THE
STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK
1925
SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL PUBLICATION

MACMILLAN AND CO., LIMITED
LONDON . BOMBAY . CALCUTTA . MADRAS
MELBOURNE

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
NEW YORK . BOSTON . CHICAGO
DALLAS . SAN FRANCISCO

THE MACMILLAN CO. OF CANADA, LTD
TORONTO

THE
STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

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

1925

EDITED BY

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ECONOMIC SOCIETIES

SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL PUBLICATION. REVISED AFTER
OFFICIAL RETURNS

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

1925

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

ISBN 978-0-230-27054-1 (eBook)
DOI 10.1057/9780230270541

PREFACE

It is hoped that, as usual, the various sections in this issue of **THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK** will be found to have been revised and the information brought up to the latest available date. Thanks largely to the assistance of Mr. H. St. J. Philby, the section relating to Arabia has been entirely recast, giving a conspectus of economic, and especially of political, affairs in that country as they were in March of this year. Information in regard to all countries which has come to hand too late for inclusion in the body of the book will be found in the "Additions and Corrections." The Introductory Tables follow in the main the lines of those which have appeared in the **YEAR-BOOK** in recent years.

It is again a pleasure to express our gratitude to numerous friends all over the world for their valuable co-operation.

J. S. K.

M. E.

STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK OFFICE,
MACMILLAN & CO., LTD.,
ST. MARTIN'S STREET,
LONDON, W.C. 2.

March 31, 1925.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Metric measures most commonly found in statistical returns, with equivalents :—

LENGTH.			SURFACE MEASURE.		
Centimetre	...	...	0·39 inch	Square metre	... 10·26 sq. feet
Metre	...	...	39·37 inches	Hectare	... 2·47 acres
Kilometre	..	...	0·621 mile	Square kilometre	... 0·386 sq. mile
LIQUID MEASURE.			DRY MEASURE.		
Litre	...	...	1·76 pints	Litre	... 0·91 quart
Hectolitre	...	...	22 gallons	Hectolitre	... 2·75 bushels
WEIGHT—AVOIRDUPOIS.			WEIGHT—TROY.		
Gramme	...	...	15·42 grains	Gramme	... 15·42 grains
Kilogramme	...	...	2·205 pounds	Kilogramme	... 32·15 ounces
Quintal	...	...	220·46 pounds	Kilogramme	... 2·68 pounds
Ton	...	...	2204·6 pounds		

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INTRODUCTORY TABLES

INTRODUCTORY TABLES

I.—THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 1923-24.

N.B.—The following table gives the latest figures available, but they do not all relate to the same period. The populations given are according to the 1921 census, where available, but in some cases estimates have been given.

	Area, Sq. miles	Population (1921) 1,000	Revenue £1,000	Expenditure £1,000	Debt £1,000	Imports £1,000	Exports £1,000
<i>Great Britain and Northern Ireland.</i>	94,633	44,200	837,169	788,840	7,708,000	1,979,845	935,514
Europe:							
Irish Free State	27,000	3,165 ¹	42,792 ⁴	42,792 ⁴	—	65,811	49,752
Gibraltar	2	21	150	167	—	—	—
Malta	122	213	763	735	—	3,842	1,157
Asia:							
Aden, Perin and Prot.	9,000	55	80	—	—	7,877	6,906
Bahrein Islands	250	120 ⁴	—	—	—	1,712 ¹	882 ¹
Borneo, Brunel, and Sarawak	77,106	1,000	773	702	51	2,365	3,887
Ceylon	26,332	4,505	6,248	5,706	10,402	22,916	33,120
Cyprus	3,584	311	567 ²	583 ²	965 ²	1,073 ²	894 ²
Hong Kong	391	625	2,814 ²	2,449 ²	242	64,753 ²	70,645 ²
India	1,805,332 ¹	318,042 ⁶	131,960	129,900	893,500	290,387	367,323
Straits Settlements	1,600	884	3,887 ²	8,117 ²	28,013 ²	10,885 ²	83,506 ²
Fed. Malay States	27,618	1,325	7,361 ²	6,163 ²	11,103 ²	10,300 ²	23,933 ²
Other Malay States	23,486	1,123	2,195 ²	1,760 ²	653 ²	4,563 ²	9,903 ²
Weihai-wei	285	154	24	23	—	871 ²	545 ²
Iraq ¹	143,260	2,849	5,031	4,132	—	18,910	13,417
Palestine ¹	9,000	757	1,615	1,597	—	4,812 ²	1,516 ²
Africa:							
Kenya Colony and Prot.	212,000	2,350 ⁴	1,936	1,910	5,000 ²	4,258 ²	3,906 ²
Uganda Prot.	110,300	3,127 ⁴	1,007	996	—	—	2,894 ²
Zanzibar	1,020	197 ⁴	416	504	100 ²	1,943 ²	2,286 ²
Mauritius and Dep.	809	385	2,355 ¹	2,303 ¹	1,266	5,123 ²	4,552 ²
Nyasaland Prot.	37,890	1,175	279	297	430	462	435
St. Helena and Ascension	81	4	12 ²	14 ²	—	45	26 ²
Seychelles	156	25	46 ²	40 ²	10 ²	112 ²	116 ²
Souiland Prot.	68,000	344 ⁴	78	144	—	346 ²	333 ²
Basutoland	11,716	498	232	242	—	827 ²	804 ²
Bechuanaland Prot.	275,600	153	169	82	—	—	—
Southern Rhodesia	149,000	894	1,326 ¹	1,357 ¹	3,000	3,559 ²	5,311 ²
Northern Rhodesia	291,000	932	237	344	—	328 ²	461
Swaziland	6,678	134	91	93	55	—	—
Union of S. Africa	472,347	6,929	24,253	24,341	106,843	57,814 ²	81,047 ²
Nigeria	335,700	18,500 ⁴	6,291	5,501	19,309	11,763 ²	11,763 ²
Gambia	4,134	299 ⁴	236 ²	211 ²	148	514 ²	960 ²

