625,860, comprising 8,134,659 males and 8,491,201 females. The following table gives the population, distinguishing males and females, of each of the forty-nine provinces into which the kingdom is divided, arranged in alphabetical order, according to the revised returns, showing the 'poblacion de hecho,' of the census of December 31, 1877:—

Provinces	Males	Females	Total Population
Alava	47,735	45,456	93,191
Albacete	108,914	110,208	219,122
Alicante	199,243	208,911	408,154
Almeria	167,765	182,089	349,854
Avila	90,113	90,344	180,457
Badajoz	219,309	213,500	432,809
Baleáres	140,247	148,788	289,035
Barcelona	414,889	420,417	835,306
Burgos	164,337	168,124	332,461
Cáceres	154,475	152,119	306,594
Cádiz	220,481	209,677	430,158
Canárias	130,208	150,180	280,388
Castellon de la Plana . .	140,367	143,594	283,961
Ciudad-Real	130,880	129,761	260,641
Córdoba	192,477	193,105	385,582
Coruña	262,874	332,711	595,585
Cuenca	117,449	120,048	237,497

Provinces	Males	Females	Total Population
Gerona	149,520	149,482	299,002
Granada	236,827	240,892	477,719
Guadalajara	100,618	100,670	201,288
Guipuzcoa	83,437	83,770	167,207
Huelva	106,510	104,131	210,641
Huesca	128,288	123,877	252,165
Jaen	215,710	207,262	422,972
Leon	167,927	182,283	350,210
Lérida	143,161	142,136	285,297
Logroño	85,239	89,186	174,425
Lugo	193,851	216,536	410,387
Madrid	293,599	300,176	593,775
Málaga	245,800	254,431	500,231
Múrcia	224,361	227,250	451,611
Navarra	154,493	149,691	304,184
Orense	183,977	204,858	388,835
Oviedo	259,428	316,924	576,352
Palencia	89,646	91,139	180,785
Pontevedra	193,889	258,057	451,946
Salamanca	141,251	144,249	285,500
Santander	108,947	126,352	235,299
Segovia	74,976	74,985	149,961
Sevilla	253,540	251,742	505,291
Sória	73,695	79,959	153,654
Tarragona	163,644	166,461	330,105
Teruel	118,544	123,752	242,296
Toledo	169,075	165,669	334,744
Valencia	335,191	343,839	679,030
Valladolid	121,589	125,864	247,453
Vizcaya	93,849	95,105	189,954
Zamora	121,937	128,067	250,004
Zaragoza	198,450	201,816	400,266
North African territory	1,918	558	2,476
Total	8,134,659	8,491,201	16,625,860

The vast majority of the inhabitants of Spain are natives of the country, the aliens being less numerous than in any other state of Europe. According to the census returns of December 31, 1877, there were at that date only 26,834 resident foreigners—'extran-geros residentes'—the mass of them in four provinces, namely, Barcelona, Cadiz, Gerona, and Madrid. The number in the province of Barcelona was 4,392, comprising 2,490 males and 1,902 females; while in the province of Cadiz the number was 3,321, comprising 1,866 males and 1,445 females.

The progress of population did not amount to more than seventy-five per cent. in the course of the last hundred years. In 1768, the population was calculated to number 9,307,800 souls; in 1789 it had risen to 10,061,480; and in 1797 it exceeded 12,000,000 souls. In 1820 it had fallen to 11,000,000, but in 1823 it had again risen to 12,000,000, and in 1828 to 13,698,029. At a census taken in 1846, the population was found to be 12,168,774, and it was 16,301,851 at the census of 1860. Finally, at the census of 1877, the population amounted, as before shown, to 16,625,860, being an increase of 324,009 in the course of seventeen years, or at the rate of about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum. The present density of population is considerably less than half that of Italy, and less than one-third that of the Netherlands.

There were at the census of December 31, 1877, 14 towns in Spain with a population of over 50,000. The following is a list of these towns, with the number of their inhabitants:—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Madrid . .	397,690	Carthagená . .	75,908
Barcelona . .	249,106	Cádiz . .	65,028
Valencia . .	143,856	Xeres de la Fron-	
Sevilla . .	133,938	tera . .	64,533
Malaga . .	115,882	Palma . .	58,224
Murcia . .	91,805	Lorca . .	52,934
Zaragoza . .	84,575	Valladolid . .	52,206
Granada . .	76,108		

Nearly 46 per cent. of the whole surface of the kingdom is still uncultivated. The soil is subdivided among a very large number of proprietors. Of 3,426,083 recorded assessments to the property-tax, there are 624,920 properties which pay from 1 to 10 reales; 511,666 from 10 to 20 reales; 642,377 from 20 to 40 reales; 788,184 from 40 to 100 reales; 416,546 from 100 to 200 reales; 165,202 from 200 to 500 reales; while the rest, to the number of 279,188, are larger estates charged from 500 to 10,000 reales and upwards. The subdivision of the soil is partly the work of recent years, for in 1800 the number of farms amounted only to 677,520, in the hands of 273,760 proprietors and 403,760 farmers.

Trade and Industry.

The total imports and exports of Spain were as follows in each of the five years 1877 to 1881:—

Year	Imports		Exports	
	Pesetas	£	Pesetas	£
1877	538,350,000	21,534,000	515,900,000	20,636,000
1878	397,800,000	19,912,000	429,300,000	17,172,000
1879	443,300,000	17,732,000	503,900,000	20,156,000
1880	473,500,000	18,940,000	544,300,000	21,772,000
1881	496,400,000	19,856,000	591,300,000	23,652,000

Among the importing countries, Great Britain and France stand first; but in exports, the former holds the first rank.

The commercial intercourse between Spain and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports of Spain to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Spain, in each of the ten years 1872 to 1881:—

Years	Exports from Spain to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Spain
	£	£
1872	9,316,820	3,614,448
1873	10,973,231	3,736,620
1874	8,641,639	4,064,231
1875	8,660,953	3,430,343
1876	8,763,146	3,992,365
1877	10,842,097	3,636,915
1878	9,115,394	3,210,926
1879	8,398,776	2,940,188
1880	10,699,936	3,222,022
1881	10,027,505	3,654,608

The principal article of export from Spain to the United Kingdom is wine. The quantities and value of wine exported to the United Kingdom were as follows in each of the ten years from 1872 to 1881:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Gallons	£
1872	8,357,193	2,748,599
1873	9,389,367	3,033,113
1874	7,496,590	2,276,783
1875	6,891,738	2,122,127
1876	6,895,116	2,076,538
1877	6,803,794	2,017,112
1878	5,714,948	1,634,669
1879	5,059,819	1,432,484
1880	5,395,164	1,477,777
1881	4,964,015	1,339,973

The total imports of wine, from all countries, into the United Kingdom amounted to 21,682,356 gallons in 1873; to 18,234,972 gallons in 1874; to 18,429,305 gallons in 1875; to 19,950,723 gallons in 1876; to 19,568,807 gallons in 1877; to 16,452,538 gallons in 1878; to 15,162,857 gallons in 1879; to 17,385,496 gallons in 1880; and to 16,297,033 gallons in 1881. Thus the average amount contributed by Spain was nearly two-fifths of the total quantity. It was also nearly two-fifths of the total value of the wine imports into the United Kingdom, which amounted to 8,267,326*l.* in 1873; to 6,863,465*l.* in 1874; to 6,801,015*l.* in 1875; to 6,993,399*l.* in 1876; to 7,138,966*l.* in 1877; to 5,988,685*l.* in 1878; to 5,365,250*l.* in 1879; to 6,465,944*l.* in 1880; and to 5,651,107*l.* in 1881. (See *Portugal*, page 353.)

Besides wine, the chief articles of export from Spain to the United Kingdom are fruit, lead, pyrites of iron and copper, copper, both ore and regulus, and live animals. In 1881 the exports of fruit, chiefly oranges, raisins, and nuts, amounted in value to 2,045,941*l.*; of iron ore, to 1,143,924*l.*; of lead, to 1,113,275*l.*; of copper to 920,709*l.*; and of live animals, oxen, and bulls to 420,647*l.*

The chief British imports into Spain are linen yarn and linens, of the value of 388,167*l.* in 1881; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 540,703*l.*; coals, of the value of 507,438*l.*; and cotton goods, of the value of 327,512*l.* in 1881.

The merchant navy of the kingdom consisted, on January 1, 1881, of 2,236 vessels of a total burthen of 560,125 tons, comprising 347 steamers, of 233,686 tons. At the commencement of 1860, there were 6,715 vessels, of 449,436 tons burthen, and at the commencement of 1868 the number of vessels had fallen to 4,840, and the total tonnage to 367,790, showing a decrease in the eight years of 1,975 vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 81,696 tons. There was an increase in tonnage, it will be seen from the preceding figures, of 192,355 tons, in the thirteen years from 1868 to 1881.

The length of railways in Spain on the 1st January 1880, was 6,550 kilometres, or 4,067 English miles; and 2,000 kilometres, or 1,242 English miles, were in course of construction.

The whole of the Spanish railways belong to private companies, but nearly all have obtained guarantees, or subventions, from the Government. The concessions, when a 'subvention' is attached to them, are given by public adjudication. Any one who has made the stipulated deposit of 'caution money' may apply for a concession in sealed tenders, and whoever offers to make the railway with the lowest subvention becomes legally entitled to the concession. During the reign of Alfonso alone 2,000 miles of new lines have been opened, and 3,000 more were in course of construction in 1882.

The Post-office carried 85,210,000 letters and post cards in the year 1878. There were 2,592 post-offices on the 1st of January 1879.

The length of lines of state telegraphs of Spain on the 1st January 1880 was 16,124 kilometres, or 10,070 English miles, and the length of wire 40,405 kilometres, or 25,150 English miles. In the year 1880, the total number of telegraph messages was 2,222,429, one-fourth of the whole international, and one-fifth of the remaining number administrative despatches.

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of Spain, formerly embracing nearly the whole of America, are reduced at present to Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, with scattered settlements in the Atlantic and Indian archipelago, a small strip of territory in Northern Africa, and another strip claimed on the west coast of Morocco. The total area of these possessions is 164,926 English square miles. The total population, according to returns mostly for 1877-80, numbered 6,399,347. These returns state the area and population of the various possessions as follows:—

Colonial Possessions	Area: English square miles	Population
1. Possessions in America :		
Cuba	43,220	1,424,619
Porto Rico	3,550	754,313
Total, America	46,770	2,178,932
2. Possessions in Asia :		
Philippine Islands	114,326	6,300,000
Caroline Island and Palaoes	560	36,000
Marian Islands	420	8,665
Total, Asia	117,306	6,344,665
3. Possessions in Africa :		
Fernando Po, Annabon, Coresco, Elobey, San Juan	850	35,000
Total Possessions	164,926	8,558,627

The population of Cuba at the census of Dec. 31, 1877, was distributed as follows:—Whites, 764,164; free negroes, 344,050; negro slaves, 227,902; and Chinese, 58,400. The number of slaves from 1870 to 1877 decreased by 136,000. But the total number of inhabitants also decreased by 20,500 during the same period.

Spain is the only European state which still permits the existence

of slavery in its colonies. A bill for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico was passed by the National Assembly on the 23rd of March, 1873, while a bill for the gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba was laid before the Cortes in November 1879, supported by the government. The bill provides that on the promulgation of the law embodying it, all slaves from 55 and upwards shall become free. Slaves from 50 to 55 will be liberated on September 17, 1880; from 45 to 50, in September 1882; from 40 to 45, in 1884; from 35 to 40, in 1886; and from 30 to 35, in 1888. Those under 30 will be emancipated in 1890. From 1880 a sum of 100,000 piastres was to be annually set apart in the Cuban budget for defraying the expense of the emancipation of the slaves, the price to be paid to the owners being fixed at 350 piastres for each slave.

Cuba is divided into three provinces, the S.E. and central being the richest and most populous, containing 22 cities and towns, and 204 villages and hamlets.

The value of the commercial intercourse between the Spanish West India Islands, that is Cuba and Porto Rico, and the United Kingdom, is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the value of the total exports of the two possessions to the United Kingdom, and the total imports into these of British produce in the five years 1877 to 1881:—

Years	Exports from Cuba and Porto-Rico to Great Britain	Imports of British produce into Cuba and Porto-Rico
	£	£
1877	1,505,245	2,243,771
1878	1,804,872	1,889,960
1879	2,929,826	1,771,528
1880	1,752,635	1,469,489
1881	1,624,498	2,190,477

The staple article of export from Cuba and Porto-Rico to the United Kingdom is unrefined sugar, the value of which was 801,161*l.* in 1877; 922,661*l.* in 1878; and 2,299,764*l.* in 1879: 770,673*l.* in 1880; and 529,280*l.* in 1881. Next to sugar, the most important article of export to the United Kingdom is tobacco and cigars, the value amounting to 892,086*l.* in 1881. The British imports mainly comprise cotton and linen manufactures, the former of the value of 869,996*l.*, and the latter of 450,360*l.* in 1881.

The chief articles of produce of the Philippine Islands are sugar, hemp, and tobacco. The total exports to Great Britain in 1881 were of the value of 2,344,404*l.*, and the imports of British produce of 1,485,689*l.* The chief article of exports to Great Britain in 1881

was unrefined sugar, of the value of 1,560,772*l.* Of the British imports in 1881 the value of 1,059,767*l.*, or considerably more than two-thirds, was represented by cotton manufactures. The commercial intercourse between the Philippine Islands, as well as the rest of the Colonial Possessions of Spain, and the United Kingdom, has been in a very fluctuating condition for a number of years.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF SPAIN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Marquis de Casa Laiglesia, accredited March 31, 1875.

Secretaries.—Marquis del Moral; P. J. de Zulueta.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SPAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir R. D. B. Morier, K.C.B., appointed June 22, 1881.

Secretaries.—E. D. V. Fane; Sir G. F. Bonham, Bart.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Spain, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The <i>Real</i>	=	100 <i>Centimes</i>	=	Average rate of exchange, 100 =	£1 sterling.
„ <i>Peseta</i>	=	4 <i>Reales</i>	=	„ „ „	25 = £1 „
„ <i>Escudo</i>	=	10 <i>Reales</i>	=	„ „ „	10 = £1 „

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Since January 1, 1859, the French metric system of weights and measures has been introduced in Spain, with no other change than a slight one of names, the *mètre* becoming the *metro*, the *litre* the *litro*, the *gramme* the *gramo*, and the *are* the *area*. But, beside these, the old weights and measures are still largely used. They are:—

The <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	=	101·4 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Libra</i>	.	.	=	1·014 „ „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	{ for wine	.	=	3½ imperial gallons.
„	„ oil	.	=	2¾ „ „
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	.	.	=	1·09 Vara = 1 yard.
„ <i>Fanega</i>	.	.	=	1½ imperial bushel.

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SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

(SVERIGE OCH NORGE.)

Reigning King.

Oscar II., born January 21, 1829, the third son of King Oscar I. and of Queen Josephine, daughter of Prince Eugene of Leuchtenberg. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, King Carl XV., Sept. 18, 1872. Married June 6, 1857, to Queen *Sophia*, born July 9, 1836, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Gustaf*, Duke of Wernland, born June 16, 1858. Married Sept. 20, 1881, to Princess Victoria, born Aug. 7, 1862, daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden. Issue, a son, *Oscar Fredrich Wilhelm*, Duke of Scania, born Nov. 11, 1882.

II. Prince *Oscar*, Duke of Gotland, born Nov. 15, 1859.

III. Prince *Carl*, Duke of Westergötland, born Feb. 27, 1861.

IV. Prince *Eugene*, Duke of Nerike, born Aug. 1, 1865.

Sister of the King.

Princess *Eugenia*, born April 24, 1830.

Niece of the King.

Princess *Lowisa*, only child of King Carl XV., born Oct. 31, 1851; married July 28, 1869, to Prince Frederik, eldest son of the King of Denmark. (See page 41.)

King Oscar II. is the fourth sovereign of the House of Ponte Corvo, and grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, Prince de Ponte Corvo, who was elected heir-apparent of the crown of Sweden by the Parliament of the kingdom, Aug. 21, 1810, and ascended the throne Feb. 5, 1818, under the name of Carl XIV. Johan. He was succeeded at his death, March 8, 1844, by his only son, Oscar. The latter died July 8, 1859, and was succeeded by his eldest son Carl XV., distinguished in Swedish literature as a poet of genius, at whose premature death, without male children, the crown fell to his next surviving brother, the present King.

The royal family of Sweden and Norway have a civil list of 1,338,000 kronor, or 74,333*l.*, from Sweden, and 435,400 kronor, or 27,522*l.*, from Norway. The sovereign, besides, has an annuity of 300,000 kronor, or 16,666*l.*, voted to King Carl XIV. and his successors on the throne of Sweden.

The following is a list of the kings and queens of Sweden, with

the dates of their accession, from the accession of the House of Vasa :—

<i>House of Vasa.</i>		
Gustaf I.	.	1523
Eric XIV.	.	1560
Johan III.	.	1568
Sigismund	.	1592
Carl IX.	.	1604
Gustaf II. Adolf	.	1611
Christina	.	1632

<i>House of Pfaltz.</i>		
Carl X.	.	1654
Carl XI.	.	1660
Carl XII.	.	1697
Ulrika Eleonora	.	1719

<i>House of Hesse.</i>		
Fredrik	.	1720

<i>House of Holstein-Gottorp.</i>		
Adolf Fredrik	.	1751
Gustaf III.	.	1771
Gustaf IV. Adolf	.	1792
Carl XIII.	.	1809

<i>House of Ponte Corvo.</i>		
Carl XIV.	.	1818
Oscar I.	.	1844
Carl XV.	.	1859
Oscar II.	.	1872

The average reign of the nineteen rulers who occupied the throne of Sweden from the accession of Gustaf I. to that of Oscar II., amounted to eighteen years.

By the Treaty of Kiel, Jan. 14, 1814, Norway was ceded to the King of Sweden by the King of Denmark, but the Norwegian people did not recognise this cession, and declared themselves independent. A Constituent Assembly met at Eidsvold, and having adopted, on May 17, a Constitution, elected the Danish Prince Christian Fredrik King of Norway. The Swedish troops, however, entered Norway without serious resistance, and the foreign powers refusing to recognise the newly-elected king, the Norwegians were obliged to conclude, August 14, the Convention of Moss, by which the independency of Norway in the union with Sweden was solemnly proclaimed. An extraordinary Storting was then convoked, which adopted the modifications in the constitution made necessary by the union with Sweden, and then elected King Carl XIII., King of Norway, Nov. 4, 1814. The following year was promulgated a Charter, the Riksact, establishing new fundamental laws on the terms that the union of the two kingdoms be indissoluble and irrevocable, without prejudice, however, to the separate government, constitution, and code of laws of either Sweden or Norway.

The law of succession is the same in Sweden and Norway. In case of absolute vacancy of the throne, the two Diets assemble for the election of the future sovereign, and should they not be able to agree upon one person, an equal number of Swedish and Norwegian deputies have to meet at the city of Carlstad, in Sweden, for the appointment of the king, this nomination to be absolute. The common affairs are decided upon in a Council of State composed of Swedes and Norwegians. In case of minority of the king, the Council of State exercises the sovereign power until a Regent or Council of Regency is appointed by the united action of the Diets of Sweden and Norway.

I. SWEDEN.

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental laws of the kingdom of Sweden are—1. The Constitution or *Regerings-Formen* of June 6, 1809; 2. the amended regulations for the formation of the Diet, of June 22, 1866; 3. the law of royal succession of September 26, 1810; and 4. the law on the liberty of the press, of July 16, 1812. According to these statutes, the king must be a member of the Lutheran Church, and have sworn fealty to the laws of the land. His person is inviolable. He has the right to declare war and make peace, and to grant pardon to condemned criminals. He nominates to all appointments, both military and civil; concludes foreign treaties, and has a right to preside in the supreme Court of Justice. The princes of the blood royal, however, are excluded from all civil employments. The king possesses legislative power in matters of political administration, but in all other respects, that power is exercised by the Diet in concert with the sovereign, and every new law must have the assent of the crown. The right of imposing taxes is, however, vested in the Diet. This Diet, or Parliament of the realm, consists of two chambers, both elected by the people. The First Chamber consists of 137 members, or one deputy for every 30,000 of the population. The election of the members takes place by the 'landstings,' or provincial representations, 25 in number, and the municipal corporations of the towns, not already represented in the 'landstings,' Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, and Norrköping. All members of the First Chamber must be above 35 years of age, and must have possessed for at least three years previous to the election either real property to the taxed value of 80,000 kronor, or 4,444*l.*, or an annual income of 4,000 kronor, or 223*l.* They are elected for the term of nine years, and obtain no payment for their services. The Second Chamber consists of 204 members, of whom 64 are elected by the towns and 140 by the rural districts, one representative being returned for every 10,000 of the population of towns, one for every 'domsaga,' or rural district, of under 40,000 inhabitants, and two for rural districts of over 40,000 inhabitants. All natives of Sweden, aged 21, possessing real property to the taxed value of 1,000 kronor, or 56*l.*, or farming, for a period of not less than five years, landed property to the taxed value of 6,000 kronor, or 333*l.*, or paying income tax on an annual income of 800 kronor, or 45*l.*, are electors; and all natives aged 25, possessing, and having possessed at least one year previous to the election, the same qualifications, may be elected members of the Second Chamber. The election is for the term of three years, and the members obtain salaries for their services, at the rate of 1,200 kronor, or 67*l.*, for each session of four months,

besides travelling expenses. The salaries and travelling expenses of the deputies are paid out of the public purse. The members of both Chambers are elected by ballot, both in town and country.

The executive power is in the hands of the king, who acts under the advice of a Council of State, the head of which is the Minister of State. It consists of ten members, seven of which are ministerial heads of departments and three without department, and is composed as follows:—

1. Count Arvid Rutger Fredriksson *Posse*, Minister of State; appointed April 19, 1880.

2. Baron Carl Fredrik Lotharius *Hochschild*, Minister of Foreign Affairs; appointed April 27, 1880.

3. Nils Henrik Vult von *Steyern*, Minister of Justice; appointed April 19, 1880.

4. General K. A. *Ryding*, Minister of War; appointed June 16, 1882.

5. Baron Carl Gustaf *von Otter*, Minister of Marine; appointed April 19, 1880.

6. Fredrik Ludvig Salomon *Hederstjerna*, Minister of the Interior; appointed April 19, 1880.

7. Otto R. *Themptander*, Minister of Finance; appointed March 8, 1881.

8. Carl Gustaf *Hammar skjold*, Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs; appointed August 27, 1880.

9. Johan Henrik *Lovén*; appointed June 5, 1874.

10. Johan Christer Emil *Richert*; appointed August 27, 1880.

All the members of the Council of State are responsible for the acts of the Government.

The administration of justice is entirely independent of the Government. Two functionaries, the Justitie-Kansler, or Chancellor of Justice, and the Justitie Ombudsman, or Attorney-General, exercise a control over the administration. The former, appointed by the king, acts also as counsel for the crown, while the latter, who is appointed by the Diet, has to extend a general supervision over all the courts of law.

Church and Education.

The mass of the population adhere to the Lutheran Protestant Church, recognised as the State religion. At the census of 1870, the number of 'Evangelical Lutherans' was returned at 4,162,087, the Protestant dissenters, Baptists, Methodists, and others, numbering 3,999. Of other creeds, there were 573 Roman Catholics, 30 Greek-Catholics, and 1,836 Jews.

The kingdom has two universities, at Upsala and Lund, frequented the former by 1,500 and the latter by 650 students per annum. Education is well advanced in Sweden. Public instruction is gra-

tuitous and compulsory, and children not attending schools under the supervision of the Government must furnish proofs of having been privately educated. In the year 1878, nearly 98 per cent. of all the children between eight and fifteen years visited the public schools. There were 5,031 male and 5,183 female teachers in the primary schools in 1878.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The national income is derived to the extent of one-third from direct taxes and national property, including railways, and the rest mainly from indirect taxation, customs and excise duties, and an impost on spirits. The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure of the kingdom for the year 1882-3 were established as follows, in the budget estimates passed in the session of 1882 by the Diet.

Sources of Revenue for 1882-3 :—

	Kronor
Domains, railway, land taxes, &c.	20,590,000
Customs	27,500,000
Post	5,100,000
Stamps	3,000,000
Impost on spirits, &c.	17,070,000
" " Income	4,100,000
Net profit of the State Bank	1,600,000
Surplus from previous years	2,789,137

Total revenue { 78,749,137
£4,374,982

Branches of Expenditure for 1882-3 :—

(a) Ordinary :

Royal Household.	1,338,000
Justice	3,753,000
Foreign Affairs	613,800
Army	17,205,000
Navy	5,375,000
Interior	4,396,300
Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs	10,132,551
Finance	13,293,000
Pensions	2,430,000

58,536,711

(b) Extraordinary 7,827,589

(c) Expenditure through the Riksgäldskontor :

Paying of loans	9,522,132
Miscellaneous (Diet, &c.)	665,800

10,187,932

(d) Carried to floating capital 2,196,905

Total expenditure { 78,749,837
£4,374,982

In the budget estimates for 1883-4 the revenue was estimated at 4,524,500*l.*, and expenditure at 4,430,055*l.*

The expenditure for the army, church, and for certain civil offices, is in part defrayed out of the revenue of landed estates belonging to the Crown, and the amounts do not appear in the budget estimates. To the expenditure for foreign affairs Norway contributes annually 304,700 kroner, or 16,928*l.*, a sum not entered in the estimates. The expenses for public instruction are in great part defrayed by the parishes and the provincial assemblies (*Landsting*).

To the '*Riksgäldskontor*,' the supervision of which is exclusively exercised by the Diet, belongs the administration of the public debt—exclusively incurred for the construction of railways—and the right to contract any loans which the Diet may vote.

On the 1st of January 1881, the public liabilities of the kingdom were as follows, according to reports laid before the Diet:—

					Kronor.
Railway loan of 1858	„	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	per cent.	. . .	13,942,400
„ „ 1860	„	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	„ „	. . .	14,270,133
„ „ 1861	„	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	„ „	. . .	1,802,800
„ „ 1864	„	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	„ „	. . .	8,853,000
„ „ 1866	„	5	„ „	. . .	25,263,467
„ „ 1868	„	5	„ „	. . .	20,052,272
„ „ 1870	„	5	„ „	. . .	14,150,700
„ „ 1872	„	4	„ „	. . .	18,356,300
„ „ 1875	„	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	„ „	. . .	36,309,333
„ „ 1876	„	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	„ „	. . .	35,539,120
„ „ 1878	„	4	„ „	. . .	26,232,000
Unfunded obligations repayable by Nov. 1, 1885				. . .	9,000,000
Total					{ 226,399,102
					{ £12,574,399

In 1880–81, a further loan of 4,400,000*l.* was issued at 4 per cent., mainly to redeem previous issues bearing higher rates of interest. All the loans are paid off gradually by means of sinking funds.—(Official Communication.)

Army and Navy.

The Swedish army is composed of four distinct classes of troops. They are—

1. The *Värfvade*, or enlisted troops, to which belong the royal lifeguards, one regiment of hussars, the artillery, and the engineers.

2. The *Indelta*, or national militia, the privates of which are paid and kept by the landowners. Every soldier of the *Indelta* has, besides a small annual pay, his *torp*, or cottage, with a piece of ground attached, which remains his own during the whole period

of service, often extending over thirty years, or even longer. In time of peace, the infantry of the *Indelta* are called up for a month's annual practice, and the cavalry for thirty-six days. In time of war, an extraordinary *Indelta* has to be raised partly by landowners, who, on this account, enjoy certain privileges, including non-contribution to the cost of the peace establishment.

3. The militia of Gothland, consisting of thirty companies of infantry, and three batteries of artillery. They are not compelled by law to serve beyond the confines of the Isle of Gothland, and have a separate command.

4. The *Beväring*, or conscription troops, drawn by annual levy, from the male population between the age of 20 and 25 years. The law of conscription was introduced into Sweden in 1812, but the right of purchasing substitutes, which formerly existed, was abolished by the Diet in 1872.

The total strength of the armed forces of Sweden was as follows in 1882:—

	Line	Beväring	Militia	Total
Officers and Staff . . .	1,905	337	127	2,369
Infantry	28,692	126,000	8,038	162,730
Cavalry	5,076	4,000	—	9,076
Artillery (258 guns) . .	4,248	5,000	228	9,476
Engineers	915	—	—	915
Total	40,836	135,337	8,293	184,566

There are also Volunteers, first organised in the year 1861, by the spontaneous desire of the population of the kingdom. In time of peace the volunteers are individually free, and bound by no other but their own rules and regulations; but in time of war they may be compelled to place themselves under the command of the military authorities. However, they can be required only to serve within the limits of their own districts. At the end of 1882, the volunteers numbered 11,065 men. In 1882 the total army of Sweden, officers and men, numbered 195,901, with 258 guns and 6,646 horses.

In the parliamentary session of 1862, and again in the sessions of 1865, 1869, 1871, and 1875 the Government brought bills before the Diet for a reorganisation of the whole of the army, but neither of these were adopted by the representatives of the people.

The navy of the kingdom is divided into three classes, namely, first, the Royal Navy; secondly, the Royal Naval Reserve, and thirdly, the Naval *Beväring*. The fleet consisted, in 1882, of the following vessels:—

	Horse-power	Guns	Number of Crew
<i>Ironclads:—</i>			
1 line of battle-ship . . .	800	66	735
4 monitors . . .	1,570	8	330
10 gunboats . . .	1,191	10	411
<i>Unarmoured steamers:—</i>			
1 frigate . . .	1,400	16	316
4 corvettes . . .	5,860	21	565
9 gunboats . . .	6,820	18	641
10 „ . . .	1,300	10	390
3 transports, &c. . .	370	5	141
2 torpedo boats . . .	1,349	1	80
<i>Sailing vessels:—</i>			
5 corvettes . . .	—	95	1,298
5 brigs . . .	—	10	249
<i>Galleys:—</i>			
5 mortar boats . . .	—	5	—
18 gun vessels . . .	—	31	—
82 floating batteries . . .	—	128	—
Total 121	20,060	373	5,204

The largest ironclad of the Swedish navy is the monitor *Loke*, of 1,500 tons burthen, and 430 horse-power, built in 1870. The other three monitors, called *John Ericsson*, *Thordön*, and *Tirfing*, of earlier construction, are nearly the same size. In 1882 the Royal Navy was officered by 3 flag-officers, 5 commodores, 20 captains, 43 commanders, 43 lieutenants, and 26 sub-lieutenants, while the Royal Naval Reserve was commanded by 52 commissioned officers. The naval *Beväring* at the same date numbered 50,000 men.—(Official Communication.)

Area and Population.

Sweden was one of the first countries of Europe in which a regular census was taken. The first enumeration took place in 1748, at the suggestion of the Academy of Stockholm, and it was repeated at first every third year, and subsequently, after 1775, every fifth year. At present, a general census is taken every ten years, besides which there are annual numerations of the people.

The population of Sweden amounted on December 31, 1867, according to the official numerations of that date, to 4,195,681, of whom 2,040,589 were men and 2,155,092 women. On the 31st of December, 1869, the total population was 4,158,757, of whom 2,014,530 were men and 2,144,227 women. The decrease of population in the two years from December 31, 1867, to December 31, 1869, arose through emigration.

The area and population of Sweden, according to the census taken on the 31st of December 1880, are shown in the following table:—

Governments (Län.)	Area: English square miles	Population. Dec. 31, 1880.
Stockholm (City)	13	168,775
Stockholm (Rural district)	2,995	147,021
Upsala	2,053	111,019
Södermanland	2,631	147,186
Östergötland	4,243	267,133
Jönköping	4,464	196,271
Kronoberg	3,841	169,736
Kalmar	4,438	245,105
Gotland	1,203	54,668
Blekinge	1,164	137,477
Kristianstad	2,507	230,619
Malmöhus	1,847	349,310
Halland	1,899	135,299
Göteborg and Bohus	1,952	261,114
Elfsborg	4,948	288,947
Skaraborg	3,307	257,942
Vermåland	7,346	268,417
Örebro	3,521	182,263
Vestmanland	2,623	128,491
Kopparberg	11,421	190,133
Gefleborg	7,418	178,728
Vesternorrland	9,530	169,195
Jemtland	19,593	83,623
Vesterbotten	21,942	106,435
Norrbottn	40,563	90,761
Lakes Venern, Vettern, &c.	3,517	—
Total	170,979	4,565,668

On December 31, 1881, the population was estimated at 4,572,245—2,215,990 males and 2,356,255 females.

The following table gives the births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, for each of the six years from 1875 to 1880:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of births over deaths
1875	135,958	88,439	30,762	47,519
1876	135,890	86,334	31,184	49,556
1877	138,476	83,175	30,674	55,301
1878	134,464	81,418	29,151	53,046
1879	143,242	81,351	28,635	61,891
1880	134,261	82,753	28,919	51,509

The population of Sweden is mainly rural. In all the towns of the kingdom lived, at the end of December 1879, but 690,188 souls, and but two towns had, in 1881, more than 50,000 inhabitants, namely, Stockholm, the capital, 176,745, and Göteborg, 78,313. The number of persons devoted to agricultural pursuits, and of

their families, amounts to nearly three millions. About a quarter of a million individuals are owners of the land which they are cultivating. The nobility, comprising 940 heads of families, enjoyed formerly considerable privileges; but they have nearly all been annulled.

Emigration from the country, commencing in recent years, showed at first a tendency to assume considerable proportions; after some years it began to decrease, though in recent years it has again rapidly risen. In 1860, the number of emigrants was 348; in 1865 it rose to 6,691; in 1866 to 7,206; in 1867 to 9,334; in 1868 to 27,024; and in 1869 to 39,064; but it fell to 20,003 in 1870, to 17,450 in 1871, to 15,915 in 1872, to 13,580 in 1873, and to 7,791 in 1874. The number was 9,727 in 1875, 9,418 in 1876, 7,610 in 1877, 9,032 in 1878, 17,637 in 1879, and 42,109 in 1880.

Trade and Industry.

The commercial intercourse of Sweden is chiefly with Great Britain, as regards exports, and, next to it, with France and Denmark. As regards imports, the commercial intercourse is largest with Great Britain, Germany, Denmark, Russia, Norway, and the United States, in the order here indicated. The imports consist mainly of textile manufactures, coal, and colonial merchandise, the last largely on the increase, while the staple exports are timber, bar iron, and corn. Both the imports and exports more than doubled in the ten years from 1871 to 1880, the total imports rising from 7,500,000*l.* to over 16,000,000*l.*, and the total exports from 5,000,000*l.* to 12,500,000*l.*

The commerce of Sweden with Great Britain is twice as great as that with any other country. Subjoined is a tabular statement giving the total value of the exports from Sweden to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Sweden, in each of the ten years from 1872 to 1881:—

Years	Exports from Sweden to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Sweden
	£	£
1872	6,724,005	1,985,848
1873	7,739,744	3,150,323
1874	8,483,552	3,390,850
1875	6,762,538	2,801,003
1876	7,972,529	2,713,181
1877	7,859,812	2,453,250
1878	6,852,291	1,686,305
1879	6,475,371	1,400,085
1880	8,264,956	1,942,069
1881	7,351,881	2,081,311

The staple article of exports from Sweden to the United

Kingdom consists of wood and timber. The total exports to Great Britain of wood and timber, including house frames, amounted to 3,899,075*l.* in 1873, to 4,330,756*l.* in 1874, to 2,808,124*l.* in 1875, to 3,796,913*l.* in 1876, to 4,390,417*l.* in 1877, to 2,982,951*l.* in 1878, to 2,498,094*l.* in 1879, to 3,602,947*l.* in 1880, and to 3,022,586*l.* in 1881. Next to wood and timber, the most important article of exports is oats, sent to the value of 1,241,626*l.* in 1881 to the United Kingdom. Of other exports to Great Britain, the chief are iron in bars, unwrought, valued 1,060,268*l.*; butter, valued 384,640*l.*; and live animals, valued 282,591*l.*, in the year 1881. The imports of British home produce are of a miscellaneous nature; the most notable were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 252,640*l.*; coals, of the value of 373,899*l.*; and cotton manufactures, valued 300,095*l.* in 1881.

The commercial navy of Sweden, at the end of 1880, numbered 4,385 vessels, of a burthen of 560,693 tons, of which total 3,613 vessels, of 474,095 tons burthen, were sailing vessels, and 772 vessels of 86,598 tons burthen, were steamers. The port of Göteborg had the largest shipping in 1879, namely, 277 vessels, of 87,674 tons, and next to it came Stockholm, possessing 253 vessels, of a total burthen of 31,668 tons. In 1864, Stockholm had 110 vessels, of 28,216 tons, registered for foreign trade, and Göteborg 124, of 35,626 tons; so that the shipping of the latter port showed the largest increase in the course of the fourteen years.

Mining is one of the most important departments of Swedish industry, and the working of the iron mines in particular is making constant progress by the introduction of new machinery. There were raised in the year 1878, throughout the kingdom, 15,821,520 cwt. of iron ore from mines, besides 115,585 cwt. from lake and bog. The pig-iron produced amounted to 7,845,578 cwt.; the cast goods to 489,454 cwt.; the bar iron to 4,657,060 cwt., and the steel to 1,476,061 cwt. There were also raised in the same year 2,983 lbs. of silver; 25,565 cwt. of copper, and 947,635 cwt. of zinc ore. There are not inconsiderable veins of coal in the southern parts of Sweden, giving 4,429,889 Swedish cub. feet of coal in 1878.

Within recent years a network of railways, very important for the trade and industry of Sweden, has been constructed in the country, partly at the cost of the State. The State railways include all the main or trunk lines, the chief of which are the North Western, connecting the capitals of Sweden and of Norway; the Western, between Stockholm and Göteborg; the Southern, terminating at Malmö, opposite Copenhagen; the Eastern, from Stockholm to Malmö; and the Northern, passing from Stockholm, and connecting the capital with the north of the kingdom. The following table gives particulars concerning the length and cost of con-

struction of all the Swedish railways open for traffic on the 1st of January 1880, distinguishing the railways belonging to the State, and the private railways:—

Lines of Railway	Length	Cost per English mile
	Engl. miles	£
State Railways	1,203	8,446
Private railways:—		
Gefle—Dala	57	9,023
Upsala—Gefle	81	5,160
Frövi—Ludvika	61	10,249
East Vermland	42	5,371
Köping—Hult	44	6,968
Stockholm—Vesterås—Bergslagen	151	4,787
Nora—Karlskoga and Nora-Ervalla	81	5,697
Vestervik—Ätvidaberg—Bersbo	57	—
Uddevalla—Venersborg—Herrljunga	58	4,615
Nässjö—Oskarshamn	92	6,551
Vexjö—Karlskrona	70	4,084
Oxelösund—Flen—Vestmanland	97	6,816
Karlshamn—Vislanda	48	2,670
Hessleholm—Helsingborg	49	4,630
Bergslagernas	302	7,400
Ystad—Eslöf	47	4,535
Forty-seven other private lines	988	—
Total	3,528	—

In the end of 1881, the total length of the railways of Sweden opened for traffic had increased to 3,830 English miles, of which 1,365 miles belonged to the State.

All the telegraphs in Sweden, with the exception of those of private railway companies, belong to the State. The total length of all the telegraph lines at the end of 1881 was 11,598 kilometres, or 7,210 English miles, and the total length of telegraph wires 29,575 kilometres, or 18,380 English miles. The number of telegraphic despatches sent in the year 1881 was 1,118,081, of which number 591,576 were from and for Sweden, 398,534 from and for other countries, and 128,271 in transit.

The Swedish Post-office carried 68,731,121 letters, postcards, journals, &c. in the year 1881. The number of post-offices at the end of the year was 1,835. The total receipts of the Post-office in 1880 amounted to 5,132,211 kronor, or 285,122*l.*, and the total expenditure to 4,463,283 kronor, or 247,960*l.*, leaving a surplus of 668,928 kronor, or 37,162*l.*

II. NORWAY.

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of Norway, called the Grundlov, bears date November 4, 1814. It vests the whole legislative power of the realm in the Storting, or Great Court, the representative of the sovereign people. The king has the command of the land and sea forces, and makes all appointments, but, except in a few cases, is not allowed to nominate any but Norwegians to public offices under the crown. The king possesses the right of veto over laws passed by the Storting, but, except in constitutional matters, only for a limited period. The royal veto may be exercised twice; but if the same bill pass three Storthings formed by separate and subsequent elections, it becomes the law of the land without the assent of the sovereign.

The Storting formerly assembled every three years; but by a modification of the constitution, adopted in April 1869, it was resolved to hold annual sittings. The meetings take place *suo jure*, and not by any writ from the king or the executive. Every Norwegian citizen of twenty-five years of age, who is, or has been, a public functionary, or possesses property in land, or has been tenant of such property for five years at least, or is a burgess of any town, or possesses real property in a town to the value of 600 kroner or 33*l.* sterling, is entitled to elect; and, under the same conditions, if thirty years of age, and settled in Norway for at least ten years, to be elected. The mode of election is indirect, the people first nominating a number of deputies, to whom devolves the task of appointing the representatives in the Storting. Towards the end of every third year the people choose their deputies, at the rate of one to fifty voters in towns, and one to a hundred in rural sub-districts, where they meet in the parish church. The deputies afterwards assemble at some public place, and there elect among themselves, or from among the other qualified voters of the district, the Storting representatives. No new election takes place for vacancies, which are filled by persons who received the second largest number of votes. The Storting has 114 members.

The Storting, when assembled, divides itself into two houses, the 'Lagthing' and the 'Odelsting.' The former is composed of one-fourth of the members of the 'Storting,' and the other of the remaining three-fourths. Each 'Thing' nominates among the members its own president, vice-president, and secretaries. All new bills, whether presented by the government, or a member of the Storting, must originate in the 'Odelsting,' from which they pass into the 'Lagthing,' to be either accepted or rejected. In the latter case, should the 'Odelsting' demand it, after having twice

passed the bill, the two Houses assemble in common sitting to deliberate on the measure, and the final decision is given by a majority of two-thirds of the voters. The ordinary business of the Storthing is to settle the taxes for the next year, to supervise the administration of the revenue, and to enact, repeal, or alter any laws of the country. But the Storthing can also form itself into a high court of justice, for the impeachment and trial of ministers, members of the chief court of justice, and members of the Storthing for delicts they may have committed. The bill of accusation must always come from the 'Odelsting' and be brought from thence before the 'Lagthing,' sitting for the occasion, together with the Chief Court of Justice, as 'Rigsretten,' or supreme tribunal of the realm. Before pronouncing its own dissolution, every Storthing elects five delegates, whose duty it is to revise the public accounts. While in session, every member of the Storthing has an allowance of twelve kroner, or thirteen shillings and fourpence a day, besides travelling expenses.

The executive is represented by the king, who exercises his authority through a Council of State, composed of two Ministers of State and nine Councillors. Two of the Councillors, who change every year, together with one of the Ministers, form a delegation of the Council of State, residing at Stockholm, near the king. The following are the members of the Council of State:—

I. *Council of State at Christiania.*

Minister of State.—Christian August *Selmer*, appointed November 1, 1880.

Department of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—N. C. E. *Hertzberg*, appointed January 30, 1882.

Department of Justice.—J. *Holmboe*.

Department of the Interior.—C. *Jensen*, appointed Oct. 13, 1879.

Department of Finance and Customs.—Henrik Laurentius *Helliesen*, appointed June 22, 1863.

Army Department.—Major General Adolf Frederik *Munthe*, appointed October 19, 1877.

Department of the Navy and of Postal Communication.—Rear-Admiral Jacob Lerche *Johansen*, appointed June 17, 1872.

Revision of Public Accounts Department.—Dr. O. A. *Bachke*, appointed October 13, 1879.

II. *Delegation of the Council at Stockholm.*

Otto Richard *Kjernulf*, Minister of State, appointed Nov. 1, 1871.

N. *Vogt*, appointed May 13, 1871.

C. H. *Schwergaard*, appointed December 22, 1880.

Church and Education.

The inhabitants of the kingdom are almost entirely Protestants. With the exception of 7,238 dissenters, enumerated in the census of

1875, the population adhere to the Lutheran Church. All denominations and sects of Christian and other creeds, the order of the Jesuits excepted, are tolerated, but only the members of the Lutheran Church are regularly admitted to public offices.

Education is compulsory in the kingdom, parents being bound to let their children, from the age of seven in town and eight in the country, until fourteen, receive public instruction. Schoolmasters are settled in each parish, who live either in fixed residences, or move at stated intervals from one place to another, and who frequently attend different schools, devoting their time in turn to each. They are paid by a tax levied in every parish, in addition to State grants. Almost every town supports a superior school; and in seventeen of the principal towns is an 'offentlig skole,' or college, maintained partly by subsidies from the government. Christiania has a university, founded by the Danish Government, in 1811, which was attended by about 900 students.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial estimates are voted by the Storthing for the term of one year. The budget for the period commencing July 1, 1881, and ending June 30, 1882, was distributed as follows:—

Sources of Revenue		Branches of Expenditure	
	Kroner		Kroner
Customs	18,600,000	Civil list	434,100
Excise on spirits . .	3,600,000	Storthing	397,100
„ malt	2,400,000	The Ministries . . .	1,144,700
Tax on succession . .	230,000	Church and education .	2,393,500
Stamps	490,000	Justice	3,228,500
Mines	874,100	Interior	4,861,300
Post office	1,600,000	Finance and Customs .	3,621,300
Telegraphs	850,000	Army	6,370,800
Judicial fees	875,000	Navy	1,883,400
Income on State property	2,032,300	Post, telegraphs, ports, light-houses, &c. . .	4,352,300
Income on State railways	3,654,400	Foreign affairs . . .	461,500
Loan for construction of railways	7,019,400	Amortisation of debt .	1,309,500
Private subscriptions for the same purpose	1,273,300	Interest and expenses of debt	4,611,700
Miscellaneous receipts	293,400	Construction of railways	8,292,700
		Miscellaneous	169,700
		Balance	269,800
Total {	43,791,900 £2,432,880	Total {	43,791,900 £2,432,880

The actual revenue was found to be 41,630,000 kroner, or 2,312,777*l.*, and expenditure 43,681,800 kroner, or 2,426,766*l.*,

thus showing a deficit of 113,989*l*. The estimated revenue for 1883 was 2,229,000*l*., and expenditure 2,128,000*l*.

The debt of the kingdom was contracted for the construction of public works, mainly railways. It amounted, at the end of June 1881, to 104,512,000 kroner, or 5,806,222*l*.

Army and Navy.

The troops of the kingdom are raised mainly by conscription, and to a small extent by enlistment. By the terms of two laws voted by the Storthing in 1866 and in 1876, the land forces are divided into the troops of the line, the military train, the Landvaern, or militia, the civic guards, and, in time of war, the Landstorm, or final levy. All young men, past the twenty-first year of age, are liable to the conscription, with the exception of the inhabitants of the three northern Amts of the kingdom, who are free from military land service. The young men raised by conscription have to go through a first training in the school of recruits, extending over 50 days in the infantry, and 90 days other arms, and are then put into the battalions, which, under ordinary circumstances, have an annual practice of 30 days, after which the men are sent on furlough, with obligation to meet when requested. The nominal term of service is ten years, divided between seven years in the line and three years in the Landvaern, or militia. The Landvaern is only liable to service within the frontiers of the kingdom.

On the 1st of January 1882, the troops of the line, with its reserves, numbered 40,000 men, with 760 officers. The number of troops actually under arms can never exceed, even in war, 18,000 men without the consent of the Storthing. The king has permission to keep a guard of Norwegian volunteers at Stockholm, and to transfer, for the purpose of common military exercises, 3,000 men annually from Norway to Sweden, and from Sweden to Norway.

The naval force of Norway comprised, in 1882, 37 steamers and 51 sailing vessels, the latter, with the exception of six, forming a flotilla of row-boats for coast defence. The following was the composition of the fleet of steamers in the navy:—

Steamers	Horse-power	Guns
4 iron-clad monitors . . .	650	8
2 frigates	900	78
1 corvette	250	16
1 sloop	80	14
11 1st and 2nd class gunboats .	940	17
17 small gunboats . . .	282	17
1 tugboat	80	2
37 steamers	3,182	152

The navy was manned, in 1882, by 1,334 sailors on permanent engagement, a great number of them volunteers, with 122 commissioned officers and cadets. All seafaring men and inhabitants of seaports, between the ages of twenty-two and thirty-five, are enrolled on the lists of either the active fleet or the naval militia, and liable, by a law passed in 1866, to the maritime conscription. The numbers on the register amounted, in 1882, to nearly 26,000 men.

Area and Population.

A census of the population of Norway is taken every ten years. The kingdom is divided into twenty provinces, or *Amts*, the area and population of which were as follows at the two last census enumerations, taken December 31, 1865, and December 31, 1875:—

<i>Amts</i>	Area : English square miles	Population, Dec. 31, 1865	Population, Dec. 31, 1875
Christiania (town)	4	57,382	76,054
Akershus	2,002	107,416	116,365
Smaalenene	1,591	98,849	107,804
Hedemarken	10,056	120,411	120,618
Christians	9,670	124,968	115,814
Buskerud	5,617	99,275	102,186
Jarlsberg and Laurvik . . .	872	85,423	87,506
Bratsberg	5,707	81,929	83,171
Nedenäs	3,871	68,033	73,415
Lister and Mandal	2,471	73,757	75,121
Stavanger	3,468	104,849	119,965
Søndre Bergenhus	5,853	113,386	119,303
Bergen (town)	1	27,703	33,830
Nordre Bergenhus	7,044	86,784	86,208
Romsdal	5,650	104,337	117,220
Søndre Trondhjem	7,081	109,043	116,804
Nordre Trondhjem	8,793	82,489	82,271
Nordland	14,660	89,668	104,151
Tromsö	10,156	45,334	54,019
Finmarken	18,302	20,329	24,075
Total	122,869	1,701,365	1,806,900

At the end of 1880 the population was estimated at 1,925,000.

Norway is essentially an agricultural and pastoral country. At the census of 1865, the inhabitants of towns numbered 266,292, and at the end of 1875 they were 332,398, showing an increase of 24 per cent., against an increase of the rural population of only 4 per cent. The two largest towns are Christiania, with a population of 122,036 (on January 1, 1882), and Bergen, with 40,100 (on January 1, 1879).

For some years, emigration carried off, chiefly to the United States, considerable numbers of the population. In 1871 the number of emigrants was 12,276; in 1872 it was 13,865; in 1873 it declined to 10,352; in 1874 to 4,601; and in 1875 to 4,048. In 1876 the emigrants numbered 4,355, while in 1877 the number was 3,229, 4,818 in 1878, 7,638 in 1879, and 20,212 in 1880.

Trade and Industry.

The average value of the total imports into Norway, in the five years 1877-81, was 161,300,000 kroner, or 8,963,000*l.*, and of the exports 102,300,000 kroner, or 5,684,000*l.* Of the imports about 25 per cent. came from, and of the exports 30 per cent. went to Great Britain.

The commercial intercourse between Norway and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the value of the exports from Norway to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Norway, in each of the ten years 1872 to 1881:—

Years	Exports from Norway to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Norway
	£	£
1872	2,367,302	1,425,432
1873	2,947,033	1,880,852
1874	2,999,995	2,010,089
1875	2,156,100	1,737,452
1876	2,681,782	1,511,538
1877	2,594,663	1,727,433
1878	2,275,106	1,112,398
1879	1,917,352	1,086,171
1880	2,724,044	1,253,655
1881	2,702,170	1,279,887

About three-fourths of the exports from Norway to the United Kingdom consist of wood and timber. In 1881 the exports of timber, sawn or split, amounted to 910,243*l.*, and of other wood to 555,723*l.*, making a total of 1,465,966*l.* The minor exports to Great Britain comprise fish, ice, and small quantities of bar iron and copper ore. Iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 154,461*l.*; cotton manufactures, of the value of 178,130*l.*; coals, of the value of 195,782*l.*; and woollens, of the value of 144,196*l.*, formed the chief British imports into Norway in the year 1881.

The shipping belonging to Norway numbered 8,095 vessels, of a total burthen of 1,518,658 tons, manned by 60,832 sailors, at the end of 1880. Norway has, in proportion to population, the largest commercial navy in the world.

At the end of 1882 there were in Norway 950 miles of railway open for traffic.

The following is a list of the various lines for 1880 :—

	Length
	English Miles
<i>Railways open for traffic :—</i>	
Christiania to Eidsvold (42 miles) with the branch Lillestrømmen to the Swedish frontier (71 miles)	113
Christiania to Drammen (33 miles) and Randsfjord, with branches to Kongsberg and Kröderen	123
Christiania to Frederikshald and the Swedish frontier	107
Eidsvold to Hamar	37
Hamar to Trondhjem	268
Trondhjem to Meraker and the Swedish frontier	64
Stavanger to Ekersund	47
Total open for traffic	759
<i>Railways under construction :—</i>	
Ski to Sarpsborg	49
Drammen to Laurvik and Skien	96
Bergen to Voss	67
Total under construction	212
Total railways	971

There were at the end of 1881 telegraph lines of the length of 5,430 English miles (4,705 miles belonging to the state, 725 miles to the railways), and wires of the length of 9,950 miles (8,500 miles belonging to the state, 1,450 miles to the railways). The number of telegrams in the year 1881 was 882,885, of which 533,667 were inland, 160,433 sent to, and 188,731 received from foreign countries, and 24 in transit. The number of telegraph offices at the end of 1881 was 256. The number of post-offices at the same date was 938. The number of letters forwarded through the post in 1881 was 15,544,789, besides 12,465,530 journals.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Count Edward Piper, accredited July 6, 1877.

Councillor of Legation.—Count Albert M. Otto Steenbock, appointed May 20, 1870.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Sweden and Norway, September 1, 1881.

Secretaries.—Christian William Lawrence; F. E. H. Elliot.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Sweden and Norway, and the British equivalents, are as follows :—

MONEY.

The Swedish *Krona* = 100 *öre*—approximate value 1s. 1½*d.*, or about 18 to the pound sterling.

„ Norwegian *Krone* = 100 *öre*—the same value as the Swedish *Krona*.

By a treaty signed May 27, 1873, with additional treaty of October 16, 1875, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark adopted the same monetary system.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Swedish <i>Skålpund</i>	= 100 <i>ort</i>	= 0.937 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ Norwegian <i>Pund</i>	= 128 <i>kveintin</i>	= 1.1 „ „
„ Swedish <i>Fot</i>	= 10 <i>tum</i>	= 11.7 English inches.
„ Norwegian <i>Fod</i>	= 12 <i>tommer</i>	= 12.02 „ „
„ Swedish <i>Kanna</i>	= 100 <i>kubiktum</i>	= 4.6 Imperial pints.
„ Norwegian <i>Kande</i>	= 2 <i>potter</i>	= 3.3 „ „
„ Swedish <i>Mil</i>	= 360 <i>ref</i>	= 6.64 English miles.
„ Norwegian <i>Mil</i>	= 36,000 <i>fod</i>	= 7.01 „ „
„ „ <i>Kilogram</i>	= 1,000 <i>gram</i>	= 2,205 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ „ <i>Meier</i>	= 100 <i>centimeter</i>	= 3.28 ft. or 39.37 Eng.in.
„ „ <i>Hektoliter</i> { liq.m. }	= 100 <i>liter</i> }	= 22 Imperial gallons.
„ „ { drym. }	= 2.75 „ }	= 2.75 „ bushels.
„ „ <i>Kilometer</i>	= 1,000 <i>meter</i>	= 1,093 yds. or ⅝ Eng. mile

In 1876 the Government presented to the Swedish Diet a bill for the introduction in Sweden of the metric system of weights and measures, which was accepted, with some amendments, to the effect that this system has been introduced from the beginning of 1879 and will become obligatory in 1889. In Norway a law was passed, May 22, 1875, by which the metric system was introduced in that country on July 1, 1879, becoming obligatory on July 1, 1882.

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Norges officielle Statistik: A. 1. Skolevæsenet; A. 2. Fattigstatistik; B. 1. Criminalstatistik; B. 2. Skiftevæsenet; C. 1. Folketælling, Folkemængdens Bevægelse; C. 3. Consulatberetninger, Handel, Skibsfart; C. 4. Sundhedstilstanden og Medicinalforholdene; C. 8. De Offentlige Jernbaner; C. 9. Norges Fiskerier; C. 10. Kommunale Forholde; C. 11. De faste Eendomme; C. 12. Bergværksdrift; C. 13. Industrielle Forholde; C. 15. Det Norske Jordbrug. D. Finanststatistik. F. 1. Telegrafstatistik; F. 2. Poststatistik. 4. Christiania, 1870-82.

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SWITZERLAND.

(SCHWEIZ.—SUISSE.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Switzerland, formerly a league of semi-independent states, or 'Staatenbund,' has become a united confederacy, or 'Bundesstaat,' since the year 1848. The present constitution, based on fundamental laws passed in 1848, came into force May 29, 1874, having received the national sanction by a general vote of the people, given April 19, 1874. It vests the supreme legislative and executive authority in a parliament of two chambers, a 'Ständerath,' or State Council, and a 'Nationalrath,' or National Council. The first is composed of forty-four members, chosen by the twenty-two cantons of the Confederation, two for each canton. The 'Nationalrath' consists of 135 representatives of the Swiss people, chosen in direct election, at the rate of one deputy for every 20,000 souls. On the basis of the general census of 1880, which governed the last elections, the cantons are represented as follows in the National Council:—

Cantons	Number of Representatives	Cantons	Number of Representatives
Bern	27	Solothurn	4
Zürich	16	Appenzell—Exterior and Interior	4
Vaud (Waadt)	12	Glarus	2
Aargau	10	Schaffhausen	2
St. Gallen	10	Schwyz	3
Luzern	7	Unterwald — Upper and Lower	2
Ticino (Tessin)	7	Uri	1
Fribourg (Freiburg)	6	Zug	1
Graubünden (Grisons)	5		
Wallis (Valais)	5		
Thurgau	5		
Basel—Town and Country	6	Total of representatives in } the National Council }	145
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg)	5		
Genève (Genf)	5		

A general election of representatives takes place every three years. Every citizen of the republic who has attained the age of twenty

years is entitled to a vote; and any voter, not a clergyman, may be elected a deputy. Both chambers united are called the 'Bundes-Versammlung,' or Federal Assembly, and as such represent the supreme Government of the republic. The chief executive authority is deputed to a 'Bundesrath,' or Federal Council, consisting of seven members, elected for three years by the Federal Assembly. Every citizen who has a vote for the National Council is eligible for becoming a member of the executive.

The president and vice-president of the Federal Council are the first magistrates of the republic. Both are elected by the Federal Assembly for the term of one year, and are not re-eligible till after the expiration of another year. The election takes place at a united meeting of the State Council and the National Council. The president and vice-president of the council, by the terms of the Constitution, hold office for only one year, from January 1 to December 31.

President for 1883.—L. Ruchonnet, of the canton of Vaud.

Vice-President for 1883.—Emile Welti, of the canton of Aargau.

The seven members of the Federal Council—each of whom has a salary of 480*l.* per annum, while the president has 600*l.*—act as ministers, or chiefs of the seven administrative departments of the republic.

Independent of the Federal Assembly, though issuing from the same, is the 'Bundes-Gericht,' or Federal Tribunal. It consists of nine members, elected for six years by the Federal Assembly. The Federal Tribunal decides, in the last instance, on all matters in dispute between the various cantons of the republic, as well as between the cantons and the Federal Government, and acts in general as high court of appeal. The Tribunal is divided into three sections, the 'Anklagekammer,' or chamber of accusation; the 'Kriminalkammer,' or jury department; and the 'Cassations-Gericht,' or council of appeal. The seat of the Federal Tribunal is at Lausanne.

The city of Bern is the seat of the Federal Council and the central administrative authorities.

Each of the cantons and demi-cantons of Switzerland has its local government, different in organisation in most instances, but all based on the principle of absolute sovereignty of the people. In a few of the smallest cantons, the people exercise their powers direct, without the intervention of any parliamentary machinery, all male citizens of full age assembling together in the open air, at stated periods, making laws and appointing their administrators. Such assemblies, known as the *Landesgemeinde*, exist in Appenzell, Glarus, Unterwald, and Uri. The same system is carried out, somewhat less directly, in several other of the thinly populated cantons, which possess legislative bodies, but limited so far that they must submit their acts to

the people for confirmation or refusal. In all the larger cantons, the people delegates its sovereignty to a body chosen by universal suffrage, called the Grosse Rath, which exercises all the functions of the Landesgemeinde. The members of these bodies, as well as most of the magistrates, are either honorary servants of their fellow citizens, or receive a merely nominal salary. There is no class of paid permanent officials existing, either in connection with the cantonal administrations, or the general government.

The constitution of 1874 abolished the penalty of death, but by a popular vote taken in May 1879, it was decided, by a majority of 195,000 against 180,000, that each canton should have liberty to re-enact the infliction of the penalty.

Church and Education.

The population of Switzerland is divided between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism, about 59 per cent. of the inhabitants adhering to the former, and 41 per cent. to the latter. According to the census of December 1, 1880, the number of Protestants amounted to 1,667,109; of Roman Catholics to 1,160,782; and of Jews to 7,373. The Roman Catholic priests are much more numerous than the Protestant clergy, the former comprising more than 6,000 regular and secular priests. They are under five bishops, of Basel, Chur, St. Gall, Lausanne, and Sion. The government of the Protestant Church, Calvinistic in principle and Presbyterian in form, is under the supervision of the magistrates of the various cantons, to whom is also entrusted, in the Protestant districts, the superintendence of public instruction.

The constitution of 1874 has the following enactments concerning the exercise of religion:—‘There shall be complete and absolute liberty of conscience and of creed. No one can incur any penalties whatsoever on account of his religious opinions. The person who exercises the paternal authority or that of guardian has the right to dispose of the religious education of children up to the age of sixteen years. No one is bound to pay taxes specially appropriated to defraying the expenses of a creed to which he does not belong. The free exercise of worship is guaranteed within the limits compatible with public order and proper behaviour. The cantons can take the necessary measures for the maintenance of the public order and peace between the members of the different religious communities, as well as against the encroachments of the ecclesiastical authorities on the rights of the citizens of the state. All disputes arising from the creation of new religious communities or schisms in existing bodies shall be referred to the Federal authorities. No

bishoprics can be created on Swiss territory without the approbation of the Confederation. The order of Jesuits and its affiliated societies cannot be received in any part of Switzerland; all functions clerical and scholastic are forbidden to its members, and the interdiction can be extended to any other religious orders whose action is dangerous to the state, or interferes with the peace of different creeds. The foundation of new convents or religious orders is forbidden.'

Education is very widely diffused through Switzerland, particularly in the north-eastern cantons, where the vast majority of inhabitants are Protestants. In these cantons, the proportion of school-attending children to the whole population is as one to five; while in the half Protestant and half Roman-Catholic cantons it is as one to seven; and in the entire Roman-Catholic cantons as one to nine. Parents are by law compelled to send their children to school, or have them privately taught, from the age of six to that of twelve years; and neglect may be punished by fine, and, in some cases, by imprisonment. The law has hitherto not always been enforced in the Roman-Catholic cantons, but is rigidly carried out in those where the Protestants form the majority of inhabitants. In every district there are primary schools, in which the elements of education, with geography and history, are taught; and secondary schools, for youths of from twelve to fifteen, in which instruction is given in modern languages, geometry, natural science, the fine arts, and music. In both these schools the rich and the poor are educated together, the latter being admitted gratuitously. There are normal schools in all the cantons for training schoolmasters.

There are four universities in Switzerland. Basel has a university, founded in 1460, and since 1832 universities have been established in Bern and Zürich. In 1882, Basel had 65 professors and teachers, and 351 students; Bern 85 professors, and 387 students; and Zürich 90 professors, and 397 students. These three universities are organised on the model of the high schools of Germany, governed by a Rector and a Senate, and divided into four 'faculties,' of theology, jurisprudence, philosophy, and medicine. There is a Polytechnic School at Zürich, founded in 1855, and a military academy at Thun, both maintained by the Federal Government.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue of the Confederation is derived chiefly from customs. By the constitution of May 29, 1874, customs dues are levied only on the frontiers of the republic, instead of, as before, on the limits of each canton. A considerable income is also de-

rived from the postal system, as well as from the telegraph establishment, conducted by the Federal Government on the principle of uniformity of rates. The sums raised under these heads are not left entirely for Government expenditure, but a great part of the postal revenue, as well as a portion of the customs dues, have to be paid over to the cantonal administrations, in compensation for the loss of such sources of former income. In extraordinary cases, the Federal Government is empowered to levy a rate upon the various cantons after a scale settled for twenty years. A branch of revenue proportionately important is derived from the profits of various Federal manufactories, and from the military school and laboratory at Thun, near Bern.

The following table gives the total revenue and expenditure of the Confederation in each of the years 1875 to 1882, showing actual receipts and disbursements, except for 1882, for which the budget estimates are given :—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Frances	£	Frances	£
1875	39,516,051	1,580,642	39,266,030	1,570,640
1876	41,487,402	1,659,496	42,422,017	1,696,880
1877	42,972,305	1,718,892	43,900,308	1,756,012
1878	41,536,225	1,661,449	41,469,641	1,658,786
1879	41,456,213	1,658,248	39,525,274	1,581,010
1880	42,511,848	1,700,474	41,038,228	1,641,529
1881	43,383,026	1,735,321	42,717,493	1,708,694
1882	41,929,000	1,677,160	42,294,000	1,691,760

The following table gives the budget estimates for the year 1883 :—

Sources of revenue, 1883					Frances
Produce of Property of State	.	.	.	.	169,279
Produce of Capital invested	.	.	.	.	733,000
General Administration	.	.	.	.	31,000
Military Department	.	.	.	.	3,463,632
Financial	.	.	.	.	7,616,000
Customs	.	.	.	.	18,250,000
Posts	.	.	.	.	15,442,000
Telegraphs	.	.	.	.	2,594,700
Railways	.	.	.	.	24,750
Commerce and Agriculture	.	.	.	.	41,500
Miscellaneous	.	.	.	.	16,139
Total					48,382,000
					£1,935,280

The following table gives the budget estimates of expenditure for the year 1883:—

Branches of expenditure, 1883		Francs
Interest and Sinking Fund of National Debt		1,869,940
General Expenses of Administration		717,600
Departments:—		
Political		337,000
Interior		3,242,332
Justice and police		45,000
Military		16,598,934
Financial		8,202,300
Commerce and agriculture		725,570
Posts		14,213,000
Telegraphs		2,571,200
Railways		140,900
Unforeseen		10,224
Total		f 48,674,000 £ 1,946,960

This shows a deficit of 292,000 francs, or 11,680*l.*; and at the end of the financial year 1882, there was found to be an actual surplus of 120,000*l.*

The public debt of the republic amounted, at the commencement of 1882, to 36,947,044 francs, or 1,477,881*l.* This arises mainly out of the conversion of three $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loans raised in 1867, 1871, and 1877. As a set-off against the debt there exists a so-called 'federal fortune,' or property belonging to the State, valued at 45,356,066 francs, or 1,814,242*l.*

The various cantons of Switzerland have, as their own local administrations, so their own budgets of revenue and expenditure. Most of them have also public debts, but not of a large amount, and abundantly covered, in every instance, by cantonal property, chiefly in land. At the end of 1882, the aggregate debts of all the cantons amounted to about 12,000,000*l.*

The chief income of the cantonal administrations is derived from a single direct tax on income, amounting, in most cantons, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on every 1,000 francs property. In some cantons the local revenue is raised, in part, by the sale of excise licenses. In Bern they form one-fifth of the total receipts; in Luzern, one-seventh; in Uri, one-tenth; in Unterwald, one-eighth; in Solothurn, one-sixth; and in the canton of Ticino one-fourteenth of the total revenue.

Army.

The fundamental laws of the republic forbid the maintenance of a standing army within the limits of the Confederation. The 18th article of the Constitution of 1874 enacts that 'Every Swiss is liable to serve in the defence of his country.' Article 19 enacts: 'The Federal army consists of all men liable to military service, and both the army and the war material are at the disposal of the Confederation. In cases of emergency the Confederation has also the exclusive and undivided right of disposing of the men who do not belong to the Federal army, and of all the other military forces of the cantons. The cantons dispose of the defensive force of their respective territories in so far as their power to do so is not limited by the constitutional or legal regulations of the Confederation.' According to article 20, 'The Confederation enacts all laws relative to the army, and watches over their due execution; it also provides for the education of the troops, and bears the cost of all military expenditure which is not provided for by the Legislatures of the cantons.' To provide for the defence of the country, every citizen has to bear arms, in the management of which the children are instructed at school, from the age of eight, passing through annual exercises and reviews. Such military instruction is voluntary on the part of the children, but is participated in by the greater number of pupils at the upper and middle-class schools.

The troops of the republic are divided into two classes, namely:—

1. The 'Bundes-auszug,' or Federal army, consisting of all men able to bear arms, from the age of 20 to 32. All cantons are obliged, by the terms of the constitution, to furnish at least 3 per cent. of their population to the 'Bundesauszug.'

2. The 'Landwehr,' or militia, comprising all men from the 33rd to the completed 44th year.

The strength and organisation of the armed forces of Switzerland was as follows in 1882:—

	Bundesauszug	Landwehr	Total
Staff	67	—	67
Infantry	89,466	78,219	168,685
Cavalry	2,991	2,453	5,444
Artillery	16,520	8,317	24,837
Engineers	3,771	1,531	5,302
Administrative troops . .	728	120	848
Sanitary troops	1,659	382	2,041
Various	—	—	992
Total	115,135	92,022	208,216

Every citizen of the republic not disabled by bodily defects, or ill health, is liable to military service at the age of 20. Before being placed on the rolls of the Bundesauszug, he has to undergo a training of from 28 to 35 days, according to his entering the ranks of either the infantry, the Scharfschützen, or picked riflemen, the cavalry, or the artillery. Both the men of the Bundesauszug and the reserve are called together in their respective cantons for annual exercises, extending over a week for the infantry, and over two weeks for the cavalry and artillery, while periodically, once or twice a year, the troops of a number of cantons assemble for a general muster.

The military instruction of the Federal army is given to officers not permanently appointed or paid, but who must have undergone a course of education, and passed an examination at one of the training establishments erected for the purpose. The centre of these is the Military Academy at Thun, near Bern, maintained by the Federal government, and which supplies the army both with the highest class of officers, and with teachers to instruct the lower grades. Besides this Academy, or 'Centralmilitärschule,' there are special training schools for the various branches of the service, especially the artillery and the Scharfschützen. The nomination of the officers, up to the rank of captain, is made by the cantonal governments, and above that rank by the Federal Council. At the head of the whole military organisation is a general commanding-in-chief, appointed, together with the chief of the staff of the army, by the Federal Assembly.

The total expenditure on account of the army was, for 1881, 15,635,879 francs, or 625,435*l.*, and in that of 1883, 16,598,934 francs, or 663,957*l.*; in the budget for 1882, 16,514,949 francs, or 660,597*l.* Not included in the army expenditure is the maintenance of the Military School at Thun, referred to above, which has a fund of its own, the annual income from which is larger than the expenditure.

Area and Population.

The Swiss Confederation was founded on the 1st January 1308, by the 3 cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwald. In 1353 it numbered 8 cantons, and in 1513 it was composed of 13 cantons. This old Confederation, of 13 cantons, was increased by the adherence of several subject territories, and existed till 1798, when it was replaced by the Helvetic Republic, which lasted four years. In 1803, Napoleon I. organised a new Confederation, composed of 19 cantons, by the addition of St. Gall, Graubünden, Aargau, Thurgau, Tessin, and Vaud. This confederation was modified in 1815, when the number of cantons was increased to 22 by the admission of Wallis, Neuchâtel, and Genève. Three of the cantons are politically divided—Basel into Stadt and Land, or Town and Country; Appenzell into Ausser

Rhoden and Inner Rhoden, or Exterior and Interior; and Unterwald into Obwald and Nidwald, or Upper and Lower. Each of these divided cantons sends one member to the State Council, so that there are two members to the divided as well as the undivided cantons.

A general census of the population of Switzerland is taken every ten years. At the last enumeration, taken Dec. 1, 1880, the people numbered 2,846,102, of whom 1,394,626 were males and 1,451,476 females. At the preceding census, taken December 1, 1870, the population numbered 2,669,138, showing an increase of 176,964 inhabitants during the ten years. The area of the republic at the census of 1880 was 41,418 square kilomètres, or 15,992 English square miles, giving an average density of population of 177 per English square mile.

The following table gives the area and population of each of the 22 cantons, according to the two last enumerations, taken December 1, 1870, and December 1, 1880 :—

Cantons	Area: Eng. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1, 1870	Dec. 1, 1880
Graubünden (Grisons) . . .	2,774	91,782	94,991
Bern	2,660	506,465	532,164
Wallis (Valais)	2,026	96,887	100,216
Vaud (Waadt)	1,245	231,700	238,730
Ticino (Tessin)	1,095	119,619	130,777
St. Gallen	780	191,015	210,401
Zürich	665	284,786	317,576
Luzern	580	132,338	134,806
Fribourg (Freiburg)	644	110,832	115,400
Aargau	542	198,873	198,645
Uri	415	16,107	23,694
Schwyz	351	47,705	51,235
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg) . . .	312	97,284	103,732
Glarus	267	35,150	34,213
Thurgau	382	93,300	99,552
Unterwalden	295	26,116	27,348
Solothurn	303	74,713	80,424
Basel	177	101,887	124,372
Appenzell	162	60,626	66,799
Schaffhausen	116	37,721	38,348
Genève (Genf)	109	93,239	101,595
Zug	92	20,993	22,994
Total	15,992	2,669,138	2,846,102

The population of the republic is formed by three ethnical elements distinct by their language as German, French, and Italian, but the first constituting the great majority. The German

language is spoken by the majority of inhabitants in sixteen cantons, the French in four, and the Italian in two. It is reported in the census returns of 1880, that 2,030,792 speak German, 608,007 French, 161,923 Italian, and 38,705 Roumansch.

The increase of population has been very steady in recent years. The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in each of the six years from 1876 to 1881:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1876	94,595	70,628	22,376	23,967
1877	92,861	68,970	21,871	23,891
1878	91,426	68,904	20,550	22,522
1879	86,180	63,651	19,450	22,529
1880	87,395	65,690	20,986	21,705
1881	85,141	63,979	19,425	21,162

The population dwell chiefly in small towns, hamlets, and villages. At the census of 1880 there were but five towns in Switzerland with more than 25,000 inhabitants, namely, Geneva, seat of the watch and jewelry industry, with 68,320; Basel, centre of the silk industry, with 61,399; Bern, political capital, with 44,087; Lausanne, with 30,179; and Zürich, with 25,102 inhabitants; but, including the suburban parishes, 75,956.

The soil of the country is very equally divided among the population, it being estimated that of the two millions and a half inhabitants of Switzerland, there are but half a million having no landed possession. Of every 100 square miles of land, 20 are pasture, 17 forest, 11 arable, 20 meadow, 1 vineyard, and 30 uncultivated, or occupied by lakes, rivers, and mountains.

Emigration, which was formerly considerable, was for some time on the decline, but is at present again increasing. In the eight years from 1868 to 1875 there emigrated, on the average, 5,170 persons per annum. In 1876, the emigrants numbered 1,741 persons; 1,691 in 1877; 2,608 in 1878; 4,257 in 1879; 7,255 in 1880; and 10,935 in 1881. The vast majority of the emigrants went to the United States.

Trade and Industry.

The Federal custom-house returns classify all imports and exports under three chief headings, namely, 'live stock,' '*ad valorem* goods,' and 'goods taxed per quintal.' No returns are published of the value of either the imports or exports, but only the quantities

are given; and, these, too, are not made regularly known by the Customs authorities. The imports consist chiefly of food, and the exports of cotton and silk manufactures, watches, straw-hats, and machinery. In the year 1881 there were imported 5,722,409 quintals of provisions of various kinds (including grain, flour, beverages), and 254,997 heads of cattle. The principal exports of 1881 consisted of silk fabrics, cotton fabrics, watches, and machinery. There were also some exports of cheese and other food substances. But the excess of food imports over exports amounted annually, in recent years, on an average to 8,000,000 cwts., purchased at a cost of 240,000,000 francs, or 9,600,000*l*.

Being an inland country, Switzerland has only direct commercial intercourse with the four surrounding states—Austria, Italy, France, and Germany. The trade with Austria is very inconsiderable, not amounting, imports and exports combined, to more than 25,000 francs, or 1,000*l*. per annum, on the average. From Italy the annual imports average 30,000 francs, or 1,200*l*. in value, while the exports to it amount to 1,500,000 francs, or 60,000*l*. The imports from France average 500,000 francs, or 20,000*l*., and the exports to it 5,500,000 francs, or 220,000*l*. In the intercourse with Germany, imports and exports are nearly equal, averaging each 500,000 francs, or 20,000*l*. per annum.

Switzerland is in the main an agricultural country, though with a strong tendency to manufacturing industry. According to the census of 1870, there are 1,095,447 individuals supported by agriculture, either wholly or in part. The manufactories employed, at the same date, 216,468 persons, the handicrafts 241,425. In the canton of Basel, the manufacture of silk ribbons, to the annual value of 1,400,000*l*., occupies 6,000 persons; and in the canton of Zurich silk stuffs to the value of 1,600,000*l*. are made by 12,000 operatives. The manufacture of watches and jewellery in the cantons of Neuchâtel, Geneva, Vaud, Bern, and Solothurn occupies 36,000 workmen, who produce annually 500,000 watches—three-sevenths of the quantity of gold, and four-sevenths of silver—valued at 1,800,000*l*. In the cantons of St. Gall and Appenzell, 6,000 workers make 400,000*l*. of embroidery annually. The printing and dyeing factories of Glarus turn out goods to the value of 6,000*l*. per annum. The manufacture of cotton goods occupies upwards of 1,000,000 spindles, 4,000 looms, and 20,000 operatives, besides 38,000 hand-loom weavers.

From official returns, it appears that the railways open for public traffic in Switzerland at the end of 1882, had a total length of 2,571 kilomètres, or 1,594 English miles, besides 50 miles of funicular and mountain railways, and the St. Gothard system, which does not yet figure in the mileage returns. These are distributed among thirteen companies, the largest of which are, the Amalga-

mated Swiss Railway, the Swiss North Eastern, the Swiss Central, the Canton of Berne State Railway, the Swiss Western, the Fribourg Railway, and the Franco-Swiss Railway.

The post-office in Switzerland forwarded 80,781,538 letters in the year 1881, of which number 56,221,228 were internal, and 24,530,310 international. The receipts of the post-office in the year 1881 amounted to 15,998,837 francs, or 639,953*l.*, and the expenditure to 13,964,554 francs, or 558,582*l.*

Switzerland has a very complete system of telegraphs, which, excepting wires for railway service, is wholly under the control of the State. At the end of December 1881 there were 6,626 kilomètres, or 4,140 miles, of lines, and 16,174 kilomètres, or 10,110 miles, of wire, belonging to the State. The number of telegraph messages sent in the year 1881 was 3,129,989, comprising 1,837,385 inland messages; 879,727 international messages, and 329,798 messages in transit. There were 1,210 telegraph offices of which 1,034 belonged to the State. The receipts amounted to 2,453,972 francs, or 98,178*l.*, and the expenditure to 1,963,666 francs, or 78,546*l.*, in the year 1880.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SWITZERLAND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Agent and Consul-General.—Henri Vernet, of Geneva.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWITZERLAND.

Minister Resident.—Hon. Francis Ottiwell Adams, C.B.; formerly first secretary of the British embassy in France; appointed Minister Resident in Switzerland, January 1882.

Secretary of Legation.—C. Conway Thornton.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The French metric system of money, weights, and measures has been generally adopted in Switzerland, with some changes of names, and of subdivisions. These, and their British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Franc*, of 10 *Batzen*, and 100 *Rappen* or *Centimes*.

Average rate of exchange, 25 Francs = £1 sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Centner*, of 50 Kilogrammes and 100 *Pfund* = 110 lbs. avoirdupois. The *Arpent* (Land) = 8-9ths of an acre.

The *Pfund*, or pound, chief unit of weight, is legally divided into decimal *Grammes*, but the people generally prefer the use of the old halves and quarters, named *Hall-pfund*, and *Viertel-pfund*.

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TURKEY

AND TRIBUTARY STATES.

(OTTOMAN EMPIRE.)

Reigning Sultan.

Abdul-Hamid II., born September 22, 1842 (15 Shaban 1245), the second son of Sultan Abdul Medjid; succeeded to the throne on the deposition of his elder brother, Sultan Murad V., August 31, 1876.

Children of the Sultan.

I. *Mehemmed-Selim* Effendi, born Jan. 11, 1870.

II. *Zekîé* Sultana, born Jan. 12, 1871.

III. *Naïmé* Sultana, born August 5, 1876.

IV. *Abdul-Kadir* Effendi, born Feb. 23, 1878.

V. *Ahmed* Effendi, born March 14, 1878.

Brothers and Sisters of the Sultan.

I. Mohammed *Murad* Effendi, born Sept. 21, 1840; proclaimed Sultan of Turkey on the deposition of his uncle, Sultan Abdul-Aziz, May 30, 1876; declared by the Council of Ministers to be suffering from idiocy, and deposed from the throne, August 31, 1876.

II. *Fatimé* Sultana, born Nov. 1, 1840; married, Aug. 11, 1854, to Ali-Ghalib Pasha, third son of Reschid Pasha; widow, Oct. 30, 1858; remarried, March 24, 1859, to Mehemed Noury Pasha.

III. *Refigé* Sultana, born Feb. 6, 1842; married, July 21, 1857, to Etham Pasha, son of Mehemed Ali Pasha.

IV. *Djémilé* Sultana, born Aug. 18, 1843; married, June 3, 1858, to Mahmoud-Djelal-Eddin Pasha, son of Ahmet Feti Pasha.

V. *Mehemmed-Reschad* Effendi, born November 3, 1844; heir-apparent to the throne.

VI. *Ahmet-Kemaleddin* Effendi, born December 3, 1847.

VII. *Senihé* Sultana, born Nov. 21, 1851; married to Mahmud Pasha, son of Halil Pasha.

VIII. *Nur-Eddin* Effendi, born April 14, 1851.

IX. *Suleiman* Effendi, born November 21, 1860.

X. *Fehimé* Sultana, born January 26, 1861.

XI. *Wahtiduddin* Effendi, born January 12, 1862.

The present sovereign of Turkey is the thirty-fifth, in male descent, of the house of Othman, the founder of the empire, and the twenty-eighth Sultan since the conquest of Constantinople. By the law of succession obeyed in the reigning family, the crown is inherited according to seniority by the male descendants of Othman, sprung from the Imperial Harem. The Harem is considered a permanent state institution. All children born in the Harem, whether offspring of free women or of slaves, are legitimate and of

equal lineage, but the Sultan is succeeded by his eldest son only in case there are no uncles or cousins of greater age.

It has not been the custom of the Sultans of Turkey for some centuries to contract regular marriages. The inmates of the Harem come, by purchase or free will, mostly from districts beyond the limits of the empire, the majority from Circassia. From among these inmates the Sultan designates a certain number, generally seven, to be 'Kadyn,' or Ladies of the Palace, the rest, called 'Odalik,' remaining under them as servants. The superintendent of the Harem, always an aged Lady of the Palace, and bearing the title of 'Haznadar-Kadyn,' has to keep up intercourse with the outer world through the Guard of Eunuchs, whose chief, called 'Kyzlar-Agassi,' has the same rank as the Grand Vizier.

The civil list of the Sultan is variously reported at from two to four millions sterling. To the Imperial family belong a great number of crown domains, the income from which, as well as customary presents of high state functionaries, contribute to the revenue. The whole income, public and private, is nevertheless reported to be altogether insufficient to cover the expenditure of the Court and Harem, numbering altogether over five thousand individuals.

The following is a list of the names, with date of accession, of the thirty-five sovereigns who ruled Turkey since the foundation of the empire and of the reigning house :—

House of Othman.

Othman	1299	Murad IV., 'The Intrepid'	1623
Orchan	1326	Ibrahim	1640
Murad I.	1360	Mohammed IV.	1649
Bajazet I., 'The Thunderbolt'	1389	Solyman III.	1687
Solyman I.	1402	Ahmet II.	1691
Mohammed I.	1413	Mustapha II.	1695
Murad II.	1421	Ahmet III.	1703
Mohammed II., Conqueror of Constantinople	1451	Mahmoud I.	1730
Bajazet II.	1481	Osman II.	1754
Selim I.	1512	Mustapha III.	1757
Solyman II., 'The Magnificent'	1520	Abdul Hamid I.	1774
Selim II.	1566	Selim III.	1788
Murad III.	1574	Mustapha IV.	1807
Mohammed III.	1595	Mahmoud II.	1808
Ahmet I.	1603	Abdul-Medjid	1839
Mustapha I.	1617	Abdul-Aziz	1861
Osman I.	1618	Murad V.	
		May 30—Aug. 31	1876
		Abdul-Hamid II.	1876

The average reign of the above thirty-five rulers of the Turkish empire, during a period of more than five centuries and a half, amounted to sixteen years.

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental laws of the empire are based on the precepts of the Koran. The will of the Sultan is absolute, in so far as it is not in opposition to the accepted truths of the Mahometan religion, as laid down in the sacred book of the Prophet. Next to the Koran, the laws of the 'Multeka,' a code formed of the supposed sayings and opinions of Mahomet, and the sentences and decisions of his immediate successors, are binding upon the sovereign as well as his subjects. Another code of laws, the 'Canon nameh,' formed by Sultan Solyman the Magnificent, from a collection of 'hatti-sheiffs,' or decrees, issued by him and his predecessors, is held in general obedience, but merely as an emanation of human authority.

The legislative and executive authority is exercised, under the supreme direction of the Sultan, by two high dignitaries, the 'Sadr-azam,' or Grand Vizier—sometimes styled, in modern appointments, the 'Bash Vekil,' or Prime Minister—the head of the temporal Government, and the 'Sheik-ul-Islam,' the head of the Church. Both are appointed by the sovereign, the latter with the nominal concurrence of the 'Ulema,' a body comprising the clergy and chief functionaries of the law, over which the 'Sheik-ul-Islam' presides, although he himself does not exercise priestly functions. Connected with the 'Ulema' are the 'Mufti,' the interpreters of the Koran. The Ulema comprise all the great judges, theologians and jurists, and the great teachers of literature and science who may be summoned by the Mufti. The principal civic functionaries bear the title of Bey, or Effendi.

Forms of constitution, after the model of the West European States, were drawn up at various periods by successive Ottoman Governments, the first of them embodied in the 'Hatti-Humáyoun' of Sultan Abdul-Medjid, proclaimed February 18, 1856, and the most recent in a decree of Sultan Abdul-Hamid II., of November 1876. But the carrying out of these projects of reform appears entirely impossible in the present condition of the Ottoman Empire.

The Grand Vizier, as head of the Government and representative of the Sovereign, is President of the Medjliss-i-Hass, or Privy Council, which corresponds to the British Cabinet. The Medjliss-i-Hass consists of nine members, besides the Prime Minister, namely:—1, the Sheikh-ul-Islam; 2, the Minister of War; 3, the Minister of Finance; 4, the Minister of Marine; 5, the Minister of Commerce; 6, the Minister of Public Works; 7, the Minister of Police; 8, the Minister of Justice; and 9, the Minister of Public Instruction. There were constant ministerial changes in recent years, the average term of service of the members of the Divan not amounting to more than four months.

The whole of the empire is divided into Vilayets, or govern-

ments, and subdivided into Sandjaks, or provinces, and Kazas, or districts. A Vali, or general governor, who is held to represent the Sultan, and is assisted by a council, is placed at the head of each government. The provinces and districts are subjected to inferior authorities, under the superintendence of the principal governor. All subjects, however humble their origin, are eligible to, and may fill, the highest offices in the state. Birth confers no privilege, as all true believers are equal in the eye of the law.

Religion and Education.

The adherents of the two great religious creeds of Turkey, as reduced in its limits by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, are estimated to consist of sixteen millions of Mahometans, and of five millions of Christians. The Mahometans form the vast majority in Asia and Africa, but only one-half of the population in Europe. Recognised by the Turkish Government are the adherents of five non-Mahometan creeds, namely:—1. Latins, or Catholics, who use the Roman Liturgy, consisting of Greeks, Armenians, Bulgarians, and Croats: 2. Greeks; 3. Armenians; 4. Syrians and United Chaldeans; 5. Maronites, under a Patriarch at Kanobin in Mount Lebanon. These five religious denominations, together with the Protestants and Jews, are invested with the privilege of possessing their own ecclesiastical rule. The bishops and patriarchs of the Greeks and Armenians, and the 'Chacham-Baschi,' or high-rabbi of the Jews, possess, in consequence of those functions, considerable influence.

The Mahometan clergy are subordinate to the Sheikh-ul-Islam. Their offices are hereditary, and they can only be removed by Imperial irade. The priesthood, however, in the strict sense of the word, meaning a separate class, to whom alone the right of officiating in religious services belongs, cannot be said to exist in Turkey. Not only may officers of the State be called upon to perform the rites, but any member of the congregation, who has the requisite voice and is of reputable character, may be desired to take the place of the Imam, and either recite verses of the Koran or lead the prayer. Owing to the fact that the Koran constitutes the code of law and charter of rights, as well as the religious guide of the followers of Mahomet, there is a close connection between the ministers of religion and the professors and interpreters of the law.

The Koran and Multeka encourage public education, and, as a consequence, public schools have been long established in most considerable Turkish towns, while 'medresses,' or colleges, with public libraries, are attached to the greater number of the principal mosques. But the instruction afforded by these establishments is rather limited. In the 'medresses,' which are the colleges or schools of the ulemas, the pupils are instructed in Arabic and

Persian, philosophy, logic, rhetoric, and morals founded on the Koran; with theology, Turkish law, and a few lessons on history and geography.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial affairs of the Ottoman Empire have been in a state of thorough disorganisation, but since 1880 a certain amount of improvement is visible. Although the figures in the budget which were allowed to transpire tended to show a large deficit, variously estimated at from four to eight millions sterling, yet, since November 1880, the Porte has issued no loan and received no permanent advance, with the exception of some 200,000*l.* during the Egyptian crisis of 1882. We are therefore in presence of a paper deficit. Ottoman financiers have restored the balance of the budget by reducing the pay of both civil and military functionaries far below the amounts which figure in the budgets, and sometimes by withholding it entirely.

A special commission under the presidency of a German financier was recently nominated by the Sultan to inquire into the position of the Turkish finances. They report (January 1883) that the actual revenue for the year ending March 1883 will amount to T15,000,000*l.*, and the expenditure to be covered to T20,340,000*l.* They suggest, however, the possibility of cutting down the expenditure of 1883-4 sufficiently to admit of its being covered by the revenue.

The following figures give approximately the receipts and expenditure for the financial year 1883-84. They may be taken to represent the closest anticipations which can be formed, after inspection of the realised figures of the previous financial periods.

	REVENUE.	£T
<i>Tributes, &c. :—</i>		
Egyptian Tribute		765,000
Tribute of Samos and Mount Athos		3,720
Eastern Roumelia		245,000
Cyprus		130,000
Bulgaria		—
<i>Ceded Revenues :—</i>		
Tobacco, Salt, Stamps, Excise, &c.		1,983,416
Customs		1,992,800
Dimes		5,000,000
Verghi (personal tax)		2,250,000
Sheep Tax and Pig Tax		1,658,440
Military Exemption		460,000
Posts and Telegraphs		220,000
Tapou (transfer and registration of property)		200,000
Forests		60,700
Judicial Taxes		100,000
Receipts of Ministries		802,230
Sundry Taxes and Revenues		479,700
State Properties		52,000
		<hr/> 16,313,006

EXPENDITURE.

	£T
Civil List	864,973
Allowances	335,734
Pensions	525,528
Sheikh-ul-Islamat	150,818
Parliament, Council of State, and Audit	119,470
Department of Prime Minister	22,913
" of Ministry of Interior	870,632
" of Foreign Affairs	198,102
" of Ministry of Justice	328,098
" " of Public Instruction	81,000
" " of Public Works	103,300
" of Commerce, Agriculture, and Mines	151,647
" of Ministry of Finance	1,332,007
" " of Police	1,263,370
" " of War	4,009,679
" " of Artillery	861,444
" " of Marine	811,546
Restitutions	5,750
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	12,126,001.
Balance available for State creditors	4,187,005
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	16,313,006

The balance is disposed of as follows :—

OBLIGATORY DEDUCTIONS.

	£T
Loans secured on Egyptian Tribute	765,000
Cyprus surplus sequestered by France and England for Loan of 1855	130,000
Cession to Consolidated Debt, representing a capital amount of about	230,000,000
1. Ceded Revenues	1,983,416
2. Subvention Eastern Roumelia	245,000
3. Equivalent for Cyprus surplus	130,000
4. Equivalent for Bulgarian Tribute	100,000
5. Equivalent for revenue of Tumbeki	50,000
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Interest upon Orphan Funds	2,508,416
Russian Indemnity	58,951
	<hr/>
	300,000
	<hr/>
	3,762,367
Balance available for unsecured creditors	424,638
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	4,187,005

The public liabilities of the Ottoman Empire used to be divided officially into two categories, namely, the Foreign or Hypothecated Debts, contracted, as their designation implies, abroad, and secured on special sources of revenue; and the Internal Debts, known under a variety of names, issued at Constantinople alone, and therefore dependent only on a compact between the Porte and its subjects, and secured on the general credit and resources of the empire. The nominal amount of the foreign debts, contracted in the course of twenty years, had reached the sum of 184,981,783*l.* at

the end of 1874, when the borrowing power came to an end. The following table gives the year of issue, nominal capital, the interest per cent., and the issue price, of the foreign loans of Turkey:—

Year of issue	Nominal capital	Interest	Issue price
	£	per cent.	per cent.
1854	3,000,000	6	80
1855	5,000,000	4	102½
1858	5,000,000	6	85
1860	2,070,000	6	62½
1862	8,000,000	6	68
1863	8,000,000	6	66
1865	36,363,363	5	47½
1865	6,000,000	5	65½
1867	2,500,000	6	63
1869	22,222,220	6	60½
1871	5,700,000	6	73
1872	11,126,200	9	98½
1873	28,000,000	6	58½
1874	40,000,000	5	43½
Total	182,981,783		

By a decree of the Government, dated October 6, 1875, the interest upon the external debt was reduced for a time to one-half of the stipulated amount in money, the other half being represented by Ramazan certificates. This moiety was not long paid when by another order of the Government, issued July 9, 1876, it was openly announced that no further payments would be made until the internal affairs of the empire had become more settled. This state of affairs continued until 1881, neither interest nor sinking-fund being paid. In July of that year, delegates from the bondholders of England, France, Austria, Germany, and Italy, met at Constantinople, and effected an arrangement of the debt, which was embodied in the Imperial decree of December 8–20, 1881. The Government agreed to hand over to an International Commission, consisting of delegates from the different countries of Europe, the excise revenues of Turkey, to be administered by them, entirely separate from the other Government administrations. The Galatea bankers were induced to acquiesce in this arrangement; by which, indeed, they became first mortgagees, and their debt became more marketable. The nominal amount of the loans made by them to the Porte was consolidated into a Privileged Debt of 8,170,000*l.*, and the representatives of the bondholders consented to allow an annual sum of T590,000*l.* to be set aside for the service of this debt, and to form a first charge on the conceded revenues. The above-mentioned decree of December 8–20, provides for a reduction of the capital and capitalisation of arrears of the Ottoman loans therein enumerated, and authorises a conversion of the whole or part of the debt by the Council of Administration in

accord with the Government. The Council consists of six members, representing England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, and the priority obligations of the Galatea bankers, the English representative acting for the Dutch and Belgian bondholders. Article X. of the decree provides for the application of the net produce of the conceded revenues on the 1-13 September and 1-13 March each year to payment of interest and amortisation of the debt, subject to the preferential deduction from the produce of the six indirect contributions of T590,000*l.* per annum for the service until their complete extinction of the 5 per cent. privileged obligations for the maximum of T8,170,000*l.* created in execution of the convention annexed to the decree, which annuity it is calculated will continue for a period of about 24 years. Article XI. provides for the application of four-fifths of the net revenue of each year (excluding contributions of Servia, Montenegro, Bulgaria, and Greece, and interest on amortised bonds) to the service of interest, provision for 1 per cent. interest on the reduced capital being first made out of the total net revenues; the interest never to exceed 4 per cent. Article XII. provides for the allocation to amortisation of the debt of the remaining one-fifth of the net revenue (exclusive as aforesaid, but augmented by the interest on amortised bonds and subject to provision of the one per cent. interest), such amortisation never to exceed one per cent. per annum on the reduced capital, and any surplus over four per cent. interest and one per cent. amortisation to be paid over to the Treasury.

The first year of the new debt arrangement has passed satisfactorily for those interested in it. The Council of Administration took over the revenues at the commencement of 1882, and has been in peaceful possession of them ever since. In September interest was paid at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the reduced capital value, and the receipts already made are sufficient to guarantee a similar rate in March 1883. A consolidation of the various loans has already been commenced, and will be carried out in the course of the year 1883. The loans comprised in it will be the 1858, 1860, 1862, 1863-64, 1865, 1869, 1872, 1873, and General Debt. These, according to the published regulations, will be converted into a consolidated debt in four series, viz.:—Group I., 7,183,872*l.*, representing loans of 1858 and 1862; Group II., 10,241,048*l.*, representing loans of 1860, 1863, and 1872; Group III., 30,832,511*l.*, representing loans of 1865, 1869, and 1873; Group IV., 43,968,396*l.*, representing the General Debt.

The conversion being optional, the amounts stated represent the maximum of consolidated bonds of each series which can be created. After payment of 1 per cent. interest the surplus up to the first $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the capital as reduced to be applied to the amortisation of Group I., and after it of Groups II., III., and IV. succes-

sively ; the second $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to the amortisation of Group II., and then of Groups III. and IV. successively, unless already in possession of the first $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. ; the third $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to the amortisation of Group III., unless already in possession of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., when it will pass to Group IV., unless already in possession of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., when it will be divided equally between Groups III. and IV. ; and the fourth $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to the amortisation of Group IV., unless already in possession of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., when the surplus will be divided equally between the Groups unextinguished. On the extinction of the three first Groups, the available sum to operate for the benefit of the fourth. The sums contributed by Servia, Montenegro, Bulgaria, and Greece, to be applied, capital as well as interest, to amortisation of all the loans *pro ratâ*, and, on a conversion being effected, to the redemption of a part of the converted debt, all bonds being treated on the same footing. The amortisation to be by purchase or drawing each half-year as decided by the Council of Administration at rates not exceeding—(a) 66·66 per cent. of the capital when the interest paid is at 1 per cent. ; (b) 75 per cent. of the capital when the interest is greater than 1 per cent., but less than 3 per cent. ; (c) 100 per cent. of the capital when the interest reaches 3 per cent. or more.

Of the other loans, those of 1854 and 1871 are secured in the Egyptian tribute, that of 1855 guaranteed by France and England. The internal debt has not yet been arranged. It is proposed to effect a composition with the holders similar to that which the foreign bondholders have accepted. The amount of the internal debt will, it is anticipated, be found to amount to 20,000,000*l.*, but no official return on the subject has yet been made.

Army and Navy.

1. Army.

Military service is compulsory on all able-bodied Mahometans who have reached the completed age of eighteen, but substitution is allowed on payment of a sum of about 50*l.* Non-Mahometans are not liable to military service, but have to pay an exemption tax, levied alike on men, women, and children, of all ages. Every able-bodied Mahometan upon being drawn for military service has to pass three years in the Nizam, or standing army if he belongs to the infantry, and four years if he belongs to the cavalry, after which he is permitted to proceed to his home for one year, and is then styled a soldier of the Etayot ; at the expiration of this year he is transferred to the Sinfi Evril, or 1st ban of the Redif, in which he has to remain three years, his services only being called for in

case of war. At the end of the three years he is again liable for a further term of three years in the *Sinfi Sanni*, or 2nd ban of the *Redif*. He is subsequently liable for six years' service in the *Mustahfiz* or *Landsturm*, and when this term is completed may still be called upon to bear arms in the case of a great war.

The actual strength of the Turkish army is but imperfectly known. The paper organisation which now exists in Turkey is the following:—The '*Nizam*,' or peace-army, is divided into 7 corps d'*armée*, the head-quarters of which are situated respectively at:—I. Constantinople. II. Adrianople. III. Monastir. IV. Erzingian. V. Damascus. VI. Baghdad. VII. Sanaa. The seven corps d'*armée* are composed of 250 battalions of infantry, 160 squadrons of cavalry, 100 batteries of artillery, 6 companies of engineers, and general miscellaneous service corps, including military transport and telegraph companies. The full strength for an infantry battalion is 830 men, but it may be doubted whether the average number actually with the colours exceeds on an average 500, while many authorities place it at a still lower figure. The battalion is divided into four companies; the regiment of cavalry into five squadrons, one of which is denominated a *dépôt* squadron. There can be little doubt that, except about Constantinople, there is little cavalry and artillery, the expense of these arms being a most convincing argument against their creation and maintenance. What exists is of indifferent quality, the horses being bad. The guns, however, which are of Krupp manufacture, are good. The total number of men under arms at the present time (1882) in the Ottoman Empire is certainly not over 150,000.

The *Redifs* or reserves (exclusively infantry) are composed of two bans or classes: each of these is supposed to consist of 160 battalions. If these battalions, which are only supposed to be called out on an emergency, are set down at 500 men each, we obtain a total of 160,000 men. Thus the military strength of the Ottoman Empire, without resorting to the *Mustahfiz* or *Landsturm*, will attain 310,000 men. A levy of the *Mustahfiz* is estimated to give another 120,000 men, bringing the grand total up to 430,000. The staff of the Turkish army is extremely defective, and the officers throughout possess but little technical knowledge. A Commission of German officers has recently inspected the entire military organisation, and presented a project of reform to the Sultan, but it has not yet been carried out (1883).

Besides the regular army, the government has at its service a number of irregular troops, drawn from Circassia, and other provinces inhabited by nomad populations, and subject to little discipline. The number of these troops was estimated at 100,000 soon after the outbreak of the war with Russia, but is now (1883) much less.

2. Navy.

The fleet of war of Turkey has in recent years been considerably reduced by the sale of some of its best ships to England. At the end of the year 1882, it consisted of fifteen large armour-clad ships, besides numerous smaller ironclads, including monitors and gunboats for the Danube, and several other steamers, many of them old-fashioned. The fifteen large armour-clad ships comprise three of the first class, or sea-going frigates; four of the second class, or sea-going corvettes; and eight of the third class, or corvettes for coast defence. The following is a tabulated list of the principal armour-clad ships of the Turkish navy in existence at the end of 1882. The columns of the table exhibit, similar to the description of British, French, and German ironclads, after the name of each ship, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated, or nominal horse-power; and fourthly, the tonnage, or displacement in tons.

Names of ironclads	Armour thickness at water-line.	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
<i>First-class :—</i>	Inches				Tons
Mésoudiyé . . .	12	{ 12 3	{ 18-ton 6½-ton	7,910	8,950
Nousretieh . . .	12	{ 10 2	{ 18-ton 6½-ton	6,800	7,920
Athar-i-Tefvik . .	8	{ 6 2	{ 18-ton 6½-ton	3,100	5,687
<i>Second-class :—</i>					
Azizieh . . .	4½	{ 1 14	{ 18-ton 6½-ton	4,800	6,400
Orkanieh . . .	4½	{ 1 14	{ 12-ton 6½-ton	4,800	6,400
Mahmoudieh . .	4½	{ 1 14	{ 12-ton 6½-ton	4,800	6,400
Osmanieh . . .	4½	{ 1 14	{ 12-ton 6½-ton	3,000	6,400
<i>Third-class :—</i>					
Fethi-Boulend . .	9	4	12-ton	3,520	2,760
Moukadem-Hair . .	9	4	12-ton	2,700	2,760
Idjila-Lieh . . .	5¼	4	12-ton	1,650	2,228
Athar-Shefket . .	5⅜	5	12-ton	1,650	2,046
Nedjimi-Shefket . .	5½	5	12-ton	1,500	2,046
Avni-Illah . . .	5½	4	12-ton	1,200	2,380
Muni-i-Zaffer . .	5½	4	12-ton	1,200	2,380
Hufiz-i-Rahman . .	5½	{ 2 2	{ 12-ton 6½-ton	200 nominal	2,500

The largest armour-clad ships of the Turkish navy are the two frigates, the Mésoudiyé and the Nousretieh, the first constructed in

1875, by the Thames Ironwork and Shipbuilding Company at Blackwall, near London, and the second, in 1876, at Constantinople. The two frigates are built on the same designs, each being 332 feet long, with extreme breadth of 59 feet. They are constructed on the central battery principle, and have on the main deck a twelve-gun battery, 148 feet long, the armour-plates of which are 12 inches thick at, and ten inches thick above the water-line. The bow also is strongly fortified, and fitted with a ram of great strength, twenty tons in weight, adapted to pierce an opponent below the armour in the most vulnerable part. Forward, a forecastle has two $6\frac{1}{2}$ -ton guns, firing ahead, while a poop aft has one gun of the same calibre.

Among the older ironclads of Turkey, the most powerful is the frigate 'Osmanieh,' built by Napier and Sons, Glasgow, in 1864. The 'Osmanieh' is a ram, armour-plated from stem to stern, 293 feet long, 56 feet broad, and of a burthen of 6,400 tons. The stem of the vessel projects about 4 feet beyond the upper deck at the water line. Two other notable ironclads are the twin screw-steamers 'Avni Illah,' or 'Help of God,' and the 'Muni-i-Zaffer,' or 'Aid to Victory,' the first built at the Thames ironworks, and the second by Samuda Brothers, Poplar, in 1869. Each of these vessels is 230 feet long, and 36 feet broad, of a burthen of 1,400 tons, and with engines of 1,200 horse-power. Both are clad in armour of an average thickness of $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and carry four 12-ton rifle Armstrong guns in a central battery.

For the navy of Turkey the crews are raised in the same manner as the land forces, partly by conscription, and partly by voluntary enlistment. The time of service in the navy is twelve years, five in active service, three in the reserve, and four in the redif.

Area and Population.

The area and population of the Ottoman Empire are known only by estimates, and not as the result of exact measurement and of a general census. Previous to the Russian war of 1877-78, the total area of the Empire, exclusive of Egypt, was officially estimated at 1,742,874 English square miles, on which lived 28,165,000 inhabitants. The results of the war, sanctioned by the great European powers and embodied in the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, greatly reduced the area and population of the Empire, more particularly that of its most important part, in Europe. By the Treaty, which created the semi-independent States of Bulgaria and of Eastern Roumelia, gave (virtually) Bosnia and the Herzegovina to Austria-Hungary, and additions of territory to Greece, Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro, the area of the Empire was greatly reduced.

The following is a statement, according to the latest estimates, of

the present area and population of [the 'possessions' of Turkey, immediate and indirect :—

	Square miles	Population
1. Europe—		
Immediate possessions	63,850	4,900,000
Eastern Roumelia	13,500	815,951
Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novi-Bazar	23,570	1,326,440
Bulgaria	24,369	1,998,993
Total Europe	115,289	8,631,400
2. Asia	729,350	16,172,000
3. Africa—		
Tripoli	398,873	1,010,000
Egypt	1,152,980	16,400,000
Total Africa	1,551,853	17,410,000
Total Turkish Empire	2,396,692	42,213,400

Over Egypt the suzerainty is little more than nominal.

Turkey in Europe is divided administratively into four vilayets, or provinces, but which do not include the district of Constantinople, which forms a separate government. The division of Turkey in Asia was into 14 villayets previous to the war of 1877–78; but two of these had to be ceded to Russia. By Art. 58 of the Treaty of Berlin, it was stipulated that there should be annexed to Russia the formerly Turkish possessions in Asia, comprising 'the territories of Ardahan, Kars, and Batoum, with the port of Batoum, as well as all the territories comprised between the former Russo-Turkish frontier and a line beginning at the Black Sea, and extending to a point to the north-west of Khorda and to the south of Artvin.' The provinces thus ceded to Russia are estimated to embrace an area of 5,670 Engl. square miles, with a population of 600,644, including 417,602 Mahometans.

By a Treaty, signed June 4, 1878, between the British Government and that of the Ottoman Empire, entitled 'Convention of defensive alliance between Great Britain and Turkey,' it was settled that Asiatic Turkey should be placed under British protection, to be defended, if necessary, 'by force of arms' against any invader, and that 'in return, the Sultan promises to England to introduce necessary reforms, to be agreed upon later between the two Powers, into the government, and for the protection, of the Christian and other subjects of the Porte in these territories; and in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagement, his Imperial Majesty the Sultan further consents to assign the Island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England.'

The promised reforms in Asia Minor have remained a dead letter. After the Treaty of Berlin English military consuls were appointed to the principal towns, under the direction of an English military officer. Voluminous reports from them have been published, which represent the condition of the Turkish administration in an unfavourable light, but their efforts to bring about amelioration proved ineffectual. The majority of them are now (1883) to be withdrawn.

Land in Turkey is held under four different forms of tenure, namely, 1st, as 'Miri,' or Crown lands; 2nd, as 'Vacouf,' or pious foundations; 3rd, as 'Malikaneh,' or Crown grants; and 4th, as 'Mulkh,' or freehold property. The first description the 'miri,' or Crown lands, which form the largest portion of the territory of the Sultan, are held direct from the Crown. The Government grants the right to cultivate an unoccupied tract on the payment of certain fees, but continues to exercise the rights of seigniorship over the land in question, as is implied in the condition that if the owner neglects to cultivate it for a period of three years, it is forfeited to the Crown. The second form of tenure, the 'vacouf,' was instituted originally to provide for the religion of the State and the education of the people, by the erection of mosques and schools; but this object has been set aside, or neglected, for several generations, and the 'vacouf' lands have mostly been seized by government officials. The third class of landed property, the 'malikaneh,' was granted to the spahis, the old feudal troops, in recompense for the military service required of them, and is hereditary, and exempt from tithes. The fourth form of tenure, the 'mulkh,' or freehold property, does not exist to a great extent. Some house property in the towns, and of the land in the neighbourhood of villages is 'mulkh,' which the peasants purchase from time to time from the Government.

It is often stated in consular and other reports that the native population of the Turkish empire is fast declining, but such statements should be received with caution. The malarious fevers of the country often cause inhabitants to desert their former homes and migrate to a more healthy locality. A large accession of population has taken place in Asia Minor, owing to the immigration of Moslem refugees from Bulgaria and East Roumelia.

Trade and Commerce.

There are no official returns regarding the foreign commerce of the Turkish Empire. The average annual value of the imports of Turkey in Europe was estimated, previous to the Russian war and the Treaty of Berlin, at 18,500,000*l.*, and of the exports at 10,000,000*l.* The total imports of the Turkish Empire are at present estimated at an average annual value of 23 millions sterling, of which about 10 millions are received at Constantinople; and the total exports at 20 millions, of which 7,300,000*l.* are from Con-

stantinople. The commercial intercourse of the empire is mainly with Great Britain, Italy, Austria, and Greece.

The value of the commercial intercourse between the whole of the Turkish Empire, in Europe and Asia—exclusive of Egypt, for which see page 635—and Great Britain during the ten years from 1872 to 1881 is shown in the following table:—

Years	Exports from Turkey to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Turkey
	£	£
1872	5,540,529	7,639,143
1873	6,068,925	7,733,487
1874	5,842,846	7,037,707
1875	6,555,714	5,889,905
1876	7,444,323	5,922,825
1877	6,852,108	5,624,910
1878	4,779,103	7,748,007
1879	3,473,466	7,208,240
1880	3,874,280	6,765,966
1881	4,170,037	6,879,127

The following table gives the value of the trade between Turkey in Europe and Great Britain in each of the ten years 1872 to 1881:—

Years	Exports from Turkey in Europe to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Turkey in Europe
	£	£
1872	2,894,998	5,134,252
1873	3,469,777	4,969,341
1874	3,579,836	4,633,024
1875	3,924,341	3,630,365
1876	4,589,538	3,379,424
1877	3,580,037	3,035,296
1878	2,205,598	4,160,766
1879	971,313	4,157,925
1880	1,564,155	3,968,671
1881	1,345,436	3,678,605

The staple article of exports of the Turkish Empire to the United Kingdom, in recent years, has been corn. The corn exports of 1881 were of the total value of 306,559*l.*, of which amount 15,674*l.* was for wheat; 88,834*l.* for barley; 153,253*l.* for maize, and 48,716*l.* for other kinds of corn and grain. The exports of corn and grain of all descriptions from the Turkish Empire to Great Britain amounted to 1,445,476*l.* in 1872; to 2,319,480*l.* in 1873; to 2,305,375*l.* in 1874; to 2,909,014*l.* in 1875; to 3,775,528*l.* in 1876; to 2,641,226*l.* in 1877; to 1,070,461*l.* in 1878; and to 171,522*l.* in 1880. Next to corn, in value, stand wool and goat's hair, valonia, opium, and raisins. Of wool and goat's hair, the exports to the United Kingdom, in the year 1881, amounted to

676,079*l.*; of valonia to 379,977*l.*; of opium to 551,986*l.*; and of raisins to 413,216*l.* All these exports showed a gradual falling off from 1874 to 1881.

The most important article of British imports into Turkey is manufactured cotton. The imports of cotton and cotton yarn amounted to 5,870,078*l.* in 1872; to 5,828,869*l.* in 1873; to 5,229,038*l.* in 1874; to 4,646,343*l.* in 1875; to 4,875,008*l.* in 1876; to 4,605,840*l.* in 1877; to 6,087,637*l.* in 1878; to 5,963,985*l.* in 1879; to 5,831,816*l.* in 1880; and to 4,580,282*l.* in 1881. Besides cotton goods, the only notable articles of British exports were woollens, of the value of 312,191*l.* and iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 193,236*l.* in the year 1881.

The mercantile navy of the Turkish Empire is comparatively small. At the end of June 1880, its total tonnage was estimated at 181,500 tons, but this included coasting and other vessels. The shipping 'de long cours' was reported at the same date to embrace 220 sailing vessels, of a total burthen of 34,500 tons, and 11 steamers, of a burthen of 3,350 tons.

The foundation of a railway system constructed at the cost of the State was laid in 1865, at the end of which year there were 46 English miles of railway open for traffic. At the end of 1869, the number of miles open for traffic was 113, and at the end of June 1873 it had increased to 562. The total length of railways open for traffic on January 1, 1877, was 1,137 miles, of which 965 miles were in Europe, and 172 miles in Asiatic Turkey. Through the cessions of territory ordered by the Treaty of Berlin, the length of the railways in Europe was reduced to 786 English miles, and the total length in the Empire to 958 miles. The following is a list of the various lines in Europe and Asia which were open for traffic in 1882:—

Lines of Railway	Length: English miles
<i>European Turkey:—</i>	
Constantinople to Adrianople	210
Adrianople to Saremby	152
Salonica to Uskub	150
Uskub to Mitrovitz	75
Kulleli to Degeaghatch	70
Trenova to Jamboli	65
Banjalouke to Novi	64
Zenica to Brod	118
Total, European Turkey	904
<i>Asiatic Turkey:—</i>	
Smyrna to Aidin	145
Scutari to Ismid	27
Total, Asiatic Turkey	172
Total, Turkish Empire	1,076

The line from Smyrna to Aidin, in Asia Minor, known as the Ottoman railway, 145 miles long, was constructed by an English company, under guarantee from Turkey. New lines, of the length of 174 miles were ordered, in 1875 and 1876, to be built at the expense of the Government, but their construction was not proceeded with for want of funds. In 1882 considerable concessions for the construction of new railways in Asia Minor were made, but it is not expected that they will come to much.

The length of telegraph lines in Turkey on the 1st of January 1879, was 17,950 miles, and the length of wires, 31,782 miles. The total number of despatches carried in the year 1878, was 1,344,702, of which 530,019 were official despatches, 523,230 internal, and 291,453 international messages. The number of telegraph offices was 417 on the 1st of January 1879. The receipts from the telegraphs amounted to 245,321*l.*, and the working expenses to 199,075*l.* in the year 1878.

An international postal service was established by the Government in September 1876, up to which time the post-office of Turkey was almost entirely managed by foreigners. There are no returns respecting the work of the post-office, though it is known that the number of letters, newspapers, &c., forwarded is very small in comparison with other countries. There were 430 post-offices throughout the whole Empire on the 1st of January 1878. The principal of these offices, at Constantinople, belonged to Austria-Hungary, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, and Russia.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

I. EGYPT.

SEE PART II.—Africa.

II. BULGARIA.

Reigning Prince.

Alexander I., born April 5, 1857, son of Prince Alexander of Hesse, brother of the Empress of Russia (see page 152); entered the German army in 1870, and the army of Russia in 1877. Elected Prince of Bulgaria by unanimous vote of the Constituent Assembly, April 29, 1879; assumed the government, June 28, 1879.

The Prince has the grant of an annual civil list of 6,000,000 lei, or 240,000*l.*, with maintenance of a palace, or 'konak,' at Sofia.

It is enacted by the constitution of 1879 that 'the Prince must reside permanently in the Principality. In case of absence, he must appoint a Regent, who will have his rights and duties determined by a special law. The Princely title being hereditary falls on the

eldest son. In case the Prince succeeds in his minority, a Regency will be appointed until his majority.'

Constitution and Government.

The Principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. It was ordered by Art. 1 of the Treaty that Bulgaria should be 'constituted an autonomous and tributary Principality under the suzerainty of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan. It will have a Christian Government and a national militia.' Art. 3 ordered, 'The Prince of Bulgaria shall be freely elected by the population and confirmed by the Sublime Porte, with the consent of the Powers. No member of any of the reigning Houses of the Great European Powers can be elected Prince of Bulgaria. In case of a vacancy in the Princely dignity, the election of the new Prince shall take place under the same conditions and with the same forms.'

By the constitution of 1879, the legislative authority is vested in a single chamber, called the National Assembly of Bulgaria. The members of it are elected by universal manhood suffrage, at the rating of one member to every 10,000 of the population, 'counting both sexes.' The Prince has the right of nominating, in addition, a number of deputies equal to half the number returned by the popular vote. The time of duration of the Assembly is four years, but it may be dissolved at any time by the Prince, when new elections must take place within four months.

The executive power is vested, under the Prince, in a Council of seven ministers, namely, 1. Minister for Foreign Affairs and Public Worship; 2. Minister of the Interior; 3. Minister of Public Instruction; 4. Minister of Finance; 5. Minister of Public Works and Agriculture; 6. Minister of Justice; and 7. Minister of War.

By vote of the National Assembly, July 13, 1881, the Prince is invested with extraordinary legislative powers for twelve years.

It was ordered by Art. 9 of the Treaty of Berlin, that 'the amount of the annual tribute which the Principality of Bulgaria shall pay to the Suzerain Court—such amount being paid into whatever bank the Porte may hereafter designate—shall be fixed by an agreement between the Powers Signatory of the present Treaty at the close of the first year of the working of the new organisation. This tribute shall be calculated on the mean revenue of the territory of the Principality. Bulgaria must bear a portion of the public debt of the Empire, and when the Powers fix the tribute they will take into consideration what amount of that debt can, in fair proportion, be assigned to the Principality.'

Area and Population.

The boundaries of the Principality were fixed by the Treaty of Berlin as follows:—'The Principality of Bulgaria will include the following territories—The frontier follows on the north the right

bank of the Danube from the ancient frontier of Servia up to a point to be determined by a European Commission to the east of Silistria, and from thence runs to the Black Sea to the South of Mangalia, which is included in Roumanian territory. The Black Sea forms the eastern boundary of Bulgaria. On the south the frontier follows upwards from its mouth the waterway of the brook near which are situated the villages of Hodzakioj, Selam-Kioj, Aivadsik, Kulibe, Sudzuluk, crosses obliquely the valley of the Deli-Kamcik, passes south of Belibe and Kemhalik and north of Hadzimahale after having passed the Deli-Kamcik at $2\frac{1}{2}$ kilom. above Cengei, reaches the crest at a point situated between Tekenlik and Aidos-Bredza, and follows it by Karnabad Balkan, Prisevica Balkan, Kazan Balkan, to the north of Kotel as far as Demir Kapu. It proceeds by the principal chain of the Great Balkan, the whole extent of which it follows up to the summit of Korica. There it leaves the crest of the Balkan, descending southwards, &c. &c. The accurate settlement of the frontiers of the Principality was left to a European Commission, appointed by the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin.

The estimated area of the Principality of Bulgaria is 24,360 English square miles, and the population, according to a census January 1, 1881, was 1,998,983. Under the existing provisional arrangements, Bulgaria is divided into nine provinces, namely, Widdin, Sistova, Rustchuk, Varna, Tirnova, Sofia, Philippopolis, Slivno, and Skoblia or Uskup. Each of these is subdivided into several arrondissements, or circles. The present capital of the Principality is the city of Sofia, with a population of 20,541. The other principal towns are Varna, with a population of 24,649; Shumla, with 22,921; Rustchuk, with 26,867; Tirnova, the ancient capital of Bulgaria, with 11,500; and Widin, with 13,602 inhabitants. Besides these, there are 15 to 20 small towns of from 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants each. The great majority of the population live by the cultivation of the soil and the produce of their flocks and herds.

Bulgaria formed an independent kingdom from the middle of the seventh century till the year 1018, and again from 1196 till the middle of the fourteenth century. It then became subject to Hungary, until it was conquered by the Turks in 1392. The great majority of the people are adherents of the Greek Church, and speak the Servian language.

Trade and Industry.

The principal article of trade is corn, of which 1,500,000 tons are exported annually. The other exports consist of wool, tallow, butter, cheese, hides, flax, and timber. The principal imports are textile manufactures, iron and coals. The number of sheep kept is very large, and their wool is exported chiefly to Austria, while the

finer qualities are shipped to France. The principal mineral productions of the Principality are iron and coal. Deposits of coal have been discovered in the neighbourhood of Widdin, Travua, and between Varna and Baltchick on the Black Sea. 'But,' says a British Consular Report of the year 1877, 'such has been the inattention of the Government to this important subject that little, amounting, in fact, to nothing, has been done to develop these valuable productions of nature. In the hands of respectable companies the working of these mines would be attended with very favourable results.'

Bulgaria has one line of railway, from Rustchuk to the port of Varna, on the Black Sea, 140 English miles in length. It was constructed by a private company for the Turkish Government, and by Art. 10 of the Treaty of Berlin all the outstanding obligations of the railway fall to the charge of the Government of the Principality.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BULGARIA.

Agent and Consul General.—Frank Cavendish Lascelles, formerly Consul in the Philippine Islands; appointed November 26, 1880.

There were no Bulgarian representatives in Great Britain at the end of 1882.

III. EASTERN ROUMELIA.

Constitution and Government.

Eastern Roumelia was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. It was ordered by Art. 13 of the Treaty that a State, or 'Province,' should be 'formed south of the Balkans, which will take the name of "Eastern Roumelia," and will remain under the direct political and military authority of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, under conditions of administrative autonomy. It will have a 'Christian Governor-General.' By Articles 15–17 of the Treaty it was further provided that 'the Sultan will have the right of providing for the defence of the land and sea frontiers of the province by erecting fortifications on those frontiers and maintaining troops there. Internal order is maintained in Eastern Roumelia by a native gendarmerie assisted by a local militia. Regard shall be had to the religion of the inhabitants in respect to the composition of these corps, the officers of which are named by the Sultan, according to the localities. His Imperial Majesty the Sultan engages not to employ irregular troops, such as Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians, in the garrisons of the frontiers. The regular troops destined to this service must not in any case be billeted on the inhabitants. When they pass through the province they will not be allowed to sojourn there.' It was provided by Art. 16 of the Treaty:—'The Governor-General will have the right of

summoning the Ottoman troops in the event of the internal or external security of the province being threatened. In such an eventuality the Sublime Porte shall inform the representatives of the Powers at Constantinople of the decision, as well as of the exigencies which justify it.' Finally, it was ordered by Art. 17 that 'the Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia shall be named by the Sublime Porte, with the assent of the Powers, for a term of five years.'

Governor-General.—Prince Alexander Vogorides (Aleko Pasha); appointed May 18, 1879; installed in office May 30, 1879.

According to the constitution of 1879, drawn up by a national convention, and consisting of 15 chapters, with 495 articles, the legislative power is in the hands of a single chamber, called the Provincial Assembly. It is partly official, partly elective, and partly nominated by the Governor. The official members are the chief judicial and ecclesiastical dignitaries, to the number of nine; the elective members numbering 36, and the nominated 10. Half of the elected members vacate their seats every two years. The electoral body consists of all men of Roumelian nationality who are of full age and possessed of a certain property qualification, either individually or through their parents. The minimum age of candidates for election is 25, but otherwise their qualification is the same as that of electors, public functionaries being excluded. The Assembly meets annually, on the second Monday in October, at the capital. This constitution has not, however, been found to work smoothly in practice.

During the administration of Eastern Roumelia by Russia, till the end of March 1879, a reserve of 12,000,000 lei, or 480,000*l.*, was formed, and handed over to the new government, to be expended in the execution of public works. It was estimated that the public revenue in future years would amount to 22,606,000 lei, or 904,240*l.* per annum, and the expenditure to 21,000,000 lei, or 840,000*l.*, leaving an annual surplus of 1,606,000 lei, or 64,240*l.*

These estimates have not, however, been realized. The Provincial Assembly has constantly altered the taxation of the country, and by its well-meaning efforts has succeeded in producing a considerable deficit, and in discontenting the whole of the tax-paying community. Tithes, which produced formerly T450,000*l.*, have been abolished, and an Impôt Foncier substituted, which, while it gives a nett revenue of only T300,000*l.*, presses hardly upon the population, the Mussulmans, who complain that they have been unjustly treated in the valuation. Considerable alterations have also been made in the 'Verghi,' resulting in a diminution of revenue from T140,000*l.* to T55,000*l.* In the budget for 1883 the revenue is estimated at 630,000*l.* and the expenditure at 729,000*l.*, leaving a deficit of 99,000*l.*

Area and Population.

The area of Eastern Roumelia is estimated at 13,500 English square miles, and the population, in official returns of the year 1880, is stated to amount to 815,513. Of this number 573,560 are described as Bulgarians, 174,700 Turks, 42,659 Greeks, 19,549 Gypsies, 4,177 Armenians, and 1,306 Israelites. The city of Philippopolis, the capital, contains 24,053 inhabitants, of whom 10,909 are Bulgarians, 5,558 Turks, 4,781 Greeks, 865 Gypsies, 1,134 Israelites, and 806 Armenians. Agriculture is the chief occupation, but it is in a very backward condition, and there is scarcely any trade.

Consular Representatives.

1. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN EASTERN ROUMELIA.

Consul-General.—Henry Michael Jones appointed November 4, 1880.

Eastern Roumelia had no representatives in Great Britain at the end of 1881.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF TURKEY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Musurus Pasha, accredited Jan. 30, 1856.

Secretaries.—Paul Musurus Bey; Djemal Bey; Sezaî Bey.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN TURKEY.

Ambassador.—Rt. Hon. Frederick Temple Blackwood, Earl of Dufferin, born June 21, 1826; educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford; British Commissioner in Syria, 1860; Under-Secretary of State for India, 1864–66; and for War, 1866–67; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1868–72; Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada and British North America, 1872–78; Ambassador to Russia, 1879–81. Appointed Ambassador to Turkey, March 8, 1881.

Secretaries.—G. H. Wyndham, C.B.; F. M. Sartoris; W. E. Goschen; Sir A. Sandison, Oriental Secretary.

Military Attaché.—Major H. Trotter, C.B.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the Turkish Empire, and the British equivalents, are:—

	MONEY.	£	s.	d.
The Turkish Lira, or gold Medjidié		0	18	0·64
Piastre, the gold official, 100 to the Lira		0	0	2·16
„ „ beeklik, 105 to the Lira		0	0	2·06
„ „ copper, 110 to the Lira		0	0	1·97

Large accounts are frequently, as in the official budget estimates, set down in 'purses' of 500 Medjidié piastres, or 5 Turkish liras. The 'purse' is generally calculated as worth 4*l.* 10*s.* sterling. There exists a large amount of debased silver currency, to which were added, during the years 1876 to 1881, vast quantities of paper money, known as *caïmé*, issued to such an extent as to become in the end of merely nominal value, and altogether refused in commercial intercourse.

The present monetary system of Turkey was established in the reign of the late Sultan Abdul-Medjid, on which account the name of Medjidié is frequently given to the *Lira*, the unit of the system.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Oke</i> , of 400 drams	= 2·8326 lbs avoirdupois.
„ <i>Almud</i>	= 1·151 imperial gallon.
„ <i>Killow</i>	= 0·9120 imperial bushel.
44 <i>Okes</i> = 1 <i>Cantar</i> or <i>Kintal</i>	= 125 lb. avoirdupois.
39·44 <i>Okes</i>	= 1 cwt.
180 <i>Okes</i> = 1 <i>Tcheké</i>	= 511·380 pounds.
1 <i>Kilo</i> = 20 <i>Okes</i>	= 0·36 imperial quarter.
816 <i>Kilos</i>	= 100 imperial quarters.
The <i>Andazé</i> (cloth measure)	= 27 inches.
„ <i>Archin</i> (land measure)	= 30 inches.
„ <i>Donum</i> (land measure)	= 40 square paces.

The killow is the chief measure for grain, the lower measures being definite weights rather than measures. 100 killows are equal to 12·128 British imperial quarters, or 35·266 hectolitres.

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PART THE SECOND.

THE PRINCIPAL STATES OF

I. AMERICA.

II. AFRICA.

III. ASIA.

IV. AUSTRALASIA.

I. AMERICA.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

(CONFEDERACION ARGENTINA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of the Argentine Confederation, a group of states formerly known by the name of 'Provincias Unidas del Río de la Plata,' bears date May 15, 1853. By its provisions, the executive power is left to a president, elected for six years by representatives of the fourteen provinces, 133 in number; while the legislative authority is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Deputies, the former numbering 28, two from each province, and the latter 50 members. The members of both the Senate and the House of Deputies are paid for their services, each receiving 700*l.* 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; he is solely responsible for the acts of the executive.

President of the Confederation.—General Roca, elected President, September 1880, and installed in office, October 12, 1880.

The Ministry, appointed by and acting under the orders of the President, is divided into five departments, namely, of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, and Justice.

The president has a salary of 4,000*l.*, the vice-president of 2,000*l.*, and each of the five ministers of 1,800*l.* each per annum.

The governors of the various provinces are invested with very extensive powers, and to a certain degree independent of the central executive. They are not appointed by the president of the Confederation, but elected by the people of each province for a term of three years.

Revenue and Public Debts.

The public revenue assigned to the central government is derived almost entirely from customs duties, which are very heavy, and all other sources furnish comparatively little to cover the public expen-

diture. The latter is made up chiefly of the cost of army and navy, and the service of the national debt. For some years past the annual expenditure exceeded the annual revenue.

The following are the details of the budget for 1883 :—

Ways and Means		Expenditure	
Import dues . . .	£3,620,000	Debt and finance . .	£2,594,000
Export dues . . .	1,004,000	General administra- tion . . .	1,430,000
Stamps . . .	270,000	Army . . .	1,096,000
Lands (sales) . . .	280,000	Navy . . .	406,000
State railways . . .	220,000	Justice and schools . .	602,000
House tax (Buenos Ayres) . . .	190,000		
Post office and tele- graphs . . .	180,000		£6,128,600
Sundries . . .	366,000		
	£6,130,000		

Nearly half of the total expenditure of the Confederation is for interest of the public debt, home and foreign.

The following was the state of the Argentine debt in July, 1881.

Hard dollar loan	£3,140,000
Loan of 1868	1,403,000
„ 1871	4,066,000
Buenos Ayres of 1870	898,000
„ 1873	1,879,000
Railway loan of 1881	2,450,000
Entre Rios (London, 1872) . .	157,000
Santa Fé („ 1874)	234,000
Buenos Ayres of 1828, about . .	1,560,000

Amount due abroad . . £15,787,000

The greater part of the foreign loan of 1868, to the amount of 1,950,000*l.*, was issued by Messrs. Baring Brothers, London, at the price of 72½ for 100. It is to be repaid in 21 years. The most important of these foreign loans, that of 1871, amounting originally to 6,122,400*l.*, was granted by Congress for the construction of railways and other public works. It was issued in London at the price of 88½, under promise to be redeemed by a sinking fund of 2½ per cent. before the end of 1892.

The internal debt was as follows in January, 1880 :—

Roads and bridges stock		
Foreign indemnity (£300,000) . .	} £1,500,000	
Treasury bonds		
Advances from banks		3,360,000
Floating debt		1,530,000

Total . . £6,390,000

Summary.

Foreign debt	£15,787,000
Internal	6,390,000
Paper-money	7,250,000
Total	£29,427,000

The above does not include the municipal debt of Buenos Ayres (about 130 million piastres, or 1,050,000*l.*), assumed by the National Government on federalising the city; nor the railway guarantees on 3,200,000*l.* stock, of which only a portion falls on the Treasury to make good. Neither does it include the internal debts of Buenos Ayres and the thirteen minor provinces, which sum up about 3,600,000*l.*, and which have really no connection with Argentine finances.

In March, 1882, a new loan for Buenos Ayres was negotiated in London, 4,060,000*l.* in 6 per cents emitted at 93, partly for the purpose of consolidating its existing debts. In September, 1882, there was a second loan for Buenos Ayres for 805,000*l.*, also in London. There was, besides, in 1882 a railway loan (the Buenos Ayres and Pacific) for 1,500,000*l.*

Army and Navy.

The army of the Confederation, exclusive of the National Guard, consisted in June, 1882, of 7,362 men, comprising 3,710 infantry, 2,647 cavalry, and 1,005 artillery. The militia and national guard number 297,384 men. The army was commanded at the same date by 4 generals, 183 colonels, 142 majors, and 816 other officers.

The navy of the Confederation consisted of 25 steamers and two sailing vessels, as follows:—

Steamers	Number	Guns	Horse-power	Tonnage
Ironclads	2	12	1,500	3,400
Gunboats	6	16	1,950	2,400
Torpedo boats	2	—	440	700
Brigs	12	50	3,020	3,700
Transports	3	—	600	1,500
Sailing vessels	2	10	—	300
Total	27	88	7,510	12,000

The navy was commanded by two admirals and 76 other officers, and manned by 2,900 sailors and marines.

Area and Population.

The following table contains a list of the fourteen provinces actually composing the Argentine Confederation, their estimated area, and the number of inhabitants, according to the last census, taken in 1869:—

Provinces	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population
Littoral : Buenos Ayres	63,000	495,107
Santa Fé	18,000	89,218
Entre Rios	45,000	134,235
Corrientes	54,000	129,023
Andes : Rioja	31,500	48,746
Catamarca	31,500	79,962
San Juan	29,700	60,319
Mendoza	54,000	65,413
Central : Cordova	54,000	210,508
San Luis	18,000	53,294
Santiago del Estero	31,500	132,898
Tucuman	13,500	108,904
Northern : Salta	45,000	88,933
Jujuy	27,000	40,362
Total	515,700	1,736,922

To these figures have to be added the area and population of the various territories, as follows:—

Gran-Chaco	125,612	45,291
Misiones (1879)	23,932	32,472
Pampas	191,842	21,000
Patagonia	347,400	24,000
Total	688,786	122,763

By a treaty concluded between the Argentine Republic and Chili in 1881, the latter recognises the right of the former to all the country east of the crest of the eastern ridge of the Andes, including most of Patagonia and a small part of Tierra del Fuego. The total population is calculated to be now not less than 2,540,000.

The capital of the Confederation, Buenos Ayres, had a population of 177,790 in 1869, and 289,925 in 1881. There are only five other towns, of from 10,000 to 28,000 inhabitants, and the area about a million square miles. In October, 1882, a site was marked out for a new capital of the province of Buenos Ayres, Villa Tolosa, about 30 miles south of present city.

The increase of population in recent years has been due chiefly to immigration.

The immigrants of 1877 numbered 28,708, those of 1878, 35,876; 1879, 50,205; 1880, 41,615; and 1881, 47,489. The great majority of the immigrants are natives of Italy or Spain.

Trade and Industry.

The imports into the Confederation consist chiefly of manufactured cotton and woollen goods, machinery, coal, and iron.

In 1881 the imports amounted to 10,509,000*l.*, about one-third of which came from Great Britain. The chief exports are wool, 6,087,400*l.* in 1881; hides, 2,850,000*l.*; and preserved meat, 500,000*l.*

The commercial intercourse between the Argentine Confederation and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement.

Years	Exports to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce
	£	£
1877	1,699,376	2,092,100
1878	1,099,938	2,317,638
1879	828,365	2,063,254
1880	886,628	2,450,576
1881	585,418	3,340,815

The three staple articles of Argentine exports to the United Kingdom are skins, bones, and untanned hides. The value of the skins, mainly sheep, amounted to 93,328*l.*, of bones to 102,362*l.*, and of the hides to 146,923*l.* in 1881. The imports of British produce consist chiefly of cotton, 1,387,365*l.* in 1881; and woollen, 432,619*l.* in 1881; manufactures, and of iron, 573,457*l.* in 1881.

The following statement gives the length, in English miles, together with the proprietorship, of the various lines of railway open for traffic, at the end of 1878:—

Railways	Length Engl. miles	Proprietors
Western Railway:—		
Buenos Ayres to Bragado	187	Provincial Government of Buenos Ayres. English Company.
Northern Railway:—		
Buenos Ayres to Tigre	18	
Buenos Ayres and Ensenada Port Railway	37	
Central Argentine Railway:—		"
Rosario to Cordova	246	
Great Southern Railway:—		
Buenos Ayres to Las Flores and Azul	270	
Primer Entre Riano Railway:—		National Government.
Guaileguay to Puerto Ruiz	6	
Andine Railway:—		
Ville Maria to Rio Cuarto	158	
Tucuman Railway:—		"
Cordova to Tucuman	341	
East Argentine Railway:—		
Concordia to Monte Caseros	96	
Buenos Ayres to Campana	50	English Company.
Total	1,409	

The total cost of construction of the lines open for traffic at the end of 1880, was 10,874,633*l.*, being an average cost of 7,700*l.* per mile.

The post-office, in the year 1880, carried 2,815,721 parcels and packets, and 7,063,687 letters.

1. OF THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Secretaries of Legation.—Henry Nevill Dering, A. G. Vansittart.

The money, weights, and measures of the Argentine Confederation, and the British equivalents, are as follows :—

The *Silver Peso fuerte*, or *Silver Dollar*, of 100 *centesimos*.—Average rate of exchange, 4s.

The *Peso*, paper currency.—Average rate of exchange, 2d.

The Quintal	=	101·40 lbs.	avoirdupois.
" Arroba	=	25·35 "	"
" Fanega	=	1½ imperial bushel.	

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BOLIVIA.

(REPÚBLICA BOLIVIANA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of the republic of Bolivia, drawn up by Simon Bolivar, liberator of the country from the Spanish rule, bears date August 25, 1826; but important modifications of it were added in 1828, 1831, and 1863. By its provisions, the executive power is vested in a President, elected for a term of four years; while the legislative authority rests with a Congress of two chambers, called the Senate, and the House of Representatives, both elected by universal suffrage. The President is assisted in his executive functions by a President of the Council, or Vice-president, appointed by himself, and a ministry, divided into four departments, of the Interior and Foreign Affairs; of Finance and Industry; of War; and of Justice and Public Worship.

President of the Republic.—Dr. N. Campero, nominated President June 1, 1880, as successor to General Daza, deposed in an insurrection occasioned by the failure of arms in the war against Chili.

The fundamental law of the republic, ordering the regular election of the chief of the executive every four years, has seldom been carried out since the presidency of Grand-Marshal Santa-Cruz, who ruled Bolivia from May 1828 till January 20, 1839. Subsequently the supreme power was often seized by some successful commander, who, proclaimed by the troops, instead of chosen by the people, was compelled to protect his office by armed force against military rivals. Still, since 1841, there have been only twelve presidents, some of whom have managed to retain power for several years, as General Jose Bollivian, 1841-47; General Belzu, 1847-55; General Melgarejo, 1864-71.

The seat of the government, formerly at the city of La Paz, capital of the republic, is now at the city of Sucre or Chuquisaca.

Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

There have been no official reports of the actual revenue and expenditure of the republic for several years. In the budget for the financial year 1880-81 the receipts from all sources were

calculated at 693,158*l.*, and the expenditure at 959,845*l.*, leaving a deficit of 266,687*l.* The receipts included a war loan of 100,000*l.*, but, on the other hand, take no account of the proceeds of the natural productions of the country, saltpetre, &c., the yield of which is very uncertain. Direct taxes do not exist.

The public debt, consisting of an internal and a foreign debt, is estimated at about 6,000,000*l.* The internal liabilities, contracted at various periods by the government of the republic, comprise a total of 4,300,000*l.*, including a 'forced war loan,' raised in 1879, to equip the army in a campaign against Chili. The foreign debt consists of a six per cent. loan of 1,700,000*l.* nominal capital—issued at the price of 68—contracted in England at the commencement of 1872. It was raised with the object of constructing a line of railway to enable the National Bolivian Navigation Company to open communication between the republic and the Atlantic Ocean. This object, however, was not carried out, and the greater part of the proceeds remained in England to furnish means for lawsuits extending over years.

Bolivia has a standing army reported to number 2,000 men, and commanded by 8 generals and 1,013 other officers, being one officer to every two men. The annual cost of the army amounts to upwards of two-thirds of the total public revenue.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The area of Bolivia was estimated in 1869 at 842,729 English square miles, with a population of close upon two millions. The following table gives, after official returns of the year 1861, the area of each of the then existing nine provinces, with their estimated population:—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population
La Paz de Ayacucho	43,052	447,822
Potosi	54,300	281,229
Oruro	21,601	110,931
Chuquisaca, or Sucre	72,796	273,668
Cochabamba	26,810	352,392
Beni	295,417	153,973
Santa-Cruz de la Sierra	144,083	193,164
Tarija	114,489	138,900
Atacama	70,181	5,273
Total	842,729	1,957,352

In 1866 a portion of the department of Cochabamba was separated to form a new province named *Malgareja*, and a decree of 1867 ordered the formation of a province of *Mexillones*. No authentic reports have been published concerning the area and population of these newly-formed provinces.

As a result of the war with Chili, 1879-80, Bolivia has ceded to that country all her coast territory. The exact area ceded is not ascertained. The present population may be estimated at about 2,300,000.

The aboriginal, or Indian population of Bolivia, is variously estimated at from 24,000 to 700,000 souls. They are all regarded as at least nominally Christian.

The total imports into Bolivia in 1881 from the United Kingdom amounted to 106,362*l.*, and its exports to the United Kingdom to 327,781*l.* Nearly one-half of the imports are calculated to come from the United Kingdom, mainly through the port of Arica in Peru. The exports comprise silver, Peruvian bark, coca and coffee, and copper, tin, and other ores.

The total value of the merchandise sent to and received direct from Great Britain, in each of the five years 1877 to 1881, is shown in the subjoined table :—

Years	Exports from Bolivia to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Bolivia
	£	£
1877	376,452	96,938
1878	601,026	73,395
1879	306,123	53,477
1880	329,071	78,929
1881	327,781	106,362

The principal exports of Bolivia to Great Britain are copper, ore and regulus, and cubic nitre. In the year 1881 the value of the exports of copper, both ore and regulus, amounted to 106,594*l.*; and of nitre to 220,097*l.* The British imports into the republic consist chiefly of cotton goods, of the value of 3,676*l.*, and of iron, of the value of 37,864*l.* in 1881.

Till within the last few years, the vast agricultural and mineral resources of the country were entirely dormant for want of means of communication, but more recently an attempt has been made to construct roads and railways. A line of railway connecting La Paz, capital of the republic, with the port of Aygacha, on the lake Titicaca, was opened for traffic in 1872, and a second line, from Antofagasta to Salar, was completed in September 1874. The completion of several other lines, in course of construction in 1879, was abandoned in consequence of the outbreak of the war with Chili.

There is a line of telegraph between Chililaga, on Lake Titicaca, and La Paz and Oruro, 180 miles.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

OF BOLIVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—L. Quintas y Sevane.

Great Britain has no representative in Bolivia.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Bolivia, and the British equivalents, are—

MONEY.

The *Peso*, or *Dollar*, of 100 Centesimo . . . = Approximate value 3s.

The Bolivian dollar is theoretically worth 4s. 2d., but, for a number of years, the coins issued from the Government mint at Potosi have been 25 per cent., and more, below the standard.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Libra</i>	. . . . .	=	1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	. . . . .	=	101·44 „ „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	{ of 25 pounds	=	25·36 „ „
	{ of wine or spirits	=	6·70 Imperial gallons.
„ <i>Gallon</i>	=	0·74 „ „
„ <i>Vara</i>	=	0·927 yards.
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	=	0·859 square yards.

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BRAZIL.

(IMPERIO DO BRAZIL.)

Reigning Emperor.

Dom Pedro II., born December 2, 1825, the son of Emperor Pedro I. and of Archduchess Leopoldina of Austria; succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, April 7, 1831; declared of age, July 23, 1840; crowned, July 18, 1841. Married, September 4, 1843, to Empress *Theresa*, born March 14, 1822, the daughter of the late King Francis I. of the Two Sicilies.

Daughter of the Emperor.

Princess *Izabel*, Crown Princess, born July 29, 1846; married, Oct. 15, 1864, to Prince Louis of Orleans, Comte d'Eu, born April 28, 1842, eldest son of the Duc de Nemours, of the ex-royal house of Bourbon-Orléans. Offspring of the union are three sons:—1. Prince Pedro, born Oct. 15, 1875. 2. Prince Louis Philippe, born Jan. 26, 1878. 3. Prince Antonio, born August 9, 1881.

Sisters of the Emperor.

I. Princess *Januaria*, born March 11, 1822; married, April 28, 1844, to Prince Louis of Bourbon, son of the late King Francisco I. of the Two Sicilies. Offspring of the union are two sons:—1. Prince Luis, born July 18, 1845. 2. Prince Felipe, born Aug. 12, 1847.

II. Princess *Francisca*, born August 2, 1824; married, May 1, 1843, to François, Prince de Joinville, born Aug. 14, 1818, son of the late King Louis Philippe of the French. Offspring of the union are two children:—1. Princess Françoise, born August 4, 1844; married, June 11, 1863, to her cousin Robert d'Orléans, duc de Chartres, born Nov. 9, 1840, of which union there are offspring five children. 2. Prince Pierre, duc de Penthièvre, born Nov. 4, 1845, lieutenant in the navy of France.

The Emperor is a scion, in the direct male line, of the House of Bragança, the female line of which is ruling over Portugal. In 1807, the royal family of Portugal fled to Brazil; in 1815, the colony was declared a 'kingdom;' and, the Portuguese Court having re-

turned to Europe in 1821, a national congress assembled at Rio de Janeiro, and on May 13, 1822, Dom Pedro, eldest son of King João VI. of Portugal, was chosen 'Perpetual Protector' of Brazil. He proclaimed the independence of the country on Sept. 7, 1822, and was chosen 'Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Protector' on the 12th October following. In 1831 he abdicated the crown in favour of his only son, the present Emperor.

The Brazilian empire derives from Portugal the principles of hereditary succession to the crown, which exclude the Salic law, and allow females to occupy the throne.

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of Brazil bears date March 25, 1824; but it was amended by the 'Acto Addecimal' of August 1831, which established local self-government in the provinces. It establishes four powers in the State—the legislative, the executive, the judicial, and the 'moderating' power, or the royal prerogative. The legislative power is vested, for the affairs of the empire, in a general legislative assembly, and for provincial affairs in the provincial assemblies. The general legislative assembly consists of two Houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The members of both Houses are elected by the people, but under different forms. Senators are chosen for life at electoral meetings expressly convened, each of which has to nominate three candidates, leaving the choice between them to the sovereign. A senator must be forty years of age, a native-born Brazilian, and possessing a clear annual income of 1,600 milreis, or 160*l*. Senators receive a salary of 3,600 milreis, or 360*l*., each session. The Senate numbers 58 members.

The deputies are elected directly by the voters in districts for the term of four years. By the law of January 9, 1881, the election of senators and deputies was made direct instead of indirect, and the qualification for a voter was fixed at an annual income of 400 milreis, or 40*l*. The deputies must have an income of 800 milreis each, or 80*l*. per annum. Minors, monks, and servants are not allowed a vote. Protestants are now eligible to the legislature. Deputies receive a salary of 2,400 milreis, or 240*l*., each session, besides travelling expenses. The Chamber of Deputies numbers 122 members.

The annual session of the legislative assembly has to commence on May 3, and ordinarily extends over four months. Each House nominates its own officers. The two Houses sit in general assembly at the opening and close of the session for the deliberation of important

measures. The Chamber of Deputies has the initiative in the assessment of taxes, in matters concerning the army and navy, and in the choice of the sovereign of the realm, should the latter act become necessary. The Senate has the exclusive privilege of taking cognisance of offences committed by members of the Imperial family, and by senators and deputies, if committed during the session. It is also invested with the right of convoking the legislative assembly, should the Emperor fail to do so, within two months after the period fixed by law.

The executive power is exercised by the sovereign, through his ministers. The ministers are responsible for treason, corruption, abuse of power, and all acts contrary to the constitution, or the liberty, security, and property of the citizens. From this responsibility they cannot escape upon the plea of orders from the sovereign. The executive functions consist in the convocation of the ordinary meetings of the legislative assembly; the nomination of bishops, governors of provinces, and magistrates; the declaration of peace or war; and the general execution and superintendence of all measures voted by the legislature. The 'moderating' power, likewise vested in the sovereign, gives him the authority, not only to select ministers and senators, but to temporarily withhold his sanction from legislative measures, to convoke extraordinary legislative assemblies, to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, and to grant amnesties and pardons. The ministry is divided into seven departments. The following were the members of the cabinet appointed July 3, 1882:—

Premier and Minister of Finance.—Senator Visconde de Paranaguá.

Minister of the Interior.—Senator P. Leão Velloso.

Minister of Justice.—Deputy J. Ferreira de Moura.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Lourenço C. de Albuquerque.

Minister of Agriculture and Public Works.—Senator H. Avila.

Minister of War.—Deputy C. A. de Assis Figueiredo.

Minister of the Navy.—Senator J. F. Meira Vasconcellos.

The ministers are assisted by a Council of State, consisting of twelve ordinary and twelve extraordinary members, all named by the Emperor for life, and consulted on matters of administration and international questions. The councillors of state, ordinary and extraordinary, are mostly ex-ministers. The heir to the throne, if of age, is by right a councillor of state.

At the head of each province is a president appointed by the central Government. Each province has also its Legislative Assembly elected by the voters for two years. The Legislative Assemblies of the provinces exercise jurisdiction on all matters of local interest, such as primary education, municipal budgets, police, local imposts, &c.

Church and Education.

The established religion of the empire is the Roman Catholic, but according to Article 5 of the constitution, all other religions are tolerated, 'with their domestic or private form of worship, in buildings destined for this purpose, but without the exterior form of temples.' No person can be persecuted for religious acts or motives.

The Roman Catholic clergy is maintained by the State; funds, however, are voted for the construction of chapels and for the subsistence of ministers of different religions.

The bishops, and all other ecclesiastical officers are, depending the confirmation of the Apostolic See, appointed by the Emperor, and no Decree of Council, nor letters apostolic, nor any other ecclesiastical statutes, can be executed in the empire without the consent or *placit* of the Emperor, or of the General Assembly. Marriages of Protestants celebrated in foreign countries or in the empire, according to its civil law, are respected in all their legal effects.

Brazil constitutes an ecclesiastical province, with a metropolitan archbishopric, the seat of which is at Bahia, 11 suffragan bishops, 12 vicars-general, and 1,297 curates. For the private instruction of the clergy there are 11 seminaries, in general subsidised by the State.

Public education is divided into three distinct forms, or classes, namely, primary; secondary, or preparatory; and scientific, or superior. The higher education is controlled by the Central Government, which maintains two schools of medicine, two of law, a military and a naval school, a school of mines, and a polytechnic. The great area of Brazil and its sparse population make it difficult to provide a sufficient number of public schools. The primary instruction in the capital is under the charge of the Government, and in the provinces under the Provincial Assemblies. According to the constitution primary education is gratuitous, and it 'will become compulsory as soon as the Government considers it opportune.' Compulsory education now exists in several provinces, and is being introduced into others. The public schools were frequented in 1874 by only 140,000 pupils. In 1881 there were 5,785 establishments of primary and secondary education, attended by 188,843 pupils; this does not include the higher schools and special institutions.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the empire is raised to the extent of more than one-half by customs duties, laid on exports as well as imports. The direct taxes, which contribute about one-fifth to the total ordinary receipts, are principally imposed on land, house rent, trades and occupations, and transfer of property. To cover deficits, common in recent years through vastly increased expenditure for military purposes, the Government raised loans and issued bonds and paper money entered in the finance accounts as extraordinary receipts.

In the financial year 1877-8 the revenue was 108,177,273 milreis, or 10,817,727*l.*, and the expenses were 151,492,391 milreis, or 15,149,239*l.*, showing an excess of the latter over the former of 43,315,118 milreis, or 4,331,511*l.* The sources of receipts were:—

	Milreis
Customs	73,326,445
Interior	28,310,485
Extraordinary	6,540,343
	108,177,273
	£10,817,727

The ordinary expenditure was 106,971,404 milreis, or 10,697,140*l.*, but an extraordinary outlay was found necessary in consequence of the great famine in the northern provinces, and of the efforts to encourage colonization and public works. The sums expended were as follows:—

Departments	Ordinary Credit	Total Ordinary, Special and Extraordinary Credits.
	Milreis	Milreis
Empire	7,574,088	22,414,590
Justice	6,575,833	6,462,647
Foreign	1,082,753	1,008,465
Marine	10,358,198	12,603,465
Public Works	17,359,288	42,116,040
Finance	49,247,825	51,052,398
War	14,773,419	15,834,786
Total	106,971,404 £10,697,140	151,492,391 £15,149,239

Among other items of the expenses in the Ministry of Public Works the following are to be noted: construction and subsidy to railways 14,870,870 milreis, and colonization, 9,242,688 milreis.

In 1878-9 the expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, was 171,961,092 milreis, or 17,196,809*l.*, and the receipts 110,014,969 milreis, or 11,001,494*l.*, so that the former was 61,946,123 milreis, or 6,194,612*l.* in excess of the latter. In 1879-80 the receipts were 121,481,575 milreis, and the expenses 159,065,670 milreis; deficit

37,584,095 milreis, or 3,758,409*l*. For 1880–1 the receipts were estimated at 133,375,556 milreis, or 13,337,555*l*., and the expenses 132,810,635 milreis, or 13,281,063*l*.

In the budget estimates for 1882–3, the receipts are put down at 128,960,700 milreis, or 12,896,070*l*. The expenditure in the budget for the current year is distributed thus:—

	Milreis
Empire (Interior)	9,052,966
Justice	6,694,613
Foreign Affairs	896,720
Navy	12,258,507
War	14,314,921
Agriculture and Public Works	24,136,407
Finances	62,169,601
Total	129,823,735

Or 12,982,373*l*., showing a deficit of about 86,300*l*. The principal items in the budget of the Ministry of Finance are:—

	Milreis
Interest on Foreign loans	14,826,291
„ Internal debt, funded	26,338,417
„ Internal debt, inscribed	15,000
„ Treasury bills	920,000
„ Orphan's deposit	450,000
„ Saving Bank's deposits	764,652
„ Sundries	89,746
Total charge for debt	43,434,106

Or about 4,343,400*l*., equivalent to one-third of the whole expenditure of the Empire. Besides the above the extraordinary expenditure was set down as 27,942,240 milreis, or 2,794,224*l*.

According to the annual report for 1882 of the Finance Minister, the total debt of Brazil, home and foreign, amounted to 807,000,878 milreis, or 80,700,087*l*., on September, 1881.

The large deficits during recent financial years were covered by increased taxation and by loans contracted at home and abroad.

The following is a list of the foreign loans of Brazil, contracted till the end of March, 1882:—

Loans of Years	Original Amount	Balance, Mar. 31, 1882
	£	£
1852.	1,040,600	330,400
1858.	1,526,500	64,300
1860.	1,373,000	355,200
1863.	3,855,300	1,628,400
1865.	6,963,600	5,435,100
1871.	3,459,600	3,043,900
1875.	5,301,200	5,013,300
1879.	5,837,062	5,631,437
Total	29,356,862	21,502,037

The foreign loan of 1871 was contracted in England, at 5 per cent. interest, and issued at the rate of 89 per cent. The redemption of this and other foreign loans is to be effected by a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum, to be applied by purchase of bonds in the market when the price is under par, and when at, or above par, by drawings by lots. The loan of 1875, also at 5 per cent., was issued at the price of 96½, also with a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum. The whole of the foreign loans of Brazil were contracted through the banking house of Rothschild & Co., and on the security of 'all the resources of the Empire.' The same house was commissioned to raise a 4½ per cent. loan for 4,000,000*l.* in 1883, the price of emission being 89*l.* per 100*l.* The redemption of this loan will be effected by a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum, the operations of which will commence on June 1, 1884.