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Gold Coast and Prot.	80,000	2,078	3,743	4,106	7,279	8,449 ²	8,95 ²
Sierra Leone and Prot.	31,000	1,541	845 ²	738 ²	1,730 ²	1,950 ²	1,607 ²
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1,014,000	5,912 ⁴	3,672 ²	3,507 ²	—	4,555 ²	2,498 ²
Tanganyika Territory *	365,000	4,122	1,220 ¹	1,812 ¹	—	1,709 ¹	1,783 ¹
S. W. Africa *	332,400	230 ⁴	348	309	—	1,301 ¹	2,673 ¹
Cameroon *	31,000	550 ⁴	43	106	—	58 ²	74 ²
Togoland *	12,600	188	—	—	—	—	—
America :							
Bermudas	19	21	310 ²	278 ²	45 ²	1,882 ²	494 ²
Canada	3,729,665	8,788	81,542	66,742	490,122	183,566	217,511
Falkland Islands and South Georgia	5,618	3	190 ²	45 ²	—	425 ¹	3,087 ¹
British Guiana	89,480	298	1,115 ²	1,082 ²	—	2,669 ²	3,756 ²
British Honduras	8,598	45	225	248	233	881 ¹	638 ¹
Newfoundland and Labrador	162,734	263	1,825 ²	1,964 ¹	12,826 ¹	5,689 ¹	4,331 ¹
Bahamas	4,404	53	553	452	20	2,120 ²	1,834 ²
Barbados	166	156	445	292	592	2,582 ²	2,100 ²
Jamaica, etc.	4,431	864	2,061	2,074	4,582	5,536 ²	4,238 ²
Leeward Islands	7,715	122	268	276	281	766 ²	898 ²
Trinidad	1,974	366	1,634 ²	1,625 ²	3,426 ²	4,319 ²	4,786 ²
Windward Islands	516	163	235 ²	252 ²	393 ²	674 ²	592 ²
Australasia :							
Australian Commonwealth	2,974,581	5,436	66,017	83,813	415,600	140,570	119,567
Papua	90,540	250 ⁴	78	132	—	315 ¹	179 ¹
New Zealand	104,751	1,219	27,960	26,148	221,616	43,378 ²	45,967 ²
Fiji	7,083	157	480 ²	430 ²	358 ²	700 ²	1,492 ²
Pacific Islands	11,450	265 ⁴	—	—	—	—	—
Territory of New Guinea *	89,252	400 ⁴	121 ¹	—	—	516 ¹	631 ¹
Western Samoa *	1,250	28	134	143	—	269 ²	289 ²
Nauru *	10	2	12 ²	10 ²	—	54 ²	—

SUMMARY OF AREA AND POPULATION.

	Area, sq. miles	Population
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	94,633	44,200,000
Europe	27,125	3,399,000
Asia	2,126,203	332,650,000
Africa	3,820,274	50,397,000
America	4,008,214	11,142,000
Australasia	3,278,917	7,795,000
Total	13,355,426	449,583,000

* Mandated territories.

1 Year 1922-23.

2 Year 1923.

3 Year 1922 or 1921-22.

4 Estimated.

* Including Federative States, population 71,939,000.

* Including Federative States, 711,032 sq. miles.

N.B.—Conversions into sterling have been made at the par of exchange.

II.—GROWTH OF POPULATION IN GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

The following table shows the growth of population in Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, and Russia since 1871 (in thousands):—

Country	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
Great Britain and Ireland . .	31,556	31,935	37,802	41,538	45,222	47,212
France	36,190	37,599	38,350	38,980	39,602	39,210
Germany	40,995	45,423	49,702	56,874	63,359	62,469
European Russia	66,603	70,668	87,445	100,349	116,380	101,410

The increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. is shown as follows:—

Country	1871-81	1881-91	1891-1901	1901-11	1911-21	1871-1921
Great Britain and Ireland . .	+ 10·7	+ 8·2	+ 9·9	+ 8·9	+ 1·4	+ 49·6
France	+ 3·9	+ 2·0	+ 1·6	+ 1·6	— 1·0	+ 8·3
Germany	+ 10·8	+ 9·5	+ 14·3	+ 14·9	— 1·4	+ 52·1
European Russia	+ 15·1	+ 14·1	+ 14·8	+ 16·0	— 12·9	+ 52·3

III.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM.

Country	1922		1923		1924 ¹	
	Metric tons	Per cent.	Metric tons	Per cent.	Metric tons	Per cent.
United States	73,606,225	64·84	100,371,000	70·65	99,622,060	69·35
Mexico	24,527,152	21·78	22,704,000	16·05	21,622,100	15·08
Russia	3,973,510	3·52	5,435,000	3·82	6,653,420	4·85
Persia	2,960,265	2·62	3,836,000	2·70	4,603,200	3·20
Dutch East Indies	2,315,232	2·06	2,833,000	1·99	2,833,000	1·99
Romania	1,365,765	1·21	1,512,000	1·06	1,811,600	1·26
India	1,026,490	·91	1,116,000	·82	1,157,000	·80
Peru	715,232	·64	752,000	·53	814,000	·56
Poland	732,382	·65	733,000	·51	670,000	·47
Venezuela	288,712	·25	618,000	·43	1,157,200	·86
Sarawak	390,728	·34	167,000	·12	657,600	·45
Argentina	357,610	·31	697,000	·50	511,600	·35
Trinidad	321,854	·28	324,000	·23	486,600	·33
Japan	277,600	·22	248,000	·17	229,100	·16
Egypt	158,258	·14	153,000	·11	147,100	·10
France	60,600	·05	57,000	·04	56,600	·04
Colombia	42,384	·03	61,000	·04	71,700	·05
Germany	34,967	·03	44,000	·03	45,700	·03
Canada	23,769	·02	23,000	·01	22,300	·01
Czechoslovakia	15,000	—	11,000	—	11,000	—
Other countries	17,482	—	20,620	—	22,610	—
Total	112,501,528	—	112,067,920	—	113,643,560	—

¹ Estimated.

IV.—WORLD'S COAL OUTPUT.

The following table shows the world's output of coal (in thousands of metric tons).

Country	1913	1922	1923	1924 ¹
Great Britain	292,048	253,613	280,430	274,933
Germany	190,109	180,003	62,225	118,829
Saar area	13,216	11,240	9,192	14,032
Alsace Lorraine	3,796	4,232	4,166	5,269
Upper Silesia	31,713	25,521	26,680	23,824
France	40,051	31,140	37,680	44,010
Belgium	22,842	21,209	22,922	23,357
Poland	8,974	23,975	36,098	31,723
Russia	26,544	9,096	11,952	13,680
Austria	17,780	166	158	172
Czechoslovakia		10,465	12,347	14,319
Hungary		740	851	635
Rumania	80	255	292	292
Spain	4,016	4,436	5,972	5,972
Holland	1,873	4,570	5,278	5,877
Sweden	364	379	420	1,136
Spitzbergen	36	316	350	
Italy	1	195	174	
Portugal	25	143	143	
Bulgaria	11	49	49	
Europe	607,749	501,990	486,533	548,967
Asia	55,276	70,550	68,485	70,687
Africa	8,205	9,364	11,439	11,940
United States	517,060	424,533	531,364	505,846
America	533,332	437,809	596,367	518,441
Australia	14,535	14,293	17,300	18,500
World	1,216,097	1,034,006	1,180,124	1,168,535

¹ Estimated.

V.—WORLD'S IRON AND STEEL OUTPUT.

The estimated production of the principal producing countries and of the world is given in the accompanying table. (English tons, 000's omitted).

Countries	Pig Iron				Steel Ingots and Castings			
	1921	1923	1922	1913	1924	1923	1922	1913
United States	31,600	40,026	26,851	30,653	37,800	44,944	35,603	31,801
Great Britain	7,400	7,440	4,902	10,260	8,250	8,482	5,881	7,664
France	7,500	5,346	5,147	5,126	6,850	5,029	4,464	4,614
Belgium	2,800	2,154	1,578	2,428	2,850	2,250	1,539	2,428
Luxemburg	2,125	1,884	1,650	—	1,850	1,182	1,368	—
Germany	8,200	4,400	8,000	19,000	8,500	5,969	9,000	18,631
Czechoslovakia	700	750	339	—	800	1,000	630	—
Poland	500	492	458	—	950	945	930	—
Japan	350	300	300	56	550	500	500	13
World total including countries not specified above	64,630	66,471	51,938	77,182	73,575	75,096	63,098	75,019

VI. WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD

The following table shows the world's production of gold (in kilos):—

	1912	1921	1922	1923 ¹
Transvaal	283,318	252,837	218,036	284,068
Rhodesia	21,407	18,212	20,304	20,124
British West Africa	10,963	6,333	6,637	6,532
Australia	82,018	28,096	28,316	24,105
India	16,635	18,459	13,624	11,882
Canada	19,032	28,813	39,296	36,578
United States	140,613	75,334	73,502	77,292
Mexico	38,864	21,295	23,275	24,261
Total (including all countries)	701,379	496,886	480,255	530,626

¹ Estimated.

VII. WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF SILVER

The following table shows the world's production of silver (in millions of troy ounces):—

Year	Mexico	United States	Canada	South America	Australia	Other countries	Total
1912	74.6	62.8	31.6	16.1	14.7	25.6	226.4
1913	55.5	66.8	31.5	14.3	17.1	25.3	210.5
1914	26.1	72.5	28.4	10.4	14.7	24.7	176.8
1915	22.9	75.0	26.6	13.7	8.8	26.0	173.0
1916	29.8	74.4	25.5	15.6	9.7	25.1	180.1
1917	42.0	71.7	22.2	15.5	10.1	25.9	187.4
1918	62.5	67.8	21.4	14.7	10.7	27.1	204.2
1919	65.9	56.7	16.0	14.8	7.6	20.8	181.8
1920	66.5	55.4	13.3	14.6	2.2	21.2	173.2
1921	64.5	53.7	13.0	15.5	5.4	19.8	171.0
1922	81.1	55.5	17.6	17.7	12.0	22.2	206.1
1923	90.4	65.9	17.7	31.0	8.0	20.5	233.5

VIII.—FLEETS OF THE WORLD.

The following table gives particulars of the Fleets of the world on February 1, 1925 :—

BUILT.

	British Empire.	United States.	Japan.	France.	Italy.	Russia.	Germany.
Battleships	18	18	6	9	7	3	8
Battle Cruisers	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Cruisers	49	31	23	16	13	7	8
Cruiser Minelayers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armoured Coast Defence Vessels and Monitors	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft Carriers	2 ¹	2	2	—	—	1	—
Flotilla Leaders	17	—	—	1	9	—	—
Destroyers	189	309 ²	101	54	53	80	16
Torpedo Boats	—	—	—	—	68	—	16
Submarines	63	118	51	44	43	28	—
Sloops	35	—	—	8	—	4	—
Coastal Motor Boats	29	—	2	2	12	26	—
Gunboats and Despatch Vessels	2	10	6	49	13	2	3
River Gunboats	18	5	8	5	2	4	—
Minesweepers	62	45	3	29	40	9	—

BUILDING AND PROJECTED.

Battleships	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Battle Cruisers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cruisers	8	9 ³	11	9 ⁴	5 ⁵	7	1
Cruiser Minelayers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armoured Coast Defence Vessels and Monitors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft Carriers	—	2	2	1	1	—	—
Flotilla Leaders	1	—	—	21 ⁶	2	—	—
Destroyers	2	12 ⁷	23	35 ⁸	24 ⁹	26	1
Torpedo Boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Submarines	4	15 ¹⁰	28	59 ¹¹	20 ¹²	1	—
Sloops	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coastal Motor Boats	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gunboats and Despatch Vessels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
River Gunboats	—	6 ¹³	—	—	—	—	—
Minesweepers	—	—	3	—	6 ¹⁴	—	—

¹ Including 3 Cruisers under reconstruction as Aircraft Carriers.

² Includes 14 fitted as Minelayers and 20 transferred to C.G. service.

³ 8 authorised but not yet appropriated for.

⁴ 4 projected but not yet authorised.

⁵ 15 projected but not yet authorised.

⁶ Authorised but not under construction or contract.

⁷ 18 projected but not yet authorised.

⁸ 8 projected but not yet authorised.

⁹ Includes 6 authorised but not under construction or contract.

¹⁰ 36 projected but not yet authorised. (Does not include 2nd class submarines, of which it is proposed to lay down 3 each year.)

¹¹ Including 8 projected but not yet authorised.

¹² Authorised but not yet appropriated for.

¹³ To be combined Minelayers and Minesweepers.

The following age limits for vessels have been adopted, and in the case of British vessels the formula that one years' war service is equivalent to two years' peace service has been applied in the case of cruisers, destroyers, and submarines :—

Battleships	20 years.	Destroyers	12 years.
Battle Cruisers	20 "	Submarines	10 "
Aircraft Carriers	20 "	Coastal Motor Boats	10 "
Cruisers	15 "	Other vessels	20 "

The age of a ship has been counted from the date of completion.

IX.—WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING.

According to Lloyd's Register the total merchant steam tonnage of the world in June, 1924, was 57,530,000 gross tons, as compared with 42,514,000 gross tons in June, 1914. The following table shows details :—

Countries	June, 1914	June, 1924	Difference between 1924 and 1914
	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons
United Kingdom	18,877,000	18,917,000	+ 40,000
British Dominions	1,407,000	2,213,000	+ 806,000
United States	1,837,000	11,823,000	+9,986,000
Austria-Hungary	1,052,000	Nil	—
Belgium	341,000	55,000	+ 214,000
Denmark	768,000	974,000	+ 206,000
France	1,918,000	3,193,000	+1,275,000
Germany	5,003,000	2,856,000	—2,242,000
Greece	820,000	751,000	— 69,000
Holland	1,471,000	2,533,000	+1,062,000
Italy	1,423,000	2,676,000	+1,248,000
Japan	1,642,000	3,655,000	+2,013,000
Norway	1,923,000	2,326,000	+ 403,000
Spain	883,000	1,163,000	+ 280,000
Sweden	992,000	1,146,000	+ 154,000
Other Countries	2,057,000	2,749,000	+ 692,000
Total abroad	23,637,000	38,613,000	+14,976,000
World's total	42,514,000	57,530,000	+15,016,000

The merchant shipping under construction (in gross tons) on December 31 of the last 3 years is shown as follows :—

Countries	Dec. 31, 1922	Dec. 31, 1923	Dec. 31, 1924
Great Britain and Ireland	1,469,000	1,395,000	1,173,000
Germany and Danzig	464,000	336,000	379,000
France	188,000	110,000	197,000
Italy	211,000	119,000	155,000
United States	139,000	91,000	58,000
Netherlands	143,000	112,000	125,000
Japan	94,000	63,000	39,000
All others	245,000	218,000	344,000
Total	2,953,000	2,444,000	2,470,000