The total internal and foreign debt of Brazil on March 31, 1882, was 85,655,660*l.* The great amount of paper money keeps the exchanges constantly disturbed. The depreciation of the Government notes last year was on the average 27 per cent. In 1882 the total floating debt in paper money had been raised to 22,036,635*l.*

The internal debt is chiefly represented by bonds, called *Apolicies*, inscribed to the holder, and the payment of its capital and interest, which is provided for by an annual vote of Congress, is under the charge of the sinking fund department (*Caixa da Amortisacao*), independent of the Government, directed by a committee, presided over by the Minister of Finance, and composed of a general inspector and five large Brazilian bondholders.

Army and Navy.

The army is formed partly by enlistment and partly by conscription. In extreme cases impressment is resorted to. Liberal bounties and grants of land, at the end of fourteen years of service, are held out as inducements to enlist, and procure large numbers of soldiers. Exemption from military service may be obtained by either personal substitution, or on payment of the sum of 120*l.* to the Government. The nominal strength of the standing army is fixed at 13,500 on the peace-footing, and at 32,000 on the war-footing. There were actually under arms, according to official reports, at the end of the year 1882 :—

									Men
Infantry	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7,242
Cavalry	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,140
Artillery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,951
Total									<hr/> 11,333

There was formerly also a national guard, but it was dissolved in 1873 to undergo reorganisation.

The navy is divided into three classes, and stood as follows at the end of 1882 :—The first has three ironclads, mounting 28 guns, and with 4,300 horse-power; the second division has three ironclads, mounting 28 guns and four Nordenfeldt guns, total horse-power 4,750; the third has three ironclads, with twelve guns and ten Nordenfeldts, 7,000 horse-power. Besides this fleet in active service, Brazil has two more ironclads, one frigate, nine corvettes, twenty gunboats, and ten transports. A powerful ironclad, the ‘*Reachuelo*,’ is now in course of construction in England. There have also been recently built in England for Brazil a series of four torpedo boats, embodying several recent improvements. These boats are provided with two rudders, one at the bow and the other at the stern. Each boat carries four Whitehead torpedoes and a Hotchkiss gun. The total number of steamers in the Brazilian navy is forty-three. The naval force consists of 402 officers and 3,180 men.

All the ironclads of the Brazilian navy are comparatively small ships. At present, the largest armour-clad ships of the Brazilian navy are the ‘*Javary*’ and the ‘*Solimoes*.’ The other ironclads of the fleet are very small vessels, constructed chiefly for coast defence.

There are five naval arsenals, at Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Ladario de Motto Grosso.

Area and Population.

The area of the empire is estimated at 8,515,848 geographical square kilometres, or 3,275,326 English square miles (some authorities reduce it to 3,000,000), with a population of 9,448,233 in 1872, giving, on the average, about three inhabitants to the square mile. A partial census of the population of the Empire, embracing eleven out of the twenty provinces, was taken in 1872. The subjoined table gives the area and population of each of the twenty provinces of the empire, according to the official returns of the census of 1872, the eleven provinces in which actual enumeration was made being marked by an asterisk (*), with the numbers of population of the other nine provinces filled in after government estimates.

Provinces	Area : Eng. square miles	Population
Amazonas (*)	753,439	57,610
Pará	412,441	280,000
Maranhão	141,645	380,000
Piahy	81,776	219,000
Ceará (*)	50,260	721,686
Rio Grande do Norte (*)	20,129	233,979
Parahyba	20,341	365,000
Pernambuco (*)	46,255	841,539
Alagoas (*)	11,64	348,069
Sergipe	12,038	280,000
Bahia	204,794	1,450,009
Espirito Santo (*)	17,029	82,137
Rio de Janeiro	18,489	1,324,972
Santa Catharina (*)	18,923	159,802
Rio Grande do Sul	110,211	455,000
Minas Geraes	237,472	1,500,000
Matto Grosso (*)	668,625	60,417
Goyaz (*)	263,362	160,395
Paraná (*)	108,556	126,722
San Paulo (*)	90,537	837,354
Total	3,287,963	9,883,622

In addition to the above there is a wandering population of aborigines, estimated to number about 250,000 souls.

The three largest towns in the Empire are Rio de Janeiro, the capital, Bahia, and Pernambuco. At the end of 1872, the population of Rio de Janeiro was 274,972; of Bahia, 129,109; and of Pernambuco, 116,671.

Brazil is the only country in America where slavery legally exists. But the number of slaves has greatly decreased since the year 1850, when they were estimated at two millions and a half. In the census returns the number of slaves was given as 1,510,806, and in September 1876, Consul Morgan estimated the number at 1,409,448. But according to an official return published in May 1874, the number of slaves at that date was 1,016,262.

An estimate at the end of 1882 gives the probable number as about 750,000, taking into account those who have died and those who have been emancipated since 1874. The slaves mostly belong to the coffee planters of Bahia, Minas, Rio de Janeiro, and São Paulo.

A law for the gradual emancipation of the vast slave population passed the Senate and Congress in the session of 1871. The law, which received the Imperial sanction on the 28th of September 1871, enacts that children thenceforth born of slave women shall be 'considered of free condition.' Such children are not to be actually

free, however, but are bound to serve the owners of their mothers for the term of twenty-one years under the name of apprentices. The apprentices must work, under severe penalties, for their hereditary masters, but if the latter inflict on them excessive bodily punishments, they are allowed to bring suit in a criminal court, which may declare their freedom. A final provision of the Act emancipates the slaves who are state property, to the number of 1,600, with the proviso that 'the slaves liberated by virtue of this law remain for five years under the inspection of the Government.' They are bound to hire themselves out under penalty of being compelled, if living in vagrancy, to labour in the public establishments.

The law also established an 'Emancipation Fund,' to be applied annually to the liberation of slaves. Up to December 1882, by means of this fund, 12,096 slaves had been liberated. More than 80,000 have, moreover, been emancipated privately. It is admitted, however, that the law has been badly administered, and Government has done nothing for the education of the children born free, of whom there are now 300,000; indeed, the masters of these children's mothers often publicly sell the children's services in Rio de Janeiro.

The population of Brazil is made up of an agglomeration of many races. While Brazil remained a colony of Portugal, but few women accompanied the emigrants to South America. The earliest European settlers intermarried with Indian women; and afterwards an extensive intermixture of race occurred with the Africans who were bought for slavery. In the northern provinces the Indian element preponderates, while in Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Minas the negroes are numerous. At the seaports, the chief part of the population is of European descent.

Trade and Commerce.

The total value of the imports into Brazil in the year 1879-80 amounted to 17,361,230*l.*, being an increase of over 1,000,000*l.* on the previous year. The exports in 1879-80 were of the value of 22,235,170*l.*, being an increase of 1,500,000*l.* as compared with the exports in 1878-9. Coffee was the principal item in the list of exports in 1879-80, the total quantity amounting to the value of 12,000,000*l.*, also sugar 3,132,000*l.*, india-rubber 1,220,000*l.*, and hides 895,000*l.* The inter-provincial trade amounted in all to 18,190,000*l.* in 1879-80.

The exports of Brazil go mainly to Great Britain and to the United States. The amount of the commercial intercourse of Brazil with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the value of the exports of the Brazilian Empire to

Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Brazil during each of the ten years from 1872 to 1881 :—

Years	Exports from Brazil to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Brazil
	£	£
1872	9,450,249	7,519,719
1873	7,399,974	7,544,669
1874	7,003,131	7,678,453
1875	7,418,605	6,869,491
1876	5,178,386	5,919,758
1877	6,344,961	5,958,655
1878	4,650,485	5,577,952
1879	4,749,816	5,685,054
1880	5,260,670	6,681,726
1881	6,340,414	6,656,301

The two great staple articles of Brazilian exports to the United Kingdom are raw cotton and unrefined sugar. The value of the cotton exports to Great Britain was 4,729,913*l.* in 1872; 2,851,733*l.* in 1873; 2,761,837*l.* in 1874; 2,343,995*l.* in 1875; 1,497,225*l.* in 1876; 1,433,840*l.* in 1877; 568,178*l.* in 1878; 427,964*l.* in 1879; 656,750*l.* in 1880; and 1,165,504*l.* in 1881. The quantity in 1881 was 358,262 cwts. Of sugar, exported in an unrefined state, the value was 2,269,605*l.* in 1872; 2,082,569*l.* in 1873; 1,742,242*l.* in 1874; 2,305,652*l.* in 1875; 1,220,362*l.* in 1876; 2,367,165*l.* in 1877; 1,567,604*l.* in 1878; 1,692,088*l.* in 1879; 1,512,709*l.* in 1880; and 2,569,014*l.* in 1881. The quantity exported in 1881 was 2,467,006 cwts.

The most important article of British imports into Brazil is manufactured cotton, the value of which was 3,919,297*l.* in 1872; 3,057,873*l.* in 1873; 3,115,321*l.* in 1874; 3,489,823*l.* in 1875; 2,997,639*l.* in 1876; 2,855,197*l.* in 1877; 2,577,926*l.* in 1878; 2,810,190*l.* in 1879; 3,498,688*l.* in 1880; and 3,225,701*l.* in 1881. Wrought and unwrought iron, of the value of 673,751*l.*; linens, of the value of 145,532*l.*; and woollen manufactures, of the value of 285,950*l.* in 1881, form the other principal articles of British imports into Brazil. Exceptionally, there figured among the chief British imports of 1874 another article, telegraphic wire and apparatus, of the value of 835,655*l.* It sank to 67,601*l.* in 1875; was 119,529*l.* in 1878; 11,780*l.* in 1879; and 34,194*l.* in 1881.

The customs duties upon all articles of British manufacture are very heavy, averaging from 40 to 50 per cent. In a British Consular report from Rio de Janeiro, dated December 19, 1874, it is stated that 'the practice of sucking the marrow out of the agricultural organization, by the imposition of enormous export duties, has rendered the accumulation of capital an impossibility.'

The empire possessed in 1882 railways of a total length of 2,517 English miles, open for traffic, besides 1,780 miles in process of construction. The state owns six lines, with 690 miles already open, the principal being the Dom Pedro II., with 426 miles open and 62 being constructed. The line is intended to connect the Eastern and Western provinces of the Empire.

Most of the Brazilian railways have been built with the guarantee of the interest on the capital by the Government. Up to 1873 the State had guaranteed 6 and 7 per cent. on the capital of 7,805,546*l*. The law of September 24, 1873, authorised the Government to guarantee 7 per cent. on 10,000,000*l*. of new railways. This concession is now exhausted. The last budget authorised the guarantee on three new railways up to 4,260,000*l*. This guarantee policy is stated to have been very successful. The total guarantee capital in 1882 was about 18,600,000*l*. Next to Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo is the province that has the greatest mileage, its six lines measuring 702 miles already open.

The telegraph system of the country is under control of the Government. In 1882 there were 14,000 kilometres of wires, and 7,000 kilometres, or about 4,375 miles of lines. There were 131 telegraphic stations. The lines go from Ceará to the frontier of Uruguay. The principal cities on the coast are united by a cable of a foreign company.

The post-office carried 19,968,282 letters in the year 1881, of which number about one-half came from or to Rio de Janeiro, the capital. There were 1,551 post-offices at the end of 1881.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF BRAZIL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Baron de Penêdo, accredited June 26, 1873.

Secretary.—Chevalier Joao Arthur de Souza Corrêa.

Consul-General.—Sr. José Luiz Cardozo de Salles.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BRAZIL.

Envoy and Minister.—Edwin Corbett, ; appointed Envoy and Minister to Brazil, August 1881.

Secretaries.—W. Graham Sandford ; Hon. A. F. G. Leveson-Gower.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Brazil, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Milreis* of 1,000 *Reis* . Average rate of exchange, 2*s*. Par value, 2*s*. 3*d*.

The standard of value is the gold *Octava* of 22 carats, equal to 4 milreis. English sovereigns are legal tender at the par value of

8,890 reis each since the year 1857. At the end of 1882 the English sovereign was worth 11,295 reis. Gold and silver coins have almost disappeared in recent years in Brazil, and the only circulating medium is an inconvertible paper currency, consisting of Treasury notes, depreciated in value—specie bearing a premium of 20 to 30 per cent—together with copper and bronze coins.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The French metric system, which became compulsory in 1872, was adopted in 1862. and has been used since in all official departments. But the ancient weights and measures are still partly employed. They are :—

The <i>Libra</i>	=	1·012 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	=	32·38 „ „
„ <i>Quintal</i>	=	129·54 „ „
„ <i>Alqueire</i> (of Rio) .	=	1 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Oitava</i>	=	55·34 grains.

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CANADA.

(DOMINION OF CANADA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Dominion of Canada consists of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec—formerly Upper and Lower Canada—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island. They were united under the provisions of an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in March 1867, known as ‘The British North America Act, 1867,’ which came into operation on the 1st July, 1867, by royal proclamation. The Act orders that the constitution of the Dominion shall be ‘similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom;’ that the executive authority shall be vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and carried on in her name by a Governor-General and Privy Council; and that the legislative power shall be exercised by a Parliament of two Houses, called the ‘Senate,’ and ‘the House of Commons.’ Provision is made in the Act for the admission of Newfoundland, still independent province of British North America, into the Dominion of Canada.

The members of the Senate of the Parliament of the Dominion are nominated for life, by summons of the Governor-General under the Great Seal of Canada. By the terms of the constitution, there are 77 senators, namely, 24 from the Province of Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 10 from Nova Scotia, 10 from New Brunswick, 3 from Manitoba, 3 from British Columbia, and 4 from Prince Edward Island. Each senator must be 30 years of age, a born or naturalised subject, and possessed of property, real or personal, of the value of 4,000 dollars in the province for which he is appointed. The House of Commons of the Dominion is elected by the people, for five years, at the rate of one representative for every 17,000 souls. At present, on the basis of the census returns of 1881, the House of Commons consists of 213 members, namely, 93 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 21 for Nova Scotia, 16 for New Brunswick, 5 for Manitoba, 6 for British Columbia, and 7 for Prince Edward Island.

The members of the House of Commons are elected by constituencies, varying in the different provinces. In Ontario and Quebec a vote is given to every male subject being the owner or occupier or tenant of real property of the assessed value of 300 dollars, or of the yearly value of 30 dollars, if within cities or

towns, or of the assessed value of 200 dollars, or the yearly value of 20 dollars, if not so situate. In New Brunswick a vote is given to every male subject of the age of 21 years, assessed in respect of real estate to the amount of 100 dollars, or of personal property, or personal and real, amounting together to 400 dollars, or 400 dollars annual income. In Nova Scotia the franchise is with all subjects of the age of 21 years, assessed in respect of real estate to the value of 150 dollars, or in respect of personal estate, or of real and personal together, to the value of 400 dollars. Voting is by ballot.

The Speaker of the House of Commons has a salary of 4,000 dollars per annum, and each member an allowance of 10 dollars per diem, up to the end of 30 days, and for a session lasting longer than this period, the sum of 1,000 dollars, with, in every case, 10 cents per mile for travelling expenses. The sum of 8 dollars per diem is deducted for every day's absence of a member, unless the same is caused by illness. There is the same allowance for the members of the Senate of the Dominion.

The seven provinces forming the Dominion have each a separate parliament and administration, with a Lieutenant-Governor at the head of the executive. They have full powers to regulate their own local affairs, dispose of their revenues, and enact such laws as they may deem best for their own internal welfare, provided only they do not interfere with, or are adverse to, the action and policy of the central administration under the Governor-General.

Governor-General.—Rt. Hon. Sir John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., born August 6, 1845, eldest son of the eighth Duke of Argyll; educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge; returned to Parliament for Argyllshire, February 1868; married March 21, 1871, to Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria of Great Britain and Ireland (see page 189). Appointed Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada and of British North America, October 14, 1878; assumed the Government, December 7, 1878.

The Governor-General has a salary of 10,000*l.* per annum. He is assisted in his functions, under the provisions of the Act of 1867, by a Council, composed of thirteen heads of departments.

The present Council, formed October 17, 1878, with alterations in 1879 and 1880, consists of the following members:—

1. Prime Minister, and Minister of the Interior.—Rt. Hon. Sir John Alexander Macdonald, K.C.B., D.C.L., born in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, January 11, 1815; returned to Parliament, 1844; first Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, from 1867 to 1873.

2. Minister of Railways and Canals.—Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.A., born at Amherst, Nova Scotia, July 2, 1821; President of the Council 1869 to 1872; Minister of Inland Revenue,

1872-73; Minister of Customs, 1873; Minister of Public Works, 1878-79.

3. Minister of Finance.—Hon. Sir Samuel Leonard *Tilley*, K.C.M.G., C.B., born at Gagetown, New Brunswick, May 8, 1818; Minister of Customs, 1867 to 1873; Minister of Finance, 1873; Lieut.-Governor of New-Brunswick, 1873-78.

4. President of the Council.—Hon. Frank *Smith*, born in Armagh, Ireland, 1832; Senator, February 2, 1871.

5. Minister of Justice.—Hon. Sir Alexander *Campbell*, Q.C., K.C.M.G., born in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England, in 1822; Postmaster-General, 1867-73, and 1879-80; Minister of the Interior, 1873.

6. Minister of Militia and Defence.—Hon. A. P. *Caron*, born in Quebec, 1843.

7. Minister of Marine and Fisheries.—Hon. Archibald Woodbury *McLelan*, born at Londonderry, Nova Scotia, December 1824; President of Council, 1881; of Marine and Fisheries, 1882.

8. Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. John Henry *Pope*, born in Eastern Townships, province of Quebec; Minister of Agriculture, 1871-73.

9. Minister of Public Works.—Hon. Sir Hector Louis *Langevin*, K.C.M.G., C.B., Q.C., born at Quebec, August 25, 1826; Secretary of State, 1867-69; Minister of Public Works, 1869-73; Postmaster-General, 1878-79.

10. Secretary of State.—Hon. Joseph Adolphe *Chapleau*, Q.C., born at Ste. Therese de Blainville, Quebec, November 1840; Premier of Quebec, 1879; Secretary of State, 1882.

11. Minister of Customs.—Lieut.-Colonel Mackenzie *Bowell*, J.P., born at Rickingham, Suffolk, England, Dec. 27, 1823.

12. Minister of Inland Revenue.—Hon. John *Costigan*, born at St. Nicholas, Quebec, February 1, 1835; Minister of Inland Revenue, 1882.

13. Postmaster-General.—Hon. John *Carling*, born at London, Ontario, 1828; Postmaster-General, 1882.

Each of the ministers has a salary, fixed by statute, of 7,000 dollars, or 1,400*l.* a year, with the exception of the recognised Prime Minister, who has 8,000 dollars, or 1,600*l.* per annum. The body of ministers is officially known as the 'Queen's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada.'

Church and Education.

There is no State Church in the Dominion, and in the whole of British North America. The Church of England is governed by nine bishops; the Roman Catholic Church by four archbishops, and fourteen bishops; and the Presbyterian Church in Canada—formed in

1875 by the union of two formerly distinct bodies—by presbyteries, synods, and an annual assembly, as in the Scotch Church. The number of members of each religious creed in the Dominion was as follows at the census of April 3, 1881:—

Roman Catholics . . .	1,791,982	Congregationalists . . .	26,900
Presbyterians . . .	676,165	Miscellaneous creeds . . .	79,686
Anglicans . . .	574,818	Of 'no religion' . . .	2,634
Methodists . . .	742,981	No creed stated . . .	86,769
Baptists . . .	296,525		
Lutherans . . .	46,350	Total . . .	4,324,810

The census returns, besides the broad religious divisions here given, signalise a multitude of sectarian creeds, including 'Disciples,' 'Tunkers,' 'Mennonites' (included above among Baptists), and 'Universalists.' Roman Catholicism prevails most extensively in the province of Quebec, the number of its adherents there, in 1881, amounting to 1,170,718, or nearly 70 per cent. of the total of the Dominion. In the province of Ontario, formerly Upper Canada, the number of Roman Catholics, in 1881, was 320,839; while the Church of England numbered 366,539, and the Presbyterians 417,749 adherents.

The provinces of Quebec and Ontario have separate school laws, adapted to the religious elements prevailing in either. Each township in Ontario is divided into several school sections, according to the requirements of its inhabitants. The common schools are supported partly by government, and partly by local self-imposed taxation, and occasionally by the payment of a small fee for each scholar. All teachers must pass an examination before a county board of education, or receive a license from the provincial Normal School, empowering them to teach, before they can claim the government allowance.—(Official Communication.)

Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial accounts of the Dominion of Canada are made up under three different headings, namely, first 'Consolidated Fund,' comprising the general sources of revenue and branches of expenditure; secondly, 'Loans' in revenue, and 'Redemption' with 'Premiums and Discounts,' in expenditure; and, thirdly, 'Open Accounts.' The total actual revenue, under these three divisions, was as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1881:—

	Dollar	Cents
Consolidated Fund	29,609,160	91
Loans	12,477,826	01
Open Accounts	2,317,171	70
Total	44,404,158	62
	£8,880,831	

The actual sources of revenue, comprised under the division called Consolidated Fund, embracing all the ordinary receipts, were as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1881:—

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

	Dollars	Cents
Customs	18,406,092	13
Excise	5,343,022	09
Bill Stamps	193,024	73
Post Office, including Ocean Postage and Money Orders	1,352,109	64
Public Works, including Railways	2,682,924	40
Interest on Investments (Permanent)	634,390	53
Ditto ditto (Temporary)	117,122	96
Ordinance Lands	50,747	33
Casual	200,374	76
Premium and Discount	90,685	47
Bank Imposts	4,057	74
Fines, Forfeitures, and Seizures	38,216	58
Tonnage Dues (River Police)	27,375	09
„ (Mariners' Fund)	49,771	61
Steamboat Inspection	13,953	49
Fisheries	24,596	94
Cullers' Fees	36,176	56
Militia	19,346	32
Penitentiaries	30,344	16
Miscellaneous Receipts	13,503	64
Superannuation	44,995	80
Dominion Lands	131,124	02
Dominion Steamers	7,050	33
Gas Inspection and Law Stamps	2,529	99
Insurance Superintendence	9,647	90
Weights and Measures	33,946	87
Sale of Public Works	76,666	66
Immigration Expenditure (New Brunswick)	1,500	00
Total Consolidated Fund	29,635,297	54
	£5,927,059	

The total actual expenditure, under the three divisions before named, with the addition of 'Premiums and Discounts,' was as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1881:—

	Dollars	Cents
Consolidated Fund	25,502,554	42
Redemption	8,148,837	
Open Accounts	14,871,839	26
Total	48,223,230	68
	£9,644,640	

The actual branches of expenditure comprised under the division called Consolidated Fund, embracing all the ordinary disbursements, were as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1881:—

EXPENDITURE, 1880-81.

Consolidated Fund.

	Dollars	Cents
Interest on Public Debt	7,594,144	88
Charges of Management	218,307	48
Sinking Fund	1,250,731	20
Premium, Discount and Exchange	7,136	63
Subsidies to Provinces	3,455,517	73
Civil Government	915,958	78
Administration of Justice	583,957	46
Police	13,525	77
Penitentiaries	307,366	29
Legislation	611,375	73
Geological Survey and Observatories	111,352	80
Arts, Agriculture, and Statistics	22,408	13
Census	127,033	56
Immigration and Quarantine	256,812	99
Marine Hospitals	52,183	27
Pensions	96,388	66
Superannuation	147,362	10
Militia and Defence	667,000	51
Public Works	1,138,765	93
Ocean and River Steam Service	429,439	63
Lighthouses and Coast Services	413,724	36
Fisheries	80,560	35
Steamboat Inspection	12,149	15
Insurance Superintendence	9,579	71
Miscellaneous	109,929	80
Indian Grants	805,097	17
Dominion Lands	67,745	97
Mounted Police, N.W.T.	289,845	23
Customs	717,704	31
Excise	247,577	05
Weights and Measures	74,170	53
Inspection of Staples	573	73
Adulteration of Food	8,149	10
Culling Timber	51,079	65
Post Office	1,876,657	96
Public Works	2,703,665	74
Minor Revenues	3,575	08
Total Consolidated Fund	25,502,554	42
	£5,100,510	

The estimates of expenditure under the Consolidated Fund for the financial year ending June 30, 1883, amounted to 27,600,000 dollars, or 5,520,000*l.*, and of total expenditure to 53,300,221 dollars, or 10,660,044*l.* The ordinary revenue was estimated at 30,600,000 dollars, or 6,120,000*l.*

The public debt of the Dominion, incurred chiefly on account of public works, and the interest of which forms the largest branch of the expenditure, was as follows on July 1, 1881:—

According to the Public Accounts for the year ending June 30, 1881, the Public Debt of Canada stood as follows:—

	Dollars	Cents
Without Interest	27,904,266	58
At 4 percent. „	104,896,671	99
„ 5 „ „	50,071,759	81
„ 6 „ „	15,988,839	13

Total Debt	199,861,537	51
	£39,972,307	

Army.

In addition to the troops maintained by the Imperial Government—the strength of which was reduced, in 1871, to 2,000 men, forming the garrison of the fortress of Halifax, considered an ‘Imperial station’—Canada has a large volunteer force, and a militia, brought into existence by a statute of the first Federal Parliament, passed in March 1868, ‘to provide for the defence of the Dominion.’ By the terms of the Act, the militia consists of all male British subjects between 18 and 60, who are called out to serve in four classes, namely:—1st class, 18 to 30, unmarried; 2nd, from 30 to 45, unmarried; 3rd, 18 to 45, married; 4th, 45 to 60. Widowers without children rank as unmarried, but with them, as married. The militia is divided into an active and a reserve force. The active includes the volunteer, the regular, and the marine militia. The regular militia are those who voluntarily enlist to serve in the same, or men balloted, or in part of both. The marine militia is made up of persons whose usual occupation is on sailing or steam craft navigating the waters of the Dominion. Volunteers have to serve for three years; and the regular and marine militia for two years. On the 1st of January 1879, the active militia comprised a force of 45,152, officers and men, organised as follows:—Cavalry, 2,637; field artillery, 1,438; garrison artillery, 3,479; engineers, 282; infantry and rifles, 37,316. The reserve militia comprised 655,000 rank and file at the same date.

Under the Act of 1868, amended in 1871, Canada is divided into twelve military districts, four of which are formed by Ontario, three by Quebec, one by Nova Scotia, one by New Brunswick, one by Manitoba, one by Prince Edward Island, and one by British Columbia. Two schools of military instruction for artillery are established in each of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and one in each of the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. There is, besides, a royal military college at Kingston, Ontario.

Area and Population.

The population of Canada in the year 1800 was¹ estimated at 240,000; in 1825 it amounted to 581,920; in 1851 to 1,842,265;

and in 1861 to 3,090,561. The census of April 3, 1881, stated the area and population of the Dominion as follows :—

	Square miles	Males	Females	Total population
Prince Edward Island	2,133	54,729	54,162	108,891
Nova Scotia	20,907	220,538	220,034	440,572
New Brunswick	27,174	164,119	157,114	321,233
Quebec	188,688	678,175	680,852	1,359,027
Ontario	101,733	976,470	946,758	1,923,228
Manitoba	123,200	37,207	28,747	65,954
British Columbia	341,305	29,503	19,956	49,459
Territories	2,665,252	28,113	28,333	56,446
Total	3,470,392	2,188,854	2,135,956	4,324,810

The North-Western territories were, in 1882, partly divided into four provinces—Assiniboia, 95,000 sq. m., Saskatchewan, 114,000 sq. m., Alberta, 100,000 sq. m., and Athabasca, 122,000 sq. m.

The average increase in ten years has been at the rate of 18·05 per cent., varying from 13·61 per cent. in Nova Scotia to 289 per cent. in Manitoba.

By an Order in Council issued in August, 1880, all British possessions in North America not already included in the Dominion, comprising all islands with the exception of Newfoundland and its dependencies, are to be considered as forming part of the Dominion of Canada from September, 1, 1880.

The census of Newfoundland, taken at the end of 1874, stated the total population at 161,374—comprising 83,283 males, and 78,091 females—living on an area of 40,200 English square miles. In 1881 the population was 181,753.

The population of the Dominion consisted at the census of 1881 to the extent of more than four-fifths of natives of British North America. These numbered 3,715,492, of whom 1,467,988 were natives of Ontario; 1,327,809 of Quebec; 420,088 of Nova Scotia; 288,265 of New Brunswick; 19,590 of Manitoba; 32,275 of British Columbia; 101,047 natives of Prince Edward Island; and 58,430 of the Territories. Of alien-born inhabitants of the Dominion the most numerous at the census of 1881 were 470,092 natives of the United Kingdom.

The population of the principal cities of the Dominion and of British North America was as follows at the census of 1881 :—

DOMINION OF CANADA.							
Ontario	{	Toronto	86,415	{	Montreal	140,747	
		Hamilton	35,961		Quebec	62,446	
		Ottawa	27,412		Nova Scotia.	Halifax	34,102
		London	19,740		New Brunswick	St. John	26,127
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.							
Newfoundland	.	.	St. John's (1871)	.	.	22,583	

The increase of population in recent years has been chiefly through immigration from the United Kingdom. The following table shows the total number of immigrants, and the number who actually settled in the Dominion of Canada, in each of the ten years from 1872 to 1881.

Years	Total Number of Immi-grants	Number of Settlers	Years	Total Number of Immi-grants	Number of Settlers
1872	52,608	36,578	1877	35,285	27,032
1873	99,059	50,050	1878	41,033	29,807
1874	80,022	39,373	1879	61,051	40,492
1875	43,458	27,382	1880	85,850	38,505
1876	31,650	25,633	1881	117,016	47,991

The number of immigrants, as well as of settlers, is inclusive of those arrived from the United States.

Trade and Industry.

The trade of the Dominion of Canada is chiefly with the United States and Great Britain, the greater part of the imports being derived from the United States, and the greater part of the exports going to Great Britain. The following statement gives the total value of exports and of imports, and the total value of imports entered for home consumption in the Dominion, in each of the ten fiscal years, ending June 30, from 1872 to 1881 :—

Years ended June 30	Total Exports	Total Imports	Imports for Home Consumption
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1872	82,639,663	111,430,527	107,709,116
1873	89,789,922	128,011,282	127,514,594
1874	89,351,928	128,213,582	127,404,169
1875	77,886,979	123,070,283	119,618,657
1876	80,966,435	93,210,346	194,733,218
1877	75,875,393	99,327,962	96,300,483
1878	79,323,667	93,081,787	91,199,577
1879	71,503,535	81,961,251	80,338,432
1880	87,911,458	86,489,747	71,782,349
1881	98,290,823	105,330,840	91,611,604

The following tabular statement exhibits the commercial intercourse of the Dominion of Canada with the United Kingdom, giving the total value of the exports to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into the Dominion, in each of the ten years, ending Dec. 31, 1872 to 1881 :—

Years	Exports from the Dominion of Canada to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Dominion of Canada
	£	£
1872	8,652,238	9,637,133
1873	11,117,122	8,112,751
1874	11,336,812	8,849,747
1875	9,615,927	8,414,099
1876	10,324,705	6,902,723
1877	11,186,195	7,000,419
1878	8,874,257	5,926,908
1879	9,834,236	5,040,524
1880	12,930,571	6,816,123
1881	10,705,363	7,959,388

The two staple articles of exports from the Dominion of Canada to the United Kingdom are breadstuffs and wood. In the year 1881, the total exports of corn and flour amounted to 3,066,233*l.*, of which 1,625,769*l.* was for wheat; 197,534*l.* for oats; 485,798*l.* for maize, or Indian corn; and 204,785*l.* for wheat-meal and flour, the remainder comprising pease, oatmeal, and other kinds of breadstuffs. The value of the exports of wood and timber to Great Britain in 1881 was 3,876,645*l.*, made up chiefly of hewn timber, of the value of 1,308,008*l.*, and of sawn wood, of the value of 2,501,056*l.* The principal articles of British produce imported into the Dominion in the year 1881 were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 1,779,741*l.*; woollen manufactures, of the value of 1,424,087*l.*; and cotton goods, of the value of 1,190,057*l.*

Not included in the above returns is the trade with the province of Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador, as yet not included within the Dominion. The exports from Newfoundland and Labrador to Great Britain, chiefly fish and train oil, amounted to 595,455*l.*, and the imports of British produce to 451,231*l.* in the year 1881. The principal articles of British imports into Newfoundland and Labrador in 1881, were apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 100,736*l.*; and cotton manufactures, of the value of 41,313*l.*

The tonnage of shipping registered in each of the Provinces of the Dominion on December 31, 1881, was as follows:—

	Vessels	Tons
Nova Scotia	3,025	558,911
New Brunswick	1,087	333,215
Quebec	1,830	224,936
Ontario	1,081	139,998
Prince Edward Island	273	45,410
British Columbia	74	6,296
Manitoba	24	2,130
Total	7,394	1,310,896

The total enumerated in the preceding table comprised 954 steamers, measuring 192,890 tons. During the year 1881, there were 336 new vessels, of 74,060 tons, built in the Dominion.

The Dominion of Canada had a network of railways of a total length of 7,595 miles at the end of June 1881. There were at the same period lines of a total length of 2,910 miles in course of construction, and 3,000 miles more had been surveyed, and concessions granted by the Government. Partly included in the latter class is a railway crossing the whole of the Dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to the construction of which the British Government contributes a grant, in the form of a guaranteed loan of 2,500,000*l*.

On November 1, 1881, there were in the Dominion 5,935 post-offices. The number of letters and post-cards sent through the post-office during the year ended June 30, 1881, was 61,921,000; and of newspapers, posted from offices of publication, 4,745,452 lbs. in weight, and of others 5,980,000 in number. A uniform rate of postage of three cents has been established over the whole Dominion.

High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada in Great Britain.—Hon. Sir Alexander Tulloch Galt, G.C.M.G.; appointed May 1, 1880.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Canada are :—

MONEY.

The *Dollar* of 100 cents. Average rate of exchange = 4*s*.

The decimal system of currency was introduced into the Dominion of Canada and British North America by Act 34 Vict. cap. 5. It is ordered by the Act that the unit of account shall be the dollar of 100 cents, the value of which dollar shall be on the basis of 486 cents and two-thirds of a cent to the pound of British sterling money. The value of the money of the United Kingdom is fixed by law as follows :—The sovereign, of the weight and fineness now established, four dollars and eighty-six and two-third cents; the crown piece, one dollar and twenty cents; the half-crown piece, sixty cents; the florin, forty-eight cents; the shilling, twenty-four cents; the sixpence, twelve cents.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

A new and uniform system of weights and measures was introduced into the Dominion of Canada by Act 36 Vict. cap. 48, assented to May 23, 1873, entitled ‘an Act respecting Weights and Measures.’ The Act orders that ‘the Imperial yard shall be the standard measure of length;’ that ‘the Imperial pound Avoirdupois shall be the standard measure of weight;’ that ‘the gallon known as the “Imperial gallon” shall be the standard measure of capacity for liquids;’ that

the standard or unit of measure for the sale of gas by meter, the cubic foot containing $62\frac{321}{1000}$ lbs. avoirdupois weight of distilled water weighed in the air at the temperature of 62 deg. Fah.; the barometer being at 30 inches; and that 'the bushel measure known as the "Imperial bushel" shall be the standard measure of capacity for commodities sold by dry measure.' Of old weights and measures usually employed, the chief are:—

<i>Wine gallon</i>	.	.	.	=	0.83333 gallon.
<i>Ale gallon</i>	.	.	.	=	1.01695 "
<i>Bushel</i>	.	.	.	=	0.9692 imperial bushel.

By Act of 42nd Vict. cap. 16, it was further provided:—That in contracts for sale and delivery of any of the undermentioned articles the bushel shall be determined by weighing, unless a bushel by measure be specially agreed upon, the weight equivalent to a bushel being as follows:—

Wheat	60 lbs.	Castor beans . .	40 lbs.
Indian corn . .	56 "	Potatoes . . . }	
Rye	56 "	Turnips . . . }	
Peas	60 "	Carrots . . . }	60 "
Malt	36 "	Parsnips . . . }	
Oats	34 "	Beets }	
Beans	60 "	Onions }	
Flax seed . . .	50 "	Clover seed . .	60 "
Hemp	44 "	Timothy . . .	48 "
Blue grass seed	14 "	Buckwheat . .	48 "

By the same Act the British hundredweight of 112 pounds, and the ton of 2,240 pounds, were abolished, and the hundredweight was declared to be 100 pounds and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, thus assimilating the weights of Canada and the United States.

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CHILI.

(REPÚBLICA DE CHILE.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Chili threw off the allegiance to the Crown of Spain by the declaration of independence of September 18, 1810. The constitution, voted by the representatives of the nation in 1833, establishes three authorities in the State—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The legislative power is vested in two assemblies, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of thirty-seven members, elected for the term of six years; while the Chamber of Deputies, composed of 109 members, chosen for a period of three years, consists of one representative for every 20,000 of the population. The executive is exercised by a president, elected for a term of five years.

President of the Republic.—Domingo Santa Maria; elected President of the Republic, as successor of Don Anibal Pinto, September 18, 1881.

The president of the republic is chosen by indirect election. The people, in the first instance, nominate their delegates by ballot, and the latter, in their turn, appoint the chief of the State. The salary of the president is fixed at 22,500 pesos, or 4,500*l*.

The president is assisted in his executive functions by a Council of State, and a cabinet, or ministry, divided into five departments. The Council of State consists of five members elected by the President, and six members chosen by the Chamber of Deputies.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue is mainly derived from customs duties, while the chief branches of expenditure are for the national debt and public works. The following table shows the ordinary revenue and expenditure for each of the three years, from 1879 to 1881; the figures for 1879 being the actual revenue and expenditure, those for 1880–1 being the budget estimates :—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Pesos	£	Pesos	£
1879	33,154,901	6,630,980	28,624,593	5,724,918
1880	16,430,000	3,286,000	15,375,305	3,075,061
1881	16,920,000	3,384,000	17,057,721	3,411,544

In the budget for 1882 the revenue was given at 4,862,000*l*., and the expenditure 5,114,571*l*.

The public revenue is derived, to the extent of more than one-half, from customs duties, the remainder coming chiefly from State railways and various monopolies. The chief branch of expenditure is for public works and interest of the debt.

The public debt of the republic consisted, at the end of September 1878, of the following home and foreign liabilities:—

INTERNAL DEBT—	Capital		Interest	
	Pesos		Pesos	
3 per cent. debt of 1865 . . .	3,150,775		94,523	
8 " " " " . . .	2,323,000		196,784	
6 " Meigg's loan . . .	1,472,000		93,840	
6 " Garland " . . .	1,288,000		78,540	
3 and 6 per cent. loans, various dates	8,682,247		345,219	
Total internal debt . . . {	16,916,022		808,906	
FOREIGN DEBT—	£3,383,204		£161,781	
3 per cent. loan of 1842 . . .	1,704,000		54,360	
4½ " " 1858 . . .	6,122,000		275,535	
7 " " 1866 . . .	4,785,000		346,220	
6 " " 1867 . . .	8,872,500		547,500	
5 " Railway loan of 1870 . . .	4,797,500		245,400	
5 " " " 1873 . . .	10,700,000		749,000	
5 " " " 1875 . . .	9,500,000		610,000	
Total foreign debt . . . {	46,481,000		2,828,015	
	£9,296,200		£565,603	
Total debt . . . {	63,397,022		3,636,921	
	£12,679,404		£727,384	

To the internal debt of Chili there was added, in May 1879, a 'forced war loan' of 6,000,000 pesos, or 1,200,000*l.*, and subsequently there were large issues of paper money, of unknown amount, to defray expenditure for the army. On January 1, 1882, the total public debt of Chili amounted to 18,848,937*l.*, including 7000,000*l.* for railways.

The whole of the foreign loans of Chili were contracted in England, the loans of 1842 and 1858 through the house of Baring Brothers, and the loans of 1866 and 1867 through the house of Morgan & Co. The railway loan of 1870, was contracted at the price of 83; that of 1873, at the price of 94, and that of 1875, at the price of 88½ per cent. The whole of these three loans are to be redeemed at par by a sinking fund of 2 per cent.; but the payments on account of this fund were suspended on the 1st of May, 1879, after the outbreak of a war with Bolivia and Peru, in which Chili became involved.

Army and Navy.

A law passed in 1875 fixed the total strength of the army at

3,573 men. On the outbreak of hostilities with the allied republics of Bolivia and Peru, in the spring of 1879, the total number of men under arms was raised to 22,000; while the National Guard numbered 30,000. In 1881 the strength of the active army was stated to be 915 officers, with 9,040 infantry, 1,296 cavalry, and 2,100 artillery; total, 12,436 men, with 20,400 of the National Guard.

The navy of Chili consisted, at the end of 1881, of ten steamers (including 2 corvettes and 2 gunboats), of from 120 to 300 horse-power, and two large and powerful ironclads, called 'Almirante Cochrane' and 'Blanco Encalada.' The two ironclads are sister ships, of the same design and dimensions, and were constructed at Earl's Shipbuilding Company's works, Hull, England, after the designs of Sir E. J. Reed, former chief constructor to the British Admiralty, the 'Almirante Cochrane' being launched in 1874, and the 'Blanco Encalada' in 1875. Each of these ironclads is 210 feet long, and 45 feet in breadth, of 2,200 tons measurement, and of 2,500 horse-power. Each ship is protected throughout its whole length in the neighbourhood of the water-line by a stout belt of armour and teak backing 8 feet wide. The armour-plates are 9 inches thick at the water-line. The battery is amidships, and it is armed with six 12½ ton rifled guns. The teak backing is of an average thickness of 10 inches, and the whole of the armour and backing is fastened to a double thickness of skin plating, supported by massive angle iron frames on the inside, and longitudinal angle iron girders on the outside, which are combined with the teak backing and give a further support to the armour. The range of fire in both the 'Almirante Cochrane' and the 'Blanco Encalada' is peculiar, for, although they have the same appearance as ordinary broadside ships, they are able with the three guns on each side to fire over all the points of the compass. This advantage was obtained by placing each of the fore and aft guns at the corners of the battery, and recessing the side of the ship so as to enable the foremost guns to fire right forward and in a line with the keel, and in like manner the aft guns fire right aft. The corners of the batteries are made of an octagonal shape, so that the same guns which fire right forward and aft can be brought into the broadside position and command any angle between that and the line of the keel. The midship guns on each side are made to fire on the broadside, and also to support the fire of the forward guns. A third ironclad was captured in the war against Peru, the turret ship 'Huascar' (see page 562), during the naval engagement in the Bay of Mejillones, fought October 8, 1879.

Area and Population.

The area of the republic is estimated to embrace 196,785 English square miles, with a population numbering 2,183,434 souls in 1880.

The republic is divided into sixteen provinces, of the following area and population, according to the returns of the last census taken April 19, 1875 :—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population 1880
Chiloë	2,400	69,823
Llanquihue	8,108	53,500
Valdivia	10,039	34,358
Arauco	13,714	56,019
Concepcion	3,861	166,861
Nuble	4,247	134,847
Maule	1,930	124,088
Linares	2,355	124,135
Talca	3,185	113,605
Curicó	2,947	103,645
Colchagua	3,516	152,627
Santiago	9,272	387,081
Valparaíso	1,426	180,087
Aconcagua	5,374	133,928
Coquimbo	19,112	164,565
Atacama	41,120	74,831
Biobío	4,156	80,615
Territory of Angol	2,123	22,568
Territory of Magellanes	57,900	1,251
Total	196,785	2,183,434

In 1880 there were 1,094,034 males and 1,094,034 females. By the treaty (1881) with the Argentine Republic, Chili gives up all claim to Patagonia, except a small strip on the west coast and Magellan Straits, ceding to that country the eastern part of Tierra del Fuego. As one result of the war with Peru (1879–80) Chili occupies (1883) the province of Tarapaca, 15,920 square miles, and 42,002 inhabitants (1876), with the guano deposits of the Lobos Islands. As Chili has also annexed the seaboard of Bolivia, she now marches with Peru. It is estimated that the total area of Chili in 1882 was 207,350 square miles, and the population 2,223,434.

The two largest towns of Chili are Santiago, the capital, and Valparaíso, its port; the first of which had 387,081, and the second 180,087 inhabitants at the census of 1880.

Trade and Industry.

The foreign trade of Chili increased but very little in recent years. The total value of the imports in 1881 was 46,666,851 pesos, or 9,333,370*l.*, while that of the exports in 1881 was 61,898,198 pesos, or 12,379,639*l.* Trade is carried on mainly with Great Britain, while Germany and France stand next in the list, followed by the United States and Peru.

The commercial intercourse between Chili and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the value of the total exports to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the total imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Chili, in each of the five years from 1877 to 1881 :—

Years	Exports from Chili to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Chili
	£	£
1877	3,279,808	1,501,400
1878	2,199,355	1,190,893
1879	3,738,158	950,286
1880	3,456,633	1,919,454
1881	2,730,519	2,521,287

The staple article of export from Chili to the United Kingdom is copper. In the year 1881 the value of the total exports of copper to Great Britain amounted to 1,578,748*l.* Of this total, the copper ore was valued at 5,901*l.*, regulus at 244,290*l.*, and unwrought or partly wrought copper at 1,328,557*l.* Next to copper, the most important articles exported to Great Britain are sugar, of the value of 106,615*l.*; and wool of the value of 90,394*l.*, in the year 1881.

The principal articles of British produce imported into Chili are cotton and woollen manufactures and iron. In 1881, the total imports of cotton fabrics were of the value of 1,195,520*l.*; of woollens, 260,426*l.*; and of iron, wrought and unwrought, 233,848*l.*

The commercial navy of Chili consisted, end of September 1878, of 87 vessels, of 22,434 tons, including 22 steamers, of 9,641 tons.

Chili was among the first States in South America in the construction of railways. In 1880 the total length of lines open for traffic was 1,050 English miles, while 130 miles more were in course of construction.

The post-office in 1880 transmitted 19,675,500 letters and packets. There were 352 post-offices open at the end of the year. The postal revenue was 40,958*l.*, and the expenditure 49,592*l.* in 1879.

The length of telegraph lines was reported, at the end of 1880, at 5,750 miles. The number of telegraph offices at the same date was 118, of which 102 belonged to the state. In the year 1879 the telegraph carried 258,384 messages.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF CHILI IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Don Marcial Martinez, accredited 1882.

Secretary.—Don Manuel Carvallo.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHILI.

Minister and Consul-General.—Hon. Francis John Pakenham, formerly Secretary of Legation in Denmark; appointed Minister March 8, 1878.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Chili are :—

MONEY.

The *Pesos*, or *Dollar* = 100 *Centavos* . Average rate of exchange, 4s.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Ounce</i>	=	1·014 ounce	avoirdupois.
„ <i>Libra</i>	=	1·014 lb.	„
„ <i>Quintal</i>	=	101·44 „	„
„ <i>Vara</i>	=	0·927 yard.	„
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	=	0·859 square yard.	„

The metric system of France has been legally established in Chili, but the old weights and measures are still in general use.

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COLOMBIA.

(ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE federative republic of Colombia, officially styled the United States of Colombia, was formed by the Convention of Bogota, concluded Sept. 20, 1861, by the representatives of nine states, which formed the United States of New Granada. A constitution, bearing date May 8, 1863, vests the executive authority in a president elected for two years, while the legislative power rests with a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate, numbering 27 members, is composed of representatives of the nine states, each deputing three senators; the House of Representatives, numbering 66 members, is elected by universal suffrage, each state forming a constituency and returning one member for 50,000 inhabitants, and a second for every additional 20,000. Besides the central government thus created, each of the nine states has its own legislature and chief executive officer, the latter called President in all except Cundinamarca, which gives him the title of Governor.

The President of Colombia exercises his executive functions through seven ministers, or secretaries, responsible to Congress. His biennial term of office begins on the 1st of April, ending the last of March. Congress elects every year three substitutes, one of whom fills the presidency in case of a vacancy during a president's term of office.

President of the Republic.—Sr. José E. *Ortúlaro*, who, as one of the substitutes, assumed the presidency on the death of the president, Sr. F. J. *Zaldúa*, December 21, 1882. New substitutes, however, fail to be elected for April 1, 1882.

The first head of the executive government of Colombia, after its establishment as a federative republic, was General Thomas Mosquera, who, during the civil war of 1860–2, was Commander-in-Chief of the Liberal army, and at the same time acted as provisional President. On the triumph of the Liberals he was elected by the deputies as President on Feb. 4, 1863, until the next popular election under the new Constitution, when Don Manuel Murillo Foro was chosen, April 1, 1864. He was deposed in the same year, and General Santos Gutierrez completed the remainder of the term of presidency. General Mosquera was chosen his successor, but before his term of office had expired he came into conflict with the Congress of the republic, and was deposed and imprisoned, his place being filled provisionally by the Designado or Substitute, General Santos Acosta. For the following term General Santos Gutierrez was elected President, April 1, 1868, since which, notwithstanding local disturbances and the Civil War of 1876–7, the regular succession of Presidents has been uninterrupted.

Seat of the central government is the federal city of Bogota.

Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

In 1879-80 the revenue was 5,651,905 pesos, or 1,130,381*l.* and the expenditure 5,773,575 pesos, or 1,154,715*l.*

The gross produce of the revenue in the year ending August 31, 1881, was 6,339,209 pesos, or 1,267,841*l.*; and the expenditure 6,400,098 pesos, or 1,280,019*l.*, showing a deficit of 12,178*l.* The principal items of revenue were Customs, 858,567*l.*; and salt mines, 190,056*l.* The budget estimates for the year ending August 31, 1882, were for revenue 5,783,000 pesos, or 1,156,600*l.*; and expenditure 10,707,918 pesos, or 2,141,583*l.*, leaving a deficit of 1,684,983*l.* It was expected, however, that the real deficit would not exceed 80,000*l.* The balance of the public debt on August 31, 1882, was reputed to amount to 4,590,858*l.*, of which 1,914,100*l.* was external, and 2,676,758*l.* internal. Most of the foreign debt is due to British creditors. The interest has been paid very irregularly, and in October 1882, it was stated that there were three years' arrears due.

The strength of the Federal Army is determined by Act of Congress each year. According to the Act of August 18, 1882, the peace-footing for 1882-3 was 504,000. In case of war, the Executive can raise the army to the strength which circumstances may require.

Area and Population.

The area of the republic is estimated to embrace 504,773 English square miles, of which 330,756 square miles are north of the equator, and the remainder south of the equator. According to a census taken in 1870, the population at that date was 2,951,323, divided as follows, between the nine states of the Confederacy:—

States	Area : English square miles	Population
Antioquia	22,316	365,974
Bolivar	21,345	241,704
Boyaca	33,351	482,874
Cauca	257,462	435,078
Cundinamarca	79,810	409,602
Magdalena	24,440	85,255
Panama	31,571	224,582
Santander	16,409	433,178
Tolima	18,069	234,947
Total	504,773	2,951,323

To this should be added about 50,000 semi-civilised Indians.

The most important of the nine states of Colombia, the state of Panama, comprises the whole isthmus of that name, known historically as the Isthmus of Darien. The extreme length of the state from east to west is about 360 miles, but the sinuosities of the coast give about 400 miles on the Atlantic and 600 on the Pacific Ocean.

Trade and Commerce.

The total imports and total exports were as follows in each of the six financial years, ending June 30, from 1876 to 1881 :—

Years ending June 30	Imports		Exports	
	Pesos	£	Pesos	£
1876	7,328,928	1,465,785	14,477,897	2,895,579
1877	6,709,109	1,341,821	10,049,071	2,009,814
1878	8,708,797	1,741,759	11,111,197	2,222,139
1879	10,787,654	2,157,531	13,711,511	2,742,302
1880	10,387,003	2,077,401	13,804,981	2,760,996
1881	12,183,970	2,436,794	15,836,947	3,167,389

The foreign trade of Colombia is mainly with Great Britain and the United States. Far more important than the direct commerce is the transit trade, passing through the two ports of Panama and of Colon, or Aspinwall, which, united by railway, connect the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean. The transit trade across the Isthmus of Panama is of the estimated value of 17,000,000*l.* per annum, about two-thirds representing the trade from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and one-third that in the opposite direction.

The following table gives the total value of the exports sent from Colombia to Great Britain, and of the imports of British home produce entered into Colombia, in each of the five years from 1877 to 1881 :—

Years	Exports from Colombia to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Colombia
	£	£
1877	472,021	912,110
1878	932,936	1,031,952
1879	926,114	882,190
1880	838,439	1,039,806
1881	1,372,137	1,186,415

Of the exports from Colombia to Great Britain the most important articles in 1881 were Peruvian bark, of the value of 1,022,881*l.*,

raw cotton, of the value of 115,342*l.*, and coffee, of the value of 80,778*l.* At the head of the articles of British home produce imported into Colombia in 1881 were manufactured cotton goods, of the value of 790,847*l.* The other principal articles imported from Great Britain in 1881 were linen manufactures, of the value of 75,886*l.*; and woollens, of the value of 66,748*l.*

The republic has railways of a total length of 66 Engl. miles, the principal line, 47 miles in length, traversing the Isthmus of Panama, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

The Post-office of Colombia carried 463,832 letters and 413,583 newspapers in the year 1879–80.

There were 1,835 miles of telegraphs in 1880. The number of despatches was 150,204.

Under the superintendence of M. de Lesseps, a company has been formed for the construction of a ship canal across the isthmus of Panama, mainly following the line of the railway. The capital subscribed is 12,000,000*l.*, though it is expected that the work will cost twice that sum. The preparatory work has been begun.

Diplomatic and Commercial Representatives.

1. OF COLOMBIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—General R. Santodominico Vila.

Secretary.—Dr. A. Gutierrez.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COLOMBIA.

Minister and Consul-General.—J. P. Harris-Gastrell.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Colombia, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Peso*, or dollar, of 10 reals: approximate nominal value, 4*s.*, but recently only 3*s.*

Along with home-struck gold and silver coins, a considerable quantity of foreign coins is in circulation, especially French 10 and 20-franc gold pieces, and 5, 2, and 1-franc silver pieces; also Belgian, American, and Mexican pieces of 5 francs or 1 dollar, with a few British sovereigns.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system of France was introduced into the republic in 1857, and the only weights and measures recognised by the Government are the French. In custom-house business the kilogramme, equal to 2,205 pounds avoirdupois, is the standard.

In ordinary commerce, the arroba, of 25 pounds, the quintal, of 100 pounds, and the carga, of 250 pounds, are generally used. The Colombian libra is equal to 1·102 pounds avoirdupois. As regards measures of length, the English yard is mostly employed, but in liquid measure the French litre is the legal standard.

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COSTA RICA.

(REPÚBLICA DE COSTA RICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Costa Rica, an independent state since the year 1821, and forming part from 1824 to 1839 of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a constitution bearing date December 22, 1871, suspended in 1878. By its terms the legislative power is vested in a congress of one chamber, called the Congreso Constitucional, chosen in electoral assemblies, the members of which are returned by universal suffrage. The members of the Congreso Constitucional are elected for the term of four years, one half retiring every two years. The executive authority is in the hands of a President, elected in the same manner as the Congress for the term of four years. He is assisted in his functions by four Vice-Presidents, elected annually in May, for the term of one year, by the Congress.

President of the Republic.—General P. Fernandez, elected August 10, 1882.

There have been constant changes in the executive in recent years, owing to civil wars and insurrections, which did not allow many Presidents to serve the full term of office.

The administration is carried on, under the President, by four ministers, viz., of the Interior and Worship; of Public Works and Justice; of Finance and Commerce; and of War and Marine.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

In the budget estimates for the year ending April 1880, voted by Congress, the revenue was estimated at 2,802,279 dollars, or 560,455*l.*, and the expenditure at 3,460,597 dollars, or 692,119*l.* The revenue is drawn mainly from three sources, namely customs, the spirit monopoly, and the tobacco monopoly, the first of which was estimated to produce 984,201 dollars, or 196,841*l.*, the second 766,321 dollars, or 153,269*l.*, and the third 409,140 dollars, or 81,828*l.*, in the financial year ending April 30, 1880.

The chief item of expenditure was railways, 1,255,901 dollars, and next war, 451,963 dollars. In the budget for 1881 the revenue was 3,164,051 dollars, or 632,810*l.*, and the expenditure the same.

Costa Rica has an internal debt of 382,824*l.* (1882). The foreign debt of the republic consists of a six per cent. loan, of the nominal amount of 1,000,000*l.*, contracted in England in 1871, and a seven per cent. loan, of the nominal amount of 2,400,000*l.*—issued at 82—contracted in 1872. The government of the republic ceased payment, both of interest and sinking fund, upon the first

loan in 1872, and as regards the second loan, the Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Loans reported in 1875 that 'except the sums retained in England out of the proceeds, the bondholders never received anything whatever in respect of the principal or interest of the debt.' The total foreign debt, including nine years' unpaid interest, was estimated at 3,880,514*l.* in 1882. An offer on the part of the Government to resume payment and raise a further railway loan was being considered at the end of 1882.

The area of the republic is calculated to embrace 26,040 English square miles, including some disputed territories on the northern frontier. There exist only vague estimates as regards the population, calculated to number from 180,000 to 190,000 souls, but stated at twice the amount in government returns. Nearly one-third of the inhabitants are aborigines, or 'Indians.' The population of European descent, many of them pure Spanish blood, dwell mostly in a small district on the Rio Grande, around the capital, the city of San José.

The following table gives the estimated value, in pounds sterling, of the total exports and the total imports of Costa Rica in each of the six years from 1874 to 1879-80:—

Years.	Exports.	Imports.
	£	£
1874	912,800	570,000
1875	911,210	572,300
1876	1,061,482	623,510
1877	1,001,481	610,162
1878	681,891	521,740
1879-80	560,672	747,190

The exports consist almost exclusively of coffee, the quantity exported in the year 1879-80 amounting to 10,386 tons, valued at 3,436,085 dollars, or 687,217*l.*; in 1880-1, it was only 7,700 tons, valued at 448,446*l.* The total imports for 1880-1 were valued at 430,477*l.*; and the exports, 487,101*l.*

The commercial intercourse of Costa Rica is chiefly with the United Kingdom, but it is not reported on in the 'Annual Statement' published by the Board of Trade, which throws the statistics of the republic together with other states, under the general heading of 'Central America.' For the value of the imports and exports thus given, see GUATEMALA, page 541.

A line of railway, from Alajuela to Limon, 114 miles in length, destined to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, was in progress for some years, but has been stopped from want of funds. There are completed from Limon to Rio Sueio, 70 miles; from San José to Alajuela, 13 miles; and from San José to Cartago, 13 miles.

There are telegraph lines of a total length of 727 kilometres, or 450 English miles, with 16 telegraph offices.

Diplomatic and Commercial Representatives.

1. OF COSTA RICA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—John A. Le Lacheur.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COSTA RICA.

Minister and Consul-General.—F. R. St. John.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Costa Rica, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Dollar*, of 100 *Centavas* . . . approximate value, 4s.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Libra</i>	= 1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	= 101·40 „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	= 25·35 „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	= 1½ Imperial bushel.

The old weights and measures of Spain are in general use, but the introduction of the French metric system is contemplated.

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ECUADOR.

(REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Ecuador was constituted May 11, 1830, in consequence of a civil war which separated the members of the Central American Free-state founded by Simon Bolivar on the ruins of the Spanish colony and kingdom of New Granada. By its constitution, dating March 31, 1843, the executive is vested in a President, elected for the term of four years, while the legislative power is given to a Congress of two Houses, the first consisting of 18 senators and the second of 30 deputies, both elected by universal suffrage. The Congress has to assemble on the 15th September of every year at Quito, the capital and seat of the government, without being summoned by the government. The nomination of the President takes place, in an indirect manner, by 900 electors, returned by the people for the purpose. The electors appoint, together with the head of the executive, a Vice-President, who, in certain cases, may be called upon by Congress to succeed him before his term of office has come to an end. The Vice-President also fills the functions of Minister of the Interior.

President of the Republic.—Don José de Veintemilla, elected President September 8, 1876; appointed Dictator, for an unlimited period, by a Convention, July 10, 1878, and confirmed by a pronunciamiento, April 2, 1882.

The President theoretically exercises his functions through a cabinet of three ministers who, together with himself, are responsible, individually and collectively, to the Congress. Two designados or substitutes are elected to replace the President if necessary. There is, according to the constitution, no power of veto with the President, nor can he dissolve, shorten, or prorogue the sittings of Congress. By the terms of the constitution no citizen can enjoy titular or other distinctions, nor are hereditary rights or privileges of rank and race allowed to exist within the territory of the republic.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The public revenue in the year 1876 was reported to have amounted to 331,000*l.*; and the expenditure to 480,000*l.* No recent details of revenue have been published by the Government, but it is estimated that the revenue in each of the two years, 1878 and 1879, was about 500,000*l.*, and the expenditure about the same. About one-half of the revenue is derived from customs duties on imports at the port of Guayaquil, which produced 185,700*l.* in 1881.

At the commencement of 1877 the liabilities of the republic amounted, according to returns of that date, to 3,274,000*l.*, made up of a foreign debt of 1,824,000*l.*, contracted in England in 1855, and internal liabilities amounting to 1,450,000*l.* To this must be added the unpaid interest for fourteen years.

The standing army is reported to number 1,200 men, while the navy consists of three small steamers.

The following table gives the estimated area and population of each of the ten provinces according to official returns of the year 1875 :—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population
Chimborazo	5,544	110,860
Los Rios	11,310	61,922
Esmeraldas	7,439	8,000
Guayas	11,502	87,427
Imbabura	11,623	77,379
Leon and Azuay	7,378	225,243
Loja	10,320	60,784
Manavi	5,761	59,098
Oriente	168,460	73,143
Pichincha	9,035	102,281
Indians, unsettled	—	200,000
Total	248,372	1,066,137

A more recent official estimate gives the population as 946,033, exclusive of an unknown number of uncivilised Indians.

Not included in the above statement are the Galapagos, or Tor-toise Islands, with an area of 2,950 English square miles, but nearly deserted, which belong to Ecuador.

The capital of the republic, Quito, has a variously estimated population from 23,000 to 80,000.

The foreign commerce of Ecuador is mainly with the United Kingdom, and centres in Guayaquil. The total value of the exports of Ecuador to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce into Ecuador, was as follows in the five years 1877 to 1881 :—

Years	Exports from Ecuador to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Ecuador
	£	£
1877	185,791	251,875
1878	299,784	200,111
1879	523,172	281,985
1880	647,331	352,313
1881	29,085	252,803

The chief articles of export from Ecuador to Great Britain in the year 1881 consisted of Peruvian bark of the value of 137,179*l.*, and cocoa, of the value of 137,302*l.* Of the imports of British produce into Ecuador, cotton goods, to the value of 163,006*l.*, formed the principal article in 1881.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF ECUADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—Clementi Ballen.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ECUADOR.

Minister and Consul-General.—Frederic Douglas-Hamilton, appointed December 12, 1872.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The chief coin is the dollar, also called piaster, of the approximate value of 4*s.*; but the money in circulation is chiefly that of France, Great Britain, and the United States. By a law of December 6, 1856, the French metrical system of weights and measures was made the legal standard of the republic.

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GUATEMALA.

(REPÚBLICA DE GUATEMALA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Guatemala, established on April 17, 1839, after having formed part for eighteen years of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a constitution proclaimed October 2, 1859, and modified December 11, 1879. By its terms the legislative power is vested in a National Assembly elected for six years by universal suffrage. The executive is vested in a President, also elected for six years. Since the year 1871, when the priestly party was driven from power, there have been repeated Presidential elections.

President of the Republic.—General Rufino Barrios, elected May 1873; tenure prolonged October 1876; re-elected March 15, 1880, for six years.

The administration is carried on, under the President, by the heads of six departments, of Foreign Affairs, of Interior, of Public Works, of War, of Finance, and of Public Instruction.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The public revenue in the year 1881 was estimated at 7,479,719 dollars, or 1,495,943*l.*, and expenditure at 7,313,887 dollars, or 1,462,777*l.* The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were given as follows for the year 1882-3 :—

Sources of Revenue	Dollars
Indirect Taxes	2,747,000
Tobacco	409,770
Rents	1,250,000
Direct Contributions	179,496
Balance from previous year	165,830
Various	406,000
Total Revenue	5,158,096
	£1,031,619

Branches of Expenditure						Dollars
Interest and expenses of public debt	.	.	.	.	.	419,825
Administration	.	.	.	.	.	3,349,302
General expenses	.	.	.	.	.	797,789
Deposits	.	.	.	.	.	567,992
Total Expenditure						5,134,908
						£1,026,981

This leaves a surplus of 4,368*l*.

The total debt of Guatemala on January 1, 1882, was returned at 7,139,169 dollars, or 1,427,833*l*. The external debt amounts to 734,630*l*. It consists of the remnant of an English loan contracted in 1825, and of an English loan of 500,000*l*., raised in 1869. The interest is greatly in arrears. There is besides a floating debt of unknown amount.

The army of Guatemala, the cost of which, as shown in the above statement, is about one-tenth of the total public expenditure, consists, nominally, of 2,180 men, rank and file. There is, besides, a militia of 33,000 men.

The area of Guatemala is estimated at 41,830 English square miles. According to a census of 1880, there were at that date 1,224,602 inhabitants, and 1,252,497 in 1881, of whom a third are of European descent, and the rest aborigines or 'Indians.' Guatemala is administratively divided into twenty-two provinces. Capital of the republic and seat of the government is Santiago de Guatemala, or Guatemala la Nueva, with 55,728 inhabitants, a tenth of them of European origin. The former capital, Santiago de Caballeros, or Guatemala la Antigua, which had once a population of 60,000, was partly destroyed by fire and earthquakes in 1773, and has now only 20,000 inhabitants.

The commercial intercourse of Guatemala is chiefly with Great Britain and the United States, the exports consisting of indigo, cochineal, coffee, and various other articles of agricultural produce, and the imports chiefly of textile fabrics. The estimated value of the total exports was 4,084,348 dollars, or 816,869*l*., in 1881. The total imports were of the estimated value of 3,991,098 dollars, or 798,212*l*., in 1881.

The value of the commercial intercourse of the republic with the United Kingdom is not reported in the 'Annual Statement' published by the Board of Trade, which summarizes, under the heading 'Central America,' the commerce of the five states of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador, with Great Britain. The commercial intercourse of the whole of 'Central

America' with the United Kingdom is shown in the following table, which gives the value of the exports from 'Central America' to Great Britain, and that of the imports of British produce into 'Central America' in each of the five years 1877 to 1881:—

Years	Exports from Central America to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce into Central America
	£	£
1877	1,380,361	930,248
1878	968,438	732,018
1879	1,385,940	722,628
1880	1,338,926	658,476
1881	1,197,126	914,148

The principal articles exported from Central America to Great Britain in the year 1881 were coffee, of the value of 795,529*l.*, and indigo, of the value of 243,461*l.* The staple article of British produce imported into Central America consists of cotton manufactures, the value of these imports amounting to 690,072*l.* in 1881. In 1880 the imports from Great Britain to Guatemala amounted to 207,400*l.*, and the exports to Great Britain to 167,000*l.*

The Post-office carried 335,165 letters and 177,628 newspapers in the year 1881. The first line of railway in Guatemala, from San-José to Esquntla (13 miles), was opened June 18, 1880. Of telegraphs there were 1,225 miles, with 63 offices, in 1881.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF GUATEMALA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Don Crisanto Medina, accredited February 22, 1879.
Consul-General.—Benjamin Isaac, accredited December 27, 1879.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GUATEMALA.

Minister and Consul-General.—F. R. St. John.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Guatemala, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Dollar* or *Piaster*, of 100 *Centavas* . . . approximate value, 4*s.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Libra</i>	= 1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	= 101·40 „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	= 25·35 „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	= 1½ imperial bushel.

The old weights and measures of Spain are in general use.

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1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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HAITI.

(RÉPUBLIQUE DE HAÏTI.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Haiti, formerly a French colony, is governed under a constitution proclaimed June 14, 1867. By its terms the legislative power rests in a National Assembly, divided into two chambers, respectively called the Senate and the House of Commons. The latter is elected by the direct vote of all male citizens for the term of three years, while the members of the Senate are nominated for two years by the House of Commons from a list presented by the electoral colleges. The executive power is in the hands of a President, who, according to the Constitution, must be elected by the people, but in recent years has generally been chosen by the united Senate and House of Commons, sitting in National Assembly, and in some instances by the troops, and by delegates of parties acting as representatives of the people. The nominal term of office of the President is four years; however, it is generally cut short by insurrections.

President of the Republic.—General Salomon, elected October 23, 1879, as successor to General Boisrond-Canal, president from 1876 to 1879.

The administration of the republic is carried on, under the President, by four heads of departments.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The public revenue and expenditure are known only by estimates, long-continued civil war having brought extreme disorder into the finances of the republic. The total public revenue is calculated to have amounted in recent years to about 900,000*l.*, and the expenditure to 1,400,000*l.* The expenditure for 1881–2 was estimated at 4,478,546 piastres, or 895,709*l.*

There is a large floating debt, consisting chiefly of paper money issued by successive governments, the great mass enormously depreciated by frequent repudiation, and by forgery on a vast scale. There is also a foreign debt, consisting of a loan of 11,949,840 francs, or 477,994*l.*, contracted at Paris in 1825, and of other liabilities incurred towards France, the total amounting to 32,049,840 francs, or 1,281,994*l.* No interest has for years been paid on this debt. Nevertheless, the government issued, in June 1875, with partial success, a new foreign loan of 83,453,000 francs, or 3,338,120*l.*, through the house of Marcuard & Co., Paris, the avowed object being to extinguish the old debt, both home and foreign, and to

employ the remainder for the construction of two lines of railway. It is reported that since October 10, 1881, the National Bank of Haiti has entered into activity with a capital of 800,000*l.* in 2,000 shares. It is also charged with the emission of a new decimal coinage, to take the place of the various coins in circulation in the republic. It may also issue banknotes, but for not more than three times the cash in its possession,

The army, under a 'law of reorganisation' passed by the National Assembly in 1878, consists, nominally, of 6,828 men, chiefly infantry. There is a special 'Guard of the Government,' numbering 650 men, commanded by 10 generals, who also act as aides-de-camp to the president of the republic.

The area of the republic, which embraces the western portion of the Island of Haiti—the larger but less populated eastern division forming the republic of *San Domingo* (see pp. 569-71)—is estimated at 10,204 English square miles. A census of the population does not exist: the inhabitants, the moiety of whom are negroes and the rest French-speaking mulattoes, with very few of European descent, are calculated by the best authorities to number about 572,000, while official estimates give them at 800,000. Capital of the republic is Port-au-Prince, with 22,000 inhabitants, situated on a large bay, and possessed of an excellent harbour.

The commercial intercourse of the republic is chiefly with the United States and Great Britain, the former contributing about 45 per cent. and the latter 40 per cent. to the aggregate imports and exports. The total imports in the year 1881 amounted to 1,456,724*l.*, and the exports to 1,248,092*l.* The principal articles exported are coffee, mahogany, and logwood.

There is no report of the exact value of the commercial intercourse of the republic with the United Kingdom in the 'Annual Statement,' published by the Board of Trade, which throws Haiti together with San Domingo. But as the population of the latter state is only about one-fourth of that of Haiti, an estimate may be made of the respective distribution of exports and imports during the five years 1877 to 1881, given in the following table:—

Years	Exports from Haiti and San Domingo to the United Kingdom.	Imports of British Produce into Haiti and San Domingo.
	£	£
1877	247,376	383,203
1878	187,367	333,507
1879	104,239	151,006
1880	187,212	504,425
1881	113,797	381,040

The chief export to the United Kingdom in 1881 was coffee, of the value of 16,029*l.* Previously raw cotton was also exported in

considerable quantities, but the value of these exports sank from 76,786*l.* in 1872, to 25,493*l.* in 1873, to 17,224*l.* in 1874, to 238*l.* in 1879, and to *nil* in 1881. The staple article of British produce imported into Haiti and San Domingo consists of cotton manufactures, valued at 257,985*l.* in 1881.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF HAITI IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d'Affaires.—Charles Seguy Villevalaix, accredited May 1876.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HAITI.

Minister and Consul-General.—Major Robert Stuart, appointed Oct. 28, 1874.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Haiti, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Piastre*, or dollar. . . . approximate value, 4*s.*

French gold and silver coins are in current use.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The weights and measures in use are those of France.

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HONDURAS.

(REPÚBLICA DEL HONDURAS.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Honduras, established in 1839, on the dissolution of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a charter proclaimed in November 1865, modified by the New Constitution of November 1, 1880. It gives the legislative power to a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate consists of seven members, three of whom are elected annually, and the Chamber of Deputies of eleven members, one-half of whom are elected annually. The executive authority rests with a President, elected nominally for four years.

President of the Republic.—Don Marco Aurelio Soto, elected President, May 29, 1877, as successor of Don Crecencio Gomez, President from 1876 to 1877.

There have been no regular elections of Presidents in recent years, and none served the full term of office. The predecessor of Don Crecencio Gomez, Don Ponciano Leiva, succeeded Don Celeo Arias, elected 1872, who fled from the capital and was driven from power in February 1874, in consequence of an invasion of the republic by the troops of San Salvador. The same troops deposed, in a preceding invasion, May 1872, General Medina, predecessor of Don Celeo Arias, elected President in 1870.

The administration of the republic is carried on by a Council of State, composed of the three ministers and seven other members.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The finances of the republic are in great disorder owing to prolonged civil strife, aggravated in 1872 by wars with Guatemala and San Salvador, which continued, with short interruptions, till the end of June 1876, when exhaustion on all sides brought about a peace. In 1879-80 the revenue was 969,854 dollars, or 193,971*l.*, and the expenditure 854,352 dollars, or 170,870*l.*; the budget for 1880-81 estimated the revenue at 861,970 dollars, or 172,394*l.*, and expenditure 759,930 dollars, or 151,986*l.*; but the actual gross revenue at the end of the financial year (July 31, 1881) was found to be 1,120,175 dollars, or 224,035*l.* The budget for 1881-82 gives the revenue at 861,970 dollars, or 172,394*l.*, and the expenditure, 759,930 dollars, or 151,986*l.* The expenditure for several years exceeded the revenue, and the deficits were covered by loans.

The foreign debt of Honduras amounted to a total of 4,922,000*l.* at the end of 1882. No interest has been paid since 1872, and its accumulation has (1882) nearly doubled the above sum. The debt consists of three loans: the first contracted at the London Stock Exchange in 1867, for the nominal amount of 1,000,000*l.*; the second issued in London and Paris in 1868, for the nominal amount of 2,490,108*l.*; and the third, negotiated at the London Stock Exchange in 1870, for the nominal amount of 2,500,000*l.* The first and third loans were at 10 per cent., and issued at the price of 80, and the second loan was at 6 per cent., and issued at 75. All the loans were raised for the professed object of constructing an interoceanic railway from Port Cortez, or Puerto Caballos, on the Atlantic, to the Bay of Fonseca, on the Pacific, 232 miles in length. But only a short section of the line, on the Atlantic side, 53 miles in length, was constructed in 1875, and then lying abandoned—the contractors having received on account of the works 689,745*l.*, being but a part of the amount due—and there was no further attempt at the time to open the railway. If paid, the interest and sinking fund on the three loans would amount to an annual charge of 695,700*l.* on the public revenue of Honduras—130,000*l.* in respect of the first; 240,700*l.* in respect of the second; and 325,000*l.* in respect of the third loan—or more than seven times the estimated total receipts of the government of the republic.

In May 1872 the government of Honduras issued at the London Stock Exchange the prospectus of a 'ten per cent. ship railway loan' of 15,000,000*l.*, 'for the purpose of adapting the present interoceanic railway, now in course of construction, to a ship railway across the republic of Honduras,' that is 'a railway capable of conveying ships of large tonnage, without disturbing the cargo, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, to and from Puerto Caballos on the former, and the Bay of Fonseca on the latter.' The loan was to be in 150,000 bonds of 100*l.* each, issued at the price of 80, and repayable in fifteen years. It met with no subscribers.

The area of the republic, divided administratively into seven departments, is calculated to embrace 39,600 English square miles, with a population of 350,000 souls, or nine inhabitants to the square mile. Both area and population are only known through estimates, no enumeration having as yet taken place. The bulk of the inhabitants consists of aboriginal 'Indians,' and the sparse European-descended population, mainly of Spanish origin, is in the small ports on the Pacific coast and in the town of Santa Rosas, in the tobacco districts of Gracias. Capital of the republic is the ancient town of Tegucigalpa, with 12,000 inhabitants, situated nearly in the centre of the state, and chief station on the planned interoceanic railway.

The exports of Honduras consist chiefly of mahogany, hides, to bacco, cattle, and indigo, the total value estimated at about 1,000,000 dollars, or 200,000*l.* per annum, while the imports comprise cotton goods, silks, and hardware. The resources of the country are at present wholly undeveloped. There are no official returns of the value of either the imports or exports, owing partly to the customs at the principal ports being farmed out to individuals whose interest it is to conceal all facts concerning their revenue. The commerce is mainly with Great Britain, but the value is not given in the 'Annual Statement' of the Board of Trade, which merges Honduras into 'Central America.' (See page 541.)

In 1879 there were 19 post offices which carried 96,973 letters; the revenue was 7,651*l.* and expenses 3,614*l.* There are 658 miles of telegraphs.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF HONDURAS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—Guillermo Binney, accredited October 17, 1882.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HONDURAS.

Minister and Consul-General.—F. R. St. John.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Honduras and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Dollar*, of 100 cents: approximate value, 4*s.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Arroba</i>	{	for wine . . .	=	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	imperial gallons.
		„ oil . . .	=	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	„ „
„ <i>Square Vara</i> . . .			=	1.09 vara	= 1 yard.
„ <i>Fanega</i> . . .			=	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	imperial bushel.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Honduras.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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MEXICO.

(REPÚBLICA MEXICANA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE present constitution of Mexico bears date February 5, 1857, with subsequent modifications, September 23, 1873, and May 5, 1877. By the terms of it Mexico is declared a federative republic, divided into States—19 at the outset, but at present 27 in number, with 1 territory and the Federal District—each of which is permitted to manage its own local affairs, while the whole are bound together in one body politic by fundamental and constitutional laws. The powers of the supreme government are divided into three branches, the legislative, executive, and judiciary. The legislative power is vested in a Congress consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate, and the executive in a President. Representatives, elected by each state, at the rate of one member for 80,000 inhabitants—227 in 1882—hold their places for two years. The qualifications requisite are, twenty-five years' age, and eight years' residence in the state. The Senate consists of fifty-six members, of at least thirty years of age, who are elected by a plurality of votes in the State Congress. The members of both Houses receive salaries of 2,000 dollars a year. The President and Vice-President are elected by the Congress of the States, and hold office for four years. Congress has to meet annually from January 1 to April 15, and a council of Government, consisting of the Vice-President and half the Senate, sits during the recesses.