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The idle steam shipping of the principal maritime countries is shown as follows (in gross tons):—

Countries	Jan. 1, 1923	Jan. 1, 1924	Jan. 1, 1925
Idle in home country:			
United States—			
Shipping Board	4,411,000	3,564,000	3,664,000
Shipping Board tankers	214,000	163,000	125,000
Privately owned	703,000	541,000	417,000
Government-owned, other than U.S. Shipping Board	(1)	3,000	17,000
Total United States	5,328,000	4,271,000	4,223,000
United Kingdom	1,010,000	909,000	705,000
France	730,000	450,000	311,000
Italy	472,000	427,000	225,000 ²
Netherlands	330,000	235,000	65,000
Norway	53,000	50,000	25,000
Sweden	22,000	—	20,000
Greece	76,000	122,000	24,000
Japan	99,000	29,000	25,000
Belgium	170,000	86,000	26,000
Denmark	17,000	13,000	—
Spain	520,000	128,000	60,000
Australia	106,000	85,000	166,000
Idle in foreign countries	195,000	83,000	103,000
Grand total	9,128,000	6,888,000	5,978,000

¹ No data available.² Estimated.

X.—THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The League of Nations is an association of States which have pledged themselves, through signing the Covenant (*i.e.*, the constitution of the League) [For the text of the Covenant, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1921, page xxviii], not to go to war before submitting their disputes with each other or States not members of the League to arbitration or enquiry and a delay of from three to nine months. Furthermore, any State violating this pledge is automatically in a state of outlawry with the other States, which are bound to sever all economic and political relations with the defaulting member. The States members of the League have pledged themselves to co-operate over a wide range of economic, social, humanitarian and labour questions.

The League of Nations formally came into existence on January 10, 1920, through the coming into force at that date of the Treaty of Versailles. The two official languages of the League are English and French. The seat of the League is Geneva, Switzerland.

I. MEMBERSHIP.

The following 55 States are members of the League:—

ABYSSINIA	September 28, 1923	ITALY	January 10, 1920
ALBANIA ¹	December 16, 1920	JAPAN	" " "
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC ²	July 18, 1919	LATVIA ¹	September 22, 1921
AUSTRALIA	January 10, 1920	LIBERIA	June 30, 1920
AUSTRIA	December 16, "	LITHUANIA ¹	September 22, 1921
BELGIUM	January 10, "	LUXEMBURG	December 16, 1920
BOLIVIA	" " "	NEW ZEALAND	January 10, 1920
BRAZIL	" " "	NICARAGUA	November 3, "
BULGARIA	December 16, "	NORWAY	March 5, "
CANADA	January 10, "	PANAMA	January 9, "
CHILE	November 4, 1919	PARAGUAY	December 26, 1919
CHINA	July 16, 1920	PERU	November 21, "
COLOMBIA	February 16, "	PERU	January 10, 1920
COSTA RICA	December 16, "	POLAND	" " "
CUBA	March 8, "	PORTUGAL	April 8, "
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	January 10, "	RUMANIA	" " "
DENMARK	March 8, "	SANTO DOMINGO	September 29, 1924
ESTONIA ¹	September 22, 1921	SAN SALVADOR	March 10, "
FINLAND ¹	December 16, 1920	SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE	
FRANCE	January 10, "	STATE	February 10, 1920
GREECE	March 30, "	SIAM	January 10, "
GUATEMALA	January 10, "	SOUTH AFRICA	" " "
HAITI	June 30, "	SPAIN	" " "
HOLLAND	March 9, "	SWEDEN	March 9, "
HONDURAS	November 3, "	SWITZERLAND	" 8, "
HUNGARY	September 18, 1922	UNITED KINGDOM	January 10, "
INDIA	January 10, 1920	URUGUAY	" " "
IRISH FREE STATE	September 10, 1923	VENEZUELA	March 3, "

¹ Signed the treaties concerning protection of national minorities as a condition of their entry into the League.

² The delegation of the Argentine Republic did not attend the second Assembly and withdrew from the first Assembly upon the latter's decision to refer the amendment to Article 1 of the Covenant proposed by the Argentine, for study by a committee that was to report to the second Assembly. The Argentine Government has not given notice of an intention to leave the League, and appears to regard itself as in a state of suspended or passive membership, to continue until some measure regarded as a satisfactory equivalent to the amendment proposed by the Argentine has been adopted by the League.

The following States are not yet members of the League:—United States, Germany, Russia, Turkey, Egypt, Ecuador, Mexico.

II. CONSPECTUS OF THE ORGANS OF THE LEAGUE.

For details as to the various organs of the League, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK 1922, pp. xxx. to xli. The following table furnishes only a general conspectus:—

A. PRIMARY ORGANS.

(a) Council and Assembly.

(b) Secretariat.

Secretary General.—Sir James Eric Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B.

B. SECONDARY ORGANS.

(a) The Technical Organizations.

1. *Economic and Financial.*2. *Health.*3. *Transit.*4. *Labour (International Labour Office).* [See below.]

(b) Advisory Commissions.

1. *Military, Naval and Air Commission.*2. *Commission for Reduction of Armaments.*3. *Mandates Commission.*4. *Opium Commission.*5. *Social Commission.*

International Bureaux.

1. *Hydrographic Bureau.*2. *Relief Bureau.*3. *Institute of Commerce.*4. *Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.*

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- (d) Administrative Organizations.
1. Saar Governing Committee.
2. Free City of Danzig.

C. INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

III. BUDGET OF THE LEAGUE

(1) *The allocation of expenses as fixed by the Fourth Assembly of the League is as follows:—*

States.	Units payable.	States.	Units payable.	States.	Units payable.
Abyssinia	2	France (95—17)	78	Panama	1
Albania	1	Great Britain (95—7)	88	Paraguay	1
Argentina	(35) ¹	Greece	10	Persia (10—4)	6
Australia	26	Guatemala	1	Peru	10
Austria	1	Haiti	2	Poland	25
Belgium (20—5)	15	Honduras	1	Portugal	10
Bolivia	5	Hungary	4	Rumania (40—9)	31
Brazil	35	India	65	Salvador	1
Bulgaria	7	Ireland ¹	10	Serb-Croat-Slovene	26
Canada	35	Italy (73—12)	61	State (35—9)	10
Chile	15	Japan (73—12)	61	Slam	15
China	65	Latvia (5—2)	3	South Africa	40
Colombia	7	Liberia	1	Spain	18
Costa Rica	1	Lithuania (5—1)	4	Sweden	15
Cuba	9	Luxemburg	20	Switzerland	7
Czechoslovakia	12	Netherlands	10	Uruguay	5
Denmark	3	New Zealand	1	Venezuela	932
Estonia (5—2)	10	Nicaragua	11		
Finland		Norway			

¹ Held over in reserve.

Belgium, Estonia, France, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Rumania, and Serb-Croat-Slovene State have had their quotas temporarily reduced by the number of units indicated opposite each country, owing to the fact that they were invaded during the war. Poland, however, which was also invaded, voluntarily agreed to raise the quota allotted to it from 15 to 25 units. Great Britain's quota has likewise been reduced in view of the fact that the Irish Free State is now a separate member of the League. Japan's quota is temporarily reduced owing to the earthquake.

(2) *The League Budget for the seventh fiscal period (1925). Statement of income and expenditure. (One gold franc = one Swiss franc.)*

Expenditure.	Gold Francs.	Income.	Gold Francs.
I. SECRETARIAT AND SPECIAL ORGANISATIONS.		I. ORDINARY CONTRIBUTIONS.	
Ordinary Expenditure	12,217,334	(a) Towards upkeep of Secretariat and Special Organisations	12,217,334
Capital Expenditure	1,142,000	(b) Towards upkeep of the International Labour Organisation	7,210,595
II. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.		(c) Towards upkeep of Permanent Court of International Justice	1,905,084
Ordinary Expenditure	7,210,595	II. EXTRAORDINARY CONTRIBUTIONS.	
Capital Expenditure	130,000	(a) Towards Buildings, etc.	1,275,125
III. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.		(b) Towards Working Capital Definite contribution	50,000
Ordinary Expenditure	1,905,084		
Capital Expenditure	3,125		
IV. WORKING CAPITAL FUND.	50,000		
	22,658,138		22,658,138

IV. PUBLICATIONS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Principal Publications issued by the Publications Department of the Secretariat of the League of Nations :—

- Covenant of the League.
- Official Journal (and Supplements).
- Treaty Series (Treaties and International Engagements registered by the Secretariat of the League). 16 vols. to 1923.
- Records of the Meetings of the Assembly.
- Minutes of the Sessions of the Council of the League of Nations.
- Reports of the Secretary-General to the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Assemblies on the Work of the Council.
- Minutes of the Sessions of the Mandates Commission.
- The Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.
- Records of the International Financial Conference of Brussels.
- Records of the Barcelona Conference on Transit and Communications.
- Records of the International Conference on Traffic in Women and Children.
- Records concerning the International Court of Justice (I. Documents presented to Jurists' Committee; II. Proceedings of the Jurists' Committee; III. Action taken by the Council and Assembly).
- Publications issued by the Information Section of the Secretariat: Monthly Summary of the League of Nations (current record of the League's doings).
- Quarterly Bulletin of Information on the work of International Organisations.
- Publications of the Permanent Mandates Commission.
- Handbook of International Organisations.

V. MANDATES.

The African and Pacific possessions and certain territories of the German and Ottoman Empires were ceded by these countries at the end of the war to the Allied and Associated Powers. The latter had inserted an article (Art. 22) in the Covenant of the League according to which the inhabitants of these territories should be put under the tutelage of "advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience, or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility." These nations should act as mandatories of the League, and exercise their powers on behalf of the League. They should act on the principle that the well-being and development of the peoples under their tutelage formed a "sacred trust of civilisation," and should render the Council an annual report on the territory committed to their charge.

Article 22 furthermore divides the mandated territories into three classes, according to the degree of civilisation of their inhabitants, economic and geographic circumstances, and so forth. Class A is composed of the communities detached from the Ottoman Empire, declared to have "reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognised subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone."

Class B, consisting of the former German colonies in Central and East Africa, should be administered by the Mandatory under conditions which will "guarantee freedom of conscience or religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military or naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defence of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the League."

Class C (German South-West Africa and Pacific Islands possessions) is composed of territories which "can best be administered under the laws of the Mandatory as integral portions of its territory, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population."

The Supreme Council, as the organ of the Allied and Associated Powers, drew up the terms of and allocated the mandates for the territories ceded by Germany and Turkey, subject to the approval of the Council of the League. The mandates and mandatory powers, as determined by the Supreme Council, are :—

A Mandates.—Mesopotamia (now the Kingdom of Iraq) and Palestine, attributed to Great Britain. Syria (including Lebanon), attributed to France.

B Mandates.—Togoland and Cameroons, attributed to France.

The North-Western portion of former German East Africa, attributed to Belgium.

The remainder of former German East Africa (now Tanganyika Colony), attributed to Great Britain.

C Mandates.—Former German South Pacific possessions (except Nauru and Samoa), attributed to Australia.

Samoa, attributed to New Zealand, and Nauru, attributed to the British Empire and administered by Australia, New Zealand, and Great Britain.

Former German North Pacific possessions (Yap, etc.), attributed to Japan.

Former German South-West Africa, attributed to the Union of South Africa.

VI. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

The number of States Members of the Organisation has been increased to 56 by the admission of the Irish Free State and Abyssinia into the League of Nations in 1923.

In 1922 the Conference adopted proposals for amending Article 393 of the Treaty of Versailles so as to increase the membership of the Governing Body to 36 delegates, 18 representing Governments and 9 representing employers and workers respectively, and thus give more representation to extra-European countries.

The Labour Office has organised six international Conferences, as follows: 1919, Washington; 1920, Genoa; and 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, Geneva. For particulars of the decisions of the first four Conferences see STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1922, page xxxviii, and for 1923, page xxvii.

The Fifth Conference (1923) adopted a Recommendation on systems of inspection for securing the enforcement of labour and industrial laws and regulations. The Recommendation is based on "the long experience already acquired in factory inspection," and makes recommendations under the four following sections: I. Sphere of inspection (primary and accessory duties of inspection); II. Nature of the functions and powers of inspectors (with special reference to safety questions); III. Organisation of inspection—(a) Organisation of the Staff, (b) Training and qualification of inspectors, (c) Standards and methods of inspection, (d) Co-operation of workers and employers; IV. Inspectors' reports (their periodicity and contents).

The Sixth Conference adopted a Recommendation concerning the development of facilities for the utilisation of workers' spare time. The purpose of this Recommendation, which is intended to be complementary to the Hours of Work Convention adopted at the 1919 Conference, is to lay down "the principles and methods which at the present time seem generally best adapted to secure the best use of periods of spare time" and to "make known for the benefit of all countries what has been done in this direction." Among the principles thus enunciated are:—Measures to prevent workers from having recourse to additional paid work in excess of the legal working day, arrangement of the working day so as to secure continuous periods of spare time, special transport facilities, encouragement of individual hygiene and prevention of certain social evils (tuberculosis, gambling, etc.), a suitable housing policy, encouragement of allotments, etc., and sports and games, extension of educational facilities, and subsidising organisations engaged in such activities. It is also recommended that "every care should be taken to avoid any encroachment on the liberty of those for whose use such (spare time) institutions are intended," that machinery should be set up to co-ordinate and harmonise the various activities, and that "an active and effective propaganda should be undertaken in each country for the purpose of educating public opinion in favour of the proper use of the spare time of the workers."

This Conference also gave a "first reading" to three Draft Conventions and a Recommendation, as follows:—

Draft Convention and Recommendation on equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents.