President of the Republic.—General Manuel *Gonzales*; installed President of the Republic, as successor of General Porfirio Diaz, December 1, 1880.

The President was installed in power in consequence of a revolution which overthrew his predecessor, elected 1872, and re-elected 1876.

The administration is carried on, under the direction of the President, by a council of six ministers, heads of the departments of Justice, Finance, the Interior, War, Foreign Affairs, and Public Works.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue is derived to the extent of more than two-thirds from customs duties, laid both on exports and imports, while nearly one-half of the total expenditure is for the maintenance of the army. The finances of the state have been for many years in great disorder, the expenditure exceeding constantly the revenue. The following statement gives the budget for 1882-3:—

SOURCES OF REVENUE.		Dollars
Customs, excise, and harbour duties		17,000,000
Taxes		2,900,000
Stamps		4,000,000
Post offices and mint		1,340,000
Lottery		800,000
Miscellaneous receipts		1,060,000
Total revenue	{	27,100,000 £5,420,000
BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.		Dollars
Congress and executive power		1,120,544
Supreme Court of Justice		389,554
Ministry of the Interior		3,235,118
Ministry of Finance		4,648,377
Ministry of War		8,514,478
Ministry of Foreign Affairs		336,280
Justice and education		1,215,473
Public Works		7,551,683
Total expenditure	{	27,011,507 £5,402,301

This shows a slight surplus, as was also the case in the previous year. But in the budget estimates for the financial year ending June 30, 1879, the total revenue was calculated at 16,128,807 dollars, or 3,225,761*l.*, and the total expenditure at 22,108,046 dollars, or 4,421,609*l.*, leaving a deficit of 5,979,239 dollars, or 1,195,848*l.* There were deficits for the previous twenty years.

The public debt of Mexico, both internal and external, was estimated, in 1879, at 425,500,000 dollars, or 85,100,000*l.* But no official returns regarding it have been published since the reign of the Emperor Maximilian I., in 1865, when the total debt was stated to be 63,471,450*l.*, bearing an annual interest of 3,945,094*l.* In the subjoined statement an abstract is given of these returns bearing date August 1, 1865:—

	Capital	Annual interest
	£	£
Old English Three per Cent. Loan, as per settlement of 1851	10,241,650	307,205
Three per Cent. Stock created 1864, for settlement of overdue coupons of old loan	4,864,800	145,944
Six per Cent. Anglo-French Loan of 1864	12,365,000	741,900
Six per Cent. Lottery Loan of 1865	10,000,000	—
Interest £600,000, Lottery Prizes £120,000, Sinking Fund £250,000	—	970,000
Six per Cent. Internal Mexican Debt, circa	7,000,000	420,000
Admitted Claims of Foreigners bearing interest at 6 per cent.	6,000,000	360,000
Amount due to French Government for war expenses at 31st March, 1865	13,000,000	—
Annual Payment to France on account of War Expenses, as per Paris Convention of 1864	—	1,000,000
Total	63,471,450	3,945,049

The actual Government of the republic does not recognise any portion of the above liabilities, except the Six per Cent. Internal Mexican debt, the interest of which has not been paid for a great number of years.

Mexico has an army of 1,630 officers and 20,700 men, and a fleet of 4 gun-boats.

4 Area and Population.

The area of Mexico and number of inhabitants are chiefly known through estimates. The most reliable of these, based on partial enumerations made by the Government of the republic in 1874, state the area of Mexico to embrace a territory of 743,948 English square miles, with a total population of 9,343,470. The following table, drawn up after a report published in the 'Diario Oficial' of Mexico, June 7, 1875, gives the area and population of each of the 27 states composing the republic, with addition of the territory of Lower California, and the Federal district of Mexico, seat of the central Government:—

State	Area: English square miles	Population, 1873
<i>States:—</i> Aguascalientes . . .	2,895	89,715
Campeche	25,832	30,366
Chiapas	16,048	193,987
Chihuahua	83,746	180,668
Coahuila	50,890	93,397
Colima	3,743	65,827
Durango	42,510	185,077
Guanajuato	11,411	900,000
Guerrero	24,550	320,069
Hidalgo	8,163	404,207
Jalisco	39,168	966,689
México	7,838	663,557
Michoacan	25,689	618,240
Morelos	1,776	150,384
Nuevo-Leon	23,635	178,872
Oaxaca	33,591	648,779
Puebla	12,021	697,788
Querétaro	3,207	153,286
San Luis Potosí	27,500	460,322
Sinaloa	36,198	168,031
Sonora	79,021	109,388
Tabasco	11,851	83,707
Tamaulipas	30,225	140,000
Tlaxcala	1,620	121,663
Vera Cruz	26,232	504,950
Yucatán	29,567	422,365
Zacatecas	22,998	397,945
<i>Territories:—</i> Lower California	61,562	23,195
Federal District of Mexico .	461	315,996
Total	743,948	9,343,470

More recent estimates give the population at 9,577,279, and for 1881, 10,025,649.

It is calculated that five millions, or rather more than one-half, of the population of the republic of Mexico, are pure 'Indians,' the rest comprising a mixture of various races, the white, or European-descended inhabitants, numbering from about 500,000 souls. Formerly existing distinctions of colour and race were abolished by the constitution of 1824, which admits persons of all colours to the equal enjoyment of civil and political rights.

Trade and Industry.

The total imports of Mexico in the year 1876 were of the estimated value of 28,485,000 dollars, or 5,697,000*l.*, and the value of the exports 25,435,000 dollars, or 5,087,000*l.* In 1880 the exports were valued at 32,663,525 dollars, or 6,532,703*l.*; the average total of imports and exports in recent years being 12,000,000*l.* The chief article of export in 1880 was silver, of the estimated value of 19,800,000 dollars, or 3,960,000*l.*, the remainder comprising gold, copper ores, cochineal, indigo, hides, and mahogany and other woods. The staple imports are cotton and linen manufactures, wrought iron, and machinery. More than two-thirds of the total trade of Mexico is carried on with the United States, and the remainder with Great Britain, France, and Germany.

The subjoined tabular statement shows the total value of the exports from Mexico to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Mexico, in each of the ten years from 1872 to 1881:—

Years	Exports from Mexico to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Mexico
	£	£
1872	443,524	843,186
1873	499,532	1,194,124
1874	546,651	1,124,613
1875	721,907	884,901
1876	662,132	502,224
1877	798,857	995,510
1878	507,082	773,331
1879	582,759	693,123
1880	628,071	1,225,567
1881	591,435	1,607,306

The principal articles of export from Mexico to Great Britain in the year 1881 were mahogany, of the value of 211,147*l.*; and unrefined sugar, of the value of 65,274*l.* Cotton manufactures, of the value of 766,241*l.*; linens,^s of the value of 101,592*l.*, and

iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 375,054*l.*, formed the chief imports of the United Kingdom into Mexico in 1881.

The formerly valuable silver mines of Mexico, neglected for a long time, were partly reopened in 1864. The richest of all the mines now worked are those of Real del Monte and Pachuca, situated about sixty miles from the city of Mexico, and belonging to an Anglo-Mexican company. The total exports of silver ore from Mexico to the United Kingdom amounted in value to 80*l.* in 1869, to 3,340*l.* in 1870, to 29,774*l.* in 1871, to 25,643*l.* in 1872, to 16,019*l.* in 1873, to 2,254*l.* in 1874, to 7,919*l.* in 1875, to 14,572*l.* in 1876, to 14,538*l.* in 1877, to 5,066*l.* in 1878, to 38,261*l.* in 1879, to 22,395*l.* in 1880, and to 30,082*l.* in 1881.

Mexico had 1,170 miles of railway open for traffic in 1882. The principal lines were the 'National Mexican,' 300 miles long, from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, with branch to Puebla; another from Mexico to Aguas Calientes, 355 miles long; and another from Paso del Norte to Durango, 300 miles. In 1882 the total length had increased to 2,235 miles.

The total length of telegraph lines, in 1882, was 11,030 English miles. There were, at the same date, 363 telegraph offices.

The post-office carried 4,406,410 letters in the year 1879-80. At the end of June 1881 there were 873 post offices in the republic.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

Mexico has no representatives in Great Britain, and the only representatives of Great Britain in Mexico are commercial agents at some of the outports.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Mexico and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Dollar*, of 100 cents: approximate value, 4*s.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Arroba</i>	{	for wine	.	.	=	3½	imperial gallons.
		„ oil	.	.	=	2¾	„ „
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	=	1.09 vara	= 1 yard.
„ <i>Fanega</i>	=	1½	imperial bushel.

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NICARAGUA.

(REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of the republic of Nicaragua was proclaimed on August 19, 1858. It vests the legislative power in a Congress of two Houses, the upper called the Senate, comprising ten members, and the lower, called the House of Representatives, eleven members. Both branches of the legislature are elected by universal suffrage, the members of the House of Representatives for the term of four, and those of the Senate for the term of six years. The executive power is with a President elected for four years.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Don Adam Cardenas, elected President of the Republic, January, 1883, to succeed Don Joaquin Zavala, April 1, 1883.

The President exercises his functions through a council of responsible ministers, composed of the four departments of Finance, Foreign Affairs, Public Instruction, and War and Marine.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The revenue of the republic in the year 1879-80 was 487,218*l.*, and the expenditure 514,027*l.*, leaving a deficit of 26,809*l.* In 1880-81 the revenue was stated to be 744,136*l.*, and the expenditure 701,035*l.*, leaving a surplus of 43,101*l.* There have, however, been annual deficits, increasing in amount, since the year 1865. Two-thirds of the total annual revenue are derived from government monopolies on spirits, tobacco, and gunpowder, and the remainder chiefly from import duties and a tax on slaughtered cattle. The expenditure is principally for the maintenance of an army of two thousand men, and the payment of interest of the public debt.

The total amount of the public debt in 1882 was estimated at 235,655*l.* The public liabilities of Nicaragua were wholly contracted within the country.

The area of the republic is estimated at 49,500 English square miles, and the population at 350,000 souls, giving an average of nearly seven inhabitants to the square mile. There are no census returns. The great mass of the population consists of aboriginal 'Indians,' Mulattoes, Negroes, and mixed races, and the number of Europeans and their descendants is very small and on the decrease. There are few towns, and the chief occupation of the inhabitants is the rearing of cattle, carried on in a rude fashion. Old capital of the republic is the city of Leon, ten miles from the Pacific, sur-

rounded by five active volcanoes, and partly in ruins. At present the seat of the government is the town of Managua, situated on the southern border of the great lake of the same name, with 8,000 inhabitants. The capital is provisional, being built on the slope of an active volcano, and liable therefore to instant destruction.

The commerce of Nicaragua is very small. The imports in 1881 amounted to 330,000*l.*, and the exports to 402,000*l.*; in 1880 the former were 294,000*l.*, and the latter 4,115,000*l.* In the annual 'Statement of the Board of Trade,' the commercial intercourse of Great Britain with the Republic is merged into 'Central America.' (See page 541.)

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF NICARAGUA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—James L. Hart.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN NICARAGUA.

Minister and Consul-General.—F. R. St. John.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The system of money, weights, and measures is the same as in Honduras. (See p. 548.)

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PARAGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA DEL PARAGUAY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Paraguay gained its independence from Spanish rule in 1811, and after a short government by two consuls, the supreme power was seized, in 1815, by Dr. José Gaspar Rodríguez Francia, who exercised autocratic sway as dictator, till his death, Sept. 20, 1840. Dr. Francia's reign was followed by a state of anarchy, which lasted till 1842, when a National Congress, meeting at the capital of Asuncion, elected two nephews of the Dictator, Don Alonso and Don Carlos Antonio Lopez, joint consuls of the republic. Another Congress voted, March 13, 1844, a new constitution, and, March 14, elected Don Carlos Antonio Lopez sole President, with dictatorial powers, which were continued by another election, March 14, 1857. At the death of Don Carlos, September 10, 1862, his son, Don Francisco Solano Lopez, born 1827, succeeded to the supreme power, by testamentary order, without opposition. President Lopez, in 1865, began a dispute with the Government of Brazil, the consequence of which was the entry of a Brazilian army, united with forces of the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay, into the republic, June 1865. After a struggle of five years, Lopez was defeated and killed in the battle of Aquidaban, March 1, 1870.

A Congress, meeting at Asuncion in June 1870, voted a new constitution for Paraguay, which was publicly proclaimed on the 25th of November 1870. The constitution is modelled closely on that of the Argentine Confederation, the legislative authority being vested in a Congress of two Houses, a Senate and a House of Deputies, and the executive being entrusted to a President, elected for the term of six years, with a non-active Vice-President at his side.

President of the Republic.—General B. Caballero, appointed President of the Republic, *pro tem.*, May 1881, as successor of Don Caudido Bareiro, elected September 1878.

The President exercises his functions through a cabinet of responsible ministers, five in number, presiding over the departments of the Interior, of Finance, of Worship and Justice, of War, and of Foreign Affairs.

Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

The public revenue of Paraguay is derived mainly from customs duties. In 1881 they yielded 82,548*l*. In 1882 the expenditure was estimated to amount to 62,685*l*., inclusive of interest on the debt, army expenses, and other items.

The republic had no debt until the war of 1865-70, which led to the raising of large internal loans. In 1871 and 1872, the Government contracted two foreign loans, the first of the nominal amount of 1,000,000*l*., and the second of 2,000,000*l*., each bearing 8 per cent. interest, through Messrs. Robinson, Fleming & Co., London. The loans, issued at the price of 80, were hypothecated on the public lands of Paraguay, valued at 19,380,000*l*. Payment of both interest and sinking funds on the two loans ceased in 1874. No part of the previous payments, according to the report of the select Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Loans, 1875, 'was provided by the Government of Paraguay, but the whole was derived from the proceeds of the loans themselves. Since these funds so set apart have been exhausted, no payment on account of interest or sinking fund has been made by the Government of Paraguay.' According to treaty stipulations arising out of the war of 1865-70, Paraguay is indebted to Brazil to the amount of 200,000,000 pesos, or 40,000,000*l*.; to the Argentine Confederation to the amount of 35,000,000 pesos, or 7,000,000*l*., and to Uruguay to the amount of 1,000,000 pesos, or 200,000*l*., being a total war debt of 236,000,000 pesos, or 47,200,000*l*.

The military force in the war against the united armies of Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic, carried on during the years 1865-70, comprised 60,000 men, including 10,000 cavalry, and 5,000 artillery. These troops were altogether disbanded afterwards, and the entire force in 1877 consisted of 185 foot soldiers, forming the garrison of the capital. The permanent army is only 500 men.

Area, Population, and Trade.

The frontiers of the republic, not well defined previous to the war of 1865-70—large territories considered to form part of it being claimed by Brazil, Bolivia, and the Argentine Confederation—were fixed by a Treaty of Alliance between Brazil, the Argentine Confederation, and Uruguay, signed on the 1st of May 1865, to be within the 22 to 27 degrees latitude south, and the 57 to 60 degrees longitude west, of the meridian of Paris. By the final adjustment of the boundaries between Paraguay and neighbouring states the area of the former is now estimated at 91,970 square miles.

An enumeration made by the Government in 1857 showed the

population to number 1,337,439 souls. At the beginning of 1873 the number of inhabitants, according to an official return, was reduced to 221,079 souls, comprising 28,746 men and 106,254 women over fifteen years of age, with 86,079 children, the enormous disproportion between the sexes, as well as the vast decrease of the population, telling the results of the war. Since that date, another enumeration was taken in 1876, the returns of which state the population at 293,844, being an increase of 72,765 in three years. About one-third of the inhabitants are living in the central province, containing the capital, the rest being spread thinly as settlers over the remaining portion of cultivated country. Nearly three-fourths of the entire territory are national property.

The chief article of foreign commerce of Paraguay is the *yerba maté*, or Paraguayan tea, made of the leaves of the *Ilex Paraguayensis* tree, dried and reduced to powder, which are extensively consumed in all the States of South America. About 7,600,000 lbs. of tobacco were exported in 1881. However, the total commerce of the republic is very small, the aggregate of imports and exports not amounting, on the average, to more than half a million sterling per annum. In 1881 the imports amounted to 255,600*l.*, and the exports to 362,400*l.* The imports are derived to the extent of three-fourths from Great Britain, and one-fourth from France and Germany. The British imports are passing entirely through the territories of Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, and since the year 1862, when a few articles of machinery and furniture, valued at 1,764*l.*, arrived from England, there has been no direct intercourse between Paraguay and the United Kingdom.

The only railway in Paraguay is a short line of 45 English miles, from Asuncion, the capital, to Paraguay. There are no lines of telegraph but one at the side of this railway.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF ENGLAND IN PARAGUAY.

Envoy and Minister.—G. G. Petre, appointed June, 1882.

2. OF PARAGUAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul.—Juan Fleming, accredited Aug. 20, 1872.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Paraguay, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Peso*, or *Dollar* = 100 *Centenas* . Average rate of exchange, 4*s.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Quintal</i>	=	101·40 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	=	25·35 „ „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	=	1½ imperial bushel.
„ <i>Lino</i> (land measure)	=	69½ Engl. sq. yards.
„ <i>Legua madra</i>	=	12½ Engl. sq. miles.

Since the end of the war of 1865–70, an extensive paper currency has been introduced into the republic. By a decree of the Government dated January 14, 1871, the value of the English sovereign was fixed at five pesos. Besides the above, the weights and measures of the Argentine Confederation and the currency of Brazil are in general use.

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PERU.

(REPÚBLICA DEL PERÚ.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Peru, one of the oldest of Spanish colonies in America, issued its declaration of independence July 28, 1821, but it was not till after a war, protracted till 1824, that the country gained its actual freedom from Spanish rule. The present constitution, proclaimed Oct. 16, 1856, was revised Nov. 25, 1860. It is modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former composed of deputies of the provinces, two for each, and the latter of representatives nominated by the electoral colleges of provinces and parishes, at the rate of one member for every 20,000 inhabitants. The parochial electoral colleges choose deputies to the provincial colleges, who in turn send representatives to Congress.

The executive power is entrusted to a President, assisted by two Vice-Presidents, elected by the people for the term of four years.

President of the Republic.—General Miguel Iglesias, elected January 1883, to succeed Don Garcia Calderon, who was elected President by a Congress called together by the victorious Chilian troops at Chorillos, near Lima, July 10, 1881, after the flight from the capital of N. de Pierola, Supreme Chief from December 1879; but the actual head of the government till the election of General Iglesias was Admiral Don Lizardo Montero, vice-president in charge, owing to the captivity of the President in Chili. The present seat of government is at Arequipa.

The President has to exercise his executive functions through a cabinet of five ministers, holding office at his pleasure.

By the terms of the constitution there exists absolute political, but not religious freedom, the charter prohibiting the public exercise of any other religion than the Roman Catholic, which is declared the religion of the state.

Revenue, Army, and Navy.

The public revenue is mainly derived from the sale of guano, and to a small extent from customs. Direct taxation does not exist. Of the actual revenue and expenditure of the Government in recent years there are no official returns, but it is known that there were large annual deficits, the profits from the sale of guano not proving sufficiently large to cover the cost of immense public works, including a railway to the summit of the Andes, and the construction of an ironclad fleet, besides the payment of interest of a large debt.

The actual expenditure of the year 1876 amounted to 13,012,624*l.*, and the revenue to 13,320,332*l.*, leaving a deficit of 307,698*l.*

Peru has a considerable public debt, divided into an internal and external. The internal liabilities are estimated at 4,000,000*l.*, exclusive of a floating debt of an unknown amount, greatly increased by large issues of paper money, made in 1879 and 1880 to carry on a war against Chili. The total of these issues was estimated, end of Oct. 1880, at 35,000,000 soles, or 7,000,000*l.* The foreign debt is made up of three loans contracted in England from 1869 to 1872 :—

Foreign Loan.	Nominal Amount of Issue.	
	£	
Pisco-Yca railway 5 per cent. loan, of 1869	.	290,000
Railway 6 per cent. loan of 1870	.	11,920,000
„ 5 per cent. loan of 1872	.	36,800,000
Total	.	49,010,000

The 5 per cent. Pisco-Yca railway loan of 1869 was issued at the price of 71, and the 6 per cent. loan of 1870 at the price of 82½. The loan of 1872, for the nominal amount of 36,800,000*l.*, was issued partly, to the amount of 15,000,000*l.*, for the construction of railways and other public works, and partly, to the amount of 21,800,000*l.*, for the extinction of former debts. The two loans of 1870 and 1872 were secured on the guano deposits (now, 1882, in possession of Chili) and the general resources of Peru. No interest has been paid on the foreign debt of Peru since 1876, though an arrangement has been made (1882) with Chili by which a percentage of the guano deposits shall be paid as interest to the bondholders.

The army of the republic was composed at the end of the year 1878 of eight battalions of infantry, numbering 5,600 men; of three regiments of cavalry, numbering 1,200 men; of two brigades of artillery, numbering 1,000 men; and of a Gendarmerie of 5,400 men, forming a total of 13,200 men. The number of men under arms was raised nominally to 40,000 in May 1879, after the outbreak of hostilities against Chili, and further increased to 70,000 men in the summer of 1880, after the successful invasion of the territory by the Chilians.

The Peruvian navy consisted, at the beginning of November 1879, of 4 ironclads, the 'Atahualpa,' turret ship, with three 500-pounder guns; the 'Union,' 14 guns; the 'Victoria,' 2 guns, and the 'Loa,' 2 guns; and of six other steamers, the 'Callao,' 30 guns; the 'America,' 14 guns; the 'Chalaco,' 4 guns; the 'Tumbez,' 4 guns; the 'Chanchamaya,' 2 guns; and the 'Colon,' 2 guns. Previously to November 1879, the republic possessed two more ironclads, the 'Independencia,' a ram, carrying two 150-pounders, and the 'Huascar,' turret ship, built on the Clyde, with three 500-pounders, but these were lost in naval engagements against Chili. The remaining largest ironclad, the 'Atahualpa,' was purchased from the

United States in 1870. The ship carries, on revolving turrets, three guns, throwing shots of 500 pounds weight. She has $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch armour from stem to stern, and when in action rises only six inches above the sea-level, with the further defence of being able to hurl streams of boiling water on an enemy attempting to get on board. The other three ironclads, the 'Union,' the 'Victoria,' and the 'Loa,' are of antiquated construction.

Area and Population.

The area of Peru is estimated to extend over 503,000 English square miles, with a population, according to a census taken in 1876, of 2,699,945, comprising 1,365,895 males, and 1,334,050 females. The republic is divided into twenty-one departments, the area and population of which were reported as follows at the census taken in 1876:—

Departments	Area : English square miles	Population
Piura	13,931	135,502
Cajamarca	14,188	213,391
Amazonas	14,129	34,245
Loreto	32,727	61,125
Libertad	15,649	147,541
Ancachs	17,405	284,691
Lima	14,760	{ 226,922
Callao		{ 34,492
Huancavelica	10,814	104,155
Huanuco	33,822	{ 78,856
Junin		{ 209,871
Ica	6,295	60,111
Ayacucho	24,213	142,205
Cuzco	95,547	238,445
Puno	39,743	256,594
Arequipa	27,744	160,282
Moquegua	42,387	{ 28,786
Tarapaca		{ 42,602
Tacna	20,100	36,019
Apurimac	62,325	114,246
Lambayeque	17,939	85,984
Total	503,718	2 699 945

There are besides about 350,000 uncivilised Indians.

As a result of the war with Chili, the latter country is in actual possession, since January 1882, of the province of Tarapaca, and the guano deposits of the Lobos Islands.

It is estimated that 57 per cent. of the population of Peru are aborigines, or 'Indians,' and that 23 per cent. belong to mixed races, 'Cholos' and 'Zambos.' The remaining 20 per cent. are

divided among descendants of Spaniards, Negroes, Chinese, and Europeans, the latter forming barely 2 per cent. of the total population, comprising chiefly Italians and Germans. At the enumeration of 1876 the population of the capital, Lima, was returned at 101,488.

Trade and Industry.

The foreign commerce of Peru is chiefly with Great Britain and the United States, and it centres in the port of Callao, suburb of Lima, the capital.

The commercial intercourse between Peru and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports from Peru to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Peru in each of the ten years from 1872 to 1881:—

Years	Exports from Peru to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Peru
	£	£
1872	4,211,723	2,870,238
1873	5,219,572	2,524,622
1874	4,591,213	1,593,261
1875	4,884,181	1,594,499
1876	5,630,670	991,304
1877	4,696,502	1,266,394
1878	5,232,305	1,369,831
1879	3,388,532	747,427
1880	2,652,623	312,808
1881	2,189,098	809,308

The staple articles of export from Peru to the United Kingdom are guano, cubic nitre, and sugar. During the ten years from 1872 to 1881, the quantities and value of the exports of guano from Peru to Great Britain were as follows:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Tons	£
1872	74,401	875,882
1873	135,895	1,722,854
1874	94,346	1,207,679
1875	86,042	1,068,570
1876	156,864	1,966,068
1877	111,835	1,375,028
1878	127,813	1,469,405
1879	44,325	480,927
1880	53,530	586,432
1881	33,393	300,167

The marked decrease since 1878 is due to the fact that Chili is in actual possession of the Lobos Islands, the great source of Peruvian guano.

Guano was first brought to Europe by Alexander von Humboldt in 1802, but did not become an article of commerce till 1840. It came to be exported in considerable quantities after the year 1852, when a difference with the United States as to the right of possession of the Lobos Islands was settled, through the mediation of Great Britain and France, in favour of Peru. The shipments of guano, entirely free before, were then taken in hand by the Government, being made a state monopoly.

Equal in importance to guano as an article of export to Great Britain, is cubic nitre, also a government monopoly. The exports of nitre were as follows in each of the years from 1872 to 1881:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Tons	£
1872	1,365,195	1,045,383
1873	2,176,239	1,604,040
1874	1,894,013	1,134,008
1875	2,979,876	1,793,110
1876	3,064,707	1,761,450
1877	1,247,909	841,074
1878	1,667,521	1,238,625
1879	879,103	602,872
1880	645,937	492,421
1881	724,848	534,119

As Chili holds the province of Tarapaca, the great source of nitre deposits, the exports during the last three years have materially decreased.

The exports of sugar, in an unrefined state, small previous to the year 1869, assumed large proportions in recent years. The value of the exports of sugar rose from 512,112*l.* in 1874 to 912,799*l.* in 1876, but fell to 716,435*l.* in 1881. Among the minor articles of export to Great Britain are sheep and alpaca wool, of the value of 180,506*l.* in 1881; and copper, unwrought or part wrought, of the value of 60,853*l.* in 1881.

The imports of British produce into Peru comprise mainly cotton and woollen manufactures. The imports of cotton goods amounted to 423,570*l.* in 1875; to 324,350*l.* in 1876; to 539,106*l.* in 1877; to 594,166*l.* in 1878; to 228,031*l.* in 1879; and to 355,354*l.* in 1881. Of woollens the imports were of the value of 97,758*l.* in 1881.

A system of railways, designed to develop the exploitation of the mineral wealth of the country, has been in course of construction since the year 1852, mainly at the expense of the state. In 1878 there were open for traffic, or in course of construction, eleven lines belonging to the state, 1,281 English miles in total length, and costing 128,354,600 soles, or 25,670,920*l.*; eight lines belonging to private persons, 496 miles in length, and

costing 24,420,000 soles, or 4,884,600*l.*; and two lines, belonging in part to the state and in part to individuals, 253 miles, costing 27,200,000 soles, or 5,440,000*l.*, being a total of twenty-two lines, 2,030 miles in length, and representing a cost of 179,974,600 soles, or 35,994,920*l.* The following is a list of these railways:—

Railways	Length	Cost of construction	
	English miles.	Soles.	£
State Lines:—			
Payta to Piura	63	1,945,600	389,120
Pacasmayo and Magdalena	93	5,850,000	1,170,000
Salaverry to Trujillo	85	3,400,000	680,000
Chimbote to Huaraz	172	24,000,000	4,800,000
Lima to Chancay	43	2,600,000	520,000
Lima to La Oroya	145	21,804,000	4,360,800
Cuzco to Puno	230	25,000,000	5,000,000
Pisco to Ica	48	1,450,000	290,000
Arequipa to Puno	232	25,280,000	5,056,000
Mojia to Arequipa	107	12,000,000	2,400,000
Ilo to Moquegua	63	5,025,000	1,005,000
Total	1,281	128,354,600	25,670,920
Private Lines:—			
Pimental to Chiclayo	45	1,000,000	200,000
Ferrenafe to Eten	50	2,600,000	520,000
Malabriga to Ascopea	25	1,600,000	320,000
Cerro de Pasco	15	1,300,000	260,000
Lima to Callao and Chorillos	17	1,000,000	200,000
Lima to Magdalena	5	320,000	64,000
Arica to Tacna	39	1,600,000	320,000
Tarapaca Lines	180	15,000,000	3,000,000
Total	496	24,420,000	4,884,000
Mixed Proprietorship:—			
Lima to Pisco	145	9,200,000	1,840,000
Tacna to Bolivian frontier	108	18,000,000	3,600,000
Total	253	27,200,000	5,440,000
Grand Total	2,030	179,974,600	35,994,920

The construction of the lines of railway belonging to the State was undertaken solely for purposes of public utility, remunerative results not being calculated upon in a country so sparsely populated as Peru. Referring to the longest of the State lines, from Arequipa to Puno, near the summit of the Andes, the British Minister and

Consul-General, in a report of the year 1878, says:—‘232 miles of difficult railway have been made, at an expense of about 6,000,000*l.*, in order that three or four goods trains may run per week.’ Of the railways belonging to private individuals, only the double line from Lima to Callao, eight miles, from Lima to Chorales, nine miles in length, the property of an English company, is reported to be a commercial success.

Peru has important silver mines, situate mainly in the Cero de Pasco. Their produce amounted to 1,395,936 ounces in 1874; to 1,357,432 ounces in 1875; to 1,358,792 ounces in 1876; and to 1,427,592 ounces in 1877.

The merchant navy of Peru numbered 147 vessels, of 49,860 tons, including 8 steamers, of 1,768 tons, at the end of 1877.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PERU IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Don Toribio Sanz, accredited March 10, 1880.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERU.

Minister and Consul-General.—Sir Spenser St. John, K.C.M.G., appointed Dec. 12, 1872.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Peru, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Sole* = 100 *centesimos* . . . Average rate of exchange, 4*s*.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Ounce</i>	. . . . .	=	1·014 ounce avoirdupois.
„ <i>Libra</i>	. . . . .	=	1·014 lb. „
„ <i>Quintal</i>	. . . . .	=	101·44 „ „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	{ of 25 pounds	=	25·36 „ „
	{ of wine or spirits	=	6·70 imperial gallons.
„ <i>Gallon</i>	. . . . .	=	0·74 „ „
„ <i>Vara</i>	. . . . .	=	0·927 yard.
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	. . . . .	=	0·859 square yard.

The French metric system of weights and measures was established by law in 1860, but has not yet come into general use.

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1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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SAN DOMINGO.

(REPÚBLICA DOMINICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of San Domingo, founded in 1844, is governed under a constitution bearing date November 18, 1844, re-proclaimed, with changes, November 14, 1865, after a revolution which expelled the troops of Spain, who held possession of the country for the two previous years. By the terms of the constitution the legislative power of the republic is vested in a National Congress of two Houses, called the Consejo conservador, and the Tribunado, the first consisting of twelve, and the second of fifteen members. The members of both Houses are chosen in indirect election, with restricted suffrage, for the term of four years. But the powers of the National Congress only embrace the general affairs of the republic; and the individual states, five in number, have separate legislatures.

The executive of the republic is vested in a President, chosen in indirect election for the term of four years. Constant insurrections have allowed very few Presidents to serve the full term of office.

President of the Republic.—General Ulysses Heureaux, proclaimed President, July 20, 1882.

The administrative affairs of the republic are in charge of a ministry appointed by the President, with the approval of the Consejo conservador. The ministry is composed of the heads of the departments of the Interior and Police, Finance, Justice, War and Marine, and Foreign Affairs.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The financial estimates of the republic for the year 1882 set down the revenue as 1,500,000 dollars, or 300,000*l.*, with an expenditure to the same amount. The branches of expenditure were as follows :

	Dollars.
Interior and Police	253,514
Foreign Affairs	146,486
Justice, &c.	255,832
Finance, &c.	144,168
War and Marine	437,823
Extraordinary expenses	102,177
Balance	160,000
	<hr/>
	1,500,000
	£300,000

The revenue for 1883 is estimated at 350,000*l.*, mainly derived from customs duties, which average 40 per cent., while a large part

of the annual expenditure is for the maintenance of a standing army. Besides a large internal debt, of unknown amount, San Domingo has a foreign debt contracted at the London Stock Exchange in 1869. The debt, to the nominal amount of 757,700*l.*, at 6 per cent., was issued at the price of 80; but it was stated officially that the Government had actually received only between 38,000*l.* and 50,000*l.* from the contractors for the loan.--(Report of the Select Committee on Loans to Foreign States, 1875.) It is officially stated that the Government is now (January, 1883) engaged in ascertaining the amount of the debt, and a Commission has been appointed for the purpose.

The area of San Domingo, which embraces the eastern portion of the Island of Haiti—the western division forming the republic of *Haiti* (see pp. 543-45)—is estimated at 18,045 English square miles, with a population in 1880 of 300,000 inhabitants, or 16 to the square mile.

The republic is divided into the five provinces, or states, mutually independent, of San Domingo, Azua de Compostela, Santa Cruz del Seybo, Santiago de los Caballeros, and Concepcion de la Vega, besides four maritime districts. The population, like that of the neighbouring Haiti, is composed mainly of negroes and mulattoes, but the whites, or European-descended inhabitants, are comparatively numerous, and owing to their influence the Spanish language is the prevailing dialect. Capital of the republic is the city of San Domingo, founded 1494, at the mouth of the river Ozama, with 10,000 inhabitants.

The commerce of the republic is small, owing in part to customs duties of a prohibitory character. The principal articles of export are lignum vitæ, logwood, coffee, and sugar. Cocoa is also cultivated. In 1881, the value of the imports amounted to 352,263*l.*, and of the exports to 338,215*l.*, the foreign commerce being shared by the ports of San Domingo and Puerto Plata. The commerce of the republic is mainly with the United States and Great Britain. In the 'Annual Statement of the Board of Trade' the exports to and imports from Great Britain are added to those of Haiti. (See p. 544.)

The country is stated to be making rapid progress. A railway is being constructed between Samaná and Santiago, embracing the whole of the rich provinces of the north of the republic, and another line will soon be made between Barahona and the salt mountain of 'Cerro de Sal.' Large sugar plantations and factories are stated to be now in full work in the south and west part of the republic, and a large factory for concrete owned by an English company. (Official Statement.)

The Bay of Samaná, on the north-east coast of San Domingo, one of the greatest natural harbours in the world, 30 miles long and

10 miles broad, was ceded, with the surrounding country, to a company formed in the United States, by a treaty signed by the President of the Republic, January 10, 1873. Under another decree, passed March 25, 1874, the rights of the company were confiscated, on the ground of non-payment of a stipulated annual rent.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SAN DOMINGO IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—General Gregorio Lupon, accredited May 17, 1882.

Consul.—Miguel Ventura, appointed January 1876.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SAN DOMINGO.

Chargé d'Affaires.—Major Robert Stuart, appointed October 28, 1874.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of San Domingo are those of Spain, but the French metrical system is coming into use.

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SAN SALVADOR.

(REPÚBLICA DE SAN SALVADOR.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of San Salvador, an independent state since 1853, when it dissolved its federative union with Honduras and Nicaragua, is governed nominally under a constitution proclaimed in March 1864, but undergoing frequent alterations through internecine war. The constitution vests the legislative power in a Congress of two Houses, the Senate, composed of 12, and the House of Representatives, composed of 24 members. The executive is in the hands of a President, originally elected for six years, but whose tenure of office was in 1867 limited to four years.

President of the Republic.—Don Rafael Zaldivar y Lazo, elected Provisional President by a junta, April 30, 1876, as successor of Don Andres Valle, President from February 1 to April 25, 1876.

The regular election of the President has in recent years been constantly superseded by ‘pronunciamientos’ and military nominations.

The administrative affairs of the republic are carried on, under the President, by a ministry of four members, having charge of the departments of the Interior, War and Finance, Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The revenue for the year 1881 was estimated at 3,952,000 dollars, or 790,400*l.*, and the expenditure at 3,827,000 dollars, or 765,400*l.*, thus leaving a calculated surplus of 25,000*l.*

San Salvador had in 1871 but a small public debt, amounting to 705,800 dollars, or 141,160*l.*, represented chiefly by ‘libranzas,’ or treasury bills. The debt was largely increased during the years 1872 and 1873, when the republic raised at various periods troops to invade Honduras. In 1881, the total debt amounted, according to an official return, to *nil*. There exists besides a floating debt of at least 333,624*l.*; but according to other reports 113,301*l.*

The republic is estimated at 7,225 English square miles. The population, according to an official census of 1878, was 554,785, giving an average of 77 inhabitants to the square mile, being 19 times that of the average of the other states of Central America. Aboriginal and mixed races constitute the bulk of the population, among whom live about 10,000 whites, or descendants of Europeans. The native population of San Salvador, more inclined to civilised pursuits than that of any neighbouring state, is largely engaged in agriculture, as well as various branches of manufacture, and in recent years the working of iron mines has been undertaken. The principal articles of agricultural produce are indigo, coffee, sugar, and balsam, the latter, known as Balsam of Peru, being grown along a great part of the Pacific coast, from the Rio Acajutla to the Guameca, the district bearing the name of Costa de Balsamo. Capital of the republic is the city of San Salvador, founded by George Alvarado in 1528, with 18,500 inhabitants. The city was repeatedly destroyed by earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, the last time on April 16, 1854, when it was overwhelmed by almost total ruin, in consequence of which most of the inhabitants erected new dwellings on a neighbouring site, at present called Nueva San Salvador. The new capital again was partly destroyed in 1873 by a series of earthquakes, and simultaneous eruptions of the neighbouring Tzalco volcano. The capital is connected by a good road with the port of La Libertad, fifteen miles distant, the principal harbour of the republic.

The commercial intercourse of San Salvador is chiefly with the United States and Great Britain. In the year 1881, the value of the total imports was estimated at 2,705,410 dollars, or 676,370*l.*, and that of the exports at 4,902,436 dollars, or 1,225,609*l.* Among the exports coffee (60 per cent.) and indigo (30 per cent.) form the staple articles. The statistics of the commercial intercourse of San Salvador with the United Kingdom are not given in the annual statement of the Board of Trade, in which the trade of the republic is thrown together with that of the states of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, under the general designation of 'Central America.' (See p. 541.)

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF SAN SALVADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister.—Don José Maria Torres Caicedo, accredited December 12, 1877.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SAN SALVADOR.

Minister and Consul-General.—F. R. St. John.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of San Salvador, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The <i>Peso</i> or <i>Piaster</i> , of 8 <i>reales</i>	. approximate value, 4s. 3½d.
„ <i>Dollar</i> , of 100 <i>centavas</i>	„ „ „ 4s.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Libra</i>	. . . . .	= 1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	. . . . .	= 101·40 „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	. . . . .	= 25·35 „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	. . . . .	= 1½ imperial bushel.

The weights and measures of the United States are, besides the above, in general use.

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UNITED STATES.

(UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE form of government of the United States is based on the constitution of September 17, 1787, to which ten amendments were added, December 15, 1791; an eleventh amendment, January 8, 1798; a twelfth amendment, September 25, 1804; a thirteenth amendment, December 18, 1865; a fourteenth amendment, July 28, 1868; and a fifteenth amendment, March 30, 1870.

By the constitution, the government of the nation is entrusted to three separate authorities, the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The executive power is vested in a President. It is enacted by section 1, article II. of the constitution, that the President 'shall hold his office during the term of four years,' and be elected, together with a Vice-President, chosen for the same term, in the mode here prescribed. '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 same section of the constitution enacts that 'the Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States;' and further that 'no person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person, be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.'

The President is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia in the service of the Union. He has the power of a veto on all laws passed by Congress; but notwithstanding his veto, any bill may become a law on its afterwards being passed by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress. The Vice-President is ex-officio president of the Senate; and in case of the death or resignation of the president, he becomes the President for the remainder of the term, and his place is filled by a temporary Vice-President, chosen

by the Senate. The elections for President and Vice-President are at present held in all the states on Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, every four years, in a leap-year; and on the 4th of March following the new President elect is inaugurated.

President of the United States.—General Chester Allen *Arthur*, born at Fairfield, Franklin County, State of Vermont, October 15, 1830; the son of Baptist minister born in the north of Ireland; educated at Union College, Schenectady, and at the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the Bar of New York in 1848; entered the army at the outbreak of the civil war in the United States as Quartermaster-General of State of New York, but at the end of it retired into private life, becoming a member of one of the leading firms of lawyers of New York; appointed by President Grant Collector of the Port of New York, November 21, 1872, holding the office till July 20, 1878, when removed by President Hayes. Elected Vice-President of the United States November 3, 1880; succeeded to the Presidency on the death of General J. A. Garfield, September 20, 1881.

The President of the United States has an annual salary of 50,000 dollars, or 10,000*l.*, and the Vice-President of 10,000 dollars, or 2,000*l.*

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 ^e	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 . . .	1841–1841	1773	1841
John Tyler . . .	Virginia . . .	1841–1845	1790	1862
James Knox 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	—
Rutherford B. Hayes . . .	Ohio . . .	1877–1881	1822	—
James Abram Garfield . . .	Ohio . . .	March–Sept. 1881	1831	1881
Chester Allen Arthur . . .	Vermont . . .	1881–	1830	—

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 . . .	1841-1841	1790	1862
George M. Dallas . . .	Pennsylvania . .	1845-1849	1792	1864
Millard Fillmore . . .	New York . . .	1849-1850	1800	1874
William R. King . . .	Alabama . . .	1853-1853	1786	1853
John C. Breckinridge . . .	Kentucky . . .	1857-1861	1821	1875
Hannibal Hamlin . . .	Maine . . .	1861-1865	1809	—
Andrew Johnson . . .	Tennessee . . .	1865-1865	1808	1875
Schuyler Colfax . . .	Indiana . . .	1869-1873	1823	—
Henry Wilson . . .	Massachusetts .	1873-1875	1812	1875
William A. Wheeler . . .	New York . . .	1877-1881	1819	—
Chester Allen Arthur . . .	New York . . .	March-Sept. 1881	1830	—
David Davis . . .	Illinois . . .	1881 —	1815	—

The administrative business of the nation is conducted by seven chief officers, or heads of departments, who form what is called the 'Cabinet.' They are chosen by the President, but must be approved of by the Senate. Each of them presides over a separate department, and has to act under the immediate authority of the President. The heads of departments are (January 1883):—

1. The Secretary of State and of Foreign Affairs.—Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen; formerly Senator for New Jersey; nominated Minister to England in 1870, but declined. Appointed Secretary of State, December 12, 1881.

2. Secretary of the Treasury.—Hon. Charles J. Folger. Appointed October 27, 1881.

3. Secretary of War.—Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, son of the late President Lincoln, born 1843; studied at college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N.H., and Harvard College, graduating in 1864, entered the army, on the staff of General Grant, 1864, and served in Virginia through the remainder of the war; admitted to the Illinois bar, 1866. Appointed Secretary of War, March 5, 1881.

4. Secretary of the Navy.—Hon. William E. Chandler. Appointed Secretary of the Navy, April 12, 1882.

5. Secretary of the Interior.—Hon. Henry M. Teller. Appointed Secretary of the Interior, 1882.

6. Postmaster-General.—Hon. Timothy O. Howe. Appointed Postmaster-General, December 20, 1881.

7. Attorney-General.—Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster. Appointed Attorney-General, December 19, 1881.

Each of the above ministers has an annual salary of 8,000 dollars currency, or 1,600*l*. All hold office under the will of the President of the United States.

The whole legislative power is vested by the constitution in a Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate, or Upper House, consists of two members from each State, chosen by the State legislatures for six years. Senators must be not less than thirty years of age; must have been citizens of the United States for nine years; and be residents in the State for which they are chosen. Besides its legislative capacity, the Senate is invested with certain judicial functions, and its members constitute a High Court of Impeachment. The judgment only extends to removal from office and disqualification. Representatives have the sole power of impeachment.

The House of Representatives, or Lower House, is composed of members elected every second year by the vote of all male citizens over the age of 21 of the several States of the Union. The number of members to which each State is entitled is determined by the census taken every ten years. By laws passed after the results of the ninth census of the United States, taken June 1870, had been ascertained, it was provided that the House of Representatives should be composed of 293 members. By the Apportionment Bill consequent on the census of 1880, the number has been increased to 325, distributed as follows:—

Maine 4	South Carolina . . . 7	Florida 2
New Hampshire . . . 2	Georgia 10	Texas 11
Vermont 5	Alabama 8	Iowa 11
Massachusetts . . . 12	Mississippi 7	Wisconsin 9
Rhode Island 2	Louisiana 6	California 6
Connecticut 4	Ohio 21	Minnesota 5
New York 34	Kentucky 11	Oregon 1
New Jersey 7	Tennessee 10	Kansas 7
Pennsylvania 28	Indiana 13	West Virginia . . . 4
Delaware 1	Illinois 20	Nevada 1
Maryland 6	Missouri 14	Nebraska 3
Virginia 10	Arkansas 5	Colorado 1
North Carolina 9	Michigan 9	Total 325

This shows an increase in the number of representatives of 32 over that based on the previous census. In the case of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont there has been a loss of one member for each state, and in most of the states on the Atlantic seaboard there

has been little increase; nearly the whole of the additions having been made to the Western and South-Western States. Texas alone shows an addition of five representatives.

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 debate on subjects in which his territory is interested, but is not entitled to vote. The delegates are elected, like the representatives, by the vote of all male citizens over 21, with this difference, that in two territories, Utah and Wyoming, the franchise is also accorded to women.

Every bill which has passed the House of Representatives and the Senate must, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if not approved, he may return it, with his objections, to the House in which it originated. If after reconsideration two-thirds of that House agree to pass the bill, it must be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it must likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it becomes a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses are determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill are entered on the journal of each House.

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 alter 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 to propose amendments to the Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing the amendments which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

Under an Act of Congress, approved Jan. 20, 1874, the salary of a senator, representative, or delegate in Congress is 5,000 dollars, or 1,000*l.*, per annum, with travelling expenses. These expenses are calculated by the most direct route of usual travel, and similar return, once for each session of Congress. The salary of the Speaker of the

House of Representatives is 8,000 dollars, or 1,600*l.*, per annum, under the same Act of Congress.

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives are prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but Congress may at any time by law alter such regulations, or make new ones, except as to the places of choosing senators. No senator or representative can, during the time for which he was 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.

According to the sixth article of the Constitution, 'the senators and representatives, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.'

The period usually termed 'a Congress,' in legislative language, continues for two years; as, for example, from noon March 4, 1881, until noon March 4, 1883, at which latter time the term of the representatives to the Forty-seventh Congress expires, and the term of the new House of Representatives commences. Congresses always commence and expire in years terminating with odd numbers. The term of the First Congress was from 1789 to 1791, and the term of the Forty-seventh Congress from 1881 to 1883.

By the tenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, passed December 15, 1791, the powers not delegated to Congress are reserved to the individual States. Therefore the powers to enact municipal laws, that is, all laws which concern only the States directly and immediately, are among the reserved rights of the States, and as such vested in the State Legislatures.

The constitutions of the several States all agree in their main features, and the modes of administration are virtually alike. In all there is the same form, and the same principles lie at the foundation. The executive in every State is vested in a governor. The duties of the governors are in general analogous to those of the President, as far as the several State governments are analogous to that of the Union. In some States the governors have the nomination, and, in conjunction with the Senate, the appointment of many important officers; but in most States appointments in the power of the governors are comparatively unimportant; in New York, for ex-

ample, nearly all officers and *all* judges are elected by the people. Like the President, they make recommendations to the Legislature, and take care that the laws are executed. Like the President, they may be impeached and removed for treason, bribery, or other crimes.

Slavery was abolished throughout the whole of the United States by the thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution, passed Dec. 18, 1865:—‘Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.’ 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. The fourteenth Amendment declares that ‘all persons born or naturalised in the United States are citizens thereof and of the States in which they reside, and no State shall deny such citizens due and equal protection by laws, nor deprive them of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.’ It orders further ‘that representation shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State.’ Finally, the fifteenth Amendment, ratified March 30, 1870, enacts that ‘the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, colour, or previous condition of servitude.’ Under this last Amendment to the Constitution, all the citizens of the United States, except un-taxed Indians, are admitted to the franchise.

Church and Education.

The Constitution of the United States grants perfect equality to all creeds and religions. Nearly all the sects and religious denominations existing in Europe are represented in the United States, the most numerous being the Methodists, the Baptists, the Presbyterians, the Roman Catholics, and the Congregationalists, or Independents.

It was found at the ninth census of the United States, taken June 1, 1870, that there were at that date 72,459 distinct congregations, or so-called ‘organisations,’ they possessing 63,082 religious edifices, with a total of 21,665,062 sittings, being four sittings to every seven of the population. The following table shows the divisions of the various creeds enumerated, according to the official returns of the census of 1870:—

Creeds	Congregations	Religious edifices	Sittings
Baptist, regular.	14,474	12,857	3,997,116
„ other	1,355	1,105	363,019
‘Christian’	3,578	2,822	865,602
Congregational	2,887	2,715	1,117,212
Episcopal, Protestant	2,835	2,601	991,051
Evangelical Association	815	641	193,796
Friends	692	662	224,664
Jews	189	152	73,265
Lutheran	3,032	2,776	977,332
Methodist	25,278	21,337	6,528,209
Moravian (Unitas Fratrum)	72	67	25,700
Mormon	189	171	87,838
New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian)	90	61	18,755
Presbyterian, regular	6,262	5,683	2,198,900
„ other	1,562	1,388	499,344
Reformed Church in America (late Dutch Reformed)	471	468	227,228
Reformed Church in the United States (late German Reformed)	1,256	1,145	431,700
Roman Catholic	4,127	3,806	1,990,514
Miscellaneous creeds	3,295	2,655	853,817
Total	72,459	63,082	21,665,052

From the decennial Catholic census for 1880, partly issued at the end of 1880, it appears that the Roman Catholic population in the United States amounted to 6,143,222.

Education is general in the United States, every effort being made to aid in its progress. Nevertheless, owing partly to the former existence of slavery, and partly to the constant influx of numbers of uneducated immigrants, there exists a large mass still totally ignorant of the first elements of education. It was found at the census of 1870, that there were at that date in the United States 4,528,084 individuals over ten years of age unable to read, and 5,658,144 individuals over ten years unable to write. According to the census of 1880 in the whole country, out of a total population above ten years of age of 36,761,607, 4,923,431 were returned as unable to read and 6,239,958 as unable to write. The former is 13.4 per cent., the latter 17 per cent., which, contrasted with 16 and 20 per cent. (the proportions of the corresponding classes in 1870), shows a very decided gain in the direction of rudimentary education. Of the whites above ten years of age, the ‘cannot writes’ formed 9.4 per cent. The native whites, however, show a proportion of but 8.7 per cent., while foreign whites show 12 per cent. A very large proportion of the illiteracy of the country, and especially of the South, is seen to be among the coloured population, where the ‘cannot writes’ form 70 per cent. of all above ten years of age. Most of the illiteracy of the country exists south of Mason and Dixon’s line,

the Ohio, and the south boundary of Missouri. North of it are New Jersey, with 4.5 per cent.; Pennsylvania, 4.6; Ohio, 3.6; Indiana, 4.8; Illinois, 4.3; Missouri, 8.9; and Kansas, 3.6. South of it are Delaware, 15.8; Maryland, 16; Virginia, 34; West Virginia, 12.1; Kentucky, 22.2; and Arkansas, 28.8. Further south the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, range between 40 and 50 per cent. This is in great part due, of course, to the large proportion of the coloured element; though there is also a marked difference between the white populations of the two regions.

In Iowa out of the total population there are but 2.4 per cent. of illiterates; Nebraska, 2.5 per cent.; and Wyoming, 2.6. The North-Eastern States, on the whole, fall behind the Northern Central States, probably because of the large manufacturing interests, which have drawn to them the Irish, French Canadian, and similar classes of immigrants, while the German and Scandinavian elements have gone to the Northern Central section. The greatest proportion of illiterates is found in South Carolina, where nearly one-half the population over ten years of age (48.2 per cent.) cannot read. Louisiana follows with 45.8 per cent.; Alabama, with 43.5; and Georgia, with 42.8 per cent. In the Western States and Territories the proportion of illiterates is comparatively low; California, with 7.1, and Nevada, with 7.3 per cent., having, with two exceptions, the highest. Arizona has 16.7 per cent., and New Mexico, 60.2. In these Territories, and especially the latter, a large proportion of the population is of Mexican descent, and a large number of Pueblo and Moquis Indians are included in the population.

Since 1870 only Maine, New Hampshire, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Utah, and Montana show a retrogression, while in many of the States the progress has been very great. In Maine and New Hampshire the influx of factory operatives, chiefly Irish and French Canadians, has lowered the average, while in the Pacific States the Chinese have had a similar effect. Florida has decreased her percentage of illiteracy from 51 to 38; Mississippi, from 50 to 41.9; Georgia, from 50 to 42.8; Virginia, from 44 to 34; and Texas, from 35 to 24.1.

At the date of the census of 1880, the total number of children enrolled in the schools in the United States was 9,680,403, out of a total school population of 15,536,280. The total number of schools was 141,629, and the number of teachers 273,669.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The national income of the United States is mainly derived from two sources, namely, duties on imports, and internal revenue taxes upon distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, banks and bankers, and bank cheques. The national expenditure, too,

is mainly on account of the war and navy departments, pensions, payment of interest of the public debt, incurred by the civil war of 1861-66, and the civil service. Roughly stated, the produce of the customs discharges the cost of the civil service, army and navy, and that of internal revenue pays the interest and sinking fund of the public debt, together with all other disbursements. The largest branch of expenditure is the interest on the public debt, while the cost of the general administration, including the expenses of the executive and legislature, provided for under the head of 'Civil Expenses,' is comparatively small, amounting to about one-fourth of the total expenditure.

The following table exhibits, in dollars and pounds sterling, the total gross revenue and the total expenditure of the United States in each of the nine fiscal years, ending June 30, from 1873 to 1881:—

Years, ending June 30	REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	Dollars	£	Dollars	£
1873	333,738,204	66,747,640	290,345,245	58,069,049
1874	289,478,755	57,895,751	287,133,873	57,426,775
1875	288,000,051	57,600,010	274,623,392	54,924,678
1876	287,482,039	57,496,408	258,459,797	51,691,959
1877	269,000,586	53,800,117	238,660,008	47,732,001
1878	257,763,878	51,552,775	236,964,326	47,392,865
1879	273,827,184	54,765,437	266,947,883	53,389,576
1880	333,526,610	66,705,322	267,642,957	53,528,591
1881	360,782,293	72,156,458	260,712,888	52,142,577

The following tables give the actual sources of revenue and branches of expenditure for the financial year ending June 30, 1881, and the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for each of the two financial years, ending June 30, 1882, and 1883:—

<i>Sources of Revenue.</i>	Financial Years ending June 30		
	1881	1882	1883
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Customs	198,159,676	195,000,000	215,000,000
Internal Revenue	135,264,386	130,000,000	155,000,000
Land Sales	2,201,863	1,000,000	2,500,000
Bank Taxes	8,116,116	7,122,000	8,000,000
Pacific Railways	1,616,014	4,000,000	1,500,000
Customs fees, &c. . . .	1,225,515	1,150,000	1,350,000
Other fees	2,507,158	2,350,000	2,450,000
Property sold, coinage profits	3,468,486	3,000,000	3,500,000
District of Columbia . .	2,016,199	1,676,000	1,800,000
Miscellaneous	6,206,880	4,702,000	8,900,000
Total Revenue	360,782,293	350,000,000	400,000,000

	Financial Years ending June 30		
	1881	1882	1883
<i>Branches of Expenditure.</i>	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Civil and Miscellaneous .	61,933,662	67,563,485	55,656,234
Indians	6,514,161	4,858,866	5,841,714
Pensions	50,059,280	50,000,000	100,000,000
Army	40,466,460	30,240,790	47,541,098
Navy	15,686,672	15,022,331	17,249,148
District of Columbia .	3,543,912	3,352,000	3,562,599
Debt interest	82,508,741	88,877,410	65,000,000
Total Expenditure .	260,712,888	259,914,882	294,850,793
Surplus	100,069,405	90,085,118	105,149,206

The actual revenue for 1882 was found to be 403,525,250 dollars, and the expenditure 257,981,440 dollars, leaving a surplus of 145,543,820 dollars.

The surpluses are all available for reducing the public debt, and during the last six months of 1882 the sum devoted to this purpose was 81,000,000 dollars, and it was expected that during the next six months 39,000,000 dollars would be so applied.

Since the year 1865-66 the revenue of the United States every year largely exceeded the expenditure, in consequence of which there was a gradual reduction of taxes. In the second session of the forty-second Congress there were passed a series of laws which abolished nearly the whole of the stamp duties. The customs duties, however, continue to bear heavily on all imports, while the Internal Revenue at present is collected mainly from whisky, tobacco, and malt liquors. The surplus of every year has to be devoted, in conformity with several enactments of Congress, to the gradual redemption of the national debt.

The following table shows the total amount of the national debt on the 1st of July in each of the years 1862, 1866, 1871, and 1873, and from 1876 to 1881:—

Years	Capital of Debt	
	Dollars	£
1862	514,211,372	102,842,274
1866	2,783,425,879	556,685,175
1871	2,292,030,835	458,406,167
1873	2,234,482,993	446,896,598
1876	2,176,947,758	435,389,551
1877	2,205,301,392	441,060,278
1878	2,301,216,984	460,243,397
1879	1,996,414,905	399,282,981
1880	2,119,596,046	423,919,209
1881	2,069,013,569	413,802,713

According to the official statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, the various liabilities incurred successively by the govern-

ment, under the sanction of Congress, which form the national debt of the United States, were as follows on January 1, 1882:—

Title of Loan	Authorising Act	Rate of interest per cent	When redeemable	Total outstanding Amount
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.				Dollars
Loan of July & Aug. '61 ('81's)	July 17 and Aug. 5, '61	6	June 30, 1881	101,827,200
Loan of 1863 ('81's)	March 3, 1863	6	"	47,855,700
Funded Loan of 1881	J'y 14, '70 & Jan. 20, '71	5	May 1, 1881	401,503,900
Funded Loan of 1891	J'y 14, '70 & Jan. 20, '71	4½	September 1, 1891	250,000,000
Funded Loan of 1907	J'y 14, '70 & Jan. 20, '71	4	July 1, 1907	738,772,550
Refunding Certificates	February 26, 1879	4	—	575,250
Navy-Pension Fund	July 23, 1868	3	—	14,000,000
Aggregate of Debt bearing interest in Coin				1,554,534,600
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.				
Old Debt	Various, prior to 1837	4 to 6	—	57,665
Mexican Indemnity Stock	August 10, 1846	5	—	1,105
Loan of 1847	January 28, 1847	6	—	1,250
Bounty Land Scrip	February 11, 1847	6	—	3,275
Texan Indemnity Stock	September 9, 1850	5	—	20,000
Loan of 1858	June 14, 1858	5	—	8,000
Loan of 1860	June 22, 1860	5	—	10,000
Five-twenties of 1862 (called)	February 25, 1862	6	—	370,700
Five-twenties of June '64	June 30, 1864	6	—	58,650
Five-twenties of 1865	March 3, 1865	6	—	77,050
Ten-forties of 1864	March 3, 1864	5	—	490,350
Consols of 1865	March 3, 1865	6	—	411,300
Consols of 1867	March 3, 1865	6	—	1,103,850
Consols of 1868	March 3, 1865	6	—	315,750
Loan of February, 1861	February 8, 1861	6	—	142,000
Funded Loan of 1881 (called)	July 14, '70 & Jan. 20, '71	5	—	3,558,750
Oregon War debt	March 2, 1861	6	—	134,500
Loan of July and Aug. 1861	July 17 & Aug. 5, 1861	6	—	1,107,400
Loan of J. & A. '61 (called)	July 17 & Aug. 5, 1861	6	cont. at 3½ p. c.	2,763,300
Loan of 1863 ('81's)	March 3, 1865	6	—	326,350
Treasury Notes prior to 1846	Various, prior to 1846	1-10 to 6	—	82,525
Treasury Notes of 1846	July 22, 1846	1-10 to 6	—	6,000
Treasury Notes of 1847	January 28, 1847	6	—	950
Treasury Notes of 1857	December 23, 1857	3 to 6	—	1,700
Treasury Notes of 1861	March 2, 1861	6	—	3,000
Seven-thirties of 1861	July 17, 1861	7 3-10	—	16,300
One-year Notes of 1863	March 3, 1863	5	—	43,225
Two-year Notes of 1863	March 3, 1863	5	—	35,200
Compound Interest Notes	Mar. 3, '63; June 30, '64	6	—	225,260
Seven-thirties of 1864 & 1865	June 30, '64; Mar. 3, '65	7 3-10	—	140,900
Certificates of Indebtedness	Mar. 1, '62; Mar. 3, '63	6	—	4,000
Temporary Loan	June 30, 1864	4 to 6	—	2,960
Three per cent. certif's (call'd)	Mar. 2, '67; July 25, '68	3	—	5,000
Aggregate of Debt on which Interest has ceased since maturity				11,528,265
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.				
Old Demand Notes	July 17, 1861	—	—	59,920
Legal Tender Notes	February 12, 1862	—	—	346,681,016
	February 25, 1862	—	—	
	July 11, 1862	—	—	
Certificates of Deposit	March 3, 1863	—	—	9,590,000
	June 8, 1872	—	—	
Gold Certificates	March 3, 1863	—	—	5,188,120
Silver Certificates	February 28, 1878	—	—	68,675,230
Fractional Currency	July 17, 1862	—	—	15,451,800
	March 3, 1863	—	—	
	June 30, 1864	—	—	
Less amount estimated as lost or destroyed, act of June 21, 1879			8,375,934	7,075,926
Aggregate of Debt bearing no Interest				437,270,212

The following table contains the summary of the various classes of the public debt, and the interest thereon, on January 1, 1882 :—

Debt bearing interest in coin— Bonds at 6 per cent., continued at $3\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. . . . Bonds at 5 per cent., ditto. . . . Bonds at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. . . . Bonds at 4 per cent. . . . Refunding Certificates Navy Pension Fund	Dollars	Principal	Interest
		Dollars	Dollars
	149,682,900		
	401,503,900		
	250,000,000		
	738,772,550		
	575,250		
	14,000,000		
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		1,554,534,600	14,814,378
Old demand and legal-tender notes	346,740,936	11,528,265	714,985
Certificates of deposit	9,590,000		
Coin certificates	73,863,350		
Fractional currency	7,075,926		
		437,270,213	
Unclaimed interest			7,256
Total debt January 1, 1882 . .		2,003,333,078	15,536,619

On January 1, 1883, the total debt, including the Pacific Railway loans, amounted to 1,920,467,693 dollars; and, deducting the cash in the treasury at that date, the net debt was 1,607,543,676 dollars. The Pacific Railway debt amounts to 64,623,512 dollars, all at 6 per cent., the railways paying over 5 per cent. of their net earnings.

Besides the above there exist local debts in nearly all the states as follows, on January 1, 1882 :—

States	Debt, Jan. 1882	States	Debt, Jan. 1882
	Dollars		Dollars
Maine	7,109,715	Connecticut	4,967,600
New Hampshire	3,372,770	Texas	4,491,120
Vermont	1,395,000	Virginia	33,696,447
Massachusetts	32,399,464	Upper Virginia . . .	—
Delaware	715,000	Indiana	4,979,608
Maryland	11,257,561	Iowa	372,935
New Jersey	1,796,300	Kansas	1,181,975
New York	9,114,054	Michigan	4,641,466
Pennsylvania	21,561,989	Minnesota	4,290,000
District Columbia . . .	21,892,750	Missouri	19,259,000
Arkansas	5,126,636	Nebraska	499,267
Florida	1,601,500	Ohio	9,533,005
Georgia	9,751,500	California	3,300,000
Kentucky	1,867,546	Colorado	280,000
Mississippi	10,000,000	Nevada	532,000
North Carolina	5,340,750	Oregon	511,000
South Carolina	6,642,321	Wisconsin	2,252,057
Tennessee	27,410,228	Illinois	—
Alabama	11,532,000	Louisiana	16,000,000
Rhode Island	2,521,500	Total	284,274,948

It is ordered, by Act of Congress, that the surplus gold remaining after the payment of the interest on the national debt shall be devoted 'to the purchase or payment of 1 per cent. of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after July 1, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which is to be put to a like use. By the terms of an Act of Congress passed March 18, 1869, entitled 'An Act, to strengthen the public credit,' it is declared that 'the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States' notes.'

Army and Navy.

1. *Army.*

By the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, Congress is empowered in general 'to raise and support armies;' and by the second section of the second article, the President is appointed commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia when called into the service of the United States. On August 7, 1789, Congress established a Department of War as the instrument of the President in carrying out the provisions of the constitution for military affairs.

By Acts of Congress, approved July 28, 1866, March 3, 1869, and July 15, 1870, the number of land forces constituting the standing army of the United States was strictly limited. Section 2 of the Act of July 15, 1870, provides that on or before the 1st day of July 1871, the number of enlisted men in the army shall be reduced to 30,000. It was subsequently enacted that from the year 1875 there shall be no more than 25,000 enlisted men at any one time. The actual enlisted strength of the army in the end of 1881 was 26,622, distributed as follows:—Cavalry, 6,882; artillery, 2,403; infantry, 10,530; engineers, sanitary corps, &c., 3,781; besides 11 generals, 2,149 other officers, and 866 telegraphists, &c.; total 26,622.

The term of service in the army is five years. As now organised, the army is composed of 10 regiments of cavalry, consisting each of 12 troops, or companies; 25 regiments of infantry, of 10 companies each; 5 regiments of artillery, of 12 batteries each; and 1 engineer battalion; besides the cadets of the military academy. The 9th and 10th regiments of cavalry, and the 24th and 25th regiments of infantry, are composed of negro soldiers, but with white officers.

Besides the regular army each State is supposed to have a militia in which all men from 18 to 45, capable of bearing arms, ought to

be enrolled, but in several States the organisation is imperfect. The organised militia numbers 9,059 officers and 118,172 men. The number of citizens who in case of war might be enrolled in the militia is upwards of $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

The territory of the United States is divided for military purposes into nine departments, and these are grouped into four military divisions, namely, Division of the Missouri, composed of the Departments of Dakota, the Platte, and the Missouri; Division of the Pacific, composed of the Departments of Columbia, California, and Arizona; Division of the Atlantic, composed of the Departments of the East, the South and West Point; Division of the Gulf, composed of the Departments of Texas and Arkansas.

2. *Navy.*

The naval forces of the United States consisted in January 1882 of 65 steam vessels, all screw propellers except 6, besides 23 wooden sailing vessels, 24 ironclads, 2 torpedo-boats, and 25 tugs. Out of the total 139, only 57 were in efficient service. The total number of guns was 1,033. During 1882, considerable attention was given to the navy by the United States Government, and it was resolved to speedily complete the construction of five monitors which were on the stocks. It was resolved, besides, to proceed with the construction of several new cruisers of the latest type.

A large reduction in the strength of the enlisted force of the navy (see page 592) was ordered by the Congress of the United States in the session of 1876, as inserted in the Naval Appropriation Bill, in consequence of which it became necessary to withdraw a number of the vessels from active service.

The United States possess ten navy-yards and stations, namely, Portsmouth, Charlestown, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, League Island, New London, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and Mare Island. Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has an area of 63 acres; Charlestown, near Boston, of 80 acres; Brooklyn, of 80; Philadelphia, of 15, and Washington of 42 acres. Norfolk, Pensacola and Mare Island, are used only for temporary repairs.

There are four 'rates' in the official classification of ships of war. First-rates are all vessels of 4,000 tons and upwards; Second-rates, vessels of 2,000 to 4,000; Third-rates, vessels of 900 to 2,000; and Fourth-rates, all vessels under 900 tons.

The following table gives a detailed list, in alphabetical order of names, of all the ironclads, and of all the First, Second, and Third-rate steamers of the navy in 1882:—

IRONCLAD SCREW STEAMERS.

Name	Guns	Displacement	Station
Ajax . . .	2	2,100	James River
Amphitrite . . .	4	3,825	Repairing at Wilmington
Canonicus . . .	2	2,100	Pensacola
Camanche . . .	2	1,875	Repairing at Mare Island
Catskill . . .	2	1,875	James River
Colossus . . .	10	6,006	On the stocks at New York
Dictator . . .	2	4,500	League Island
Jason . . .	2	1,875	League Island
Lehigh . . .	2	1,875	James River
Mahopae . . .	2	2,100	James River
Manhattan . . .	2	2,100	James River
Massachusetts . . .	4	6,000	On the stocks, Portsmouth
Miantonomah . . .	4	3,825	Repairing at Chester
Monadnock . . .	4	3,815	Laid up at Mare Island
Montauk . . .	2	1,875	Washington
Nahant . . .	2	1,875	League Island
Nantucket . . .	2	1,875	Annapolis
Oregon . . .	4	6,000	On the stocks at Boston
Passaic . . .	2	1,875	Washington
Puritan . . .	4	6,200	Repairing at Chester
Saugus . . .	2	2,100	Washington
Terror . . .	4	3,815	Philadelphia
Wyandotte . . .	2	2,100	Washington

TORPEDO BOATS.

Name	Displacement	Station
Alarm	1,700	New York
Intrepid	1,123	New York

STEAMERS NOT IRONCLAD.

Name	Propulsion	Guns	Displacement
<i>First Rates—</i>			Tons
Antietam	Screw	21	4,000
Connecticut	Screw	21	4,450
Colorado	Screw	30	4,700
Florida	Screw	12	4,220
Franklin	Screw	26	5,170
Iowa	Screw	23	4,000
Java	Screw	21	4,000
Minnesota	Screw	40	4,700
New York	Screw	21	4,070
Niagara	Screw	12	5,410
Pennsylvania	Screw	21	4,000
Tennessee	Screw	23	4,840
Wabash	Screw	26	4,650

Name	Propulsion	Guns	Displ'ment
<i>Second Rates—</i>			
Alaska	Screw	12	2,400
Benicia	Screw	12	2,400
Brooklyn	Screw	18	3,000
Canandaigua	Screw	9	2,130
Congress	Screw	16	3,050
Hartford	Screw	16	2,900
Lackawanna	Screw	11	2,220
Lancaster	Screw	22	3,250
Monongahela	Screw	9	2,100
Omaha	Screw	12	2,400
Pensacola	Screw	22	3,000
Plymouth	Screw	12	2,400
Powhatan	Paddle-wheel	14	3,980
Richmond	Screw	14	2,700
Shenandoah	Screw	9	2,100
Susquehanna	Screw	23	3,900
Ticonderoga	Screw	9	2,220
Trenton	Screw	13	3,900
Vandalia	Screw	10	2,180
Worcester	Screw	15	3,050
<i>Third Rates—</i>			
Adams	Screw	7	1,375
Alert	Screw	4	1,020
Alliance	Screw	7	1,375
Ashuelot	Paddle-wheel	6	1,370
Enterprise	Screw	7	1,375
Essex	Screw	7	1,450
Galena	Screw	8	1,900
Iroquois	Screw	7	1,575
Juniata	Screw	8	1,900
Kansas	Screw	3	900
Kearsarge	Screw	7	1,550
Marion	Screw	8	1,900
Michigan	Paddle-wheel	8	685
Mohican	Screw	8	1,900
Monocacy	Paddle-wheel	6	1,370
Narragansett	Screw	5	1,235
Nipsic	Screw	7	1,375
Nyack	Screw	3	900
Ossipee	Screw	8	1,900
Quinnebaug	Screw	8	1,900
Ranger	Screw	4	1,020
Saco	Screw	3	900
Shawmut	Screw	3	900
Swatara	Screw	8	1,900
Tuscarora	Screw	7	1,560
Vandalia	Screw	8	1,840
Wachusett	Screw	7	1,575
Wyoming	Screw	7	1,560
Yantie	Screw	4	900

The navy of the United States was commanded, in January 1882, by 1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, 12 rear-admirals, 25 commodores, 50 captains, 90 commanders, and 80 lieutenant-commanders. The body of commissioned officers comprised besides, at the same date, 280 lieutenants, 100 masters, 100 ensigns, and 82 midshipmen. By Act of Congress, approved May 12, 1879, the number of enlisted men was limited to 8,250, 750 of whom are to be apprentices and boys.

Area and Population.

The land surface of the United States was reported at the census of 1880 to embrace 3,602,990 square miles.

The population of the United States has been ascertained at all times with great accuracy. The census is taken in the States in obedience to Article 1, section 2, of the Constitution, which provides that 'Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included in this Union according to their respective numbers;' and the same section directs that 'the actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years.' Under these provisions, and the laws passed in pursuance of them, the census of the United States has been taken ten times, viz., in 1790, in 1800, in 1810, in 1820, in 1830, in 1840, in 1850, in 1860, in 1870, and in 1880.

The following table gives the total white and coloured population of the United States, at each of the ten enumerations from 1790 to 1880 :—

Years	White	Free coloured	Slave	Total
1790	3,231,631	—	697,697	3,929,328
1800	4,304,489	108,395	893,041	5,305,925
1810	5,862,004	186,446	1,191,364	7,239,814
1820	7,861,937	233,524	1,538,038	9,633,499
1830	10,537,378	319,599	2,009,043	12,866,020
1840	14,195,695	386,303	2,487,455	17,069,453
1850	19,553,114	434,449	3,204,313	23,191,876
1860	26,975,575	488,005	3,979,741	31,443,321
1870	33,589,377	4,968,994	—	38,558,371
1880	43,402,970	6,580,793	—	49,983,763

These figures do not include Chinese, Japanese, and Indians, whose numbers bring the whole population at last census up to 50,442,066.

The subjoined table gives, in alphabetical order, the area and popu-

lation of each of the States and of the 8 Territories of the Union, and of the Territory of Alaska, which is not yet organised, of the Indian Territory, and the unsettled Indians at the census of June 1870, together with that at the census of 1880. At the date of the census of 1870 there were only 37 States, but Colorado was subsequently admitted, and its area and population are, therefore, here included among the States composing the Union.

States	Area, English square miles	Population in 1870	Population in 1880
Alabama . . .	52,250	996,992	1,262,505
Arkansas . . .	53,850	484,471	802,525
California . . .	158,360	560,247	864,694
Colorado . . .	103,925	39,864	194,327
Connecticut . . .	4,990	537,454	622,700
Delaware . . .	2,050	125,015	146,608
Florida . . .	58,680	187,748	269,493
Georgia . . .	59,475	1,184,109	1,542,180
Illinois . . .	56,650	2,539,891	3,077,871
Indiana . . .	36,350	1,680,637	1,978,301
Iowa . . .	56,025	1,194,020	1,624,615
Kansas . . .	82,080	364,399	996,096
Kentucky . . .	40,400	1,321,011	1,648,690
Louisiana . . .	48,720	726,915	939,946
Maine . . .	33,040	626,915	648,936
Maryland . . .	12,210	780,894	934,943
Massachusetts . . .	8,315	1,457,351	1,783,085
Michigan . . .	58,915	1,184,059	1,636,937
Minnesota . . .	83,365	439,706	780,773
Mississippi . . .	46,810	827,922	1,131,597
Missouri . . .	69,415	1,721,295	2,168,380
Nebraska . . .	76,855	122,993	452,402
Nevada . . .	110,700	42,191	62,266
New Hampshire . . .	9,305	318,300	346,991
New Jersey . . .	7,815	906,096	1,131,116
New York . . .	49,170	4,382,759	5,082,871
North Carolina . . .	52,250	1,071,361	1,399,750
Ohio . . .	41,060	2,665,260	3,198,062
Oregon . . .	96,030	90,923	174,768
Pennsylvania . . .	45,215	3,521,951	4,282,891
Rhode Island . . .	1,250	217,353	276,531
South Carolina . . .	30,570	705,606	995,577
Tennessee . . .	42,050	1,258,520	1,542,359
Texas . . .	265,780	818,579	1,591,749
Vermont . . .	9,565	330,551	332,286
Virginia . . .	42,450	1,225,163	1,512,565
West Virginia . . .	24,780	442,014	618,457
Wisconsin . . .	56,040	1,054,670	1,315,497
Total, States . . .	2,086,760	38,155,505	49,371,340

Territories	Area, English square miles	Population in 1870	Population in 1880
Alaska . . .	577,390	70,641	30,156
Arizona . . .	113,020	9,658	40,440
Columbia District .	70	131,700	177,624
Dakota . . .	149,100	14,181	135,177
Idaho . . .	84,800	14,999	32,610
Indian Territory .	64,690	—	76,895
Montana . . .	146,080	20,595	39,159
New Mexico . . .	122,580	91,874	119,565
Utah . . .	84,970	86,786	143,963
Washington . . .	69,180	23,955	75,116
Wyoming . . .	97,890	9,118	20,789
Total, Territories .	867,620	473,507	606,819
Total States and Territories . }	3,596,530	38,629,012	50,262,834
Indians . . .	—	—	179,232
Non-organised Territory	5,740	—	—
Delaware, Raritan and New York Bays }	720	—	—
Total, United States	3,602,290	38,629,012	50,442,066

As regards sex, the total population of the States and Territories at the census of 1880 comprised 25,518,820 males and 24,636,963 females. In the Mormon territory of Utah there were 74,569 males and 69,454 females at the census of 1880.

In 1880 there were in the United States 43,402,976 whites, 6,580,793 coloured, 105,613 Asiatics, and 66,407 Indians settled in the various States and Territories, besides those in the Indian Territories, and those unsettled.

At the first census of the Union, in 1790, there existed only 17 States, the largest of which was Virginia, with a population of 747,610, and the smallest, Tennessee, with a population of 35,691. At the second census, in 1800, there were 20 States, the largest, Virginia, with a population of 880,200, and the smallest, Indiana, with 5,641 inhabitants. Virginia still took the lead at the third census in 1810, with a population of 974,601. At the fourth census, in 1820, there were 27 States, New York standing first with 1,372,111, and Michigan last with 8,765 inhabitants. All the succeeding enumerations gave the State of New York the first place. The sixth census, of 1840, included 29 States. The seventh census, of 1850, added 2 Territories, New Mexico and Utah, to 33 existing States. At the eighth census, of 1860, there were 36 States and 6 Territories, while the ninth census included 37 States and 10 Territories (excluding the Indian Territory); the tenth, 38 States and 10 Territories.