Draft Convention on a weekly suspension of work in glass-manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used.

Draft Convention on night work in bakeries.

These texts will come up for final decision at the 1925 Conference.

By the terms of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles (Art. 405) the Members of the Organisation undertake, within one year at most, or in exceptional circumstances within eighteen months, from the closing of the Conference, to bring the Recommendations or Draft Conventions adopted before the authorities "within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action." On a Recommendation the Members have to inform the Secretary-General of the League of the action taken. If a Draft Convention is approved by the competent authorities, the Members undertake to deposit their formal ratification thereof with the Secretary-General and to take the necessary action to apply its provisions.

The total results obtained up to the end of July 1924 in the ratification of the Conventions of the first three Conferences (the fourth and fifth only adopted Recommendations and

the Draft Conventions provisionally adopted in 1924 will not pass through their final stages till 1925) may be summarised as follows :—

Ratifications deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.....129.
(excluding 12 ratifications of the Berne Convention prohibiting the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, which formed the subject of a Recommendation in 1919).

Ratifications authorised by the competent authorities.....30.

Ratifications recommended to the competent authorities.....126.

International Committees.

The following special and standing Committees have been appointed either in pursuance of resolutions of the Conference or on the initiative of the Governing Body :—

- (1) *Joint Maritime Committee*: Chairman Mr. Arthur Fontaine—France.
- (2) *International Emigration Committee*: Chairman, Lord Ullswater.
- (3) *Advisory Committee on Anthrax*: Chairman, Sir William Middlebrook.
- (4) *Advisory Committee on Industrial Hygiene*.
- (5) *Correspondence Committee on Social Insurance*.
- (6) *Committee of Experts for the Study of Questions concerning the Disabled*.
- (7) *Advisory Agricultural Committee*.

The Labour Office has also organised an *International Conference of Labour Statisticians* (October–November 1923), which adopted proposals for securing greater comparability in labour statistics under the following heads :—

- (a) Classification of industries and occupations ;
- (b) Statistics of wages and hours of labour ;
- (c) Statistics of industrial accidents.

Publications.

To the list of publications of the Labour Office mentioned in the Statesman's Year Book for 1923, page xli, the following may be added :—

A. PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

(1) *The Director's Annual Report* to the Conference giving a comprehensive review of the various activities of the Organisation and the Office during the year, including summaries of the reports furnished each year under Article 408 by the Members on the application of Conventions to which they are parties.

(2) *Blue Reports* on the different items on the agenda of successive Conferences.

(3) *Final Record of the proceedings of the Annual Conferences*.

B. SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS.

(1) *Report on the International Emigration Committee*, August 1921.

(2) *Report of the International Committee on Anthrax*, December 1922.

(3) *Hours of Labour in Industry*, country by country: already published, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland.

(4) *Wage Changes in Various Countries*, 1914–1922.

(5) *Factory Inspection*: reports on its development and organisation in 25 countries.

(6) *Works Councils in Germany*.

(7) *Industrial Life in Soviet Russia*.

(8) *Unemployment*, 1920–1923.

(9) *Economic Barometers*.

(10) *European Housing Problems since the War*.

(11) *Industrial Hygiene and Safety and the International Labour Organisation*.

(12) *Protection of Eyesight in Industry*.

(13) *Anthrax in the Tannery Industry*.

(14) *Artificial Limbs: Appliances for the Disabled*.

(15) *Employment of Disabled Men*.

(16) *Automatic Couplings and the safety of Railway Workers*.

(17) *Reports of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians*.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Actual Revenue and Expenditure, 1924-25.—The following tables show the principal items of the actual revenue and expenditure of the United Kingdom for the year ending March 31, 1925 :—

Revenue	Total for year to March 31	Inc. or Dec. on 1923-24	Budget Esti- mate (1924-25)
	£	£	£
Customs	99,344,000	— 20,614,000	101,860,000
Excise	135,128,000	— 12,842,000	135,900,000
Motor Vehicle Duties	16,164,000	+ 1,473,000	15,600,000
Estate, etc., Duties	59,450,000	+ 1,650,000	56,000,000
Stamps	22,850,000	+ 1,280,000	21,000,000
Excess Profits Duty	700,000	+ 700,000	8,000,000
Income Tax	278,836,000	+ 4,505,000	265,000,000
Super Tax	62,680,000	+ 2,040,000	61,000,000
Corporation Profits Tax	18,000,000	— 5,240,000	20,000,000
Post Office	55,450,000	+ 2,050,000	50,500,000
Interest on Loans	11,940,883	— 666,017	12,259,000
Ordinary Miscellaneous Receipts	14,419,563	— 1,561,387	11,850,000
Special Receipts	26,963,149	— 9,888,285	30,000,000
Total (all items)	799,435,595	— 37,733,689	—

Expenditure	Total for year to March 31	Inc. or Dec. on 1923-24	Budget Esti- mate
	£	£	£
National Debt Services—			
Interest, etc.	312,161,261	+ 4,852,513	305,000,000
Sinking Fund	45,000,000	+ 5,000,000	45,000,000
Road Fund	15,593,044	+ 1,473,000	15,000,000
Payments to Local Taxation Ac- counts	13,967,146	+ 304,515	13,150,000
Payments to Northern Ireland Ex- chequer	3,821,660	— 145,205	3,500,000
Other Consolidated Fund Services	2,430,238	— 372,557	2,440,000
Supply Services	402,170,000	— 3,630,000	417,056,000
Total (all items)	795,776,711	+ 6,936,500	—

Army Estimates, 1925-26 (p. 44).—The gross estimated expenditure is 54,333,000*l.*, appropriations in aid 9,833,000*l.*, and net expenditure 44,500,000*l.* The total personnel is 160,000 (153,162 British, 3,438 Colonial and native Indian troops, and 4,000 Indian troops in Middle East). In addition the number of British troops on the Indian establishment provided for is 62,179. The establishment of the Territorial Army is 186,010, but the strength on February 1, 1925, was only 139,602.

Navy Estimates, 1925-26 (p. 45).—Gross estimated expenditure 64,363,460*l.*, appropriations in aid 3,638,460*l.*, net estimate 60,500,000*l.* The estimated personnel is 102,675 plus 350 marine police.

Air Force, 1925-26 (p. 49).—The Air estimates for 1925-26 provide for an air establishment of 36,000, being 1,000 more than in the previous year. The strength of the Air Force in February, 1925, was the equivalent of 54 squadrons, of which 254 were stationed at home and 21 flights were provided for the Air Fleet Arm. The number of Regular squadrons allocated to Home Defence was 18. During 1925-26 the number of squadrons to be formed is Regular 2, Special Reserve 1, Auxiliary Air Force 4.

The cost of the Air Force for 1925-26 is estimated at 15,513,000*l.* net.

Civil Service Estimates, 1925-26 (p. 38):—

	£
Public Education	48,078,356
Old Age Pensions	26,855,000
Ministry of Pensions	66,629,000
Ministry of Health: Insurance, etc.	22,247,502
Ministry of Labour	13,859,209
Unemployment Grants and Relief of Unemployment	2,296,100
Other Civil Services	43,246,094
	<hr/>
	222,609,161
Customs and Excise	4,720,000
Inland Revenue	6,670,635
Post Office	52,958,000
	<hr/>
	286,957,796

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Industries in which the "occupied" population at the Census of 1921 were engaged (p. 17).
 —The table below shows the number of people aged 12 years and over in the various "industries," as distinct from their "occupations," which are shown in the table on p. 17.

Industry	Total engaged in each industry	Industry	Total engaged in each industry
Fishing	40,246	Paper making, stationery and stationery requisites, printing, bookbinding, photography	356,808
Agriculture	1,123,962	Building, decorating, stone and slate cutting and dressing and contracting	726,368
Mining, quarrying, and treatment of products	1,283,728	Other manufacturing industries	185,022
Bricks, pottery, glass	176,541	Gas, water, electricity	192,767
Chemicals, dyes, explosives	129,677	Transport and communication	1,203,566
Metals, machines, implements, conveyances, jewelry, watches	2,196,014	Commerce and finance	2,275,148
Textiles and textile goods (not dress), cellulose	1,153,820	Public administration and defence	1,335,879
Preparation of skins and leather and manufacture of goods of leather and leather substitutes (not boots or shoes)	80,472	Professions	514,776
Clothing	806,678	Entertainments and sport	122,004
Food, drink, tobacco	540,718	Personal service (including hotels and catering)	2,046,825
Wood working; cane and basketware, furniture fittings	261,856	All industries	17,178,050

CYPRUS.

Production of cereals in 1923 and 1924 (p. 116):—

Cereal	1923	1924
	(kiles.)	(kiles.)
Wheat	2,611,000	1,851,000
Barley	2,441,000	1,645,000
Oats	286,000	205,000
Vetches	193,600	165,000
Favetta	34,002	30,000
Vicos	200	80
Rye	52	40

HONG KONG.

Commerce (p. 121).—Board of Trade figures for 1923 and 1924 :—

	1923	1924 ¹
	£	£
Imports into Great Britain	916,246	771,332
Exports of British produce to Hong Kong	6,644,921	8,557,179
Exports of Foreign and Colonial produce to Hong Kong	127,108	114,478

¹ Provisional figures.

INDIA.

High Commissioner in Great Britain (p. 125).—Sir A. C. Chatterjee, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., has been appointed.

Central Provinces (p. 125).—Governor: Sir M. S. D. Butler, C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E. (*vice* Sir F. G. Sly, K.C.S.I.).

Government of Indian States (p. 126).—The political control of the States in Cutch, Kathiawar, and Palanpur was transferred from the Bombay Government to the Government of India in November, 1924.

Thirteen States under the Punjab Government were transferred to the political charge of the Government of India in November, 1921, and in October, 1923, five States under the Government of Madras were similarly transferred.

The States now affected are Cutch, which has an area, exclusive of the great salt marsh called the Rann of Cutch, of over 7,600 square miles; the Kathiawar Agency in the Western portion of the Province of Gujarat, which includes the important States of Bhaunagar, Dhrangadhra, Gondal, Junagarh, and Nawansagar; and the Palanpur Agency in Gujarat, which comprises the two first-class States of Palanpur and Radhanpur and a few minor States and petty talukas.

Finance (p. 139).—Estimated revenue, 1925-26, 133·68 crores of rupees, and estimated expenditure, 136·44 crores.

Debt (p. 142).—The external debt of the Central Government at the end of March 1925, was 512 crores of rupees, and the internal debt 391; total 903 crores.

Post Office Savings Banks (p. 157).—Depositors, 1923-24, 2,089,314; balance at end of year, 247,500,000 rupees.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Cabinet (p. 215).—Colonial Secretary, Mr. Leggate; Minister of Agriculture and Lands, Mr. Downie.

Mineral Output (p. 217).—Total value of mineral production in 1924 was 4,478,499l., including 2,939,592l. from gold.

TRANSVAAL.

Gold Output.—1921, 8,114,586 oz., value 34,487,000l.; 1922, 7,020,110 oz., 29,835,000l.; 1923, 9,138,730 oz., 38,840,000l.; 1924, 9,601,734 oz., 40,790,000l.

CANADA.

Immigration (p. 278).—Number of immigrants in calendar year 1924 124,450, including 57,612 from Great Britain and Ireland.

Estimated distribution of the national wealth of Canada, 1921:—

Provinces	Estimated wealth	Per- centage distrib- ution	Popula- tion	Per- centage distrib- ution	Wealth per capita
	dollars				dollars
Prince Edward Island	119,912,060	0.5	88,615	1.01	1,353
Nova Scotia	752,697,986	3.4	523,837	5.96	1,437
New Brunswick	597,596,369	2.7	387,876	4.41	1,541
Quebec	5,541,819,967	25.0	2,361,199	26.87	2,347
Ontario	7,353,397,816	33.1	2,933,662	33.38	2,507
Manitoba	1,650,495,868	7.4	610,118	6.94	2,705
Saskatchewan	2,845,642,985	12.8	757,510	8.62	3,757
Alberta	1,950,973,479	8.8	588,454	6.70	3,317
British Columbia	1,365,896,120	6.2	524,582	5.97	2,604
Yukon	16,869,792	0.1	4,157	.14	4,058
Total	22,195,302,443	100.0	8,788,483 ¹	100.0	2,525

¹ Includes 7,988 persons in the Northwest Territories and 485 persons engaged in the Royal Canadian Navy.

ONTARIO.

Finance (p. 311).—Ordinary receipts, 1924: 40,540,523 dollars; ordinary expenditure, 48,866,568 dollars.

TRINIDAD.

Finance (p. 338):—

	1924	1925
	£	£
Revenue	1,536,934	1,644,024 ¹
Expenditure	1,572,765	1,526,497 ¹

¹ Estimates.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Agent-General (p. 358).—Sir Arthur Cocks, K.B.E., late Colonial Treasurer, succeeds Sir T. A. Coghlan, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

QUEENSLAND.

New Cabinet formed February, 1925 (p. 377):—

Vice-President of the Executive Council, Premier, Chief Secretary and Treasurer.—Mr. W. Gillies.

Lands.—Mr. W. McCormack.

Mines.—Mr. A. Jones.

Attorney-General.—Mr. J. Mullan.

Railways.—Mr. J. Larcombe.

Agriculture.—Mr. Forgan Smith.

Home Secretary.—Mr. J. Stopford.

Public Works.—Mr. M. Kirwan.

Education.—Mr. T. Wilson.

Assistant Minister and in Charge of State Enterprises.—Mr. T. Dunstan.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Agent-General in London (p. 384).—Mr. Jack Price has been appointed in place of Sir E. Lucas (March 12, 1925).

PACIFIC ISLANDS.