There were, in 1880, in the United States, 322,534 Indians, all

more or less under the control of the Government agents. Of these, there were 66,407 civilised, or taxed and distributed among the States; 76,895 in the Indian Territory, of whom 59,187 were civilised, and the remainder uncivilised and living in tribes. There are about 9,000 Indians in Alaska, most of the remaining population being Eskimo.

The following table gives the numbers of the native and of the foreign-born population at the census of June, 1880 :—

States and Territories	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Total
STATES :—			
Alabama	1,252,771	9,734	1,262,505
Arkansas	792,175	10,350	802,525
California	571,820	292,874	864,694
Colorado	154,537	39,790	194,327
Connecticut	492,708	129,992	622,700
Delaware	137,140	9,468	146,608
Florida	259,584	9,909	269,493
Georgia	1,531,616	10,564	1,542,180
Illinois	2,494,295	533,576	3,077,871
Indiana	1,834,123	144,178	1,978,301
Iowa	1,362,965	261,650	1,624,615
Kansas	886,010	110,086	996,096
Kentucky	1,589,173	59,517	1,648,690
Louisiana	885,800	54,146	939,946
Maine	590,053	58,883	648,936
Maryland	852,137	82,806	934,943
Massachusetts	1,339,594	443,491	1,783,085
Michigan	1,248,429	388,508	1,636,937
Minnesota	513,097	267,676	780,773
Mississippi	1,122,388	9,209	1,131,597
Missouri	1,956,802	211,578	2,168,380
Nebraska	354,988	97,414	452,402
Nevada	36,613	25,653	62,266
New Hampshire	300,697	46,294	346,991
New Jersey	909,416	221,700	1,131,116
New York	3,871,492	1,211,379	5,082,871
North Carolina	1,396,008	3,742	1,399,750
Ohio	2,803,119	394,943	3,198,062
Oregon	144,265	30,503	174,768
Pennsylvania	3,695,062	587,829	4,282,891
Rhode Island	202,538	73,993	276,531
South Carolina	987,891	7,686	995,577
Tennessee	1,525,657	16,702	1,542,359
Texas	1,477,133	114,616	1,591,749
Vermont	291,327	40,959	332,286
Virginia	1,497,869	14,696	1,512,565
West Virginia	600,192	18,265	618,457
Wisconsin	910,072	405,425	1,315,497
Total, States	43,032,058	6,516,906	49,417,264

States and Territories	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Total
TERRITORIES :—			
Arizona	24,391	16,049	40,440
Dakota	83,382	51,795	135,177
District of Columbia . .	160,502	17,122	177,624
Idaho	22,636	9,974	32,610
Montana	27,638	11,521	39,159
New Mexico	111,514	8,051	119,565
Utah	99,969	43,994	143,963
Washington	59,313	15,803	75,116
Wyoming	14,939	5,850	20,789
Total, Territories . .	604,284	180,159	784,443
Total, United States . .	43,475,840	6,679,943	50,155,783

There were in 1870 fourteen and in 1880 twenty towns in the United States with upwards of 100,000 inhabitants. The following table gives the population of the fourteen towns in 1870 and also the figures of population for 1880, showing the growth within the decennial period :—

Towns	States	Population	
		1870	1880
New York	New York	942,292	1,206,590
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	674,022	846,984
Brooklyn	New York	396,099	506,689
St. Louis	Missouri	310,864	350,522
Chicago	Illinois	298,977	503,304
Baltimore	Maryland	267,354	332,190
Boston	Massachusetts	250,526	362,535
Cincinnati	Ohio	216,239	255,708
New Orleans	Louisiana	191,418	216,140
San Francisco	California	149,473	233,956
Buffalo	New York	117,714	155,137
Washington	Dis. Columbia	109,199	147,307
Newark	New Jersey	105,059	136,400
Louisville	Kentucky	100,753	123,645

The immense extent of land forming part of the United States, as yet uninhabited and uncultivated, is held to be national property, at the disposal of Congress and the executive of the Republic. The public lands of the United States which are still undisposed of lie in 19 States and 8 Territories. 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 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 private entry or location under the homestead, pre-emption and timber-culture 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, or to 80 acres of two-dollar-and-a-half lands, to any citizen or applicant for citizenship over twenty-one who will actually settle upon and cultivate the land. The title is perfected by the issue of a patent after five years of actual settlement. The only charges in the case of homestead entries are fees and commissions. Another large class of free entries of public lands is that provided for under the Timber-Culture Acts of 1873-78. The purpose of these laws is to promote the growth of forest trees on the public lands. They give the right to any settler who has cultivated for two years as much as five acres in trees to an 80-acre homestead, or, if ten acres, to a homestead of 160 acres, and a free patent for his land is given him at the end of three years instead of five. Up to the middle of 1881, there were 1,814,788,922 acres of public lands in the States and Territories, of which 784,906,980 had been surveyed. Upwards of 65 million acres of land are settled under the Homestead and Timber-Culture Acts. In 1879-81, 23 million acres were taken up under these Acts. 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.

The United States acquired their actual power and greatness mainly through immigration. From 1775 to 1815 immigration into the country was very small, on account of the American Revolution and the European wars, not over 3,000 or 4,000 a year arriving during this period. When peace between England and America was re-established, in 1815, immigration took a fresh start. The famine of 1816 and 1817 gave the first powerful impulse to a larger immigration from Germany, and after the year 1820 a never-interrupted stream of population kept flowing into the United States. The following statement shows the number of alien passengers arrived in the United States from 1840 to 1880, the number of immigrants arrived from 1856 to 1880, and the estimated number of emigrants departed, and excess of immigrants over emigrants from 1867 to 1880 :—

Period	Alien Passengers arrived	Immigrants arrived	Estimated number of emigrants departed	Excess of immigrants over emigrants
Year ended Dec. 31,				
1840 . . .	84,066	—	—	—
1841 . . .	80,289	—	—	—
1842 . . .	104,565	—	—	—
3 Quarters ended Sept. 30,				
1843 . . .	52,496	—	—	—
Year ended Sept. 30,				
1844 . . .	78,615	—	—	—
1845 . . .	114,371	—	—	—
1846 . . .	154,416	—	—	—
1847 . . .	234,968	—	—	—
1848 . . .	226,527	—	—	—
1849 . . .	297,024	—	—	—
1850 . . .	310,004	—	—	—
Quarter ended Dec. 31,				
1850 . . .	59,976	—	—	—
Year ended Dec. 31,				
1851 . . .	379,466	—	—	—
1852 . . .	371,603	—	—	—
1853 . . .	368,645	—	—	—
1854 . . .	427,833	—	—	—
1855 . . .	200,877	—	—	—
1856 . . .	200,036	195,857	—	—
1857 . . .	250,882	246,945	—	—
1858 . . .	122,872	119,501	—	—
1859 . . .	121,075	118,616	—	—
1860 . . .	153,418	150,237	—	—
1861 . . .	91,822	89,724	—	—
1862 . . .	91,826	89,007	—	—
1863 . . .	176,214	174,524	—	—
1864 . . .	193,416	193,195	—	—
1865 . . .	248,111	247,453	—	—
2 Quarters ended June 30,				
1866 . . .	167,757	166,112	—	—
Year ended June 30,				
1867 . . .	303,044	298,967	25,504	273,463
1868 . . .	288,088	282,189	21,376	260,813
1869 . . .	363,074	352,768	36,739	316,029
1870 . . .	402,920	387,203	32,304	354,899
1871 . . .	342,609	321,350	27,626	293,724
1872 . . .	422,978	404,806	25,676	379,130
1873 . . .	473,141	459,803	58,072	401,731
1874 . . .	327,949	313,339	72,346	240,993
1875 . . .	244,632	227,498	92,754	134,744
1876 . . .	189,991	169,986	63,613	106,373
1877 . . .	165,019	141,857	71,903	69,954
1878 . . .	157,776	138,469	64,555	73,914
1879 . . .	197,954	177,826	42,001	135,825
1880 . . .	483,857	457,243	47,070	410,173

The immigrants of the year ending June 30, 1880 comprised 287,623 males and 169,634 females. There came from England, 59,454; from Ireland, 71,603; from Scotland, 12,640; from Wales, 1,173; from Germany, 84,638; from Austria, 12,904; from Sweden, 39,186; from Norway, 19,895; from Denmark, 6,576; from Switzerland, 6,156; from France, 4,313; from Italy, 12,327; from Russia, 4,854; and from the Dominion of Canada, 99,706. The remainder of the immigrants came in small numbers from almost every country of the globe.

The reports for 1881 state that 716,868 emigrants arrived in the United States during that year. Germany sent 248,323, England and Wales 77,750, Ireland 70,896, Scotland 16,441, Austria 19,667, Norway 26,824, Sweden 55,805, China 20,628, and Canada 94,159. Most of the latter were Europeans passing through Canada. In 1882 the number of emigrants was 712,542; of these 229,996 came from Germany, 83,071 from Canada, 77,275 from England and Wales, 69,461 from Ireland, 58,742 from Sweden, 29,317 from Italy, 26,185 from Norway, 12,305 from Austria, and 11,619 from Scotland.

The total number of Asiatics (mainly Chinese) given in the census of 1880 is 105,465, of whom 75,132 are in the state of California. In September 1881 the total number of Chinese was 232,283. By a law passed in 1882, Chinese immigration has been prohibited for ten years.

Trade and Industry.

The subjoined table gives the total value, in dollars and pounds sterling, of the imports and exports of merchandise in each of the ten fiscal years, ended June 30, from 1873 to 1882:—

Years ended June 30	Imports of merchandise		Exports of merchandise	
	Dollars	£	Dollars	£
1873	642,030,539	128,406,108	626,595,077	125,319,015
1874	567,406,342	113,481,268	586,283,040	117,256,608
1875	533,004,526	106,600,905	545,069,027	109,013,805
1876	460,640,190	92,128,038	525,582,247	105,116,449
1877	451,307,549	90,261,510	589,669,490	117,933,898
1878	437,051,533	87,410,306	694,884,200	138,976,840
1879	445,777,775	89,155,555	710,439,441	142,087,888
1880	667,953,302	133,590,660	823,946,353	164,789,270
1881	642,664,628	128,532,925	883,915,947	176,783,189
1882	724,623,317	144,924,663	733,073,937	146,614,787

The following table gives the total value of the gold and silver bullion and specie imported and exported from the United States, in each of the ten fiscal years ended 30th June, from 1873 to 1882:—

Years (ended June 30)	Imports of specie		Exports of specie	
	Dollars	£	Dollars	£
1873	21,480,937	4,296,187	84,608,574	16,921,715
1874	28,454,906	5,690,981	66,630,405	13,326,081
1875	20,894,217	4,178,843	92,132,142	18,426,428
1876	15,936,681	3,187,336	56,506,302	11,301,260
1877	40,774,414	8,154,883	43,135,738	8,627,147
1878	29,821,313	5,964,263	33,733,225	6,746,645
1879	20,296,000	4,059,200	24,997,441	4,999,488
1880	93,034,310	18,606,862	17,142,199	3,428,439
1881	110,575,497	22,115,095	19,406,847	3,881,369
1882	42,472,390	8,494,478	49,412,576	9,882,515

The exports of the United States consist largely of agricultural produce. Foremost, as regards value, in the list of articles, stand wheat and flour, and then follow cotton, tobacco, pickled pork and hams, and butter and cheese. In recent years mineral oil has become an increasingly important export. Considerably more than one-half of the exports go to Great Britain and Ireland, the rest being taken chiefly by Canada, France, and Germany.

The commercial intercourse of the United States with Great Britain and Ireland is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports of merchandise—exclusive of bullion and gold and silver specie—from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into the United States, in each of the ten years from 1872 to 1881 :—

Years	Exports from the United States to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the United States
	£	£
1872	54,663,948	40,736,597
1873	71,471,493	33,574,664
1874	73,897,400	28,241,809
1875	69,590,054	21,868,279
1876	75,899,008	16,833,517
1877	77,825,973	16,376,814
1878	89,146,170	14,552,076
1879	91,818,295	20,321,990
1880	107,081,260	30,855,871
1881	103,207,829	29,796,298

The two staple articles of exports from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland are corn—including breadstuffs of all kinds under the name—and raw cotton. The total quantities and value of the corn exports were as follows in each of the five years from 1877 to 1881 :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Cwts.	£
1877	50,032,507	23,910,451
1878	67,764,689	30,389,519
1879	74,570,915	33,091,926
1880	75,526,927	35,596,194
1881	68,285,971	33,688,292

The most valuable of the corn exports is that of wheat. The exports of wheat to Great Britain were of the following quantities and value in each of the five years from 1877 to 1881 :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Cwts.	£
1877	21,386,980	13,583,543
1878	29,060,809	16,504,465
1879	36,041,895	19,150,422
1880	36,190,814	20,176,626
1881	36,083,488	20,082,968

Next to wheat, among the corn exports, the most important are those of maize, or Indian corn. The following table gives the quantities and value of maize exported from the United States to Great Britain in each of the five years from 1877 to 1881 :—

Years	Quantities	Value
		£
1877	25,577,778	8,225,437
1878	32,877,700	9,964,629
1879	30,470,143	8,239,575
1880	31,087,773	9,289,759
1881	23,714,933	7,420,292

The exports of raw cotton from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland were of the following quantities and value in each of the five years from 1877 to 1881 :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Cwts.	£
1877	8,145,041	23,621,840
1878	9,162,419	25,355,029
1879	9,664,840	25,949,967
1880	10,931,092	31,784,626
1881	10,812,324	31,209,223

It will be seen from the preceding tables that the exports from the

United States to Great Britain, gradually increasing in recent years, have risen to four and five times the value of the British imports.

The two most staple articles of imports of British produce into the United States are manufactured cotton goods, and iron wrought and unwrought. The following table gives the total value of these two articles of British imports in the five years from 1877 to 1881 :—

Years	Cotton goods	Iron
	£	£
1877	2,494,398	2,685,881
1878	2,190,919	2,383,757
1879	1,984,118	5,191,998
1880	3,698,268	10,047,088
1881	3,651,045	8,576,528

Next to cotton goods and iron, the most notable articles of British produce imported into the United States are linen and woollen manufactures. The value of the linen manufactures imported was 2,605,177*l.* in 1881, against 4,006,053*l.* in 1880; and that of the woollens 2,317,230*l.* in 1881, against 2,613,886*l.* in 1880.

The international commerce of the United States is at present mainly carried on in foreign bottoms. It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the commerce of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, that the total tonnage of vessels of the United States was 4,057,734 tons, being a decrease of 10,300 tons when compared with the shipping in the preceding year. Of vessels registered as engaged in the foreign trade, the aggregate burthen was 1,335,586 tons, showing a decrease of 17,224 tons; while of vessels enrolled and licensed, engaged in domestic commerce, the total burthen was 2,722,148 tons, or 6,924 tons more than in the preceding year.

In 1881, 33,815 vessels of 18,319,000 tons entered, and 33,913 vessels of 18,470,000 tons cleared ports of the United States; of the former, 8,992 vessels of 3,253,000 tons belonged to the United States, and of the latter 9,070 of 3,370,000 tons.

The shipping belonging to the United States on the 30th June, 1881, was classified as follows :—

	Number	Tonnage
Sailing vessels	16,830	2,366,257
Steam vessels	4,717	1,211,559
Barges	1,930	383,629
Canal boats, &c.	1,235	106,590
Total	24,712	4,068,035

The following table shows the distribution of the commercial navy of the United States on the 30th June, 1881:—

States and Coasts	Vessels	Tons
Alabama	121	15,290
Alaska	11	171
Arizona	8	1,389
California	884	202,144
Connecticut	823	82,876
Delaware	182	16,287
District of Columbia	91	8,771
Florida	395	33,761
Georgia	119	21,118
Illinois	450	86,634
Indiana	67	6,404
Iowa	60	6,111
Kentucky	53	17,750
Louisiana	670	91,739
Maine	2,643	508,729
Maryland	1,788	121,021
Massachusetts	2,299	430,182
Michigan	979	162,196
Minnesota	87	8,346
Mississippi	181	8,594
Missouri	319	141,975
Nebraska	29	5,887
New Hampshire	74	9,688
New Jersey	1,303	108,962
New York	5,447	1,150,222
North Carolina	330	12,669
Ohio	485	139,509
Oregon	135	39,658
Pennsylvania	1,698	367,491
Rhode Island	300	41,106
South Carolina	223	11,482
Tennessee	92	14,401
Texas	264	12,739
Vermont	27	2,678
Virginia	1,150	33,554
Washington Territory	105	29,030
West Virginia	432	43,419
Wisconsin	388	74,083
Total	24,712	4,068,034
Atlantic and Gulf coasts	18,147	2,716,779
Pacific coast	1,143	272,361
Northern lakes	3,127	605,102
Western rivers	2,295	473,792

At the census of the United States taken in 1880 there were in the country 11,429,600 horses, 33,306,366 cattle, 43,576,900

sheep, and 36,247,600 hogs. The report of the Census for 1880 gives the following general summary of the number of acres planted and quantities raised of the principal crops of the United States for that year:—Indian corn, 62,368,869 acres, yielding 1,754,861,535 bushels. Wheat, 35,430,052 acres, yielding 459,479,505 bushels. Oats, 16,144,593 acres, yielding 407,858,999 bushels. Barley, 1,997,717 acres, yielding 44,113,495 bushels. Rye, 1,842,303 acres, yielding 19,831,595 bushels. Buckwheat, 848,389 acres, yielding 11,817,327 bushels. These six crops furnished a total of 118,631,923 acres, yielding 2,697,962,456 bushels.

At the census of 1880 there were in the United States 230,323 cotton looms. The States having the largest numbers were Massachusetts, 94,788; Rhode Island, 30,274; Pennsylvania, 10,541; Connecticut, 18,036; New York, 12,822; New Hampshire, 25,487; and Maine, 15,978. The hands employed numbered 181,628. The number of spindles was 10,921,147, which, in 1882, had increased to 12,000,000.

The following table gives the number of acres under cotton in the various cotton states in 1880, with the number of bales obtained from the crop:—

State	Acres	Bales	State	Acres	Bales
Alabama . . .	2,330,086	699,654	Missouri . . .	32,116	20,318
Arkansas . . .	1,042,976	608,256	North Carolina .	893,153	389,598
Florida . . .	245,595	54,997	South Carolina .	1,364,249	522,548
Georgia . . .	2,617,138	814,441	Tennessee . . .	722,562	330,621
Indian territory.	35,000	17,000	Texas . . .	2,173,732	803,642
Kentucky . . .	2,667	1,367	Virginia . . .	45,040	19,595
Louisiana . . .	864,787	508,569			
Mississippi . .	2,093,330	955,808	Total U.S. . .	14,462,431	5,746,414

The number of acres under tobacco in the United States in 1880 was 638,841, and the total yield was 472,661,159 pounds. Of this quantity Connecticut produced 14,044,652 pounds; Kentucky, 171,120,784 pounds; Maryland, 26,082,147 pounds; Missouri, 12,015,657 pounds; North Carolina, 26,986,213 pounds; Ohio, 34,735,235 pounds; Pennsylvania, 36,943,272 pounds; Tennessee, 29,365,052 pounds; and Virginia, 79,988,868 pounds.

The statistics of the iron and steel industries obtained at the Census of 1880 show that in that year there were 1,005 establishments engaged in the manufacture, employing 140,978 hands, having an invested capital of 230,971,884 dollars; the products for the year being valued at 296,557,685 dollars. In the same year there were 701 blast furnaces producing pig-iron, the yield being 4,295,414 tons, Pennsylvania producing more than one-half. In

1881 the total product of pig-iron was 4,641,564 tons, besides 2,125,346 tons of rolled iron, 1,330,302 tons of Bessemer rails, 488,581 tons of other rails, and 1,778,912 tons of steel; 782,887 tons of iron ore were imported. On January 1, 1882, there were 716 blast furnaces.

In the year ending June 1, 1881, the total product of iron ore in the United States was 8,022,398 tons, from 23 States.

The copper production in 1880 was chiefly in the Lake Superior region, four-fifths of the yield being from Michigan. Nine states produced copper, the largest after Michigan being North Carolina, Missouri, and Vermont. In 1870 the aggregate yield of petroleum was 181,263,502 gallons; in the year ending June 30, 1882, this had increased to 1,161,308,862 gallons, the total export for that year amounting to 559,964,590 gallons, valued at 51,232,706 dollars.

The total production of gold and silver in the country was as follows during each of the years from 1871 to 1880 :—

Years	Gold	Silver	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1871	34,398,000	19,286,000	53,684,000
1872	38,109,395	19,924,429	58,033,824
1873	39,206,558	27,483,302	66,689,860
1874	38,466,488	29,699,122	68,165,610
1875	39,968,194	32,605,239	72,573,433
1876	42,886,935	39,292,924	82,179,859
1877	44,880,223	45,846,109	90,726,332
1878	51,206,360	45,281,385	96,487,745
1879	38,899,858	40,812,132	79,711,990
1880	36,000,000	37,700,000	73,700,000

The precious metals were raised mainly in two States, first, Nevada, mainly silver; and secondly, California, chiefly gold. Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Oregon, Washington, Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona produced smaller amounts of silver and gold.

There were 49,130,584 tons of coal raised in the year 1878, and 76,905,016 tons in the year 1881. The great coal region of the United States is Pennsylvania, which produced 29,437,242 tons of anthracite, and 19,000,000 tons of bituminous coal in the year 1880. The coal mines of Pennsylvania employ about 50,000 men, mostly natives of Wales, England, and Ireland.

The growth of the railway system of the United States dates from 1827, when the first line was opened for traffic at Quincey, Massachusetts. The extent of railways in operation in 1830 was 23 miles; it rose to 2,818 miles in 1840; to 9,021 miles in 1850; to 30,635 miles in 1860; and to 53,399 miles in 1870. The following table

gives the length of lines opened for traffic in the states and territories in the year 1881 :—

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

	Miles
Alabama	1,851
Arizona	384
Arkansas	896
California	2,220
Colorado	1,531
Connecticut	954
Dakota territory	1,265
Delaware	280
Florida	530
Georgia	2,535
Illinois	7,955
Indiana	4,454
Indian territory	275
Iowa	5,235
Kansas	3,439
Kentucky	1,598
Louisiana	633
Maine	1,013
Maryland and district of Columbia	1,012
Massachusetts	1,893
Michigan	3,931
Minnesota	3,108
Mississippi	1,183
Missouri	4,011
Nebraska	2,000
Nevada	769
New Hampshire	1,015
New Jersey	1,701
New York	6,019
North Carolina	1,499
Ohio	5,912
Oregon	582
Pennsylvania	6,243
Rhode Island	210
South Carolina	1,429
Tennessee	1,824
Texas	3,293
Utah territory	770
Vermont	912
Virginia	1,826
Washington territory	274
West Virginia	694
Wisconsin	3,130
Wyoming territory	472
Total	93,671

It is estimated that 11,000 miles were laid down in 1882.

The total capital invested in railways in 1881 was 5,108,241,906 dollars, and the net yearly earnings 255,198,435 dollars.

The number of telegraph offices in the United States in 1881 was

11,317, the total length of lines 120,000 miles, and the length of wire 395,000 miles. There were transmitted 32,500,800 messages in the year ending June 30, 1881, besides railway, government, and telephonic lines, not ascertained. In 1881 there were 28,336 miles of telephone wire belonging to one company, serving 138,500 telephones, and 393 telephone exchanges.

The postal business of the United States for the fiscal year 1880-81 was as follows:—Letters carried, 1,089,739,895; postcards, 276,446,716; newspapers, 695,175,624; magazines, 53,472,276; books, circulars, and miscellaneous printed matter, 300,854,480; and articles of merchandise, 22,644,456. These figures do not include international business, but only packages or letters posted and delivered in the United States.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF THE UNITED STATES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—James Russell Lowell; formerly Envoy and Minister of the United States in Spain; nominated January 19, 1880; accredited March 11, 1880.

Secretaries.—William J. Hoppin; E. S. Nadal.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN TO THE UNITED STATES.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Lionel Sackville S. West, K.C.B., born in 1827; Chargé d'Affaires in Sardinia, 1858-63; Envoy to the Argentine Confederation, 1872-78, and to Spain, 1878-81; appointed Envoy and Minister to the United States, December 1881.

Secretaries.—D. E. Saurin; H. Howard; W. O. Charlton; Hon. A. Johnstone.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the United States are:—

MONEY.

The Dollar, of 100 cents . . . Approximate value, 4s.

There were for fifteen years, from 1863 to 1878, two denominations of value employed in the United States, the first the gold dollar, of the average value of 4s. British money, and the second the paper dollar, principal currency since the civil war, the value of which was fluctuating, according to the rates of exchange. By the provisions of the 'Resumption Act' passed by Congress, coming into operation on January 1, 1879, the complete resumption of specie payments was established, but it took place several months before this date, by the action of commercial causes. Thus there exists no longer any difference in value between coined money and paper currency.

In the session of 1873, the Congress of the United States passed an Act to regulate the value of the English sovereign in American coin, and to fix the 'par of exchange.' The Act requires that in all payments by or to the Treasury, the sovereign, or pound sterling shall be computed as equal to 4 dollars 86c. 6½m. This value is also to be applied in appraising merchandise imported and in the construction of contracts.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

British weights and measures are usually employed, but the old Winchester gallon and bushel are used instead of the new or imperial standards. They are:—

<i>Wine gallon</i>	=	0.83333 gallon.
<i>Ale gallon</i>	=	1.01695 „
<i>Bushel</i>	=	0.9692 imperial bushel.

Instead of the British cwt. a *Cental*, of 100 pounds, is used.

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URUGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Uruguay, formerly a Brazilian province, declared its independence, August 25, 1825, which was recognised by the Treaty of Montevideo, signed August 27, 1828. The constitution of the republic was proclaimed July 18, 1831. By the terms of this charter, the legislative power is in a Parliament composed of two Houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives, which meet in annual session, extending from February 15 to the end of June. In the interval of the session, a permanent committee of two senators and five members of the Lower House assume the legislative power, as well as the general control of the administration.

The executive is given by the constitution to the President of the Republic, elected for the term of four years. A vice-president, also elected for four years, is at the head of the senate, but has no other political power.

President of the Republic.—General Maximo Santos, elected President of the Republic March 1, 1882, after the demission of Dr. Francisco Antonio Vidal, President from 1880 to 1882.

The President is assisted in his executive functions by a council of ministers divided into four departments, namely, the ‘ministerio de gobierno,’ or ministry of the Interior; the ‘ministerio de relaciones exteriores,’ or department of Foreign Affairs; the ‘ministerio de hacienda,’ or department of Finance; and the ‘ministerio de la guerra,’ or department of War and Marine.

Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

The revenue of the republic is mainly derived from import and export duties, both very largely increased in recent years. In the budget estimates for the financial year 1879–80 the total revenue was set down at 8,869,000 pesos, or 1,773,800*l.*, and the total expenditure at 8,748,654 pesos, or 1,749,731*l.*, leaving a surplus of 120,346 pesos, or 24,069*l.* The budget for 1880–81 set down the revenue at 7,890,000 pesos, or 1,578,000*l.*, and the expenses at 7,857,275 pesos, or 1,571,455*l.*, leaving a surplus of 6,545*l.*, but the actual expenditure exceeded the revenue by 1,015,428 pesos, or 203,085*l.* In the previous year the actual revenue was 1,628,466*l.*, and the

expenditure 1,915,347*l.*, showing a deficit of 286,881*l.* The actual accounts of revenue and expenditure of preceding years also showed large deficits. More than one-half of the total annual expenditure is on account of the charges connected with the public debt. By a law, passed in 1875, one-fourth of the customs receipts are to be set aside specially for the service of the debt.

The republic owed in 1880 a foreign debt of 3,467,520*l.*, contracted at rates of interest from 6 to 12 per cent. By a convention signed between the Government and Commission of Bondholders on the 18th February 1878, the interest payable on the existing stocks at that date was reduced by two-thirds per cent. for a period extending to the 31st December 1882, after which epoch all balances of the different denominations of stocks then pending are to assume the original conditions of issue, not only as regards interest, but amortisation.

The amount of the internal debt is estimated at 6,162,530*l.*, exclusive of a floating debt of about 3,800,000*l.* It was decreed by the Government in June 1869, in consequence of suspension of payments by the chief banks, that the notes of all of them should be under State guarantee, with forced currency. The amount of paper money is constantly increasing. In recent years the Government added notes of the nominal value of 3,000,000*l.* to the already existing amount.

The permanent army of Uruguay in 1881 was officially reported to consist of 4,500 men, including 3 regiments of cavalry, 2 of artillery, and 4 battalions of riflemen. There is besides an armed police force of 3,200 men. In recent years there has been an excessive expenditure for the maintenance of an increased military force.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The area of Uruguay is estimated at 73,538 English square miles, with a population, according to a partial census taken in 1880, of 438,245, comprising 226,580 males and 211,665 females. The country is divided into 13 provinces. The capital, Montevideo, had, in the year 1879, a population of 73,353, of whom about one-third were foreigners. There is a considerable flow of immigration, numbering 21,148 individuals in 1870; 15,319 in 1871; 11,516 in 1872; 24,539 in 1873; 13,764 in 1874; 5,298 in 1875; 5,570 in 1876; 6,168 in 1877; 6,168 in 1878; 10,710 in 1879; 9,208 in 1880; 8,336 in 1881.

Uruguay carries on an active commerce with foreign countries, but which has been declining recently. In the year 1880, according to official statements, the imports amounted to 18,328,225 pesos, or 3,665,645*l.*, and the exports to 19,752,201 pesos, or 3,950,440*l.*

In 1881 the imports were 17,918,884 pesos, or 3,583,776*l.*; and the exports, 20,229,512 pesos, or 4,045,902*l.* The principal articles of export are cattle, salted, dried and preserved meat, and hides. Nearly the whole of the exports and imports of the republic pass through Montevideo, the capital, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata.

The commercial intercourse of Uruguay with the United Kingdom is exhibited in the following tabular statement, which shows the value of the exports from Uruguay to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Uruguay in each of the five years 1877 to 1881:—

Years	Exports from Uruguay to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Uruguay
	£	£
1877	734,699	1,077,780
1878	644,066	977,866
1879	371,990	922,625
1880	694,593	1,381,338
1881	405,497	1,392,664

The chief articles of export from Uruguay to the United Kingdom are hides and tallow, the first of the value of 185,232*l.*, and the second of 84,762*l.*, in 1881. The British imports into Uruguay consist chiefly of manufactured cotton goods, and of woollens, the first of the value of 548,959*l.*, and the second of the value of 188,355*l.*, in the year 1881.

There were railways of a total length of 268 English miles open for traffic at the end of June 1879. The lines represented two systems, the first known as the Central of Uruguay, and the second as the Alto Uruguay. Of the first system, there were completed, at the above date, lines from Montevideo to Florida and Duranzo, of a total length of 82 miles, with a branch line to the port of Higueritas, on the river Uruguay, opened in February 1876. On the second system, the chief lines were from Salto Oriental to Santo Rosa, 113 miles in length, and from Montevideo to Pando, 29 miles long. The telegraphic lines in operation at the end of June 1879 were of a total length of 758 English miles, belonging to three companies, the 'Compania telegraphica Platina,' the 'Linea Oriental,' and the 'River Plate Telegraph Company (Limited),' the last owning rather more than half of the lines. There has been no extension since 1879.

The Post-office carried 1,016,532 letters and 1,216,398 newspapers in the year 1880. The receipts of the Post-office in recent years were insufficient to cover the expenditure.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF URUGUAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—William Cranwell, appointed June 1880.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN URUGUAY.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Edmund Monson, appointed June 22, 1877.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Uruguay, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Peso*, or *Dollar*, of 100 centenas . Approximate value, 4s.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Quintal* = 101·40 lbs. avoirdupois.

„ *Arroba* = 25·35 „ „

„ *Fanega* = 1½ imperial bushel.

The money, weights, and measures of the Brazilian empire are also in general use.

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VENEZUELA.

(REPÚBLICA DE VENEZUELA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Venezuela was formed in 1830, by secession from the other members of the Free-state founded by Simon Bolivar within the limits of the Spanish colony of New Granada. The charter of fundamental laws actually in force, dating from 1830, and re-proclaimed, with alterations, on the 28th March 1864, is designed on the model of the constitution of the United States of America, but with considerably more independence secured to provincial and local government. The provinces, or states, of the republic have each their own legislature and executive, as well as their own budgets, and judiciary officers, and the main purpose of their alliance is that of common defence. At the head of the central executive government stands a President, elected for the term of two years, with a Vice-President at his side, and exercising his functions through six ministers. The President has no veto power. The legislation for the whole republic is vested in a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives, both composed of members deputed by the same bodies in the individual states. The President, Vice-President, and Congresses of States are elected by universal suffrage.

President of the Republic.—General Don Antonio Guzman Blanco, elected President February 1879; re-elected February 1880, and again February 1882.

Since the year 1847, the republic has suffered greatly from intestine dissensions, leading to an almost continuous civil war, through the struggles of the rival parties of the Federalists and Confederatists, the former desiring a strong central government, and the latter the greatest possible independence of the separate States.

Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

The chief source of public revenue at the disposal of the central Government is that of customs duties, which produced 770,800*l.* in the year ending June 30, 1881. The total revenue in the same year amounted to 936,000*l.*, and the expenditure to 889,600*l.* The principal branch of expenditure is for "general administration." In the budget estimates for 1882–3, the total income is set down as 1,038,200*l.*, and the expenditure the same.

The public debt was composed of an internal debt, which, on June 30, 1879, was 2,592,434*l.*, of which 1,415,041*l.* was consolidated, bearing 5 per cent. interest; and a foreign debt, which with the unpaid interest of several years amounted to 10,869,563*l.* In

1878, the Government had resumed the payment of interest. New consolidated bonds were issued on January 1, 1881, in substitution of all pre-existing internal and external bonds; the total authorised was 4,000,000*l.*, 2,750,000*l.* to represent the external bonds; the interest at present is 4 per cent.

The army of the republic numbers 2,240 men. Besides the regular troops, there is a national militia in which every citizen, from the 18th to the 45th year inclusive, must be enrolled. Recent intestine wars were chiefly carried on by the militia.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The area of Venezuela is estimated to embrace 439,120 English square miles, and to contain a population of 2,075,245 souls. Until 1881 Venezuela was divided into twenty-one states and their territories; but in that year a re-division was made into eight large states, each subdivided into sections or districts, corresponding to the old states, besides the Federal district, one colony and five territories. The following table gives the population of each of the new states and territories according to the census of 1881; the areas have not yet been determined:—

States	Population 1881
Federal District	63,394
Guzman Blanco	494,022
Carabobo	159,851
Bermudez	257,867
Zamora	236,371
Lara	233,752
Los Andes	293,108
Falcon-Zulia	187,051
Bolivar	54,422
Colony of Guzman Blanco	1,496
Territories:—	
Guarico	33,864
Alto Orinoco	18,230
Amazónas	18,060
Colon	137
Yuruari	17,640
Total	2,075,245

This showed an increase in the population over the census of 1873 of 291,051. Of the population 1,005,518 were males and 1,069,727 females. The number of foreign residents in 1881 was 34,916, about one-third Spanish, 4,041 English, 3,237 Italians, 3,206 Dutch, 2,186 French, 1,171 German, 8,729 Columbians.

The report of the British Minister for 1881 states that in the gold districts of Orinoco are whole villages of British subjects from

Trinidad and Jamaica, amounting to upwards of 6,000 persons. The population of Carácas, the capital, in 1881 was 55,638.

The foreign commerce of Venezuela quadrupled within the last few years, through the development of the country's vast agricultural and mineral resources. During the year 1880 the total imports were of the value of 2,960,000*l.*, and the total exports of the value of 2,260,000*l.* The imports came to the extent of nearly one-fourth from Great Britain, and the remainder chiefly from the United States, France, and Germany. The exports were sent chiefly to Germany, the United States, and France. The staple article of export from Venezuela consists in coffee; in the first half of 1881 coffee was exported to the value of over 200,000*l.* The import duties of 1880-81 amounted to 850,000*l.*

The total value of the exports of Venezuela to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce and manufactures, was as follows in each of the five years 1877 to 1881:—

Years	Exports from Venezuela to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Venezuela
1877	63,739	619,742
1878	98,349	473,281
1879	114,804	462,037
1880	198,304	428,142
1881	209,604	482,493

But according to the report of the British Minister for 1881, the value of British produce into Venezuela amounts annually to a sum much in excess of 1,000,000*l.*

The chief articles of export from Venezuela to Great Britain in 1881 were copper ore and cocoa. The exports of copper ore in 1881 were of the value of 125,821*l.*, while the exports of cocoa were valued at 10,674*l.* The imports from Great Britain comprise mainly cotton and linen manufactures, the former of the value of 353,576*l.*, and the latter of 35,578*l.*, in the year 1881.

A line of railway from Tucácas to the mines of Aroá, 70 English miles in length, was opened February 7, 1877. A line is being constructed from La Guayra to Carácas, to be completed in the middle of 1883. There were 330 miles of telegraphs in 1880, and 134 post-offices.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF VENEZUELA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister Plenipotentiary.—Dr. José M. de Rójas, accredited May 17, 1879.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN VENEZUELA.

Minister and Consul-General.—Colonel Charles E. Mansfield.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Venezuela, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The <i>Venezolano</i> , of 100 <i>Centavas</i> . . .	approximate value, 4s.
„ <i>Bolivar</i>	„ „ 1fr.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Libra</i>	= 1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	= 101·40 „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	= 25·35 „

The above are the old weights and measures in general use, but the legal ones are those of the French metric system.

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II. AFRICA.

ALGERIA.

(L'ALGÉRIE.)

Government, Revenue, and Army.

ALGERIA, the largest and most important of the colonial possessions of France, was entirely under military rule till the year 1871, when, after the extinction of a widespread rebellion among the natives, various reforms, tending to organised civil administration, were introduced by the French Government. In place of the former military governor, a civil Governor-General at present administers the government of the colony, directing the action of both the civil and military authorities. But the new civil government extends only over the settled districts, and the territory of the Sahara and adjoining districts, inhabited chiefly by nomad tribes, remain under exclusively military rule. The country under civil government is divided into three provinces, Algiers, Constantine, and Oran, which are subdivided into twelve departments.

Governor-General of Algeria.—M. Louis Tirman, Conseiller d'état, and formerly Prefect of the Bouches du Rhone. Appointed November 26, 1881.

The Governor-General is invested with legislative powers in civil affairs. In all important cases he has to take advice from a Colonial Council, appointed by the French Government.

The cost of the colony to France has always been far greater than its revenues. The receipts of the government are derived chiefly from indirect taxes, licences, and customs duties on imports. The cost of maintenance of the army, the expenditure for public works, and other large sums disbursed by the Government are not included in the expenditure, being provided out of the French budget. In the French financial estimates for 1883, the revenue of Algeria was estimated at 31,380,000 francs, and the total expenditure at 38,011,760 francs.

The French troops in Algeria consist of one 'corps d'armée,' the 7th, numbering about 60,000 men. The troops in Algeria are divided into two classes, namely, French corps, which remain there

in garrison for a certain number of years and then return to France, and the so-called native troops, which never quit the colony except on extraordinary occasions, as in the war against Germany, at the outset of which, in July 1870, a division of them was incorporated with the French army, forming part of the vanguard in Alsace. The native troops consist of three regiments of Zouaves, three of Turcos, or 'Tirailleurs algériens,' three of 'Chasseurs d'Afrique,' and three of 'Spahis.' Only a moiety of these troops is composed of natives of Africa, the rest consisting of natives of Europe of all nations.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The boundaries of Algeria are not very well defined, large portions of the territory in the outlying districts being claimed both by the French Government and the nomad tribes who inhabit it, and hold themselves unconquered. The colony is divided officially into a 'Territoire civil,' and a 'Territoire de commandement,' the first in three departments, and the latter in three divisions. According to returns published in the 'Journal Officiel de la République Française,' of December 8, 1877, the area of the colony embraces 430,000 square kilomètres, or 165,500 English square miles, with a population, exclusive of wandering Arab tribes, of 2,867,626 souls. The following table gives the area of each of the three civil departments and the three military divisions of Algeria, according to the returns of 1877:—

'Territoires'	Area: Square kilomètres	Population
Algiers: Civil Department	8,268	484,771
„ Military Division	118,851	587,836
Oran: Civil Department	15,356	416,465
„ Military Division	135,172	236,716
Constantine: Civil Department	17,976	414,714
„ Military Division	134,377	727,124
Total	430,000	2,867,626

The number of French settlers was given at 127,321, and the total population of European descent at 302,576 in the returns of 1877. In 1880 the civil territory had been increased to 73,838 square kilomètres, with a population of 1,884,124. According to the census of December 1881, the total population was 3,206,600—including 234,400 French, 35,400 naturalised Jews, 2,749,000 native Mussulmans, and 187,800 foreigners. In 1882 the district of M'zab, on the southern border of Algeria, was annexed, with a population of 60,000. In 1879 the number of immigrants proper was 1,040.

In 1879 there were 7,000,000 acres of land under cultivation in Algeria, of which 900,000 acres, or on an average 13 per cent., were cultivated by the European colonists, and the remainder by the natives

The total commerce of Algeria was as follows in each of the nine years from 1872 to 1880:—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1872	7,881,251	6,563,123
1873	8,268,685	6,088,256
1874	7,852,173	5,976,280
1875	7,696,562	5,756,317
1876	9,235,464	7,152,464
1877	8,112,132	6,880,251
1878	9,272,230	6,396,168
1879	8,560,020	6,076,736
1880	12,136,000	6,752,000

About two-thirds of the total commerce of Algeria is with France. Besides with the mother-country, the colony has commercial intercourse chiefly with Spain, Turkey, Italy, the Barbary States, and Great Britain. The subjoined tabular statement shows the total value of the exports from Algeria to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Algeria, in each of the five years 1877 to 1881:—

Years	Exports from Algeria to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Algeria
	£	£
1877	562,126	271,101
1878	357,352	168,971
1879	454,246	225,572
1880	741,453	292,087
1881	750,858	278,964

The most important article of export to Great Britain in 1881 was 'Esparto grass,' for making paper, of the value of 433,486*l.*, and barley of the value of 106,727*l.* Among the other exports of 1881 were iron ore, of the value of 89,900*l.*, and zinc ore, of the value of 18,828*l.* The British imports consist principally of cotton fabrics and coals, the former of the value of 179,782*l.*, and the latter of 34,255*l.* in the year 1881.

On January 1, 1882, there were 1,295 kilomètres, or 809 English miles, of railways open for traffic in Algeria. This does not include the prolongation of the line from Bone to the frontier station at Guelma, into the territory of Tunis, 120 miles.

The telegraph of Algeria, including branches into Tunis, consisted, at the end of 1881, of 4,239 miles of line, and 8,515 miles of wire. The 'réseau algéro-tunisien' of telegraphs is worked by a private company subventioned by the French Government.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Algeria, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The <i>Gold Sequin</i>	.	.	.	Average rate of exchange, Ss. $6\frac{1}{2}d.$
„ <i>Monzonnah</i>	.	.	.	„ „ „ $\frac{7}{10}d.$

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Onguyah</i>	.	.	.	=	4 grammes.
„ <i>Hollah</i> (liquid)	.	.	.	=	16.66 litres, or about 17 pints.
„ <i>Psu</i> (dry)	.	.	.	=	48 litres, or about $51\frac{1}{2}$ pints.

The money, weights, and measures of France are in general use among the settled population in the towns.

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CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(CAPE COLONY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope was originally established by order in Council of the 11th of March, 1853. By Act 28 Vict. cap. 5, and Colonial Act III. of 1865, which provided for the incorporation of British Kaffraria with the colony, various changes were made, and further changes of an important nature by the 'Constitution Ordinance Amendment Act,' passed by the colonial legislature in 1872, providing for 'the introduction of the system of executive administration commonly called Responsible Government.' The constitution formed under these various acts vests the executive in the Governor and an Executive Council, composed of certain office-holders appointed by the Crown. The legislative power rests with a Legislative Council of 22 members, 11 of whom are elected for ten years, and 11 for five years, presided over ex-officio by the Chief-Justice; and a House of Assembly of 72 members, elected for five years, representing the country districts and towns of the colony. By a law passed in 1882, speeches may be made both in English and in Dutch in the Cape Parliament. The qualification for members of the Council is possession of immovable property of 2,000*l.*, or movable property worth 4,000*l.* Members of both Houses are elected by the same voters, who are qualified by possession of property, or receipt of salary or wages, ranging between 25*l.* and 50*l.* per annum.

Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.—Right Hon. Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G.; born 1824; served in the 87th Fusiliers; member of the Irish Poor Law Board, 1846–53; President of Montserrat, 1854–55; Lieutenant Governor of St. Christopher, 1855–59; Governor of Hong Kong, 1859–64; Governor of Ceylon, 1864–71; Governor of New South Wales, 1872–78; Governor of New Zealand, 1879–80. Appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, December 1880.

The Governor is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of the forces within the colony. He has a salary of 5,000*l.* as Governor, besides 1,000*l.* as 'Her Majesty's High Commissioner,' and an additional 300*l.* as 'allowance for country residence.'

The administration is carried on, under the Governor, by a ministry of five members, called the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer-General, the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works, and the Secretary for Native Affairs.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the colony is derived largely from import duties, which produced, on the average of the five years from 1877 to 1881, not far from a million pounds sterling per annum. Comparatively little is derived from rent or sales of public lands, although vast districts are waiting to be cultivated. The income and expenditure of the colony, the former including loans, were as follows during each of the ten years from 1872 to 1881:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1872	1,161,548	922,567
1873	2,078,220	2,159,658
1874	1,907,951	1,357,455
1875	2,246,179	2,272,275
1876	1,864,928	2,198,131
1877	2,932,413	3,503,671
1878	3,233,161	3,627,530
1879	5,631,160	3,994,933
1880	3,541,720	3,742,665
1881	4,835,189	5,472,263

The estimated revenue (excluding loans) of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, was 2,647,749*l.*, and the actual revenue was 3,009,970*l.* The estimated expenditure for the same period was 2,752,289*l.*, and the actual expenditure was 2,759,919*l.* The estimated revenue for 1882 was 2,968,210*l.*, and the actual revenue was 3,682,098*l.*; leaving a surplus of 452,109*l.* The estimated revenue for 1883 is 3,572,150*l.*

The colony had a public debt of 12,460,658*l.* on December 31, 1881; and of 15,441,700*l.* in 1882. The debt dates from the year 1859, when it amounted to 80,000*l.* It rose to 1,101,650*l.* in 1869, and to 9,527,459*l.* in 1879. In 1881 the interest on the debt amounted to 529,729*l.*; in 1882, to 680,400*l.*, or with the sinking fund charge, 818,700*l.* A small part of the debt is in course of repayment by instalments, extending to the year 1900. The remainder is provided for by a sinking fund, which will extinguish principal and interest in 31 years from date of respective issues.

Area and Population.

The Cape Colony was originally founded by the Dutch, under Van Riebeeck, about the year 1652, the Portuguese having before made an attempt at a settlement. It was at first but a very small territory, between the Liesbeek River and Table Mountain, but when it was taken by the English, in 1796, it had extended east to the Great Fish River, and north along the great mountain range of the Roggeveld to the Sneeuwberg and Bamboosberg.

In 1803, at the peace of Amiens, it was given up to the Netherlands, but was again occupied by British troops in 1806. Since that time the boundary has been gradually enlarged by the annexation of surrounding districts. The most important of these annexations, which are in various stages, from mere protection to actual sovereignty, are British Kaffraria (now the districts of King William's Land and East London), in 1866; Basutoland, 1868; Kaffirland Proper or the Transkeian Districts, including nearly the whole of the region between the Kei and the Natal border, between 1875 and 1880; Griqualand West in 1876; and Namaqua and Damara Lands, between the Gariep River and the Portuguese West African territories, in 1880. The Transvaal, which was annexed in 1877, had its independence restored in 1881, Great Britain retaining the suzerainty. The total area and estimated population of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope may now (1882) be stated as follows:—

Divisions	Area : English square miles	Population
Cape Colony Proper (1875)	199,950	720,934
Basutoland (1875)	7,000	127,000
Transkeian Districts or Kaffirland Proper (1880)	17,000	475,000
Griqualand West (1877)	17,800	45,277
Transgariep (Damara and Namaqua Lands) 1878	200,000	250,000
Total	441,750	1,618,211

The Cape Colony proper is divided, politically and administratively, into 48 districts. The area and population were given as follows in the returns of a census taken by the Government on March 7, 1875:—

Districts	Area : English square miles	European Population	Total Population
The Cape	722	30,730	57,319
Stellenbosch	503	3,442	10,549
Paarl	627	7,312	18,076
Malmesbury	2,808	7,862	18,096
Piequetberg	1,854	4,357	8,239
Clanwilliam	5,474	3,018	8,785
Namaqualand	20,635	2,675	12,233
Calvinia	26,083	2,752	7,394
Tulbagh	4,976	3,772	9,923
Worcester	6,531	4,093	9,734
Fraserburg	23,149	3,790	9,060
Victoria West	15,815	5,493	13,247
Beaufort West	8,536	3,738	8,322

Districts	Area : Square English miles.	European Population	Total Population
Prince Albert	3,981	3,324	6,257
Caledon	1,519	5,366	11,335
Bredasdorp	1,697	2,017	4,306
Robertson	1,689	4,512	8,031
Swellendam	2,954	5,028	10,007
Riversdale	2,462	6,878	12,721
Mossel Bay	859	2,664	5,072
George	2,537	5,229	11,813
Oudtshoorn	1,781	7,925	15,181
Knysna	524	1,825	3,218
Humansdorp	2,430	2,711	7,587
Uitenhage	6,233	9,385	21,392
Port Elizabeth	251	9,309	14,528
Alexandria	1,519	2,157	6,020
Albany	1,833	3,143	16,499
Bathurst	679	1,711	5,855
Peddie	497	1,327	16,886
Victoria, East	576	1,133	8,498
Stockenstrom	240	1,508	6,509
Fort Beaufort	733	2,998	14,748
Bedford	1,550	2,134	8,768
Somerset East	3,876	4,713	10,877
Cradoek	3,247	5,967	12,084
Middleburg	2,252	2,510	5,976
Graaff-Reinet	3,792	7,356	16,940
Murraysburg	2,200	1,210	3,771
Richmond	4,463	3,021	7,624
Hope Town	5,154	3,236	6,143
Colesberg	5,762	4,521	10,368
Albert	3,834	6,140	12,069
Aliwal North	2,263	3,543	29,922
Wodehouse	2,849	5,325	25,948
Queen's Town	3,604	6,228	50,890
King William's Town .	1,781	9,012	106,640
East London	1,225	3,773	15,514
Total	199,950	236,873	720,984

The white, or European population, comprised 123,910 males and 112,873 females, and the native population 245,718 males and 238,483 females at the census of March 7. 1875.

The European inhabitants consist in part of the English authorities and English settlers; but the majority are of Dutch, German, and French origin, mostly descendants of the original settlers. The coloured people are chiefly Hottentots and Kaffirs; the remaining portion of the population consists of Malays, and so-called Africanders, the latter the offspring of black women and Dutch fathers. Very little communication takes place between the Kaffirs, Africanders, and Malays, each race holding the others in contempt.

Trade and Commerce.

The values of the total imports and exports of the Cape Colony, including British Kaffraria and other dependencies, in each of the seven years from 1875 to 1881, were as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1875	5,762,743	4,393,325
1876	5,829,602	3,636,807
1877	5,158,348	3,634,073
1878	6,151,023	3,456,291
1879	7,080,349	3,776,494
1880	7,648,863	4,341,017
1881	9,227,171	4,220,706

The commercial intercourse of the colony is mainly with the United Kingdom. The value of the trade with Great Britain and Ireland, during each of the five years 1877 to 1881, is exhibited in the subjoined table:—

Years	Exports from the Cape Colony to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Cape Colony
	£	£
1877	3,560,499	3,330,353
1878	3,699,012	3,821,279
1879	4,001,863	4,403,296
1880	5,023,493	4,978,074
1881	4,938,365	5,877,988

Among the articles of export from the Cape to Great Britain, wool is the most important, the value shipped annually constituting nearly nine-tenths of the total exports. In the five years from 1877 to 1881 the exports of wool—sheep's as well as goat's—from the Cape Colony to the United Kingdom were as follows:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Lbs.	£
1877	32,912,225	2,224,272
1878	30,670,716	2,060,345
1879	36,726,410	2,267,944
1880	42,226,044	2,761,852
1881	47,165,019	3,028,173

Among the minor exports from the colony to Great Britain are copper ore, of the value of 210,851*l.* in 1881; feathers, chiefly ostrich, of the value of 969,629*l.*; and sheepskins, of the value of 268,784*l.* in 1881. The imports of British produce into the colony comprise mainly apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 1,242,285*l.*;

cotton manufactures, of the value of 522,733*l.*; and iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 593,181*l.* in the year 1881.

There were, at the end of 1875, in the colony 692,514 head of cattle, and 9,836,065 sheep. The sheep-farms of the colony are often of very great extent, comprising from 3,000 to 15,000 acres, and upwards: those in tillage are comparatively small. The graziers are, for the most part, proprietors of the farms which they occupy.

There were lines of railway of a total length of 961 miles in the colony on January 1, 1882. The lines open for traffic at this date belonged to three systems, the Western, from Capetown to Beaufort West; the Midland and North-Eastern, starting from Port Elizabeth; and the Border system. There were 500 miles of other lines in course of construction at the end of 1882.

The number of post-offices in the colony at the end of 1881 was 415, the revenue in 1881 amounting to 103,221*l.*, and the expenditure to 190,345*l.*

The telegraphs in the colony comprised 4,535 miles, with 118 offices, at the end of 1881. The number of messages sent was 541,549 in 1881. The telegraphs were constructed entirely at the expense of the Government.

Agent-General of Cape Colony in Great Britain, Captain Mills, C.M.G., appointed 1882.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The coins in circulation within the colony are exclusively British. All accounts are kept in pounds, shillings, and pence.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The standard weights and measures are British, with the exception of the land measure. To some extent, however, the following old weights and measures are still made use of in the colony:—

91·8 lbs. Dutch	.	.	.	equal to 100 lbs. avoirdupois.
1 <i>Schepel</i>	.	.	.	" 7·43 imperial bushel.
1 <i>Muid</i> , of 4 <i>Schepels</i>.	.	.	.	" 2·972 " "
1 <i>Load</i> , of 10 <i>Muids</i>	.	.	.	" 29·72 " "
1 <i>Anker</i> , of 9½ gallons	.	.	.	" 7·916 imperial gallons.
129¾ <i>Ells</i>.	.	.	.	" 100 English yards.

The general surface measure is the old Amsterdam *Morgen*, reckoned equal to 2 English acres, but, more exactly, 2·11654 acres. Some difference of opinion existed formerly as to the exact equivalents of the shortest land measure, the foot, but it was in 1858 officially settled that 1,000 Cape feet were equal to 1,033 British Imperial feet.

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EGYPT.

(KEMI.—MISR.)

Reigning Khedive.

Mohamed Tewfik, born Nov. 19, 1852; the son of Ismail I.; succeeded to the throne, on the abdication of his father, Aug. 8, 1879. Married, Jan. 10, 1873, to Princess Eminéh, daughter of El Hamy Pasha. Offspring of the union are two sons, Abbas, born July 14, 1874, and Mehemet Ali, born in 1876.

The present sovereign of Egypt is the sixth ruler of the dynasty of Mehemet Ali, appointed Governor of Egypt in 1806, who made himself, in 1811, absolute master of the country by force of arms. The position of his father and predecessor, Ismail I.—forced to abdicate, under pressure of the British and French governments, in 1879—was recognised by the Imperial Hatti-Shériff of February 13, 1841, issued under the guarantee of the five great European Powers, which established the hereditary succession to the throne of Egypt, under the same rules and regulations as those to the throne of Turkey. The title given to Mehemet Ali and his immediate successors was the Turkish one of ‘Vali,’ or Viceroy; but this was changed by an Imperial firman of May 21, 1866, into the Persian-Arabic of ‘Khādiv-el-Misr,’ or King of Egypt, or, as more commonly called, Khedive. By the same firman of May 27, 1866, obtained on the condition of the sovereign of Egypt raising his annual tribute to the Sultan’s civil list from 376,000*l.* to 720,000*l.*, the succession to the throne of Egypt was made direct, from father to son, instead of descending, after the Turkish law, to the eldest heir. By a last firman, issued June 8, 1873, the Sultan granted to Ismail I. the hitherto withheld rights of concluding treaties with foreign powers, and of maintaining armies.

The predecessors of the present ruler of Egypt were:—

	Born	Died	Reigned
Mehemet Ali, founder of the dynasty	1769	1849	1811–43
Ibrahim, son of Mehemet	1789	1848	June—Nov. 1848
Abbas, grandson of Mehemet	1813	1854	1848–54
Saïd, son of Mehemet	1822	1863	1854–63
Ismail	1830	—	1863–79

The present Khedive of Egypt has an annual allowance of 150,000*l.*; his father of 50,000*l.*, with 70,000*l.* more for other members of the family.

Government, Revenue, and Army.

The administration of Egypt was carried on from November 1879 to the beginning of 1883 (latterly only nominally) under the supervision of the governments of France and Great Britain, repre-

sented each by a 'Controller-General,' invested with great powers, indicated in a decree of the Khedive issued November 10, 1879. According to the decree, the Controllers-General had full powers of investigation into every public service of the State, including that of the Public Debt. Ministers and all public officials of every rank were bound to furnish the Controllers, or their agents, with all documents they might think fit to require. The Controllers-General could only be removed from their posts by their own Governments. They had the rank of Ministers, and always had the right to assist and speak at the meetings of the Council of Ministers, but without the power to vote. The Controllers had to prepare a budget; and monthly statements of all salaries and all resources were rendered to them.

By another decree of the Khedive, dated April 5, 1880, there was appointed an 'International Commission of Liquidation,' composed of seven members, to examine the whole financial situation of Egypt, and draught a Law of Liquidation regulating the relations between Egypt and her creditors, and also between the Daira Sanieh and the Daira Khassa and their creditors.

The English and French Controllers-General presented their first report, dated January 16, 1880, and sanctioned by the Khedive, containing their definitive scheme for settling the Egyptian financial situation. They fixed the interest on the Unified Debt at 4 per cent., with certain conditions and modifications. The list of resources applied to the service of the general debt was settled by the Controllers-General as follow: Besides the revenues of the provinces Garbiah, Menoufieh, Béhéra, and Siout, there were the octroi duties, customs, the tobacco, salt, and other indirect revenues, calculated to more than cover the Unified interest at 4 per cent.

In the summer of 1882, in consequence of a movement, which was regarded as 'a military rebellion'—the object of which was supposed to be the abolition by violent means of the Control and the removal of foreigners generally from positions of influence held by them in Egypt—England sent an army and a fleet to Egypt, by means of which the rising was subdued and the authority of the Khedive restored. 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 meantime Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople had been commissioned to proceed to Egypt to advise and assist in the reorganisation of the Government. The former English Controller was appointed (February 5, 1883) adviser to the Khedive in financial matters, with only a consultative voice, and with no power to interfere in matters of internal administration. The Egyptian army was placed under the authority of a British officer for reorganisation, and another officer, also British,

was appointed to organise a body of gendarmerie. In the beginning of 1883 a scheme for a new legislative chamber was being considered, consisting partly of members nominated by the Khedive and partly of representatives chosen by the people in a system of indirect election; the chamber to have only a consultative voice in internal affairs, but no right of veto, except in the case of a proposal to increase taxation.

In the Budget for 1880, the first adopted by the 'International Commission of Liquidation,' the total revenue in Egyptian pounds was 8,561,622*l.*, and expenditure 7,911,622*l.*, leaving a surplus of 650,000*l.* The budget for 1881 gave the revenue as 8,419,421*l.*, and expenditure 8,308,870*l.*, while the actual revenue was 9,229,965*l.*, and expenditure 8,377,423*l.*, leaving a surplus of 852,542*l.* The following is a detailed statement of the budget proposed for 1882:—

I.—BUDGET OF THE REVENUES AFFECTED TO THE CONSOLIDATED DEBT.

Receipts.	£E	Expenditure.	£E
Land Tax	2,317,835	Service of the Debt—	
Other Direct Taxes	96,415	Privileged Debt	1,159,212
Justice	39,820	United Debt	2,223,927
Octrois	20,600		3,383,139
Other Taxes	49,400	Administrative Expendi-	
Miscellaneous Revenues	32,008	ture—	
Repayment of Loans to		Finance Ministry	83,488
Peasants	3,905	Home Affairs Depart-	
Salaries withheld for Pen-		ment	59,245
sion Fund	12,035		142,733
Railways and Telegraphs	1,121,700	Customs	63,579
Port of Alexandria	65,015	Railways and Telegraphs	471,912
Customs	711,600	Port of Alexandria	35,737
Total Affected Revenues	4,470,333		713,961
Deduction for Unrealizable		Total	£4,097,100
Receipts, &c.	93,108		£280,125
Full receipts	£4,377,225		
Surplus to be employed in Sinking Fund			

In the budget of non-affected revenues the receipts were set down as 4,336,223*l.*, and the expenditure 4,366,868*l.*, leaving a surplus of 2,463*l.*

The supplementary or extraordinary budget based on the expected surplus of the revenues as fixed by the ordinary budget, was as follows:—

	£E
Ministry of War	100,000
Ministry of Public Works	170,000
Railways	70,000
Sudan, Harar, and Red Sea	100,000
Unforeseen Expenses	100,000
Total	£540,000

The events of 1882 of course disorganised the budget estimates, and the estimates for 1883 show an increase on both sides. They are summarised as follows:—

REVENUE.	£	EXPENDITURE.	£
Revenue from the land and other direct contributions	5,367,684	Tribute	678,397
Indirect revenues, including customs, posts, octrois, and salt-tax	1,854,294	Public debt	3,748,164
Railways and telegraphs	1,193,545	Cost of the Administration	4,155,357
Sundries	389,104		
Total	£8,804,627	Total	£8,581,918

This shows a surplus of 222,709*l*.

The war budget has been reduced by 104,000*l*., the financial and internal administration by 90,000*l*., while the reduction in the interest charge amounts to 13,000*l*.. But these economies were more than counterbalanced by the extra expenditure consequent on the events of 1882. Public works are allowed 107,000*l*. and railways 74,000*l*. in excess of the last budget, while 190,000*l*. is devoted to expenses which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been paid out of the revenue for 1882.

The capital of the debt of Egypt was returned as follows in 1882:—

	£
Unified 4 per cent. debt	57,015,980
Privileged debt	22,498,800
Domain loans at 5 per cent.	8,359,120
Daira Sanieh loans at 4 to 5 per cent.	9,223,950
	<hr/>
	£97,097,850

In addition to this there is the Turkish debt secured upon the tribute of 11,918,800*l*. Not secured by any stipulations on the part of the government is the floating debt of Egypt, the exact amount of which is not known, but which is estimated to be over 5,000,000*l*.. In January 1883 a scheme was proposed for the extinction of the Domain loan, by the sale in lots of the Domain's 420,000 acres, comprising some of the best land in Egypt.

The army of Egypt consisted up to 1882, nominally, of eighteen infantry regiments of three battalions each, with four battalions of rifles, of four regiments of cavalry, and 144 guns. But the number of men contained in the regiments and batteries varied continually, with the exigencies of the service and the state of the finances. In January 1883 the reorganisation of the Egyptian army was entrusted to a British officer, under the title of generalissimo or sirdar.

The Egyptian navy comprised, at the end of June 1880, two

frigates, two corvettes, three large yachts for the use of the Khedive—one of them, the 'Mahroussa,' of 4,000 tons, with 800 horse-power—and four gunboats, the whole of a burthen of 16,476 tons.

Area and Population.

The territories under the rule of the sovereign of Egypt, including those on the Upper Nile and Central Africa, conquered in 1874-75, are vaguely estimated to embrace an area of 1,406,250 English square miles, and to be inhabited by a population of 16,952,000, of whom about one-third are in Egypt proper. The following tabular statement gives the native population, distinguishing males and females, and inhabitants of rural and town districts, of Egypt proper, according to an official estimate of M. Amici, chief of the statistical department in the Ministry of the Interior, on the 31st December, 1878:—

Divisions	Males	Females	Total Population
Lower Egypt . . .	1,385,258	1,438,737	2,823,995
Middle Egypt . . .	322,672	330,447	653,119
Upper Egypt . . .	738,598	732,800	1,471,398
Towns	278,711	290,404	569,115
Total	2,725,239	2,792,388	5,517,627

The area of Egypt proper is estimated to comprise 210,000 English square miles, the annexed and conquered districts, including Nubia, Kordofan, Darfur, the Sudan, and the Equatorial Provinces, being estimated at 1,026,250 English square miles, with 11,434,373 inhabitants.

Egypt proper is divided from of old into three great districts, namely, 'Masr-el-Bahri,' or Lower Egypt; 'El-Wustani,' or Middle Egypt; and 'El-Said,' or Upper Egypt—designations drawn from the course of the river Nile, on which depends the existence of the country. These three geographical districts are subdivided into eleven administrative provinces, and had, as shown in the preceding table, a rural population of 4,948,512, and an urban population of 569,115, at the end of 1878. There are only two considerable towns, namely, Cairo, with 349,883, and Alexandria, with 212,054 inhabitants.

At the enumeration of 1878, there were in Egypt proper 79,696 foreigners. The foreign population consisted of 34,000 Greeks; 17,000 Frenchmen; 13,906 Italians; 6,300 Austrians; 6,000 Englishmen; 1,100 Germans; and 1,390 natives of other countries.

Trade and Commerce.

The commerce of Egypt is very large, but consists to a great extent of goods carried in transit. In the year 1881, the total value

of the imports amounted to 7,115,000*l.*, and of the exports to 13,315,000*l.* To the entire foreign trade Great Britain contributed 65 per cent., and the rest was divided between France, Austria, Italy, and Russia, in descending proportions.

The subjoined tabular statement shows the total value of the exports from Egypt to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Egypt, in each of the ten years from 1872 to 1881 :—

Years	Exports from Egypt to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Egypt
	£	£
1872	16,455,731	7,213,063
1873	14,155,913	6,222,013
1874	10,514,798	3,585,106
1875	10,895,043	2,945,846
1876	11,481,519	2,630,407
1877	11,101,785	2,273,311
1878	6,145,421	2,194,030
1879	8,890,052	2,143,681
1880	9,190,589	3,060,640
1881	9,317,916	3,168,488

The considerable amount of the exports from Egypt to the United Kingdom is owing, partly to large shipments of raw cotton, and partly to the transit trade flowing from India and other parts of Asia through Egypt, which latter, however, has greatly declined in recent years, owing to the opening of the Suez Canal. The exports of raw cotton from Egypt to Great Britain were of the following quantities and value in each of the ten years from 1872 to 1881 :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Lbs.	£
1872	177,581,712	7,492,513
1873	204,977,136	8,628,733
1874	172,317,488	7,269,342
1875	163,912,336	6,668,340
1876	199,245,312	6,879,231
1877	176,558,256	5,587,248
1878	114,297,344	3,612,108
1879	158,232,032	5,088,109
1880	152,606,608	4,951,090
1881	174,316,072	5,785,311

Next to cotton the largest article of export from Egypt to the United Kingdom in the years 1872 to 1881 was corn and flour. The total corn imports of 1881 were of the value of 1,214,710*l.*, comprising wheat, valued at 525,754*l.*; beans, 618,899*l.*; barley, 20,888*l.*; and flour and maize, 92,149*l.*

The staple article of imports from the United Kingdom into Egypt consists of cotton goods, of the value of 4,290,953*l.* in 1872, of 3,666,942*l.* in 1873, of 1,922,505*l.* in 1874, of 1,558,839*l.* in 1875, of 1,436,232 in 1876, of 1,474,660*l.* in 1877, of 1,255,938*l.* in 1878, of 1,416,615*l.* in 1879, and of 1,751,989*l.* in 1881. A part of these imports from the United Kingdom pass in transit through Egypt.

The Suez Canal.

The commerce of the world has derived great advantages from the construction of the Suez Canal of Egypt, connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, opened for navigation November 17, 1869. The number and tonnage of vessels which passed through the Canal in each of the ten years from 1873 to 1882 was as follows:—

Years	Vessels	
	Number	Tonnage
1873	1,171	2,085,270
1874	1,264	2,423,672
1875	1,496	2,940,708
1876	1,461	2,095,870
1877	1,651	2,251,556
1878	1,593	3,291,535
1879	1,477	3,236,942
1880	2,026	4,344,519
1881	2,727	5,794,401
1882	3,198	6,811,521

Rather more than three-fourths of the shipping that passed through the Suez Canal in the ten years 1870-79 belonged to Great Britain. In the year 1881, there passed through the Canal 2,250 British vessels, 109 of France, 71 of the Netherlands, 52 of Italy, 64 of Austria, 45 of Germany, and 46 of Spain, the remainder being distributed among seven other nationalities.

The state of the capital account was as follows in 1882:—

397,438 shares of 500 francs, or 20 <i>l.</i>	£ 79,448,760
301,848 obligations of 500 francs, or 20 <i>l.</i> each, issued at 12 <i>l.</i> , bearing interest at 5 per cent., on par, and redeemable at par	6,603,696
83,993 delegations of 500 francs each, bearing interest at 5 per cent.	1,679,860
99,990 thirty-year bonds of 125 francs, at 8 francs per annum interest	499,950
15,152 bonds of 500 francs at 3 per cent.	303,040
400,000 'bons de coupons,' or bonds of 3 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> each, bearing interest at 5 per cent., issued for the consolidation of unpaid coupons on shares, redeemable at par	1,360,000

Besides 100,000 founders' shares, with right to participate in surplus profit under certain conditions. In 1881 the founders' share of surplus profits was 98,712*l.*

Of the above 397,438 shares, 176,602 belonged formerly to the Khedive of Egypt, and were purchased from him by the British Government in November 1875 for the sum of 3,976,582*l*. But the Khedive, by a convention passed in 1869 between himself and the Suez Canal Company, for the settlement of disputed claims and accounts, had alienated all dividends on his 176,602 shares up to 1894, and placed them at the disposal of the company. Against these dividends the company issued 120,000 'Délégations,' which are entitled to all sums accruing on the above 176,602 shares up to 1894; the dividends which the 'Délégations' receive are, however, lessened by an annual sum laid aside to provide a sinking fund, sufficient to extinguish them all by the end of the year 1894.

The statutes of the Suez Canal Company provide that all net earnings in excess of the 5 per cent. interest on the shares shall be divided as follows:—

1. 15 per cent. to the Egyptian Government.
2. 10 " to the founders' shares.
3. 2 " to form an invalid fund for the employés of the company.
4. 71 " as dividend on the 400,000 shares.
5. 2 " to the Managing Directors.

The receipts of the company from transit dues on ships in the twelve years from 1871 to 1882 were as follows:—

Years	Francs	£
1871	8,993,732	359,748
1872	16,407,591	656,304
1873	22,897,319	915,892
1874	24,859,383	994,374
1875	28,886,302	1,155,452
1876	29,974,998	1,198,999
1877	32,774,344	1,310,974
1878	31,292,347	1,251,694
1879	29,876,367	1,195,054
1880	41,790,900	1,671,636
1881	54,676,000	2,187,040
1882	60,504,878	2,420,195

The total expenditure amounted to 28,699,000 francs, or 1,147,960*l*., in the year 1881. The total dividend paid to the shareholders, after placing 5 per cent. to the sinking fund, according to the statutes, amounted to 13.7 per cent. for the year 1881.

Railways and Telegraphs.

Egypt had, on the 1st January 1880, a railway system of a total length of 1,518 kilometres, or 940 Engl. miles, open for traffic, with 800 kilometres, or 497 Engl. miles, in course of construction. The whole of the railways are state property, with the exception of a short line of 8 kilometres, or 5 Engl. miles.

The post-office carried 2,925,084 inland letters, and 1,625,139 foreign letters and postcards, in the year 1880, besides 1,000,000 inland and 783,000 foreign newspapers. The number of post-offices was 210 on January 1, 1880.

The telegraphs of Egypt were, at the commencement of 1880, of a total length of 8,570 kilomètres, or 5,322 Engl. miles, the length of wires being 13,900 kilomètres, or 8,632 Engl. miles. The total includes an English line of telegraphs from Alexandria to Cairo, 455 miles in length. All the other telegraphs are State property.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF EGYPT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Egypt had no representative in Great Britain in the year 1882.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN EGYPT.

Agent and Consul-General.—Sir Edward Baldwin Malet, K.C.B., formerly Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople; appointed October 10, 1879.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Egypt are:—

MONEY.

The <i>Piastre</i> , of 40 <i>paras</i>	.	.	.	=	Average rate of exchange, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$, or
					97 <i>piastres</i> , equal to £1 sterling.
„ <i>Kees</i> , or <i>Purse</i> , of 500 <i>piastres</i>	=	„	„	£5	2s. 6d.

The currency of Egypt being insufficient for its vast commerce, coins of nearly all the nations of Europe, as well as of the United States, have become legal tender. Those most in use are French twenty-francs gold pieces and British sovereigns. The Egyptian pound is about 10*d.* more in value than the pound sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Killow</i>	.	.	.	.	=	0·9120 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Almud</i>	.	.	.	.	=	1·151 imperial gallon.
„ <i>Ardeb</i>	.	.	.	.	=	226 lbs.
„ <i>Oke</i> , of 400 <i>drams</i>	.	.	.	.	=	2·8326 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Gasab</i> , of 4 <i>diraâs</i>	.	.	.	.	=	3 yards.
„ <i>Feddân al risach</i>	.	.	.	.	=	3,208 square yards, or nearly an acre.

By a decree of the former Khedive dated August 1, 1875, the metrical system of weights and measures was ordered to be introduced into Egypt on the 1st of January, 1876, but compulsory only at first in all public and administrative transactions.

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LIBERIA.

(UNITED STATES OF LIBERIA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of the republic of Liberia is on the model of that of the United States of America. The executive is vested in a President, and the legislative power in a parliament of two houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The President and the House of Representatives are elected for two years, and the senate for four years. There are 13 members of the Lower House, and 8 of the Upper House. The President must be thirty-five years of age, and have real property to the value of 600 dollars, or 120*l*.

President of Liberia.—Anthony W. Gardner, assumed office January 7, 1878.

The President is assisted in his executive function by four ministers, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney-General, and the Postmaster-General.

The establishment of the Republic of Liberia was virtually an attempt, made by American philanthropists, to show the capacity of the negro race for self-government; but as such it is admitted to be a failure. Prevailing disorder, with absence of all progress and civilisation, mark the character of the negro republic in its more recent history.

Population, Revenue, and Trade.

Liberia has about 600 miles of coast line, and extends back 160 miles on an average, with an area of about 14,300 square miles. The total population is estimated to number 1,068,000, all of the African race, and of which number 18,000 are Americo-Liberians, and the remaining 1,050,000 aboriginal inhabitants. Monrovia, the capital, has an estimated population of 13,000.

The public revenue is estimated to amount annually to 85,000 dollars, in paper currency, equal to about 17,000*l*., and the expenditure to 120,000 dollars, or 24,000*l*. The principal part of the revenue is derived from customs duties, while the expenditure embraces chiefly the cost of the general administration. In August 1871, the republic laid the foundation of a public debt by contracting a loan of 500,000 dollars, or 100,000*l*., at 7 per cent. interest, to be redeemed in 15 years. The loan was issued in England, but no interest has been paid on it since 1874, the Government of the republic being actually bankrupt.

There are no statistics regarding the extent of the commercial relations of the republic with the United Kingdom, the 'Annual Statement of Trade and Navigation' issued by the Board of Trade not mentioning Liberia, but only 'Western Coast of Africa.' The

value of the exports and the British imports thus designated was as follows in the five years from 1877 to 1881:—

Years.	Exports from Western Africa to Great Britain.	Imports of British produce into Western Africa.
	£	£
1877	1,531,250	1,026,717
1878	1,213,270	1,038,371
1879	1,386,217	656,902
1880	1,705,527	752,601
1881	1,449,116	824,337

The chief article of exports from Western Africa to Great Britain in 1881 was palm oil, of the value of 923,578*l.* The British imports into Western Africa consist mainly of cotton manufactures, of the value of 349,507*l.* in 1881.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF LIBERIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister.—Edward William Blyden, accredited August 22, 1877.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN LIBERIA.

Consul.—A. E. Havelock.

Money, Weights, and Measure .

The money chiefly used is that of Great Britain, but accounts are kept generally in American dollars and cents. There is a large paper currency. In the traffic with natives on the west coast of Africa, gold is bought and sold by *Usanos*, each of 16 *Akis*. A *Usano* of Gold contains 314·76 English troy grains.

Weights and measures are mostly British. In the trade with the interior of Africa, the *Ardeb* is the chief measure of capacity for dry goods. The *Gondar Ardeb* contains 10 Madegas, or 120 Uckieh, or 1,440 Dirhems, and is equal to 7·7473 British imperial pints. The *Kuba* is the chief liquid measure; it is equal to 1·7887 British imperial pint.

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MAURITIUS.

Constitution and Government

THE government of the British colony of Mauritius, with its dependencies, the island of Rodrigues, of Diego Garcia, and the Seychelles Islands, is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, of which the Colonial Secretary, the Advocate-General, the Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Troops, the Colonial Treasurer, and Auditor-General, are ex-officio members. There is also a Legislative Council, consisting of eight official and twelve non-official members, together with such additional members, official or non-official, as may be named by the Governor and approved by the Crown. The official councillors comprise the five Executive members, the Collector of Customs, the Protector of Immigrants, and the Surveyor-General: the non-official councillors are chosen from the landed proprietors of the island, and submitted to Her Majesty for approval and confirmation. The Council at present consists of twenty members.

Governor of Mauritius.—Sir John Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.; born 1834; M.P. for King's County, Ireland, 1859–65; Governor of Labuan, 1868–71; Governor of the West African Settlement, 1872–73; Governor of the Bahamas, 1873–75; Governor of the Windward Islands, 1875–76; Governor of Hong Kong, 1876–82. Appointed Governor of Mauritius, December 1882.

The Governor has a salary of 6,000*l.*, and the Colonial Secretary 1,350*l.* per annum.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony, in each of the eleven years from 1871 to 1881 were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1871	616,952	630,961
1872	703,159	650,327
1873	690,081	657,110
1874	720,139	727,063
1875	692,894	775,836
1876	732,106	719,539
1877	748,059	703,608
1878	789,544	734,579
1879	763,769	746,199
1880	782,108	757,396
1881	781,391	760,017

The principal source of revenue is from the customs. There is a small public debt, amounting to 799,100*l.* in 1881.