High Commissioner.—Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G., *vice* Sir C. V. Rodwell, K.C.M.G.

UNITED STATES.

New Attorney-General (p. 440).—As the Senate would not approve the appointment of Mr. C. B. Warren, the President nominated, on March 17, Mr. John G. Sargent, and the Senate agreed to this nomination.

AUSTRIA.

Commerce in 1924.—Imports, 2,316 million gold crowns; exports, 1,264 million gold crowns.

BELGIUM.

New Elections.—On March 8, 1925, both Houses were dissolved and the new elections fixed for April 5. The Chambers are to meet on April 28.

Commerce in 1924 (p. 698):—

	Imports	Exports
	Francs	Francs
Live animals	63,687,000	127,717,000
Foodstuffs and beverages	4,456,821,000	1,234,797,000
Raw materials	8,531,154,000	4,701,005,000
Manufactures	4,515,892,000	7,817,358,000
Gold and Silver (bullion and coin)	13,554,000	51,628,000
Total	17,581,108,000	13,932,504,000

BULGARIA.

Budget for 1925-26 (p. 730).—Revenue and expenditure balanced at 6,840 millions of leva.

CUBA.

United States Treaty regarding Isle of Pines (p. 786).—The Treaty under which the United States relinquishes all claim of title to the Isle of Pines in favour of the Republic of Cuba, which was negotiated and signed at Washington on March 2, 1904, by Mr. John Hay, as Secretary of State, and Señor Gonzalo de Quesada, as Cuban Minister, was ratified by the U.S. Senate on March 13, 1925.

EGYPT.

Election Results.—At the elections held on March 12, 1925, there were returned Anti-Zaghlulists, 105; Zaghlulists, 101. Parliament met on March 23, 1925, and was dissolved on the same day.

Cabinet Reconstructed.—On March 15, 1925, the Egyptian Cabinet was reconstructed as follows:—

Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs.—Ahmed Pasha Ziwar.

Finance.—Yehia Pasha Ibrahim.

Public Works.—Ismail Pasha Sirry.

Interior.—Ismail Pasha Sidky.

Communications.—Yusef Pasha Cattani.
War and Marine.—General Musa Pasha Fuad.
Education.—Aly Bey Maher.
Justice.—Abdel Aziz Bey Fahmy.
Works.—Mohamed Bey Aly.
Agriculture.—Tewfik Bey Doss.

ESTONIA.

Commerce in 1924 (p. 855).—The import trade during last year amounted to 8,049 million Estonian marks, as against 9,332 million E.mks. in 1923, while exports for 1924 are estimated to amount to 7,864 million E.mks. as compared with 5,712 million E.mks. in the previous year. The following table shows the values of the chief classes of imports and exports in 1924, together with the comparative figures for 1923:—

Commodities	1924		1923	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Million E. Mks.	Million E. Mks.	Million E. Mks.	Million E. Mks.
Cereals, Potatoes, Fodder	1,699	173	1,060	66
Animal products (including Butter)	7	1,190	8	664
Fish and Fish Goods	224	23	210	5
Foodstuff, Condiments and Beverages	1,097	83	992	168
Live Animals and Poultry	—	96	2	134
Leather, Leather Goods and other Animal Products	178	128	290	82
Seeds and Vegetables	160	94	53	26
Wooden Goods and Manufactures of Wood	45	1,752	53	1,398
Paper, Paper Manufactures and Printings	134	646	239	590
Cotton, Linen and other Fibres	947	1,783	1,219	1,155
Textiles	583	1,458	1,172	1,066
Metals	263	60	282	43
Metal Goods	366	15	488	27
Agricultural Machines and Implements	154	4	330	19
Other Machines	622	53	992	73
Instruments and Apparatus	69	1	198	38
Stones and Ceramic Products	128	215	188	97
Coal and Coke	309	—	368	—
Oils and Fats, etc.	540	3	469	2
Artificial Manures	131	1	80	—
Chemicals	332	83	586	58

The chief countries of origin and destination of imports into and exports from Estonia for 1924 and 1923 are shown in the following table:—

Countries	1924		1923	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Million E. Mks.	Million E. Mks.	Million E. Mks.	Million E. Mks.
Germany	2,908	1,774	4,761	614
United Kingdom	1,142	2,633	1,842	1,947
Soviet Union	1,048	416	378	381
United States	1,028	29	341	73
Sweden	325	411	299	574
Latvia	311	587	7	72
Netherlands	222	60	102	38
Denmark	214	504	286	356
Finland	196	522	298	481
Belgium	131	517	218	513

FINLAND.

New Ministry.—The following Cabinet was appointed on March 30, 1925:—

Prime Minister.—Professor Antti Tulenheimo.
Finance.—Dr. H. M. J. Relander.
Defence.—M. Lampen.
Commerce.—M. Pulkkinen.
Education.—Professor Setälä.
Justice.—Dr. Lilius.
Foreign Affairs.—M. Idman.
Interior.—M. Aara.
Agriculture.—M. Sunila.
Assistant Minister of Agriculture.—M. Vesterinen.
Communications.—M. Kallio.
Social Affairs.—M. Joukainen.
Minister without portfolio.—M. Lohi.

Of the new Ministers, the first five on the list are Conservatives, the next three non-party, and the last five Agrarians.

FRANCE.

Revised Budget, 1925 (p. 880).—As modified by the Finance Committee of the Senate the Revenue stands at 32,974,000,000 francs, and the expenditure at 32,496,000,000 francs.

Receipts from the Ruhr.—According to a report of the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, the total receipts resulting to France from the occupation of the Ruhr between January 23 and August 31, 1924, amounted to 4,531,067,649 francs; expenses for the same period reached 1,012,559,328 francs. The balance of receipts over expenditures, amounting to 3,518,508,321 francs, was divided into the following items:—

	Francs
Deliveries in Kind	1,990,852,430
Loss in Exchange	128,024,400
Payments made to Belgium under its Priority	1,007,838,559
Advances to various Services still to be determined	1,484,942
Marks seized, Fines and Contributions	245,614,200
Bank Deposits	144,693,790

New Ministry (appointed April 16, 1925):—

Prime Minister and War.—M. Painlevé.
Foreign Affairs.—M. Briand.
Finance.—M. Caillaux.
Justice.—M. Steeg.
Education.—M. de Monzie.
Interior.—M. Schrameck.
Marine.—M. Emile Borel.
Colonies.—M. André Hesse.
Agriculture.—M. Jean Durand.
Commerce.—M. Chaumet.
Public Works.—M. Laval.
Liberated Regions.—M. Deyris.
Prisons.—M. Antierion.
Labour.—M. Durafour.

LUXEMBURG.

New Cabinet (p. 1101).—The new Cabinet was appointed as follows, on March 20, 1925:—

Minister of State and Director-General of Agriculture.—M. Pion.
Director-General of Justice, Public Works, and Commerce and Industry.—M. Dumont.
Director-General of Finance and Education.—M. Schmidt.
Director-General of Social Welfare and Labour.—M. Decker.