Area and Population.

The island of Mauritius, lying in the Indian Ocean, 400 miles west of Madagascar, comprises an area of 676 English square miles.

The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1507, but the first who made any settlement in it were the Dutch in 1598, who named it Mauritius, in honour of their Prince Maurice. It was abandoned by them in 1710, and afterwards taken possession of by the French. The British Government captured it in 1810, and its possession was ratified by the Treaty of Paris, 1814.

The dependent islands of Rodrigues, Diego Garcia, and the Seychelles, under the administration of the Governor of Mauritius, are from 300 to 900 miles distant from Mauritius. They are small, with a very thin population, composed of settlers from Mauritius.

The following were the numbers of the population of Mauritius, according to the census taken in 1881 :—

	Population 1881		
	Male	Female	Total
Total of resident population . . .	208,655	151,219	359,874
Military in Port Louis and elsewhere . . .	380	56	436
Crews of mercantile shipping . . .	525	12	537
Total of population . . .	209,560	151,287	360,847

Of the total population 249,064 are Indian, the remainder being classed as general. At the census of 1871 the total population, including military and shipping, was 317,369, the resident population being 316,042.

The capital of the colony, Port Louis, had, with its suburbs, an estimated population of 70,000 at the end of 1881.

Trade and Industry.

The declared value of the total imports and exports of the colony was as follows in each of the seven years from 1874 to 1880 :—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1874	2,427,813	2,697,892
1875	2,194,824	2,522,099
1876	2,284,213	3,273,827
1877	2,359,449	4,201,286
1878	2,229,346	3,777,379
1879	2,385,870	3,256,464
1880	2,169,672	3,634,788

The exports from the colony comprise, as staple article, unrefined sugar, and besides, coffee, cocoa nut oil, and rum. A large portion of the trade is with the British colonies of South Africa.

The commercial intercourse of Mauritius with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the total value of the exports from Mauritius to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Mauritius, in each of the five years from 1877 to 1881 :—

Years	Exports from Mauritius to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Produce into Mauritius
	£	£
1877	1,891,031	492,637
1878	887,009	409,352
1879	641,836	341,257
1880	284,485	358,160
1881	449,487	438,682

The staple article of exports from Mauritius to the United Kingdom is unrefined sugar, the value being 371,625*l.* in 1881. The other exports comprise drugs, of the value of 17,561*l.*, and cocoa nut oil, of the value of 13,448*l.* in 1881. The British imports in 1881 consisted principally of cotton goods, valued 142,729*l.*, and iron, valued 48,126*l.*

The colony has two lines of railways, of a total length of 92 miles. These lines connect Port Louis, the capital, with Grand River and with Savanne. An extension of the latter line to Moka was in course of construction in 1882.

There exists a complete system of telegraphs throughout the island of Mauritius.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The standard coin of Mauritius is the India rupee, with its subdivisions (see p. 699). All accounts are kept in rupees.

The metric system decreed by the Government of India in 1871 (see p. 700), came into force in Mauritius on May 1, 1878.

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MOROCCO.

(MAGHRIB-EL-AKSA.—EL GHARB.)

Reigning Sultan.

Muley-Hassan, born 1831, eldest son of Sultan Sidi-Muley-Mohamed; ascended the throne at the death of his father, September 17, 1873.

The present Sultan of Morocco—known to his subjects under the title of ‘Emir-al-Mumenin,’ or Absolute Ruler of True Believers—is the fourteenth of the dynasty of the Alides, founded by Muley-Achmet, and the thirty-fifth lineal descendant of Ali, uncle and son-in-law of the Prophet. His three predecessors were:—

Sultans.	Reign.	Sultan.	Reign.
Muley-Soliman . . .	1794-1822.	Sidi-Muley-Mohamed .	1859-1873.
Muley-Abderrahman . .	1822-1859.		

The crown is hereditary in the family of the Sharifs of Fileli, or Tafilet. Each Sultan has the right to choose his own successor among the members of his family, and, if not exercising this privilege, the custom of succession is that obeyed in the Ottoman empire (see p. 457), under which the crown falls, at the demise of the sovereign, to the eldest member of the reigning family.

Government and Religion.

The form of government of the Sultanate, or Empire of Morocco, was formerly an absolute despotism, unrestricted by any laws, civil or religious. The Sultan is chief of the state as well as head of the religion. As spiritual ruler, the Sultan stands quite alone, his authority not being limited, as in Turkey and other countries following the religion of Mahomet, by the expounders of the Koran, the class of ‘Ulema,’ under the ‘Sheik-ul-Islam.’ The Sultan has no regular ministers, but receives advice from and carries on the executive usually through special favourites near his person, the principal of whom is generally invested with the title of ‘Mula-el-tesserad,’ or steward of the Imperial household. The Sultan’s orders are carried out, and he raises his revenue, estimated at 500,000*l.* per annum, by an armed force of 8,000 men, of whom 5,000 constitute the Imperial body-guard, one half infantry and the other cavalry.

The Sultan of Morocco and his subjects differ as a sectarian body from the followers of Mahomet in Turkey, Persia, and other countries by adopting as their text-book of faith the commentary upon the Koran by Sidi Beccari, the original of which is kept at the Imperial palace, and deposited in time of war in a tent within

the centre of the army, around which the soldiers rally as both a symbol of religion and national standard.

Area, Population, and Trade.

The area of Morocco can only be vaguely estimated, as the southern frontiers, towards the Sahara, are unsettled, and claimed alternately by the Sultan and a number of wandering tribes not in any manner under his authority. According to the most recent investigation, the area of the Sultan's dominions is about 219,000 English square miles, inclusive of a conquered portion of the Sahara. The estimates of the population of Morocco vary from 2,500,000 to 8,000,000; and, taking the known density of population of the neighbouring Algeria as measure, it may be fixed, with probably some approximation to truth, at 5,000,000 souls. More than two-thirds of the population belong to the race commonly known as Moors, the remaining third consisting mainly of Bedouin Arabs, Jews, estimated at 340,000, and negroes. The number of Christians is very small, not exceeding 500. Much of the interior of Morocco is unknown to Europeans.

The trade with foreign countries is not very considerable, and is chiefly with Great Britain, France, and Spain; it passes mainly through the port of Tangier. There are, besides Tangier, seven other ports open to foreign commerce.

The following table gives the value of the exports from Morocco to Great Britain, and of the imports of British home produce into Morocco, in each of the five years from 1877 to 1881:—

Years.	Exports from Morocco to Great Britain.	Imports of British Home produce into Morocco.
	£	£
1877	811,954	392,788
1878	391,369	191,292
1879	154,270	245,037
1880	350,564	246,584
1881	246,051	270,292

The chief articles of export from Morocco to Great Britain in the year 1881 were almonds, of the value of 64,936*l.*, and wool, of the value of 33,291*l.* The staple article of British imports into Morocco consists of cotton manufactures, of the value of 239,519*l.*, in 1881.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MOROCCO.

Minister and Consul-General.—Sir John Hay Drummond Hay, K.C.B., appointed Minister Plenipotentiary Sept. 1, 1872.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Morocco, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The <i>Blankcel</i>	=	24 <i>Flus</i>	Approximate English value =	$\frac{3}{4}d.$
The <i>Ounce</i>	=	4 <i>Blankcels</i>	" " "	$\frac{3}{10}d.$
The <i>Mitkul</i>	=	10 <i>Ounces</i>	" " "	3s. 1d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Kintar</i>	=	100 <i>Rotals</i>	" "	lb. av. 112
The <i>Dkra'a</i>	=	8 <i>Tomin</i>	" "	inches. 22.482
The <i>Saâ</i>	=	4 <i>Mohds</i>	" "	Imperial Gallons. = 12.32541

Oil is sold by the *kula*, which weighs 22 rotal (of Morocco), and is equal to about 3.335565 British imperial gallons, or 15.155 litres, but all other liquids are sold by weight.

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NATAL.

Constitution and Government.

THE colony of Natal, formerly an integral part of the Cape of Good Hope settlement, was erected in 1856 into a separate colony under the British crown, represented first by a Lieutenant-Governor, and since 1879 by a Governor. Under the charter of constitution granted in 1856, and modified in 1875 and 1879, the Governor is assisted in the administration of the colony by an Executive and a Legislative Council. The Executive Council is composed of the Chief-justice, the senior officer in command of the troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the Secretary for Native Affairs, and two members nominated by the Governor from among the Deputies elected to the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council is composed of thirteen official members, including the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary for Native Affairs, and of fifteen members elected by the counties and boroughs.

Governor of Natal.—Sir Henry Ernest *Bulwer*, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Natal from 1875 to 1880. Appointed Governor of Natal, January, 1882.

The Governor has a salary of 2,500*l.* per annum.

Revenue and Population.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony in the eight years from 1874 to 1881 were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1874	247,259	254,402
1875	260,271	307,025
1876	265,551	261,933
1877	272,473	283,825
1878	369,383	387,067
1879	473,478	491,883
1880	582,715	477,100
1881	518,924	492,338

About one-fourth of the revenue is derived from customs, and the rest from miscellaneous sources of income, among them a 'hut-tax on natives, the impost being fixed at 14*s.* per hut. In the year 1881 the tax was paid on 92,085 such huts. The chief branch of expenditure is for police and the administration of justice. The public debt consists of six loans, all at six per cent., three of them

contracted for harbour works, two for coolie immigration, the last raised in 1876, for the construction of a line of railway. The total debt of the colony was 1,631,700*l.* at the end of 1881.

The colony has an estimated area of about 21,150 English square miles, with a seaboard of 200 miles. But the extent of some of the districts is all but unknown.

An official return, dated 1877, stated the total population of the colony at 413,157, comprising 26,740 persons of European descent, 367,540 natives of Africa, and 18,877 coolies. The population in 1881 was stated to have decreased to 408,280, comprising 25,271 whites, 362,477 natives, and 20,536 coolies. Comparatively few emigrants arrived in recent years, the former Government aid to this effect having come to an end. In 1879 the number of immigrants was 287; in 1880, 874; and in 1881, 855.

Trade and Commerce.

The commerce of Natal is almost entirely with Great Britain. The subjoined table gives the value of the total exports from Natal to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the total imports of British produce in each of the six years 1876 to 1881:—

Year	Total Exports from Natal to Great Britain	Total Imports of British Produce into Natal
	£	£
1876	534,180	702,796
1877	714,899	785,341
1878	682,015	1,092,025
1879	608,516	1,449,741
1880	615,029	1,651,706
1881	474,934	1,194,992

The staple article of export from Natal is sheep's wool. The wool exports to Great Britain amounted in value to 379,079*l.* in 1876, to 518,379*l.* in 1877, to 568,111*l.* in 1878, to 502,539*l.* in 1879, to 487,912*l.* in 1880, and to 359,656*l.* in 1881. Next in importance to wool stand hides, the exports of which were of the value of 53,089*l.* in 1881, and raw sugar, of the value of 40,688*l.*, in the same year. Many of the exports of the colony, particularly wool, come from the neighbouring Dutch republics, which also absorb more than one-third of the imports.

Since the year 1866 cotton has been grown in the colony. The exports of raw cotton to Great Britain were of the value of 18,559*l.* in 1870; and rose to 29,432*l.* in 1871; but fell to 9,791*l.* in 1872, to 5,438*l.* in 1873; to 1,922*l.* in 1874; to 309*l.* in 1875, and to 197*l.* in 1876—since which there have been no exports of raw cotton.

The chief articles of British imports into Natal in 1881 were apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 248,381*l.*, and iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 121,844*l.*

A convention for the construction of a railway system in the colony was signed by the Government in 1875. The work was to comprise 105 miles of single line, to be constructed at a cost of 1,200,000*l.*, and to aid in the execution the colony made a land grant of two-and-a-half million acres, with a further right to certain coal fields, and a subvention of 40,000*l.* per annum. The work is now completed, and a bill for a further 118 miles passed, at a cost of 1,100,000*l.* By the end of 1881, 98½ miles of railway had been taken over by the Government.

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TUNIS.

(AFRIKIA.)

Bey.

Sidi Ali, son of Bey Sidy Ahsin, born October 5, 1817. Succeeded his brother, Sidi Mohamed-es-Sadok, October 28, 1882.

The reigning family of Tunis, occupants of the throne since 1691, descend from Ben Ali Tourki, a native of the Isle of Crete, who, by force of arms, made himself master of the country, acknowledging, however, the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, in existence since 1575. As such they assumed the title of 'Bey,' or Regent. This suzerainty remained in force, with short interruptions, till the reign of the last Bey, who succeeded in obtaining an Imperial firman, dated October 25, 1871, which liberated him from the payment of the tribute paid by his predecessors and made him virtually independent.

Government, Revenue, and Army

The treaty of Kasv-es-Said, May 12, 1881, confirmed by decrees of April 12, 1882, placed Tunis under the protectorate of the French. The French Resident is called *Chargé d'Affaires*, and practically administers the government of the country under the direction of the French foreign office. In August 1882, the appointment of a staff of French judges was announced. They were to supersede the consular courts; but the sanction of the Great Powers has not yet (February 1883) been given to this arrangement. Besides judges, the French Government has sent to Tunis officials of all sorts, with the rank of *Agent-Délégué*, or Commissioner, including a commissioner to prepare a report on the 'Methods and Degrees of Instruction in Mussulman Schools.' The country has been divided into 22 sections, each of which is placed under the command of a French superior officer.

The events of 1881-2 have so unsettled Tunisian finance that no figures given as to the revenue and expenditure of the Regency can be regarded as trustworthy. The French *Chargé d'Affaires* issued in December 1882 a statement carefully scheduled like a French budget, and showing an apparent surplus of income over expenditure. The following figures are taken from the Official Statement: Revenue for the financial year ending June 30, 1882, 502,510*l.*; expenditure, 390,400*l.* This would show the expenditure of the country to have increased by about 140,000*l.* in seven

years; for the disbursements of 1875 were set down at 251,874*l*. As to income it is certain that taxes have been collected more plentifully under French superintendence than under native rule.

Of the expenditure in 1882, the sum of 301,204*l*. is set down for interest and management of the public debt. The public liabilities were mainly contracted between the years 1856 and 1868, and at the latter date amounted, exclusive of a floating debt, to 182,000,000 francs, or 7,280,000*l*., a portion of it contracted in Tunis, but the greater part in foreign countries, mainly France. No interest being paid to the creditors, the French and other Governments made reclamations, in pursuance of which the Bey consented to establish an International Finance Commission, to provide for the settlement and gradual extinction of the public debt; with this arrangement the French, since the annexation, have not interfered. Called into existence in 1869, the Commission has been working since that time, with highly satisfactory results to both Tunis and its creditors. The International Finance Commission is divided into two departments, namely, the Administrative Section, composed of the Prime Minister of Tunis as president, of a French Inspector of finance, and another Tunisian functionary representing the Government; and the Section of Control, comprising six delegates elected by the English, French, and Italian creditors respectively. The Acts of the Administrative Section, having a reference directly or indirectly to financial matters connected with the interests of the foreign creditors, have no executive force unless they are approved by the Section of Control, particularly in respect of any new loans or financial operations, which may in any way affect the public revenue. There is a sub-committee known as the 'Council of Administration of the Conceded Revenues,' composed of five members, namely, one English, one French, one Tunisian, an Italian, and one taken indiscriminately from among the most respectable residents of any other nationality. They are named by the Finance Commission for three years, at the expiration of which period any of them may be re-elected for another year. A member of the Board of Control assists at its deliberations, besides which it submits its half-yearly accounts to the Finance Commission, which, after being audited and approved by it, are published for the information of the public.

The total amount of the annual expenditure incurred by the sub-committee is 6,000*l*., inclusive of 2,238*l*., being the commission charged by the bankers for the payment of the coupons in Europe and other outlays.

Under the arrangements made by the International Finance Commission, the total public debt of Tunis stands fixed at present at 125,000,000 francs, or 5,000,000*l*., the whole bearing interest at

five per cent. The annual surplus of revenue over expenditure is devoted to the gradual extinction of the debt. Interest was regularly paid up to 1878, when there was some delay; but payment has since been resumed. There are besides 'bons' for coupons in arrear, not bearing interest, but repayable by drawings, and amounting to about 1,200,000*l*.

The general administration of the country costs nearly 70,000*l*. more than it did before the French occupation, when the total was set down at 6,053*l*. The cost of maintaining the French army corps of occupation is entered in a Budget Extraordinaire as amounting to 1,500,000 francs, or 60,000*l*. The corps of occupation consists of 11,000 infantry, 4 squadrons of cavalry of 400 men each, 1 regiment of artillery of 800 men and 12 batteries, and a company of engineers. The cost of maintaining this force is to be borne partly by the war and colonial budgets of the Republic, and in part by the Regency, but in what proportions the expenditure is to be divided has not yet been stated. The French Chamber of Deputies in its last session rejected a vote of 800,000*l*. for fortifications in Tunis, also a vote of 800*l*. for the Roman Catholic missionary establishment in Tunis. For religious purposes the whole of the Regency is included within the Archbishopric of Algiers.

Area, Population, and Trade.

The kingdom or 'Regency' of Tunis, formerly one of the so-called Barbary States, comprises the tract of country included in the ancient Roman provinces of Zeugitana and Byzacium. It takes its present name from its modern capital Tunis, the Roman Tunes, the *λευκοὴ Τύνη* of Diodorus of Sicily. The present boundaries are on the north and east the Mediterranean Sea, on the west the Franco-Algerian province of Constantine, and on the south the great desert of the Sahara and the Turkish Pachalik of Tripoli; and reckoning its average breadth from west to east to be 100 miles, it covers an area of about 42,000 English square miles, including that portion of the Sahara which is to the east of the Beled Djerid, extending towards Gadamés.

The number of inhabitants is only known by estimates, no attempt of enumeration having ever been made. It is stated in the 'Almanacco Tunissino' for 1877, that the total population is calculated to number 2,100,000, comprising 2,028,000 Mahometans, 45,000 Jews, 25,100 Roman Catholics, 400 Greek Catholics, and 100 Protestants. But according to other reports, there are, at the utmost, 1,500,000 inhabitants. According to all accounts, the population, which numbered 17 millions in the tenth century, and 5 millions in

the middle of the eighteenth century, is gradually decreasing. The majority of the population is mainly formed of Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles.

The capital, the city of Tunis, is situated 10 miles south-east of the site of ancient Carthage, built on the western side of a lake, some 20 miles in circumference, which separates it from its port Goletta. The city walls measure five miles in circumference, and the inhabitants are variously estimated from 100,000 to 120,000, comprising Moors, Arabs, Negroes, and Jews.

There are twelve ports open to foreign trade, but the bulk of the commerce passes through Tunis-Goletta. The total foreign trade averages 2,400,000*l.* per annum, comprising 1,100,000*l.* imports, and 1,300,000*l.* exports. The principal articles exported are wheat, wool, skins, dates, olive oil, and barley. The foreign trade is carried on mainly with Italy, France, and Great Britain.

In the returns of the Board of Trade the commerce of Great Britain with Tunis is thrown together with that of Tripolis. The following table shows the exports from Tunis and Tripolis to Great Britain, and the imports of British home produce into Tunis and Tripolis, in each of the five years from 1877 to 1881:—

Years.	Exports from Tunis and Tripolis to the United Kingdom.	Imports of British home produce into Tunis and Tripolis.
	£	£
1877	501,578	37,664
1878	345,214	45,995
1879	408,833	57,393
1880	500,108	88,443
1881	530,663	95,029

The principal article of export from Tunis and Tripolis to Great Britain in the year 1881 was Esparto grass, for making paper, of the value of 482,454*l.*, while the principal article of import of British produce consisted in cotton manufactures, of the value of 78,849*l.*

Tunis has several lines of railway, running from the capital to Goletta, and other places in the environs, with a line to the Algerian frontier; in all 200 miles in 1882.

There were 800 miles of telegraphs in operation at the end of 1882.

British Political Agent and Consul-General.—Thomas F. Reade.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Tunis, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Piastre*, of 16 *karubs* average value 6*d*.
 The gold and silver coins of France and Italy are in general use.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Cantar*, of 100 *rottolos* = 109·15 pounds.
 „ *Kaffis*, of 16 *whibas*, each of 12 *sahs* = 16 bushels.

The *pie*, or principal long measure, is of three lengths, viz., 0·7359 of a yard for cloth; 0·51729 of a yard for linen; 0·68975 of a yard for silk.

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III. ASIA.

CEYLON.

Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government of Ceylon was established by Letters Patent of April 1831, and supplementary orders of March 1833. According to the terms of this constitution, the administration is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five members; viz. the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Queen's Advocate, the Treasurer, and the Auditor-General; and a Legislative Council of 15 members, including the members of the Executive Council, four other office-holders, and six unofficial members.

Governor of Ceylon.—Sir James Robert Longden, K.C.M.G., born 1825; President of the Virgin Islands, 1861–65; Lieut.-Governor of Dominica, 1865–67; Lieut.-Governor of British Honduras, 1867–70; Governor of Trinidad, 1870–74; Governor of British Guiana, 1874–76. Appointed Governor of Ceylon, July 3, 1877.

The Governor has a salary of 8,000*l.*, and the Colonial Secretary of 2,200*l.*

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony, in each of the ten years 1872 to 1881, were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1872	1,174,698	1,062,994
1873	1,290,918	1,176,258
1874	1,324,328	1,184,192
1875	1,354,123	1,241,519
1876	1,375,888	1,276,930
1877	1,596,205	1,437,266
1878	1,642,609	1,545,063
1879	1,474,867	1,468,783
1880	1,295,355	1,337,275
1881	1,283,108	1,268,743

The principal sources of revenue are the customs, of an average produce of 300,000*l.*; licences, including the arrack monopoly

returning 220,000*l.*; and sales, with rents of public lands, producing together about 230,000*l.* per annum. The civil and judicial establishments of the colony cost nearly 370,000*l.*, and the contribution to military expenditure amounts to 160,000*l.* annually. For public works, from 200,000*l.* to 250,000*l.* have been expended in recent years, and about 20,000*l.* for education.

The public debt of the Colony amounted in 1881 to 1,943,000*l.*

Population.

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

The extreme length of the colony from north to south, that is, from Point Palmyra to Dondera Head, is 266 miles; its greatest width, 140½ miles from Colombo on the west coast to Sangeman-kande on the east; its area is 25,364 English square miles.

The following table gives the area and population of the seven provinces of Ceylon, according to the last census, taken Feb. 17, 1881:—

Provinces	Area: English square miles	Population, 1881		
		Males	Females	Total
Central . . .	6,029	361,523	277,838	639,361
North Central .	4,047	35,580	30,566	66,146
Western . . .	3,456	475,397	421,932	897,329
North-Western .	3,024	158,026	135,301	293,327
Southern . . .	1,980	220,885	212,635	433,520
Eastern . . .	3,657	66,577	60,978	127,555
Northern . . .	3,171	151,565	150,935	302,500
	25,364	1,469,553	1,290,185	2,759,738
Military . . .		1,440	218	1,658
Total (including military).	25,364	1,470,993	1,290,403	2,761,396

In 1871 the total population amounted to about 2,406,695, showing an increase of 354,701 in ten years.

Of the total population enumerated, at the census of 1881, there were 4,836 British; 17,866 other whites of European descent, and the rest coloured. The census returns stated 644,284 persons, or

about one-sixth of the population, to be engaged in agriculture. The principal religious creeds were returned as follows:—Buddhists, 1,698,070; Christians, 147,977; Mohammedans, 197,775. The native Christians belonged mainly to the Singhalese and Tamils.

Trade and Industry.

The declared value of the total imports and exports of the colony, including bullion and specie, was as follows in each of the six years 1875 to 1880:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1875	5,361,240	5,375,410
1876	5,562,884	4,509,595
1877	5,885,969	5,730,050
1878	4,980,917	4,438,137
1879	5,029,435	4,960,938
1880	5,013,480	4,742,614

The commercial intercourse of Ceylon is mainly with the United Kingdom and India. The amount of trade with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports from Ceylon to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Ceylon, in each of the five years from 1877 to 1881:—

Years	Exports from Ceylon to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into Ceylon
	£	£
1877	4,498,579	1,045,200
1878	2,922,219	803,339
1879	3,568,965	780,918
1880	3,386,369	987,222
1881	2,136,350	806,948

The staple article of exports from Ceylon to the United Kingdom is coffee, of the declared value of 3,942,664*l.* in 1877; of 2,508,893*l.* in 1878; of 3,001,075*l.* in 1879; of 2,571,546*l.* in 1880; and of 1,524,746*l.* in 1881. Besides coffee, the only other exports of note are cocoa-nut oil, and cinnamon, the former amounting in value to 215,130*l.*, and the latter to 106,230*l.* in the year 1881. Manufactured cotton goods, of the value of 304,836*l.* in 1881, form the staple articles of British imports into Ceylon.

Ceylon had about 170 miles of railway open for traffic at the end of 1882.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The weights and measures of Ceylon are the same as those of the United Kingdom. The money of the country is the rupee of British India. For value see page 699.

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CHINA.

(CHUNG KWOH, 'THE MIDDLE KINGDOM.')

Reigning Emperor.

Tsai'tien, Emperor—*Hwangti*—of China, born 1871, the son of Prince Ch'un, brother of the Emperor Hien-fung; succeeded to the throne by proclamation, at the death of Emperor T'ung-chi, January 22, 1875.

In official language the sovereign of China is called *T'ien-tze*, the Son of Heaven, and also described as *Féng t'ien ming*, one who has received the Divine commission as ruler; he is the Vicegerent of Heaven upon earth. The *Hwangti* is both the secular and spiritual ruler of the Empire, exercising at once the highest legislative and executive power, without limit or control.

The present sovereign, surnamed Kwangsü, or 'Continuation of Glory,' is the ninth Emperor of China of the Tartar dynasty of Ts'ing, 'The Pure,' which succeeded the native dynasty of Ming, 'The Bright,' in the year 1644. There exists no law of hereditary succession to the throne, but it is left to each sovereign to appoint his successor from among the members of his family of a younger generation than his own. The late Emperor, dying suddenly in the eighteenth year of his age, did not designate a successor, and it was in consequence of a palace intrigue, directed by the Empress Dowager, widow of the Emperor Hienfung, predecessor of T'ung-chi, in concert with Prince Ch'un, that the infant son of the latter was made the nominal occupant of the throne.

Government and Public Revenue.

The fundamental laws of the empire are laid down in the *Ta-ts'ing-hwei-tien*, or 'Collected Regulations of the Great Pure dynasty,' to the supreme god, Shang-ti, which prescribe the government of the state to be based upon the government of the family. The Emperor is considered the sole high priest of the empire, and can alone, with his immediate representatives and ministers, perform the great religious ceremonies. No ecclesiastical hierarchy is maintained at the public expense, nor any priesthood attached to the Confucian or State religion.

The administration of the empire is under the supreme direction of the 'Interior Council Chamber,' comprising four members, two of Tartar and two of Chinese origin, besides two assistants from the Han-lin, or Great College, who have to see that nothing is done contrary to the civil and religious laws of the empire, contained in the *Ta-ts'ing-hwei-tien*, and in the sacred books of Confucius. These members are denominated 'Ta-hio-sz,' or Ministers of State. Under their orders are the Luh-pu, or six boards of

government, each of which is presided over by a Tartar and a Chinese. They are:—1. The board of civil appointments, which takes cognisance of the conduct and administration of all civil officers; 2. The board of revenues, regulating all financial affairs; 3. The board of rites and ceremonies, which enforces the laws and customs to be observed by the people; 4. The military board, superintending the administration of the army; 5. The board of public works; and 6. The high tribunal of criminal jurisdiction.

Independent of the Government, and theoretically above the central administration, is the Tu-chah-yuen, or board of public censors. It consists of from 40 to 50 members, under two presidents, the one of Tartar and the other of Chinese birth. By the ancient custom of the empire, all the members of this board are privileged to present any remonstrance to the sovereign. One censor must be present at the meetings of each of the six Government boards.

The amount of the public revenue of China is only known by estimates. According to the most authentic of these, the total receipts of the government in recent years averaged 25,000,000*l.*, derived from taxes on land, grain, licences, and customs duties upon exports and imports, as collected at the Treaty ports by the foreign inspectorate. The receipts from customs alone are made public. They amounted to 7,872,257 haikwan taels, or 2,361,677*l.* in 1864, and gradually increasing, had risen to 14,685,162 haikwan tael, or 4,099,608*l.*, in 1881. The customs duties fall more upon exports than imports. The expenditure of the Government is mainly for the army, the maintenance of which is estimated to cost 15,000,000*l.* per annum on the average.

China had no foreign debt till the end of 1874. In December 1874 the Government contracted a loan of 627,675*l.*, bearing 8 per cent. interest, secured by the customs revenue. A second 8 per cent. foreign loan, likewise secured on the customs, to the amount of 1,604,276*l.*, was issued in July 1878. Two silver loans have since been contracted, the total debt in 1882 being given at 2,073,201*l.*

Army and Navy.

The standing military force of China consists of two great divisions, the first formed by the more immediate subjects of the ruling dynasty, the Tartars, and the second by the Chinese and other subject races. Under the first are included the Manchu, Mongol, and Chinese Bannermen, distributed in permanent garrisons over the great cities of the empire, while the second is made up of purely Chinese troops. The Manchu Tartars, founders of the present dynasty, when they conquered China, in 1644, divided their army into four corps, distinguished as being under white, blue, red, and yellow banners. Four bordered banners of the same colours were

subsequently added, and in course of time there were added to these eight similar corps of Mongols and eight of Chinese, who had cast in their lot with the invaders. The chief command of these corps—which are of a mixed civil and military organisation, all being liable to bear arms, but not all being paid as soldiers—is vested in high officers of the three nationalities, the Manchu, on the whole, predominating. Permanent Manchu garrisons under Manchu officers are established in the great cities on the coast and along the frontier. The purely Chinese army is altogether distinct from this force, and is mainly composed of natives of China. It is broken up into a multitude of camps widely distributed over the empire, each province having probably from 20,000 to 100,000 men during time of war. But the standing Chinese army is mainly used to act as a constabulary in the various departments of the empire.

China has had for many years a considerable fleet of composite gunboats, one of them, the Wan-Niang-Tsing, 1,450 tons. In 1876–77 an addition was made to the existing fleet in the shape of four wooden gunboats, built in England, called the Alpha, Beta, Gamma, and Delta. They were followed, in 1879, by the steel gunboats, Epsilon, Zeta, Eta, and Theta, and in 1880 by the Iota, Kappa, and Lambda, also constructed in England, on the same designs. These gunboats have a displacement of from 400 to 450 tons, engines of 310-horse power, a speed of 9 knots, and a draught of only 8 feet, the first four carrying each a $27\frac{1}{2}$ -ton gun and the others a 38-ton gun, all worked by hydraulic power. With slight differences in construction, the length of each of these gun-boats is 125 feet, and the breadth, between perpendiculars, 30 feet.

In 1881 two larger steel vessels, styled ram-cruisers, were constructed in England and sent out to the Chinese Government. Their displacement is 1,350 tons, engines of 2,600 indicated horsepower, and the armament for each vessel two 26-ton breechloading guns, four 40-pounder and two 9-pounder breechloading guns, two Nordenfeldts, and four Gatlings. These two vessels are named 'Chao Yung' and 'Yang Wei.' A new ironclad, the Tingyuen, was launched at Stettin, in December 1881, and another in 1882. Altogether there are in the Chinese navy about 60 vessels of various kinds, mounted with about 300 guns.

Area and Population.

Hitherto the population of China, it is believed, has been much over-estimated; some authorities would reduce it to 250 millions, but the following tables give what we believe to be as trustworthy a statement of the area and population as the data will allow. In reference to Jungaria, account has been taken of the restoration of the greater part of Ili (Kulja) to China by Russia, and the cession by the former to the latter of a district on the Black Irtysh.

	Area	Population
	Engl. sq. miles	
China proper . . .	1,534,953	362,447,183
Dependencies:—		
Manchuria . . .	362,313	12,000,000
Mongolia . . .	1,288,035	2,000,000
Thibet . . .	643,734	6,000,000
Jungaria . . .	152,953	600,000
East Turkestan . .	431,800	580,000
Total . . .	4,413,788	380,627,183

The territory of Korea is sometimes added to this total, but although China seems to exercise a slender suzerainty over that country, it is practically independent, and in 1882 concluded treaties with Great Britain, France, and the United States, whereby certain ports have been opened to foreign commerce. The area of Korea is estimated at 90,000 square miles, and the population at 8,000,000.

China proper is often designated by its inhabitants as 'the eighteen provinces'—Shih-pa-shêng—from its administrative divisions. According to the latest official returns, the area and population of each of the eighteen provinces are as follows:—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population	Population per square mile
Chihli . . .	58,949	27,990,871	475
Shantung . . .	65,104	28,958,764	444
Shansi . . .	55,268	14,004,210	253
Honan . . .	65,104	23,037,171	354
Kiangsu . . .	41,500	37,843,501	850
Anhwei . . .	48,461	34,168,059	705
Kiangsi . . .	72,176	23,046,999	320
Chébkkiang . . .	39,150	26,256,784	671
Fukien . . .	53,480	14,777,410	276
Hupeh . . .	70,450	27,370,098	389
Hunan . . .	84,000	18,652,507	223
Shensi . . .	67,400	10,207,256	152
Kansu . . .	86,608	15,193,125	175
Szechuen . . .	166,800	21,435,678	128
Kwangtung . . .	79,456	19,174,030	241
Kwangsi . . .	78,250	7,313,895	93
Kweichow . . .	64,554	5,288,219	82
Yünnan . . .	107,969	5,561,320	51
Shéngking . . .	227,274	2,167,286	10
Total . . .	1,534,953	362,447,183	236

According to a return of the Imperial customs authorities, the total number of foreigners resident in the open ports of China was 4,792 at the end of 1881. Among them were 2,292 natives of Great Britain and Ireland; 406 of the United States; 408 of Germany; and 274 of France, all other nationalities being represented by very few members. More than one-half of the total number of foreigners resided at Shanghai.

Trade and Commerce.

The commercial intercourse of China is mainly with the United Kingdom and the British colonies. The total imports into China amounted in 1881 to 91,910,877 haikwan taels, or 25,658,453*l*., and the total exports to 71,452,974 haikwan taels, or 19,947,288*l*.. In the ten years from 1872 to 1881 the imports increased 36 per cent., and the exports decreased 5 per cent.

Great Britain has, in virtue of various treaties with the Chinese Government, the right of access to twenty-two ports of the Empire. The following is a list of these twenty-two ports, known as Treaty ports, with the name of the provinces in which they are situated, and the date at which they were opened to trade:—

Names of Ports	Provinces	Population	Opened to Trade
Newchwang.	Shéngking .	60,000	May 1864
Tientsin . .	Chihli . .	930,000	May 1861
Chefoo . .	Shantung . .	35,000	March 1862
Iehang . .	Hupei . .	34,000	April 1877
Hankow . .	" . .	600,000	January 1862
Kiukiang . .	Kiangsi . .	50,000	January 1862
Wuhu . .	Anhui . .	40,000	April 1877
Nanking . .	Kiangsu . .	150,000	—
Chinkiang . .	" . .	130,000	April 1861
Shanghai . .	" . .	300,000	April 1854
Ningpo . .	Chéhkiang . .	260 000	May 1861
Wéenchow . .	" . .	83,000	April 1877
Foochow . .	Fukien . .	630,000	July 1861
Tamsui . .	" . .	90,000	September 1863
Kelung . .	" . .	70,000	September 1863
Taiwan . .	" . .	135,000	September 1863
Takow . .	" . .	100,000	March 1864
Amoy . .	" . .	88,000	April 1862
Swatow . .	Kwangtung . .	30,000	January 1860
Canton . .	" . .	1,600,000	October 1859
Kiungclow . .	" . .	30,000	April 1876
Pakhoi . .	" . .	25,000	April 1877

The port of Nanking, which the Chinese Government consented to throw open by a Treaty made with France in 1858, in which

England participated under the 'most favoured nation' clause, had not been opened at the end of 1882.

The value of the total exports from China to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into China, was as follows in each of the ten years from 1872 to 1881 :—

Years	Exports from China to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into China
	£	£
1872	13,246,042	6,624,511
1873	12,454,234	4,882,701
1874	11,145,909	4,751,103
1875	13,607,582	4,928,500
1876	14,921,182	4,611,180
1877	13,420,910	4,404,686
1878	13,600,936	3,738,125
1879	11,049,300	4,649,978
1880	11,826,102	5,064,308
1881	10,701,645	5,964,790

The exports from China to Great Britain and Ireland are made up, to the amount of more than two-thirds, of one article of merchandise, namely, tea. During the ten years from 1872 to 1881, the quantities and value of the exports of tea from China to the United Kingdom were as follows :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	lbs.	£
1872	152,283,847	10,290,365
1873	130,493,426	8,806,786
1874	127,345,285	8,678,418
1875	158,060,126	10,642,052
1876	142,963,455	9,288,444
1877	143,243,058	8,959,361
1878	154,372,138	9,344,229
1879	128,542,216	7,379,190
1880	146,081,679	7,701,804
1881	151,749,592	7,499,487

Besides tea, the only other important article of export from China to Great Britain is raw silk, the value of which amounted to 2,656,778*l.* in 1879, to 2,650,085*l.* in 1880, and to 1,926,495*l.* in 1881.

Manufactured cotton and woollen goods, the former of the value of 4,124,322*l.*, and the latter of 1,021,927*l.*, in the year 1881, constitute the bulk of the imports of British produce into the Chinese empire, exclusive of the goods passing in transit through the colony of Hong Kong. (See page 673.)

According to the best authorities, there are immense coal-fields in the empire, but almost unworked, the total amount of coal raised at present being under three millions tons per annum. All the 18

provinces contain coal; and, although the extent of the coal-fields and the age and quality of the coal vary, yet China may be regarded as one of the first coal countries of the world, and the coal mines at Kai-p'ing, Northern Chihli, under foreign supervision, have been very productive.

China is traversed in all directions by 20,000 imperial roads, and though most of them are badly kept, a vast internal trade is carried on over them, and by means of numerous canals and navigable rivers. It is stated that the most populous part of China is singularly well adapted for the establishment of a network of railways, and a first attempt to introduce them into the country was made by the construction of a short line from Shanghai to Woosung, forty miles in length. One-half of this line, from Shanghai to Kangwang, was opened for traffic June 3, 1876, but closed again in 1877, after having been purchased by the Chinese authorities. A telegraph line constructed by a Russo-Danish company, from Shanghai to Peking by Tientsin, was completed in November 1881.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF CHINA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Marquis Tsêng, accredited March 20, 1879.

English Secretary.—Dr. Halliday Macartney.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHINA.

Envoy, Minister, and Chief Superintendent of British Trade.—Sir Thomas Francis Wade, K.C.B., appointed July 22, 1871.

Secretaries.—Hon. T. G. Grosvenor; C. T. Maude.

Chinese Secretary.—E. Colborne Baber.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures, in ordinary use at the treaty ports, and in the intercourse with foreigners, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Haikwan Tael* = 10 *Mace* = 100 *Candareens* = 1,000 *Cash* = Average rate of exchange, 5s. 10d. or $3\frac{1}{2}$ Haikwan Tael to a pound sterling.

There are no national gold and silver coins in China, and foreign coins are looked upon but as bullion, and usually taken by weight.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Léang*, or *Tael* . = $1\frac{1}{3}$ oz. avoirdupois.

„ *Picul* . . = 133 lbs. „

„ *Catty* . . = $1\frac{3}{4}$ „ „

„ *Chih* . . = $14\frac{1}{10}$ inches.

„ *Chang* . . = $11\frac{3}{4}$ feet.

„ *Lys*, or *Li* . = $19\frac{1}{2}$ to a degree, or about $\frac{1}{2}$ English mile.

In the tariff settled by treaty between Great Britain and China, the *Chih* of $14\frac{1}{10}$ English inches has been adopted as the legal standard. It is the only authorised measure of length at all the ports of trade, and its use is gradually spreading all over the empire.

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HONG KONG.

Constitution and Government.

THE colony of Hong Kong, formerly an integral part of China, was ceded to Great Britain in January 1841; the cession was confirmed by the treaty of Nanking, in August 1842; and the charter bears date April 5, 1843. Hong Kong is mainly a factory for British commerce with China, and a military and naval station.

The administration of the colony is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the Colonial Secretary, the officer commanding the troops, and the Attorney-General. There is also a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, and composed of the Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Auditor-General, and four unofficial members nominated by the Crown.

Governor of Hong Kong.—Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.; born 1821; graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Oxford, 1844; admitted to the bar of Lincoln's Inn, 1845; first Governor of Queensland, 1859–68; Governor of New Zealand, 1868–73; Governor of Victoria, 1873–79; Governor of Mauritius, 1879–82. Appointed Governor of Hong Kong, December 1882.

The Governor has a salary of 6,000*l.* per annum.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The occupation of Hong Kong at its outset was effected at considerable cost to Imperial funds, the vote from Parliament in the year 1845 being nearly 50,000*l.* in addition to military expenditure. The colony may be considered to have paid its local establishments in 1855, since which year it has held generally a surplus of revenue over and above its fixed expenditure. Hong Kong at present pays 20,000*l.* a-year to the British Government as military contribution.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony were as follows in each of the six years from 1875 to 1880:—

Years						Revenue	Expenditure
						£	£
1875	.	.	.	.	.	186,813	181,337
1876	.	.	.	.	.	184,406	178,569
1877	.	.	.	.	.	206,954	169,787
1878	.	.	.	.	.	189,526	182,104
1879	.	.	.	.	.	200,822	193,066
1880	.	.	.	.	.	222,906	197,502

Above one-half of the public revenue of the colony is derived from land, taxes, and licences, and an opium monopoly, which together more than cover the expenses of administration. A large portion of the expenditure has to be devoted to the maintenance of a strong police force.

Hong Kong formerly had a small public debt, amounting to 15,625*l.* in 1867, but which became extinct in 1868.

Area and Population.

Hong Kong is one of a number of islands called by the Portuguese 'Ladrones,' or thieves, from the notorious habits of the old inhabitants. It is situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton river, about 40 miles east of Macao. The whole of Hong Kong island forms an irregular and broken ridge, stretching nearly east and west; its abrupt peaks rising to the height of 1,800 feet above the sea level. The length of the island is about 11 miles, its breadth from 2 to 5 miles, and its area rather more than 29 square miles. It is separated from the mainland of China by a narrow strait, known as the Ly-ee-moon Pass, which does not exceed half a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Kow-loon was ceded to Great Britain by a treaty entered into in 1861 with the Government of China, and now forms part of Hong Kong.

The population of Hong Kong, including the military and naval establishments, was as follows at the last census, taken in 1881:—

	Male	Female	Total
White	6,356	1,634	7,990
Coloured	109,013	43,339	152,412
Total	115,369	45,033	160,402

The total population in 1871 was 123,898; thus the increase in ten years was 36,504. The total white population in 1871 was 5,939, showing an increase during the ten years of 1,951. Of the coloured population in 1881, 1,451 were Indians, and 130,168 Chinese, one-third of the latter being British subjects by birth. Of the resident white population, exclusive of the military, police, naval establishment, &c., almost one-half are Portuguese by origin, and only one-third English. Next follow natives of Germany and the United States, France, Spain, Denmark, and Italy, the remainder being divided among about ten nationalities. A considerable proportion of the Indian population are included in the military and police.

There is a constant flow of emigration from China passing through Hong Kong. In the eight years from 1872 to 1879 there passed through the colony annually upwards of 12,000 Chinese emigrants, the majority going to the United States.

Trade and Commerce.

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

The amount of the commercial intercourse between Hong Kong and the United Kingdom is shown in the following table, which gives the value of the total exports from Hong Kong to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Hong Kong, in each of the five years 1877 to 1881 :—

Years	Exports from Hong Kong to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce into Hong Kong
	£	£
1877	1,895,310	3,507,977
1878	1,174,469	2,870,796
1879	1,327,085	2,947,984
1880	1,253,541	3,778,201
1881	1,015,716	3,614,597

The chief article of exports from Hong Kong to Great Britain in the year 1881 was tea, of the value of 545,060*l*. The British imports into Hong Kong consist almost entirely of manufactured textile fabrics, mainly cotton goods, in transit for China.

The subjoined table gives the value of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures from 1872 to 1881, exhibiting separately the imports into China and into Hong Kong, and jointly to both, so as to show the share of Hong Kong in Chinese commerce during the ten years from 1872 to 1881 :—

Years	Imports of British Produce into China	Imports of British Produce into Hong Kong	Total into China and Hong Kong
	£	£	£
1872	6,624,511	2,872,673	9,497,184
1873	4,882,701	3,411,968	8,294,669
1874	4,751,103	3,650,963	8,402,066
1875	4,928,500	3,599,811	8,528,311
1876	4,611,180	3,080,376	7,691,556
1877	4,404,686	3,507,977	7,912,663
1878	3,738,125	2,870,796	6,608,921
1879	4,649,978	2,947,984	7,597,962
1880	5,064,308	3,778,201	8,842,509
1881	5,964,790	3,614,597	9,579,387

It will be seen that the British trade with Hong Kong underwent considerable fluctuations in the ten years from 1872 to 1881, but which corresponded throughout with the general Chinese commerce, differing only in so far as showing a decrease in the value of the British imports coming direct to China during this period, and an increase in those arriving by way of Hong Kong.

In 1880, 26,801 vessels of 4,185,845 tons entered at ports in Hong Kong. The number of native vessels in Hong Kong—independent of several thousand smaller boats that visit Hong Kong annually—is about 52,000, with a tonnage of nearly 1,300,000.

There is a police force in the Colony numbering 650 men, of whom 110 are Europeans, 176 Indians, and 340 Chinese.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures in use at Hong Kong, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The Mexican *Dollar* = 100 *Cents* = Average rate of exchange, 4s. 2d.

„ Chinese *Tael* = 10 *Mace* =

100 *Candarens* = 1,000 *Cash* = „ „ „ 6s. 8d.

The Mexican dollar is the only legal tender of payment for sums above two hundred cents, but silver dollars, bearing the effigy of the British sovereign, are issued from the Hong Kong mint.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Tael* = $1\frac{1}{3}$ oz. avoirdupois.

„ *Picul* = 133 lbs. „

„ *Catty* = $13\frac{3}{4}$ „ „

„ *Chih* = $14\frac{1}{10}$ inches.

„ *Chang* = $11\frac{3}{4}$ feet.

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

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INDIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government of the Indian empire is established by the Act 21 and 22 Victoriae, cap. 106, called 'An Act for the better Government of India,' sanctioned August 2, 1858. By the terms of this Act, all the territories heretofore under the government of the East India Company are vested in Her Majesty, and all its powers are exercised in her name; all territorial and other revenues and all tributes and other payments are likewise received in her name, and disposed of for the purposes of the government of India alone, subject to the provisions of this Act. One of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, called the Secretary of State for India, is invested with all the powers hitherto exercised by the Company or by the Board of Control. By Act 39 & 40 Victoriae, cap. 10, proclaimed at Delhi, before all the princes and high dignitaries of India, January 1, 1877, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland assumed the additional title of *India Imperatrix*, or Empress of India.

The executive authority in India is vested in a Governor-General, commonly, but not officially, styled Viceroy, appointed by the Crown, and acting under the orders of the Secretary of State for India. By Act 24 and 25 Victoriae, cap. 67, amended by Acts 28 Victoriae, cap. 17, and 32 and 33 Victoriae, cap. 98, the Governor-General in Council has power to make laws for all persons, whether British or native, foreigners or others, within the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty, and for all subjects of the Crown within the dominions of Indian princes and states in alliance with Her Majesty.

Governor-General of India.—Right Hon. George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Earl *De Grey and Ripon*, born 1827, eldest son of the first Earl of Ripon; returned M.P. for Huddersfield, 1853, and for the West Riding of Yorkshire, 1857; succeeded to the earldom, 1859; Under Secretary of State for War, 1859–61; Secretary of State for War, 1863–66; Secretary of State for India, February to July 1866; Lord President of the Council, December 9, 1868, to September 9, 1873. Appointed Governor-General

of India, as successor to Lord Lytton, May 6, 1880; assumed the government at Simla, June 8, 1880.

The salary of the Governor-General is 25,000*l.* a year, exclusive of allowances, which are estimated at 12,000*l.*

The following is a list of the Governors-General of India with the dates of their appointments:—

Warren Hastings	1772	Lord Auckland	1835
Sir J. M'Pherson	1785	Lord Ellenborough	1842
Earl (Marquis) Cornwallis	1786	Sir H. (Lord) Hardinge	1844
Lord Teignmouth (Sir J. Shore)	1793	Earl Dalhousie	1847
Earl of Mornington (Marquis Wellesley)	1798	Lord Canning	1855
Marquis Cornwallis	1805	Lord Elgin	1862
Sir G. Barlow	1805	Sir John Lawrence	1863
Earl of Minto	1807	Earl of Mayo	1868
Earl Moira (Marquis of Hastings)	1813	Lord Northbrook	1872
Earl Amherst	1823	Lord Lytton	1876
Lord W. Bentinck	1828	Marquis of Ripon	1880

The average term of office of the Governors-General, during the period from 1772 to 1880, was five years.

The government of the Indian Empire is entrusted by Act 21 and 22 Victoria, cap. 106, amended by 32 and 33 Victoria, cap. 97, to a Secretary of State for India, aided by a Council of fifteen members, of whom at first seven were elected by the Court of Directors from their own body, and eight were nominated by the Crown. In future, vacancies in the Council will be filled up by the Secretary of State for India. But the major part of the Council must be of persons who have served or resided ten years in India, and not have left India more than ten years previous to the date of their appointment; and no person not so qualified can be appointed unless nine of the continuing members be so qualified. The office is held for a term of ten years; but a member may be removed upon an address from both Houses of Parliament, and the Secretary of State for India may for special reasons re-appoint a member of the Council for a further term of five years. No member can sit in Parliament.

The duties of the Council are, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to conduct the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the government of and the correspondence with India; but every order sent to India must be signed by the Secretary, and all despatches from the Governor-General of India and the Governors of Madras and Bombay must be addressed to the Secretary. The Secretary has to divide the Council into committees, to direct what departments shall be under such committees respectively, and to regulate the transaction of business. The Secretary is to be president of the Council and has to appoint from time to time a vice-president,

The meetings of the Council are to be held when and as the secretary shall direct; but at least one meeting must be held every week, at which not less than five members shall be present.

The Government in India is exercised by the 'Council of the Governor-General,' consisting of five ordinary members, and one extraordinary member, the latter the commander-in-chief. The ordinary members of the Council preside over the departments of foreign affairs, finances, the interior, military administration, and public works, but do not form part, as such, of what is designated in European governments a 'Cabinet.' The appointment of the ordinary members of the 'Council of the Governor-General,' and the governors of Presidencies, is made by the Crown. The lieutenant-governors of the various provinces are appointed by the Governor-General, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of State for India.

Revenue and Expenditure.

According to the Act of 1858, the revenue and expenditure of the Indian Empire are subjected to the control of the Secretary in Council, and no grant or appropriation of any part of the revenue can be made without the concurrence of a majority of the Council. Such parts of the revenues of India as may be remitted to England, and moneys arising in Great Britain, must be paid into the Bank of England; and paid out on drafts or orders signed by three members of the Council, and countersigned by the secretary or one of his under-secretaries.

The subjoined table gives the total gross amount of the actual revenue and expenditure of India, distinguishing Indian and home expenditure, in each of the ten fiscal years, ending March 31, from 1872 to 1881.

Years ended March 31	Revenue	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
		In India	In Great Britain	
	£	£	£	£
1872	50,110,215	37,282,803	9,703,235	46,986,038
1873	50,219,489	38,205,212	10,248,605	48,453,817
1874	49,598,253	42,094,995	9,310,926	51,405,921
1875	50,570,171	40,760,583	9,490,391	50,250,974
1876	51,310,063	40,486,068	9,155,050	49,641,118
1877	55,955,785	44,710,800	13,467,763	58,178,563
1878	58,969,301	48,464,038	14,048,350	62,512,388
1879	65,199,602	49,314,060	13,851,296	63,165,356
1880	68,484,666	55,119,951	14,547,664	69,667,617
1881	72,559,978	62,183,803	14,420,525	76,604,333

The following table shows the distribution of the revenue and expenditure over the various presidencies and provinces in each of the two financial years, ending March 31, 1880, and 1881:—

REVENUE		
Presidencies and Provinces	1880	1881
	£	£
India ¹	10,275,311	10,902,326
Bengal, Assam	18,524,953	19,566,431
North-West Provinces }	757,740	792,071
Oudh	8,692,584	8,727,476
Punjab	4,075,776	4,686,770
Central Provinces	1,299,130	1,289,720
British Burmah	2,262,889	2,329,443
Madras	10,108,295	9,591,217
Bombay, including Sind	12,164,215	11,431,230
Revenue in India	68,160,893	69,316,684
Revenue in Great Britain	323,773	3,243,294
Total revenue	68,484,666	72,559,978
EXPENDITURE		
India ¹	20,977,541	25,742,647
Bengal, Assam	7,351,982	7,312,242
North-West Provinces }	462,580	510,406
Oudh	3,892,143	3,928,707
Punjab	3,458,098	4,728,955
Central Provinces	800,396	869,408
British Burmah	1,223,720	1,271,186
Madras	7,033,624	6,321,213
Bombay, including Sind	9,919,867	11,499,044
Expenditure in India	55,119,951	62,183,808
Expenditure in Great Britain	14,547,664	14,420,525
Total expenditure	69,667,615	76,604,333

¹ Including Territories and Departments under the Government of India, together with the Military Receipts and Charges for the whole of India, except those relating to the armies of Madras and Bombay.

Thus it will be seen that there was an excess of expenditure over revenue of 4,064,355*l.* in the financial year 1880–81. Included in the expenditure was a sum of 8,878,798*l.* for productive public works. The Budget estimates for 1879–80 fixed the total revenue at 64,620,000*l.*, and the total expenditure at 65,950,000*l.*, including 2,000,000*l.* for the expenses of the Afghan War. The excess of ordinary expenditure over revenue in the budget of 1879–80 was estimated at 1,395,000*l.* and the capital expenditure on productive

public works at 3,500,000*l.*. For 1881-82 the revenue was 72,913,000*l.*, and the expenditure 71,336,000*l.*, showing a surplus of 1,577,000*l.* For 1882-83 the budget estimate of the revenue was 66,459,000*l.*, and the expenditure 66,174,000*l.*, yielding a surplus of 285,000*l.*

The following table, compiled from official documents, exhibits the growth of the three most important sources of the public revenue of India, namely, land, opium, and salt, in the ten financial years from 1872 to 1881:—

Years ended March 31	Land	Opium	Salt
	£	£	£
1872	20,520,337	9,253,859	5,996,595
1873	21,348,669	8,684,691	6,165,630
1874	21,037,912	8,324,879	6,150,662
1875	21,296,793	8,556,629	6,227,301
1876	21,503,742	8,471,425	6,244,415
1877	19,857,152	9,122,460	6,304,658
1878	20,026,036	9,182,722	6,460,082
1879	22,330,586	9,399,401	6,941,120
1880	21,861,150	10,319,162	7,266,413
1881	21,112,995	10,480,051	7,115,988

The following table shows the distribution of the three great sources of revenue over the different presidencies and provinces in the financial year ending March 31, 1881:—

Presidencies and Provinces	Land	Opium	Salt
	£	£	£
India	89,218	16	1,629,731
Bengal, Assam	3,751,808	7,780,474	2,398,243
Madras	374,761	48,942	—
Bombay	4,121,286	—	1,564,336
Punjab	3,744,845	2,526,375	1,500,205
North-West Provinces	1,928,982	23,753	—
Oudh	5,593,703	41,088	—
Central Provinces	609,292	19,930	—
British Burmah	899,100	39,173	23,473
	21,112,995	10,480,051	7,115,988

The most important source of public revenue to which rulers in India have, in all ages, looked for obtaining their income is the land, the revenue from which, in the year before the Mutiny, furnished more than one-half of the total receipts of the East India Company's Treasury. At present, when the necessities of the Indian exchequer require that Government should resort more largely to the aid of duties levied on the continually increasing trade of the country, the revenue from land produces not quite so much in proportion, but it still forms about one-third of the total receipts of the empire.

The land revenue of India, as of all Eastern countries, is generally regarded less as a tax on the landowners than as the result of a joint proprietorship in the soil, under which the produce is divided, in unequal and generally uncertain proportions, between the ostensible proprietors and the State. It would seem a matter of justice, therefore, as well as of security for the landowner, that the respective shares should, at a given period, or for specified terms, be strictly defined and limited. Nevertheless, the proportion which the assessment bears to the full value of the land varies greatly in the several provinces and districts of India. Under the old native system, a fixed proportion of the gross produce was taken; but the British system ordinarily deals with the surplus or net produce which the land may yield after deducting the expenses of cultivation.

In Bengal, a permanent settlement was made by Lord Cornwallis, by which measure the Government was debarred from any further direct participation in the agricultural improvement of the country. The division of Benares was also permanently settled about the same time. In the north-western provinces, a general settlement of the revenue was completed in 1840, fixing the amount to be paid by each village for a period of thirty years; and a similar course was adopted in the Punjab. Some of the districts of the Punjab were inadequately assessed at former settlements, and these have therefore been confirmed for a term of ten years only. In many cases these expired in 1874 and 1875, and the revised settlements which were subsequently made were generally for thirty years. It is estimated that in most cases the assessment is about two-thirds of the yearly value—that is, the surplus after deducting expenses of cultivation, profits of stock, and wages of labour. In the revised settlements, more recently made, it was reduced to one-half of the yearly value.

In the Madras Presidency there are three different revenue systems. The zemindary tenure exists in some districts, principally in the northern Circars; the proprietors, of whom some possess old ancestral estates, and others were created landholders in 1802, hold the land direct from the Government, on payment of a fixed annual sum. In the second, the village-renting system, the villagers stand in the position of the zemindar, and hold the land jointly from the Government, allotting the different portions for cultivation among themselves. Under the third, the ryotwar system, every registered holder of land is recognised as its proprietor, and pays direct to the Government. He can sublet, transfer, sell, or mortgage it; he cannot be ejected by the Government, and, so long as he pays the fixed assessment, he has the option of annually increasing or diminishing the cultivation on his holding, or he may entirely abandon it. In unfavourable seasons remissions of assessment are granted for loss of produce. The assessment is fixed in money, and does not vary from

year to year, except when water is obtained from a Government source of irrigation; nor is any addition made to the rent for improvements effected at the ryot's own expense. He has, therefore, all the benefit of a perpetual lease without its responsibilities, as he can at any time throw up his lands, but cannot be ejected so long as he pays his dues, and receives assistance in difficult seasons. An annual settlement is made, not to re-assess the land, but to determine upon how much of his holding the ryot shall pay; when no change occurs in a holding, the ryot is not affected by the annual settlement, and is not required to attend it. The ryotwar system may be said essentially to prevail throughout the Presidency of Madras, as the zemindar and village renter equally deal with their tenants on this principle.

In Bombay and the Berars the revenue management is generally ryotwar; that is, as a rule, the occupants of Government lands settle for their land revenue, or rent, with the Government officers direct, and not through the intervention of a middle-man. Instances, however, occasionally occur in which the Government revenues of entire villages are settled by individual superior holders, under various denominations, or by a co-partnership of superior holders. The survey and assessment of the Bombay Presidency has been almost completed on a system introduced and carefully elaborated about twenty years ago. The whole country is surveyed and mapped, and the fields distinguished by permanent boundary marks which it is penal to remove; the soil of each field is classed according to its intrinsic qualities and to the climate; and the rate of assessment to be paid on fields of each class in each subdivision of a district is fixed on a careful consideration of the value of the crops they are capable of producing, as affected by the proximity to market towns, roads, canals, railways, and similar external incidents, but not by improvements made by the ryot himself. This rate was probably about one-half of the yearly value of the land, when fixed; but, owing to the general improvement of the country, it is not more than from a fourth to an eighth in the districts which have not been settled quite recently. The measurement and classification of the soil are made once for all; but the rate of assessment is open to revision at the end of every thirty years, in order that the ryot, on the one hand, may have the certainty of the long period as an inducement to lay out capital, and the State, on the other, may secure that participation in the advantages accruing from the general progress of society to which its joint proprietorship in the land entitles it. In the thirty years' revision, moreover, only public improvements and a general change of prices, but not improvements effected by the ryots themselves, are considered as grounds for enhancing the assessment. The ryot's tenure is permanent, provided he pays the assessment.

The important questions of the expediency of settling in perpetuity the amount of revenue to be paid to the Government by land-holders, of permitting this revenue to be redeemed for ever by the payment of a capital sum of money, and of selling the fee simple of waste lands not under assessment, have been within the last few years fully considered by the Government of India. The expediency of allowing owners of land to redeem the revenue has long been advocated as likely to promote the settlement of European colonists; but experience seems to show that advantage is very rarely taken of the power which already exists in certain cases to redeem the rent by a quit payment; and it appears unlikely that such a permission would be acted upon to any great extent, while the rate of interest afforded by an investment in the purchase of the land assessment is as low as at present in India.

Next in importance to the land-revenue, as a great source of Indian receipts, is the income derived from the opium monopoly. The cultivation of the poppy is prohibited in Bengal, except for the purpose of selling the juice to the officers of the Government at a certain fixed price. It is manufactured into opium at the Government factories at Patna and Ghazipore, and then sent to Calcutta, and sold by auction to merchants who export it to China. In the Bombay Presidency, the revenue is derived from the opium which is manufactured in the native states of Malwa and Guzerat, on which passes are given, at the price of 60*l.* per chest, weighing 140 lbs. net, to merchants who wish to send opium to the port of Bombay. The poppy is not cultivated in the Presidency of Madras. The gross revenue derived from opium averaged during the ten years 1872 to 1881 the sum of nine millions sterling.

The largest branch of expenditure is that for the army, equal to the aggregate annual revenue from salt and opium. The maintenance of the armed force to uphold British rule in India cost 12,000,000*l.* the year before the great mutiny, and subsequently rose to above 25,000,000*l.*; but after the year 1861 sank, for a short period, to less than 15,000,000*l.* It was 16,793,306*l.* in the financial year 1865-66; 16,329,739*l.* in 1869-70; 15,228,429*l.* in 1873-74; 15,308,460*l.* in 1875-76; 16,639,761*l.* in 1877-78; 17,092,488*l.* in 1878-79; 21,712,862*l.* in 1879-80; and 28,086,495*l.* in the financial year 1880-81.

The amount of the public debt of India, including that incurred in Great Britain, was 59,943,814*l.*, on April 30, 1857. In the course of the next five years the debt was largely increased, and on April 30, 1862, it had risen to 99,652,053*l.* From 1862 to 1868, the Government were enabled to pay off some portion, and at the end of the financial year 1868, the total had been reduced to 95,054,858*l.* In the course of the fifteen years 1868 to 1882 there was again an increase of nearly 89 millions sterling in the total debt.

The subjoined table shows the amount of the public debt of British India, both that interest and not interest bearing, and distinguishing the debt in India and in Great Britain, in each of the ten financial years from 1872 to 1881 :—

Years ended March 31	In India		In Great Britain	
	Bearing Interest	Not bearing Interest	Bearing Interest	Not bearing Interest
	£	£	£	£
1872	66,499,704	1,356,981	38,991,700	20,917
1873	66,168,427	289,941	39,991,700	20,917
1874	66,273,249	144,041	41,095,700	21,917
1875	69,757,679	92,280	48,576,116	20,917
1876	72,705,641	67,340	49,776,116	20,917
1877	71,865,936	57,190	55,376,116	20,917
1878	74,906,450	48,070	59,656,116	20,917
1879	78,797,856	41,070	59,008,200	20,917
1880	82,729,163	143,346	68,834,639	20,918
1881	85,877,190	82,556	71,334,670	94,463

The total debt in India and Great Britain amounted to 96,194,642*l.* on the 31st March 1869, and had increased to 157,388,879*l.* on the 31st March 1881. Not included in the latter total were 'obligations'—including treasury notes and bills, service funds, and savings bank balances—to the amount of 1,421,493*l.* in 1880. The total interest on debt and obligations amounted to 4,083,168*l.* in the financial year 1880–81.

The currency of India is chiefly silver, and the amount of money coined annually is large. In the ten financial years from 1872 to 1881, the value of the new coinage was as follows:—

Years Ending March 31	Gold	Silver	Copper	Total
	£	£	£	£
1872	15,413	1,690,395	25,049	1,730,857
1873	31,795	3,981,436	10,500	4,023,731
1874	15,498	2,370,013	14,461	2,399,972
1875	14,034	4,896,884	111,334	5,022,252
1876	17,150	2,550,218	150,660	2,718,028
1877	—	6,271,122	123,429	6,394,551
1878	15,636	16,180,326	148,591	16,344,553
1879	85	7,210,770	66,648	7,277,503
1880	14,730	10,256,967	67,300	10,338,977
1881	13,355	4,249,676	16,060	4,279,091

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 in which they were issued, and rendered payable at the place of issue, and also at the capital city of the Presidency within which that place was situated. Under the provisions of further laws, consolidated by a statute known as Act III. of 1871, the issue was regulated in seven descriptions of notes, namely, for 10,000 rupees, or 1,000*l.*; for 1,000 rupees, or 100*l.*; for 500 rupees, or 50*l.*; for 100 rupees, or 10*l.*; for 50 rupees, or 5*l.*; for 20 rupees, or 2*l.*; for 10 rupees, or 1*l.*, and for five rupees, or 10*s.* There are ten currency circles, the head-quarters of which are at Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore, Madras, Calicut, Cocanada, Bombay, Kurrachee, and Akolah.—(Official Communication.)

The following were the total amounts of notes in circulation—calculated at 2*s.* the rupee—on March 31 in each year, soon after the introduction of the State paper currency:—

March 31.	£	March 31.	£
1863 . . .	4,926,000	1873 . . .	12,864,037
1864 . . .	5,350,000	1874 . . .	11,146,191
1865 . . .	7,427,327	1875 . . .	10,670,407
1866 . . .	6,898,481	1876 . . .	11,352,662
1867 . . .	8,090,868	1877 . . .	11,641,654
1868 . . .	9,069,569	1878 . . .	13,250,247
1869 . . .	9,959,296	1879 . . .	13,190,508
1870 . . .	10,472,883	1880 . . .	12,798,303
1871 . . .	10,437,291	1881 . . .	13,662,935
1872 . . .	13,167,917		

Nearly two-thirds of the total note circulation are in the currency circles of Calcutta and Bombay. The circulation in Calcutta was to the amount of 6,540,572*l.*, and in Bombay to the amount of 3,337,798*l.* on the 31st of March 1881.

Army.

The Act of Parliament which transferred the Government of India to the Crown, in 1858, directed that the military forces of the East India Company should be deemed to be Indian Military Forces of Her Majesty, and should be 'entitled to the like pay, pensions, allowances, and privileges, and the like advantages as regards promotion and otherwise, as if they had continued in the service of the said Company.' It was at the same time provided, that the Secretary of State for India should have 'all such or the like powers over all officers appointed or continued under this Act as might or should have been exercised or performed by the East India Company.'

The following table gives the established strength of the European and native army in British India—exclusive of native artificers and followers—on the 31st of March 1881:—

Corps	Total		
	Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates	Total
EUROPEAN ARMY.			
Royal Artillery	601	11,576	12,177
Cavalry	252	4,095	4,347
Royal Engineers	330	—	330
Infantry	1,650	44,313	45,968
Invalid and Veteran Establishment	1	106	146
Staff Corps	1,190	—	1,190
General List, Cavalry	74	—	74
General List, Infantry	187	—	187
Unattached Officers	9	—	9
General Officers unemployed	81	—	81
Total European Army	4,414	60,095	64,509
NATIVE ARMY.			
Artillery	23	1,647	1,670
Body Guard	8	194	202
Cavalry	301	17,972	18,273
Sappers and Miners	241	3,019	3,260
Infantry	1,068	101,615	102,683
Total Native Army	1,641	124,447	126,088
Total, European and Native Army	6,055	184,542	190,597

In the army estimates laid before Parliament in the session of 1880, the strength of the British Regular Army in India for the year 1881-82 was given as follows:—

Troops	Officers	Non-commissioned officers	Rank and File	Total Strength
Royal horse artillery	64	102	1,480	1,646
Cavalry of the line	198	360	3,726	4,302
Royal artillery & engineers	829	553	8,626	10,008
Infantry of the line	1,400	2,450	41,802	45,652
Total	2,491	3,465	55,634	61,590

Returns of the year 1879 reported the combined armies of the native chiefs of India to number 305,235 men, with an artillery of 5,252 large guns. Hyderabad had 36,890 infantry, 8,202 cavalry, and 725 guns; Bundelcund 22,163 infantry, 2,677 cavalry, and 421 guns; Cashmere 18,436 infantry, 1,393 cavalry, and 96 guns; Gwalior 16,050 infantry, 6,000 cavalry, and 210 guns; Kattywar 15,300 infantry, 4,000 cavalry, and 504 guns; and Oodeypore, 15,000 infantry, and 6,240 cavalry. The rest do not exceed 11,000 men.

Area and Population.

The first general census of British India was taken during the years 1868 to 1876. According to the revised returns of this census, the total population numbered 191,096,603, living on an area of 899,341 English square miles, being an average of 212 inhabitants to the square mile. The following table shows the population of each of the divisions of India under direct British administration for that census, with the area and the results of the census of February 17, 1881 :—

Presidencies and Provinces under the Administration of	Area : square miles	Population 1868-76	Population 1881
The Governor-General of India :			
Ajmere	2,711	396,889	460,722
Berar	17,711	2,227,654	2,672,673
Coorg	1,583	168,312	178,302
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,285	—	26,198
Governors :			
Madras	119,972	31,672,613	29,916,629
Bombay (including Sind) . .	124,122	16,349,206	16,454,414
Lieutenant-Governors :			
Bengal	156,564	60,502,897	66,691,456
North-West Provinces . . .	81,748	30,781,204	32,720,128
Punjab	106,632	17,611,498	18,850,437
Chief Commissioners :			
Oudh	24,213	11,220,232	11,387,741
Central Provinces	84,445	8,201,519	9,838,791
British Burmah	87,220	2,747,148	3,736,771
Assam	46,341	4,162,019	4,881,246
Total British Administration.	856,547	191,096,603	197,815,508

The total population of British India in 1881 was thus not far from one-seventh of the population of our globe. Berar is only temporarily under British administration. Mysore was handed over to the Native Government in March 1881. Oudh was amalgamated with the North-West Provinces January 1877.

Besides the provinces of India under direct British administration, there are, more or less under the control of the Indian Government, a number of feudatory, or Native States, covering an extent of 569,176 English square miles, with 57,084,008 inhabitants. They are:—

Native States under—	Area : English sq. miles	Population
Governor-General of India	309,893	35,747,086
Lieut.-Governor of Bengal	36,634	2,845,405
„ „ North-West Provinces	5,125	741,750
„ „ Punjab (including Cashmere)	105,817	4,852,360
„ „ Central Provinces	16,925	1,700,720
Governor „ Madras	21,029	4,255,438
„ „ Bombay	73,753	6,941,249
Total Native States	569,176	57,084,008

According to the last official reports, the native States exceed 450 in number. Various frontier countries, like Nepaul, merely acknowledge British superintendence; while others pay tribute, or provide military contingents. New States are gradually drawn within the circle of British supremacy, either for the consolidation or the protection of the existing boundaries.

Including the Feudatory states, the total area and population of British India according to the results of the census of 1881, are as follows :—

	Area: Eng. sq. miles	Population
Provinces under direct British administration	856,547	197,815,508
Feudatory or Native States	569,176	57,084,008
Total, British India	1,425,723	254,899,516

The following table gives the area and population of British India, exclusive of native states, with the number of districts and the density of population per square mile, according to the census of 1881 :—

Presidencies and Provinces under the Administration of	Area in Square Miles	Number of Districts	Population on Feb. 17, 1881.	Density of Population to Square Mile
The Governor-General of India :—				
Ajmere	2,711	2	460,722	170
Berar	17,711	6	2,672,673	151
Coorg	1,583	6	178,302	113
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3,285	1	26,198	8
Governors :—				
Madras	119,972	21	29,916,629	250
Bombay (including Sind)	124,122	24	16,454,414	131
Lieutenant-Governors :—				
Bengal	156,564	44	66,691,456	426
North-West Provinces	81,748	37	32,720,128	400
Punjab	106,632	32	18,850,437	176
Chief Commissioners :—				
Oudh	24,213	12	11,387,741	470
Central Provinces	84,445	18	9,838,791	116
British Burmah	87,220	19	3,736,771	43
Assam	46,341	11	4,881,246	106
Total under British Administration. }	856,547	229	197,815,508	231

The following table gives the population of each of the fifty-three divisions, or commissionerships, of British India, distinguishing males and females, at the enumerations of 1868 to 1876 :—

Proviuces	Divisions or Commis- sionerships	Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
Ajmere . .	Ajmere . . .	426,268	269,482	156,786
Coorg . .	Coorg . . .	168,312	94,454	73,858
Berar . .	East Berar . . .	1,188,590	608,396	580,194
	West Berar . . .	1,042,975	544,801	498,174
Bengal, Lower	Burdwan . . .	7,286,957	3,572,108	3,714,849
	Presidency Division	6,545,464	3,383,867	3,161,597
	Rajshahye . . .	8,893,738	4,448,843	4,444,895
	Cooch Behar . . .	1,045,942	548,535	497,407
	Dacca . . .	9,517,498	4,786,531	4,730,967
Behar . .	Chittagong . . .	3,480,136	1,739,595	1,740,541
	Patna . . .	13,122,743	6,477,356	6,645,387
	Bhaugulpore . . .	6,613,358	3,320,293	3,293,065
Orissa . .	Orissa . . .	4,317,999	2,140,061	2,177,938
Chota Nagpore	Chota Nagpore . . .	3,825,571	1,933,380	1,892,191
Assam . .	Cooch Behar . . .	524,761	270,654	254,107
	Assam . . .	1,682,692	872,419	810,273
North - West Provinces .	Meerut . . .	4,973,190	2,684,509	2,288,681
	Kumaon . . .	743,170	386,891	356,279
	Rohilkund . . .	5,435,550	2,916,412	2,519,138
	Agra . . .	5,038,136	2,749,528	2,288,608
	Jhansie . . .	934,747	495,751	438,996
	Allahabad . . .	5,466,116	2,861,422	2,604,694
Oudh . .	Benares . . .	8,178,147	4,312,320	3,865,827
	Lucknow . . .	2,583,019	1,341,068	1,241,951
	Seetapore . . .	2,603,426	1,398,321	1,205,105
	Faizabad . . .	3,384,130	1,751,612	1,632,518
	Rai Bareli . . .	2,650,172	1,331,662	1,318,510
Punjab . .	Delhi . . .	1,920,912	1,029,757	891,155
	Hissar . . .	1,226,703	669,185	557,518
	Ambala . . .	1,652,728	908,891	743,837
	Jullundhur . . .	2,464,019	1,327,734	1,136,285
	Amritsur . . .	2,743,880	1,512,480	1,231,400
	Lahore . . .	1,889,495	1,048,120	841,375
	Rawalpindi . . .	2,197,401	1,177,668	1,019,733
	Mooltan . . .	1,474,574	817,164	657,410
	Deerajat . . .	991,255	533,541	457,714
Central Pro- vinces .	Peshawur . . .	1,035,785	556,743	479,042
	Nagpoor . . .	2,299,535	1,169,458	1,130,077
	Jubbulpore . . .	2,416,118	1,267,627	1,178,491
	Nerbudda . . .	1,080,510	576,669	503,841
	Chutteesghur . . .	3,239,877	1,637,391	1,602,486
British Burmah	Arrakan . . .	461,136	240,675	220,461
	Pegu . . .	1,524,422	781,159	742,963
	Tenasserim . . .	576,765	298,796	277,969

Provinces	Division or Commissionerhips	Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
Madras . .	Northern Range .	6,794,912		
	Central Range .	10,436,821	16,156,549	15,154,593
	Southern Range .	14,079,409		
Bombay . .	Northern Division } including Bombay }	5,269,262	2,786,142	2,483,120
	Southern Division	7,043,011	3,634,194	3,408,817
Sind . .	Sind	1,730,323	892,847	837,476

The following are the numbers given as belonging to the leading beliefs at the census of 1881:—

Hindoos	187,937,450
Mohammedans	50,121,585
Buddhists	3,418,884
Sikhs	853,426
Christians	1,862,634
Nature Worshipers (Aborigines)	6,426,511
Other Creeds and Unspecified	4,279,026
Total	254,899,516

The following table shows the number of Hindoos, Mohammedans, Buddhists, and Christians, in each of the provinces in 1881:—

Provinces	Hindoos	Mohammedans	Buddhists	Christians
Ajmere	376,029	57,809	—	2,225
Assam	3,062,148	7,317,022	6,563	7,093
Bengal	45,452,806	21,704,724	155,809	128,135
Berar	2,425,654	187,555	1	1,335
Bombay:—				
British Territory .	12,308,582	3,021,131	—	138,317
Feudatory States .	5,526,403	753,229	12	6,837
Burmah	88,171	168,881	3,251,584	84,219
Central Provinces:—				
British Territory .	7,317,830	275,773	17	11,949
Feudatory States .	1,385,280	9,914	—	24
Coorg	162,489	12,541	—	3,152
Madras	28,497,678	1,933,561	1,535	711,080
North-West Provinces:—				
British Territory .	38,053,394	5,922,886	103	47,664
Feudatory States .	501,727	240,014	—	9
Punjab:—				
British Territory .	7,130,528	10,525,156	2,864	33,420
Feudatory States .	2,121,767	1,137,284	387	279
Baroda	1,852,868	174,980	—	771
Central India . .	7,800,396	510,718	—	7,065
Cochin	429,324	33,344	—	13,614
Mysore	3,956,336	200,484	9	29,249
Rajputana . . .	8,839,243	861,747	—	1,294
Travancore . . .	1,755,610	146,909	—	498,542
Total	187,937,450	50,121,585	3,418,884	1,862,634

The British-born population in India, exclusive of the army (for number of which see p. 685), amounted according to a census taken June 15, 1871, to 64,061 persons. Of these, there were 38,946 of the male, and 25,115 of the female sex. The largest number, at the date of the census, was in the province of Lower Bengal, namely, 16,402, comprising 10,625 males and 5,777 females; the next largest number in the province of Bombay, namely 10,921, comprising 6,786 males and 4,135 females; and the next largest number in the North-West Provinces, namely 6,910, comprising 3,843 males and 3,067 females. In the Central Provinces there were, at the date of the census, only 276 British-born subjects, namely, 173 males and 103 females. In the three capital cities of India the number of British subjects was as follows at the census of June 15, 1871:—

	British-born population		
	Males	Females	Total
Calcutta .	5,536	2,784	8,320
Bombay .	2,996	1,800	4,796
Madras .	778	528	1,306

The ages and conjugal condition of the British-born subjects in India were as follows at the census of June 15, 1871:—

		Under twenty years	All ages
Unmarried	{ Males . .	13,227	26,355
	{ Females . .	12,030	13,604
Married	{ Husbands . .	45	11,320
	{ Wives . .	781	9,690
Widowed	{ Widowers . .	4	1,271
	{ Widows . .	21	1,821
Total . .		26,108	64,061

The occupations of the British-born subjects in India were as follows at the census of 1871, under the six classes adopted by the English Registrar-General:—

Classes	Number
I. Professional class, incl. civil service	14,822
II. Domestic class	12,708
III. Commercial class	7,993
IV. Agricultural class	614
V. Industrial class	2,595
VI. Indefinite and non-productive class, including women and children .	25,329
Total	64,061

There are in British India 49 towns with over 50,000 inhabitants, as follows, according to the results of the census of 1881.

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Bombay	773,196	Shahjehanpoor . . .	74,830
Calcutta (with suburbs)	684,658	Madura	73,807
Madras	405,848	Kurrachee	73,560
Lucknow	261,303	Mooltan	68,674
Benares	199,700	Bhaugulpoor	68,238
Delhi	173,393	Umballa	67,463
Patna	170,654	Moradabad	67,387
Agra	160,207	Durbungha	65,955
Umritsur	151,896	Furruckabad	62,437
Cawnpoor	151,444	Allyghur (Koil) . . .	61,730
Lahore	149,349	Sholapoor	61,281
Allahabad	148,547	Saharanpoor	59,194
Rangoon	134,176	Goruckpoor	57,922
Poona	129,751	Malabar	57,085
Ahmedabad	127,621	Mirzapoor	56,378
Surat	113,417	Fyzabad	55,570
Bareilly	109,844	Monghyr	55,372
Howrah	105,206	Bellary	53,460
Meerut	99,665	Moulmein	53,107
Nagpoor	98,999	Rawalpindi	52,975
Trichinopoly	84,849	Jullundur	52,119
Peshawur	79,982	Sarun	51,760
Dacca	79,076	Salem	50,667
Gya	76,915	Tanjore	50,098
Jubbulpoor	75,705		

The occupations of the adult male population of British India were classified as follows at the census of 1881:—Government officials, 1,504,849; army and navy, 311,370; various professions, 1,213,247; domestics, 2,177,599; merchants and traders, 1,870,017; carriers, porters, etc., 1,362,103; agriculturists and horticulturists, 51,274,586; persons engaged about animals, 754,512; mechanics, artisans, miners, etc. (classed as 'workers'), 64,968,741; labourers, with branch of labour undefined, 7,674,600; persons of rank and property, 46,262; persons of no stated occupation, 48,794,195.

In the North-Western Provinces and Madras the foundation has been laid of a national system of education; while public instruction throughout the whole of India has made great progress in recent years. Three universities, at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, were incorporated by Acts of the government of India in 1857. In the year ending March 1881 there passed 1,184 candi-

dates for admission at Calcutta, 1,371 at Madras, and 429 at Bombay.

Trade and Commerce.

The total value of the imports and exports of the Indian empire, including bullion and specie, was as follows, in each of the ten fiscal years, ending March 31, from 1872 to 1881 :—

Years ended March 31	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1872	43,665,663	64,685,374
1873	36,431,210	56,540,042
1874	39,628,562	56,940,073
1875	44,363,134	57,984,539
1876	44,188,062	60,291,731
1877	48,876,751	65,043,789
1878	58,819,644	67,433,324
1879	44,857,343	64,919,741
1880	52,821,398	69,247,511
1881	62,104,984	76,021,043

The total imports, if divided into merchandise and 'treasure,' the latter term meaning bullion and specie, were as follows in each of the ten fiscal years 1872 to 1881 :—

Years ended March 31	Imports		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	£	£	£
1872	30,810,776	11,573,813	42,384,589
1873	30,473,069	4,556,585	35,029,654
1874	31,628,497	5,792,534	37,421,031
1875	34,645,262	8,141,047	42,786,309
1876	37,112,668	5,300,722	42,413,390
1877	35,367,177	11,436,118	46,803,295
1878	39,326,003	17,355,459	56,681,462
1879	36,566,194	7,056,749	43,622,943
1880	41,166,003	11,655,395	52,821,398
1881	53,116,770	8,988,214	62,104,984

The exports in the same ten years, classified as merchandise and treasure, were as follows :—

Years ended March 31	Exports		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	£	£	£
1872	63,209,282	1,476,094	64,685,376
1873	55,250,763	1,298,079	56,548,842
1874	54,996,010	1,914,071	56,910,081
1875	56,359,240	1,625,309	57,984,549
1876	58,091,495	2,200,236	60,291,731
1877	61,013,891	4,029,898	65,043,789
1878	65,222,328	2,210,996	67,433,324
1879	60,937,513	3,982,228	64,919,741
1880	67,212,365	2,035,148	69,247,511
1881	74,580,607	1,440,441	76,021,048

The imports, including treasure, were distributed as follows between the four great commercial divisions of India :—

Years ended March 31	Imports into Bengal	Imports into British Burmah	Imports into Madras	Imports into Bombay including Sind
	£	£	£	£
1872	19,741,420	1,439,656	3,792,232	17,684,252
1873	16,492,741	1,753,345	3,894,058	13,676,002
1874	17,169,310	1,852,459	3,861,057	15,054,121
1875	20,257,175	2,215,258	3,812,848	16,501,002
1876	18,847,720	1,685,576	4,454,291	17,425,803
1877	19,319,279	2,238,297	3,879,433	21,366,286
1878	24,348,845	2,283,196	3,622,444	26,426,977
1879	18,432,196	2,979,702	3,331,176	18,876,869
1880	21,778,651	3,033,804	3,599,026	22,985,081
1881	24,099,953	3,846,346	4,210,582	27,149,167

The exports, including treasure, were divided as follows :—

Years ended March 31	Exports from Bengal	Exports from British Burmah	Exports from Madras	Exports from Bombay including Sind
	£	£	£	£
1872	27,849,329	2,807,136	7,297,324	26,708,152
1873	24,694,519	3,795,580	6,460,646	21,573,829
1874	23,201,820	3,480,407	7,258,147	21,694,571
1875	22,772,218	3,042,820	6,794,938	25,294,992
1876	24,493,003	3,738,677	7,478,352	24,463,237
1877	26,699,849	3,864,544	7,007,874	27,331,945
1878	31,265,524	4,670,427	5,864,591	25,540,307
1879	29,850,034	5,346,008	6,519,489	23,073,625
1880	30,704,339	5,712,960	7,439,087	25,245,200
1881	33,508,055	6,565,236	7,317,187	28,549,207

The amount of bullion and specie imported annually into India is very large, but though it has been greatly on the increase in recent years, it is, on the whole, very fluctuating, especially as regards silver. The following table gives the imports, distinguishing gold and silver, in each of the ten fiscal years, ended March 31, from 1872 to 1881 :—

Years ended March 31	Imports of Gold	Imports of Silver	Total Bullion and Specie
	£	£	£
1872	3,573,778	8,000,035	11,573,813
1873	2,622,371	1,934,214	4,556,585
1874	1,648,808	4,143,726	5,792,534
1875	2,089,236	6,051,811	8,141,047
1876	1,836,381	3,464,341	5,300,722
1877	1,443,712	9,992,408	11,436,120
1878	1,578,927	15,776,532	17,355,459
1879	1,463,050	5,593,699	7,056,749
1880	2,050,393	9,605,002	11,655,395
1881	3,672,058	5,316,156	8,988,214

The following table shows the exports of bullion and specie, distinguishing gold and silver, in each of the ten fiscal years, ended March 31, from 1872 to 1881 :—

Years ended March 31	Exports of Gold	Exports of Silver	Total Bullion and Specie
	£	£	£
1872	8,434	1,467,660	1,476,094
1873	79,009	1,219,070	1,298,079
1874	266,169	1,647,902	1,914,071
1875	215,701	1,409,608	1,625,309
1876	291,250	1,908,986	2,200,236
1877	1,236,362	2,793,536	4,029,898
1878	1,110,798	1,100,198	2,210,996
1879	2,359,223	1,623,005	3,982,228
1880	299,889	1,735,259	2,035,148
1881	16,859	1,423,582	1,440,441

The imports of bullion and specie into India are mainly from the United Kingdom and from China, while the exports are shipped principally to the United Kingdom, Ceylon, China, and South Africa.

The extent of the commercial intercourse between India and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the total value of the exports from India to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British produce and manufactures into India, in each of the ten years from 1872 to 1881 :—

Years	Exports from India to Great Britain and Ireland	Imports of British Home Produce into India
	£	£
1872	33,682,156	18,471,394
1873	29,890,802	21,354,205
1874	31,198,446	24,080,693
1875	30,137,295	24,246,406
1876	30,025,024	22,405,420
1877	31,224,763	25,338,286
1878	27,470,473	23,276,890
1879	24,698,213	21,374,404
1880	30,117,980	30,451,314
1881	32,629,435	29,244,007

The staple article of export from India to the United Kingdom is raw cotton; but the quantities, and still more the value of the exports, have been greatly on the decrease within the decennial period. The following table exhibits the quantities and value of the exports of raw cotton from India to Great Britain in each of the ten years from 1872 to 1881:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Cwts.	£
1872	3,934,546	12,862,300
1873	3,278,986	19,812,086
1874	3,668,928	0,325,630
1875	3,413,546	19,173,275
1876	2,448,738	5,874,704
1877	1,725,582	4,230,803
1878	1,433,104	3,513,595
1879	1,616,633	3,914,301
1880	1,841,059	4,781,541
1881	1,766,584	4,360,713

Next to cotton, the most important articles of export from India to the United Kingdom in the year 1881 were jute, 4,919,957 cwts., of the value of 3,967,576*l.*; rice, 8,222,929 cwts., of the value of 3,485,034*l.*; tea, 45,434,131 lbs., of the value of 3,060,454*l.*; and untanned hides, 342,146 cwts., of the value of 1,240,568*l.*

The chief articles of British produce imported into India are cotton goods and iron. The imports of cotton manufactures, averaging two-thirds of the total British imports into India, were of the value of 13,078,831*l.* in 1872; of 15,020,646*l.* in 1873; of 16,216,491*l.* in 1874; of 15,699,713*l.* in 1875; of 14,934,370*l.* in 1876; of 16,692,865*l.* in 1877; of 15,078,497*l.* in 1878; of 14,415,456*l.* in 1879; of 22,099,267*l.* in 1880; and of 20,168,931*l.* in 1881. Of

iron the imports amounted to 1,637,584*l.* in 1876, to 1,923,820*l.* in 1877, to 1,767,526*l.* in 1878, to 1,535,901*l.* in 1879; to 2,415,309*l.* in 1880; and to 1,913,511*l.* in 1881.

Next to the United Kingdom, the countries having the largest trade with India are China, the Straits Settlements, and Ceylon.

The internal commerce of India has been vastly developed of late years by the construction of several great lines of railways, made under the guarantee of the Government. In the year 1845 two great private associations were formed for the purpose of constructing lines of railroad in India; but the projectors found it impossible to raise the necessary funds for their proposed schemes without the assistance of the State. It was, therefore, determined by the Indian Government to guarantee to the railway companies, for a term of 99 years, a rate of interest of 5 per cent. upon the capital subscribed for their undertakings; and, in order to guard against the evil effects of failure on the part of the companies, power was reserved by the Government to supervise and control their proceedings by means of an official director. The lands are given by the Government free of expense, and the stipulated rate of interest is guaranteed to the shareholders in every case, except that of the traffic receipts of the line being insufficient to cover the working expenses, in which event the deficiency is chargeable against the guaranteed interest. Should the net receipts be in excess of the sum required to pay the guaranty, the surplus is divided in equal parts between the Government and the shareholders, until the charge to the Government for interest in previous years, with simple interest thereon, has been repaid, after which time the whole of the receipts are distributed among the shareholders. The Government has the power, at the expiration of a period of 25 or 50 years from the date of the contracts, of purchasing the railways at the mean value of the shares for the three previous years, or of paying a proportionate annuity until the end of the 99 years, when the whole of the lands and works will revert from the companies to the Government. In 1869 the Government of India decided on carrying out all the new railway extensions by means of direct State agency, that is, without the intervention of guaranteed companies.

The progress of the railway system in India since 1854 is exhibited in the following table, which gives the length of lines open for traffic in 1860, in 1867, in 1872, and from 1878 to 1882, at the commencement of each year:—

On 1st of January—								
1854	1860	1867	1872	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
21	624	3,567	5,077	7,322	8,211	8,484	9,297	9,875

The following table shows the length of the various lines of railway, divided into Guaranteed and State railways, open for traffic, and in course of construction, on January 1, 1882:—

Railways	Jan. 1, 1881.	Jan. 1, 1882.
GUARANTEED.		
	Miles	Miles
Eastern Bengal	158 $\frac{3}{4}$	158 $\frac{3}{4}$
Oude and Rohilkund	546 $\frac{3}{4}$	546 $\frac{3}{4}$
Scind, Punjab, and Delhi	663 $\frac{1}{2}$	663 $\frac{1}{2}$
Great Indian Peninsula	1,288	1,288
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	421 $\frac{1}{2}$	421 $\frac{1}{2}$
Madras	858	858
South Indian	653 $\frac{1}{4}$	653 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total, guaranteed lines	4,589 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,589 $\frac{3}{4}$
STATE.		
East Indian	1,504 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,504 $\frac{1}{4}$
Calcutta and South-eastern	28	28
Nalhati	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$
Northern Bengal	243 $\frac{3}{4}$	266 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tirhoot	85	85
Patna-Gya	57	57
Punjab Northern	224 $\frac{3}{4}$	354 $\frac{3}{4}$
Indus Valley	501	501
Kandahar	152	152
Muttra-Hathras	29	53
Cawnpore and Farakhabad	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	86
Rajputana—Malwa	972 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,115 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sindia	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bhavnagar-Gondal	105	192 $\frac{1}{4}$
Patri	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gackwar of Baroda's	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	60 $\frac{1}{4}$
Khamgaon	8	8
Amraoti	6	6
Wardha Valley	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nizam's	121	121
Dhond-Manmad	145 $\frac{3}{4}$	145 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dildarnagar and Ghazipore	12	12
Rangoon and Irawaddy Valley	161	161
Nagpur and Chattisghar	53	98
Mysore	—	58
Total, State railways	4,707 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,285 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total, Guaranteed and State railways	9,297 $\frac{1}{4}$	9,875 $\frac{1}{2}$

The number of passengers carried on the railways of India largely increased in the course of twelve years, rising from 15,999,633 in 1869, to 52,239,865 in 1881.

The gross receipts of all the railways during the year 1881

amounted to 13,725,953*l.*, while the gross expenses in the same year were 6,773,239*l.*, equal to 49·34 per cent of the earnings.

The total amount of capital raised for the construction of railways up to the 31st March 1881 amounted to 134,200,581*l.*, of which 67,329,179*l.* belonged to guaranteed lines, and 32,293,415*l.* to State lines.

The construction of railways, besides fostering trade and commerce, has produced social and moral effects indicated, to some extent, by a vastly increased postal intercourse. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1881, the number of letters and postcards which passed through the Post-office of British India was 143,538,105; of newspapers 11,942,304; of parcels 1,080,868; and of books and patterns 2,105,579; being a total of 158,666,856. The following table gives the number of letters, newspapers, etc., carried, and the number of offices and receiving houses, together with the total revenue and expenditure of the Post-office—including that of the non-postal branches—in each of the ten fiscal years 1872 to 1881:—

Years ended March 31	Number of letters, newspapers, &c.	Post offices and letter boxes	Total revenue	Total expenditure
		Number	£	£
1872	89,561,685	4,769	820,894	657,200
1873	93,157,314	5,174	677,047	704,193
1874	109,235,503	6,805	676,645	725,357
1875	116,119,231	7,344	719,587	729,191
1876	119,470,921	8,108	752,094	745,445
1877	122,541,753	9,306	782,320	744,281
1878	128,826,080	9,681	832,666	768,088
1879	131,899,268	10,524	894,634	839,478
1880	142,977,644	10,811	985,812	914,889
1881	158,666,856	11,242	999,233	962,591

The number of letters carried by the Post-office nearly doubled in Bengal and Madras during the eleven years 1871 to 1881. In 1870 the number was 15,511,495 in Bengal, and 12,167,455 in Madras, while in 1881 it was 24,189,098 in Bengal, and 26,451,680 in Madras. The increase was not in anything like the same proportion in the other provinces of India.

In the fiscal year, ending March 1870, the mails travelled over 50,281 miles, of which total 40,586 miles was done by boats and 'runners;' 5,460 miles by carts and on horseback; and 4,235 miles by railways. Eleven years after, in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1881, the mails travelled over 58,360 miles, of which total 46,270 miles was done by boats and 'runners;' 2,635 miles by carts and on horseback; and 9,455 miles by railways.

The following table gives the number of miles of lines, the total

receipts, and the working expenditure of all the telegraphs in India, in each of the ten fiscal years from 1872 to 1881 :—

Years ended March 31	Number of miles of wire	Number of miles of line	Total Receipts	Working Ex- penditure
			£	£
1872	28,893	15,336	153,962	228,997
1873	30,681	15,705	183,216	254,610
1874	32,556	15,980	196,820	255,711
1875	33,798	16,649	203,881	266,823
1876	36,193	17,145	213,054	276,943
1877	39,700	17,840	249,646	265,387
1878	42,687	18,210	306,089	279,879
1879	44,470	18,589	353,741	305,381
1880	51,834	20,468	422,463	292,291
1881	54,318	19,679	452,872	310,371

The total number of messages despatched on the telegraph lines of India in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1881, was 1,658,647. Of these, 1,646,230 were paid private messages and on the public service, and the rest unpaid messages on the news and telegraph service. There were 254 telegraph offices on March 31, 1881. Previous to 1881 the Ceylon telegraphs were included.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of India, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The <i>Pie</i>	=	$\frac{1}{3}$ Farthing.
3 "	=	1 <i>Pice</i>
4 <i>Pice</i> , or 12 <i>Pie</i>	=	1 <i>Anna</i>
16 <i>Annas</i>	=	1 <i>Rupce</i>
16 <i>Rupces</i>	=	1 <i>Gold Mohur</i>

The relative value of the money of India and England fluctuates in the Money market; thus, a Rupee is sometimes worth 2s. 2d., and sometimes only 1s. 9d.; but 2s. is the medium, or, as it is called, its par value.

The sum of 100,000 rupees is called a 'lac,' and of 10,000,000 a 'crore,' of rupees.

In 1835 the Government remodelled the currency of India, establishing a more uniform system, in conformity with which accounts are mostly kept at present in Rupees, reckoned of the value of 2 shillings. Silver is the only legal tender and standard of value.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Maund</i> of Bengal, of 40 <i>seers</i>	=	2·054 lbs. avoirdupois.
" " Bombay	=	28 lbs.
" " Madras	=	25 lbs.
" <i>Candy</i> , of 20 <i>maunds</i>	=	24·3 bushels.
" <i>Tola</i>	=	180 gr.
" <i>Guz</i> of Bengal	=	36 inches.

An Act 'to provide for the ultimate adoption of an 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.' 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 sub-divisions of all such weights and measures of capacity shall be expressed in decimal parts.'

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JAPAN.

(SHO KOKU.—NIPPON.)

Constitution and Government.

THE system of government of the Japanese empire is that of an absolute monarchy. The Japanese claim that it was founded by the Emperor Jimmu 660 B.C. It was revived in the year 1869, when the now ruling (*de jure*) sovereign overthrew, after a short war, the power of the Tycoon (the *de facto* sovereign), together with that of the Daimios, or feudal nobles. The sovereign bears the name of Supreme Lord, or Emperor; but the appellation by which he is generally known in foreign countries is the ancient title of Mikado, or 'The Honourable Gate.'

Mikado of Japan.—Mutsu Hito, born at Yedo, Nov. 3, 1852; succeeded his father, Komei Tenno, 1867; married, Dec. 28, 1868, to Princess Haru-ko, born May 28, 1850, daughter of Tadaka Daijin, of the House of Fujiwara Ichijo.

According to the law of succession, as established by custom, the crown usually devolves upon the eldest son on the death of the sovereign. The throne can be, and has frequently been, occupied by a female, who, however, is not allowed to remain single, but must seek a consort within the limits of the Shi Shinnô. When the direct succession fails, the vacancy is filled up from one of the four collateral imperial houses, who, it is maintained, are not only descended from the same ancestors, but are usually connected with each other by intermarriage. The Emperor has a fixed civil list of 1,156,785 yen, or 231,357*l.*, annually.

The power of the Mikado is absolute and unlimited, in temporal as well as spiritual affairs. There is a ministry divided into eleven departments, of the Imperial House, of Foreign Affairs, War, Navy, Finances, the Interior, Public Works, Agriculture and Commerce, Posts, Justice, and Public Instruction.

At present there exists no complete severance between the legislative and executive sections of the Government. The Great Council (Daijo-Kwan), in which the Emperor himself presides, is the supreme executive as well as the highest legislative body. It is composed of a Prime Minister, two junior or Vice-Prime Ministers, and a number of Privy Councillors, the latter, as a rule, either heads of the several executive departments or other important bodies. The most important body in the Government is the Gen-

Roin, or Senate, established in 1874. It deliberates on legislative matters, but its decisions are subject to confirmation by the Great Council. The number of senators is unlimited (38 in 1883); they are chosen from those who have rendered signal service to the State. Another body, the Sanji-in, created in 1881, has somewhat similar functions, in so far as it can initiate and discuss legislative matters. But its usual functions are to prepare Bills to be laid before the Council, and also to interpret the laws of procedure in city and provincial assemblies; its interpretation is final. It is the duty of this body also to investigate the conduct of public servants whose probity is impugned. A Parliament was formed in 1869, with deputies selected by the provincial Governments, but it was soon dissolved, its deliberations taking no effect. According to latest reports the Imperial Decree of October 12, 1881, contained the promise that the first national assembly should meet in 1890. In 1879 city and provincial assemblies were created, based on the principle of election; their power is confined to fixing the estimates of the local rates, subject to the confirmation of the Governors. The local administration in the provinces is in the hands of governors, one of them residing in each of the 45 districts (ken) into which Japan is divided. The powers and the attributes of these prefects are far more extensive than those of any similar functionaries in Europe. A system of justice based on modern jurisprudence has been established. Above 200 courts of various grades are distributed over the country.

The religion of nearly the whole of the lower classes is Buddhism, which had 57,593 priests in 1880; Shintoism had 14,215 priests. Christianity is stated to be spreading among the people. School attendance has been made compulsory. In 1880 there were 28,410 elementary schools, nearly all governmental, 72,562 teachers, and 2,348,859 pupils. Tokio University had 116 professors and teachers, and 2,007 students; the technical schools had 419 teachers and 6,215 students; normal schools, 658 teachers, 5,336 students; high schools, 919 teachers, 12,644 pupils. (Official Statement.)

Revenue and Expenditure.

Since the year 1875, regular accounts of public receipts and expenses have been issued by the Government; but after 1879, though only, as yet, in the form of estimates, they are believed to be very correct.

In 1880-81, the estimated revenue was 11,986,701*l.*, and expenditure the same; in 1881-82, the revenue and expenditure were each 13,714,799*l.* The following is the budget in yens for the year ending June 30, 1883:—

Sources of Revenue	Yen.	Branches of Expenditure	Yen.
Customs	2,600,330	Public debt	23,293,204
Land tax	42,945,853	Civil List and appanages	1,398,785
Tax on mines . . .	15,152	Pensions	449,279
Tax on produce of Northern provinces .	1,288,830	Council of State . .	632,232
Tax on alcoholic liquors	10,512,806	Senate	178,500
Tax on tobacco . .	348,674	Ministry of For. Affairs	195,210
Stamp duties . . .	3,907,255	„ the Interior	489,225
Mineral produce . .	543,468	„ Finance	669,829
Railways	939,067	„ War	8,605,872
Telegraphs	28,624	„ Marine	3,161,692
Mint	430,500	„ Publ. Inst. . . .	935,035
Rents of public lands .	430,361	„ Agriculture & Commerce	1,000,300
Other revenues . . .		„ Publ. Works . . .	515,915
Extraordinary receipts .	2,822,602	„ Justice	2,070,556
		„ Imperial Household	379,000
		Land tax Office . . .	202,871
		Provincial administration	4,185,081
		Post Office	1,940,007
		Police and Prisons . .	3,429,794
		Shintô Temples . . .	147,750
		Maintenance of Public Works	581,406
		Legations & Consulates	517,000
		Famine expenses . . .	1,200,000
		Various	542,112
		Extraordinary expenses	10,240,967
Total revenue . . .	66,814,122	Total expenditure . .	66,814,122
	13,362,824½		13,362,824½

The public debt of Japan consists of a Home and a Foreign debt. The Home debt stood as follows in July 1882 :—

Home Debt	Yen
4 per cent.	10,953,400
5 „	46,412,405
6 „	42,498,115
7 „	108,235,145
8 „	8,764,125
10 „	9,185,111
	226,048,301
Without interest . . .	8,774,560
Total	234,822,861
Paper money in circulation .	105,639,226
Total home debt . . .	340,462,089
	£68,092,418

Most of the above debts are either liabilities left by the daimios, or the results of the financial arrangement of the authorities previous to the changes of the last twelve years.

The foreign debt of Japan was raised in England. According to official statement the whole of the 9 per cent. loan of 1,000,000*l.* issued in 1870 has now been paid off, and the 7 per cent. loan of 2,400,000*l.* contracted at the price of 92½ in January 1873, has been reduced to 1,907,600*l.*, which (January 1883) constitutes the entire foreign debt of Japan. (Official Statement.)

Army and Navy.

After the extinction of the feudal system a new standing army was organised, and a conscription law was promulgated in 1872 and amended in 1879, by which all males of the age of twenty were made liable to serve in the active list. The term of service is three years, after which they are transferred into the first division of the reserve for three years. They then pass into the second division of the reserve for four years. By the same law militia or *Landsturm* was organised; and every male from seventeen up to forty years of age is liable to be called to serve in times of national emergency.

In 1882 the active army was composed as follows: infantry, 44 regiments, 32,531; cavalry, 1 regiment, 483; artillery, 8 companies, 2,589; engineers, 3 companies, 1,125; commissariat, 815; total, 37,543. The first and second division of the reserve amounted to 49,767. The auxiliary forces, consisting of men who have escaped conscription, consisted of about 80,000 men. There are besides a body of gendarmes, and another of police, numbering in all 18,473.

The navy of Japan consisted in 1882 of twenty steamers and five sailing-vessels, of which the following are armoured: one frigate, Foo-soo; three belted corvettes, Hi-jei, Kongō, Riujio; one ironclad turret-ship, Adzuma. The largest of these ships, the ironclad frigate Foo-soo, was built by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, at Poplar, in 1876-77. The Foo-soo has a burthen of 3,700 tons displacement, with engines of 3,500 horse-power. The armour is from 7 inches to 9 inches in thickness, while the armament consists of four 15¼-ton and two 5½-ton steel breechloaders by Krupp. The second largest ship is the Kongō, constructed in 1876-77 at Hull. The Kongō has a burthen of 2,800 tons displacement, with engines of 2,500 horse-power, and has a belt of armour 4½ inches thick. The armament consists of 12 Krupp guns, capable of throwing steel shells of 142 pounds. These ships were built after the designs and under the superintendence of Sir E. J. Reed. Sister ships to the Kongō, the Hi-jei and Riujio were also built in England. Besides the ships built in English dockyards, the Japanese Government have since 1875 constructed six ships in their own dockyard at Yokosha.

Eleven out of the twenty steamers are being fitted for torpedoes, and there are three first-class Yarrow torpedo-boats, together with many smaller boats, in readiness.

The navy of Japan was manned in 1882 by 2,914 officers and men. All the foreign naval instructors formerly employed by the naval department have now been dispensed with, except a staff of English instructors at the naval college. (Official Statement.)

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The total area of Japan is estimated at 148,700 square miles, with a population of 35,925,313, namely, 18,210,500 males, and 17,714,813 females, according to official estimates of the year 1880. The population was divided among the various classes as follows: imperial family, 37; kwazokii, or nobles, 3,073; shizoku, or knights, 1,838,486; common people, 33,765,530; not specified, 318,187; total, 35,925,313. The number of foreigners was 6,026, of which the Chinese formed more than one-half. Tokio, which at one time had the reputation of being the most populous city in the world, contained, at the last enumeration, including the district, which is of considerable area, 1,140,586 inhabitants. The population of the city proper in 1879 was 811,510.

The empire is geographically divided into the four islands of Honshiu, the central and most important territory; Kiusiu, 'the nine provinces,' the south-western island; Shikoku, 'the four states,' the southern island; and Yezo, to the north of Honshiu. Administratively, there exists a division into forty-five 'Ken,' or provinces.

The total value of the exports of Japan in year ending June 1881 amounted to 6,271,215*l.*, and the imports 6,572,078*l.* The two staple articles of import into Japan are cotton and woollen fabrics, and the staple articles of export, raw silk and tea.

The commercial intercourse of Japan is carried on mainly with two countries, namely, Great Britain, and the United States of America, the former absorbing more than two-thirds of the whole. The extent of trade with the United Kingdom is shown in the sub-joined table, which gives the value of the total exports from Japan to Great Britain, and of the total imports of British produce and manufactures into Japan in each of the five years 1877 to 1881:—

Years	Exports from Japan to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Japan
	£	£
1877	734,399	2,203,153
1878	628,805	2,615,616
1879	450,945	2,638,002
1880	531,621	3,290,906
1881	675,711	2,824,620

The staple article of export from Japan to Great Britain in the year 1881 was raw silk, of the value of 251,925*l.* The other chief exports were china, of the value of 45,900*l.*; and tobacco, of the value of 57,941*l.*, in 1881. The staple article of British imports into Japan consists of cotton goods, the value of which was 1,904,524*l.*, in 1881. Besides cotton manufactures, the British imports consisted chiefly of woollen fabrics, of the value of 336,645*l.*, and of iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 201,388*l.*, in the year 1881.

By treaties made with a number of foreign Governments, dating from 1854 to 1867, the Japanese ports of Kanagawa (Yokohama), Nagasaki, Hiogo-Osaka, Hakodate, and the city of Yedo, renamed Tokio, were thrown open to foreign commerce.

The first line of railway, from Hiogo to Osaka, 25 miles long, was opened on the 12th of June 1875. At the end of June 1880 there were open for traffic 76 miles of railway, 140 miles in course of construction, and 455 additional miles sanctioned by the Government.

The ports of Hiogo-Osaka, Nagasaki, and Hakodate, are connected with each other, and with Europe, by lines of telegraphs. There were telegraphs of a length of 3,929 Engl. miles with 9,345 miles of wire in Japan at the beginning of 1882. The number of telegrams carried was 2,223,214 in the year 1881.

The post office, first established in 1871, after European models, carried 37,681,239 letters, 23,858,225 postcards, and 17,735,872 newspapers in the fiscal year 1880-1. The charges for the letters are $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* in all the large towns, and 1*d.* for the rest of the empire, while postcards are sold at one-half these prices. The revenue of the post-office in 1881-2 amounted to 1,660,171 yen, or 332,034*l.*, and the expenditure to 1,471,007 yen, or 294,201*l.* There were 4,819 post offices in Japan at the end of June 1881.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF JAPAN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Jushii Mori Arinori, accredited Feb. 1880.

Secretary.—Kawakami Fusanobu.

English Secretary.—R. Stuart Lane.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN JAPAN.

Envoy, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General.—Sir Harry Smith Parkes, K.C.B., appointed March 28, 1865.

Secretaries.—Hon. P. H. Le Poer Trench; Hon. L. G. Greville.

Japanese Secretary.—Ernest M. Satow.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures in common use at the three open ports of Japan, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Yen*, or *Dollar*, of 100 *sens*, average rate of exchange . 4s.

The gold *yen*, the unit of account, very slightly differs, as to the quantity of gold contained in it, from the quantity of gold contained in the standard gold dollar of the United States.

Much of the internal medium of exchange is paper currency, of which there are various denominations, corresponding to those in coins; but it is at a large discount. In the latter part of 1870 the Government established the mint at Osaka, where coins of gold, silver and copper are manufactured. Gold coins consist of 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 *yen* pieces; of the silver coinage there are 1 *yen*, 50, 20, 10 and 5 *sen* pieces. The 'trade dollar,' about equal to the Mexican dollar in weight and fineness, is also coined there. The copper coins consist of 2 *sens*, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$ (or *ri*) *sen* pieces, the last said to be the smallest coin in use. All the coins are circular in shape; and the total amount issued from the mint since its foundation was, in 1880, 97,458,072 *yens*.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Kin</i> = 160 <i>momme</i>	.	.	.	=	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Shaku</i> = 10 <i>sun</i>	.	.	.	=	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
„ <i>Ri</i> = 36 <i>chô</i>	.	.	.	=	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
„ <i>Chô</i> , land measure.	.	.	.	=	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

It is stated to be the intention of the Government to introduce into Japan at an early period a new system of weights and measures, based on the decimal system of France.

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JAVA.

(NEDERLANDSCH OOST-INDIË.)

Constitution and Government.

JAVA, the most important of the colonial possessions of the Netherlands, is administered, politically and socially, on a system established by General Johannes Van den Bosch, in 1832, and known as the 'culture system.' It is based in principle on the officially superintended labour of the natives, directed so as to produce not only a sufficiency of food for themselves, but the largest quantity of colonial produce best suited for the European market. To carry out the 'culture system,' there exists a complicate machinery of government, the functions of which descend into the minutest details of administration.

The whole of Java—including the neighbouring island of Madura—is divided into twenty-three provinces, or residencies, each governed by a Resident, who has under him several Assistant-Residents and a number of inspectors, called Contrôleurs. All these functionaries must be citizens of the Netherlands, and must have gone through an examination previous to their appointment by the Government. The Resident and his assistants exercise absolute control over the province in their charge; not, however, directly, but by means of a vast hierarchy of native officials. There is a regular and unceasing personal intercourse between the native chiefs and the Contrôleurs, who act as the immediate agents of the Resident. The native officials receive either salaries or percentages on the amount of the taxes gathered from the natives, and of the quantities of coffee delivered by them into the Government stores. Formerly, the 'culture system' comprised the forced labour of the natives, employed in the cultivation of coffee, sugar, indigo, pepper, tea, tobacco, and several other articles. At present, the labour of the natives is only required for the produce of coffee and sugar. By the terms of a bill which passed the legislature of the Netherlands in 1870, the forced cultivation of the sugar cane will be totally abolished in 1890.—(Official Communication.)

The superior administration of Java, and executive, is in the hands of a Governor-General, who is at the same time Governor of all the Netherland possessions in the East Indies. He is assisted by a Council of five members, who, however, have no share in the executive, and can act only as a Court of Advice.

Governor-General.—Frederik s' Jacob; assumed office as Governor-General July 1881.

The Governor-General represents not only the executive power of government, but he has the right of passing laws and regulations for the administration of the colony, so far as the authority is not reserved to the legislature of the mother-country. But he is bound to adhere to the constitutional principles on which Java and its dependencies are governed, and which are laid down in the 'Regulations for the Government of Netherlands' India,' passed by the King and States-General of the mother-country in 1854.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Java produces, for the benefit of the Netherlands, a large surplus revenue, after paying for its own government. The local revenue is derived from taxes on houses and estates, from licences, customs duties, personal imports, the income of crown lands, the Government monopolies of salt and opium, and a number of indirect taxes. But the chief portion of the large profits derived from Java is indirect, being obtained by the sale of a vast amount of colonial produce, grown under the 'culture system,' and sold in India and Europe.

In 1881 the total revenue according to the budget estimates was 142,602,554 guilders, and the expenditure 144,671,160 guilders, showing a deficit of 9,585,928 guilders. There have been very few deficits during the past twelve years, the surplus on the contrary being generally very considerable.

The sources of revenue were stated as follows in the budget for the year 1882:—

	Guilders
Receipts in the Netherlands from sales of Government coffee (35,668,043 guilders), cinchona (183,867 guilders), tin (4,825,499 guilders), railways (855,000 guilders), various (719,642 guilders), total	42,252,051
Receipts in India from sales of opium (18,984,000 guilders), import, export, and excise duties; trade licenses, stamps, rent of public lands (34,148,500 guilders); sales of coffee in Java, &c. (10,048,000 guilders); from all other sources (33,481,152 guilders)	96,661,652
Total revenue	138,913,703

About one-third of the annual expenditure is for the army and navy, and another third for the general administration, both in Java and in the Netherlands. The total expenditure in 1882 was 148,499,631 guilders, showing a deficit of 9,585,928 guilders.

Army and Navy.

The peculiar system of government of Java necessitates a comparatively large army. In 1880, the strength of the army was 33,149, comprising 16,855 Europeans and 16,294 natives. The European troops consist of natives of various countries, recruited by voluntary enlistment. No portion of the regular army of the Netherlands is allowed to be sent on colonial service; but individual soldiers are at liberty to enlist, by the permission of their commanding officers, and they form the nucleus of the garrison of Java. The native and European soldiers are not divided into separate corps, but generally mixed together in the same battalions. The artillery is composed of European gunners, with native riders, while the cavalry are at present Europeans.

The infantry, which is the most important branch of the army in Java, is divided into field and garrison battalions. In the former there is a greater proportion of Europeans than in the latter. Each company is composed separately either of Europeans or of natives, but the European and native companies are mixed in the same battalion, in the proportion of one-third to two-thirds. Each battalion is composed of six companies, the two flank companies consisting of European soldiers, and the four centre companies of natives. The companies often contain 'half-castes,' negroes, and Christianised natives of India, all on a footing of perfect equality with the Europeans. The native companies are composed of the different Mahometan and heathen tribes of Netherlands' India, mixed together so as not to allow of any great preponderance of race or religion. The whole of the commissioned officers are Europeans, with the exception of a few natives of high rank, and in each of the companies composed of natives at least one-half of the non-commissioned officers must also be Europeans. A great number of the soldiers, both Europeans and natives, are married, and are allowed to be always accompanied by their families, except when on active service in the field. Every married man, when not actually quartered in a town, has a small plot of land which he may cultivate, and on which his family may live. Schools, both for adults and children, are attached to every battalion.

Unlike the Java army, which is purely colonial, the fleet of war in Netherlands' India forms a part of the royal navy, and its expenses are borne partly by the mother-country and partly by the colony. The fleet consisted, in the end of 1880, of one screw frigate, two corvettes, and twenty-six smaller steamers, manned by 3,161 Europeans, and 2,304 natives.—(Official Communication.)

Area and Population.

The area of Java, including Madura, embraces 51,336 English square miles, with a population of 19,298,804 at the end of 1879, or 366 per square mile. The population more than quadrupled since the year 1816, when the British Government, after a temporary occupation extending over five years, restored the colony to the Netherlands. The following table gives the numbers of the population at various periods, and annually, on the 31st of December, from 1816 to 1879, according to official returns:—

Years Dec. 31	Europeans	Chinese	Arabs and other foreign Orientals	Natives	Total
1816	—	—	—	—	4,615,270
1826	—	—	—	—	5,403,786
1836	—	—	—	—	7,861,551
1849	16,409	119,481	27,687	9,420,553	9,584,130
1853	17,417	130,940	27,554	10,114,134	10,290,045
1861	20,523	139,960	24,451	12,834,174	13,019,108
1871	27,585	174,540	16,943	16,233,100	16,452,168
1873	27,009	190,603	22,958	17,545,550	17,786,120
1874	27,571	191,821	23,481	17,882,396	18,125,269
1875	28,229	195,384	22,866	18,088,212	18,334,691
1876	28,121	193,594	13,206	18,285,487	18,520,408
1877	28,672	198,233	13,340	18,559,553	18,799,798
1878	29,998	203,303	12,954	18,824,574	19,067,829
1879	30,713	306,051	13,196	19,048,281	19,298,151

Slavery was abolished in Java by a law of the States-General of the Netherlands, passed in 1856, which took effect on January 1, 1860. There were at this date 5,265 slaves in the colony, for each of whom, without regard to age or sex, the owner received 400 florins, or about 33*l.*, in compensation.

The greater part of the soil of Java is claimed as Government property, and it is only in the residencies in the north-western part of Java that there are private estates, chiefly owned by natives of the Netherlands. The bulk of the people are agricultural labourers. The landlords, whether under Government or private landowners, enforce one day's gratuitous work out of seven from all the labourers on their estates; they were formerly also entitled to as much work as they chose to claim, on the sole condition of paying each man the wages of the district, but this was abolished in 1872. Great power is vested in the Resident and his European and native officials to enforce a strict adherence to all the laws regulating labour.

The whole population of Java is legally divided into Europeans and persons assimilated with them, and natives and persons assimilated with them. The former are generally under the laws of the mother-country, while in the jurisdiction of the latter their own customs and institutions are considered. The division of the whole population into two classes is a fundamental principle in the policy of the administration, and enacted in the code specifying the limits and conditions for future legislation in Netherlands' India. It is thereby withdrawn from the competence of the Governor-General and all other local legislative powers, and entirely preserved from alteration, except by the paramount legislative authority of the King and States-General of the Netherlands.—(Official Communication.)

Trade and Commerce.

The greater part of the trade of Java is with the Netherlands, and the commercial intercourse with other countries is comparatively small. On the average of the three years 1878 to 1880, the total imports amounted in value to 150,000,000 guilders, or 12,500,000*l.*, and the total exports to 180,000,000 guilders, or 15,000,000*l.* About two-thirds of the imports came from the Netherlands, and not far from three-fourths of the exports were shipped to the mother country. The principal foreign countries trading with Java are Great Britain, France, the United States, and Germany.

The principal articles of export from Java are sugar, coffee, rice, indigo, and tobacco. With the exception of rice, about one-half of which is shipped for Borneo and China, nearly four-fifths of these exports go to the Netherlands.

The subjoined table shows the value of the trade of Java with the United Kingdom in each of the ten years 1872 to 1881:—

Years	Exports from Java to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Java
	£	£
1872	733,281	743,428
1873	436,163	727,365
1874	1,311,939	1,208,734
1875	1,442,607	1,577,980
1876	1,421,745	1,562,883
1877	1,955,586	1,907,056
1878	1,850,643	1,455,934
1879	1,784,140	1,553,431
1880	2,236,545	1,624,352
1881	2,662,872	1,570,704

The chief and almost sole article of export from Java to the United Kingdom is sugar in an unrefined state. In the year 1873 the exports of sugar were of the value of 425,271*l.*; in 1875 of 1,425,918*l.*; in 1876 of 1,400,981*l.*; in 1877 of 1,923,796*l.*; in 1878 of 1,850,643*l.*; in 1879 of 1,766,285*l.*; in 1880 of 2,226,225*l.*; and in 1881 to 2,550,989*l.* The staple article of British home produce imported into Java is manufactured cotton, including cotton yarns, of the value of 1,210,123*l.*, in the year 1881.

The whole of the exports from Java to the Netherlands, on account of the Government, are carried by the 'Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij.' This trading society was established at Amsterdam in 1824, with a capital of 37,000,000 guilders, or upwards of three millions sterling, but which was subsequently reduced to 24,000,000 guilders, or 2,000,000*l.* The King of the Netherlands, Willem I., was one of the principal shareholders, and to create confidence in the company, he promised a guarantee of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum to his associates. His Majesty had to pay this interest from his own purse up to the year 1832, when the introduction of the 'culture system' in Java laid the foundation for the prosperity of the company, which has since been uninterrupted. The capital to start and work the 'culture system' was advanced by the 'Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij,' on an interest of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. guaranteed by the State; and the company, at the same time, was appointed sole agent for buying and importing into Java all Government supplies, and for exporting the produce of the colony and selling it in Europe.—(Official Communication.)

At the end of 1881, the total length of railways opened for traffic was 562 kilomètres, or 350 Engl. miles, the total comprising a main line, 203 kilomètres long, from the port of Samarang, on the northern coast of the Island, to Djokdjokarta, and a local railway, 58 kilomètres in length, connecting Batavia, the capital, with Buitenzorg, the country seat of the Governor-General.

A railway connects Sourabaya with Passoeroean and the Malang coffee district, 112 kilomètres. A bill for the construction of a network of railways in Java, at the cost of the government, was adopted in the session of 1875 by the States-General of the Netherlands, and the immediate execution of them was ordered by royal decree of July 4, 1878. These state railways (staatsspoorwegen) were designed partly for military purposes, and their management was vested in a special staff, under the Governor-General.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Java, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Guilder*, or *Florin* = 100 *Centen* = 1s. 8d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Amsterdam Pond</i>	.	=	1.09 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Pecul</i>	.	=	133 lbs. „
„ <i>Catty</i>	.	=	1½ „
„ <i>Chang</i>	.	=	4 yards.

The only legal coins, as well as weights and measures, of Java are those of the Netherlands.

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PERSIA.

(ARJANA.—ERAN.)

Reigning Shah.

Nassr-ed-Dín, born Sept. 4, 1829, eldest son of Shah Mohammed; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Sept. 10, 1848.

Sons of the Shah.

I. Muzaffer-ed-Din, heir-apparent, born in 1852, and has two sons, Mohammed Hassan Mirza, and Mohammed Hussein Mirza, and four daughters.

II. Zil-es-Sultan, born 1849, and has one son, Djilal-ed-Dauleh. The Shah has another son and several daughters.

The Shah of Persia—by his official title, ‘Shah-in-shah,’ or king of kings—is absolute ruler within his dominions, and master of the lives and goods of all his subjects.

The whole revenue of the country being at their disposal, recent sovereigns of Persia have been able to amass a large private fortune. That of the present occupant of the throne is reported to amount to four millions sterling, one-half represented by diamonds—the largest the Derya-i-Noor, of 178 carats—and other precious stones, forming the crown jewels.

The present sovereign of Persia is the fourth of the dynasty of the Kadjars, which took possession of the crown after a civil war extending over fifteen years, from 1779 to 1794. The date of accession of each of the four members of the reigning dynasty was as follows:—

Aga-Mohammed	.	.	1794	|	Mohammed	.	.	1835
Feth-Ali	.	.	1797	|	Nassr-ed-Din	.	.	1848

It is within the power of the Persian monarchs to alter or to overrule the existing law of succession, and to leave the crown, with disregard of the natural heir, to any member of their family.

Government, Religion, and Education.

The form of government of Persia is in its most important features similar to that of Turkey. All the laws are based on the precepts of the Koran, and though the power of the Shah is absolute, it is only in so far as it is not opposed to the accepted doctrines of the Mahometan religion, as laid down in the sacred book of the Prophet, his oral commentaries and sayings, and the interpretation of the same by his successors and the high priesthood. The Shah is regarded as vicegerent of the Prophet, and it is as such that he claims implicit obedience. Under him, the executive government

is carried on by a ministry, formerly consisting of but two high functionaries, the Vizier-i-Azem, or grand vizier, and the Ameen-ed-Doulah, or lord treasurer, but in more recent times divided into seven departments, after the European fashion. However, the grand vizier and the lord treasurer are still the most important members of the executive, the vizier directing the foreign policy of the government, and acting as commander-in-chief of the army.

The country is divided for administrative and other purposes into fifteen provinces, each under the rule of a Beglerbeg, or civil and military governor, usually a member of the royal family. The provinces again are subdivided into districts, superintended by a Hakim, or governor-lieutenant, whose chief duty is the collection of the revenue. There is a certain amount of self-government in towns and villages, the citizens of the former electing, at fixed times, a Ketkhodah, or magistrate, and of the latter a Muhuleh, who administer justice.

The vast majority of the inhabitants of Persia are Mahometans, the total number of dissenters not amounting to more than about 74,000. The latter consist of Armenians, Nestorians, Jews, and Guebres, or Parsees. The Armenian population is estimated at 43,000 souls; the Nestorians and Chaldeans at 23,000 souls; the Jews at 19,000 souls; and the Guebres at 8,000 souls.

The Mahometans of Persia are mostly of the sect called Shiites or Sheahs, differing to some extent in religious doctrine, and more in historical belief, from the inhabitants of the Turkish empire, who are called Sunnites. The Persian priesthood consist of many orders, the chief of them at the present time being that of Mooshtehed, of whom there are but five in number in the whole country. Vacancies in this post are filled nominally by the members of the order, but in reality by the public voice, and the Shah himself is excluded from all power of appointment. Next in rank to the Mooshtehed is the Sheik-ul-Islam, or ruler of the faith, of whom there is one in every large town, nominated by, and receiving his salary from, the government. Under these dignitaries there are three classes of ministers of religion, the Mooturelle, one for each mosque or place of pilgrimage; the Muezzin, or sayer of prayers, and the Mollah, or conductor of rites. The Armenians are under two bishops, one of them Roman Catholic, and both residing at Ispahan. There is wide tolerance exercised towards Armenians and Nestorians, but the Jews and Guebres suffer under great oppression.

Education is in a comparatively advanced state, at least as far as the upper classes are concerned. There are a great number of colleges, supported by public funds, in which students are instructed in religion and Persian and Arabian literature, as well as in a certain amount of scientific knowledge, while private tutors are very common, being employed by all families who have the means. A larger

portion of the population of Persia are possessed of the rudiments of education than of any other country in Asia, except China.

Revenue and Army.

The revenue and expenditure of the Government are known only from estimates, as no budgets or other official accounts have ever been published. According to the most recent estimates, based on consular reports, the total receipts of the Government amounted, on the average of the years 1872 to 1875, to 1,900,000*l.* per annum, while the expenditure during the same period was at the rate of 1,756,000*l.* per annum. The receipts of the year 1875 amounted to 4,361,660 tomans, or 2,026,354*l.* in money, besides payments in kind, consisting of barley, wheat, rice, and silk, valued at 550,840 tomans, or 255,911*l.*, making the total revenue equal to 4,912,500 tomans, or 2,282,265*l.* The bulk of the public expenditure is for the maintenance of troops, and salaries, with pensions, to the Persian priesthood, while each annual surplus is paid into the Shah's treasury.

About one-fourth of the receipts are constituted by payments in kind, mostly reserved for the use of the army and the Shah's own household. The whole revenue is raised by assessments upon towns, villages, and districts, each of which has to contribute a fixed sum, the amount of which is changed from time to time by tax-assessors appointed by the Government. Almost the entire burthen of taxation lies upon the labouring classes, and, among these, upon the Mahometan subjects of the Shah. The amount of revenue collected from the Christian population, the Jews, and the Guebres, is reported to be very small. The Government has no public debt.

The Persian army, according to official returns of the Minister of War, numbers 105,500 men, of whom 5,000 form the artillery, 70,000 the infantry, and 30,500 the cavalry, regular and irregular. Of the total of these troops, however, only one-third are employed on active service, the standing army of Persia consisting, on the peace footing, of:—

Artillery, 5 batteries	1,500
Infantry, 70 battalions	18,000
Irregular cavalry	10,000
Regular cavalry	500
Total	<hr/> 30,000

The remainder of the 105,500 troops enumerated in the Government returns form the reserve. The soldiers composing it are allowed to reside in their own villages and districts, where they may engage in agricultural and other pursuits, subject to no drill or military discipline, the infantry and artillery being usually disarmed when placed on this footing. They, as well as the irregular cavalry,

are liable, however, to be called out at any moment, on the requisition of the Minister for War. By a decree of the Shah, issued in July 1875, it was ordered that the army should for the future be raised by conscription, instead of by irregular levies, and that a term of service of twelve years should be substituted for the old system, under which the mass of the soldiers were retained for life.

The organisation of the army is by provinces, tribes, and districts. A province furnishes several regiments; a tribe gives one, and sometimes two, and a district contributes one battalion to the army. The commanding officers are almost invariably selected from the chiefs of the tribe or district from which the regiment is raised. The Christians, Jews, and Guebres in Persia are exempt from all military service.

Area, Population, and Trade.

The area and population of Persia are known only by estimates. According to the latest and most trustworthy of these, the country—extending for about 700 miles from north to south, and for 900 miles from east to west—contains an area of 610,000 square miles. A vast portion of this area is, however, an absolute desert, and the population is everywhere so scanty as not to exceed, on the average, seven inhabitants to the square mile. According to trustworthy estimates on the spot in 1881, the population of Persia numbers:—

Inhabitants of cities	1,963,800
Population belonging to wandering tribes	1,909,800
Inhabitants of villages and country districts	3,780,000
Total population	<u>7,653,600</u>

The largest cities of Persia are—Tehran, with 200,000; Tauris, or Tabreez, with 165,000; Meshed, with 60,000; Ispahan, with 60,000; Kerman, with 42,000; Resht, with 40,000; and Yezd, with 40,000 inhabitants. The inhabitants of towns and agricultural districts constitute the pure Persian race, and more than half of the remaining population belongs to the Tatar, Lek, Kurd, Mongol, and Arab races.

The whole external trade of Persia may be roughly valued at 4,000,000*l.* sterling annually, of which 2,500,000*l.* may be taken as the value of the imports, and 1,500,000*l.* as that of the exports.

The greater part of the commerce of Persia centres at Tabreez, which is the chief emporium for the productions of Northern India, Samarcand, Bokhara, Cabul, and Beloochistan. There are no official returns of the value of the total imports and exports, the former of which are estimated to have averaged 1,000,000*l.*, and the latter 500,000*l.* per annum in the years 1876 to 1880. The

principal article of import into Tabreez during the five years consisted of cotton goods of British manufacture, of the average annual value of 800,000*l.*; while the chief article of export was silk, shipped for France and Great Britain, of the average annual value of 110,000*l.* All the European merchandise that reaches Tabreez passes by Constantinople to Trebizonde, whence it is forwarded by caravans. Opium has become an increasingly important export from Persia in recent years. The value of the opium exported from the ports in the Persian Gulf rose from 69,600*l.* in 1872 to 847,000*l.* in 1881. Upwards of 100,000*l.* worth of carpets are now annually exported to Europe.

The direct trade of Persia with the United Kingdom is very small. In each of the five years 1877 to 1881 the value of the exports of Persia to Great Britain and of the imports of British produce and manufactures into Persia was as follows:—

Years	Exports from Persia to Great Britain	Imports of British home produce into Persia
	£	£
1877	148,294	158,220
1878	173,358	149,191
1879	71,921	163,063
1880	81,614	226,402
1881	82,750	178,699

The direct exports from Persia to Great Britain in 1881 consisted mainly of opium, valued at 19,624*l.* Cotton goods, of the value of 145,843*l.*, were the staple article of British imports in 1881.

Persia has a system of telegraphs, established by Europeans. At the end of 1879 there were 3,367 miles of telegraph lines, and 5,660 miles of telegraph wire in operation. The number of telegraph offices was 71 at the same date. The number of despatches forwarded in the year 1878 was 500,000, the revenue of the year from telegraphs amounting to 15,000*l.*

The first regular postal service, also established by Europeans, was opened in January 1877. Under it, mails are conveyed from Julfa, on the Russian frontier, to Tabreez and Tehran, and from thence to the port of Resht, on the Caspian Sea.

In November 1882 the Persian Government arranged with a syndicate of French capitalists for the construction of a railway from Resht to Teheran, 250 miles.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PERSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Prince Nazem Malecom Khan, accredited April 1, 1873.
Secretaries.—Mirza Mikael Khan; Mohamed Mirza Ali.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERSIA.

Envoy, Minister, and Consul-General.—Ronald Ferguson Thomson; appointed Envoy, Minister, and Consul-General, June 27, 1879.

Secretary.—W. J. Dickson.

Oriental Secretary.—G. F. B. Jenner.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Persia, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The <i>Keran</i>	=	1,000 <i>Dinars</i> , or 20 <i>Shahis</i>	=	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ <i>d</i> .
„ <i>Toman</i>	=	10 <i>Kerans</i>	.	= 9 <i>s</i> . 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d</i> .

In the year 1872 the first Persian mint was established at Sal-tanet Abed, near Teheran. The mint issues gold pieces of 2 toman, 1 toman, and $\frac{1}{2}$ -toman, and silver pieces of one and two kerans.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Batman</i>	=	40 <i>Sihrs</i> , or 640 <i>Miscals</i>	.	=	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Collothun</i>	=	3 $\frac{1}{8}$ <i>Cepichas</i> , or 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ <i>Chenicas</i>	.	=	1·809 Imperial gallon.
„ <i>Artata</i>	=	8 <i>Collothun</i>	.	=	1·809 Imperial bushel.
„ <i>Zer</i>	=	16 <i>Gerchs</i>	.	=	38 inches.
„ <i>Fersakh</i> , or <i>Parasang</i>	.	.	.	=	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Besides the weights and measures here enumerated there exist a great variety of local standards. In foreign commerce, Russian weights and measures are largely used.

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SIAM.

(SAYAM, OR THAI.)

Reigning King.

Chulalon Korn I. (Somdech Phra Paramindr Maha), born 21st September, 1853; the eldest son of the late King Maha Mongkeet and of Queen Rambhey Bhomarabhiromya; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, October 1, 1868.

Children of the King.

I. Prince Somdech Chowfa Maha Vajirunhish, heir apparent, born June 23, 1878.

II. Princess Sri Vilailaxna, born July 1868.

III. Princess Sudha Dibaratna, born 1877.

IV. Princess Karnabhorn Bejratatna, born 1878.

V. Princess Bahurat Nanimaig, born 1879.

Brothers of the King.

I. Somdech Chowfa Chaturant Rasmi, born January 14, 1857.

II. Somdech Chowfa Bhaunrangsi Swangwongse, born January 13, 1860.

III. Krom Mun Naresa, born May 8, 1855.

IV. Krom Mun Bijit, born October 29, 1855.

V. Krom Mun Atisara, born March 15, 1856.

VI. Krom Mun Bhudhares, born March 16, 1856.

VII. Devan Udayawongse, born November 30, 1858.

The royal dignity is nominally hereditary, but does not descend always from the father to the eldest son, each sovereign being invested with the privilege of appointing his own successor.

Revenue and Army.

The public revenue is estimated at about 3,145,000*l.* sterling a year; of which sum, the poll-tax and fines for non-service in the army produce 2,500,000*l.*; the land-tax, 287,000*l.*; tax on fruit trees, &c., 65,000*l.*; on pepper, 50,000*l.*; on spirits and gambling, about 57,000*l.* each; and the customs, 33,000*l.* The tax collectors receive no salary, being remunerated by a tithe of the revenue realised. The expenditure is stated to keep within the receipts.

There is no standing army, but a general armament of the people, in the form of a militia. Every male inhabitant, from the age of 21 upwards, is obliged to serve the State for four months a year. The following individuals are, however, exempted:—Members of the priesthood, the Chinese settlers, who pay a commu-

tation tax, slaves, public functionaries, the fathers of three sons liable to service, and those who purchase exemption by a fine of from six to eight ticals a month, or by furnishing a slave or some other person not subject to the conscription, as a substitute. It is stated that the Government possesses upwards of 80,000 stand of arms, besides a considerable stock of cannon.

The fleet of war consists of two steam corvettes and twelve gun-boats, officered by Europeans, chiefly Englishmen. The organisation of the navy is modelled on that of Great Britain.

Population and Trade.

The limits of the kingdom of Siam have varied much at different periods of its history; and even now, with the exception of the Western frontier, the lines of demarcation cannot be exactly traced, most of the border lands being occupied by tribes more or less independent. As nearly as can be calculated, the country extends, at present, from the 4th to the 20th degree of north latitude, and from the 96th to the 102nd degree of east longitude, being a total area of about 250,000 square miles. The numbers of the population are still more imperfectly known than the extent of territory, and the difficulty of any correct result is the greater on account of the Oriental custom of numbering only the men. The latest estimates give the population of the kingdom as follows, in round numbers:—2,000,000 Siamese; 1,000,000 Chinese; 2,000,000 Laotians; 1,000,000 Malays; total about 6,000,000.

The Siamese dominions are divided into 41 provinces, each presided over by a phaja, or governor. The native historians distinguish two natural divisions of the country, called Monang-Nona, the region of the north, and Monang-Tai, the southern region. Previous to the fifteenth century, the former was the more populous part of the country, but since the establishment of Bangkok as capital—with from 400,000 to 600,000 inhabitants—the south has taken the lead in population. Siam is called by its inhabitants Thai, or Monang-Thai, which means 'free,' or 'the kingdom of the free.' The word Siam—quite unknown to the natives—is Malay, from *sajam*, 'the brown race.'

There is comparatively little trade and industry in the country, mainly owing to the state of serfdom in which the population is kept by the feudal owners of the land. Throughout the whole of Siam, the natives are kept to forced labour for a certain period of the year, varying from three to four months, in consequence of which the land, rich in many parts, is so badly cultivated as barely to produce sufficient food for its thin population. Nearly the whole of the trade is in the hands of foreigners, and in recent years many Chinese,

not subject like the natives to forced labour, have settled in the country. The foreign trade of Siam centres in Bangkok, the capital. The value of the total exports from Bangkok in 1880 was about 2,000,000*l.*, the staple article of export being rice. The minor exports embraced a great variety of articles, chief among them teel-seed, pepper, Sapan wood, skins, spices, and sugar. The total imports into Bangkok, in the year 1880, were of the value of 1,200,000*l.*, the imports comprising mainly textile goods, hardware, and opium.

At the end of 1880, the mercantile navy of Siam numbered 53 sailing vessels and 3 steamers, of an aggregate burthen of 20,930 tons.

The direct commercial intercourse of Siam with the United Kingdom is inconsiderable, and of a very fluctuating character. In the five years 1877 to 1881 the value of the exports from Siam to Great Britain, and of imports of British produce into Siam, was as follows:—

Years	Exports from Siam to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce into Siam
	£	£
1877	23,947	22,358
1878	nil	30,293
1879	29,666	15,759
1880	340,786	23,280
1881	34,000	20,404

The staple and almost only article of exports from Siam to Great Britain in the year 1881 was rice, of the declared value of 23,114*l.* Among the imports of British produce into Siam, the chief articles in 1881 were furniture, of the value of 2,769*l.*; and machinery and millwork, of the value of 5,628*l.*

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Siam, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Tical*, or *Bat* = 12,800 *couries*, average rate of exchange, 2*s.* 6*d.*
 „ *Spanish Dollar* „ „ 4*s.* 2*d.*

The legal money of Siam is the *Tical*, a silver coin, with the device of an elephant impressed, weighing 236 grains troy. Spanish dollars, largely in use, are accepted in payment at the rate of 3 dollars for 5 *Ticals*. In 1875, the Government ordered a large quantity of bronze coinage from England, which is reported to get into

extensive use among the people, taking the place of previous small paper notes of the value of 200 cowries, or one-halfpenny.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Tael</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Picul</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	133 lbs. „
„ <i>Catty</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ „ „
„ <i>Chang</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	4 yards.

The basis of all measures of weights in Siam is the Niu, equal to 8 grains of husked rice; while the measures of length are taken from the Kup, or Keub, that is, the length of the thumb to the middle finger of a grown-up man, and the Sok, the length of the lower part of the arm, from the end of the middle finger to the elbow.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SIAM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Princee Pristang, accredited 1882.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SIAM.

Agent and Consul-General.—W. G. Palgrave, appointed Nov. 26, 1879.

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Grihan (A.). Le royaume de Siam. 8. Paris, 1868.

Mouhot (Henry). Travels in the Central Parts of Indo-China (Siam), Cambodia and Laos, during the years 1858-1860. 2 vols. 8. London, 1864.

Pallegoix (D. J.). Description du royaume Thaï ou Siam. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1854.

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A U S T R A L A S I A .

SUMMARY TABLES.

I. *Area and Population.*

Colonies			Area Square Miles.	Years.	Population on December 31.
New South Wales	...	309,175	{	1876	629,776
				1877	662,212
				1878	693,743
				1879	734,882
				1881	781,265
New Zealand	...	194,403	{	1876	399,075
				1877	417,622
				1878	432,519
				1879	463,729
				1881	534,032
Queensland	...	668,224	{	1876	187,100
				1877	203,084
				1878	210,510
				1879	217,851
				1881	226,968
South Australia	...	903,690	{	1876	225,677
				1877	236,864
				1878	248,795
				1879	259,287
				1881	286,324
Tasmania	...	26,215	{	1876	105,484
				1877	107,104
				1878	109,947
				1879	112,469
				1881	118,923
Victoria	...	87,884	{	1876	840,300
				1877	860,787
				1878	879,442
				1879	899,333
				1881	882,232
Western Australia	...	1,057,250	{	1876	27,321
				1877	27,838
				1878	28,166
				1879	28,668
				1881	32,359

AUSTRALASIA.

SUMMARY TABLES.

II. *Finances.*

Colonies.	Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt on December 31
		£	£	£
New South Wales	1877	5,748,245	4,627,979	11,724,419
	1878	4,983,864	5,672,154	11,688,119
	1879	4,475,059	4,570,720	14,937,419
	1880	4,904,216	4,854,706	14,903,919
	1881	7,377,786	5,890,579	16,924,019
New Zealand	1877	3,916,023	3,822,426	20,691,111
	1878	4,167,889	4,365,275	22,608,311
	1879	4,524,841	4,510,726	23,958,311
	1880	3,283,306	4,019,850	28,583,231
	1881	3,757,493	3,675,797	29,659,111
Queensland	1877	1,436,582	1,382,806	7,685,350
	1878	1,559,111	1,543,820	8,935,350
	1879	1,461,824	1,678,631	10,192,086
	1880	1,612,314	1,673,095	12,102,150
	1881	2,023,668	1,757,654	13,245,150
South Australia	1877	1,441,401	1,443,653	4,737,200
	1878	1,592,634	1,620,310	5,329,600
	1879	1,662,120	1,768,167	6,605,750
	1880	2,010,681	1,979,426	9,831,100
	1881	2,171,988	2,054,285	11,196,800
Tasmania	1877	361,771	352,564	1,589,705
	1878	381,909	375,601	1,747,400
	1879	375,367	405,838	1,787,800
	1880	448,845	427,712	1,943,700
	1881	505,872	468,613	2,003,000
Victoria	1877	4,723,877	4,358,096	17,018,913
	1878	4,504,413	4,634,349	17,022,065
	1879	4,525,998	4,855,676	20,050,753
	1880	4,621,282	4,875,029	22,060,749
	1881	5,186,011	5,108,642	22,426,502
Western Australia	1877	165,413	182,959	161,000
	1878	163,344	193,243	184,556
	1879	196,315	145,312	361,000
	1880	180,849	204,337	361,000
	1881	254,313	197,386	510,000

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of New South Wales, oldest of the Australasian colonies, is embodied in the Act 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 54, proclaimed in 1855 which established a 'responsible government.' The constitution vests the legislative power in a Parliament of two Houses, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council consists of not less than twenty-one members, nominated by the Crown, and the Assembly of 108 members, elected by seventy-two constituencies. To be eligible, a man must be of age, a natural-born subject of the Queen, or, if an alien, he must have been naturalised for five years, and resident for two years before election. There is no property qualification for electors, and the votes are taken by secret ballot. The executive is in the hands of a governor nominated by the Crown.

Governor of New South Wales.—Rt. Hon. Lord Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, born 1818; entered the diplomatic career, 1837; Envoy and Minister to Austria, 1858–60; to Prussia, 1860–62; and to Bavaria, 1862–66; Ambassador to Prussia and the North-German Confederation, 1866–71; Ambassador to Russia, 1871–79. Appointed Governor of New South Wales, May 3, 1879; assumed office, August 4, 1879.

The Governor, by the terms of his commission, is commander-in-chief of all the troops in the colony. He has a salary of 7,000*l.* In the exercise of the executive he is assisted by a Cabinet of eight ministers, containing the following members:—

Colonial Secretary and Premier.—Hon. Alexander Stuart.

Colonial Treasurer.—Hon. George Dibbs.

Minister of Justice.—Hon. Henry Cohen.

Minister of Public Instruction.—Hon. George H. Reed.

Attorney-General.—Hon. W. Bede Dalley, Q.C.

Minister of Public Works.—Hon. Henry Copeland.

Postmaster-General.—Hon. F. A. Wright.

Minister of Mines.—Hon. Robert P. Abbott.

Secretary for Lands.—Hon. James Squire Farnell.

Vice-President, Executive Council.—Hon. Sir Patrick Jennings, K.C.M.G.

The Colonial Secretary has a salary of 2,000*l.*, and the other ministers of 1,500*l.* The Cabinet is responsible for its acts to the Legislative Assembly.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The principal part of the public revenue, in recent years, was derived from the sale and rent of public lands, which produced more than one-half of the total annual receipts. The next important source of revenue was from customs duties, which yielded, on the average, nearly one-fourth of the total annual receipts. Direct taxation does not exist.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony, including under the first head loans, and under the latter sums disbursements for public works, were as follows in each of the ten years 1872 to 1881 :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1872	4,161,415	3,638,623
1873	3,324,713	2,918,725
1874	4,200,827	3,506,780
1875	4,121,996	3,399,024
1876	5,037,661	4,749,013
1877	5,751,879	5,530,056
1878	4,983,864	5,672,154
1879	4,524,841	4,510,726
1880	4,904,216	4,854,706
1881	6,707,963	5,890,579

The expenditure for 1881 included 470,000*l.* for new public works. The estimated revenue for 1882 is 6,240,000*l.*, and expenditure, 5,960,000*l.*; but the actual revenue showed a surplus of 1,846,000*l.* The revenue for 1883 is estimated at 6,819,200*l.*, and expenditure, 6,483,000*l.*

The public debt of the colony amounted to 3,830,230*l.* in 1860, to 6,418,030*l.* in 1866, to 6,917,630*l.* in 1867, to 8,564,830*l.* in 1868, to 9,546,030*l.* in 1869, to 11,470,637*l.* in 1875, to 16,924,019*l.* in 1881, and by the issue of 2,000,000*l.* in 1882, brought it up to 18,924,019*l.* The debt was chiefly incurred for railways, telegraphs, and other reproductive public works. The expenditure on railways and telegraphs alone amounted to 17,078,654*l.* at the end of Sept. 1882.

Area and Population.

New South Wales, discovered by Captain Cook in 1770, was first colonised by convicts in 1788, the British Government having sent thither 565 male and 192 female prisoners condemned to transportation for life. The colony originally embraced all the territory from Cape York in the parallel of 10° 37' south latitude, to South Cape in latitude 43° 29' south, including the islands in the Pacific

within this latitude, and inland to the westward as far as the 135th meridian of east longitude. The erection into separate colonies of South Australia in 1836, Victoria in 1851, and Queensland in 1859, greatly reduced its area. It now contains an area of 323,437 square miles, being enclosed within the parallels of 28° and 37° south latitude, and 141° and 154° of east longitude. Its greatest length is 900 miles, but averaging only 500. The greatest breadth is about 850 miles, but the average does not exceed 500 miles. Its boundaries are, on the north, the colony of Queensland; on the east, the Pacific Ocean; on the south, the colony of Victoria; on the west, South Australia. The 141st meridian is the dividing line from South Australia; and the 29th parallel, with an irregular line to Point Danger, from Queensland.

In 1788 the total population of the colony, including the Government establishment and convicts, amounted to 1,030, and in 1810 the population, free and felon, had risen to 8,293. In 1821 the inhabitants of New South Wales had increased to 29,783, and in 1828 to 36,598. Of this number, 14,156 were male, and 1,513 female convicts. The colony was relieved from the transportation of criminals in 1840.

According to the returns of the census, taken April 2, 1871, the total population of the colony, exclusive of aborigines, was 503,981, comprising 275,551 males and 228,430 females. The preceding census, taken April 7, 1861, showed a total population of 350,860, of whom 198,488 were males and 152,372 females. The population on April 3, 1881, was 751,468—411,149 males and 340,319 females. The excess of immigration over emigration averaged 10,000 annually in the seven years from 1874 to 1880. There is a high birth-rate in the colony. The excess of births over deaths amounted to 116,931 in the year 1880.

The population of Sydney, capital of New South Wales, numbered 220,427 at the census of April 3, 1881, the total comprising 99,670 inhabitants within the city, and 120,757 in the suburbs. The increase of population in the decennial period 1871–81 was 89,272, or 66 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Trade and Industry.

The trade of New South Wales more than quadrupled in the fifteen years from 1850 to 1864. The total value of the imports in 1850 amounted to 2,078,338*l.*, and in 1864 had risen to 10,135,708*l.* The exports in 1850 were valued at 2,399,580*l.*, and in 1864 at 9,037,832*l.* From 1864 till 1870 there was a decline in both imports and exports, but a new rise took place in 1871, continuing, with interruptions, till 1881.

The value of the total imports and exports, including bullion

and specie, in each of the six years 1876 to 1881, was as follows :—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1876	13,672,776	13,003,941
1877	14,606,594	13,125,819
1878	14,768,873	12,965,879
1879	14,198,847	13,086,819
1880	13,950,075	15,525,138
1881	17,409,326	16,049,503

Rather more than one-third of the total imports into New South Wales come from the United Kingdom, and about one-third of the exports are shipped to it. The rest of the trade is chiefly with British Possessions. The commercial intercourse of the colony with the United Kingdom is shown in the following tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports from New South Wales to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British produce and manufactures into New South Wales in each of the six years from 1876 to 1881 :—

Years	Exports from New South Wales to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into New South Wales
	£	£
1876	4,861,837	4,816,576
1877	5,126,872	5,415,217
1878	4,463,142	5,701,674
1879	5,168,447	4,874,003
1880	6,818,886	5,287,872
1881	7,712,289	7,313,499

The staple article of exports from New South Wales to the United Kingdom is wool, the quantities and values of which were as follows in each of the six years from 1876 to 1881 :—

Years	Quantity	Value
	lbs.	£
1876	53,445,792	3,317,202
1877	57,651,282	3,533,957
1878	54,534,117	3,290,046
1879	64,059,824	3,800,542
1880	76,965,651	4,722,782
1881	87,739,914	5,304,576

Next to wool, the most important articles of export to Great Britain are tin, of the value of 777,267*l.*; copper, of the value of

35,961*l.*; tallow, of the value of 411,753*l.*; and preserved meat of the value of 189,486*l.* in 1881. The imports from Great Britain consist of all the chief articles of British manufacturing industry, chief among them iron, of the value of 1,249,228*l.*, and cotton goods, of the value of 693,679*l.* in 1880.

In March 1882, New South Wales had 33,062,854 sheep; 2,180,896 horned cattle; 346,931 horses; and 213,916 pigs. The total area of land under cultivation embraced 645,068 acres, of which about one-half was under wheat and maize.

New South Wales is believed to be richer in coal than the other territories of Australasia. In 1881 there were raised 1,775,224 tons of coal, valued at 603,248*l.*

The gold mines of New South Wales cover a vast area, extending over three districts, called the Western Fields, the Southern Fields, and the Northern Fields. The gold produce of the colony was estimated as follows in each of the seven years from 1875 to 1881:—

Years	Quantity	Value
	Ounces	£
1875	552,592	2,097,740
1876	410,330	1,589,854
1877	124,113	496,452
1878	182,120	768,480
1879	109,650	399,187
1880	118,600	441,543
1881	145,532	550,111

New South Wales likewise possesses valuable copper and tin mines, the former producing 27,587 tons of copper in 1881.

New South Wales has three lines of railway, the Southern, the Northern, and the Western. In 1881 there were 995½ miles of railway open for traffic and 11¼ miles of tramways, and 487 miles under construction. The whole of the lines were built by the Government.

Of electric telegraphs there were in the colony 14,278 miles of line in 1881, constructed at a cost of 492,211*l.* The paid messages transmitted in 1881 numbered 1,597,741. There were 318 telegraph stations at the end of 1881.

The Post-office of the colony transmitted 26,355,600 letters, 16,527,900 newspapers, and 851,300 packets in the year 1881.

Agent-General of New South Wales in Great Britain.—Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., appointed August 1880.

NEW ZEALAND.

Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government for New Zealand was established by statute 15 & 16 Vict. cap. 72, passed in 1852. By this Act, the Colony was divided into six provinces, afterwards increased to nine, namely, Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington, Nelson, Canterbury, Otago, Hawke's Bay, Westland, and Marlborough, each governed by a Superintendent and Provincial Council, elected by the inhabitants according to a franchise which practically amounts to household suffrage. By a subsequent Act of the Colonial Legislature, 39 Vic., No. XXI., passed in 1875, the provincial system of government was abolished, and the powers previously exercised by superintendents and provincial officers were ordered to be exercised by the Governor or by local boards. By the terms of this and other amending statutes, the legislative power is vested in the Governor and a 'General Assembly,' consisting of two Chambers, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the House of Representatives. The Legislative Council consists of forty-five members, nominated by the Crown for life, and the House of Representatives of ninety-five members, elected by the people for three years. The members of the House of Representatives include four aborigines, or Maories, elected by the natives. Every owner of a freehold worth 50*l.*, or tenant householder, in the country at 5*l.*, in the towns at 10*l.* a year rent, is qualified both to vote for, and to be a member of, the House of Representatives.

The executive is vested in a Governor, appointed by the Crown.

Governor of New Zealand.—Major-General Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, R.E., C.B., G.C.M.G., born in 1821; joined the Royal Engineers in 1839; 1856–75 on the staff at the War Office; Governor of Straits Settlements, 1875–77; Governor of South Australia, 1877–82; appointed Governor of New Zealand, November, 1882.

The Governor, who is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of the troops, has a salary of 5,000*l.* and of 2,500*l.* allowance. The general administration rests with a responsible ministry, consisting of about seven members. Besides the ministers, there is one native member of the Executive Council, but not in charge of any department.

The control of native affairs, and the entire responsibility of dealing with questions of native government, were transferred in 1863 from the Imperial to the Colonial Government. In 1864 the seat of the general Government was removed from Auckland to Wellington, on account of the central position of the latter city.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the colony is divided into Ordinary and Territorial revenue. The chief source of ordinary revenue is from customs receipts on imports. Separately treated in the financial accounts of the government is the territorial revenue, derived partly from the sale of crown lands, depasturing licenses and assessments, and partly from export duties on gold and mining licenses. The following table exhibits the ordinary and the territorial revenue, and the total, in each of the ten financial years, ending June 30, from 1873 to 1882:—

Years	Ordinary Revenue	Territorial Revenue	Total Revenue
	£	£	£
1873	1,487,393	1,265,788	2,753,181
1874	1,873,448	1,150,900	3,024,348
1875	2,047,234	688,722	2,735,956
1876	2,391,344	1,149,622	3,540,966
1877	2,198,291	1,592,254	3,790,545
1878	2,328,753	1,586,563	3,915,316
1879	2,682,084	869,729	3,551,813
1880	1,978,650	155,108	2,133,758
1881	2,895,128	389,914	3,285,042
1882	3,488,170	317,063	3,805,233

The sources of ordinary revenue are from customs, producing, on the average of the last few years, 1,250,000*l.* per annum, while the territorial revenue is derived almost entirely from land sales. The largest branch of public expenditure, which amounted to an average of 2,000,000*l.* in recent years, was for public works, chief of them a complete system of railways as well as of ordinary roads. In 1880 there was a deficit of 961,455*l.*, and in 1881 of 5,667*l.* In the year ending March 31, 1882, the total revenue of the Consolidated Fund was 3,805,223*l.*, and the expenditure 3,590,233*l.*, thus leaving a surplus of 215,000*l.* The estimated expenditure for 1882-3 is 3,478,639*l.*, and the revenue 3,393,500*l.*

The public debt of the colony, dating from 1856, amounted to 77,174*l.* in that year, and rose to 594,044*l.* in 1860, to 1,289,750*l.* in 1863, to 2,219,450*l.* in 1864, to 4,368,682*l.* in 1865, to 5,435,729*l.* in 1866, to 7,579,000*l.* in 1867, to 7,178,143*l.* in 1868, to

7,360,616*l.* in 1869, to 7,841,891*l.* in 1870, to 8,496,016*l.* in 1871, to 9,985,386*l.* in 1873, and to 13,897,185*l.* on the 31st of December 1875. On December 31, 1878, the total public debt had risen to 22,608,311*l.*, to 23,958,310*l.* at the end of 1879. On March 31, 1880, it was 27,422,611*l.*, and in 1882 it was 29,946,711*l.* The debt is to be repaid gradually by a sinking fund, accumulating from the profit of railways and other public works. The annual charge for the debt in 1882 amounted to 1,517,871*l.*, after deducting the accrued sinking fund, which then amounted to 2,266,418*l.* The total debt per head of the population, exclusive of Maories, on March 31, 1881, was 56*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*

About one-half of the total liabilities of the colony are made up of loans granted by the legislature under the 'Immigration and Public Works Loan Act' of 1870, 1873, and 1874. The total amount of these loans was upwards of 9,000,000*l.* at the end of 1882. Under the first of these Loan Acts, which created the Immigration and Public Works Loan of 1870, the sum of 1,000,000*l.* was guaranteed by the Imperial Parliament, sanctioned by 33 & 34 Vict. cap. 40. The loan was issued in England, at the price of 84 per cent., bearing interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and secured on the consolidated revenues of New Zealand.

Area and Population.

The colony of New Zealand, first visited by the Dutch navigator, Tasman, in 1642, and surveyed by Captain Cook in 1769, consists of two principal groups, known as the North and the Middle Islands. Besides these there are several small outlying islands, the chief of the Stewart or South Island and the Chatham Isles. The whole group is nearly 1,000 miles long, and 200 miles broad, and its coast line extends over 3,000 miles. The area of New Zealand is estimated at 105,342 square miles, two-thirds of which are fitted for agriculture and grazing. The North Island is estimated to embrace an area of 44,736 square miles, and the Middle Island 55,224, while Stewart's Island has an area of about 1,300 square miles. New Zealand was officially established as a colony in 1840.

The population of New Zealand, in 1851, when the first census was taken, numbered 26,707, exclusive of aborigines. In 1858, the number had risen to 59,413, of whom 33,679 were males, and 25,734 females, being an increase, in the seven years, of 122 per cent. In 1861, the total was 99,022, comprising 61,063 males, and 37,959 females, or an increase of 40 per cent. in three years. The next triennial census of 1864 showed a population of 172,158, of whom 106,580 were males, and 65,578 females, while at the following enumeration, made December 19, 1867, the total number of inhabi-

tants was found to be 218,484, comprising 131,806 males, and 86,678 females; and at the next following enumeration, of February 27, 1871, the population had increased to 256,260, comprising 150,267 males, and 105,993 females. The next census, taken March 1, 1874, showed the population, exclusive of Maories, to number 299,514 souls, of whom 170,981 were males, and 128,533 females.

In 1876, New Zealand, previously divided into ten provinces, was divided into 52 counties and boroughs. The first census of the colony by counties was taken March 3, 1878, giving the following general results. The total population of New Zealand, including Chinese and half-castes and persons on shipboard, but exclusive of aborigines, was 414,412, comprising 230,998 males, and 183,414 females. Of the total population, 247,617 belonged to counties, and 163,028 to boroughs, which by the Counties Act are not included in counties. The remainder were on shipboard and in the small islands. The number of Maories was not taken at the census of 1878, but the Chinese were carefully registered, their number being ascertained at 4,382, of whom only eight were females.

The census of April 3, 1881, gave the total population of 534,032, including 44,099 Maories (24,370 males, 19,729 females); of the rest 269,605 were males and 220,328 females. This includes 5,004 Chinese, of whom only nine were females.

The number of births, deaths, and marriages was as follows in each of the six years from 1875 to 1880:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1875	14,438	5,712	3,209
1876	16,168	4,904	3,196
1877	16,856	4,685	3,114
1878	17,770	4,642	3,385
1879	18,070	5,583	3,404
1880	19,341	5,437	3,181

At the census of 1881, there were four towns with upwards of 10,000 inhabitants in New Zealand, namely, Dunedin, 24,372, with suburbs, 42,802; Auckland, 16,664, with suburbs, 39,966; Wellington, 20,563; and Christchurch, 15,213, with suburbs, 30,719 inhabitants. All the towns largely increased in number of inhabitants between the enumerations of 1874 and 1881.

It appears that in 1858 there were in the North Island 41,315, in the South Island 2,160, and in the Chatham Islands 120 Maories, being a total of 43,595 in the whole colony. Although the Maories have greatly decreased in numbers since the settlement of Europeans, their number now (44,099) would seem to be slightly greater than in 1858.

The total number of immigrants and of emigrants, and the surplus of immigrants over emigrants into the colony, was as follows in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Immigrants. Number	Emigrants. Number	Surplus of Immi- grants over Emi- grants. Number
1871	10,083	5,297	4,786
1872	10,725	5,752	4,973
1873	13,572	4,761	8,811
1874	43,965	5,859	38,106
1875	31,737	6,467	25,270
1876	18,414	6,459	11,955
1877	12,987	6,611	6,376
1878	16,263	5,766	10,497
1879	23,597	5,234	18,723
1880	15,154	7,923	7,231

During the year 1881, 9,688 immigrants arrived and 8,033 emigrants left, leaving a surplus of 1,655.

The population of New Zealand is increasing more rapidly than that of any of the other Australasian colonies, both by natural increment and immigration.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of New Zealand increased nearly twenty-fold in the twenty years from 1859 to 1878, but while the imports, which at one time amounted to more than eight millions, fell again, the exports increased slightly in recent years.

The following table exhibits the value of the total imports and exports of the colony in each of the six years 1876 to 1881:—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1876	6,905,171	5,673,465
1877	6,973,418	6,329,251
1878	8,755,663	6,015,525
1879	8,374,585	5,743,126
1880	6,162,011	6,352,692
1881	7,457,045	6,060,866

The commercial intercourse between New Zealand and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports of merchandise—exclusive of gold and specie—from New Zealand to the United Kingdom,

and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into New Zealand, in each of the six years 1876 to 1881 :—

Years	Exports from New Zealand to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into New Zealand
	£	£
1876	3,499,692	3,190,802
1877	3,720,093	3,320,121
1878	4,017,525	4,314,004
1879	4,501,082	3,550,026
1880	5,205,087	2,913,767
1881	5,125,859	3,718,308

The staple article of export from New Zealand to the United Kingdom is wool, the quantities and value of which were as follows in each of the six years from 1876 to 1881 :—

Years	Quantity	Value
	lbs.	£
1876	52,585,145	2,997,579
1877	53,973,873	3,112,469
1878	58,594,062	3,238,026
1879	60,437,190	3,330,076
1880	60,964,640	3,503,675
1881	59,368,832	3,477,993

Next to wool, the two most important articles of export from New Zealand to Great Britain in 1881 were corn and flour, of the value of 913,581*l.*, and gum, of the value of 193,355*l.* Among the other exports are preserved meat, amounting in value to 114,708*l.* in 1874, to 19,801*l.* in 1875, to 14,668*l.* in 1876, to 46,379*l.* in 1877, to 63,877*l.* in 1878, to 44,271*l.* in 1879, to 55,081*l.* in 1880, and to 18,001*l.* in 1881. The British imports comprise mainly iron, of the value of 508,005*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 539,791*l.*; and woollens, of the value of 283,224*l.* in 1881.

The live stock of the colony consisted, in April 1881, of 161,736 horses; 698,637 cattle; 12,985,085 sheep; 200,083 pigs; and 1,563,216 heads of poultry. The greatest increase of live stock in recent years was in sheep. They numbered 1,523,324 in 1858; 2,761,383 in 1861; 4,937,273 in 1864; 8,418,579 in 1867; and 9,700,629 in 1871, and 11,704,853 in March 1874.

Large gold fields were discovered in the spring of 1857. The gold exports amounted to 355,322 ounces, valued at 1,407,770*l.*, in 1875; to 318,367 ounces, valued at 1,268,559*l.*, in 1876; to 371,685 ounces, valued at 1,496,080*l.*, in 1877; and to 310,486

ounces, valued at 1,240,079*l.* in 1878. In 1881 it was 250,683 ounces, valued at 996,867*l.*

The construction of a comprehensive system of railways connecting the chief towns of the colony, was commenced, at the expense of the Government, in the autumn of 1872. At the end of December 1878, the length of miles open for traffic was 1,089, while 450 miles were in course of construction, under contract, and 160 miles authorised were waiting to be commenced. Of the railways open for traffic, 172 miles were in the North Island, and 546 miles in the South Island. The construction of railways made such rapid progress that on June 30, 1879, there were open for traffic in the South Island 809 miles, and in the North Island 336 miles; and in 1882 875 in the South Island, and 458 in the North Island. In 1881 the surplus on the whole was 316,496*l.*, and in 1882 of 368,927*l.* The total expenditure on construction of all the lines to March 31, 1881, had amounted to 9,599,355*l.*, and in 1882 to 9,869,669*l.* The profits in the South Island were 3 per cent. on the whole outlay, and in the North $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. In addition to the already constructed lines the General Assembly of New Zealand in 1879 sanctioned a length of 938 miles, to be executed in the next five years; the whole of the above railways are to cost, when completed, with their equipments, about 16,000,000*l.*

On March 31, 1882, the colony had 3,824 miles of telegraph lines, and 9,653 miles of wire. The number of telegrams despatched was 1,438,772, of which total over a million were private messages. The total receipts from telegrams amounted to 78,116*l.* The total number of telegraph offices in the colony was 234.

The post-office in the year 1881 received 25,557,931 letters, of which number two-thirds came from places within, and one-third from places without the colony. The total number of newspapers received in 1881 was 12,248,043, of which number over two-thirds came from places within, and less than one-third from places without the colony. The total revenue of the post-office amounted to 154,142*l.* in 1881.

Agent-General of New Zealand in Great Britain.—Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K C.M.G.

QUEENSLAND.

Constitution and Government.

THE form of government of the colony of Queensland was established December 10, 1859, on its separation from New South Wales. The power of making laws, and imposing taxes, is vested in a Parliament of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The former consists of thirty members, nominated by the Crown for life. The Legislative Assembly comprises fifty-five deputies, returned from as many electoral districts, for five years, by the ballot vote of all taxpayers. Persons having property, either leasehold or freehold, or a licence to depasture lands from the Government in any electoral district in which they do not reside, have the right of a vote in any district in which such property may be situated, as well as in the district for which they claim¹ as residents.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown.

Governor of Queensland.—Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B., born 1810; educated at Trinity College, Dublin; entered the army as ensign 1827, and retired as captain 1848; Inspector of Irish poor laws, 1849–51; Governor of Sierra Leone, 1851–54; Governor of Western Australia, 1854–62; Governor of Vancouver's Island, 1863–67; Governor of the West African Settlements, 1867–72; Governor of Hong Kong, 1872–76; appointed Governor of Queensland, April 10, 1877; assumed office, July 20, 1877.

The Governor is commander-in-chief of the troops, and also bears the title of vice-admiral. He has a salary of 5,000*l.* per annum. In the exercise of the executive authority he is assisted by an Executive Council of six ministers, consisting of the following members:

Colonial Secretary and Premier.—Hon. Sir Thomas Mellwraith, K.C.M.G.

Colonial Treasurer.—Hon. A. Archer.

Secretary for Public Works.—Hon. John M. M'Crossan.

Secretary for Public Lands.—Hon. Patrick Perkins.

Postmaster-General.—Hon. Boyd Dunlop Morehead.

Each of the ministers has a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum. They are jointly and individually responsible for their acts.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public income of the colony nearly doubled in the decennial period 1868 to 1877, while the disbursements increased at the same

rate. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of Queensland during each of the eleven years from 1872 to 1882 :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1872	996,323	865,743
1873	1,120,034	948,750
1874	1,160,947	1,121,710
1875	1,261,464	1,404,198
1876	1,263,269	1,283,520
1877	1,436,582	1,382,806
1878	1,559,111	1,566,723
1879	1,461,823	1,678,631
1880	1,612,313	1,673,695
1881	2,023,668	1,743,052
1882	2,102,094	1,883,692

The estimated revenue for 1882-3 is 2,184,500*l.*, and the expenditure 2,055,893*l.* The greater part of the revenue of Queensland is derived from customs duties, land sales, and rents of public lands; while the chief expenditure is for works of general utility, and for Government aid to immigration.

The public debt of the colony amounted, on June 30, 1882, to the sum of 13,125,350*l.*

Area and Population.

Queensland comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent, including, in the terms of the Letters Patent establishing the colony, 'all and every the adjacent islands, their members and appurtenances, in the Pacific Ocean and in the Gulf of Carpentaria.' The boundaries of Queensland are, on the north the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the east the Pacific Ocean, on the south the colony of New South Wales, on the west the 141st meridian of longitude from the 29th to the 26th parallel, and thence to the 138th meridian north to the Gulf of Carpentaria. The vast territory thus defined is of an estimated area of 668,224 English square miles, with a seaboard of 2,250 miles. The colony formed, under the name of Moreton Bay, a part of New South Wales until it was erected into a separate colony, with the name of Queensland, by an order of Her Majesty in Council, which took effect on December 10, 1859, upon the arrival of the first Governor.

The first settlement of the colony was by convicts sent from Great Britain, the earliest of them arriving in 1825. In 1842 the country was thrown open to free settlers, and an enumeration taken in 1846 showed the total population, free and felon, to number 2,257. In 1851, the total population had increased to 8,575, and in 1856 to

17,082. The population amounted to 24,870 on December 31, 1859; to 29,074 on December 31, 1860; to 34,367 at the same date in 1861; to 45,077 on December 31, 1862; and to 107,427 on December 31, 1868. On September 1, 1871, the population had increased to 120,104, while at the last enumeration, taken May 1, 1876, there was a total population of European descent, numbering 173,283 souls, of whom 105,009 were males, and 68,274 females. The census of April 3, 1881, gave the population as 213,525—125,325 males, 88,200 females. The number included 11,229 Chinese, of whom only 29 were females, engaged in the gold mines; and 6,348 'Polynesians,' 5,975 of whom were males. No return is made of the aborigines, but police reports estimate their number at 20,585—10,719 males and 9,866 females. The estimated population on December 31, 1881, was 226,968.

Queensland is divided into twenty municipalities, the largest of which, as regards population, is Brisbane. It contains the city of Brisbane, the capital of the colony, and the seat of government, with a population of 31,109 on April 3, 1881. The three next largest towns of the colony are Rockhampton, with 7,435, Mayborough, with 7,083, and Ipswich, with 5,699 inhabitants. †

The immigrants into the colony in former years, chiefly from the United Kingdom, have more recently consisted to a great extent of natives of China and the South Sea Islands. In 1877 the immigration was 22,596, and the emigration 10,408, the excess of persons arriving being 12,188, while in 1878 the immigrants numbered 7,178, and the emigrants 7,565. The immigrants of 1879 numbered 6,896, and the emigrants 8,134. The immigrants of 1880 were 13,396, and emigrants 10,349; and in 1881 the former 16,223, and the latter 9,209.

Trade and Industry.

The total value of the imports and exports of Queensland, in the seven years from 1875 to 1881, is given in the following table:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1875	3,328,009	3,857,575
1876	3,126,559	3,875,581
1877	3,201,665	3,615,785
1878	3,436,077	3,190,419
1879	3,080,889	3,434,034
1880	3,087,296	3,448,160
1881	3,601,906	3,289,253

The commercial intercourse of Queensland is chiefly with the other Australasian colonies, and, next to them, with the United King-

dom. The subjoined tabular statement gives the value of the exports, exclusive of gold, from Queensland to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Queensland in each of the six years 1876 to 1881 :—

Years	Exports from Queensland to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into Queensland
	£	£
1876	984,568	893,490
1877	976,840	1,072,891
1878	999,261	916,757
1879	897,348	694,840
1880	963,103	893,082
1881	1,124,948	1,284,138

The staple article of exports from Queensland to the United Kingdom is wool, the value of which was 848,996*l.* in 1876, 843,907*l.* in 1877, 930,316*l.* in 1878, 816,158*l.* in 1879, 839,130*l.* in 1880, and 881,255*l.* in 1881. The only other notable articles of export to Great Britain are preserved meat, of the value of 61,127*l.*, and tallow, valued 101,353*l.* in 1881. Among the imports of British produce into Queensland in the year 1881, the chief were apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 123,942*l.*, and iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 264,102*l.*

The growth of cotton and of the sugar-cane have been attempted in recent years, and both industries are reported to be rapidly growing. In Dec. 1882, there were 28,026 acres under sugarcane, out of a total of 128,875 acres under cultivation. The live stock at the end of 1881 numbered 194,217 horses, 3,618,513 cattle, 8,292,883 sheep, and 56,438 pigs.

There are several coal mines in the colony, the produce of which amounted to 65,612 tons, in 1881. Gold-fields were discovered in 1867, the produce of which amounted to 373,266 ounces, valued at 1,306,431*l.*, in the year 1877; in 1881 it was only 259,782 ounces, valued at 925,012*l.*

At the end of 1881 there were 800 miles of railway open for traffic in the colony, and 200 miles more in course of construction; while in 1882 a Trans-Australian line from Brisbane to Port Darwin had been begun.

The post-office of the colony in the year 1881 carried 5,178,547 letters, 4,530,263 newspapers, and 409,575 packets.

At the end of 1881 there were in the colony 6,279 miles of telegraph lines, and 8,585 miles of wire, with 170 stations. The number of messages sent was 597,333 in the year 1881.

Agent-General of Queensland in Great Britain.— Thomas Archer, C.M.G.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of South Australia bears date October 27, 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 (according to a law which came into force 1881) is composed of twenty-four members. Every three years the eight members whose names are first on the roll retire, and their places are supplied by two new members elected from each of the four districts into which the colony is divided for this purpose. The executive has no power to dissolve this body. It is elected by the whole colony voting as one district. The qualifications of an elector to the Legislative Council are that he must be twenty-one years of age, a natural-born or naturalised subject of Her Majesty, and have been on the electoral roll six months, besides having a freehold of 50*l.* value, or a leasehold of 20*l.* annual value, or occupying a dwelling-house of 25*l.* annual value. The qualification for a member of Council is merely that he must be thirty years of age, a natural-born or naturalised subject, and a resident in the province for three years. The President of the Council is elected by the members.

The House of Assembly consists of forty-six members, elected for three years. The qualifications for an elector are that of having been on the electoral roll for six months, and of having arrived at twenty-one years of age; and the qualifications for a member are the same. There were 57,627 registered electors in 1882. Judges and ministers of religion are ineligible for election as members. The elections of members of both Houses take place by ballot.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and an Executive Council, consisting of the responsible ministers, and specially appointed members.

Governor of South Australia.—Sir William C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G.; born 1832; Governor of the Falkland Islands, 1866–70; Governor of Prince Edward Island, 1870–3; Governor of the Leeward Islands, 1873–4; Governor of Western Australia, 1874–7; Governor of the Straits Settlements, 1877–80; again Governor of Western Australia, 1880–2. Appointed Governor of South Australia, November 1882.

The Governor, who is at the same time commander-in-chief of the troops, has a salary of 5,000*l.* per annum. The ministry, of

which he is the president, is divided into six departments, presided over by the following members:—

Chief Secretary.—Hon. J. Cox Bray.

Attorney-General.—Hon. John W. Downer, Q.C.

Chief Justice.—Hon. S. J. Way.

Treasurer.—Hon. Lavington Glyde.

Commissioner of Crown Lands.—Hon. Alfred Catt.

Commissioner of Public Works.—Hon. James Garden Ramsay.

Minister of Education.—Hon. John Langdon Parsons.

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.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The total annual revenue and the total annual expenditure of the colony of South Australia for each of eleven financial years, ending June 30, from 1872 to 1882, were as follows:—

Years ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1872	697,442	700,255
1873	972,814	839,153
1874	1,003,820	1,051,622
1875	1,143,312	1,176,413
1876	1,320,205	1,323,337
1877	1,441,401	1,443,653
1878	1,592,634	1,620,309
1879	1,662,497	1,847,255
1880	2,027,963	1,923,605
1881	2,171,987	2,054,285
1882	2,242,086	2,132,617

The revenue for 1882–83 is estimated at 2,190,431*l.*, and the expenditure 2,300,866*l.*

The greater part of the revenue of the colony is derived from customs duties, and the sale of Crown lands, while the main portion of the expenditure is on account of public works. The customs duties and the sale of Crown lands produce together about one-half of the total revenue, the rest being derived from a great number of sources, including railways, telegraphs, post-office, Adelaide water rates, and port and harbour dues. About one-third of the expenditure is for administrative charges, comprising salaries of judges, &c., civil establishments and police, gaols, and prisons. The disbursements for public works amounted in recent years to about one-third of the total expenditure.

The public debt of the colony, dating from 1852, amounted, on December 31, 1882, to 12,481,800*l.* The whole of the existing

debt was raised for reproductive public works, mainly railways, telegraphs, and harbour improvements.

Area and Population.

The original boundaries of the colony, according to the statutes of 4 and 5 Wm. 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 of the colony were subsequently extended, under the authority of Royal Letters Patent, dated July 6, 1863, so as to embrace all the territory lying northward of 26° S. latitude and between the 129th and 138th degrees of East longitude. The total area of the colony is calculated to amount to 903,425 English square miles.

South Australia was first colonised in 1836 by emigrants from Great Britain, sent out under the auspices of a company called the South Australian Colonisation Association, which in 1835 obtained a grant from the Imperial Government of the lands of the colony. The conditions were that the land should not be sold at less than 1*l*. per acre; that the revenue arising from the sale of such lands should be appropriated to the immigration of agricultural labourers; that the control of the company's affairs should be vested in a body of commissioners approved by the Secretary of State for the colonies, and the Governor be nominated by the Crown.

The total population of each sex, at nine enumerations taken in the years from 1844 to 1881, was as follows:—

Date of census	Males	Females	Total
February 26, 1844 . . .	9,526	7,840	17,366
„ 26, 1846 . . .	12,670	9,720	22,390
January 1, 1851 . . .	35,302	28,398	63,700
March 31, 1855 . . .	43,720	42,101	85,821
April 8, 1861 . . .	65,048	61,782	126,830
March 25, 1866 . . .	85,334	78,118	163,452
April 2, 1871 . . .	95,408	90,218	185,626
March 26, 1876 . . .	110,491	102,780	213,271
April 3, 1881 . . .	149,530	130,335	279,865

The enumerations here given, except the two last, did not include the aboriginal population. The number of aborigines living in settled districts was found to be 3,369, namely, 1,833 males and 1,536 females, at the census of March 26, 1876. In 1881 the number of aborigines was stated to be 6,346—3,478 males, 2,868 females. Of the population in 1881, 2734 were Chinese (adult males).

As regards religion, the census returns of 1881 stated the most numerous body to be that of the Church of England, counting 75,812 members, next to it coming 42,628 Roman Catholics, and 42,103 Wesleyan Methodists.

On December 31, 1881, the population was estimated at 286,324—152,318 males, 134,006 females. During 1881 there were registered 10,708 births, 4,012 deaths, and 2,308 marriages. The population of Adelaide, the capital of the colony, was, in 1881, 38,479, exclusive of suburbs.

The number of acres under cultivation doubled in the ten years from 1866 to 1876. There were 739,714 acres under cultivation at the end of 1866, and 1,444,586 acres at the end of 1876. In 1882, there were 2,613,903 acres under cultivation. Of the total at the last date, 1,768,781 acres were under wheat. The live stock of the colony comprised 159,678 horses, 314,918 horned cattle, and 6,810,856 sheep.

Trade and Industry.

The total value of South Australian imports and exports, inclusive of bullion and specie, from and to various countries, in each of the seven years 1876 to 1882 was as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1876	4,576,183	4,816,170
1877	4,625,511	4,626,531
1878	5,719,612	5,355,022
1879	5,014,150	4,762,727
1880	5,581,497	5,574,505
1881	5,224,063	4,407,757
1882	5,890,000	5,280,000

The imports into the colony consist of numerous articles of general consumption, textile manufactures, and British colonial produce, the principal article being drapery goods. The three staple articles of export are wool, wheat and flour, and copper ore. The total exports of wool in 1881 amounted to 1,911,927*l.*; the exports of wheat and flour to 1,336,761*l.*; and the exports of copper to 263,370*l.*

The subjoined table shows the commercial intercourse of South Australia with the United Kingdom, giving the value of the total exports, exclusive of gold, from the colony to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce into South Australia, in each of the six years from 1876 to 1881:—

Years	Exports from South Australia to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into South Australia
	£	£
1876	3,493,843	2,121,884
1877	2,624,992	2,338,439
1878	3,079,218	2,376,707
1879	3,059,174	2,207,450
1880	3,642,587	2,446,488
1881	3,193,342	2,300,874

The staple export article from the colony to the United Kingdom is wool, of the value of 1,753,618*l.* in 1876, of 2,043,939*l.* in 1877, of 2,081,538*l.* in 1878, of 2,158,932*l.* in 1879, of 2,165,858*l.* in 1880, and of 2,345,231*l.* in 1881. The next most important articles of export to Great Britain are corn and flour, and copper. The corn and flour exports in the year 1876 were of the value of 82,092*l.*; of 514,176*l.* in the year 1877; of 514,176*l.* in 1878; of 464,049*l.* in 1879, of 1,025,077*l.* in 1880, and of 496,741*l.* in 1881. The exports of copper amounted to 179,731*l.* in 1881. The imports of British produce in 1881 comprised iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 437,214*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 328,747*l.*; cotton fabrics, of the value of 221,450*l.*; and woollen fabrics, of the value of 214,369*l.*

Mining operations are pursued on a very extensive scale in the colony. The mineral wealth as yet discovered consists chiefly in copper, besides which there exist iron ores of great richness.

The colony had 945 miles of railway open for traffic in July 1882, and 174 miles of lines in course of construction. There are two principal lines of railway, namely, the Port Line, extending from Adelaide to Port Adelaide, and the North Line, connecting Adelaide with the chief copper mines.

The colony had 4,946 miles of telegraph in operation at the end of 1881, with 7,227 miles of wire. Inclusive of the total is an overland line, opened in 1872, constructed at the expense of the South Australian Government, running from Adelaide to Port Darwin, across the centre of the continent of Australia, a distance of 2,000 miles, in connection with the British Australian cable, forming telegraphic communication with all parts of the world.

In 1882 there were 488 post-offices in the colony; and during 1880 there passed through them 10,340,772 letters and packets, and 5,790,768 newspapers.

Agent-General of South Australia in Great Britain.—Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G.

TASMANIA.

Constitution and Government.]

THE constitution of Tasmania was established by Act 18 Vict. No. 17, supplemented by Act 34 Vict. No. 42, passed in 1871. By these Acts a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly are constituted, called the Parliament of Tasmania. The Legislative Council is composed of sixteen members, elected by all natural born or naturalised subjects of the Crown who possess either a freehold worth 30*l.* a year, or a leasehold of 200*l.*, or have a commission in the army or navy, or a degree of some university, or are in holy orders. The House of Assembly consists of thirty-two members, elected by householders of 7*l.* per annum, or freeholders of property 50*l.* in value, and all subjects holding a commission, or possessing a degree. The legislative authority rests in both Houses; while the executive is vested in a governor appointed by the Crown.

Governor of Tasmania.—Major-General Sir G. Cumine Strahan, C.M.G., born 1840; entered the Royal Artillery, 1857; chief secretary to the Government of Malta, 1868–69; Governor of the Bahamas, 1871–73; Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, 1874–76; Governor of the Windward Islands, 1876–80. Appointed Governor of Tasmania, August, 1880.

The Governor is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of the troops in the colony; he has a salary of 3,500*l.* per annum. He is aided in the exercise of the executive by a cabinet of responsible ministers, consisting of five members, as follows:—

Premier and Attorney-General.—Hon. William R. Giblin.

Colonial Secretary.—Hon. William Moore.

Colonial Treasurer.—Hon. John S. Dodds.

Minister of Lands and Works.—Hon. Christopher O'Reilly.

Each of the ministers has a salary of 700*l.* per annum. The ministers must have a seat in either of the two Houses.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue is chiefly derived from customs, including bonding rents and excise duties. The subjoined statement shows the total general revenue and expenditure during each of the five years from 1877 to 1881:—

The revenue for 1882 was estimated at 515,900*l.*, and expenditure 482,816*l.*; for 1883 the former was estimated at 530,000*l.* and the latter 457,242*l.*

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1877	361,771	348,650
1878	385,936	379,231
1879	375,367	405,838
1880	439,780	423,712
1881	502,417	466,313

Not included in the above receipts and disbursements are certain sums raised and expended for 'redemption of loans,' under the name of 'Territorial Revenue.'

The public debt of Tasmania amounted, December 31, 1881, to 2,003,000*l.* The entire debt, consisting chiefly of 6 per cent. debentures, redeemable from 1876 to 1902, was raised for the construction of public works.

Area and Population.

Tasmania, once known as Van Diemen's Land—in honour of a governor of the Dutch East Indies—was discovered by the navigator Tasman in 1642; and afterwards partially explored by Captain Cook. The first penal settlement formed here was in 1803; and till 1813 it was merely a place of transportation from Great Britain and from New South Wales, of which colony it was a dependency. Transportation to New South Wales having ceased in the year 1841, Tasmania, to which had been annexed Norfolk Island, became the only colony to which criminals from Great Britain were sent; but this ceased in 1853, when transportation to Tasmania was abolished.

The area of the colony is estimated at 26,215 square miles, or 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 total number of acres granted, or sold, up to the end of the year 1882, was 4,265,944; of these, 1,888,053 acres are held on depasturing leases, 374,374 acres being under cultivation.

The census of February 7, 1870, showed the population of Tasmania as follows:—52,853 males, 46,475 females; total, 99,328.

The population at the census of April 3, 1881, was 115,705—61,162 males and 54,543 females. These figures show an increase on the previous census of 16,377. The estimated population on December 31, 1881, was 118,933. The aborigines of Tasmania are entirely extinct.

Distributed according to religious tenets, the population stood as follows at the census of 1870 :—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Church of England . . .	53·41	Independents . . .	3·96
Church of Rome . . .	22·24	Wesleyan Methodists . . .	7·23
Church of Scotland . . .	6·69	Jews . . .	0·23
Free Church ditto . . .	2·43	Other sects . . .	3·84

At the census of 1881, the number of persons returned as being unable to read and write was 31,080; of being able to read only, 9,589.

The number of immigrants and of emigrants was as follows in each of the ten years, from 1872 to 1881 :—

Years	Immigrants	Emigrants
1872	5,665	6,127
1873	6,787	7,039
1874	6,265	7,514
1875	6,535	8,075
1876	8,571	8,169
1877	9,717	9,270
1878	9,524	8,483
1879	10,578	9,932
1880	10,411	10,025
1881	12,579	11,163

The movement of population is almost entirely between the Australian colonies and Tasmania.

Trade and Industry.

The total imports and exports of Tasmania, including bullion and specie, were as follows, in each of the seven years 1875 to 1881 :—

Years.	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1875	1,185,942	1,085,976
1876	1,133,003	1,130,983
1877	1,308,671	1,416,975
1878	1,324,812	1,315,695
1879	1,267,475	1,301,097
1880	1,369,223	1,511,931
1881	1,488,524	1,555,576

The commerce of Tasmania is almost entirely with the United Kingdom and the neighbouring colonies of Victoria and New South Wales.

The total value of the exports from Tasmania to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British produce into Tasmania, in each of the six years, from 1876 to 1881, was as follows :—

Years	Exports from Tasmania to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Tasmania
	£	£
1876	455,953	256,472
1877	497,769	269,125
1878	501,113	262,953
1879	557,651	265,238
1880	542,589	243,816
1881	527,908	283,761

The staple article of exports from Tasmania to the United Kingdom is wool. The value amounted to 397,390*l.* in 1876, to 419,242*l.* in 1877, to 410,680*l.* in 1878, to 448,176*l.* in 1879, to 436,049*l.* in 1880, and to 413,784*l.* in 1881.

There were in the colony 27,805 horses, 130,526 heads of cattle, 1,847,479 sheep and lambs, and 49,660 pigs, on March 31, 1882.

The soil of the colony is rich in iron ore and tin, and there are large beds of coal. Gold has also been found. The exports of tin amounted in value to 375,775*l.*, and yield of gold to 216,901*l.* in 1881.

The first line of railway in Tasmania was opened in February 1871. At the end of 1881 there were open for traffic 178 miles of railway completed, consisting of a main line 133 miles in length, connecting the two principal ports, Hobart Town and Launceston, and a line, 45 miles, connecting Launceston and Deloraine; a line, 30 miles in length, from the Mersey river to Deloraine, was being constructed in 1882.

Tasmania has a telegraph system, belonging to the Government, through the settled part of the colony. At the commencement of 1882 the number of miles of line in operation was 928; the number of stations 85. The number of telegraphic messages sent was 147,660 in the year 1881. On May 1, 1869, telegraphic communication was established with the continent of Australia by a submarine cable, which carried 14,871 messages in 1880. The revenue of the Government telegraph system was 6,952*l.*, and the expenditure 7,992*l.* in the year 1881.

The number of letters carried by the Post-office in the year 1881 was 1,994,148; of packets, 187,555; and of newspapers, 2,049,949. The Post-office revenue in 1881 was 20,143*l.*, and the expenditure 26,913*l.* There were 206 post-offices at the end of 1881.

VICTORIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of Victoria was established by an Act, passed by the Legislature of the colony, in 1854, to which the assent of the Crown was given, in pursuance of the power granted by the Act of the Imperial Parliament of 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55. The legislative authority is vested in a Parliament of two Chambers; the Legislative Council, composed of forty-two members, and the Legislative Assembly, composed of eighty-six members. A property qualification is required both for members and electors of the Legislative Council. According to a bill passed in 1881 members must be in the possession of an estate of the annual value of 100*l.*; and electors must be in the possession or occupancy of property of the rateable value of 10*l.* per annum if derived from freehold, or of 25*l.* if derived from leasehold or the occupation of rented property. No electoral property qualification is required for graduates of British universities, matriculated students of the Melbourne university, ministers of religion of all denominations, certificated schoolmasters, lawyers, medical practitioners, and officers of the army and navy. One-third of the Legislative Council must retire every three years, so that a total change is effected in nine years. The first election of new members took place November 1882. The members of the Legislative Assembly are elected by universal suffrage, for the term of three years. Clergymen of any religious denomination, and persons convicted of felony, are excluded from both the Legislative Council and the Assembly.

The number of electors on the roll of the Legislative Council was increased by the action of the Bill of 1881 from 33,105 to about 110,000; the number of electors for the Legislative Assembly was 176,022, according to the latest returns.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown.

Governor of Victoria.—Rt. Hon. George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of *Normanby*, born 1819, only son of the first Marquis; Member of Parliament for Scarborough, 1847-58; Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, 1858-63; succeeded his father as second Marquis, 1863; Governor of Queensland, 1871-74; Governor of New Zealand, 1874-78. Appointed Governor of Victoria, Dec. 10, 1878; assumed the government, February 27, 1879.

The Governor, who is likewise commander-in-chief of all the colonial troops, has a salary of 10,000*l.* a year. In the exercise of the executive he is assisted by a cabinet of nine ministers, composed as follows:—

Premier, Attorney-General and Treasurer.—Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart.

Chief Secretary and Minister of Education.—Hon. J. M. Grant.

Minister of Mines.—Hon. Robert Burrowes.

Solicitor-General.—Hon. Dr. Dobson.

Postmaster General.—Hon. H. Bolton.

Minister of Lands.—Hon. Walter Madden.

Commissioner of Trade and Customs.—Hon. J. H. Graves.

Commissioner of Railways and Roads.—Hon. Thomas Bent.

Minister of Agriculture and Commissioner of Public Works.—Hon. Charles Young.

Members of Executive without office.—Hon. L. L. Smith and Hon. James McBain.

The Premier has a salary of 2,000*l.*, Chief Secretary of 1,600*l.*, and each of the other ministers of 1,500*l.* a-year. At least four out of the nine ministers must be members of either the Legislative Council or the Assembly.

Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt.

The total amounts of the public revenue and expenditure of the colony—estimated in 1879–80—in each of the eleven financial years, ending June 30, from 1871 to 1881, was as follows:—

Years Ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1871	3,261,883	3,428,082
1872	3,734,422	3,659,534
1873	3,644,135	3,504,953
1874	4,106,790	4,177,338
1875	4,236,423	4,318,121
1876	4,325,156	4,572,844
1877	4,723,877	4,358,096
1878	4,504,413	4,634,349
1879	4,621,520	4,833,379
1880	4,621,282	4,875,029
1881	5,114,460	5,102,470

The actual revenue for the financial year ending June 30, 1882, was 5,697,000*l.*, while the expenditure, partly based on actual returns and partly on estimate, was 5,680,229*l.* The revenue for 1882–3 is estimated at 5,528,104*l.*, and the expenditure at 5,574,073*l.*

Victoria has a debt, incurred in the construction of public works, mainly railways, which amounted to 22,944,602*l.* at the end of June 1881. Of this sum, the greater part was borrowed for the construction of railways, and the rest for water supply, docks, and other public works.

The payment of both principal and interest of the public debt of Victoria are made primary charges upon the revenues of the colony.

Area and Population.

The colony, first settled in 1835, formed for a time a portion of New South Wales, bearing the name of the Port Phillip district. It was erected in 1851—by Imperial Act of Parliament, 13 and 14 Victoria, cap. 59—into a separate colony, and called Victoria. The colony has an area of 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres.

The growth of the population, as shown by the census of ten successive periods, is exhibited in the following table:—

Dates of enumeration	Males	Females	Total	Number of females to every 100 males
November 8, 1836 . . .	186	38	224	20·4
September 12, 1838 . . .	3,080	431	3,511	14·0
March 2, 1841 . . .	8,274	3,464	11,738	41·9
„ 2, 1846 . . .	20,184	12,695	32,879	62·9
„ 2, 1851 . . .	46,202	31,143	77,345	67·4
April 26, 1854 . . .	155,887	80,911	236,798	51·9
March 29, 1857 . . .	264,234	146,432	410,666	55·4
April 7, 1861 . . .	328,651	211,671	540,322	64·4
April 2, 1871 . . .	401,050	330,478	731,528	82·4
June 30, 1874 . . .	432,928	364,121	797,049	84·1
April 3, 1881 . . .	452,083	410,263	862,346	90·7

The following table gives a summary of the population of Victoria, according to the census taken on the 3rd April 1881:—

	Males	Females	Total
Population, exclusive of Chinese and aborigines	439,754	409,684	849,438
Chinese	11,869	259	12,128
Aborigines	460	320	780
Total	452,083	410,263	862,346

During the last decade there has been a large decrease both in Chinese and aborigines.

As regards religion, the results of the census of 1881 showed that there were 311,291 Episcopalians, 132,591 Presbyterians, 108,393 Methodists, 66,117 other Protestants, 203,480 Roman Catholics, 4,330 Jews; 11,159 Pagans, the rest being divided among other sects, 2,607 being of 'no religion,' 6,547 unspecified, and 8,598 objecting to state their religion.

The colony is divided, for administrative purposes, into thirty-seven counties, the population of each of which, including the Chinese and aborigines, was as follows at the censuses of 1871 and 1881:—

Counties	Population 1871	Population 1881
Anglesey	5,492	6,156
Benambra	1,228	3,711
Bendigo	46,109	56,653
Bogong	25,797	22,997
Borong	11,140	27,157
Bourke	236,778	307,582
Buln-buln	4,116	11,456
Croajingolong	372	495
Dalhousie	26,471	21,375
Dargo	2,222	2,879
Delatite	11,903	14,511
Dundas	6,888	7,790
Evelyn	5,997	7,227
Follett	1,240	2,336
Gladstone	16,688	19,995
Grant	73,828	66,173
Grenville	60,917	44,159
Gunbower	614	7,620
Hampden	7,172	7,253
Heytesbury	3,059	4,676
Kara-kara	9,611	16,515
Karkarooc	349	134
Lowan	1,883	6,708
Millewa	109	167
Moir	3,352	22,772
Mornington	7,397	11,467
Normanby	10,750	11,624
Polwarth	3,837	5,530
Ripon	14,010	12,341
Rodney	7,390	18,159
Tachera	563	67,963
Talbot	84,762	811
Tambo	486	15,279
Tangil	11,001	3,282
Villiers	21,031	20,751
Weeah	—	4
Wonnangatta	3,972	2,841
Persons in Ships	2,252	1,846
Migratory Population	742	1,951
Total of Victoria	731,528	862,346

It will be seen that some of the counties had but a very small population in 1871, and that one, the county of Weeah, was as yet unsettled.

About one-half of the total population of Victoria live in towns. The following table gives the population of all the cities, towns and boroughs at the census of 1871 and that of 1881:—

Cities, Towns, and Boroughs	1871	1881
Amherst (Talbot in 1881)	2,878	2,318
Ararat	2,370	2,740
Ballarat	24,308	22,411
Ballarat East	16,397	14,849
Beechworth	2,866	2,399
Belfast	2,485	1,757
Brighton	3,059	4,755
Browns and Scarsdale	2,121	1,085
Brunswick	4,388	6,222
Buninyong	1,981	1,416
Carisbrook	941	1,089
Castlemain	6,935	5,787
Chewton	2,387	1,688
Chiltern	1,212	1,243
Clunes	6,968	5,811
Collingwood	18,598	23,829
Craigie (Majorca)	1,734	994
Creswick	3,969	3,731
Daylesford	4,696	3,892
Dunolly	1,553	1,502
Eaglehawk	6,590	7,362
Echuca	1,649	4,789
Emerald Hill	17,101	25,374
Essendon and Flemington	2,456	5,061
Fitzroy	15,547	23,118
Footscray	2,473	5,993
Geelong	15,026	9,721
Geelong West.	—	4,845
Graytown	1,422	161
Guilford	1,156	765
Hamilton	2,349	2,967
Hawthorn	3,329	6,019
Heathcote	1,554	1,203
Hotham	13,491	17,839
Inglewood	1,189	1,200
Jamieson	389	328
Kew	2,430	4,288
Kilmore	1,555	1,092
Koroit	1,672	1,644
Kyneton	—	3,062
Malmesbury	1,357	1,329
Maryborough	2,935	3,297
Melbourne (without suburbs)	54,993	65,859
Newton and Chilwell	4,749	4,642
Portland	2,372	2,265
Prahran	14,096	21,168
Queenscliff	954	1,216
Raywood	528	426
Richmond	16,889	23,405
Rutherglen	616	484
Sale	2,105	3,073
Sandhurst	21,987	28,513
Sandridge	6,538	8,771

Cities, Towns, and Boroughs	1871	1881
Sebastopol	6,493	2,498
Smythesdale	1,003	685
South Barwon	1,684	—
St. Arnaud	1,101	2,629
Stawell	5,166	7,348
Steiglitz	1,058	275
St. Kilda	9,085	11,654
Taradale	—	1,466
Tarnagulla	1,359	886
Wahalla	—	16,147
Wangaratta	1,469	1,331
Warrnambool	3,799	4,839
Williamstown	7,126	9,634
Woodend	1,452	1,148
Wood's Point	1,059	562

It will be seen that during the ten years many of the smaller towns have considerably decreased in population, these being mainly in mining districts. In 1881 the population of Melbourne proper was 65,859; including a ten mile radius, 282,981.

The progress of population of the colony since its establishment was greatly aided by immigration, which, however, declined in recent years, on the nearly complete withdrawal of the system of 'assisted' immigration, which reached its highest point in 1863, when 8,622 persons—3,213 males and 5,409 females—were brought into the colony at the expense, partly or wholly of the State. In the 37 years from 1838 to the end of 1874, more than 167,000 immigrants received assistance from the public funds for defraying their passage to the colony. The total immigration into and emigration from the colony of Victoria was as follows in each of the fifteen years from 1867 to 1881:—

Years	Immigration	Emigration
1867	27,242	25,142
1868	32,805	25,552
1869	33,570	22,418
1870	32,554	21,087
1871	28,333	19,951
1872	27,047	25,295
1873	29,460	26,294
1874	30,732	27,365
1875	32,744	29,342
1876	35,797	31,977
1877	41,196	33,943
1878	42,268	37,492
1879	44,384	39,212
1880	56,955	45,294
1881	59,066	51,744

The birth-rate in Victoria was 43 per 1,000 in 1861, 36 per 1,000 in 1871, 31 per 1,000 in 1878, and 30·75 per 1,000 in 1880.

Trade and Commerce.

The total values of the imports and exports of Victoria, including bullion and specie, in each of the eleven years from 1871 to 1881, were as follows:—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1871	12,341,995	14,557,820
1872	13,691,322	13,871,195
1873	16,533,856	15,302,454
1874	16,953,985	15,441,109
1875	16,685,874	14,766,974
1876	15,705,354	14,196,487
1877	16,362,304	15,157,687
1878	16,161,880	14,925,707
1879	15,035,538	12,454,170
1880	14,556,894	15,954,559
1881	16,718,521	16,252,103

The most important, in value, of the imports into the colony are woollen manufactures, live stock, sugar, cottons, apparel and haberdashery, and tea. Besides these chief articles the colony also imports grain in varying quantities.

The two staple articles of export from the colony are wool and gold. The total exports of wool amounted to 54,431,367 lbs., valued 3,363,075*l.* in 1869; to 76,334,480 lbs., valued 4,702,164*l.* in 1871; to 58,648,977 lbs., valued 4,651,665*l.* in 1872; to 74,893,882 lbs., valued 5,738,638*l.* in 1873; to 88,662,311 lbs., valued 6,373,641*l.* in 1874; to 89,763,852 lbs., valued 6,580,192*l.* in 1875; to 77,270,033 lbs., valued 5,938,676*l.* in 1876; to 73,839,840 lbs., valued 5,653,130*l.* in 1878; to 98,467,369 lbs., valued 5,450,029*l.* in 1881. The total quantities and value of the exports of gold are given below. Among the minor articles of exports from the colony are tallow and preserved and salted provisions.

The trade of Victoria is mainly with Great Britain and the British colonies in Australasia. The commercial intercourse of Victoria with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the value of the total exports, exclusive of gold and bullion, to Great Britain, and of the British imports, in each of the ten years from 1872 to 1881:—

Years	Exports from Victoria to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Victoria
	lbs.	£
1872	5,982,874	5,941,379
1873	5,743,141	6,643,544
1874	6,993,052	6,939,260
1875	8,042,858	6,538,795
1876	8,485,188	6,198,380
1877	8,584,299	6,724,495
1878	7,561,016	5,859,750
1879	7,571,384	4,506,934
1880	8,178,044	4,963,160
1881	9,016,786	6,235,629

The staple article of exports from Victoria to the United Kingdom is wool. The exports of wool to Great Britain were as follows in each of the ten years from 1872 to 1881 :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	lbs.	£
1872	64,178,711	4,269,161
1873	67,435,425	4,509,883
1874	86,216,596	5,649,842
1875	91,284,769	6,706,709
1876	96,930,460	7,188,480
1877	103,351,169	7,486,916
1878	94,340,389	6,598,508
1879	93,655,501	6,614,471
1880	94,512,721	6,507,765
1881	108,806,613	7,295,271

Among the minor articles of merchandise exported to the United Kingdom are tallow, of the value of 332,110*l.*; hides, tanned and untanned, of the value of 244,486*l.*; and preserved meat, of the value of 104,071*l.*, in 1881.

The British imports into Victoria embrace nearly all articles of home manufacture, chief among them iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 846,398*l.*; woollen goods, of the value of 743,902*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 673,298*l.*; and cotton goods, of the value of 918,821*l.*, in the year 1881.

Since the discovery of gold mines, in 1851, large quantities of gold have been exported from Victoria. In the ten years from 1852 to 1861 the exports of gold amounted to upwards of two millions of ounces in weight per annum, but subsequently there was a gradual decline, till the year 1867, when the exports fell to under a million and a half ounces. The subjoined statement gives, after official returns, the estimated quantities of gold, with value, obtained in Victoria in each of the nine years from 1873 to 1881 :—

Years	Number of ounces	Declared Value
		£
1873	1,241,205	4,964,820
1874	1,155,972	4,623,888
1875	1,095,787	4,383,148
1876	934,224	3,736,896
1877	799,613	3,198,452
1878	755,754	3,023,016
1879	758,947	3,035,758
1880	829,121	3,316,484
1881	858,850	3,674,104

The total quantity of gold raised from the date of the first discovery in 1851, to the end of the year 1881, is estimated at 50,418,529 ozs. 2 dwt. 14 grs., valued at 201,674,118/. The number of miners at work in the gold-fields on Dec. 31, 1881, was 38,136, of whom 7,941 were Chinese. The number of miners decreased in recent years.

There were 1,997,943 acres of land under cultivation in the colony at the end of March 1882. In recent years there was a slowly increasing cultivation of the vine, the number of acres planted amounting to 4,919. In the year ended March 31, 1881, there were in the colony 275,516 horses, 1,286,267 head of cattle, 10,360,285 sheep, and 241,936 pigs.

The railways in Victoria now all belong to the State. There were 1,214 miles of railway completed at the end of 1881, forming the greater part of the lines opened, or planned, by the Government since 1875. Besides these, 450 miles were in progress.

System	Length of Line
	miles
Northern	355
Western	434½
North-Eastern	282½
Eastern	125¾
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay	16½
Total	1,214½

The total cost of the whole of the lines, exclusive of stores and materials on hand at the end of 1881, was 18,603,830/., being an average of 15,324/. per mile for the 1,214 miles open. On this the net revenue paid 4·04 per cent. The borrowed capital amounted to 17,609,207/. at the end of 1881, and on this the net interest amounted to 918,218/. The gross earnings in the year 1881 were

1,665,209*l.*; the expenditure 913,572*l.*, or 54·86 per cent. ; and the profits on working, 751,637*l.* The weight of goods carried in 1881 was 1,421,530 tons, and of live stock 47,255 tons. The train mileage in 1881 was 4,663,267 miles, and the earnings per train mile were 7*s.* 2*d.*, and per average line mile open 1,193*l.* The proportions of passenger and goods traffic to the total revenue were 40 and 60 per cent. respectively.

There were 3,349 miles of telegraph lines, comprising 6,626 miles of wire, open at the end of 1881. The number of telegraphic despatches in the year 1881 was 1,281,749. The revenue from telegraphs was 70,654*l.* in the year 1881. At the end of the year 1881 there were 298 telegraph stations. In 1870, a uniform rate of one shilling for telegrams not exceeding ten words, and of one penny for each additional word, was established, causing a large increase of messages.

The Post-office of the Colony forwarded 26,308,347 letters, 4,213,625 packets, and 11,440,732 newspapers in the year 1881. There were 1,158 post-offices on the 31st December, 1881. The total postal revenue, including the receipts from telegraphs, was 285,052*l.* in the year 1881.

Agent-General of Victoria in Great Britain.—Robert Murray Smith; appointed February 1, 1882.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE administration of Western Australia is vested in a Governor, who exercises the executive functions. There is besides a Legislative Council, composed of seven appointed and fourteen elected members, the latter returned by the votes of all male inhabitants, of full age, assessed in a rental of at least 10*l*. The qualification for elected members is the possession of landed property of 1,000*l*.

Governor of Western Australia.—Frederick Napier Broome, C.M.G.; entered the Colonial Service 1875 as Colonial Secretary of Natal; Colonial Secretary of Mauritius, 1877, and Lieutenant-Governor 1881–2. Appointed Governor of Western Australia, November, 1882.

The Governor has a salary of 2,500*l*. per annum. He is assisted in his functions by an Executive Council, including the Lord Chief Justice, the Surveyor General, the Director of Public Works, the Postmaster-General, the Collector of Customs, and six Secretaries of State.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony during the eight years from 1874 to 1881 were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1874	148,073	143,266
1875	157,775	169,230
1876	162,189	179,484
1877	165,412	182,159
1878	163,334	198,243
1879	196,315	145,312
1880	180,849	204,337
1881	254,313	197,386

The revenue for 1882 was estimated at 199,365*l.* and the expenditure at 188,964*l.*

Rather more than one-third of the public income is derived from customs duties, and the rest mainly from licences and leases of crown lands, mining and other licences, and land sales. The colony has an imperial grant in aid, amounting to 15,324*l.* per annum. Western Australia had a public debt of 500,000*l.* at the end of 1881, the total including a loan of 200,000*l.* at 4½ per cent.. raised in 1879 for the construction of a railway, and another of 150,000*l.* in 1881.

Population and Trade.

As defined by Royal Commission, Western Australia includes all that portion of the continent situated to the westward of 129° E. longitude. The greatest length of this territory is 1,280 miles from north to south, and 800 miles from east to west, while the occupied portion of the colony is about 600 miles in length from north to south, by about 150 miles in average breadth. The total estimated area of the colony is 1,057,250 English square miles, including islands.

Western Australia was first settled in 1829, and for many years the population was small. In 1850, the colony had not more than 6,000 inhabitants, but at the census of December 1859, the population had risen to 14,837, namely, 9,522 males and 5,315 females. On the 31st December 1867, the population numbered 21,713, comprising 13,934 males and 7,779 females. At the census taken on the 31st March 1871, the total population was 25,353, of whom 15,565 were males and 9,788 females. Included in these numbers were 1,790 male prisoners, either in prisons or at working depôts in various parts of the colony.

At the end of 1878, the estimated population of the colony was 28,166, according to the returns of births and deaths; and the results of the census of April 3, 1881, gave a total population of 29,708—17,062 males and 12,646 females. This shows an increase since 1871 of 4,923. These populations do not include the aborigines, of whose numbers it is difficult to give even an approximate estimate, scattered as they are over an extensive territory, much of which is yet entirely unknown. Of the total population in 1881, 20,410 were returned as unmarried, and 17,773 as being natives of West Australia.

The religious division of the population was as follows, at the census of April 3, 1881 :—

Religious divisions	Number	Per cent.
Church of England	16,263	54·74
Roman Catholics	8,413	28·32
Wesleyans	2,084	7·01
Independents	1,262	4·25
Presbyterians	1,004	3·33
Other religions.	329	1·11
Not specified	209	0·69

The agricultural prosperity of the colony has been greatly on the rise in recent years; still there were only 60,821 acres of land under cultivation at the end of 1881, out of a total of 626,000,000 acres. The live stock consisted, in 1881, of 31,755 horses, 60,009 cattle, and 1,267,912 sheep.

In 1879 upwards of 20,000,000 acres of well-watered country were discovered along the river courses of the north and north-east of the territory, affording not only good pasturage, but adapted to the cultivation of sugar, coffee, and rice. Efforts are being made to utilise this territory.

The total value of the imports and exports, including bullion and specie, of Western Australia, in the six years from 1876 to 1881, is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1876	386,037	397,292
1877	362,706	373,351
1878	379,049	428,491
1879	407,099	447,913
1880	352,669	499,183
1881	404,831	502,769

The value of the commercial intercourse of Western Australia with Great Britain is shown in the following table, which gives the total exports of the colony to Great Britain, and the total imports of British home produce, in each of the six years from 1876 to 1881:—

Years	Exports from Western Australia to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Western Australia
	£	£
1876	170,152	197,398
1877	177,277	145,430
1878	204,061	141,360
1879	187,233	172,245
1880	246,085	159,602
1881	262,436	160,189

The exports of the colony to Great Britain consist almost entirely of wool and of lead ore. The wool exports were of the value of 142,504*l.* in 1876, of 150,039*l.* in 1877, of 146,202*l.* in 1878, of 157,589*l.* in 1879, of 179,833*l.* in 1880, and of 221,389*l.* in 1881. Of lead ore the exports to Great Britain amounted to 8,631*l.* in 1881. Recent scientific researches prove the colony to be rich in mineral ore, principally copper, and coal has been found in small quantities.

There were 88 miles of railway open for traffic at the end of 1882.

In 1881 there were 1,585 miles of telegraph line within the colony, with 27 stations; and from Albany the wire extends to South Australia.

In 1881 there passed through the post-office 929,624 letters, 693,283 newspapers, and 79,313 packets.

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166th YEAR.

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Nine-tenths of the Total Profits belong to the Assured.

Invested Funds on 1st January, 1882	£2,017,237
Annual Revenue	...	...	220,000
Existing Assurances	...	...	4,885,363
Reversionary Bonus thereon	...	...	819,052
Assurance Claims and Bonus Paid	3,622,500
Share Capital, fully subscribed (Paid-up £160,000)	1,000,000

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Applicable only to With-Bonus Policies for the Whole Term of Life (TABLE A in Prospectus), and to Lives not exceeding 60 years of age.

Under this system one-half the Premium only is payable during the first 5, 7, or 10 years, in the option of the Assured; the other half-premium remains a charge against the Policy, bearing 5 per cent. interest, payable in advance.

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Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1809. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

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RESOURCES of the COMPANY as at 31st December, 1881:—

I.—CAPITAL			
Authorised Capital ..	£3,000,000	0	0
Subscribed Capital ..	2,000,000	0	0
Paid-up Capital ..	500,000	0	0

II.—FIRE FUND.			
Reserve	£844,576	19	11
Premium Reserve ..	319,551	7	0
Balance of Profit and Loss Account	54,367	7	1
	£1,218,495	14	0

III.—LIFE FUND.			
Accumulated Fund (Life Branch)	£2,112,590	7	8
Accumulated Fund (Annuity Branch) ..	395,515	3	4
	£2,508,105	11	0

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR

1881.

FROM THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Net Life Premiums and Interest	£462,824	9	3
Annuity Premiums (including £68,777 8s. 2d. by single payment) and interest	84,654	11	8
	£547,479	0	11

FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Net Fire Premiums and Interest	£1,024,384	4	5
	£1,571,863	5	4

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OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE, LONDON.

FOUNDED A.D. 1762.

The Oldest Life Office on the Mutual Principle in the World.

BONUS TABLE FOR 1883.

TABLE showing the total Amount payable under a Policy for £1,000 (including the additions), in the event of its becoming a claim after payment of the premium due in the year 1883.

Date of Policy		Sum payable including Additions.	
From		£	s.
25th Jan. 1817 to	24th April 1817	3755	0
" 24th April 1817 to	16th April 1818	3655	0
" 18th April 1818 to	4th Feb. 1819	3555	0
" 5th Feb. 1819 to	3rd Jan. 1820	3455	0
" 7th Jan. 1820 to	22nd Dec. 1820	3355	0
" 23rd Dec. 1820 to	30th Nov. 1821	3255	0
" 1st Dec. 1821 to	7th Mar. 1823	3155	0
" 7th Mar. 1823 to	24th May 1824	3055	0
" 25th May 1824 to	8th Mar. 1825	2955	0
" 9th Mar. 1825 to	3rd Nov. 1826	2880	0
" 7th Nov. 1826 to	15th July 1828	2805	0
" 21st July 1828 to	1st Mar. 1830	2730	0
" 3rd Mar. 1830 to	24th Nov. 1831	2655	0
" 24th Nov. 1831 to	1st Aug. 1833	2580	0
" 1st Aug. 1833 to	18th June 1835	2505	0
" 19th June 1835 to	21st July 1837	2430	0
" 21st July 1837 to	22nd Jan. 1839	2355	0
" 24th Jan. 1839 to	10th Dec. 1840	2280	0
" 15th Dec. 1840 to	2nd Nov. 1842	2205	0
" 12th Nov. 1842 to	18th June 1845	2150	0
" 19th June 1845 to	2nd Mar. 1847	2095	0
" 3rd Mar. 1847 to	14th Nov. 1848	2040	0
" 14th Nov. 1848 to	19th Nov. 1850	1985	0
" 19th Nov. 1850 to	26th July 1853	1930	0
" 26th July 1853 to	31st Dec. 1855	1875	0
" 1st Jan. 1856 to	31st Dec. 1856	1820	0
" 1st Jan. 1857 to	31st Dec. 1857	1765	0
" 1st Jan. 1858 to	31st Dec. 1858	1710	0
" 1st Jan. 1859 to	31st Dec. 1859	1655	0
" 1st Jan. 1860 to	31st Dec. 1860	1617	10
" 1st Jan. 1861 to	31st Dec. 1861	1580	0
" 1st Jan. 1862 to	31st Dec. 1862	1542	10
" 1st Jan. 1863 to	31st Dec. 1863	1505	0
" 1st Jan. 1864 to	31st Dec. 1864	1467	10
" 1st Jan. 1865 to	31st Dec. 1865	1430	0
" 1st Jan. 1866 to	31st Dec. 1866	1392	10
" 1st Jan. 1867 to	31st Dec. 1867	1355	0
" 1st Jan. 1868 to	31st Dec. 1868	1317	10
" 1st Jan. 1869 to	31st Dec. 1869	1280	0
" 1st Jan. 1870 to	31st Dec. 1870	1260	0
" 1st Jan. 1871 to	31st Dec. 1871	1240	0
" 1st Jan. 1872 to	31st Dec. 1872	1220	0
" 1st Jan. 1873 to	31st Dec. 1873	1200	0
" 1st Jan. 1874 to	31st Dec. 1874	1180	0
" 1st Jan. 1875 to	31st Dec. 1875	1140	0
" 1st Jan. 1876 to	31st Dec. 1876	1100	0
" 1st Jan. 1877 to	31st Dec. 1877	1060	0
" 1st Jan. 1878 to	31st Dec. 1878	1020	0

The EQUITABLE has NEVER allowed COMMISSION.

J. WARE STEPHENSON, *Actuary.*

Equity & Law Life Assurance Society,

18 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

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Deputy-Chairman—HENRY FOX BRISTOWE, Esq., Q.C., Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

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HORACE WILLIAM SMITH, Esq., M.A.
RICHARD SMITH, Esq.

SOLICITOR—GEORGE ROOPER, Esq., 17 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

MEDICAL OFFICER—E. SYMES THOMPSON, M.D., 33 Cavendish Square.

ACTUARY and SECRETARY—G. W. BERRIDGE, Esq.

Sums Assured, £5,800,000.

Total Income, £194,269.

Assets, £1,724,603. Expenses of Management, £7,738.

The Reserve retained by the Society in respect of its Liabilities under Policies has been calculated according to the HIGHEST STANDARD, viz., the Tables of the Institute of Actuaries, interest being taken at 3 per cent., and all the loading on premiums reserved.

NINE-TENTHS of the Total Profits are divided among the Assured. Considerably more than One-tenth of the Profits is derived from Policies which do not participate in Profits, so that the Assured have larger Bonuses than if they formed a Mutual Insurance Company, and received the whole of the Profits derived from their own Policies.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting held on June 18, 1880, the sum of £1,239,650 was set aside as the value of the Society's Liabilities under its Assurance and Annuity Contracts, and £244,409 was ordered to be divided as Bonus; leaving a Balance of undivided Profit of £52,407.

Nine-tenths of the sum divided was allotted among holders of Policies for £2,865,571.

TABLE of the TOTAL ADDITIONS made up to December 31, 1879, to POLICIES of £1,000 each.

Age at Entry	NUMBER OF PREMIUMS PAID			
	Thirty-five	Twenty-five	Fifteen	Five
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	*804 0 0	554 0 0	283 0 0	76 0 0
30	*917 10 0	*615 0 0	303 10 0	84 10 0
40	*1,051 0 0	*703 0 0	342 0 0	91 0 0
50	*1,228 10 0	*837 10 0	406 0 0	108 0 0
60	..	*1,117 10 0	*540 0 0	145 10 0

In the cases marked * the Bonuses, if surrendered, would be more than sufficient to extinguish all future premiums, and the Policy-holders would still be entitled to share in future profits.

JOHN M. CLABON, *Chairman*.

NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE.

Head Office: 2 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1830.

Directors.

<i>President</i> —JOHN BLUNDELL, Esq.	<i>Vice-President</i> —HARRY CHUBB, Esq.
GEORGE BURNAND, Esq.	R. P. CAREW HUNT, Esq.
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	Sir H. W. TYLER, M.P.
	HENRY POLLOCK, Esq.
	JOHN CHAS. SALT, Esq.
	The Hon. G. C. TALBOT.

The Premiums are moderate to begin with, and by the application of Profits in Class B, are gradually reduced until they are extinguished altogether; a result which may be expected to be attained, on an average, in 20 to 25 years from the time an Assurance is effected; after which the further profits will be applied in making additions to the Sum Assured.

VALUATION BALANCE-SHEET, December 31st, 1880.

Assurance Fund (accumulated solely from Premiums)	£769,555 15 2
Net Liability under Assurance and Annuity Transactions	434,355 14 2

Surplus available for future Bonus and Expenses	£335,200 1 0
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ASSURANCE FUND .. £850,000	CLAIMS PAID .. £1,630,000
ANNUAL INCOME .. 120,000	AMOUNT ASSURED 2,500,000

Full Prospectuses and further information may be obtained on application at the HEAD OFFICE, or at any of the Society's AGENCIES. HENRY JOHN PUCKLE, Secretary.

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY

(ESTABLISHED 1807)

(FOR LIVES ONLY),

79 PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

Directors.

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CHARLES JELlicoe, Esq., F.R.G.S., <i>Deputy-Chairman.</i>	
THOMAS ALLEN, Esq.	WILLIAM A. GUY, M.B., F.R.S.
CHARLES BISCHOFF, Esq.	RALPH LUDLOW LOPES, Esq.
Right Hon. Sir JAMES FERGUSON, Bart., K.C.M.G.	HENRY PAULL, Esq.
The Hon. THOS. F. FREMANTLE, M.P.	Sir PHILIP ROSE, Bart.
	Colonel The Hon. W. P. TALBOT.

Actuary and Secretary.

GEORGE HUMPHREYS, Esq., M.A.

SUMS ASSURED	£8,520,623
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	3,064,612
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	1,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME	374,679

During the past 34 years the Company has paid in Claims £7,057,122
And divided Bonuses amongst the Assured, exclusive of
those taken in Reduction of Premium, amounting to.. £881,959

Annual Reports, Prospectuses, and Forms may be had, or will be sent, post free, on application at the Office or to any of the Company's Agents.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

Capital Fully Subscribed	£2,500,000
Paid up	250,000
Life Funds in Special Trust for Life Policy holders exceed.. .. .	733,000
Total Annual Premium Income exceeds ..	1,129,000

Chief Offices : 19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

West End Office : 8 PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

DIRECTORS.

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 ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq. (Barclay, Bevan, & Co.)
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 F. LARKWORTHY, Esq., Bank of New Zealand.
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 The Right Hon. A. J. MUNDELLA, M.P.
 General Sir H. W. NORMAN, K.C.B.
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 P. P. RODOCANACHI, Esq. (P. P. Rodocanachi & Co.)
 THOS. RUSSELL, Esq., C.M.G.
 P. G. SECHIARI, Esq. (Sechiari Bros. & Co.)
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 ANDREW R. SCOBLE, Esq., Q.C.
 ALEXANDER SIM, Esq. (Churchill & Sim).
 JOHN P. TATE, Esq.
 HENRY TROWER, Esq. (Trower & Lawson).

Secretary—SAMUEL J. PIPKIN.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Manager—D. MARSHALL LANG.

UNDOUBTED SECURITY guaranteed by a large and fully subscribed Capital.
 MODERATE RATES of Premium, based on an equitable system of Assessment.
 CLAIMS liberally and promptly settled.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Actuary—T. E. YOUNG, B.A.

MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY ACT (1882).—POLICIES are issued to husbands for the benefit of their wives and children, thus creating a FAMILY SETTLEMENT without trouble, expense, stamp duty, or legal assistance, which creditors cannot touch.

The LIFE FUNDS are invested in the names of Special Trustees as Security for Claims on this Branch, and Life Policyholders possess, in addition, the Security of the Paid-up Capital, £250,000 and the fully subscribed and uncalled Capital of £2,250,000, and the other Funds of the Company, the large extent of which will be seen on reference to the Company's printed Balance Sheet.

The ASSURED are wholly free from liability in respect of the engagements of the Company. The EXPENSES of MANAGEMENT, exclusive of commission, are limited by Deed of Settlement to a moderate percentage on the Premium Income.

FIXED MINIMUM SURRENDER VALUES are guaranteed on ordinary whole Life Policies after three years' duration, and such guarantee is endorsed upon the Policies themselves.

CLAIMS are paid one month after proof of death.

POLICIES issued after October 1879, if effected for the whole term of Life, are, after five years' duration, and under certain conditions, rendered exempt from extra Premiums for residence and travel abroad.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Underwriter—J. CARR SAUNDERS.

RATES for Marine Risks on application to the Underwriter.

Clergy Mutual Assurance Society.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1829.

Offices:—1 & 2 THE SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER.

Patrons.	
His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY.	His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of YORK.
Trustees.	
His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY.	The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of WINCHESTER.
His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of DUBLIN.	The ARCHDEACON of MAIDSTONE.
Chairman—The ARCHDEACON of WESTMINSTER.	Deputy-Chairman—ROBERT FEW, Esq.
Solicitors—Messrs. LEE, BOLTON, & LEE, No. 2, The Sanctuary, Westminster.	
Bankers—Messrs. COUTTS & Co.	
Actuary—STEWART HELDER, Esq.	Physician—Dr. STONE, 14 Dean's Yard, S.W.

Open to the Clergy and their Lay Relatives.

Attention is particularly requested to the following points respecting this Society, as being of special importance to Clergymen and their Lay relatives desiring to assure their lives:—

1. SECURITY.—The security offered by this Society for the due fulfilment of its engagements consists of Funds, amounting to nearly £2,883,000, created from Premiums accumulated at compound interest, together with an Annual Income derived from Premiums and interest on these funds exceeding £332,500. The average rate of interest yielded by the Society's Invested Funds during the past year was £4. 3s. 6d. per cent. The investments comprise Mortgages of Freehold Estates in England and Wales, of long Leaseholds in the cities of London and Westminster, of Rates under Acts of Parliament, and of Life Interests and Reversions; Railway, Gas, and Waterworks Debenture Stocks; and Loans on the Society's Policies within the surrender values.

2. BONUS.—This Society being purely mutual has no Proprietors, and consequently no Proprietors' Fund upon which to pay interest. All the Profits are the property of the Assured Members. The total Profits realized and divided since the establishment of the Society amount to £1,619,812, of which £437,347 was distributed at the last Quinquennial Bonus among 7,882 Policies. Of these, 1,070 were then, by means of Bonus, not only altogether released from the payment of Annual Premiums, but had, in almost every case, additions made to the sums originally assured.

3. PREMIUMS.—In consequence of the superior longevity of the Clergy, the Rates of Premium for which assurances may be effected in this Society are less than those charged by the great majority of Life Assurance Offices. One-fifth of the Annual Premium may remain a charge upon the Policy, to be repaid wholly or in part at each Quinquennial Division of Profits. Assurances upon life are granted for any amount not exceeding £7,500.

4. MANAGEMENT.—This Society neither employs Agents nor allows Commission for the introduction of new business. The general expenses of management were in the past financial year only £3. 10s. per cent. of the Total Revenue, and £5. 7s. 5d. per cent. of the Premium Revenue. So that for £5. 7s. 5d. out of every £100 received for Premiums—which is very little more than the most moderate allowance paid by other Offices for Commission alone—the whole business of this Society is conducted.

QUALIFICATION.

The following may make an Assurance upon his or her own Life, and also for his or her own benefit upon the life of any other person, provided he or she may have an interest in such Life to the amount of the capital sum to be assured:—

1. Any Clergyman of the respective Churches of England and Ireland, or of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Scotland.
2. Any Wife, Widow, Child or Grandchild, or any Father, Mother, Brother, Sister, Uncle, Aunt, Nephew or Niece of any such Clergyman.
3. Any Father, Mother, Brother, Sister, Uncle, Aunt, Nephew or Niece of the Wife or Widow of any such Clergyman.
4. The Wife or Widow of any Son, or the Husband or Widower of any Daughter, of any such Clergyman.
5. Any Director or other person holding any office in the Society.

Any person not thus qualified may make Assurance upon Life, if the person upon whose lives such Assurances are to be made, are themselves qualified.

Prospectuses, Bonus Accounts, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be had at the Office, on personal application, or by letter, to

MATTHEW HODGSON, Secretary, 1 & 2 The Sanctuary, Westminster.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

Incorporated by Royal Charter A.D. 1720.

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

No. 7 ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCH OFFICES { No. 55 PARLIAMENT STREET, LONDON, S.W.
No. 16 CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER.
No. 30 EXCHANGE STREET EAST, LIVERPOOL.
No. 104 WEST GEORGE STREET, GLASGOW.

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The Hon. FRANCIS PARKER, 3 Temple Gardens, E.C.

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Underwriter—JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq.

Manager of the Fire Department—JAMES CLUNES, Esq.

Medical Officers.

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JOHN HARLEY, M.D., 39 Brook Street, Grosvenor Square.

Solicitors.

Messrs. JOHNSONS, UPTON, BUDD, & ATKEY, 20 Austin Friars.

Messrs. COLLYER-BRISTOW, WITHERS, RUSSELL, & HILL, 4 Bedford Row.

The Corporation has granted Fire, Life, and Marine Assurances for more than a century and a half. During that long period it has endeavoured to introduce into its practice all the real improvements that have from time to time been suggested, and to afford every facility for the transaction of business.

Of the Share Capital the sum of £448,275 has been paid up. The total funds on the 31st December 1881 exceeded Three Millions sterling.

Copies of the Accounts, pursuant to 'The Life Assurance Companies' Act 1870,' can be had on application personally or by letter.

J. P. LAURENCE, *Secretary.*

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament. For Fire & Life Assurance at Home & Abroad.

FINANCIAL POSITION 1882.

Fire Premiums	...	...	...	...	£451,000
Life Premiums	...	...	...	...	181,000
Interest	...	...	...	...	120,000
Accumulated Funds	...	...	...	...	£2,708,000

Head Offices : { LONDON—1 MOORGATE STREET.
 { ABERDEEN—3 KING STREET.

BRANCHES:

BRISTOL—The Exchange.
DUBLIN—40 Westmoreland Street.
DUNDEE—Commercial Street.
EDINBURGH—20 St. Andrew Sq.
GLASGOW—24 George Square.
LIVERPOOL—5 Tithebarn Street.
MANCHESTER—52 Spring Gardens.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—Collingwood Street.
BOSTON, U.S.—30 Congress Street.
CHICAGO—204 La Salle Street.
NEW YORK—153 Broadway.
MELBOURNE—105 Collins Street West.

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JOHN STEWART, Esq.
WILLIAM WALKINSHAW, Esq.

Fire Department—JAMES ROBB, *Manager*. **Life Department**—THOS. H. COOK, *Actuary*
General Manager—JAS. VALENTINE.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurances are granted on Property situate in all parts of the British Dominions, and in most Foreign Countries, at rates which are computed according to the actual risk incurred. The Company has already paid over **Three Millions Sterling** in the settlement of Claims under its Fire Policies.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The Company offers the advantages of perfect Security, with great Economy in management and Moderate Rates of Premium. The total expenses in the year 1881 were slightly under $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the Income from Premiums and Interest, or excluding Commission paid to Agents, less than 4 per cent.

In the Participation Branch the whole of the ascertained surplus at each valuation belongs to the Assured. The amount for the Quinquennium ending 31st December, 1880, was sufficient to provide a Bonus of £1. 10s. per cent. per annum upon the sum Assured, or £7. 10s. per cent. for the whole Quinquennium, besides leaving £46,311 to be carried forward.

THE ECONOMIC

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 6 NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

Directors.

HENRY BARNETT, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE RIGHT HON. E. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE, *Deputy-Chairman.*

CHARLES ARTHUR BARCLAY, Esq.

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ALFRED SARTORIS, Esq.

AUGUSTUS KEPPEL STEPHENSON, Esq.

Right Hon. LORD SUDELEY.

RICHARD TAYLOR, Esq.

Actuary.—RICHARD CHARLES FISHER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY.

The lowest rates of Premium on the **Mutual System** for young and middle-aged lives, with early participation in Profits.

Number of Policies in Force	10,220
Sums Assured, with Bonus Additions	£9,405,106
Security—Accumulated Fund	3,522,470
Annual Income	376,571
Total Claims paid, with Bonus Additions	6,573,415
Total Bonuses declared to 1878 inclusive	3,507,415

Bonus.—The Society being on the **Mutual** principle, the Assured share the **whole** of the profits. Policies effected before 31st December of each year receive a full year's Bonus for the year of entry.

QUINQUENNIAL DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1879.

Assets	£3,512,661
Liabilities	2,949,995
Surplus	£562,666

Prospectuses, Statement of Accounts, and full particulars may be obtained on application to

JOHN RALPH GRIMES, *Secretary.*

ESTABLISHED 1869.

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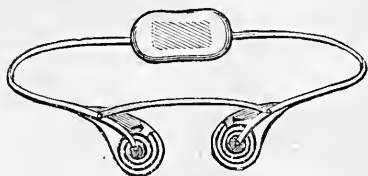
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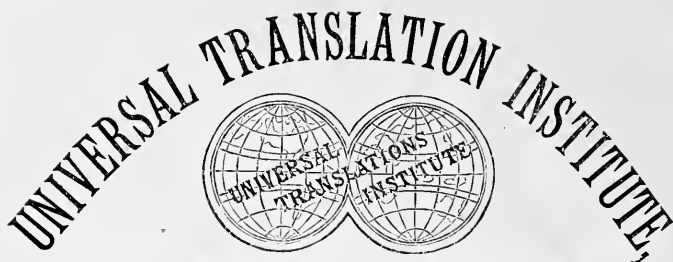
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